

Using cairo library to create PDF files

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- open source 2D graphics library
  - GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) 2.1 or Mozilla Public License (MPL) 1.1
- support for multiple output devices
  - *stable*: X Window System, Win32, image buffers, PostScript files, PDF files, SVGs
  - *experimental*: OpenGL, BeOS (Haiku), DirectFB
- provides subroutines for drawing primitives, stroking and filling, transforming, rendering text, etc.
- mature and stable project
  - initial release before 2013
  - latest release ([1.17.4](#)) 29.11.2020, second-latest ([1.17.2](#)) 01.02.2019,
  - Written in C

<https://www.cairographics.org>

# Simple usage

- 1 create a drawing surface
- 2 create cairo context
- 3 stroke some curves, render some text, fill some polygon, etc.
- 4 render the page
- 5 destroy the allocated resources

```
#include <cairo.h>
#include <cairo-pdf.h>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>

int main()
{
    cairo_surface_t* csurface =
        cairo_pdf_surface_create("file.pdf", 800, 600); // 1
    if (cairo_surface_status(csurface) != CAIRO_STATUS_SUCCESS) {
        std::cerr << "Could not generate cairo surface\n";
        std::exit(1);
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created cairo surface\n";
    }
    cairo_t* cr = cairo_create(csurface); // 2

    // 3

    cairo_show_page(cr); // 4
    cairo_surface_destroy(csurface); // 5
    cairo_destroy(cr); // 5
}
```

Listing 1: creating an empty PDF page (*listings/01.cpp*)

## Sidenote: typographic points

- Cairo measures surfaces and primitives in *typographic points*.
- in typography, 1 inch = 72 tp
- use converting functions if you prefer metric system

```
constexpr inline double mm_to_tp(double mm) { return mm / 25.4 * 72; }
```

- A4 page is 210×297 millimeters wide.

# Drawing a line

Let's draw *a line*:

- 1 set pen width

```
cairo_set_line_width(cr, width);
```

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-cairo-t.html#cairo-set-line-width>

- 2 set pen color

```
cairo_set_source_rgb(cr, red, green, blue);
```

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-cairo-t.html#cairo-set-source-rgb>

note: the values for red, green and blue should be in range of [0.0 ... 1.0]

- 3 use **cairo\_move\_to(cr, x, y)** and **cairo\_line\_to(cr, x, y)** to draw a line

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-Paths.html#cairo-move-to>

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-Paths.html#cairo-line-to>

- 4 finally call **cairo\_stroke(cr)** to stroke the path — this draws the line

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-cairo-t.html#cairo-stroke>

# Drawing a line

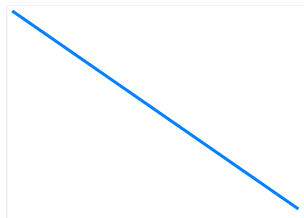
```
#include <cairo.h>
#include <cairo-pdf.h>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>

constexpr inline double mm_to_tp(double mm) { return mm / 25.4 * 72; }
const double A4_WIDTH = mm_to_tp(297);
const double A4_HEIGHT = mm_to_tp(210);

int main()
{
    cairo_surface_t* csurface =
        cairo_pdf_surface_create("file.pdf", A4_WIDTH, A4_HEIGHT); // 1
    if (cairo_surface_status(csurface) != CAIRO_STATUS_SUCCESS) {
        std::cerr << "Could not generate cairo surface\n";
        std::exit(1);
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created cairo surface\n";
    }
    cairo_t* cr = cairo_create(csurface); // 2

    // 3
    cairo_set_source_rgb(cr, 0.0, 0.5, 1.0);
    cairo_set_line_width(cr, mm_to_tp(3));
    cairo_move_to(cr, mm_to_tp(5), mm_to_tp(5));
    cairo_line_to(cr, A4_WIDTH - mm_to_tp(10), A4_HEIGHT - mm_to_tp(10));
    cairo_stroke(cr);

    cairo_show_page(cr); // 4
    cairo_surface_destroy(csurface); // 5
    cairo_destroy(cr);      // 5
}
```



*expected output*

Listing 2: drawing a blue line (*listings/02.cpp*)

# Drawing arcs and circles

Let's draw *some circles*:

- 1 set pen width

```
cairo_set_line_width(cr, width);
```

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-cairo-t.html#cairo-set-line-width>

- 2 set pen color

```
cairo_set_source_rgb(cr, red, green, blue);
```

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-cairo-t.html#cairo-set-source-rgb>

note: the values for red, green and blue should be in range of [0.0 ... 1.0]

- 3 draw an arc

```
cairo_arc(cr, center_x, center_y, radius, angle_start, angle_end)
```

