



Pagemark XpsConvert™
User Manual
Version 1.0

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction to Pagemark XpsConvert

Pagemark **XpsConvert** is an easy to use, multi-platform command-line program that provides users with an efficient way to convert XPS or OpenXPS documents into a variety of vector and raster file formats. XpsConvert can convert XPS documents to PDF , PNG, TIFF, BMP, and JPG and RAW. In addition, XpsConvert supports variable data printing and PDF creation.

XpsConvert does **not** require Microsoft .NET platform or any other 3rd party libraries.

1.1.1 Key Functions

- Convert XPS to PDF (vector), PNG, TIFF, JPEG, BMP, RAW
- Dynamically generated PDF or other formats and Variable Data Printing
- Configurable output resolutions
- Batch conversion
- Fax output format support
- ICC profile support
- Multi-page Tiff
- User supplied page content during conversion
- Dithering control for 1 bit per pixel formats
- Wild card and subfolder processing
- 100% compliance with XPS standard

1.1.2 Common Use Scenarios

- Server based, on-demand conversion of XPS documents to PDF or raster images
- Fax Server applications
- Variable Data Printing
- Dynamically Generated Forms
- Batch processing of XPS collections
- Stamp or watermarking document
- Bates Numbering
- Thumbnail generation

1.1.3 Operating System Support

- Windows 7, 2008, Vista, XP, 2003, 2000, NT, 98
- Mac OSX
- Linux

1.1.4 System Requirements

- Minimum 10MB of free disk space
- Memory requirement is dependant on source document being converted.

1.2 XpsConvert SDK

For developers looking for the capability to integrate XPS conversion into their applications, Pagemark offers **XPSSDK**, an easy-to-use powerful software component for adding XPS conversion into client and server applications.

Pagemark XpsConvert, Pagemark XPS Firefox Plugin, and Pagemark XPSViewer were all developed using Pagemark **XPSSDK**.

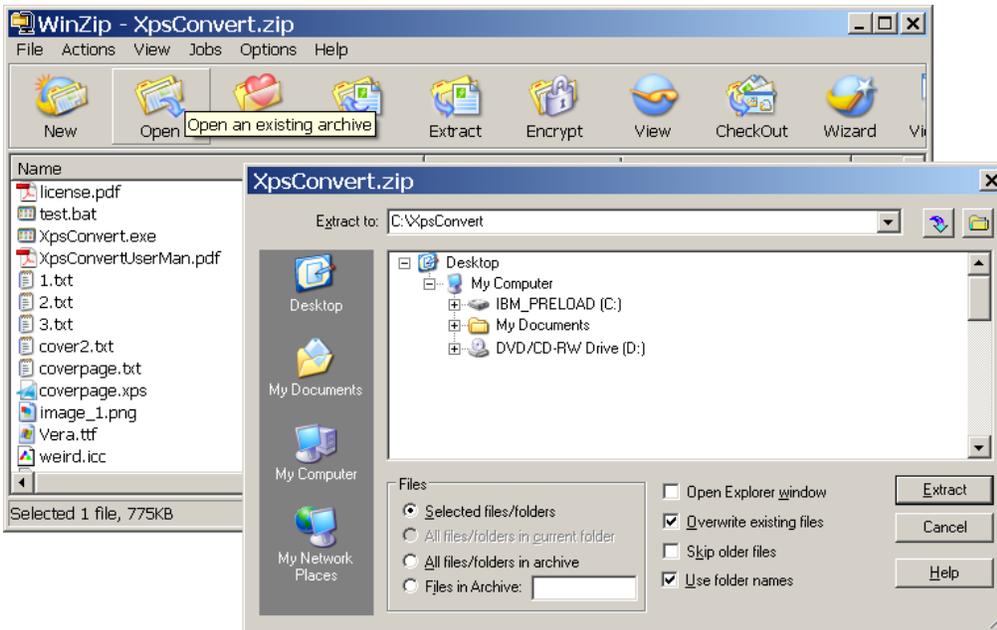
1.3 About This Manual

This manual is intended as a guide to the installation and use of Pagemark XpsConvert. It is intended for programmers or other users who are familiar with XPS, PDF, and graphic image file creations, graphic file manipulation and general computer processes.

