

FyTek's Text to PDF Converter

Documentation

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Introduction

Programs Included

There are two methods you can use to create PDFs. One is to use the executable program (text2pdf.exe) and the other is with the DLL (text2pdf.dll) using Visual Basic. The executable program reads plain text or text with formatting commands from a file and creates a PDF file as its output. The DLL functions the same way. Additionally with the DLL version, instead of reading text from a file, you can pass the text to the converter and create a PDF dynamically through a VB program. The next sections describe both of these methods in more detail.

Executable version (text2pdf.exe)

You can convert plain text files without modifying the text file. The following lists the parameters you can pass to control the default page size, font, etc. The parameters are all part of the -f option and are separated by commas.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Default</u>
Page Width	8.5
Page Length	11
Font Number	2
Font Point Size	10
Alignment	L
Left Margin (in inches)	.5
Top Margin (in inches)	.5
Right edge of text (in inches)	8
Bottom edge of text (in inches)	10
Line spacing (in 1/72 of an inch)	2
Number of columns	1
Space between columns (in inches)	1
Compress percent	100

To create a PDF using the defaults, execute the following:

```
text2pdf.exe myfile.txt myfile.pdf
```

To create a file with an 11 point Helvetica font using 2 columns, justified, with .25 inches between the columns, run this command:

```
text2pdf.exe myfile.txt myfile.pdf -f 8.5,11,2,11,J,,,,,2,.25
```

Another option is the nowrap (no line wrap) command. Use -nw to specify nowrap. This option will read the file without attempting to do any line wrapping. This feature is useful if you want to convert a report that would normally print on a dot matrix printer

and you wish to keep all of the spacing. To convert a report using landscape you would run the following: `text2pdf.exe myfile.txt myfile.pdf -f 11,8.5,1,10 -nw`

Use the -p parameter to place page numbers at the bottom of each page. They will print a half-inch from the bottom so be sure your margins are set appropriately.

You can also place [in-line](#) commands in the file if you wish. You can change font, point size and color.

DLL Version (text2pdf.dll)

To use from Visual Basic, go to the Project:References dialog and add the reference to buildFytekPDF. Use the following methods from build.Fytek.PDF in your program to create a PDF. The methods of build.Fytek.PDF are:

setInFile (path-file)

Full path and name of the input file. You set the input file only if you want to read the text from an existing file (as opposed to using setPDFCmd).

setOutFile (path-file)

Full path and name of the output file. You may leave this blank and have the output stream returned to your program. The PDF stream is returned on the call to buildFytekPDF.

setPDFCmd (text)

A line of text to send to the converter (when not using an input file). Call this method for each line of text you wish to convert. You could store your text in an array then loop through it calling this method for each element.

Leave the input file blank and send text to setPDFCmd if you are creating the text to convert on-the-fly.

buildFytekPDF

Call this method to build the PDF. This returns the name of the output file, if set, otherwise returns the PDF stream. Be sure to remove any default header, if applicable, and send out Content-type: application/pdf followed by two line feeds if you are sending the output to a browser over the web. You don't need to do that if you are building the PDF on disk and then redirecting to that file.

Method	Field	Default
setPageWidth	Page Width	8.5
setPageLength	Page length	11
setFontNum	Font number	2
setPointSize	Font point size	10
setAlignment	Alignment	L
setLeftMargin	Left Margin (in inches)	.5
setTopMargin	Top Margin (in inches)	.5
setRightEdge	Right edge of text (in inches)	8
setBottomEdge	Bottom edge of text (in inches)	10
setLineSpacing	Line spacing (in 1/72 of an inch)	2
setColumns	Number of columns	1
setColSpacing	Space between columns (in inches)	1
setCompress	Compress percent	100
setPageNum	Print page numbers	Off
setKeepBreaks	Keep line breaks	Off
setNoWrap	Do not reformat lines	Off

Here is a small example of using the DLL from within VB. For a more complete example, have a look at the source code included for the previewer application.

```
Dim pdfCr
Dim outPdf As String
Set pdfCr = CreateObject("build.Fytek.PDF")
pdfCr.setOutFile "c:\temp\hello.pdf"
pdfCr.setPDFCmd ("Hello World!")
pdfCr.setPDFCmd ("<BR> -- More text -- ")
outPdf = pdfCr.buildFytekPDF
```

Here is an example of using the DLL from within PowerBuilder.

```
OLEObject pdfCr
pdfCr = CREATE OLEObject
li_rc = pdfCr.ConnectToNewObject("build.Fytek.PDF")
ls_outfile = "c:\temp\hello.pdf"
pdfCr.setOutFile(ls_outfile)
pdfCr.setPDFCmd ("Hello World!")
pdfCr.setPDFCmd ("<BR> -- More text -- ")
pdfCr.buildFytekPDF
```

In-line commands

Used for formatting and links

There are several tags that may be used within a line of text to produce special formatting or to link to the web.

