

Thomas Fischer's Weblog

Life, Linux, LaTeX

Searchable PDFs with Linux

[with 7 comments](#)

Recently, I came across a news posting that there is an open source document management software called [ArchivistaBox 2008/IX](#) that can create searchable PDFs from scanned documents. Core components of this software package are [Cuneiform](#) (an [OCR](#) system) and [hocr2pdf](#) (a special PDF generator from [ExactCODE](#)).

Using these two programs (both are GPL-2), everyone can generate searchable PDFs which I will demonstrate in the following example.

Lacking a scanned document, I created a LaTeX document using a sample text from [Project Gutenberg](#) and generated a TIFF file using GhostScript:

```
pdflatex mammalia.tex
gs -r320 -dBATCH -sOutputFile=mammalia.tiff -sDEVICE=tiffgray mammalia.pdf
```

Tip: When scanning or generating TIFF images, try different image resolutions where the recognition rate is sufficient and the image size is still acceptable small.

Generating a searchable PDFs is a two-step process. First, cuneiform is used to generate a special HTML document which contains information where letters and words are located on the TIFF image.

This HTML document uses the suffix .hocr:

```
cuneiform -f hocr -o mammalia.hocr mammalia.tiff
```

Tip: You can use cuneiform to write its output in different other formats such as normal HTML or plain text. Use `cuneiform -f` to get a list of formats.

Tip: Linked against ImageMagick, cuneiform can read a large number of image formats, not only TIFF.

Once `mammalia.hocr` has been generated, the searchable PDF document is generated using `hocr2pdf`:

```
hocr2pdf -i mammalia.tiff -o mammalia-ocr.pdf <mammalia.hocr
```

Here, the TIFF image is used for the PDF's visual content, but when you search for text, the meta information from the .hocr file is used to find and highlight the search hits in the document.

Above example is rather artificial, as the used TIFF image has a much better quality compared to a scanned document. If scan results degenerate (not all letters are recognized and some word boundaries are detected wrong), you may want to try the optional switch `-s` for `hocr2pdf` to use a more sloppy approach on detecting words.

Now you can use above tools to run your own document management system at home e.g. to scan incoming letters. Happy OCRing... 😊

Note: [Gentoo Linux](#) users can use ebuilds from bug reports for [cuneiform](#) and [exactimage](#).

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Written by Thomas Fischer

November 26, 2008 at 22:23

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7 Responses

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1. This seems to work as you describe but only does the first page of my document. I can't see any way to specify to cuneiform which pages to process. Am I missing something?

Jonathan

July 22, 2009 at [2:57](#)

2. For more than one page you'll need batch processing (shell scripts).

I wrote an article about that, you'll find it with a search engine with the keywords 'linux ocr and pdf problem solved' (it seems I'm not allowed to post links here).

[Konrad Voelkel](#)

March 6, 2010 at [12:30](#)

3. There is a script for processing multipage PDFs.

<http://superuser.com/questions/28426/how-to-extract-text-with-ocr-from-a-pdf-on-linux/33203%2333203>

Rodrigo Torres

September 1, 2010 at [18:56](#)

4. Ubuntu – from Konsole -

```
$ cuneiform -f hocr -o scan-0001.hocr scan-0001.tiff
Cuneiform for Linux 0.7.0
PUMA_XFinalrecognition failed.
```

Any idea what the interesting error is saying?

Thank you

[Barry Smith](#)

September 7, 2011 at [20:45](#)

5. Answered my own question... in a trial-and-error way.
scan-0001.tiff was made at 600x600DPI.
Created scan-0002.tiff at 150x150DPI, and it worked.

QED.

[Barry Smith](#)

September 7, 2011 at [22:37](#)

6. New Question:
Mr. Torres responded about extracting text from a PDF on a multi-page document. That text file can't be used in your cuneiform & hocr2pdf process, can it?

Yet _differently_, I want to work on a multi-page document to create a single searchable PDF.

An example — My resume is 23 pages long in .doc format for all of the silly recruiters out there.

If I create a 150dpi image file for each page, and run each file through your `cuneiform` & `hocr2pdf` process, I'm left with 23 PDFs that cannot be merged... am I not? The .hocr file would refer to a single page document.

Another wrinkle — I'm still working on KDE, but I have installed GNOME tools after switching to `kdm-KDE`, and they are working. `xsane` is working for scanning... I was able to scan a single-sheet to tiff, and use your process above. yet, how do I convert the multi-page .doc to searchable PDF, and then chain the single-sheet PDF — `xsane-cuneiform-hocr2pdf` — followed by the 23 individual PDFs of my resume?

While waiting for this complex answer, I'll continue to ponder. as I did above... but if you have the answer, please share. 😊

Thank you again,

Barry

[Barry Smith](#)

September 8, 2011 at [11:50](#)

7. If you have the .doc file, you can easily create PDF files using LibreOffice or OpenOffice. If you have a multipage PDF file which basically consists of scanned images and is not searchable, you can use the following Bash script:

```
TEMPDIR=$(mktemp -d)
INPUTPDF="$1"
OUTPUTPDF="${INPUTPDF}/.pdf/-index.pdf"

gs -r320 -dBATCH -dNOPAUSE -sOutputFile=${TEMPDIR}/page%05d.tiff -sDEVICE=tiffgray "${INPUTPDF}" || ex
for tiff in ${TEMPDIR}/page*.tiff ; do
    hocr=${tiff}/.tiff/.hocr
    pdf=${tiff}/.tiff/.pdf
    cuneiform -f hocr -o ${hocr} ${tiff} && \
    hocr2pdf -i ${tiff} -o ${pdf} <${hocr} || \
    exit 2
done
pdftk ${TEMPDIR}/page*.pdf output "${OUTPUTPDF}"

rm -rf ${TEMPDIR}
```

[Thomas Fischer](#)

November 27, 2011 at [18:00](#)

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