# The I3pdftools package collection of pdf related commands

The LATEX3 Project\*

Released XXXX-XX-XX

#### 1 **I3pdftools** documentation

This module collects a number of commands of the tool type which haven't found another home yet ... Probably this module will disappear again at some time.

 $\pdf_text_convert:nn * \pdf_text_convert:nn {\langle format \rangle} {\langle content \rangle}$ 

New: 2020-07-04 This converts (content) following the rules defined by (format). Non-ascii input should be utf8 encoded. Currently the following formats exist:

> name This will first expand the content with \text\_expand:n and then escape it in the way needed in a PDF Name with \str\_convert\_pdfname:e.

> name-print This does the same as the name format, but also adds a slash before, so \pdf\_text\_convert:nn{name-print}{abc} will output /abc.

<sup>\*</sup>E-mail: latex-team@latex-project.org

 $\pdf_text_convert:nnN \pdf_text_convert:nnN {\langle format \rangle} {\langle content \rangle} {\langle tlvar \rangle}$ 

New: 2020-07-04 This converts  $\langle content \rangle$  following the rules defined by  $\langle format \rangle$  and stores the result in \(\lambda tlvar\rangle\). The assignment is done locally. Non-ascii input should be utf8 encoded. Currently the following formats exist:

name see above

name-print see above

utf8/string this converts with \str\_set\_convert: Nnnn into utf8/string.

utf8/string-print this converts into utf8/string and add parentheses around.

utf8/URIpdf this converts with \str\_set\_convert: Nnnn into utf8/url and then replace reserved and digits back from the percent encoding. Parentheses are escaped.

utf8/URIpdf-print this converts into utf8/URIpdf and add parentheses around.

utf16/string this converts with \str\_set\_convert: Nnnn into utf16/string.

utf16/string-print this converts into utf16/string and add parentheses around.

utf16/hex this converts into utf16/hex

utf16/hex-print this converts into utf16/hex and add bracket around.

#### 1.1 BDC operator / Properties resource

Entries to the Properties dictionary in the page resources can be added with dvips only through side-effects: if a BDC-mark is created dvips/ghostscript will automatically create the necessary objects and names. To get a sensible abstraction the code does the same for the other backends if the core management code has been activated. This means that the behaviour of the command is different then. The \pdf bdc obj:.. should only be used if the management is active.

\pdf\_bdc:nn

 $\pdf_bdc:nn {\langle tag \rangle} {\langle dictionary content \rangle}$ 

Updated: 2020-07-03 This command adds a BDC marked content operator to the current page stream.  $\langle taq \rangle$ is the tag of this operator (without the leading slash),  $\langle dictionary\ content \rangle$  is the content of the second argument. If the PDF resource management is active an dictionary object with the content is created and referenced with a name in the BDC operator. Without the resource management the content is used directly. It then depends on the backend how it is handled: with dvips a name is used while the pdfmode engines and dvipdfmx write the content into the stream.

 $\dot{pdf\_bdc\_obj:nn \dot{pdf\_bdc\_obj:nn {\langle tag \rangle} {\langle object name \rangle}}}$ 

New: 2020-07-03 This command adds a BDC marked content operator to the current page stream.  $\langle taq \rangle$ is the tag of this operator (without the leading slash), (object name) is a the name of an dictionary object reserved with \pdf\_object\_new:nn and filled with \pdf\_object\_write:n with the properties of the BDC. Reusing a predefined object can save space but the command works correctly only if the resources management has been activated and should be used only if this can be ensured.

```
\pdf_bdc_obj:n \pdf_bdc_obj:n {\langle tag \rangle}
```

Updated: 2020-07-03 This command adds a BDC marked content operator to the current page stream.  $\langle taq \rangle$ is the tag of this operator (without the leading slash). As object this commands uses the last anonymous dictionary object created with \pdf\_object\_now:nn. It lies in the responsibility of the user that the last object is the wanted one. Like with \pdf\_bdc\_obj:nn the command works correctly only if the resources management has been activated and should be used only if this can be ensured.

```
\pdf_bmc:n
                    \pdf_bmc:n \ \{\langle tag \rangle\}\
```

New: 2019-10-17 This command created a BMC marked content operator. The argument is the tag without the leading slash. It can be e.g. used for simple artifact markers.

```
\pdf_emc:
             \pdf_emc:
```

New: 2019-06-30 This command closes the BDC marked content operator opened with \pdf\_bdc:nn. It should be on the same page as the bdc-command.

```
\pdf_object_new:nn
                     {objA}{dict}
\pdf_object_write:nn {objA}{/Type/Artifact}
\pdf_bdc:nn {Span}{objA}
text
\pdf_emc:
```

## references to page objects

```
\pdf_object_pageref:n * \pdf_object_pageref:n {\langle number \rangle}
```

New: 2019-08-18 This returns the object reference of a page object. The  $\{\langle number \rangle\}$  is the absolute page number. The count starts with one.