2 Installing and Uninstalling Pagemark XPSConvert

2.1 XpsConvert Install

The XpsConvert command-line application is supplied as a download from a distributor or directly from www.pagemarktechnology.com. The release is packaged as a .zip file. (xpsconvert.zip). To install the software, simply unzip the archive in the desired location (make sure to preserve the directory/folder structure during this process). To register the software, copy the license file provided to you into the “xpsconvert” folder.



2.2 Evaluation Version Installation

If you wish to evaluate the product, you may download the demo version of the product without any serial number or license key.

To do this, go to Pagemark download site at <http://www.pagemarktechnology.com>. Click on the appropriate product name/version. This will bring you to the link to the page to download the demo. Download the zip file *xpsconvert.zip*. Extract the archive in the desired location (making sure to preserve the folder structure). This will provide you a working copy of the application along with various examples. The limitation of the evaluation is that all output pages will have demo stamp.

2.3 Uninstalling XpsConvert

To remove XpsConvert from your computer simply delete the “xpsconvert” folder.

3 Overview

Pagemark XpsConvert is a command-line application designed to convert XPS documents or XPS formatted XML to one or more PDF, PNG, TIFF, JPEG, or RAW files while presenting several options to control resolution, color, depending on the output format selected. This section covers the basic usage of XpsConvert explaining all of the available options.

3.1 Basic Syntax

```
xpsconvert [options] file1 file2 folder1 file3 ...
```

Options	Parameter	Description
-o or --output	-o myfolder -o c:\Myfiles	Output folder in which to store converted files. Default output folder is the current working folder.
--prefix	--prefix outfiles	Prefix used for output filename. The output name will be constructed by using the prefix string, the page number, and the images extension. e.g outfiles1.pdf, outfiles2.pdf, etc. The default is the base input filename. --prefix should only be used to convert individual documents.
--digits	--digits 4	Number of digits used in the page counter portion of the output filename. If this parameter is not set, digits are added as needed.
--subfolders		Process input XPS or XML files in sub folders.
-f or --format	-f pdf -f bmp -f tif -f png -f raw	Output formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDF – Adobe Portable Document Format • PNG - (Portable Network Graphics) • JPEG or JPG - (Joint Photographic Expert Group) • TIF or TIFF - (Tagged Image File Format) • BMP - (Windows Bitmap Format) • RAW – (Raw RGB data)

		Default is PDF
-d or --dpi	--dpi 300	Sets the dpi of the output file. Default resolution is 96 dpi. (Note: this option is ignored for PDF formats)
-a or --pages	Render pages 2,4,7 --pages 2,4,7 Render even pages: -a even Render odd pages: -a odd Render pages 5 through 10: -a 5-10 Render pages 2-20 and pages 30 and 49: -a 2-20,30,49	Specifies the list of pages to convert. By default, all pages are converted
-r or --rotate	-r 90 -r 180 -r 270	Rotate pages by 90,180 or 270 degrees
--mono	--mono	Sets 1 bit pixel dithered image. (TIFF and PNG only)
--trc filename	--trc file.txt	Tonal response curve, used with --mono or 1 bit per pixel TIF formats. File contains 256 values mapping gray levels
--icc filename	--icc swap.icc	Standard ICC profile to be applied to output image (Raster formats only)

