Version <% { var sharpDocxAssembly = typeof(DocumentBase).Assembly;  
var fvi = System.Diagnostics.FileVersionInfo.GetVersionInfo(sharpDocxAssembly.Location);  
Write(fvi.FileVersion); } %>  
egonl  
<%= DateTime.Now.ToString("MMMM yyyy", System.Globalization.CultureInfo.InvariantCulture) %>

SharpDocx

Summary

Generating documents with SharpDocx is a two-step process. First you create a view in Word. A view is a Word document which also contains C# code. Code can be inserted anywhere, e.g. <%= DateTime.Now %> would insert the current date and time.

The next step is to create documents based on this view. This requires two lines of code:

var document = DocumentFactory.Create("view.cs.docx");

document.Generate("output.docx");

Out of the box SharpDocx supports inserting text, tables, images and more. This tutorial shows you how.

If you want, you can specify a view model to be used in your view. Then you could write things like < % foreach (var item in Model.MyList) { % >. See the Model sample.

If you want to do something that's not supported by SharpDocx, you can do so by creating your own document subclass. See the Inheritance example. This example also shows how to get an output stream instead of a file.

SharpDocx is inspired by Web technologies like ASP.NET and JSP. Developers familiar with those technologies should feel right at home. It supports .NET Framework 3.5-4.8 and .NET Standard 2.0. Since it supports .NET Standard 2.0 it can be used in .NET Core 3.1, .NET 5.0 and .NET 6.0 projects as well.

Generating documents with SharpDocx can be very fast: a slightly modified Model sample produced 25 documents per second on my modest laptop. That’s 1500 documents per minute. Single threaded.

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# The basics

At any point in the text you can insert C# statements. Like right <% var i = 1; %>here.

The result looks like this:



## The Write method

If you want to display the value of i, you can use the Write method. Right now, i is <% Write(i); %>.

This will show:



There’s also a shorthand notation for the Write method: i is still <%= i %>.

This results in:



You can insert line breaks by using ‘\n’:

<%= "This paragraph\ncontains two\nline breaks" %>.

<% /\* Which renders like this:



**Note:**  this text is commented out, so it won’t appear in the generated document.\*/ %>

# Conditional content

You can use an if statement to display conditional content.

<% if (true) { Write("This **will** *be* displayed."); } %>

<% /\* The result:

 \*/ %>

In this case, any formatting will be lost because the code parser ignores any formatting.

If you want to conditionally display a paragraph with formatting, use a *text block*: text between two code blocks and placed between curly brackets:

<% if (true) { %>This **will** *also* be displayed, but *with* formatting.<% } %>

<% /\* This will show something like:

 \*/ %>

If you want, you can span multiple elements in a text block. E.g.

<% if (true) { %>

The diverging pronunciation of tomato (though not so much potato) is primarily one of regional dialect.

The pronunciation 'tuh-MAH-toh' is the standard pronunciation in the UK and is accepted in the US regions of New England along with parts of the lower East Coast, while 'tuh-MAY-toh' is found almost everywhere else.

<% } %>

## Text block limitations

1. You can’t use text blocks to conditionally display a part of a paragraph. It’s all or nothing. This makes the text block implementation much simpler. However, it might also give some unexpected results.

This is a paragraph.<% if (false) { %> It will be deleted *entirely*. <% } %>.

2. Text blocks can’t share paragraphs. That means that you can’t write < % } } % > to end two text blocks. Instead, use two paragraphs, each containing < % } % >.

3. Also, text blocks in else statements are at the moment not supported by SharpDocx. Instead, use another if statement.

4. Don’t mix text blocks with the AppendRow or AppendParagraph methods: it just won’t work. Instead, use the Write method to display conditional content. See also issue #25.

# Loops

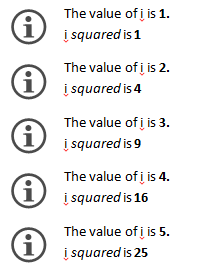
You can add repeating text blocks to a document like this:

<% for (i = 1; i <= 12; ++i) { %>

Infobox_info_icon.emfThe value of i is **<%= i %>.**i *squared* is **<%= i \* i %>**

<% } %>

<% /\* The result:

 \*/ %>

Nested loops  
Loops can also be nested.

