# Merging multiple PDFs into a single PDF using a Python script

This is one off-post, irrelevant to my blog's main focus.

**Merging multiple PDFs into a single document** is one activity which most of us have to do. Almost on a daily basis or on a weekly or monthly basis. There are of course many websites which offer this as a service. The ones which allow you to merge PDFs for free often have some limits. Either based on number of files or the time between every merging operation.

In this article, I am presenting two different methods for merging many PDF files into a single document. Using the Python tool kit – PyPDF2.

Before we go further, I emphasize that there is no "one-method-fits-all" approach. And I do not claim that these methods are the best. These are two methods that have worked fine for me so far. So, I thought that I would share it in this platform.

## <u>Prerequisites before you try either of these methods:</u>

Make sure that

- 1. You have installed latest version of Python (that's obvious, duh!)
- 2. You have installed the PyPDF2 tool kit
- 3. Saved the PDF files that you want to merge in Python's working directory. Of course, you can change the directory using Python code. For simplicity of code, I am placing the PDF files on the working directory for these two methods that I am going to present here..

#### Method 1:

This method is directly taken from Chapter 13 of the book "Automate the Boring Stuff with Python" by Al Sweigart.

#### When is method 1 suitable?

- 1. When you have lesser number of files
- 2. When the group of files to be merged do not have a common filename pattern

#### How this method works?

In the following sequence.

- 1. Import the PyPDF2 tool kit which has the tools that we need for playing with PDFs
- Open each and every file by entering the file name
- 3. Read each and every file which was opened in Step 2 using PdfFileReader

- 4. Create a blank PDF file using PdfFileWriter where you can store the merged output
- 5. Loop through every page in every file which was read in Step 3 using for loop and copy all the information
- 6. Give a name for the output file and then paste all the copied information in Step 5
- 7. Close all the files

If you find the above sequence difficult to understand, have a look at the code below. Python is very reader-friendly. So I hope you would get the idea.

```
import PyPDF2
1
2
3
   # Open the files that have to be merged one by one
4
   pdf1File = open('FirstInputFile.pdf', 'rb')
5
6
   pdf2File = open('SecondInputFile.pdf', 'rb')
7
8
   # Read the files that you have opened
9
10
   pdf1Reader = PvPDF2.PdfFileReader(pdf1File)
11
   pdf2Reader = PyPDF2.PdfFileReader(pdf2File)
12
13
14
   # Create a new PdfFileWriter object which represents
15
   pdfWriter = PyPDF2.PdfFileWriter()
16
17
18
   # Loop through all the pagenumbers for the first doc
19
   for pageNum in range(pdf1Reader.numPages):
20
21
       pageObj = pdf1Reader.getPage(pageNum)
22
23
       pdfWriter.addPage(pageObj)
24
25
   # Loop through all the pagenumbers for the second do
26
27
   for pageNum in range(pdf2Reader.numPages):
28
       pageObj = pdf2Reader.getPage(pageNum)
29
30
       pdfWriter.addPage(pageObj)
31
   # Now that you have copied all the pages in both the
   pdfOutputFile = open('MergedFiles.pdf', 'wb')
   pdfWriter.write(pdfOutputFile)
   # Close all the files - Created as well as opened
   pdfOutputFile.close()
   pdf1File.close()
   pdf2File.close()
```

### Method 2:

This method is more elegant and has just 5 lines of code. It's my favorite and it uses the PdfFileMerger module.

# When is method 2 suitable?

- 1. When you have a lot of PDF files (I mean a loooot Like for example, hundreds of PDF files or even more)
- 2. If all the PDF files that you want to merge follow a naming convention for their file names.

## How this method works?

In the following sequence.

- 1. Import PdfFileMerger and PdfFileReader tools
- 2. Loop through all the files that have to be merged and append them
- 3. Write the appended files into an output document and specify a name for it.

That's it. It's simple but powerful.

So let's look into the code now. Before we go there, I will show how my input files are named. And remember that these files are placed in Python's working directory.