Dokumentstyring – Portable document format – Del 2: PDF 2.0

Document management – Portable document format – Part 2: PDF 2.0

DANSK STANDARD
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DS projekt: M334527
ICS: 35.240.30; 37.100.99

Første del af denne publikations betegnelse er:
DS/ISO, hvilket betyder, at det er en international standard, der har status som dansk standard.

Denne publikations overensstemmelse er:
IDT med: ISO 32000-2:2020

DS-publikationen er på engelsk.

Denne publikation erstatter: DS/ISO 32000-2:2017

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Der kan være tale om:

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- publikation, der er udarbejdet på internationalt og/eller europæisk niveau, og som ikke har fået status som standard, fx en teknisk rapport, eller
- europæisk præstandard

DS-håndbog
- samling af standarder, eventuelt suppleret med informativt materiale

DS-hæfte
- publikation med informativt materiale

Til disse publikationstyper kan endvidere udgives
- tillæg og rettelsesblade

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Publikationstyperne udgives i forskellig form som henholdsvis
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- **NEQ:** Når publikationen teknisk eller præsentationsmæssigt ikke er i overensstemmelse med en given standard, men udarbejdet på baggrund af denne.
- **MOD:** Når publikationen er modificeret i forhold til en given publikation.

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Document management — Portable document format —

Part 2: **PDF 2.0**

Gestion de documents — Format de document portable —

Partie 2: PDF 2.0

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Contents

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 171, *Document management applications*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Application issues*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 32000-2:2017), which has been technically revised.

A list of all the parts of ISO 32000 can be found on the ISO website. Changes from previous parts and editions are listed in the Introduction (clauses 0.3 and 0.4).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

0.1 PDF

PDF enables users to exchange and view electronic documents easily and reliably, independent of the environment in which they were created or the environment in which they are viewed or printed.

At the core of PDF is an advanced imaging model derived from the PostScript®[1] page description language. This PDF Imaging Model enables the description of text and graphics in a device-independent and resolution-independent manner at a complete, precise and professional level. Unlike PostScript, which is a programming language, PDF is based on a structured binary file format that is optimised for high performance in interactive viewing.

PDF includes objects such as annotations and hypertext links that are not part of the page content itself but are useful for interactive viewing and document interchange. PDF also includes data structures such as tagged PDF, XMP and an associated files mechanism, that are useful for document management and content reuse.

PDF files can be created natively in PDF form, converted from other electronic formats. Since PDF supports a wide range of image and compression technologies, it is a suitable format for documents digitised from paper, microform, or other hard copy formats. Businesses, governments, libraries, archives and other institutions and individuals around the world use PDF to represent considerable bodies of important information. Since its introduction in 1993, aided by the explosive growth of the Internet, PDF has become widely used for the electronic exchange of documents.

There are several specific applications of PDF that have evolved in which limiting the use of some features of PDF while requiring the use of others, enhances the usefulness of PDF. The following International Standards address specialised uses of PDF:

- PDF/X (ISO 15930) is the industry standard for the intermediate representation of printed material in electronic prepress systems for conventional printing applications.
- PDF/A (ISO 19005) is the industry standard for the archiving of digital documents.
- PDF/UA (ISO 14289) is the industry standard for accessible PDF documents and processors.
- PDF/E (ISO 24517) provides a mechanism for representing engineering documents and exchanging engineering data.
- PDF/VT (ISO 16612-2 and ISO 16612-3) is for high volume printing of personalised documents including variable data.
- ISO 19593 describes a method for storing data in a PDF file that correspond to the processing steps of printed products (such as cutting, folding, glueing, Braille, printed white, and printed varnish).
- ISO 21812 describes how document part metadata in a PDF file can be used to communicate the intended appearance of print products and their components.

As corporations, government agencies, and educational institutions streamline their operations by

[1] PostScript® is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named.

replacing paper-based workflows with electronic exchange of information, the impact and opportunity for the application of PDF will continue to grow at a rapid pace.

