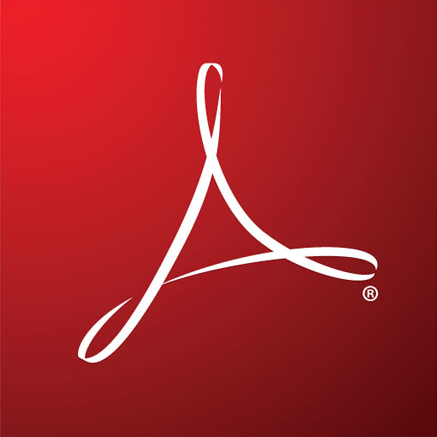
**Working with PDF and Java**

*Adobe LiveCycle for Java Developers*

A Tutorial from Technical Evangelism @ Adobe

**Synopsis:**

This course is designed to introduce Java ™ developers to the basic concepts involved in working with the International Standards Organization (ISO) Portable Document Format (PDF) as defined in the ISO specification. This course will take developers through simple exercises first by writing code in Java to manipulate PDF in various ways and then how to invoke services in Adobe LiveCycle ES using the Java Client libraries.

**License:**

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need to seek explicit permission to reuse part of this paper or quote from it. The software and various libraries used in this course each have their own licenses. Readers must consult the owners of various properties to determine under what conditions they may use or deploy the software and/or various libraries.

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# Working with PDF and Java

Course Leaders: Duane Nickull (JavaOne2009 – Moscone, San Francisco, CA)

# Forward:

This course has been put together in hopes to provide developers a boot camp to learn all the basics concepts for working with ISO PDF documents from a Java Programming language environment. Although we tried hard to cover everything, it was simply not possible in such a short time. Our overall goal is to provide you with an introduction to and various pointers so you can make your own decision if you want to pursue this exciting new application development technology in the future. If you do, we will be providing additional references where you can continue learning and become part of the larger community after this course is over.

**IMPORTANT: There is a high probability we will not get through the entire course during the time allotted at JavaOne 2009. This is by design. The course reflects a best case scenario whereby everyone covers the materials quickly. We felt it better to have extra rather than not enough content. If we do not get through the entire course, you can take the remaining labs by yourself as this instructional handout has sufficient notes to complete everything**.

This course is written in such a manner that you should be able to take this alone as a self paced tutorial, although during the delivery of the course, we will be there to lead you through it and help in the event you encounter any problems.

We hope you enjoy this course as much as we enjoyed putting it together. Remember – we are here for you. Don’t hesitate to ask any questions during the event and afterwards.

# Audience Assumptions

* Attendees are familiar with PDF, but do not understand the specific binary nature of it.
* Attendees are able to write some basic lines of Java and compile applications.
* Attendees have the courseware installed plus Java JDK 1.5
* Attendees are roughly familiar with XML syntax rules

# Pre-Requisites

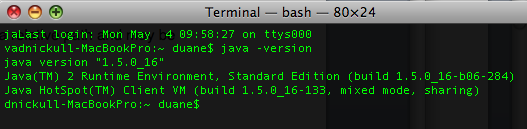
Before you can take this course, you must have the following software installed on your computer:

* Eclipse Ganymede 3.4
* Java JDK 1.5 (with your PATH and JAVA\_HOME env. Vars set).
* The courseware for this hands on lab
* The jar files required by this lab
* Some PDF rendering software (Adobe Acrobat 9 recommended)
* Internet access.

The course materials are designed to be used in a relative path and may be installed anywhere.

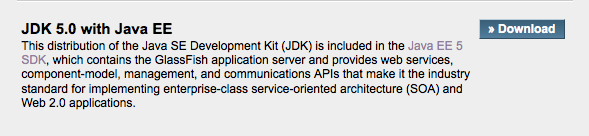
## Section 1: Java JDK 1.5\* set up

Note: If you already have Java JDK 1.5 (but not 1.6), please move ahead to the next step. This lab was tested with java version 1.5.0\_16. To find out what version of Java you have on your system, open up a command window (Windows) or Terminal (Mac, Linux, Unix) and type “java –version” then hit the enter key.