-q quality	-q 80	Quality setting 1-100 used for compression of image formats using Jpeg compression
-m --multipage	--multipage	Create multipage output for TIFF format. (PDF is by default multipage)
-extension	--extension "xps"	Extension to use when processing input documents. Default is XPS.
-h or --help	-h	Displays list of available options
-v or --version	-v	Display version information
--verb	--verb 0	Set verbosity level. 0 , 1 0 – silent 1 – normal
--compress	--compress CCITT4	Specifies compression type used for TIF output formats. Valid formats include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCITTRLE • CCITT3 • CCITT4 • LZW • JPG • PACKBITS • DEFLATE Default tif compression format is LZW.
--xml	--xml watermrk.xml	Allows content to be added to the rendered page. Format of the xml data is standard XPS markup. The xml must not include <FixedPage> tags and all resource references URIs must resolve to files accessible by the system.
--fpage	--fpage 1.fpage	Renders a single XPS fpage to the specified output format. The fpage must include valid XPS markup syntax and all resource references URIs must resolve to files accessible by the system.
--nosmooth	--nosmooth	Turns off anti-aliasing

3.2 Basic Usage

3.2.1 How to save converted files to a given folder?

By default XpsConvert saves converted files in the current working folder. To specify another output location, use the '-o' or '--output' parameter. For example:

```
xpsconvert -o c:\MyPdfs 1.xps 2.xps
```

Note: If the specified path does not exist, XpsConvert will attempt to create the necessary folders.

3.2.2 How can I control the output name for rasterized/converted images?

By default, XpsConvert creates a separate image file for every page in the document. The output filename is constructed using the name of the input XPS file, page counter, and appropriate image extension. For example, the following command-line generates a sequence of image files starting with mydoc_1.jpg, mydoc_2.jpg, etc.:

```
xpsconvert -f jpg mydoc.xps
```

XpsConvert allows output filename customizations using the '--prefix' and '--digits' options. For example, the following command-line generates a sequence of image files starting with newname_0001.jpg, newname_0002.jpg, etc.:

```
xpsconvert -f jpg --prefix newname --digits 4 mydoc.xps
```

The '--digits' parameter specifies the number of digits to be used in the page counter portion of the output filename. By default, new digits are added as needed; this parameter formats the page counter field to a uniform width (e.g. myfile0001.jpg, myfile0010.jpg, instead of myfile_1.jpg, myfile_10.jpg, etc).

To avoid any ambiguities in file naming, the prefix option should be used only for conversion of individual documents.

If your output image format is TIFF, you can convert XPS to a single, multi-page TIFF document using the '--multipage' option (See [3.2.4](#) for an example)

3.2.3 How do I convert XPS to JPEG, PNG, TIF or some other image format?

By default, XpsConvert automatically converts XPS to PDF. The output image format can be modified using the '-f' or '--format' option. For example:

```
xpsconvert -f jpg in.xps
```

will convert XPS to JPEG. The '--format' parameter accepts any of the following output formats:

- png** - (Portable Network Graphics)
- jpg** or **jpeg** (Joint Photographic Expert Group)
- tif** or **tiff** (Tagged Image File Format)
- bmp** (Windows Bitmap Format)
- raw** (raw RGB)

3.2.4 How do I convert XPS to multi-page TIF?

If your output image format is TIFF, you can convert XPS to a single, multi-page TIFF document instead of separate files for every page by using the '--multipage' option. For example:

```
xpsconvert --multipage -f tif mypdf.xps
```

3.2.5 How do I specify which pages to convert?

By default, XpsConvert will rasterize and/or convert all XPS pages to the output image format. You can specify a subset of pages to convert using the '-a' or '--pages' options. For example:

```
xpsconvert -a 1,3,10 in.xps
```

will convert only pages 1, 3, and 10. Please note that XpsConvert assumes that all pages are numbered sequentially starting from page 1. To specify a range of pages, use dash character between numbers. For example:

```
xpsconvert -a 1,10-20,50- in.xps
```

will render the first page, pages in the range from 10 to 20 and all pages starting with page 50 to the last page in the document.

