



From static PDFs to interactive, geospatial PDFs

or, '*I never knew that PDFs could do that!*'

by Robin Wilson

robin@rtwilson.com

www.rtwilson.com

[@sciremotesense](https://twitter.com/sciremotesense)



29 Sept 2021 on Buenos Aires room

PDFs

Great for **static** sharing of **complex graphical layouts** in a **device-independent, print-friendly manner**
So...perfect for **maps!**

But:

However...

- No way to get back the original data
- Difficult to edit
- No interactivity

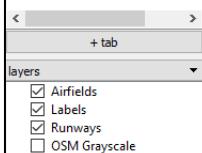


QGIS demo

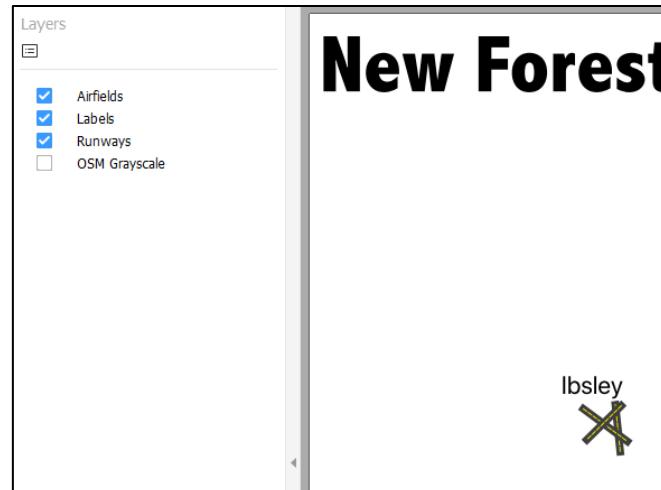


C:/Users/Robin Wilson/Desktop/F

New Forest

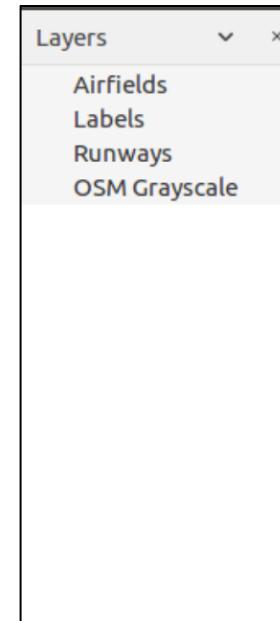


xpdf

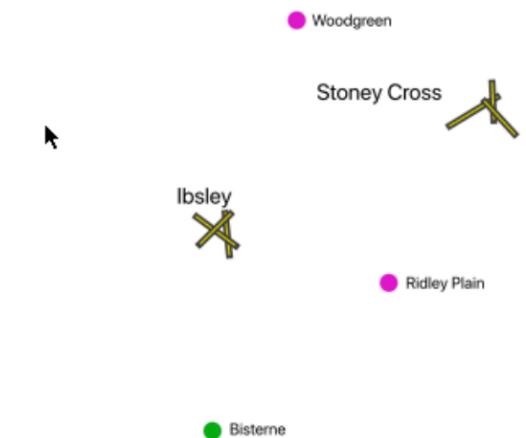


Foxit Reader

Other software



New Forest airfields



evince
(Gnome)