### $\mathbf{2}$ **I3pdftools** implementation

```
1 (*package)
 \ProvidesExplPackage {13pdftools} {2021-01-09} {0.2}
   {various PDF tools}
4 (@@=pdf)
```

#### Conversions and export functions 2.1

```
\pdf_text_convert:nn
     \pdf_text_convert:nV
    \pdf_text_convert:nnN
                              6 \cs_new:Npn \pdf_text_convert:nn #1 #2
_pdf_text_convert_name:n
                                     \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __pdf_text_convert_#1:n }
_pdf_text_convert_name:nN
   \ pdf text convert name-print:n
                                            _kernel_msg_error:nnn { pdf } { unknown-exp-convert } {#1}
    \__pdf_text_convert_name-print:n
                                         \use_none:n
                                     { #2 }
```

```
}
15 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \pdf_text_convert:nn {nV}
  \cs_new:Npn \pdf_text_convert:nnN #1 #2 #3
17
18
      \cs_if_exist_use:cF { __pdf_text_convert_#1:nN }
19
20
           \__kernel_msg_error:nnn { pdf } { unknown-convert } {#1}
21
          \use_none:nn
      { #2 } #3
24
    }
25
27 \cs_generate_variant:Nn \pdf_text_convert:nnN {nVN}
28 %% tool command escape name
29 %% commands in the argument are expanded if possible
30 %% with \text_expand:n
31 %% name: only name,
32 %% name_print: with / before, see also string naming
33
  \cs_generate_variant:Nn \str_convert_pdfname:n { e }
34
35
  \cs_new:Npn \__pdf_text_convert_name:n #1
36
37
      \str_convert_pdfname:e { \text_expand:n { #1 } }
38
39
40
  \cs_new_protected:Npn \__pdf_text_convert_name:nN #1 #2
41
42
      \tl_set:Nx #2 {\__pdf_text_convert_name:n {#1} }
43
44
46 \cs_new:cpn { __pdf_text_convert_name-print:n } #1
47
      / \str_convert_pdfname:e { \text_expand:n { #1 } }
48
49
50
51
  \cs_new_protected:cpn { __pdf_text_convert_name-print:nN } #1 #2
52
      \tl_set:Nx #2 {\use:c { __pdf_text_convert_name-print:n } {#1} }
53
```

 $(\mathit{End \ definition \ for \ \ } \texttt{pdf\_text\_convert:nn} \ \ \mathit{and \ others.} \ \ \mathit{These \ functions \ are \ documented \ on \ page \ 1.})$ 

The convert command must use a different value the source encoding depending on the engines. Until the PR in str-convert is active we add the alias here too

```
56 \bool_lazy_any:nTF
57     {
58     \sys_if_engine_luatex_p:
59     \sys_if_engine_xetex_p:
60     }
61     {
62     \prop_gput:Nnn \g__str_alias_prop { default } { }
63     }
```

```
64 {
65     \prop_gput:Nnn \g_str_alias_prop { default } { utf8 }
66  }
```

Most converter are simply wrapper around the str-convert commands and so use the same name. The exception is the one for url's: it reverts most of the percent encodings and escapes the parentheses. That's why its name is URIpdf instead of url. The current code is probably quite slow and will need a replacement.