PDF, together with software for creating, viewing, printing and processing PDF files in a variety of ways, fulfils a set of requirements for electronic documents including:

- preservation of document fidelity independent of the device, platform, and software,
- merging of content from diverse sources — Web sites, word processing and spreadsheet programs, scanned documents, photos, and graphics — into one self-contained document while maintaining the integrity of all original source documents,
- an extensible metadata model at the document and object level,
- collaborative editing of documents from multiple locations or platforms,
- digital signatures to certify authenticity,
- security and permissions to allow the creator to retain control of the document and associated rights,
- accessibility of content to those with disabilities,
- extraction and reuse of content for use with other file formats and applications, and
- electronic forms to gather and/or represent data within business systems.

0.2 ISO 32000 and PDF

PDF was developed and specified by Adobe Systems Incorporated beginning in 1993 and continuing until 2007 when ISO 32000-1 was first prepared. The Adobe Systems version PDF 1.7 was the basis for ISO 32000-1. The ISO 32000 series has been created as a multi-part document, of which this is Part 2. This allows future parts to be created without rendering ISO 32000, or applications based on it, obsolete. See clause 5, "Version designations" for how the version numbers of PDF (1.0, 1.1, 1.2, […] 2.0) relate to one another.

The primary purpose of this document is to define well-formed PDF documents (conforming PDF files).

In carefully specifying what constitutes a well-defined PDF document, it is natural to describe why a particular feature is to be included in the PDF file and what effect it is designed to have on PDF processing software. So, although the primary objective of this document is to describe the content of conforming PDF files, it also serves secondary purposes of defining exactly how a PDF component is constructed, suggesting why a producer might choose to use the various PDF constructs, as well as what behaviour is elicited from software consuming that PDF file. The choice of which specific set of features a particular PDF processor supports is not specified.

PDF files represent electronic documents. Over time, it was natural to add features that take advantage of PDF's nature, and the power of computer viewing devices. The size of the PDF documentation has more than quadrupled since its first introduction, and the number of features that a PDF processor is expected to support has grown to be large.

0.3 Changes introduced in ISO 32000-2:2017

Starting with ISO 32000-2:2017 (PDF 2.0) the term "conforming reader" is no longer used. The terms "interactive PDF processor", "PDF reader" and "PDF writer" are used instead, and have a conditional

conformance definition. See 6, "Conformance" for further discussion of this change.

This document includes many changes from ISO 32000-1:2008, however only significant new features are marked as being new in PDF 2.0.

PDF 2.0 includes the following new features:

- 7.6.7, "Unencrypted wrapper document"
- 8.6.5.9, "Use of black point compensation";
- 12.5.6.24, "Projection annotations";
- 12.8.3.4, "CAdES signatures as used in PDF";
- 12.8.4, "Long term validation of signatures";
- 12.8.4.3, "Document Security Store (DSS)" and 12.8.5, "Document timestamp (DTS) dictionary";
- 12.10, "Geospatial features";
- 13.7, "Rich media" annotations;
- 14.7.4, "Namespaces" for tagged PDF;
- 14.9.6, "Pronunciation hints";
- 14.12, "Document parts";
- 14.13, "Associated files";
- Support for PRC (see 13.6, "3D Artwork");
- Support for UTF-8.

PDF 2.0 adds many new capabilities to existing features in PDF, including:

- Transparency and blend mode attributes for annotations;
- Stamp Annot intent;
- Polygon/Polyline real paths;
- 256-bit AES encryption;
- ECC-based certificates;
- Unicode-based passwords;
- Document requirement extensions;
- New value for tab order of fields and annotations;
- Page-level OutputIntents;
- Referenced (external) OutputIntents;
- Thumbnails for embedded files;
- Halftone Origin (HTO);
- Measurement & Point Data for image & form XObjects;
- L (length) key for inline image data;
- Viewer preferences enforcement (of print scaling);

- 3D measurements;
- GoToDp action;
- RichMediaExecute action;
- Extension to GoTo and GoToR to support linking to a specific structure element;
- Extension to Signature Field Locks and Signature Seed Values;
- Extensions to 3D viewing conditions, incl. transparency;
- Ref (reference) structure element property;
- PageNum and Bates artifact types;
- New list types for structured lists;
- "Short" (short name) attribute for table header cells
- Extensions to OutputIntents (MixingHints and SpectralData).