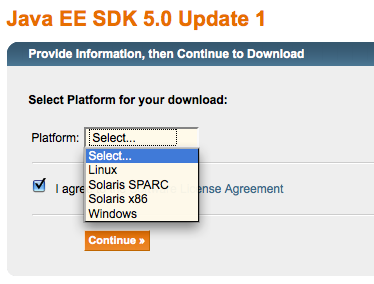


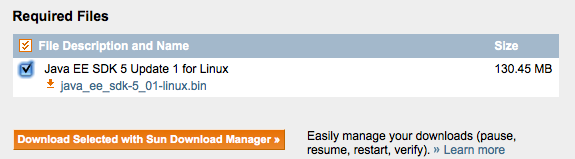
If you already have 1.5 installed, skip ahead to Section 2 to check classpath and set JAVA\_HOME.

1. Navigate with a web browser to <http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index_jdk5.jsp>
2. Navigate down the page until you see the download for JDK 5.0 with Java EE. Click on download.



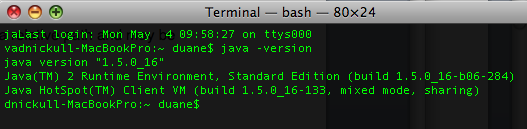
1. Select the correct Operating System for yourself, accept the license terms then click download as shown below



1. On the next screen select the download again and click the button.  
     
   
2. Save the files to your desktop, then follow the instructions for your operating system to complete the installation process.

## Section 2: Setting the Java PATH and JAVA\_HOME

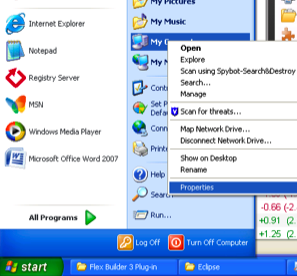
This assumes you have Java JDK 1.5 installed as per Section 1. To test if your path is set properly, open up a command window (Windows) or Terminal (Mac, Linux, Unix) and type “java –version” then hit the enter key. If you see the screen below, your path is set.



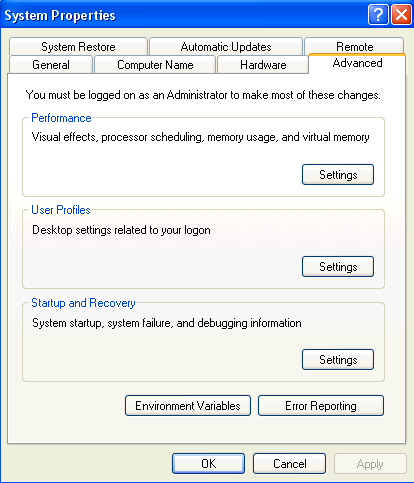
If you see something else, you have to set your path.

Windows

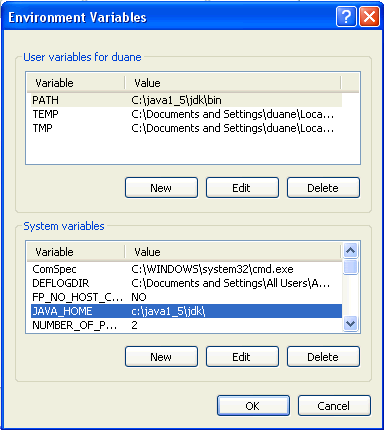
1. Click “**start**” and highlight “**My Computer**” with your mouse. Right click to bring up the popup menu and select “**Properties**” and click on it as shown below.



1. This will bring up a properties pane with several options. Click on the tab labelled “Advanced”



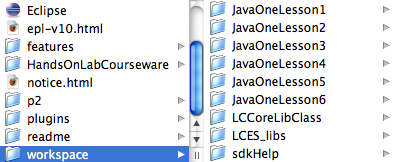
1. Click “Environment Variables”. This brings up the Environmental Variables properties pane. If there is already a PATH variable defined, click on the “Edit” button below “User variables for <username>” and add the path to your java JDK bin. If there is no PATH variable defined, click “New”.
2. This path will be something like “c:\java1\_5\jdk\bin. Make sure in that directory there is a “java.exe” and a “javac.exe” in that directory.



