Document Engineering for a Digital Library

PDF recompression using JBIG2 and other optimization of PDF

Petr Sojka et al.

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University of Portsmouth Computing Seminar, Portsmouth, UK November 5th, 2010, 12AM, Anglesea building, room 1.05



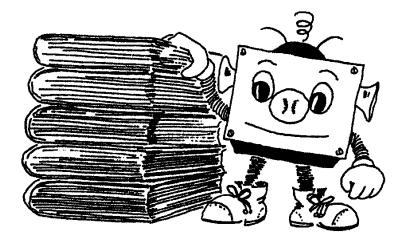




Outline and two take-home messages

- 1 Pictorial overview
- 2 Motivation, vision of PubMed Central for Mathematics
- 3 Complexity of digitization workflow of The Czech Digital Mathematics Library DML-CZ
- 4 Document engineering technologies and tools for DML-CZ and EuDML
- 5 Tools developed (PDF recompressor et al.)
- 6 Results: already compressed 2-layer bitonal PDFs squeezed to 38%
- 7 Summary, conclusions and future work

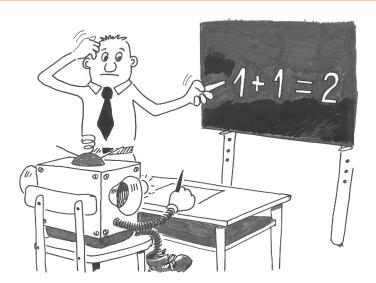
From paper to digital library and processing



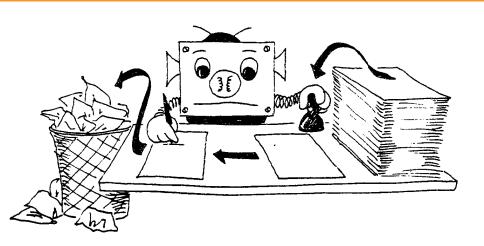
Information overload in globalized scientific world



Overview

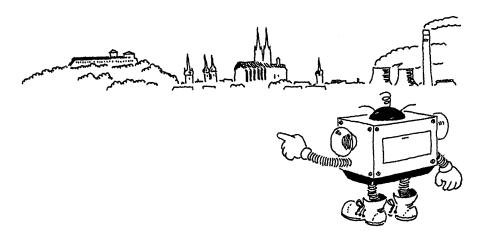


Document Engineering (DocEng): from paper to digital workflow



Overview



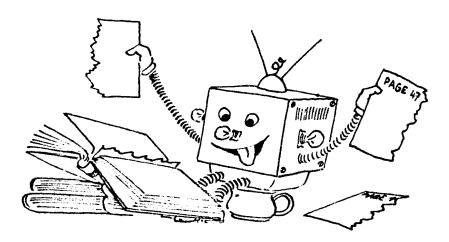


Overview

DocEng in DML-CZ: new workflows and data processing



DocEng in DML-CZ: new tools



'Bottom up' deployment towards EU or worldwide scale

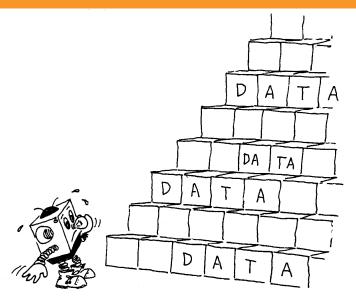


The European Digital Mathematics Library: EuDML



Overview

EuDML: from local data collections to the virtual DL



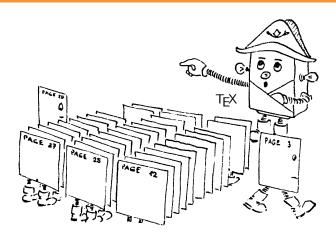
Overview

DocEng for EuDML: scalable [PDF] tools development

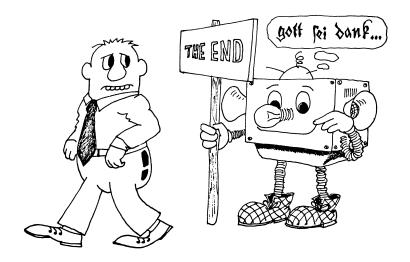


Overview

Yes, you can! You can have visibility, scalability, similarity fulltext metrics, 38% of original size PDFs,...



End of talk overview



In the beginning was vision of all mathematical knowledge, *peer reviewed*, *verified* (100,000,000 pages) and engineered into one-stop e-shop/DL.

Progress of IT, connectivity, cheap storage, new information retrieval technologies (Google).

