

# Versatile PDF creation and manipulation library

```
$ gem install hexapdf
```

Latest version **0.24.2** released on [2022-08-31](#)



PDF Days Europe 2022 | Berlin

## Implementing a PDF Library in Ruby

Design and implementation decisions to create a fully-featured,  
fast and memory-efficient PDF library

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# Why Ruby?



- Language of choice for side projects
- Fast development/feedback loop
- **No existing, feature-complete, pure Ruby PDF library**

# Why HexaPDF?



- Scratching an itch (PDF generation library Prawn not good enough)
- Desire to implement a complex, publicly available specification
- Provide high-quality library and **dual-license AGPL+commercial to sustain development**

# HexaPDF Code Example

```
require 'hexapdf'

doc = HexaPDF::Document.new
doc.trailer.info[:CreationDate] = Time.now
doc.trailer.info[:Title] = "My Hello World"
canvas = doc.pages.add.canvas
canvas.font('Helvetica', size: 100)
canvas.text("Hello World!", at: [20, 400])
doc.write("hello-world.pdf", optimize: true)
```

# Parsing

- Usual separation between tokenizer and parser
- Tokenizer also responsible for parsing whole PDF objects
- **StringScanner and regular expressions used for tokenization, not byte-by-byte**

# Parsing - StringScanner Usage



```
# Parses the hex string at the current position.
#
# See: PDF1.7 s7.3.4.3
def parse_hex_string
  @ss.pos += 1           # @ss is the StringScanner object
  data = scan_until(/(=?>)/)
  unless data
    raise HexaPDF::MalformedPDFError.new("Unclosed hex string found", pos: pos)
  end
  @ss.pos += 1
  data.tr!(WHITESPACE, "")
  [data].pack('H*')
end
```

# Parsing - Continued



- First iteration done like described in the specification, then added work-arounds for invalid PDFs
- Now capable of parsing a wide array of invalid PDFs



# Object Model



- Many implementations create custom classes for PDF object types
- **HexaPDF uses built-in Ruby classes** where possible for performance, lower memory usage and ease of use
- **Nearly perfect mapping** between PDF object types and Ruby's built-in classes

# Object Model - Type Mapping

Boolean	true/false
Numeric	Integer, Float
String	String
Name	Symbol
Null	nil
Array	Array, HexaPDF::PDFArray
Dictionary	Hash, HexaPDF::Dictionary
Indirect Objects	HexaPDF::Object
Stream	HexaPDF::Stream

# Evolution of Object Model



- Use custom `HexaPDF::Dictionary` class in addition to the built-in `Hash` class for dictionaries
- Allows **automatic reference resolving** on access
- PDF types like the document catalog as subclasses with **field definitions**

# PDF Type Implementation



```
class Trailer < Dictionary

  define_type :XXTrailer

  define_field :Size,      type: Integer, indirect: false
  define_field :Prev,     type: Integer
  define_field :Root,     type: :Catalog, indirect: true
  define_field :Encrypt,  type: Dictionary
  define_field :Info,     type: :XXInfo, indirect: true
  define_field :ID,       type: PDFArray
  define_field :XRefStm,  type: Integer, version: '1.5'

end

HexaPDF::GlobalConfiguration['object.type_map'][:XXTrailer] = 'HexaPDF::Type::Trailer'
```

# Dictionary Fields Usages

- Return **default values** for unset fields on access
- Field information is used for basic **object validation**
- **Automatic conversion** of values based on the field type (e.g. PDF dates but also specific type classes)

# Memory Usage vs Ease-of-use



- Auto-converting dictionaries is a trade-off between lower memory usage and ease-of-use
- Core data (object number, generation number, value, stream) is put in `HexaPDF::PDFData` object
- Data object is wrapped by one or more `HexaPDF::Object` instances

# Auto-converting Dictionaries



- Automatically convert loaded or added hashes/dictionaries to specific type classes
- Conversion is based on the `/Type` and `/Subtype` entries as well as the required fields
- Problem: False positives, e.g. artifact property list containing `<</Type /Page>>`

# Serializing



- Any Ruby object can be serialized, serializer is extendable
- Compact serialization representation by default



# Serializing Strings

```
STRING_ESCAPE_MAP = {"(" => "\\(", ")" => "\\)", "\\\" => "\\\"", "\\r" => "\\r"}.freeze

def serialize_string(obj)
  obj = if @encrypter && @object.kind_of?(HexaPDF::Object) && @object.indirect?
        encrypter.encrypt_string(obj, @object)
      elsif obj.encoding != Encoding::BINARY
        if obj.match?(/[^\t\r\n]/)
          "\xFE\xFF".b << obj.encode(Encoding::UTF_16BE).force_encoding(Encoding::BINARY)
        else
          obj.b
        end
      else
        obj.dup
      end
  obj.gsub!(/[()\r]/n, STRING_ESCAPE_MAP)
  "#{obj}"
end
```

# Encryption

- Done at a later stage, kind of "tucked" on but in a good way
- Loading encrypted objects is nearly orthogonal to parsing, only the object loader is amended
- Serialization class adapted to provide encryption

