

How to use PrPages and the results right from the commandline ...

This is the test-version. If you think this modul is useful for you and if you want to use it in a regularly way or if you want to publish it together with your own applications then **you have to buy it**. Try before you buy ;-)

For this small guide i've used my sample "main.pdf". It's a 70 pages pdf-document with 67 bw/grey pages and 3 coloured ones if we do not look too closely. We'll see what PrPages is telling us ;-)

Let us playing a bit with the parameters and the values. First we want an overview about the document. So we take option S (instead of E) for a summary. Because we know that sometimes slightly shading grey colours could be interpreted as a very slight light blue or pink colour we're setting the "gray value tolerance" up to 15. PrPages splits each pixel of the pdf-page into the rgb-values and the value 15 (by the way that's good practice) means that the highest and lowest colour-value (the values are from 0 up to 255) of a pixel can differ at most by the value 15.

For this guide we're in the cmd-box ... directly on the commandline. Nearly the same way we can use this sample inside an application, with a vba-routine in our Office-product or any other programming language which is able to start internally other programs via shell syntax.

Now we're starting a cmd-window and get on the commandline. The sample below makes it necessary that PrPages.exe and our document main.pdf should be at directory c:\temp\ ... and we're there, too.

A resulting summary with a "gray value tolerance":

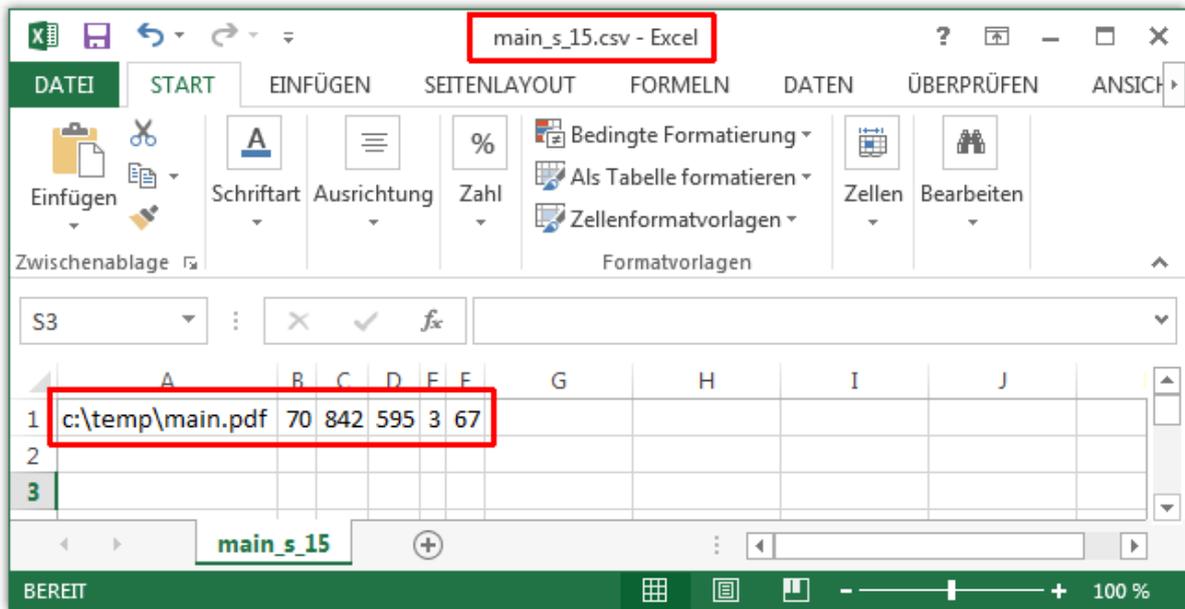
Our sample command "PrPages c:\temp\main.pdf S 15 c:\temp\main_s_15.csv" we're entering directly at the commandline but we could do it nearly the same way with a shell-syntax in our created applications, our scripts or bat-files!



```
Administrator: Eingabeaufforderung
C:\temp>
C:\temp>
C:\temp>
C:\temp>
C:\temp>
C:\temp>PrPages c:\temp\main.pdf S 15 c:\temp\main_s_15.csv
```

At the end we're hitting the enter-button... and after the resulting message in the cmd-box we should have a look into the csv-file...