1. Under System variables, if there is no JAVA\_HOME variable, click “New” and add one. The value only have to point at the root directory of your Java installation. This MUST contain a subfolder called \bin. The path will be something like c:\java1\_5\jdk.
2. Click “Okay” after adding these variables and close all the dialogs.
3. To test, open a command window (start -> run -> “cmd”) and type in “java –version” and hit return. Then type “javac” and hit return. If you do not get both commands recognized as shown below, consult the Sun documentation on setting the classpath for your system.

Eclipse 3.4 (Ganymede)

For Mac OSX, the preferred location would be to place the files on your dektop. You should see the following structure:



# Exercise 1: Opening and Closing a PDF Document in Java

- Objective: Learn how to read and serialize a PDF to and from a file system.

- Expected duration: 14 minutes

- Brief description: Attendees will write a base class and add the following code:

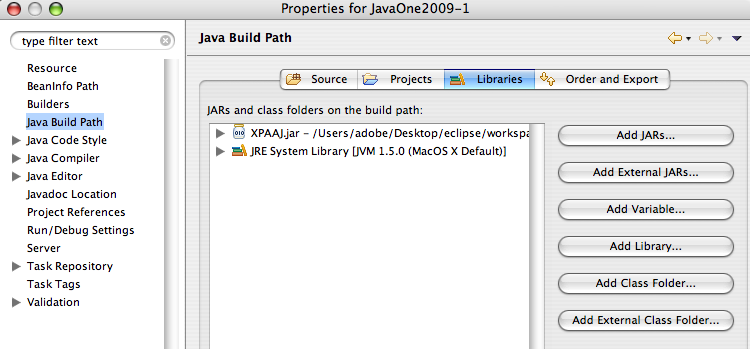
**Step 1:** Open the project under the folder <eclipse\_root>/workspace/JavaOne2009-1/ and navigate to the source directory and open up JavaOne2009-1.java

**Step 2:** This project should be already linked to the XPAAJ.jar file. If it is not, take the following steps.

**2a**. – Select “Project” -> Build Path and you will see a window that looks similar   
to the one below.

**2b** - Select the “Java Build Path” on the left hand side and you should see XPAAJ.jar in the path.

**2c** – if you do not see it, click “Add External Jars” on the right hand side and navigate to the <eclipse\_root>/workspace/libs directory and you will see it.



**Step 3:** The source code will appear as follows. It requires you to add some code to open up the PDF document.

**import** java.io.InputStream;

**import** java.io.FileInputStream;

**import** java.io.FileOutputStream;

**import** java.io.BufferedWriter;

**import** java.io.FileWriter;

**import** java.io.FileNotFoundException;

**import** java.io.IOException;

// this is from xpaaj.jar - check licenses before using.

// LiveCycle ES has newer JAVA libraries for manipulating PDF

**import** com.adobe.pdf.\*;

**public** **class** JavaOne2009\_1 {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

**throws** FileNotFoundException, IOException

{

// get pdf filename

String inPdfName;

**if**(args.length != 1 ) {

System.*out*.println("\nCommand line format: java PDFExtractData pdf-file");

**return**;

} **else** {

// message

System.*out*.println("\nPDF data extraction using Adobe PDF Libraries.");

inPdfName = **new** String(args[0]);

//PDFExtract(inPdfName);

}

}

/\*\*

\* **TODO**: Add Method PDFExtract to open and extract data from PDF file

\*/

}

/\*\*\*\*\*\*\* End of file \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/

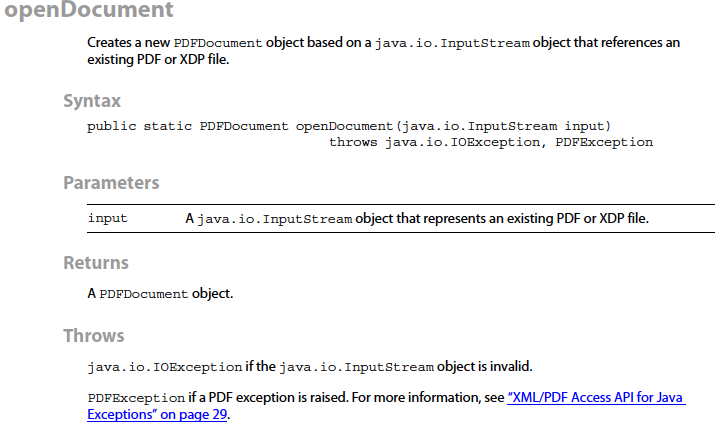
**Step 4** – uncomment the line of code that will call the new method we write. This is done by removing the two slashes before it to change it from this:

//PDFExtract(inPdfName);

to this:

*PDFExtract*(inPdfName);

**Step 5** - Add the code to build a new method. We are going to use the method “OpenDocument” from the PDFFactory class. The API signature is as follows:



**Step 6:** start your method as follows:

**public** **static** **void** PDFExtract(String inPdfName)

**throws** FileNotFoundException, IOException

{

// open PDF

**try** {

doc = PDFFactory.*openDocument*(inPdfFile);

} **catch** (IOException e) {

System.*out*.println("Error opening PDF file :" + inPdfName);

System.*out*.println(e);

}

Teachers notes:

- explain try..catch and exception handing – make sure attendees understand!

Step 7: add the following highlited code:

**public** **static** **void** PDFExtract(String inPdfName)

**throws** FileNotFoundException, IOException

{

// open PDF

System.*out*.println("\nOpen PDF Document ... ");

PDFDocument doc = **null**;

FileInputStream inPdfFile = **new** FileInputStream(inPdfName);

**try** {

doc = PDFFactory.*openDocument*(inPdfFile);

} **catch** (IOException e) {

System.*out*.println("Error opening PDF file :" + inPdfName);

System.*out*.println(e);

}

Teachers notes:

- Explain the fileinputstream and the new PDFDocument doc

Step 8: append this code to the end of your class:

**if**(doc == **null**)

System.*out*.println("Cannot open PDF file : " + inPdfName);

**else**

System.*out*.println( inPdfName + " was successfully opened.");

}

Teachers notes:

- explain why we are doing this (to test and make sure it runs)

Step 9: your code should now be ready to run. The completed file should look like this:

**import** java.io.InputStream;

**import** java.io.FileInputStream;

**import** java.io.FileOutputStream;

**import** java.io.BufferedWriter;

**import** java.io.FileWriter;

**import** java.io.FileNotFoundException;

**import** java.io.IOException;

// this is from xpaaj.jar - check licenses before using.

// LiveCycle ES has newer JAVA libraries for manipulating PDF

**import** com.adobe.pdf.\*;

**public** **class** JavaOne2009\_1 {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

**throws** FileNotFoundException, IOException

{

// get pdf filename

String inPdfName;

**if**(args.length != 1 ) {

System.*out*.println("\nCommand line format: java PDFExtractData pdf-file");

**return**;

} **else** {

// message

System.*out*.println("\nPDF data extraction using Adobe PDF Libraries.");

inPdfName = **new** String(args[0]);

*PDFExtract*(inPdfName);

}

}

/\*\*

\* **TODO**: Add Method PDFExtract to open and extract data from a PDF file

\*/

**public** **static** **void** PDFExtract(String inPdfName)

**throws** FileNotFoundException, IOException

{

// open PDF

System.*out*.println("\nOpen PDF Document ... ");

PDFDocument doc = **null**;

FileInputStream inPdfFile = **new** FileInputStream(inPdfName);

**try** {

doc = PDFFactory.*openDocument*(inPdfFile);

} **catch** (IOException e) {

System.*out*.println("Error opening PDF file :" + inPdfName);

System.*out*.println(e);

}

**if**(doc == **null**)

System.*out*.println("Cannot open PDF file : " + inPdfName);

**else**

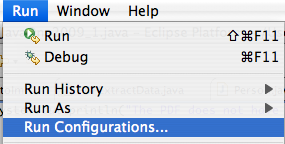
System.*out*.println( inPdfName + " was successfully opened.");