<% for (i = 1; i <= 4; ++i) { %>

### Multiples of <%= i %>

<% for (int j = 1; j <= 3; ++j) { %>

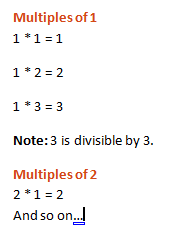
<%= i %> \* <%= j %> = <%= i \* j %>

<% if (i \* j % 3 == 0) { %>**Note:** <%= i \* j %> is divisible by 3.<% } %>

<% } %>

<% } %>

<% /\* This will show something like:

 \*/ %>

# Loops, tables and the AppendRow method

Sometimes you do want a loop, but you don’t want a repeating text block. For example, you just want to append rows to a table, but you don’t want to repeat the table itself. In this case, use {! instead of {.

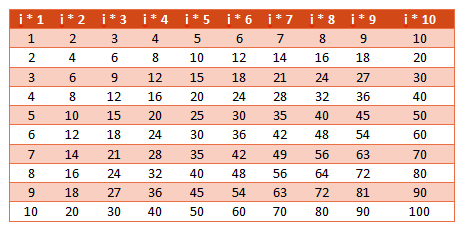
<% for (i = 1; i <= 30; ++i) {! %>

This text and table do NOT repeat, because we used {!. However, a couple of rows do get appended to the table by using the AppendRow method.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i \* 1 | i \* 2 | i \* 3 | i \* 4 | i \* 5 | i \* 6 | i \* 7 | i \* 8 | i \* 9 | i \* 10 |
| <%= i %> | <%= i \* 2 %> | <%= i \* 3 %> | <%= i \* 4 %> | <%= i \* 5 %> | <%= i \*6 %> | <%= i \* 7 %> | <%= i \* 8 %> | <%= i \* 9 %> | <%= i \* 10 %> <% AppendRow(); %> |

<% } %>

<% /\* This renders something like:

 \*/ %>

## Combining loops, text blocks and tables

You can nest tables in text blocks in order to create multiple tables. Note that the inner loop does not create a repeating text block, but does append rows.

<% for (i = 1; i <= 3; ++i) { %>

### Multiples of <%= i %>

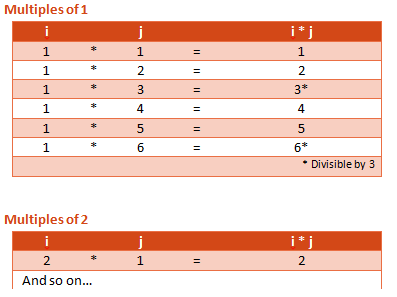
<% for (int j = 1; j <= 6; ++j) {! %>

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i |  | j |  | i \* j |
| <%= i %> | \* | <%= j %> | = | <%= i \* j %><% if (i \* j % 3 == 0) Write("\*"); AppendRow(); %> |
|  |  |  |  | \* Divisible by 3 |

<% } %>

<% } %>

<% /\* This results in something like:

\*/ %>

# Images

## Image(string filePath, int percentage = 100) method

Insert images using the Image method.

<% Image("test1.png"); %>

<% /\* The result:

\*/ %>

If only a file name is specified, SharpDocx searches this file in a directory specified by the ImageDirectory property. Right now this property has been set to ‘<%= ImageDirectory %>’.

The Image method accepts a second optional parameter that specifies the relative size of the image. Here’s <% Image("test1.png", 15); %> at 15%.

Images that are too wide to be displayed at 100% are automatically scaled back. Here’s an example:

<% Image("test2.png"); %>

SharpDocx supports the following image formats: bmp, gif, jpeg, png, tiff and emf.

## ImageBase64Encoded(string base64String, string extension="jpg", int percentage=100) method

You can pass base64 encoded image as string from the view model and have the engine convert it to image in the output docx with this method.

First parameter is the encoded string.   
Second optional parameter is the file extension of the encoded image, default is jpg. Make sure that you use the " character instead of “ when specifying this parameter in the view docx file.  
Third optional parameter is relative size of the image.

Example in Samples\SampleProjects\Model\Model.csproj project.

# Replacing text

If you want to replace text, you can use the Replace method.