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-Paths.html#cairo-arc>

note: angles are measured in radians

- 4 finally call **cairo\_stroke(cr)** to stroke the path — this draws the arcs

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-cairo-t.html#cairo-stroke>

# Drawing arcs and circles

```
#include <cairo.h>
#include <cairo-pdf.h>
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>

constexpr inline double mm_to_tp(double mm) { return mm / 25.4 * 72; }
const double A4_WIDTH = mm_to_tp(297);
const double A4_HEIGHT = mm_to_tp(210);

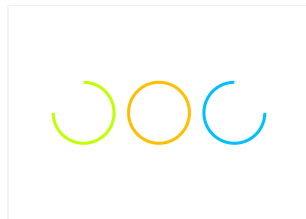
int main()
{
    cairo_surface_t* csurface =
        cairo_pdf_surface_create("file.pdf", A4_WIDTH, A4_HEIGHT); // 1
    if (cairo_surface_status(csurface) != CAIRO_STATUS_SUCCESS) {
        std::cerr << "Could not generate cairo surface\n";
        std::exit(1);
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created cairo surface\n";
    }
    cairo_t* cr = cairo_create(csurface); // 2
    // 3
    cairo_set_line_width(cr, mm_to_tp(3));

    cairo_set_source_rgb(cr, 0.75, 1.0, 0.0);
    cairo_arc(cr, 0.25 * A4_WIDTH, 0.5 * A4_HEIGHT,
        mm_to_tp(30), 1.5 * M_PI, 3.0 * M_PI);
    cairo_stroke(cr);

    cairo_set_source_rgb(cr, 1.0, 0.75, 0.0);
    cairo_arc(cr, 0.5 * A4_WIDTH, 0.5 * A4_HEIGHT,
        mm_to_tp(30), 0.0, 2.0 * M_PI);
    cairo_stroke(cr);

    cairo_set_source_rgb(cr, 0.0, 0.75, 1.0);
    cairo_arc(cr, 0.75 * A4_WIDTH, 0.5 * A4_HEIGHT,
        mm_to_tp(30), 0.0 * M_PI, 1.5 * M_PI);
    cairo_stroke(cr);

    cairo_show_page(cr); // 4
    cairo_surface_destroy(csurface); // 5
    cairo_destroy(cr); // 5
}
```



*expected output*

Listing 3: drawing arcs (*listings/03.cpp*)



Let's draw *a caption*:

- 1 set font face

```
cairo_select_font_face(cr, font, slant, weight);
```

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-text.html#cairo-select-font-face>

- 2 set font size

```
cairo_set_font_size(cr, size);
```

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-text.html#cairo-set-font-size>

- 3 move the pen to the chosen position

```
cairo_move_to(cr, x, y)
```

- 4 render the text

```
cairo_show_text(cr, text);
```

<https://www.cairographics.org/manual/cairo-text.html#cairo-show-text>

# Rendering text

```
#include <cairo.h>
#include <cairo-pdf.h>
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>

constexpr inline double mm_to_tp(double mm) { return mm / 25.4 * 72; }
const double A4_WIDTH = mm_to_tp(297);
const double A4_HEIGHT = mm_to_tp(210);

int main()
{
    cairo_surface_t* csurface =
        cairo_pdf_surface_create("file.pdf", A4_WIDTH, A4_HEIGHT); // 1
    if (cairo_surface_status(csurface) != CAIRO_STATUS_SUCCESS) {
        std::cerr << "Could not generate cairo surface\n";
        std::exit(1);
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created cairo surface\n";
    }
    cairo_t* cr = cairo_create(csurface); // 2
    // 3
    cairo_select_font_face(cr, "serif",
        CAIRO_FONT_SLANT_NORMAL, CAIRO_FONT_WEIGHT_NORMAL);
    cairo_set_font_size(cr, 42);
    cairo_move_to(cr, 0.25 * A4_WIDTH, 0.5 * A4_HEIGHT);
    cairo_show_text(cr, "Hello, World of PDFs!");

    cairo_show_page(cr); // 4
    cairo_surface_destroy(csurface); // 5
    cairo_destroy(cr); // 5
}
```

Hello, World of PDFs!

*expected output*

Listing 4: rendering a line of text (*listings/04.cpp*)

(demo)

# Key takeaways

- it's very easy to just get started with Cairo
- SVG images are supported too
- cairo text API is called a “toy API” for good reasons
  - combine Cairo with Pango library if you need precise control over text rendering
- use [caiomm](#) for full C++/STL support
- compile all listings with: `g++ -std=c++20 'pkg-config --cflags --libs cairo' 0X.cpp`

Thank you!