}

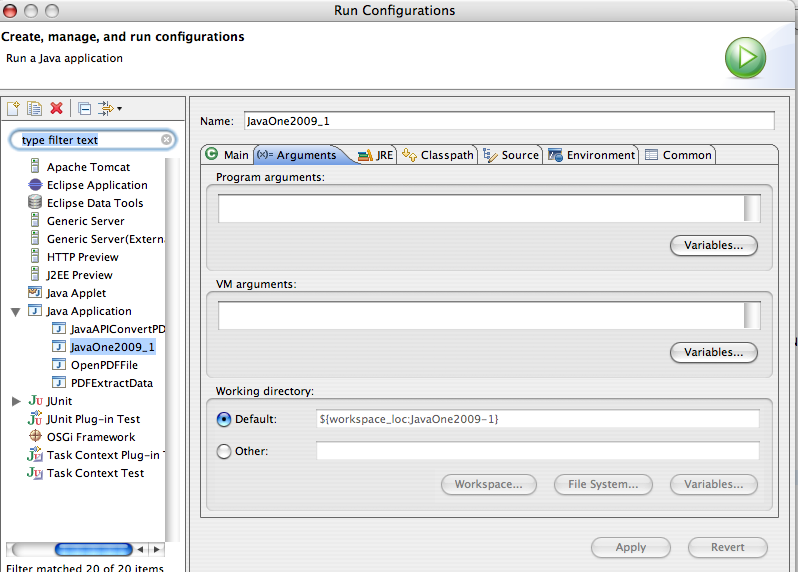
}

/\*\*\*\*\*\*\* End of file \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/

**Step 10** - Before you run the program, you have to specify arguments so Eclipse knows how to find the args. To do this, select “Run” -> “Run Configuration” from the top menu as shown below:



This will open up a dialog window that looks like this.

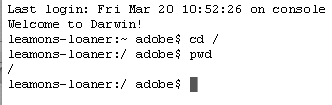


Click on the tab “Arguments” as shown above and you will need to enter the program arguments in the box. The simplest way to do this is to grab a command window (Win) or terminal (\*.nix) and first navigate to the absolute Volume root.

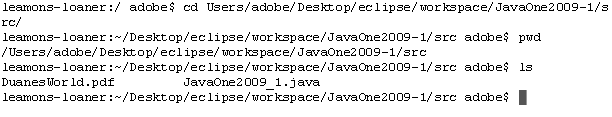
Teachers notes:

Make sure instructions are understood for people on other operating systems!

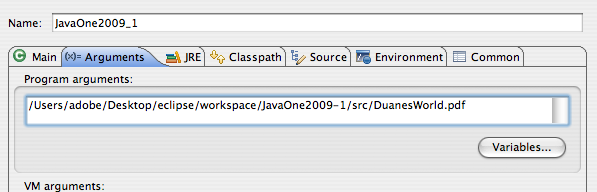
This can be done by entering “/” as show below:



navigate to the directory of <eclipse\_root>/worspace/JavaOne2009-1/src/ then enter “pwd” to get the absolute path to that directory as shown below.



Copy and paste the result from “pwd” into the arguments and concatenate the name of the \*.pdf file you wish to use. In this case you should see one there called DuanesWorld.pdf.



The click “Apply”. Eclipse should now know how to get the argument file and pass it to the java class when you run the program.

You are now ready to run your program. You should see the following in the eclipse console window:

PDF data extraction using Adobe PDF Libraries.

Open PDF Document ...

/Users/adobe/Desktop/eclipse/workspace/JavaOne2009-1/src/DuanesWorld.pdf was successfully opened.

If you did, congtratulations!

# Exercise 2: Let’s find out some attributes about our PDF document

PDF has many versions. While in most cases it is not important, when writing code there are often requirements to understand the version of the PDF. Since you can programmatically turn an older version into a more current version, we would first want to get the version.

Getting the Version and size (number of Pages) of a PDF document. In this section we will return to the Java API docs to explore some of the core things that are possible with PDF and Java. The following lines of code will be added:

Step 1: Keeping your last project open (Exercise 1), add the following lines of code at the end:

**try** {

System.*out*.println("Document version is " + doc.getVersion());

} **catch** (Exception e) {

System.*out*.println("Error getting document version: " + e);

}

Step 2: Now use the following method signature to get the number of pages of the doc.

**try** {

System.*out*.println("Number of pages is " + doc.getNumberOfPages());

} **catch** (Exception e) {

System.*out*.println("Error getting number of Pages " + e );

}

Your project should now appear as follows:

**import** java.io.InputStream;

**import** java.io.FileInputStream;

**import** java.io.FileOutputStream;

**import** java.io.BufferedWriter;

**import** java.io.FileWriter;

**import** java.io.FileNotFoundException;

**import** java.io.IOException;

// this is from xpaaj.jar - check licenses before using.