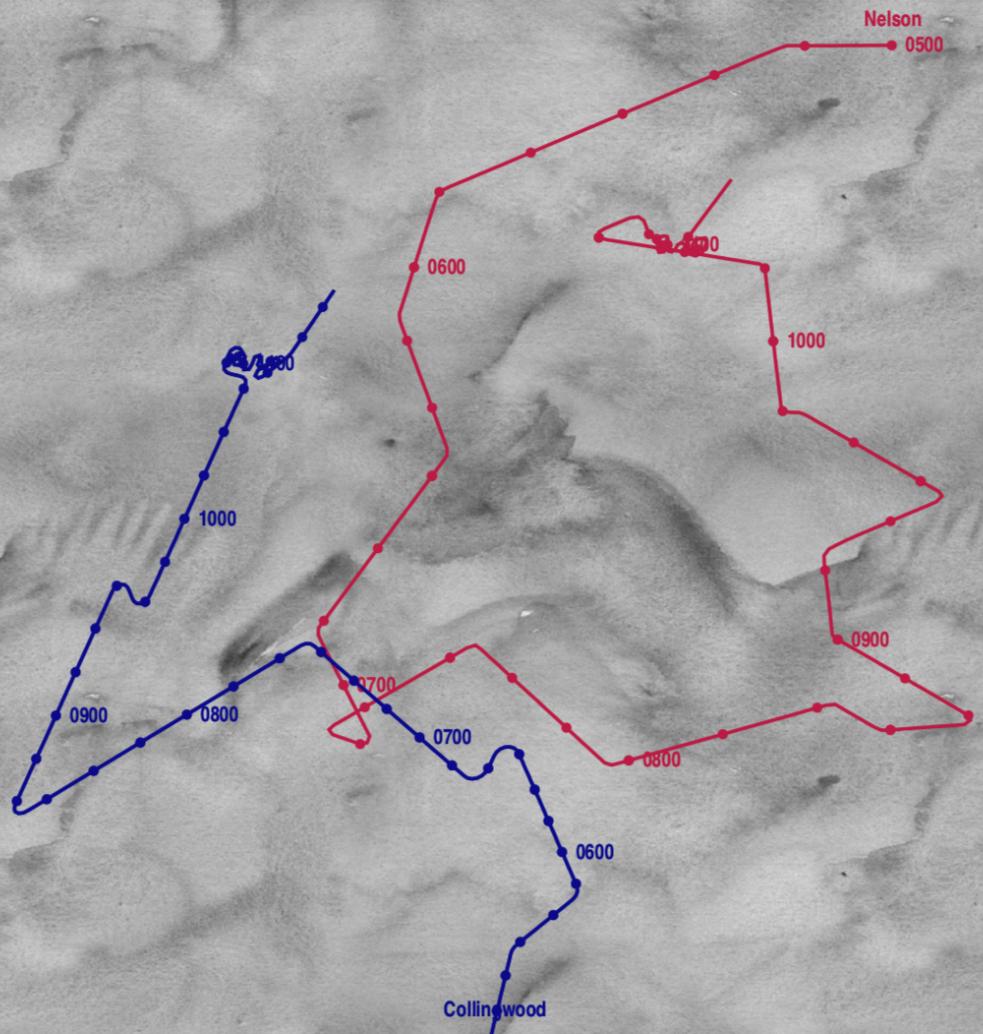
FOSS4G
BUENOS AIRES 2021

GDAL – PDF from XML Composition File

```
gdal_create output.pdf -co COMPOSITION_FILE=input.xml
```

Sponsored development





XML Composition File

```
<PDFComposition>
    <Metadata>
        <Author>Robin Wilson</Author>
    </Metadata>

    <LayerTree displayOnlyOnVisiblePages="true">
        <Layer id="background" name="Background chart"/>
        <Layer id="nelson" name="Nelson"/>
        <Layer id="collingwood" name="Collingwood"/>
    </LayerTree>
    ...

```



XML Composition File

```
<Page id="page_1">
    <DPI>72</DPI>
    <Width>841.698</Width>
    <Height>595.14</Height>
    <Georeferencing id="georeferenced">
        <SRS>EPSG:4326</SRS>
        <ControlPoint x="1" y="1" GeoY="50" GeoX="-0.8"/>
        <ControlPoint x="1" y="595.14" GeoY="50.4" GeoX="-0.8"/>
        <ControlPoint x="841.698" y="1" GeoY="50" GeoX="-0.1"/>
        <ControlPoint x="841.698" y="595.14" GeoY="50.4" GeoX="-0.1"/>
    </Georeferencing>
    ...