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Vision of European Digital Mathematics Library

Even other attempts on the European level (FP5, FP6) were not successful. Finally three year project or *European Digital Mathematics Library, EuDML* (programme EU CIP-ICT-PSP, type Pilot B, EU contribution (1.6 MEur, 50% of total budget only)

started from February 2010. The strategy of MATHEMATICS LIBRARY is:

- to master the technology, develop tools and offer them;
- concept of moving wall to motivate and engage commercial publishers without Open Access bussiness model;
- to collect data (from existing local or publisher's) digital libraries into 'one-stop shop' and achieve critical mass in the domain → 'a must/me too' effect then as with PubMed.

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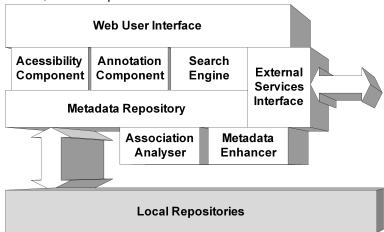
The EUROPEAN DIGITAL .

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EuDML as a virtual library portal

EuDML will be a *virtual* library based on data from smaller data providers, DLs and publishers:



European Digital Mathematics Library



Bottom up—from building bricks of regional repositories

As DML content providers serve mostly publisher's or regional DML repositories as The Czech Digital Mathematics Library DML-CZ or NUMDAM, DML-PL, DML-PT, RusDML,...: aggregating content from local repositories to build the bigger (global?) DML.

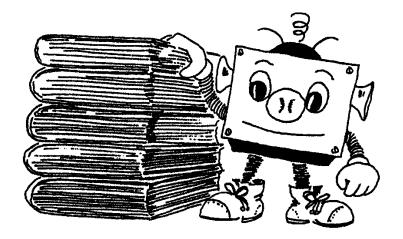
Example of DML-CZ: up and running digital mathematics library http://dml.cz with nearly 30,000 papers (300,000 pages). For more, see (who, what, browse, browse similar, how to search).

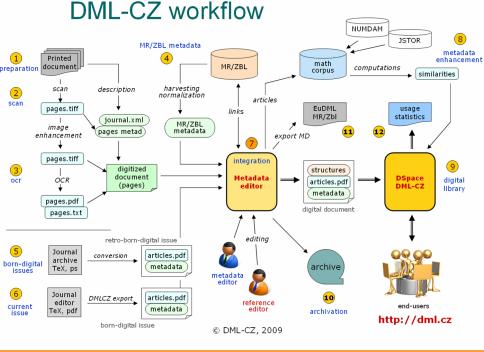
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From paper to digital processing, from local to the whole

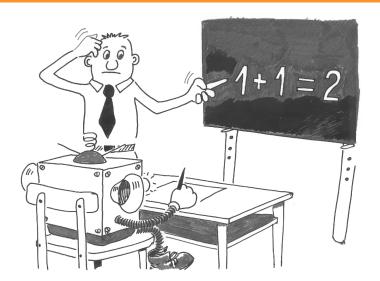




Take care! "God is in the details." (Mies van der Rohe)



Challenges of Math handling: OCR, indexing, search...



DML-CZ—data: scientific math published in CZ/SK

Proof. Let \hat{K} be a cube, $\hat{K} \subset \hat{G}$; put $K = \varphi^{-1}(\hat{K})$. According to theorem 50 we have $K \in \mathfrak{A}$ and it follows from theorem 24 that

$$P(K, v) = \int f(x) dx$$
.

The functional determinant T of the mapping $y = \varphi^{-1}$ fulfils the relation $T(\varphi(x))$, det M(x) = 1, so that

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(y(y)) \cdot |T(y)| dy = \int \hat{f}(y) dy. \qquad (90)$$

From theorem 50 (and relation (86)) we see that $P(K, v) = P(\hat{K}, \hat{v})$; relations (89), (90) show therefore that $P(\hat{K}, \hat{v}) = f\hat{f}(y) \, dy$, which completes the proof.

Remark. The reader may compare this paper with [6].

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 V. Jarník: Integrální počet II. Praha 1955.
- J. Mařík: Vrcholy jednotkové koule v prostoru funkcionál na daném polouspořádaném prostoru, Časopis pro přet. mat., 79 (1954), 3-40.
- [4] Ян Марженк (Jan Mařík): Представление функционала в виде интеграла, Чехослопациий мат. мурнал, 5 (80), 1955, 467—487.
- [5] J. Mařík: Plošný integrál, Časopis pro pěst. mat., 81 (1956), 79—82.
- [6] Ян Маржих (Jan Mařík): Заметна и теории поверхностного интеграла, Чехословациий мат. журнал, 6 [81], 1956, 387—400.
- [7] S. Saks: Theory of the integral, New York.