All even pages can be selected using the 'even' keyword. For example, the following command-line renders all even pages:

```
xpsconvert --pages even in.xps
```

Similarly, odd pages can be selected using the 'odd' keyword. The following command-line renders all odd pages in the document and every page in the range from 100 to the last page:

```
xpsconvert --pages odd,100- in.xps
```

3.2.6 How do I specify the resolution of the output image?

The output image resolution used by XpsConvert can be specified using the '-d' or '--dpi' option. By default, XpsConvert uses a resolution of 96 dots per inch (DPI). Smaller DPI numbers result in smaller images (e.g. suitable for use as thumbnails), while larger DPI numbers generate larger images (e.g. suitable for high-quality output). For example, to convert an XPS document to a multi-page TIF at 300 dpi, use the following command-line:

```
xpsconvert -f tif --multipage --dpi 300 in.xps
```

3.2.7 How do I batch convert files?

XpsConvert supports batch conversion of many XPS files using a single command. To convert all XPS files in a given folder(s) you can use the following syntax:

```
xpsconvert myfolder1
```

The '--subfolders' option can be used to recursively process all subfolders. For example, the following line will convert all documents in 'myfolder1' and 'myfolder2', as well as any and all subfolders:

```
xpsconvert --subfolders myfolder1 myfolder2
```

By default, XpsConvert will convert all files with the extension 'xps'. To select different files based on the extension, use the '--extension' parameter. For example, to convert all XPS documents with a custom extension '.oxps', you could use the following command-line:

```
xpsconvert --extension .oxps --subfolders myfolder1
```

3.2.8 How do I specify a compression ratio for JPEG or TIF/JPEG format?

The JPEG image format offers a lossy type of compression and the option to trade-off between the reduced image quality and higher compression ratios. To fine-tune JPEG compression quality, use the ‘--quality’ parameter as illustrated in the following example:

```
xpsconvert --quality 80 -f jpg in.xps
```

Compression quality is a number in the range of 1 to 100. Lower numbers typically result in better compression at the expense of image quality. The default compressions ration is 80.

3.2.9 How can I rotate pages?

Image rotation can be done using the ‘-r’ or ‘--rotate’ option. For example, the following command-line rotates all pages 90 degrees counterclockwise:

```
xpsconvert -rotate 90 in.xps
```

Similarly, the following command-line rotates the page 270 degrees counterclockwise (or 90 degrees clockwise):

```
xpsconvert --rotate 270 in.xps
```

And this command-line turns the page upside down:

```
xpsconvert --rotate 180 in.xps
```

3.2.10 How do I render XPS as CCITT Group 3 or Group 4 FAX TIFF or monochrome PNG?

XPS documents may be rendered as a monochrome (1 bit per pixel) image compressed using G4 CCITT, by adding the option ‘--mono’ within the command-line. For example:

```
xpsconvert --mono -f TIFF --dpi 300 in.pdf
```

Additionally, you can explicitly set the TIF output format by the ‘--compress’ options to one of the following: CCITT4, CCITT3, or CCITTRLE. For example:

```
xpsconvert -f TIF -compress CCITT3 in.xps
```

3.2.11 How can I put a watermark on each converted page?

XpsConvert supports the ability to merge user supplied data onto each of the rendered pages using the '--XML' option.

For example:

```
xpsconvert --XML myfile.xml in.xps
```

where myfile.xml might contain the following XPS formatted XML.

```
<Path Fill="#30FF0000" Data="M96,96 196,0 0,96 -96,0Z"/>
```

The above example places a semi-transparent red box over the top of each page of the document. (For more information see section 3.3).

3.2.12 How can I create PDF or other formats from data generated dynamically?

XpsConvert supports the ability to render XPS formatted XML data. Using the '--fpage' option, you may pass in, as input, an XML file conforming to the XPS syntax standard. For example:

```
xpsconvert --fpage in.xml
```

In this example, XpsConvert will read the file 'in.xml' and render its content to the PDF format. (See section 3.3 for more information).

3.2.13 I am converting XPS to RAW RGB image data. and I want to be able to control the color output specifically by using an ICC profile. How can I do that?

XpsConvert supports the use of user-supplied ICC profiles via the '--icc' option. For example:

```
xpsconvert -f RAW --icc MyPrinter.ICC in.xps
```

In the above example, a raw RGB file will be created and the output colors will be transformed by the 'MyPrinter.ICC' color profile.