The following clauses have been substantially rewritten for PDF 2.0:

- 7.4.7, "JBIG2Decode filter";
- 10.1 – 10.3, "Rendering";
- 11, "Transparency";
- 12.8, "Digital signatures";
- 14.3, "Metadata";
- 14.8, "Tagged PDF";
- 14.9, "Repurposing and accessibility support".

PDF 2.0 includes many important corrections, extensions and clarifications for existing features, including:

- Corrections for many typing errors including bad symbols and truncated formulae.
- Updates and changes in normative references and the bibliography.
- Improved cross referencing for clauses, tables and figures within this document.
- Clarification for processing dashed and degenerate lines, clarification for processing text objects and blending colour spaces within the transparency framework, clarifications and enhancements for annotation appearances, stamp annotations extension and polyline annotation enhancement.
- Strengthened encryption including introduction of elliptic curve cryptography, more control over forms tab ordering, enforced viewer preferences, rich text, improvements to digital signatures for long term signatures, 3D viewing improvements including 3D projections, revised blend formulae for **ColorBurn** and **ColorDodge**, additional structure tags to improve accessibility, requirement for metadata streams to be XMP and support for hyperlinks in rich text.
- Clarification for PDF version numbering, resource inheritance, required and optional signature dictionary **SubFilter** keys, artifacts, developer-defined extensions, word breaking and page sizes, which file to show when first opening a collection, scope of header attributes, precedence of CID font widths, when a **CIDToGIDMap** is used with Type 2 CID fonts, deprecate sound and movie actions and annotations in favour of newer methods, rendering

intent and ImageMask, precedence of Type 1 encoding methods, the wording used to define delimiters with respect to << and >>, Identity CMaps and CIDFonts, a special case when closing and filling a path, that clipping follows filling rules and that operating on an undefined path generates an error.

- Clarification and terminology improvements among Type 1, TrueType, CFF and OpenType fonts; thumbnails for embedded files.
- Specification of XFA used for rich text in annotations.
- The rewrite of 14.8, "Tagged PDF" includes clarification of the parent/child relationships between tags, simplifies and extends the standard tag set, and adds the use of namespaces for custom tag sets (see also 14.7.4, "Namespaces" for new namespace functionality).

Some features present in earlier versions of PDF have been deprecated in PDF 2.0, including:

- XFA (incl. NeedsRendering);
- Movie, Sound and TrapNet annotations;
- Movie and Sound actions;
- Info dictionary;
- Assistive technology restrictions via DRM;
- ProcSet;
- OS-specific file specifications;
- OS-specific additions to Launch actions;
- Names for XObjects;
- Names for Fonts;
- Arrays of Blend Modes;
- Alternate Presentations;
- Open prepress interface (OPI);
- CharSet (For Type 1 fonts);
- CIDSet (for CID fonts);
- Prepress viewer preferences (ViewArea, ViewClip, etc.);
- NeedAppearances;
- adbe.pkcs7.sha1;
- adbe.x509.rsa_sha1;
- Encryption of FDF files;
- Suspects flag in MarkInfo dictionary;
- UR signatures;
- Transfer functions in the graphics state.

0.4 Changes introduced in ISO 32000-2:2020

ISO 32000-2:2020 includes additional corrections and clarifications as indicated in this clause. Precise locations of key changes are also indicated by the text string “(2020)”. In addition, F.3 "Linearized PDF

document structure" and Annex L "Parent-child relationships between the standard structure elements in the standard structure namespace for PDF 2.0" have been significantly updated. PDF character collections were also updated as follows:

- Adobe-Japan1-6 becomes Adobe-Japan1-7;
- Adobe-CNS1-6 becomes Adobe-CNS1-7;
- Adobe-KR-9 is introduced;
- Adobe-Korea1-2 & Adobe-Japan2-0 were deprecated;
- Adobe-GB1-5 remains unchanged.