```

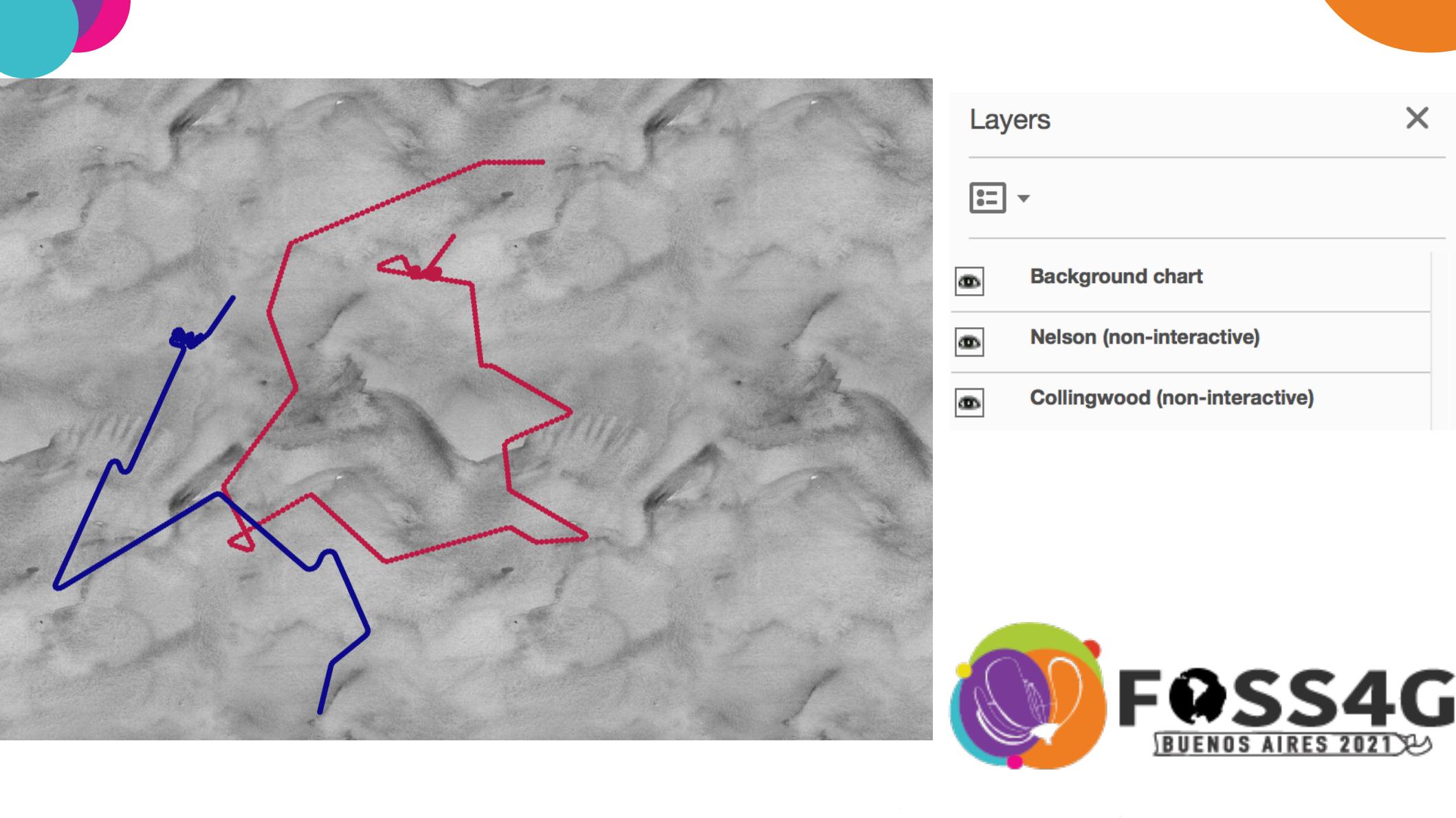


XML Composition File

```
<Content>
  <IfLayerOn layerId="background">
    <Raster dataset="chart.tif" georeferencingId="georeferenced"/>
  </IfLayerOn>
  <IfLayerOn layerId="nelson">
    <Vector dataset="Nelson.shp" layer="Nelson" georeferencingId="georeferenced"
            ogrStyleString='SYMBOL(c:#bd1b44,s:2,id:"ogr-sym-3")'>
      <LogicalStructure displayName="Nelson" fieldToDisplay="time"/>
    </Vector>
  </IfLayerOn>
...