A sample command you would use is:

Here is a `^{`superscript`}` example.

`<PAGE>`

Used to force a page break.

`
`

Used to force a line break.

`<FONT=X,Y>`

Used to switch [font](#) and/or size.

Example: This text is **Big** and this is small.

`<ADDFONT FILE=myfile.ttf NAME=fontname>` (Registered Version Only)

Used to embed a True Type font.

FILE = Path and file name of the True Type font to embed.

NAME = Name for Adobe to display in the list of embedded fonts for the document.

Your fonts will be numbered starting at 15. For example, if you embed two fonts, the first one is referenced using FONT=15,12 (for a 12 point font). The second would then be referenced using FONT=16,12 and so on.

`<FCOLOR=R,G,B>`

Used to switch color in a line.

R, G and B are the Red, Green and Blue color components.

Each is a decimal from 0 to 1.

Example: Here is some **Color**.

`<BGCOLOR=R,G,B>`

Used to highlight text (Set BGCOLOR to 1,1,1 to turn off).

R, G and B are the Red, Green and Blue color components.

Each is a decimal from 0 to 1.

Example: Here is a **highlighted section** of text.

`<U>` and `</U>`

Used to underline text.

Example: Here is some underlined text.

`^{` and `}`

Used to start and stop superscripting.

Example: X² Here is a superscript example.

`_{` and `}`

Used to start and stop subscripting.

Example: X₂ Here is a subscript example.

 and

Used to insert a web link.

The "location" should be an address like <http://www.fytek.com>.

It can also be a mail address like <mailto:sales@fytek.com>.

The command would be written:

Goto Fytek, Inc. web site.

Example: Goto [FyTek, Inc.](http://www.fytek.com) web site.

<MOV HREF="location"> and </MOV>

Used to insert a movie link.

The "location" should be a file such as <c:\\mov\\mymovie.mov>.

Note that the movie is not embedded in the PDF like JPEG files.

Users will need a copy of the movie and have it in the correct directory.

Used to insert a jpeg image.

SRC = The image name, height and width of image at 72 pixels per inch.

 (Registered Version Only)

Used to insert an image (bmp, jpg, gif, png or tif).

SRC = The image name.

Note that the value for SRC must be enclosed in quotes.

HEIGHT and WIDTH are optional and if used are a percent of the normal image size (50 for 1/2 size, 200 to double the size, etc.)

ALIGN = TOP to align the image with the top of the text,

ALIGN = BOTTOM to align the image to the baseline of the text (default).

ALIGN = MIDDLE to align the image with the middle of the text.

Example: Here is a middle aligned image  in this string.

<ALIGN=L|R|C|J>

Used to change the alignment in a line.

L = Left, R = Right, C = Center, J = Justify

<X=pct>

Used to set the X position in the current line.

pct = Value from 0 to 100 representing the percentatge of the current line width.

This allows you to do align data in columns for a table.

Example:

<U>Company Name<X=40>Address<X=90><ALIGN=C>Active?</U>

ABC Company<X=40>123 Main Street<X=90><ALIGN=C>Yes

XYZ Corporation<X=40>555 West Road<X=90><ALIGN=C>No

Output:

Company Name

ABC Company

XYZ Corporation

Address

123 Main Street

555 West Road

Active?

Yes

No

<OUTLINE='X,Y,C,X1,Y1,C1'> (Registered Version Only)

Used to specify the outline (bookmarks) entry for the document.

X = Outline level (outlines can have suboutlines).

Y = Text of the outline.

C = Closed (optional - either put a single character C for closed or leave blank).

X1 = Outline level (optional - creates a suboutline for this entry).

Y1 = Text of the optional suboutline.

C1 = Closed (optional - either put a single character C for closed or leave blank).

Outlines appear in a separate pane to the left of the document. They provide a means to quickly jump to a certain page. You may insert an OUTLINE tag anywhere in your text. This document uses an outline which you should see to the left.

