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❷ □ ⓒ 國立臺灣大學

計算機及資訊網路中心



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△ 技術論壇

使用ASP.NET (C#) 產生PDF檔的好幫手一iTextSharp library (上)

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由於工作內容需要使用ASP .NET C#產生PDF檔,但是微軟的.NET framework 並沒有內建產生PDF的功能,所以只能上網找Third-Party 提供的函式庫。請出Google大神幫忙,搜尋出來的結果有上萬筆,在沒有頭緒的情況下真是大海撈針。搜尋結果中有很多PDF函式庫是要付費的,就先將它排除,我們將搜尋範圍縮小至free又能支援中文後,終於讓我找到一個很實用且容易上手的library — iTextSharp。

本函式庫原名是iText,主要是支援Java程式語言。之後針對Microsoft.NET C Sharp做了一個版本,也就是我們今天要介紹的iTextSharp。針對PDF檔案的製作與修改,支援的功能如下:

- 1. Create: Automate · Convert · Sign · Encrypt ·
- 2. Read: Extract •
- 3. Update: Stamp · Fill out · Split/Merge · Convert · Sign · Encrypt ·

接下來就讓我帶領大家一步一步用程式碼產生PDF檔。

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開發環境

- 1. 我的ASP .NET開發環境是Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 版,使用的程式語言是C#。
- 2. iTextSharp 目前版本是5.0.4,下載位置:http://sourceforge.net/projects/itextsharp/。請先下載zip,解壓縮後只有一個dll檔,利用Add Reference方式將itextsharp.dll 加入您微軟專案的Bin目錄中,就這麼簡單而且可以開始coding了。

Part 1: 首先建立一個Web Application



所有的範例程式碼都會建立在這個 Default.aspx.cs 中。₽

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先加入以下 references,因為會使用到 memorystream,所以必須引用 System.IO:

```
using System.IO; +
using iTextSharp.text; +
using iTextSharp.text.pdf; +
```

在這個範例中,我們利用web application在Server Memory產生pdf 檔後,使用者可以自行下載瀏覽或存檔,採用的是PdfWriter類別:

```
var doc1 = new Document(PageSize.A4, 50, 50, 80, 50);//設定Pagesize 及 Margin left, right, top, bottom + MemoryStream Memory = new MemoryStream();+

PdfWriter PdfWriter = PdfWriter.GetInstance(doc1, Memory);+
```

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若是要在Server FileSystem 先產生pdf檔,可以使用下列程式碼:

```
string path = Server.MapPath("pdf");+

PdfWriter PdfWriter = PdfWriter.GetInstance(doc1, new FileStream(path +
   "/pdfexample.pdf", FileMode.Create));+
```

在PDF檔案內容中要顯示中文,最重要的是字型設定,如果沒有正確設定中文字型,會造成中文無法顯示的問題。首先設定基本字型:kaiu.ttf 是作業系統系統提供的標楷體字型,IDENTITY_H 是指編碼(The Unicode encoding with horizontal writing),及是否要將字型嵌入PDF 檔中。再來針對基本字型做變化,例如Font Size、粗體斜體以及顏色等。當然你也可以採用其他中文字體字型。

```
//字型設定+

BaseFont bfChinese = BaseFont.CreateFont(@"C:\WINDOWS\Fonts\kaiu.ttf",

BaseFont.IDENTITY H, BaseFont.NOT EMBEDDED);+

Font ChFont = new Font(bfChinese, 12);+

Font ChFont blue = new Font(bfChinese, 40, Font.NORMAL, new BaseColor(51, 0, 153));+

Font ChFont msg = new Font(bfChinese, 12, Font.ITALIC, BaseColor.RED);+
```

開啟檔案寫入內容後,將檔案關閉。

```
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
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... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
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... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
```

```
doc1.Open(); ₽
// vour PDF content↓
doc1.Add(new Paragraph(10f,"Hello, 大家好!",ChFont blue));↔
doc1.Close();∜
// 若是要在dient 端顯示PDF 檔,並讓 user下載,必須加上下面這一段程式碼,將檔案輸出至瀏
雙器端:↓
Response.Clear(); ₽
Response. AddHeader ("Content-Disposition", "attachment;
filename=pdfExample.pdf"); +
Response.ContentType = "application/octet-stream"; √
Response.OutputStream.Write(Memory.GetBuffer(), O,
Memory.GetBuffer().Length);↓
Response.OutputStream.Flush();↓
Response.OutputStream.Close(); ←
Response.Flush(); ←
Response.End(); ↩
```