ISO 32000-2:2020 also makes several important Normative References changes due to various documents being withdrawn or obsoleted. Additionally some previous Normative References have been moved to the Bibliography:

- ISO 3166-1 is now an undated reference – see 7.9.2.2.2, "Text string language escape sequences";
- The ISO/IEC 14492 dated reference for JBIG2 was updated to the 2019 edition – see 7.4.7, "JBIG2Decode filter";
- The ISO/IEC 14496-22 dated reference for the Open Font format was updated to the 2019 edition – see 9.6.3, "TrueType fonts";
- ISO 15076-1:2010 dated reference for ICC.1 can be supplemented by the Errata list and approved revisions available from the ICC website (http://color.org/icc_specs2.xalter) – see 8.6.5.5, "ICCBased colour spaces";
- The ISO/IEC 15444-1 dated reference for JPEG 2000 was updated to the 2019 edition – see 7.4.9, "JPXDecode filter";
- The ISO/IEC 19444-1 dated reference for XFDF was updated to the 2019 edition;
- This document requires that RFC 3454 (“stringprep”) and RFC 4013 (“SASLprep”) continue to be used to maintain backward compatibility even though these RFCs are marked as obsolete by IETF;
- RFC 6234 (US Secure Hash Algorithms) is replaced by FIPS PUB 180-4;RFC 2083 (Portable Network Graphics) is replaced by ISO/IEC 15948:2004 for PNG predictors – see 7.4.4.4, "LZW and Flate predictor functions";
- ISO/DIS 21757-1 replaces several Adobe, ECMA and ISO publications related to ECMAScript in PDF 2.0 – see 12.6.4.17, "ECMAScript actions";
- This document makes explicit reference to ECMA-363 U3D 3rd edition and not the latest U3D 4th edition;
- PDF character collections are now all referenced to GitHub repositories;
- The TrueType Reference is now undated.

An attempt is being made to keep copies of all references without copyright restrictions available for free download on the following website: https://www.pdfa.org/iso-32000-normative-references/.

Document management — Portable document format —

Part 2:
PDF 2.0

IMPORTANT — The electronic file of this document contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of the document. Users who need a paper copy of this document will therefore benefit from using a colour printer.

1 Scope

This document specifies a digital form for representing electronic documents to enable users to exchange and view electronic documents independent of the environment in which they were created or the environment in which they are viewed or printed. It is intended for developers of software that creates PDF files (PDF writers), software that reads existing PDF files and (usually) interprets their contents for display (PDF readers), software that reads and displays PDF content and interacts with the computer users to possibly modify and save the PDF file (interactive PDF processors) and PDF products that read and/or write PDF files for a variety of other purposes (PDF processors). (PDF writers and PDF readers are more specialised classifications of interactive PDF processors and all are PDF processors).

This document does not specify the following:

- specific processes for converting paper or electronic documents to the PDF file format;
- specific technical design, user interface implementation, or operational details of rendering;
- specific physical methods of storing these documents such as media and storage conditions;
- methods for validating the conformance of PDF files or PDF processors;
- required computer hardware and/or operating system.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments or corrigenda) applies.

ISO 3166-1, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes*.