Резюме

поверхностный интеграл

ЯН МАРЖИК (Jan Mařík), Прага. (Поступило в редакцию 10/X 1955 г.)

Пусть m — натуральное число; пусть E_m — m-мерное евклидово пространство. Для всякого ограниченного измеримого множества $A \subset E_m$ по-

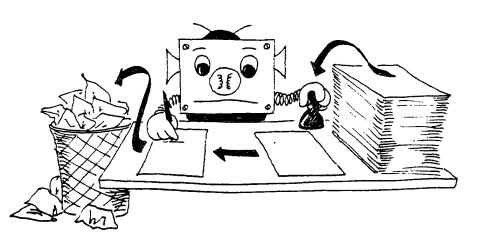
ложим $\|A\|=\sup_{A}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\frac{\partial v_{i}(x)}{\partial x_{i}}\,\mathrm{d}x$, где v_{1},\dots,v_{m} — многочлены такие, что $\sum_{i=1}^{m}v_{i}^{2}(x)\leq1$ для всех $x\in A$. Пусть \mathfrak{A} — система всех ограниченимх измери-

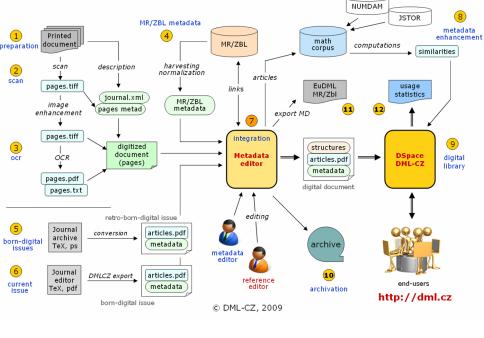
 $A_{ij}(x) = 1$ для восега $A_{ij}(x)$ для которых $\|A\| < \infty$. Теорема 18 тогда утверждает: $H_{ij}(x)$ $A \in \mathfrak{A}_{ij}(x)$ друго $A \in \mathfrak{A}_{ij}(x)$ для страница мно жества A. Тогда на системе



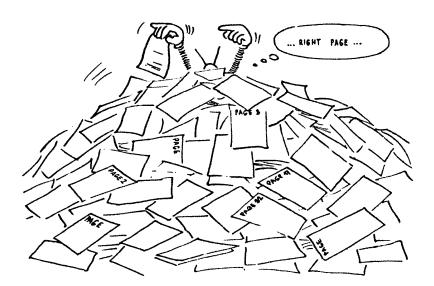
ИОСИФ ВИССАРИОНОВИЧ СТАЛИН 1879—1953

Document engineering—from paper to digital workflow





DML-CZ document engineering—data processing



DML-CZ, the Czech Digital Mathematics Library, now serves almost 300,000 pages of 30,000 math papers. Challenges were

- migration of existing workflows (retro-digital, retro-digital and born-digital) into the repository
- negotiations with Google Scholar towards better visibility
- math indexing and search
- copyright and sustainability issues
- visualization
- space and processing demands
-

Document engineering 4 DML processing challenges

Data heterogenity, plethora of formats, validation and conversions:

retro-digital period: scanning, geometrical transformations (BookRestorer), OCR (FineReader, InftyReader), two-laver PDF

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born-digital period: typesetting by TEX with export of [meta]data into digital library

world of authors: LATEX, TEX notation of mathematics world of applications/data exchange: XML, MathML big volumes: → high automation to save costs

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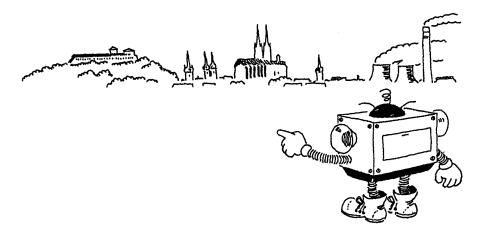
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Document engineering technologies and tools