// LiveCycle ES has newer JAVA libraries for manipulating PDF

**import** com.adobe.pdf.\*;

**public** **class** JavaOne2009\_1 {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

**throws** FileNotFoundException, IOException

{

// get pdf filename

String inPdfName;

**if**(args.length != 1 ) {

System.*out*.println("\nCommand line format: java PDFExtractData pdf-file");

**return**;

} **else** {

// message

System.*out*.println("\nPDF data extraction using Adobe PDF Libraries.");

inPdfName = **new** String(args[0]);

*PDFExtract*(inPdfName);

}

}

/\*\*

\* **TODO**: Add Method PDFExtract to open and extract data from a PDF file

\*/

**public** **static** **void** PDFExtract(String inPdfName)

**throws** FileNotFoundException, IOException

{

// open PDF

System.*out*.println("\nOpen PDF Document ... ");

PDFDocument doc = **null**;

FileInputStream inPdfFile = **new** FileInputStream(inPdfName);

**try** {

doc = PDFFactory.*openDocument*(inPdfFile);

} **catch** (IOException e) {

System.*out*.println("Error opening PDF file :" + inPdfName);

System.*out*.println(e);

}

**if**(doc == **null**)

System.*out*.println("Cannot open PDF file : " + inPdfName);

**else**

System.*out*.println( inPdfName + " was successfully opened.");

**try** {

System.*out*.println("Document version is " + doc.getVersion());

} **catch** (Exception e) {

System.*out*.println("Error getting document version: " + e);

}

**try** {

System.*out*.println("Number of pages is " + doc.getNumberOfPages());

} **catch** (Exception e) {

System.*out*.println("Error getting number of Pages " + e );

}

}

}

/\*\*\*\*\*\*\* End of file \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/

The console output should look as follows:

PDF data extraction using Adobe PDF Libraries.

Open PDF Document ...

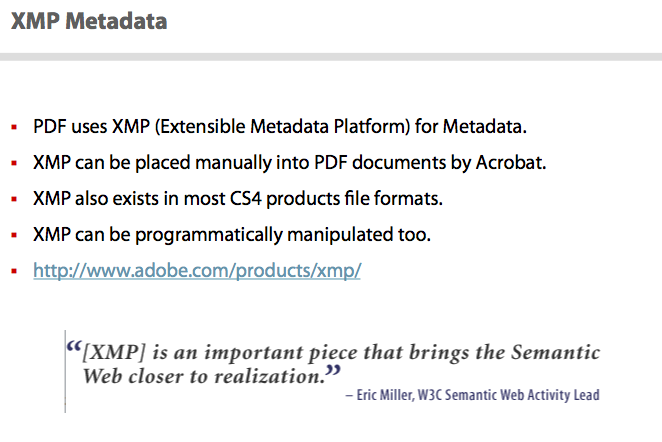
/Users/adobe/Desktop/eclipse/workspace/JavaOne2009-1/src/DuanesWorld.pdf was successfully opened.

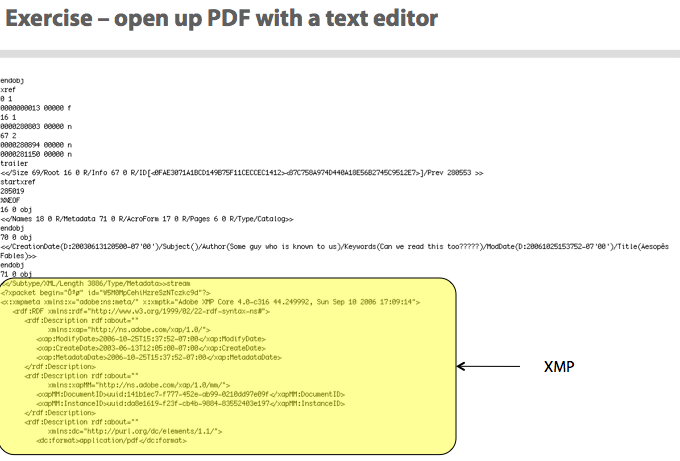
Document version is %PDF-1.6

Number of pages is 1

# Exercise 3: XMP Metadata

Teachers note: Explain what XMP is. Here are the slides to present:





Do this by opening up the PDF text document with a text editor (or vi, emacs, pico…) and show the XMP near the end.

