When a scanned image is large the upload time increases and the chance of upload failure is higher. Here's an example: the image size of a color A4 document scanned in 200DPI is 10.41 megabytes. For an ADSL connection, this can take more than 10 minutes to upload. A three-page document will take three times the time to load.

You can counter this problem by using image compression technologies, like JPEG and PNG. They significantly reduce the size of the image and, in turn, the time for uploading. They also reduce the risk of upload failure.

Different compression methods have distinct features. For example, JPEG has a high compression rate but is lossy, which makes JPEG format unsuitable for document images that require high precision. On the other hand, PNG format is lossless, which means it retains all the information during the compression process.

User Interaction

Rule #4: A web scanning component must allow you to build rich user interface applications.

User interaction--or user interface (UI)--is an important part of every application. In many cases, good UI is the key to a web application's success. Your web scanning application might use the scanner's built-in UI or your own custom-developed interface to control the scanner, depending on the scenario.

Additionally, users may need to preview scanned images or edit them before uploading them to a web server. A scanning control that allows a rich user experience can differentiate your applications from competitors' products.

Multi-page Document Support

Rule #5: A TWAIN component must support multi-page format, such as TIFF and PDF.

Many documents have multiple pages. If each page is stored as a separate scanned image, retrieving and viewing the document involves handling multiple images. Being able to store all pages of a document in single file makes it much easier to manage multiple-page documents.

Security