<% Replace("{text to replace}", "replaced text"); %>

This will replace *all* occurrences of the specified string.[[1]](#footnote-2)

Here’s the **{text to replace}**. And here’s some more {text *to* **replace**}.

<% /\* The result:

 \*/ %>

<%

// Uncomment the next line if you’re adventurous.

// Replace("e", "é");

%>

# Referencing assemblies and importing namespaces

If you want to use specific types in a view, you can use the Assembly and Import directives to get access to them. Directives look like regular code blocks, but they always start with < %@.

Reference an assembly with the Assembly directive.

<%@ Assembly Name="System.Xml" %>  
<%@ Assembly Name="System.Xml.Linq" %>

Import namespaces with the Import directive.

<%@ Import Namespace="System.Xml.Linq" %>

In C# you would write:

using System.Xml.Linq;

Now we can use types in System.Xml.Linq. Let’s read some news.

<% try  
{  
 var atom = XDocument.Load("http://rss.slashdot.org/Slashdot/slashdotGamesatom");

foreach (var entry in atom.Descendants("{http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom}entry"))  
 { %>

**<%=** **entry.Element("{http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom}title").Value %>**<%= entry.Element("{http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom}summary").Value.Substring(0,200) %>…

<% }  
}  
catch (Exception ex)  
{   
 Write("Error: " + ex.Message);   
} %>

In a real world scenario you wouldn’t fetch data or have this much code in a view. But hey, this is just an example.

## Notes

SharpDocx will automatically reference the calling assembly. So if the view model is declared in the calling assembly, you can use that model in your document without explicitly referencing that assembly. However, if the view model is defined in another assembly, you need to explicitly reference it. If you don't, you'll get compilation errors like:

Line 26: error CS0012: The type 'ClassLibrary1.Models.Country' is defined in an assembly that is not referenced. You must add a reference to assembly 'ClassLibrary1, Version=1.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=null'.

The simplest way to add a reference to ClassLibrary1 is by using an Assembly-directive in your document:

< %@ Assembly Name="ClassLibrary1" % >

Or, if you're using .NET Core, you might want to use:

< %@ Assembly Name="~/ClassLibrary1" % >

The tilde represents the directory that contains SharpDocx.dll. Use it when you get errors like:

System.IO.FileNotFoundException: Could not find file 'C:\Program Files\dotnet\shared\Microsoft.NETCore.App\2.0.9\ClassLibrary1.dll'.

Another way to add references and namespaces is by defining your own SharpDocx document subclass. See the Inheritance example.

# The Map

The Map maps OpenXmlElements to plain text and vice versa. It’s being used internally by the Replace method and for finding the C# code in views, among other things. At the moment Map.Text looks something like this:

<%= Map.Text.Substring(0,500) %> …

The Map might be handy when you want to search the document for text.

# The SharpDocx solution

### Building the example programs

The Tutorial, Inheritance and Model samples will by default be built for .NET Framework 4.8 and .NET 6.0. The.NET 6.0 build will use the .NET Standard 2.0 version of SharpDocx.

The samples will by default run in .NET Framework 4.8 in Visual Studio 2022. If you want to change this, right click on the project file in and select **Edit Project File**. This will open the csproj file. The first target named on this line will be used for startup/debugging in Visual Studio:

<TargetFrameworks>net48;net6.0</TargetFrameworks>

Depending on the SDKs you have installed, you can choose between net35, net40, net45, net46, net47, net48, netstandard2.0, netcoreapp3.1, net5.0, net6.0 and net7.0.

### Linux and Mac

First clone the SharpDocx repository:

git clone https://github.com/egonl/SharpDocx

cd SharpDocx

Now you can build and run the Tutorial sample.

dotnet build SharpDocx.sln

dotnet Samples/SampleProjects/Tutorial/bin/Debug/net6.0/Tutorial.dll

If you want you can remove the net48 target from all projects on Unix-like systems, because they will produce Windows executables.

1. Actually, this will only replace text in the body of the document, and not in headers, footers, end- or footnotes. So this <% Replace("footnotes", "FOOTNOTES"); %>won’t work as expected. But you <%= "c" + "a" + "n" %> use code here. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)