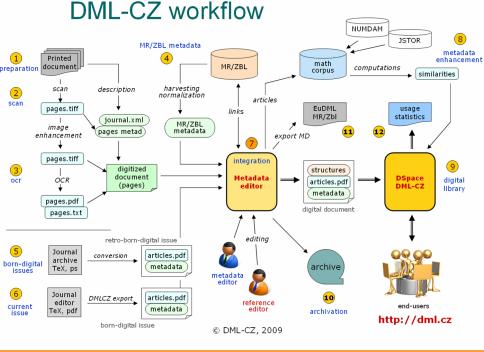
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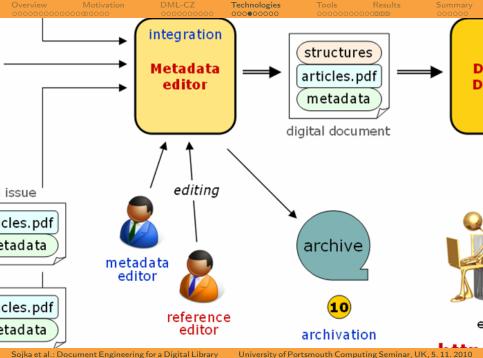
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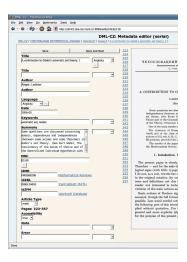




Metadata Editor http://editor.dml.cz

Web-based client-server tool allowing long-distance editing in any browser open source development (ICS MU) from scratch (Ruby) for [meta]data import, editing, validation, batch checking and correction.

To test, try <http://editor.dml.cz:9129>, admin/admin



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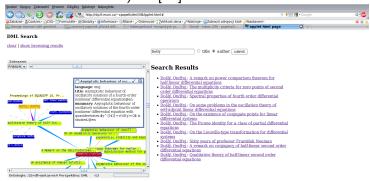
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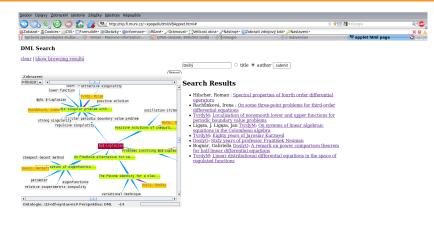
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Metadata (in RDF) visualisation, browsing: Visual Browser tool (MT Zuzana Nevěřilová) for [Eu]DML GUI.



Visual Browser visualisation



http://nlp.fi.muni.cz/~xpopelk/dml/VBApplet.html#

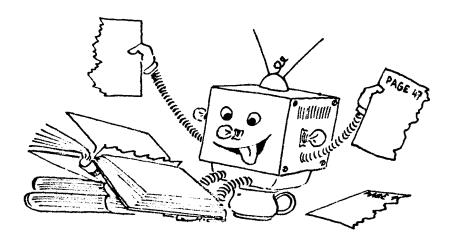


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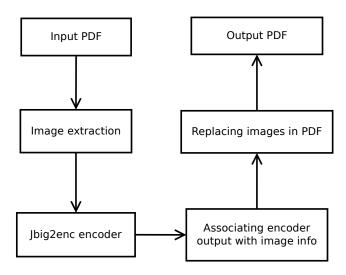
PDF tools



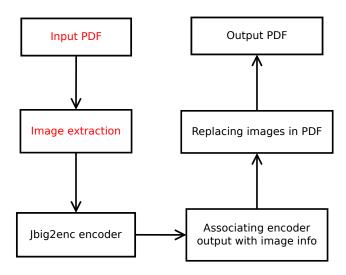
PDF recompressor

- Open-source tool written in Java for recompression of bitonal images
- Uses benefits of standard JBIG2 which is supported in PDF since version 1.4 (Acrobat 5)
- Uses improved jbig2enc with symbol coding used for text area
- Supports multi-page compression

PDF tools: PDF recompressor



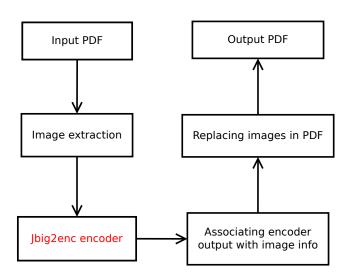
PDF recompressor: input PDF



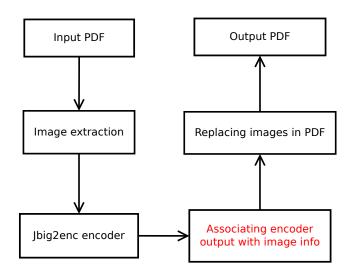
PDF recompressor: input PDF

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27 0 obj << /Type/XObject
     /Subtype/Image
     /Name/im1
     /Length 47053
     /Width 2294
     /Height 3502
     /BitsPerComponent 1
     /ColorSpace/DeviceGray
     /Filter/CCITTFaxDecode
     /DecodeParms << /K -1
             /EndOfLine false
             /EncodedByteAlign false
             /Columns 2294
             /EndOfBlock true >>
     >>
     stream
     endstream
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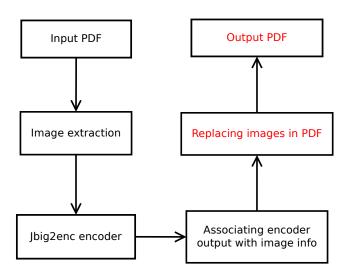
PDF recompressor via encoder jbig2enc