At first column we can see the filename, then the page count, the height, the width, then the coloured pages (here there are 3 pages), then the grey or bw-pages (here there are 67 pages).



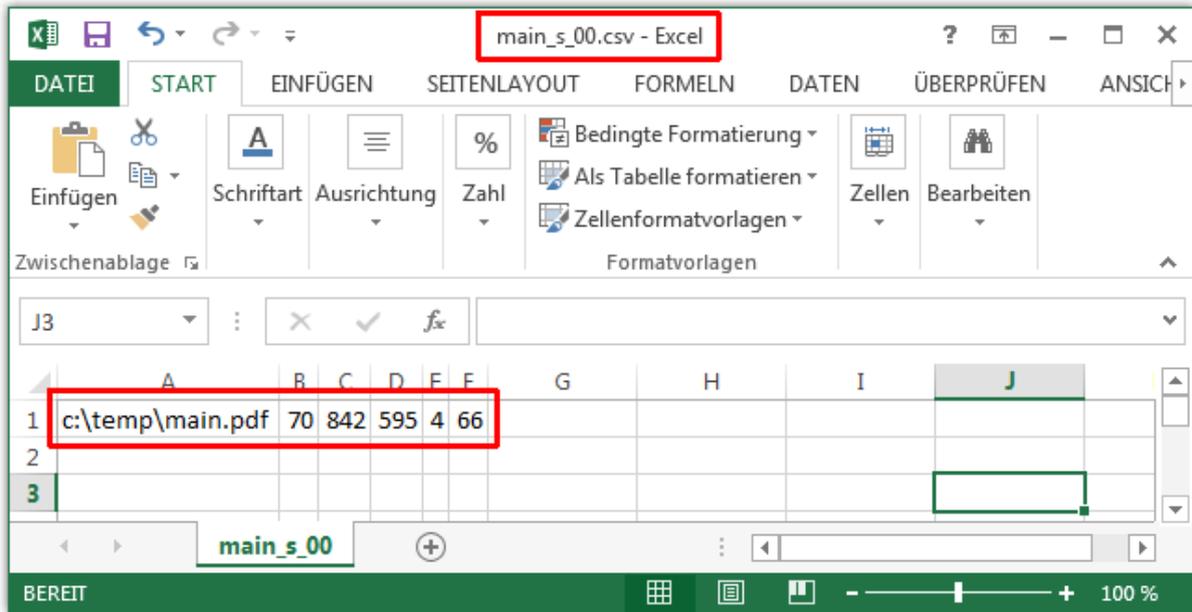
A resulting summary without "gray value tolerance":

Mmmmh... what's the influence of the "gray value tolerance"? We're doing another test without a tolerance-value. So there is value "00" now.



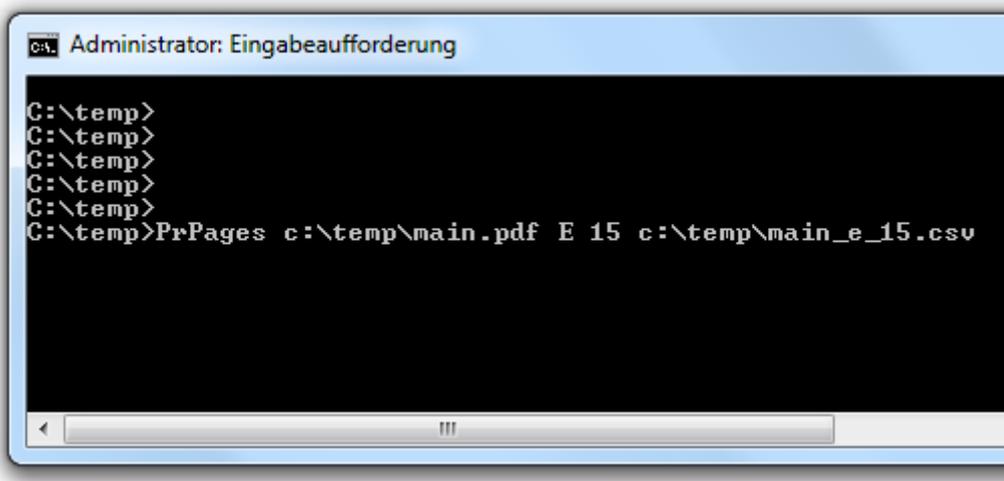
At the end we're hitting the enter-button... and after the resulting message in the cmd-box we should have a look into the csv-file...