```





Layers

X



Background chart



Nelson (non-interactive)



Collingwood (non-interactive)



FOSS4G
BUENOS AIRES 2021

Preprocessing

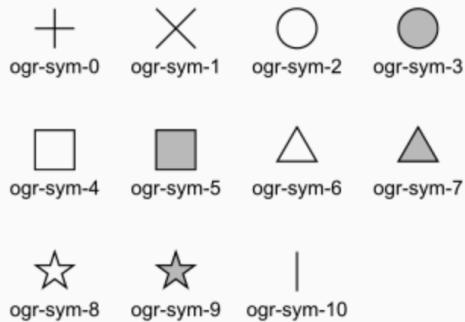
- Convert series of points to a line
- Extract points:
 - Every hour
 - Every 10 minutes
 - First point



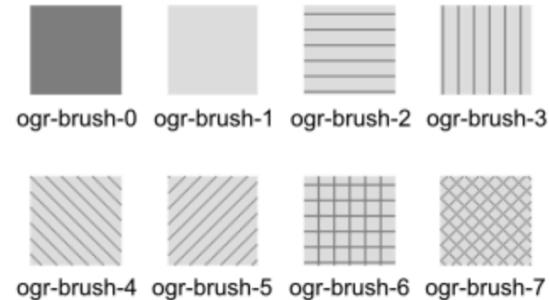
```
<IfLayerOn layerId="Nelson">
  <Vector dataset="Nelson_10min.geojson" layer="Nelson_10min"
    georeferencingId="georeferenced"
    ogrStyleString='SYMBOL(c:#bd1b44,s:2,id:"ogr-sym-3")'>
    <LogicalStructure displayName="Nelson" fieldToDisplay="time"/>
  </Vector>
  <VectorLabel dataset="Nelson_Hourly.geojson" layer="Nelson_Hourly"
    georeferencingId="georeferenced"
    ogrStyleString='LABEL(t:{time_str},c:#bd1b44,s:24pt,p:4,dx:7mm,bo:1)' />
  <VectorLabel dataset="Nelson_FirstPoint.geojson" layer="Nelson_FirstPoint"
    georeferencingId="georeferenced"
    ogrStyleString='LABEL(t:"Nelson",c:#bd1b44,s:24pt,p:2,dy:10mm,bo:1)' />
  <Vector dataset="Nelson_Lines.geojson" layer="Nelson_Lines"
    georeferencingId="georeferenced" ogrStyleString='PEN(c:#bd1b44,w:5px)' />
</IfLayerOn>
```



Here is the current list of OGR symbol ids (this could grow over time):



Here is the current list of OGR brush ids (this could grow over time):