PDF recompressor: associating output with image info



PDF recompressor: output PDF



JBIG2 and jbig2enc basic principles

- Page segmented to several regions based on type of data (text, image, generic)
- For each region is used specific coding
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- For each new symbol is created a representive one and instances of this symbol are just pointers to this canonical representative

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- Number of symbols recognized for a page is several times greater than of born digital documents
- Our improvement reduces size of output image in average for further 10 percent without visible loss

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 - Two symbols are considered equivalent iff there is not found a
- Key idea: safe unification of two equivalent symbols to one

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Image before and after compression

Compared to my previous life as a graduate student in Oxford, life at Caltech was like changing to the fast lane on a freeway. First, instead of Oxford being the center of the universe, it was evident that, to a first approximation,

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- Uses best practices and Unix tools to optimize size of PDF document (e.g. image compression, font unification)
- Uses ghostscript, Multivalent, sam2p, pngout, jbig2enc,...
- Uses only generic coding of jbig2enc
- Images compressed using different compression methods and chooses one with the best result

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Results: different parts of PDFs

	Original	After	After using	After using
	PDF	using PDF	pdfsizeopt.py	both
		recompressor		
Total size	7,123	4,702	3,962 (55.62%)	2,717
(in kB)	(100%)	(66.01%)		(38.14%)
Font data	1,525	1,525	103 (6.74%)	103
objects (in	(100%)	(100%)		(6.74%)
kB)				
Image objects	4,717	1,915	3,529 (74.83%)	1,904
(in kB)	(100%)	(40.6%)		(40.37%)
Other objects	545	926	31 (5.63%)	411
(in kB)	(100%)	(169.76%)		(75.38%)

Results: single vs multi page PDF

Single page documents (655.83 MB in total)						
	By using PDF	By using	By using both			
	recompressor	pdfsizeopt.py				
Saved globally	77.37%	52.22%	46.68% (396 MB)			
Saved in image	70.46%	60.30%	52.97%			
and other objects						

Multi page documents (723.47 MB in total)						
	By using PDF	By using	By using both			
	recompressor	pdfsizeopt.py				
Saved globally	66.01%	55.62%	38.14% (276 MB)			
Saved in image	53.99%	67.66%	44.00%			
and other objects						

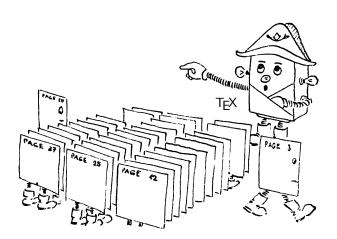
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Yes, you can!



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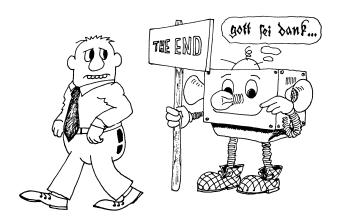
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- Cooperation "wanted!" for problems above, fixfont, math OCR

End of the talk



Questions? Comments? Cooperation offers?



Patrice Y. Simard, Henrique S. Malvar, James Rinker, Erin Renshaw:

A Foreground/Background Separation Algorithm for Image Compression.



Dan Bloomberg.

Leptonica [online, cit. 2010-11-04].



L. Bottou and P. Haffner and P. G. Howard and P. Simard and Y. Bengio and Y. Le Cun:

High Quality Document Image Compression with DjVu http://leon.bottou.org/papers/bottou-98.



R. Hatlapatka:

Website of the PDF recompression project.

<http://nlp.fi.muni.cz/projekty/eudml/pdfRecompression/>.



Adam Langley:

Jbig2enc [online, cit. 2010-11-04].

<http://github.com/agl/jbig2enc/>.



Péter Szabó:

Optimizing PDF output size of T_EX documents [online, cit. 2010-11-04]. http://code.google.com/p/pdfsizeopt/>.



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EuDML at MU project info [online, cit. 2010-11-04].

 $\verb|\color| chttp://nlp.fi.muni.cz/projekty/eudml/> or <|chttp://www.muni.cz/research/projects/10067>.|$