At first column we can see the filename, then the page count, the height, the width, then the coloured pages (now there are 4 pages), then the grey or bw-pages (now there are 66 pages). Without a tolerance value even the smallest deviation leads to a colour-detection – so now we have 4 coloured pages and not 3 pages!



A resulting “each page report” with a “gray value tolerance”:

But we couldn't see these small difference while looking into the document. So where's these page? We change the option S to E to get a csv-list with each page of the document... again with a “gray value tolerance” of 15.



After running the command we're looking into the csv-file. There are 70 lines now. One for each page. The first page is a coloured one. That's no surprise because the first page often is the title page with a logo or a picture. Going down in the csv-file we see page 64 and 65. There's some coloured content, too.

main_e_15.csv - Excel

DATEI START EINFÜGEN SEITENLAYOUT FORMELN

J9 : ✕ ✓ fx

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	c:\temp\	1	842	595	color		
2	c:\temp\	2	842	595	bw/gray		
3	c:\temp\	3	842	595	bw/gray		
4	c:\temp\	4	842	595	bw/gray		
5	c:\temp\	5	842	595	bw/gray		
6	c:\temp\	6	842	595	bw/gray		

main_e_15.csv - Excel

DATEI START EINFÜGEN SEITENLAYOUT FORMELN DATEN ÜBERPRÜFEN ANSICHT

J9 : ✕ ✓ fx

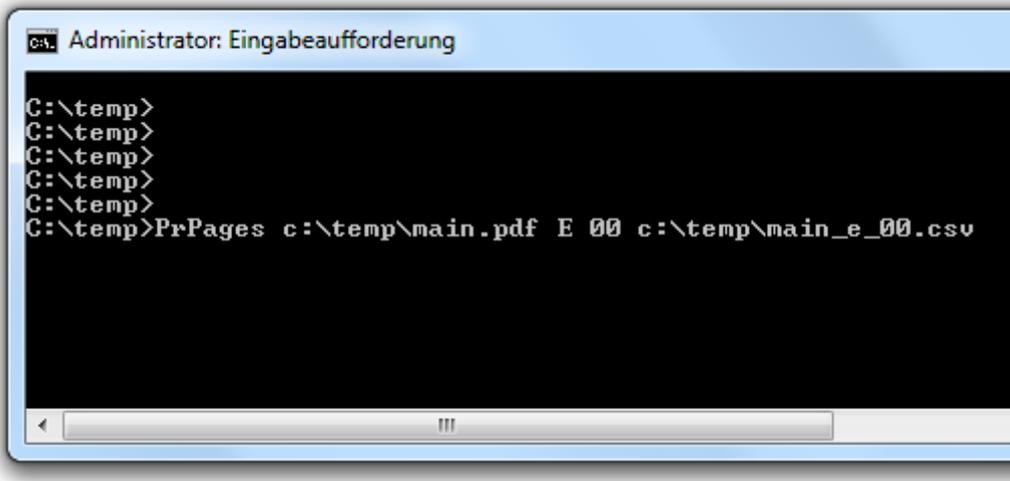
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
62	c:\temp\	62	842	595	bw/gray					
63	c:\temp\	63	842	595	bw/gray					
64	c:\temp\	64	842	595	color					
65	c:\temp\	65	842	595	color					
66	c:\temp\	66	842	595	bw/gray					
67	c:\temp\	67	842	595	bw/gray					
68	c:\temp\	68	842	595	bw/gray					
69	c:\temp\	69	842	595	bw/gray					
70	c:\temp\	70	842	595	bw/gray					
71										