ISO/IEC 8824-1, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation*

ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology – Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)*

ISO/IEC 10918 (all parts), *Information Technology – Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-Tone Still Images: Requirements and guidelines* (informally known as the JPEG standard, for the Joint Photographic Experts Group, the ISO group that developed the standard)

ISO/IEC 14492:2019, *Information technology – Lossy/lossless coding of bi-level images*

ISO/IEC 14496-22:2019, *Information technology – Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 22: Open Font Format*

ISO 14739-1, *Document management – 3D use of Product Representation Compact (PRC) format — Part 1: PRC 10001*

ISO 15076-1:2010, *Image technology colour management – Architecture, profile format and data structure — Part 1: Based on ICC.1:2010*

ISO/IEC 15444-1:2019, *Information technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system: Core coding system*

ISO/IEC 15444-2:2004, *Information technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system: Extensions*

ISO/IEC 15948:2004, *Information technology — Computer graphics and image processing — Portable Network Graphics (PNG): Functional specification*

ISO 16684-1, *Extensible metadata platform (XMP) specification — Part 1: Data model, serialization and core properties*

ISO 17972-4, *Graphic technology — Colour data exchange format (CxF/X) — Part 4: Spot colour characterisation data (CxF/X-4)*

ISO 18619, *Image technology colour management – Black point compensation*

ISO 19162, *Geographic information – Well known text representation of coordinate reference systems*

ISO 19444-1:2019, *Document management – XML Forms Data Format – Part 1: Use of ISO 32000-2 (XFDF 3.0)*

ISO/DIS 21757-1, *Document management — ECMAScript for PDF — Part 1: Use of ISO 32000-2 (PDF 2.0)*

IEC 61966-2-1 ed1.0 (1999-10), *Multimedia systems and equipment — Colour measurement and*

management — Part 2-1: Colour management — Default RGB colour space — sRGB (with Amendment 1 IEC 61966-2-1-am1 ed1.0 (2003-01))

ANSI X9.62-2005, *Public Key Cryptography For The Financial Services Industry: The Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), American National Standards Institute*

INCITS 4-1986 (R2017), *Information Systems - Coded Character Sets - 7-Bit Standard Code for Information Interchange (7-Bit ASCII)*"

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Adobe XML Architecture, XML Forms Architecture (XFA) Specification, version 3.3, (January 2012), Adobe Systems Incorporated[1]

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Adobe-GB1-5 Character Collection for CID-Keyed Fonts, https://github.com/adobe-type-tools/cmap-resources

Adobe-CNS1-7 Character Collection for CID-Keyed Fonts, https://github.com/adobe-type-tools/cmap-resources

Adobe-Korea1-2 Character Collection for CID-Keyed Fonts, https://github.com/adobe-type-tools/cmap-resources

Adobe-Japan2-0 Character Collection for CID-Keyed Fonts, https://github.com/adobe-type-tools/cmap-resources

Adobe-KR-9 Character Collection for CID-Keyed Fonts, https://github.com/adobe-type-tools/cmap-resources

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Adobe Technical Note #5015, *Type 1 Font Format Supplement*, (May 1994) , Adobe Systems Incorporated[1]

Adobe Technical Note #5116, *Supporting the DCT Filters in PostScript Level 2*, (November 1992), Adobe

[1] These documents can be found at the PDF Association at https://www.pdfa.org/iso-32000-normative-references/ as well as via the Adobe Systems Incorporated Web site http://www.adobe.com/.

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Adobe Technical Note #5620, *Portable Job Ticket Format, Version 1.1*, (April 1999), Adobe Systems Incorporated[1]

Adobe Technical Note #5660, *Open Prepress Interface (OPI) Specification, Version 2.0*, (January 2000), Adobe Systems Incorporated[1]

FIPS PUB 180-4, *Secure Hash Standard (SHS)*, (August 2015), Federal Information Processing Standards, https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.180-4 [3]

FIPS PUB 186-4, *Digital Signature Standard, describes DSA signatures*, (July 2013), Federal Information Processing Standards, https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.186-4 [3]

FIPS PUB 197, *Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)*, (November 2001), Federal Information Processing Standards, https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.197 [3]

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[3] These FIPS documents are also available from NIST at http://www.nist.gov/itl/fipscurrent.cfm.

[4] These documents are also available as Internet Engineering Task Force RFCs at https://www.ietf.org/

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