Make sure you open up the file <eclipse\_root>/workspace/JavaOne2009-3/src/DuanesWorld.pdf file as it has XMP.

Extracting XMP metadata. XMP is based of W3C RDF.

- Objective: Learn how to grab the metadata out of a PDF package.

- Expected duration: Approximately 15 minutes

**Step 1** – close all other projects. Navitage in Eclipse to <eclipse\_root>/workspace/JavaOne2009-3/src and open up the java file JavaOne2009-3.java

Step 2 – note that it is similar to the previous files except we have added some base functionality to allow for writing files out to the local hard drive. The code at the end looks like this:

/\*\*

\* method to save InputStream to a file.

\*/

**public** **static** **boolean** saveFile(InputStream is, String filePath)

**throws** Exception

{

**boolean** retVal=**false**;

**byte**[] buffer = **new** **byte**[10240];

FileOutputStream outStream = **null**;

**try**

{

outStream = **new** FileOutputStream(filePath);

**int** len=0;

**while** (**true**)

{

len = is.read(buffer);

**if** (len == -1)

**break**;

outStream.write(buffer, 0, len);

}

outStream.close();

retVal = **true**;

}**catch** (IOException io) {

System.*out*.println("Writing the array of bytes into the file "

+ filePath + " failed.");

**throw** **new** Exception(

"Writing the array of bytes into the file "+ filePath +

" failed in saveFile");

}

**return** retVal;

}

// save text string to a file.

**public** **static** **boolean** saveStringToFile(String text, String filePath)

{

**boolean** b = **false**;

**try** {

BufferedWriter outTxtFile = **new** BufferedWriter(**new** FileWriter(filePath));

outTxtFile.write(text, 0, text.length());

outTxtFile.close();

b = **true**;

} **catch** (IOException e) {

System.*out*.println("Error saving text file.");

}

**return** b;

Step 3: We need to add code to grab the XMP and pass it over to the saveFile() method. Add the following code.

- Exercise 3: Learning how to work with Image Metadata. Images are self contained within PDF documents and may contain their own XMP metadata including information about the RAW image capture.

- Objective: lear how to iterate over the IMages and grab XMP metadata for each image.

- Expected duration: 22 minutes

- Brief description: Attendees will add the following code to their project.

// Export image metadata

System.out.println("\nExtracting image metadata ...");

List images = doc.getImages();

if(images.size() > 0)

System.out.println("Images were extracted. Number of images = " + images.size());

else

System.out.println("No images where found in the PDF file.");

// Iterate over all of the images and export their metadata.

int imageNumber = 0;

Iterator iterator = images.iterator();

while(iterator.hasNext()) {

imageNumber++;

PDFImage image = (PDFImage)iterator.next();

try {

// export image metadata

inputStream = image.exportXMP();

if(inputStream == null) {

System.out.println("No metadata found for image #" + imageNumber);

continue;

}

System.out.println("Image #" + imageNumber + " - " + "metadata was exported.");

String imageFilename = "ImageMetadata" + imageNumber + ".xml";

b = saveFile(inputStream, imageFilename);

System.out.println("Image metadata was saved to file : " + imageFilename);

} catch (IOException e) {

System.out.println("Error exporting image metadata.");

System.out.println(e);

} catch (Exception e) {

System.out.println("Error saving image metadata.");

System.out.println(e);

}

}

- Exercise 4: Extracting Annotations from a PDF document.

- Objective: Learn how to grab the annotations out of a PDF package.

- Expected duration: Approximately 20 minutes

- Brief description: Attendees will add code similar to the following to the base classes

// Export the Annotations

System.out.println("\nExtracting annotaion data ...");

inputStream = doc.exportAnnotations();

if(inputStream == null)

System.out.println("No annotations were exported.");

else {

System.out.println("Annotations were exported.");

String annotFile = "Annotations.xml";

b = false;

try {

b = saveFile(inputStream, annotFile);

} catch (Exception e) {

System.out.println("Error saving annotation file.");

System.out.println(e);

}

if(b == true)

System.out.println ("Annotations were saved to file : " + annotFile);

else

System.out.println("Annotations were not saved to file.");

}

- Exercise 5: Extracting text from a PDF document.