# Decryption of Loaded Object



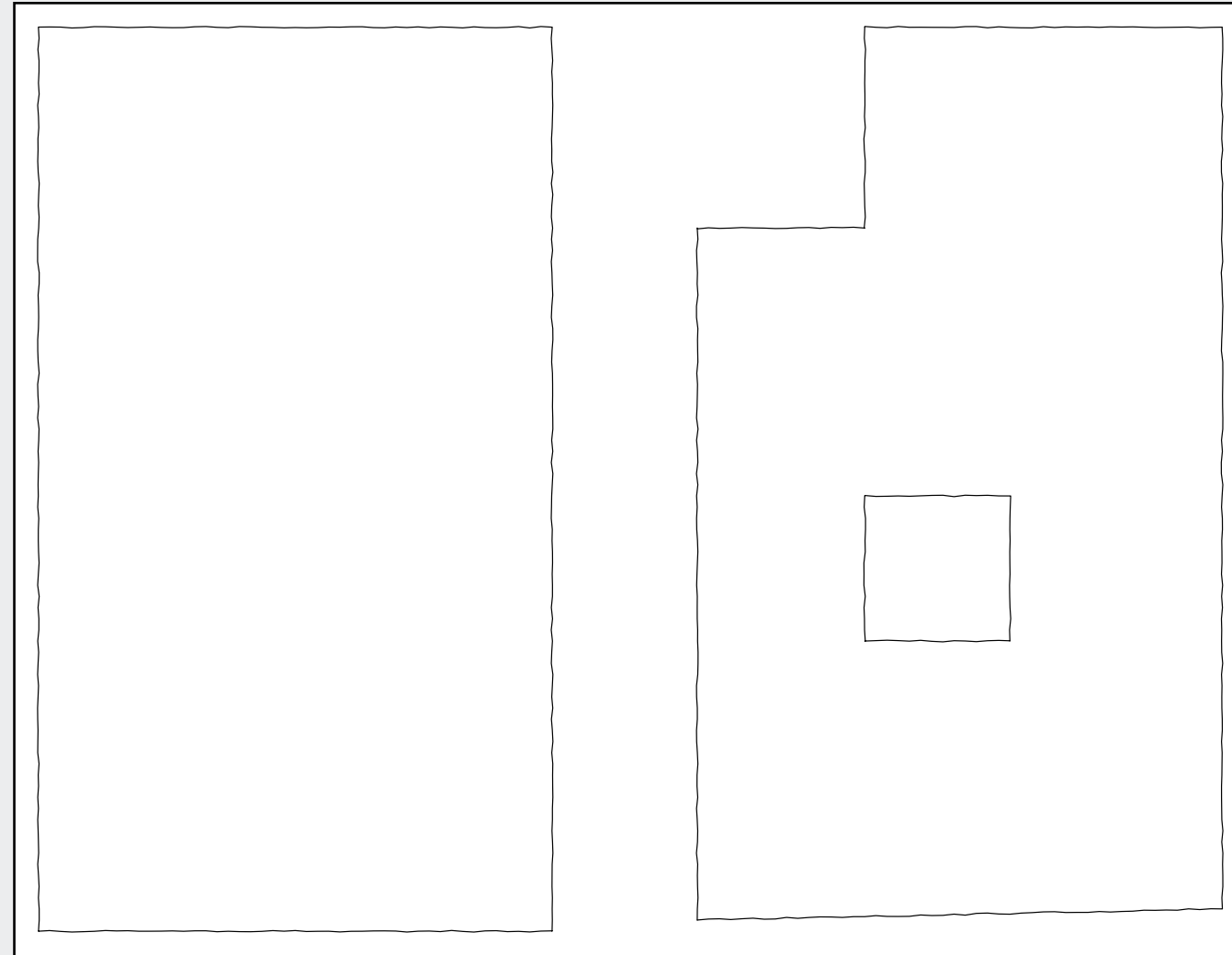
```
document.revisions.each do |r|
  loader = r.loader
  r.loader = lambda do |xref_entry|
    obj = loader.call(xref_entry)
    xref_entry.compressed? ? obj : handler.decrypt(obj)
  end
end
```

# Document Layout Engine



- PDF needs explicit glyph positions, conforming **writer does all the layout**
- HexaPDF's layout engine is written from scratch, based on the concept of **frames** and **boxes**
- Frames provide an area to place boxes and know where and how the next box can be placed
- The frame area, its shape, is usually rectangular but can generally be a set of rectilinear polygons

# Document Layout - Frame



# Document Layout Cont.



- Boxes are responsible for three things: **fitting** their contents, **splitting** the box if necessary and **drawing** their contents
- A box may be fitted into a rectangular area or use the frame's shape to flow its contents
- The text layout engine can **flow text inside a set of arbitrary polygons**

# Document Layout - Example

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# Optimizations



- Stream filters implemented via **fiber pipeline** (allow processing streams in chunks, only apply necessary filters)
- **Optimize size of serialized output** (smaller files and faster operation due to less serialization)
- **Optimize text output** (use most compact representation possible)



# Size Optimization Benchmark

		Time	Memory	File size
hexapdf CS	a.pdf	280ms	40.852KiB	49.154
qpdf CS	a.pdf	14ms	8.288KiB	49.287
hexapdf CS	b.pdf	766ms	59.172KiB	11.045.146
qpdf CS	b.pdf	422ms	22.568KiB	11.124.779
hexapdf CS	c.pdf	1.307ms	63.652KiB	13.180.380
qpdf CS	c.pdf	1.178ms	95.596KiB	13.228.102
hexapdf CS	d.pdf	2.787ms	92.552KiB	6.418.439
qpdf CS	d.pdf	1.759ms	69.308KiB	6.703.374
hexapdf CS	e.pdf	854ms	104.944KiB	21.751.197
qpdf CS	e.pdf	375ms	31.456KiB	21.787.558
hexapdf CS	f.pdf	46.443ms	593.312KiB	117.545.254
qpdf CS	f.pdf	27.878ms	975.288KiB	118.114.521

# General Design

- Make everything possible using a low-level interface
- Iteratively add classes for the PDF types (for automatic validation and value conversion)
- Add convenience methods for easier usage (e.g. manipulating the page tree)

# General Design Cont.



- Provide convenience methods on the class where they are most useful
- If no class fits, create a new one and allow easy access via the main document object
- Make everything extendable and exchangeable where possible and useful

# Thank you!