\_\_pdf\_text\_convert\_utf8/string:nN
\_\_pdf\_text\_convert\_utf8/string-print:nN
\_\_pdf\_text\_convert\_utf8/URIpdf:nN
\_\_pdf\_text\_convert\_utf8/URIpdf-print:nN
\_\_pdf\_text\_convert\_utf16/string:nN
\_\_pdf\_text\_convert\_utf16/string-print:nN
\_\_pdf\_text\_convert\_utf16/hex:nN
\_\_pdf\_text\_convert\_utf16/hex-print:nN

```
67 %% TODO Names need a review when it is clear which converters
68 %% are actually needed
69 %% string conversions and printing
70 %% we assume here that the text purify step has been done. The input is
71 %% a list of (utf8) chars.
72 %% str convert, not expandable.
73 % filespec (attachment view) tests:
74 %
     utf8: gr\303\274\303\237e.txt
        %doesn't work, umlaut wrong,
75 %
     utf8 with BOM 357\273\277gr\303\274\303\237e.txt
76 %
        %doesn't work, umlaut wrong, bom visible
77 %
     utf16 with BE: (FEFF)
78 %
      \376\377\000g\000r\000\374\000\337\000e\000.\000t\000x\000t \%works
79 %
                    xetex converts to <feff0067007200fc00df0065002e007400780074>
80 %
     utf16 with BE / HEX: <FEFF0067007200FC00DF0065002E007400780074> works
81 %
83 % bookmarks: as pdfoutline uses () currently only utf16 with BE is usable.
84 % check if one can use HEX too when directly writing the object
85 % =======
\% uri: utf16BE/string seems not to work, hex neither
          utf8/string works but not on macos,
          so a specfic utf8/url variant is needed
89 % ======
90 % "input" is utf8 for pdftex, empty (native) for unicode engine
91 % commands to output literal strings (...)
92
  \cs_new_protected:cpn { __pdf_text_convert_utf8/string:nN } #1 #2
93
        \str_set_convert:Nnnn #2
95
           { #1 }
96
           { default }
97
           {utf8/string}
    }
99
100
101 \cs_new_protected:cpn { __pdf_text_convert_utf8/string-print:nN } #1 #2
102
       \use:c { __pdf_text_convert_utf8/string:nN } { #1 } #2
103
       \str_put_left:Nn #2 {(}
       \str_put_right:Nn #2 {)}
107 % special url command:
108 \cs_new_protected:cpx { __pdf_text_convert_utf8/URIpdf:nN } #1 #2
109
        \exp_not:N \str_set_convert:Nnnn #2
          { #1 }
```

```
{ default }
          {utf8/url}
113
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 3A} {:}
114
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 2F} {/}
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 23} {\c_hash_str}
116
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 5B} {[}
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 5D} {]}
118
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 40} {\c_atsign_str}
119
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 21} {!}
120
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 24} {\c_dollar_str}
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 26} {\c_ampersand_str}
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 27} {'}
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 2A} {*}
124
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 2B} {+}
125
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 2C} {,}
126
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 3B} {;}
127
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 3D} {=}
128
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 30} {0}
129
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 31} {1}
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 32} {2}
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 33} {3}
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 34} {4}
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 35} {5}
134
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 36} {6}
135
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 37} {7}
136
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 38} {8}
137
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 39} {9}
138
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 28} {\c_backslash_str(}
139
        \exp_not:N \str_replace_all:Nnn #2 {\c_percent_str 29} {\c_backslash_str)}
140
    }
141
142
  \cs_new_protected:cpn { __pdf_text_convert_utf8/URIpdf-print:nN } #1 #2
143
144
        \use:c { __pdf_text_convert_utf8/URIpdf:nN } {#1} #2
145
        \str_put_left:Nn #2 {(}
146
        \str_put_right:Nn #2 {)}
147
148
149 % with utf16 with BE marker
150
  \cs_new_protected:cpn { __pdf_text_convert_utf16/string:nN } #1 #2
       \str_set_convert:Nnnn #2
         { #1 }
153
154
         { default }
         {utf16/string}
    }
156
  \cs_new_protected:cpn { __pdf_text_convert_utf16/string-print:nN } #1 #2
158
159
       \use:c { __pdf_text_convert_utf16/string:nN } {#1} #2
160
161
       \str_put_left:Nn #2 {(}
       \str_put_right:Nn #2 {)}
163
164
165 % commands to output hex strings (...)
```

```
166
   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __pdf_text_convert_utf16/hex:nN } #1 #2
167
168
         \str_set_convert:Nnnn #2
169
           { #1 }
170
           { default }
171
           {utf16/hex}
     }
173
174
   \cs_new_protected:cpn { __pdf_text_convert_utf16/hex-print:nN } #1 #2
175
176
        \use:c { __pdf_text_convert_utf16/hex:nN } {#1} #2
177
        \str_put_left:Nn #2 {<}
178
        \str_put_right:Nn #2 {>}
179
180
181
(End definition for __pdf_text_convert_utf8/string:nN and others.)
```