- Objective: Learn how to grab the text out of a PDF package. Once text is derived, it may be used to build a search engine index or to use the text.

- Expected duration: Approximately 20 minutes

- Brief description: Attendees will add code similar to the following to the base classes

// save text string to a file.

public static boolean saveStringToFile(String text, String filePath)

{

boolean b = false;

try {

BufferedWriter outTxtFile = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(filePath));

outTxtFile.write(text, 0, text.length());

outTxtFile.close();

b = true;

} catch (IOException e) {

System.out.println("Error saving text file.");

}

return b;

}

- Exercise 6: Getting the form type.

- Objective: PDF documents may be forms. Form types will be discussed.

- Expected duration: Approximately 10 minutes

- Brief description: Attendees will add code similar to the following to the base classes

// Get the form type

System.out.println("\nExtracting form data ...");

FormType formType = doc.getFormType();

- Exercise 7: Getting the form data and writing it to file.

- Objective: PDF documents may be forms. Form component values will be extracted and persisted to disk.

- Expected duration: Approximately 20 minutes

- Brief description: Attendees will add code similar to the following to the base classes

// Export the form data

String formDataFile = "FormData.xml";

if(formType == FormType.XML\_FORM)

{

System.out.println("The PDF has an XML form.");

inputStream = doc.exportFormData(FormDataFormat.XFA);

if(inputStream == null)

System.out.println("No XML form data was exported.");

else {

System.out.println("XML form data was exported.");

try {

b = saveFile(inputStream, formDataFile);

System.out.println("XML form data was saved to file : " + formDataFile);

} catch (Exception e) {

System.out.println("Error saving XML Form Data.");

System.out.println(e);

}

}

}

- Exercise 8: LC ES: The big picture

- Objective: Attendees will be introduced to the LiveCycle Workbench tooling and learn how to work with the java classes in an Eclipse based IDE and create a simple process to add a signature field to a document.

- Expected duration: Approximately 20 minutes

- Brief description: Attendees will be introduced on how to accomplish many of the tasks they have just done within Eclipse in a non-programmatic environment.

**About the Teachers**



**Duane Nickull** is a Senior Technical Evangelist for Adobe Systems and host of the Adobe TV series *“Duane’s World”.* Duane has written or participated in most of the larger SOA standards work in the past decade. He currently chairs the OASIS Service Oriented Architecture Reference Model Technical Committee (SOA-RM TC) which has just delivered a Reference Model for Service Oriented Architecture as a full OASIS standard. He served as a Vice Chair of the United Nations Centre for Facilitation of Commerce and Trade (UN/CEFACT) between 2003 and 2006. Within the United Nations, he oversaw the UN’s Electronic Business strategy and Service Oriented Architecture and modeling efforts. He has served as the project team lead of the United Nations (UN/CEFACT) Electronic Business Architecture Group (SOA) and a specially appointed liaison between the W3C, UN and OASIS standards consortiums. Additionally, Duane has served as the chair and lead system architect for the United Nation’s Electronic Business Working Group, a direct sub-group of CEFACT TMG and on the CEFACT TMG Steering Committee. He also has served as the Co-chair of the ebXML Technical Architecture group as well as co-editor of that specification starting in 1999, largely recognized as the first post-internet and post XML SOA. Mr. Nickull has written and contributed many technical articles and books on these subjects Mr. Nickull has been called Mr. SOA by his peers during introductions to speak on the subject due to his overwhelming experience writing and contributing to the major Service Oriented Architectures (SOA’s). Between 1995 and 2006, he spoke at over 500 venues in various countries around the world Duane has recently renewed his work in the theoretical field of computational intelligence and has recently spoken several times to various audiences via the Ontolog Forum on event-causality aware inference engines coupled to a query-able ontology. In the field of semantic reconciliation, Duane was a co-inventor of the first Context-sensitive XML Search Engine (www.goxml.com) and the first web based XML E-Commerce ASP. He is named on pending patents pertaining to XML indexing and retrieval covering 51 unique points. He also served as Technical Director for XSLT.com during the 1990’s until as recently as 2002. He lives in Vancouver, Canada with his wife and three children, plays in a rock band, actively snowboards, races Porsche 911’s and mountain bikes. Duane made his living as a professional musician for several years.

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