3.3 User Supplied Page Content

XpsConvert can be used to place additional text and graphics on each page rendered. If the '-XML' option is included on the command-line, XpsConvert will read and render the content of the specified file and merge it onto the rendered page. The format of the data is standard XPS fpage syntax (as specified in *XML Paper Specification 1.0*) with the exception that references to namespaces are ignored and `<FixedPage>` and `</FixedPage>` must be omitted.

For example:

```
xpsconvert -f TIF -XML content.xml MyFile.xps
```

and assuming that 'content.xml' contains the following:

```
<Path Fill="#FF0000" Data="M 96,96 L 192,96 L 192,192 L 96,192 Z"/>
```

will cause the rendered output to include a red square placed at the top left corner of the page.

There is essentially no limitation on the complexity of the data placed on the page using this mechanism.

References to resources within the XML file must be URI locations that can be read by the host.

For example:

```
<Glyphs Fill="#000000" FontUri="C:\MYFONTS\Vera.ttf" FontRenderingEmSize="14" OriginX="260" OriginY="96" UnicodeString="Hello"/>
```

If the resource is not fully qualified, XpsConvert will attempt to locate resources (fonts and images) relative to the input file(s). You may also specify specific locations through the following environment variables:

- XGE_FONTDIR – location of font files
- XGE_IMAGEDIR – location of image files

3.4 Using XpsConvert to Dynamically Generate PDF or other Image files

XpsConvert can be used to generate PDF files or other image formats using simple XML syntax. The XpsConvert '-fpage' option allows for the reading in of an XML file formatted according to the XPS specification. This file can easily be created by individuals or computer systems to define pages

dynamically for applications such as variable data printing, fax CCITT4 fax page generation, bulk PDF email generation, etc.

For example:

```
xpsconvert -fpage 1.xml 2.xml
```

will render the contents of '1.xml' and '2.xml' to a PDF.

For example, given the following XPS formatted XML page:

```
<FixedPage Width="816" Height="1056">
<Glyphs Fill="#FFFFFF" FontUri="C:\MYFONTS\Vera.ttf" FontRenderingEmSize="14"
OriginX="96" OriginY="96" UnicodeString="Hello World"/>
</FixedPage>
```

will generate an 8.5"x11" page with the text:

Hello World

displayed using a 10.5 Pt Vera.ttf truetype font.

References to resources within the XML file must be URI locations that can be read by the host. If the resource is not fully qualified, XpsConvert will attempt to locate resources (fonts and images) relative to the input file(s). You may also specify specific locations through the following environment variables:

- XGE_FONTDIR – location of font files
- XGE_IMAGEDIR – location of image files

3.5 Batch Processing and the use of Wildcards

XPSConvert supports the processing of multiple input documents or folders with a single invocation. XpsConvert also supports the use of wildcards in the input filename or folder.