### 2.1.1 BDC operator commands

```
\pdf_bdc:nn
\pdf_bdc_obj:nn
                   182 (*package)
 \pdf_bdc_obj:n
                                               \pdf_bdc:nn #1 #2 { \__pdf_backend_bdc:nn { #1 }{ #2 } }
                  183 \cs_new_protected:Npn
                  184 \cs_new_protected:Npn
                                               \pdf_bdc_obj:nn #1 #2 { \__pdf_backend_bdc_obj:nn { #1 }{ #2 } }
     \pdf_bmc:n
                  ^{185} \cs_new_protected:Npn
                                                                       \{ \ \ \_pdf\_backend\_bdc\_obj:n \ \ \{ \ \#1 \ \} \ \}
                                               \pdf_bdc_obj:n #1
      \pdf_emc:
                                                                   { \__pdf_backend_bmc:n { #1 } }
                   186 \cs_new_protected:Npn
                                               \pdf_bmc:n #1
                                                                   { \__pdf_backend_emc: }
                   187 \cs_new_protected:Npn
                                               \pdf_emc:
                   188 (/package)
                  (End definition for \pdf_bdc:nn and others. These functions are documented on page 2.)
                   189 (/package)
```

## 2.2 Reference to the page object

```
\pdf_object_pageref:n
```

```
190 (*package)
191 \cs_new:Npn \pdf_object_pageref:n #1 { \__pdf_backend_pageobject_ref:n { #1 }}
192 \langle /package \rangle
(End definition for \pdf_object_pageref:n. This function is documented on page 3.)
```

# Index

The italic numbers denote the pages where the corresponding entry is described, numbers underlined point to the definition, all others indicate the places where it is used.

${f C}$	pdf_text_convert_utf8/string-print:nN
cs commands:	<u>67</u>
$\cs_generate\_variant:Nn \dots 15, 27, 34$	pdf_text_convert_utf8/string:nN
\cs_if_exist_use:NTF 8, 19	<u>67</u>
\cs_new:Npn 6, 17, 36, 46, 191	pdf_text_convert_utf8/URIpdf-print:nN
\cs_new_protected:Npn	
159, 167, 175, 183, 194, 185, 186, 187	pdf_text_convert_utf8/URIpdf:nN
158, 167, 175, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187 \cs_new_protected:Npx 108	
(cs_new_protected.npx 100	prop commands:
${f E}$	\prop_gput:Nnn 62, 65
exp commands:	\ProvidesExplPackage 2
\exp_not:N	${f s}$
$\dots$ 110, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118,	str commands:
119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125,	\c_ampersand_str 122
126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132,	\c_atsign_str 119
133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140	\c_backslash_str 139, 140
K	\c_dollar_str 121
kernel internal commands:	\c_hash_str 116
\_kernel_msg_error:nnn 10, 21	\c_percent_str
-	
P	$119,\ 120,\ 121,\ 122,\ 123,\ 124,\ 125,$
pdf commands:	$126,\ 127,\ 128,\ 129,\ 130,\ 131,\ 132,$
\pdf_bdc:nn 2, 3, <u>182</u> , 183	133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
\pdf_bdc_obj:	$\str\_convert\_pdfname:n 1, 34, 38, 48$
\pdf_bdc_obj:n	\str_put_left:Nn 104, 146, 161, 178
\pdf_bdc_obj:nn 2, 3, <u>182</u> , 184	\str_put_right:Nn 105, 147, 162, 179
\pdf_bmc:n	\str_replace_all:Nnn
\pdf_object_new:nn 2	
\pdf_object_now:nn	119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125,
\pdf_object_pageref:n 3, <u>190</u> , <u>191</u>	126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132,
\pdf_object_write:n 2	133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
$\position{$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\str_set_convert:Nnnn 
$\pdf_{text_convert:nnN} \dots 2, 5, 17, 27$	str internal commands:
pdf internal commands:	\gstr_alias_prop 62, 65
\pdf_backend_bdc:nn 183	sys commands:
\pdf_backend_bdc_obj:n 185	\sys_if_engine_luatex_p: 58
\_pdf_backend_bdc_obj:nn 184	\sys_if_engine_xetex_p: 59
\_pdf_backend_bmc:n 186	,
\_pdf_backend_emc: 187	${f T}$
\_pdf_backend_pageobject_ref:n 191 \_pdf_text_convert_name-print:n . 5	text commands:
\pdf_text_convert_name:n . 5, 36, 43	\text_expand:n 1, 30, 38, 48
\_pdf_text_convert_name:nN 5, 41	tl commands:
pdf_text_convert_utf16/hex-print:nN	\tl_set:Nn 43, 53
pdf_text_convert_utf16/hex:nN . 67	${f U}$
pdf_text_convert_utf16/string-print:	ruse commands:
	\use:N 53, 103, 145, 160, 177
pdf_text_convert_utf16/string:nN	\use_none:n 11
67	\use none:nn 22