A closed outline means that upon opening the document, it will be shown with a plus sign (+) next to it. Clicking it will open up the detail under it.

If you don't specify closed then any sub-outlines under it will be shown.

The top level outline is level 1. For example, here is an outline with two levels:

```
<OUTLINE="1,Title">
```

```
<OUTLINE="1,Chapter 1,C">
```

```
<OUTLINE="2,Section A">
```

```
<OUTLINE="2,Section B">
```

```
<OUTLINE="1,Chapter 2,C">
```

```
<OUTLINE="2,Section A">
```

```
<OUTLINE="2,Section B">
```


There are 14 fonts which are part of Acrobat Reader.

You can specify any font number below as the base font for your document
(by using the -f option for the executable version or setFontNum for the DLL.)

Your text may also contain a <FONT=X,Y> tag to switch font and point size within a line.

You can use with no parameters in a line of text to change back to the default font.

Values for <FONT=X,Y>

Used to specify a font.

X = Font number.

- 1 = Courier (Sample: ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345)
- 2 = Helvetica (Sample: ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345)
- 3 = Times Roman (Sample: ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345)
- 4 = Courier Bold (Sample: **ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345**)
- 5 = Helvetica Bold (Sample: **ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345**)
- 6 = Times Bold (Sample: **ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345**)
- 7 = Courier Italics (Sample: *ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345*)
- 8 = Helvetica Italics (Sample: *ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345*)
- 9 = Times Italics (Sample: *ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345*)
- 10 = Courier Bold-Italics (Sample: ***ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345***)
- 11 = Helvetica Bold-Italics (Sample: ***ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345***)
- 12 = Times Bold-Italics (Sample: ***ABCDEFG abcdfeG 12345***)
- 13 = Symbol (Sample: ABXΔEΦΓ αβχδφεγ 12345)
- 14 = Zapf Dingbats (Sample: ☆♣%&♣♠♠ ♠*%*%*%*%*% ♠/♠/✓✓X)

Y = Point size.

Symbol (#13)

A =	À	a =	á	0 =	0
B =	Â	b =	â	1 =	1
C =	Ä	c =	ç	2 =	2
D =	Å	d =	ð	3 =	3
E =	Æ	e =	é	4 =	4
F =	Ç	f =	ê	5 =	5
G =	È	g =	ë	6 =	6
H =	É	h =	ñ	7 =	7
I =	Ê	i =	í	8 =	8
J =	Ë	j =	î	9 =	9
K =	Ë	k =	κ	. =	.
L =	Λ	l =	λ	: =	:
M =	Μ	m =	μ	; =	;
N =	Ν	n =	ν	! =	!
O =	Ο	o =	ο	@ =	≡
P =	Π	p =	π	# =	#
Q =	Θ	q =	θ	\$ =	∃
R =	Ρ	r =	ρ	% =	%
S =	Σ	s =	σ	^ =	⊥
T =	Τ	t =	τ	& =	&
U =	Υ	u =	υ	* =	*
V =	Ϛ	v =	ϝ	(=	(
W =	Ω	w =	ω) =)
X =	Ξ	x =	ξ		
Y =	Ψ	y =	ψ		
Z =	Ζ	z =	ζ		

Zapf Dingbats (#14)

A =	✧	a =	✿	0 =	✍
B =	✂	b =	✱	1 =	✍
C =	✂	c =	✿	2 =	✍
D =	✂	d =	✿	3 =	✓
E =	✂	e =	✿	4 =	✓
F =	✂	f =	✿	5 =	✕
G =	✂	g =	✿	6 =	✕
H =	★	h =	✿	7 =	✕
I =	☆	i =	✿	8 =	✕
J =	⊕	j =	✿	9 =	+
K =	★	k =	✿	. =	✍
L =	★	l =	●	: =	+
M =	★	m =	○	; =	+
N =	★	n =	■	! =	✂
O =	★	o =	□	@ =	✂
P =	☆	p =	□	# =	✂
Q =	★	q =	□	\$ =	✂
R =	★	r =	□	% =	✂
S =	✱	s =	▲	^ =	✂
T =	✱	t =	▼	& =	✂
U =	✱	u =	◆	* =	✂
V =	✱	v =	❖	(=	✂
W =	✱	w =	◐) =	✂
X =	✱	x =			
Y =	✱	y =			
Z =	✱	z =	■		