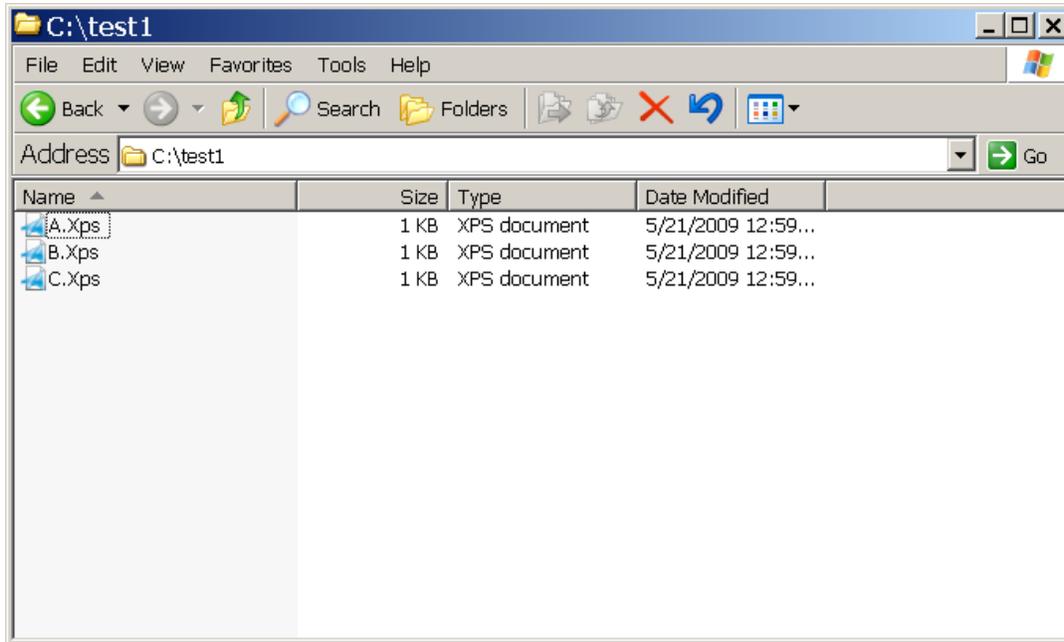
It is possible to specify multiple XPS folders and have XpsConvert automatically process all XPS documents matching a given file extension.

For example, the following command-line will process all XPS documents in folders 'test1' and 'test2' :

```
xpsconvert -o C:\output_folder C:\test1 C:\test2
```

Wildcard characters may also be used to process multiple input files.

For example, if a directory contains the following XPS documents:



To process all XPS documents in this folder, you could specify:

```
xpsconvert -o C:\output_folder C:\test1\*.xps
```

To process all XPS documents starting with 'A', you could specify:

```
xpsconvert -o C:\output_folder C:\test1\A*.pdf
```

Or to process all PDF documents ending with '1', you could specify:

```
xpsconvert -o C:\output_folder C:\test1\*1.pdf
```

You can use either of the two standard wildcards — the question mark ('?') and the asterisk ('*') — to specify filename and path arguments on the command-line.

3.6 General Usage Examples

3.6.1 Convert XPS to PDF

Notes:

- Converts the XPS to PDF will all default options
- The '-o' parameter is used to specify the output folder. If this option was not specified, all images would be stored in the current working folder.

```
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex1 test/WordDoc.xps
```

3.6.2 Convert XPS to a multi-page TIF at 100 dpi

Notes:

- The '-f' option specifies the output format as TIFF
- The '--dpi' option is used to specify the output resolution
- The '--multipage' option is used to specify that the output TIFF will be a multi-page document

```
xpsconvert -f TIF -o test_out/ex2 --dpi 100 --multipage test/WordDoc.xps
```

3.6.3 Convert XPS to PNG rotated by 270

Notes:

- The '--rotate' option specifies the output image will be rotated 270 degrees

```
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex3 -f PNG --rotate 270 test/sa012.xps
```

3.6.4 Convert XPS to JPEG

Notes:

- The '-f' option specifies the output format as Jpeg

```
XpsConvert -o test_out/ex4 -f JPG test/country.xps
```

3.6.5 Convert XPS to JPEG and apply an ICC profile to the output

Notes:

- The ‘—icc’ options specified the ICC profile which will be used to transform the output files.

```
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex5 -f JPG --icc resources/weird.icc test/country.xps
```

3.6.6 Convert XPS to a multi-page CCITT4 Fax TIF at dpi 208

Notes:

- The ‘—compress’ option specifies that the TIF output will use CCITT4 fax compression.

```
xpsconvert -f TIF --compress ccitt4 -o test_out/ex6 --dpi 200 --multipage test/WordDoc.xps
```

3.6.7 Convert XPS to PDF only pages 1 & 2, with user supplied content

Notes:

- The ‘—pages’ option specifies which pages of the input document will be converted
- The ‘—xml’ option specifies that the contents of ‘content.xml’ will be placed into the resulting output pages.

```
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex7 --pages 1,2 --xml test/content.xml test/wordDoc.xps
```