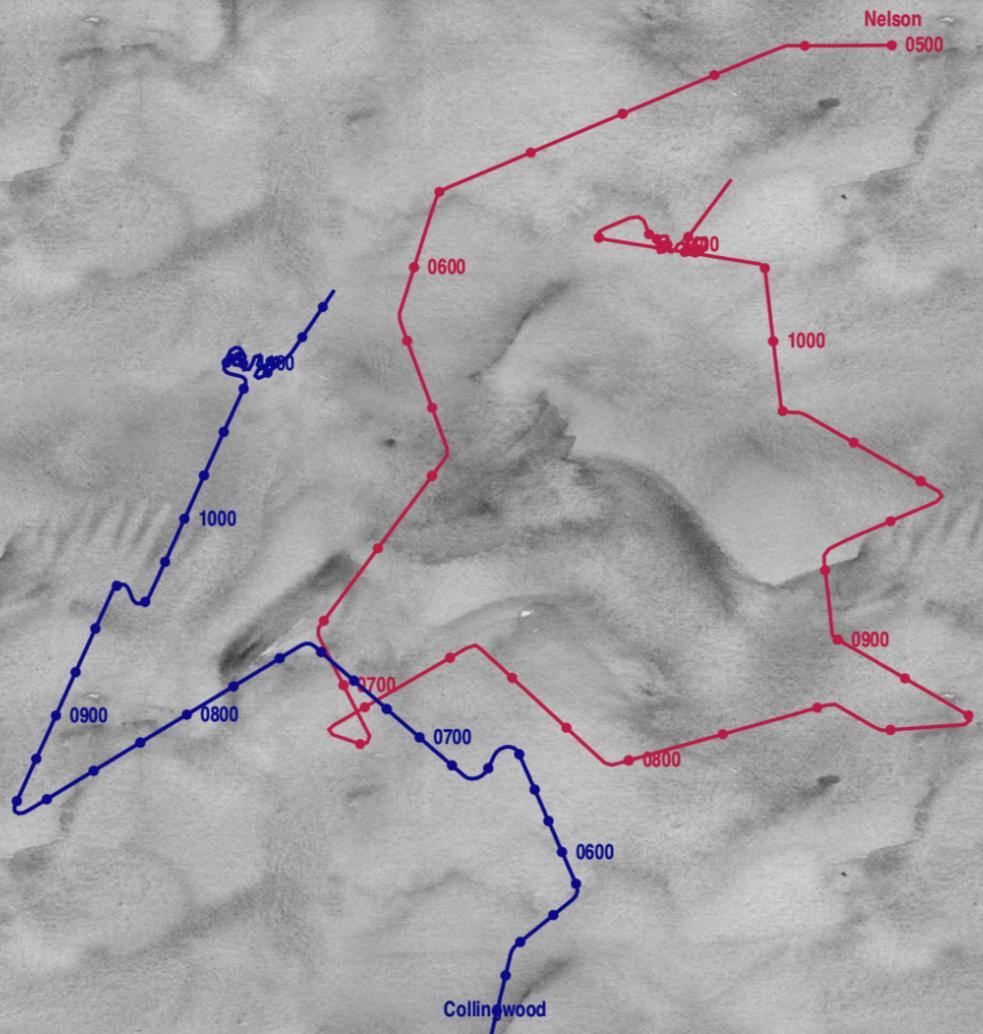


BRUSH(fc:#808080, bc:#e0e0e0, id:"ogr-brush-n")

- **a** : Angle - Rotation angle (in degrees, counterclockwise).
- **c** : Text Foreground Color, expressed in hexadecimal (#RRGGBB[AA]) Suggested default: black (c:#000000)
- **b** : Text Background Color - Color of the filled box to draw behind the label, expressed in hexadecimal (#RRGGBB[AA]).
No box drawn if not set.
- **o** : Text Outline Color - Color of the text outline (halo in MapInfo terminology), expressed in hexadecimal (#RRGGBB[AA]). No outline if not set.
- **h** : Shadow Color - Color of the text shadow, expressed in hexadecimal (#RRGGBB[AA]). No shadow if not set.
- **w** : Stretch - The stretch factor changes the width of all characters in the font by the given percentage. For example, a setting of 150 results in all characters in the font being stretched to 150% of their usual width. The default stretch factor is 100.
- **m** : Label Placement Mode - How the text is drawn relative to the feature's geometry.

From OGR Feature Style docs





OSS4G
BUENOS AIRES 2021

What if we take it a bit *too* far?



PDF Javascript

```
<Javascript>
```

```
...
```

```
</Javascript>
```

```
var btn = this.addField("btn1" , "button", 1, fldRect);
btn.setAction("MouseUp", "JS CODE HERE")
```

```
var ocgs = this.getOCGs();
ocgs[0].state = false
ocgs[0].state = true
```



Split track into 15 minute chunks

1 chunk = 1 layer



Layers

Background chart

1995-12-12 05:00

Nelson

Collingwood

1995-12-12 05:15

1995-12-12 05:30

1995-12-12 05:45

1995-12-12 06:00

1995-12-12 06:15

1995-12-12 06:30

1995-12-12 06:45



PDF Javascript

```
function nextTimestep() {  
    // Simplified to remove all edge cases  
    // Get the next OCG (layer) and turn it on  
    timestamps[current_index].ocg.state = true;  
  
    // Update the displayed time  
    var txt = this.getField("txtTime");  
    txt.value = timestamps[current_index].name;  
  
    current_index++;  
}  
app.setInterval("nextTimestep()", 1000);
```



Taking it even further...

Demo



Advantages...?

- No need to install other software – just uses Adobe Reader
- Still easily printable, at any timestep/zoom level
- All contained in one file
- Still have all the standard GeoPDF features (reload into GIS, measure, identify point etc)



PDF Javascript strangeness

```
// Print these elements to the console. We have to do this to initialise  
// the media component - rather strange, but it works.  
console.println(app.media);  
console.println(this.media);  
  
// The factor of 0.732 here is established by trial and error  
// and seems to be the conversion factor between the units of pageViewX/Y  
// and actual page units  
factor = 0.732 / (dpi / 99);  
  
// Don't even ask...  
var d1 = util.scand('yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss', '2019-03-14 08:23:45')
```



Summary

- QGIS can export to GeoPDF
- Basic GeoPDF's can be quite powerful
- GDAL can create them – including (basic) styling
- You can even do (crazy) Javascript stuff to make it fully interactive

Any questions?