main_e_15

BEREIT 100 %

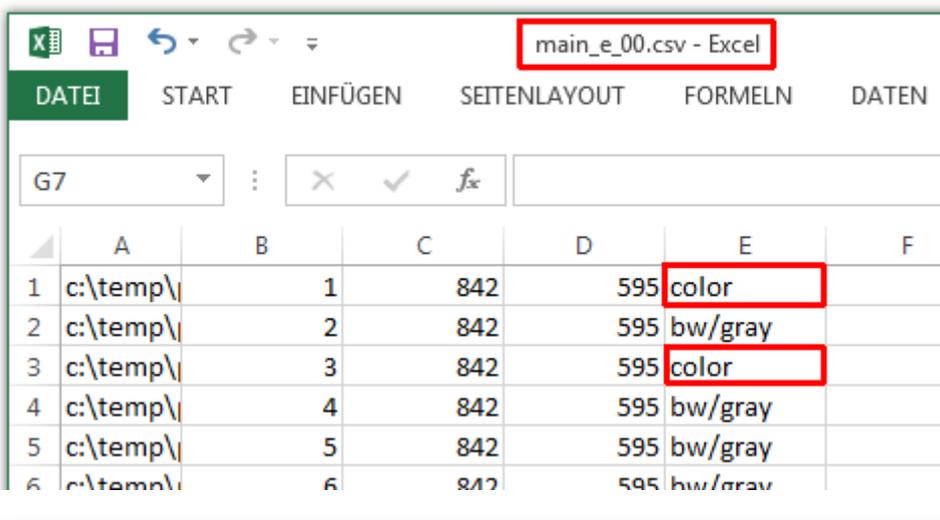
A resulting "each page report" without "gray value tolerance":

We change the "gray value tolerance" now to "00" – so no tolerance detecting the coloured pages.

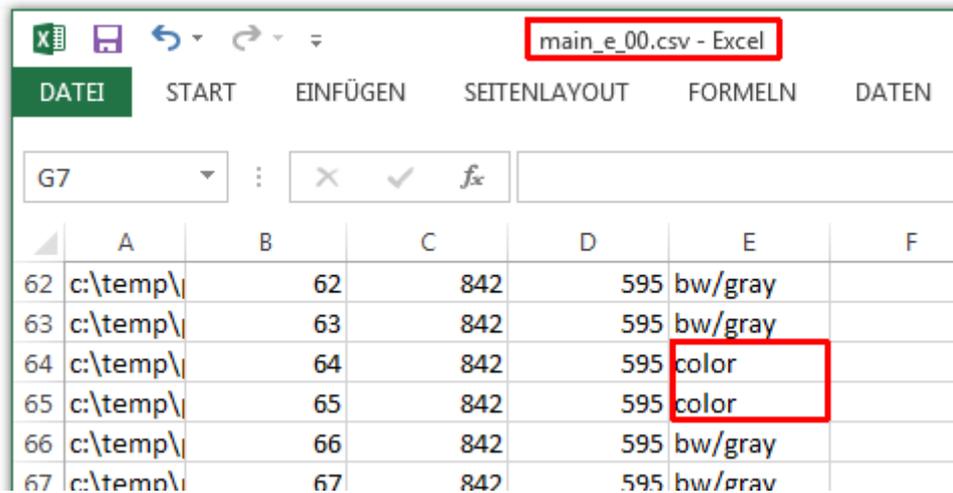


```
C:\temp>
C:\temp>
C:\temp>
C:\temp>
C:\temp>
C:\temp>PrPages c:\temp\main.pdf E 00 c:\temp\main_e_00.csv
```

The resulting csv-file looks identically ... only the third page shall be coloured now.



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	c:\temp\	1	842	595	color	
2	c:\temp\	2	842	595	bw/gray	
3	c:\temp\	3	842	595	color	
4	c:\temp\	4	842	595	bw/gray	
5	c:\temp\	5	842	595	bw/gray	
6	c:\temp\	6	842	595	bw/gray	



	A	B	C	D	E	F
62	c:\temp\	62	842	595	bw/gray	
63	c:\temp\	63	842	595	bw/gray	
64	c:\temp\	64	842	595	color	
65	c:\temp\	65	842	595	color	
66	c:\temp\	66	842	595	bw/gray	
67	c:\temp\	67	842	595	bw/gray	

What/where was the difference?

We're opening the document and on page 3 we found a small logo. It could be grey or ... perhaps a very light blue? Anyway not an absolutely clear grey – so there are few coloured pixels on page 3 and it's up to you what you want. Some printer-drivers are working with optionally "gray value tolerances" and if you need identical results you should use these option, too.