3.6.8 Convert XPS to TIF in all subfolders

Notes:

- The ‘—subfolder’ option specifies that sub folders will be processed.

```
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex8 --subfolders test
```

3.6.9 Convert XPS to TIF using wild a card

Notes:

- Filenames with ‘*’ or ‘?’ will be expanded

```
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex9 -f TIF test/sa00*.xps
```

3.6.10 Convert XPS to a RAW RGB file transformed by an ICC profile

Notes:

- The '-f RAW' option will generate an unformatted output file containing only color data.
- The '--icc' option specifies an ICC profile to be applied to the output data

```
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex10 -f RAW --icc test/weird.icc test/country.xps
```

3.6.11 Create PDF pages from user created XML templates

Notes:

- The '--fpage' option indicates the input file is interpreted as an XPS formatted XML file.
- The default output format is PDF

```
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex11 --fpage dynamic/1.txt  
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex11 --fpage dynamic/2.txt  
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex11 --fpage dynamic/3.txt
```

3.6.12 Create CCITT4 TIF from user generated XML file

Notes:

- The '--compress' option selects the TIF compression type.
- The '--fpage' option indicates the input file is interpreted as an XPS formatted XML file.

```
xpsconvert -o test_out/ex12 -f TIF -compress CCITT4 -dpi 200 -fpage  
dynamic/coverpage.txt
```

4 Running XpsConvert from ASP.

Below you will find examples of launching XpsConvert from ASP using VBScript and JScript syntax.

Note: you need to install Windows Script 5.6 on your server to launch XpsConvert command-line from ASP script.

4.1.1 Example with VBScript syntax:

```
<%
' Defining variables
Dim WshShell, oExec, CommandLine, Buf
' The path to XpsConvert command line with its parameters
' Don't forget -nodlg key in demo version
CommandLine = "C:\\Temp\\XpsConvert.exe -o c:\\TEMP C:\\temp\\*.xps"
' Creating a WSH object
Set WshShell = Server.CreateObject("WScript.Shell")
' Launching XpsConvert command line
Set oExec = WshShell.Exec(CommandLine)
' The program response stream
Do While Not oExec.StdOut.AtEndOfStream
    Buf = oExec.StdOut.Read(1)

    ' If the current symbol is a line feed
    ' the "<br>" tag should be added for HTML line feed
    if Buf = Chr(13) then Buf = "<br>" & Buf
    ' Writing out the program response
    Response.Write Buf
Loop
Set WshShell = Nothing
%>
```

4.1.2 Example with JScript syntax:

```
<%@ LANGUAGE = "JAVASCRIPT" %>
<% // The path to XpsConvert command line with its parameters
var commandLine = "C:\\Temp\\XpsConvert.exe -o C:\\TEMP
    C:\\temp\\*.xps"
var WshShell = Server.CreateObject("WScript.Shell");
var oExec = WshShell.Exec(commandLine);
var Buf = ""; // The program response stream
while (!oExec.StdOut.AtEndOfStream) {
    uf = oExec.StdOut.Read(1);

    // If the current symbol is a line feed
    // the "<br>" tag should be added for HTML line feed
    if (Buf == "\\n") { Buf = "<br>" + Buf; }
```

```
        // Writing out the program response
        Response.Write(Buf);
    }
    WshShell = null; %>
```

5 Support

5.1 Reporting Problems

If you encounter a problem or you have a question regarding the Pagemark XpsConvert utility, please submit a problem report to Pagemark at support@pagemarktechnology.com. When submitting a report, please provide the following information:

- Your contact details
- Name and version of the product
- A detailed description of problem
- Attach any sample problem file(s)

5.2 Contact information

To contact Pagemark Technology, Inc. you may use the contact information below:

Telephone: 1-425-296-1712

Web site: <http://www.pagemarktechnology.com>.

Email Contacts:

- General Business Inquiries: info@pagemarktechnology.com
- Licensing, Sales Inquiries: sales@pagemarktechnology.com
- Product Support: support@pagemarktechnology.com