到此階段,您已經產生了一個可以在瀏覽器端下載的檔案(檔名為pdfExample.pdf)。執行程式結果如下:

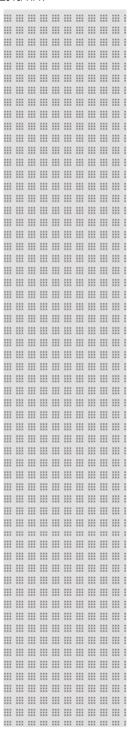


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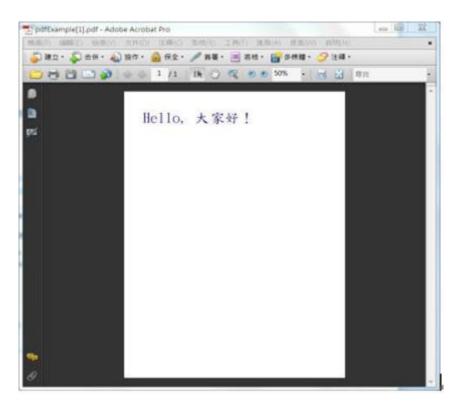
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選擇開啟舊檔,顯示如下圖:



Part 2:使用chunk、phrase及paragraph建立文字段落內容

Paragraph是文章段落,可由phrases (句子)組成,然後phrase又可以由chunks(文字片段)所組成。這樣的組成方式可以很方便的在文字段落中穿插不同的字型樣式。但要注意的是chunk不會自動換行,必須自行插入換行符號"\n"或是使用Environment.NewLine。至於Paragraph有許多樣式可以設定,像是Alignment、indentation、leading及spacing等。

```
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... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
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... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
```

```
//Chunk, Phrase, Paragraph⊬
Chunk c = new Chunk("臺大校園廣闊,號稱總面積約台灣島的百分之一。除了眾人最熟悉的臺北
公館地區的校總區以外,還有水源校區、臺北市徐州路法計學院、醫學院,新店安坑農場,南投竹山的
下坪、溪頭審驗林,梅峰農場、春陽農場,還有聞發中的竹北校地、雲林虎尾校地、官蘭頭城審驗站等。
各校地有各種教學研究功能,長期以來的經營開發,也造就獨具特色的校園風貌、豐富的植被昙觀。".
ChFont); ₽
Phrase p1 = new Phrase(c); ←
doc1.Add(p1); ₽
Chunk c1 = new Chunk("臺大校園廣闊,號稱總面積約台灣島的百分之一。除了眾人最熟悉的臺
北公館地區的校總區以外,還有", ChFont);↩
Chunk c2 = new Chunk("水源校區、臺北市徐州路法社學院、醫學院,新店安坑農場",
ChFont bold blue); + !
Chunk c3 = new Chunk(",南投竹山的下坪、溪頭實驗林,梅峰農場、春陽農場,還有開發中的
竹北校地、雲林虎尾校地、宜蘭頭城實驗站等。各校地有各種教學研究功能,長期以來的經營開發,也
造就獨具特色的校園風貌、豐富的植被昙觀。"。 ChFont msq);↩
Phrase p2 = new Phrase(); ₽
p2.Add(c1); ₽
p2.Add(c2);↔
p2.Add(c3);
Paragraph pg = new Paragraph(p2);←
                              7/左右對齊₹
pg.SetAlignment("Justify");
pg.FirstLineIndent = 20f;
                              //段落句首縮排←
pg.SetLeading(0.0f,2.0f);
                              //設定行距↩
doc1.Add(pg);₽
```

執行結果如下:

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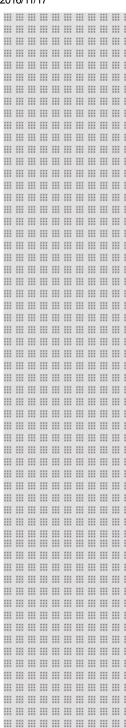
.

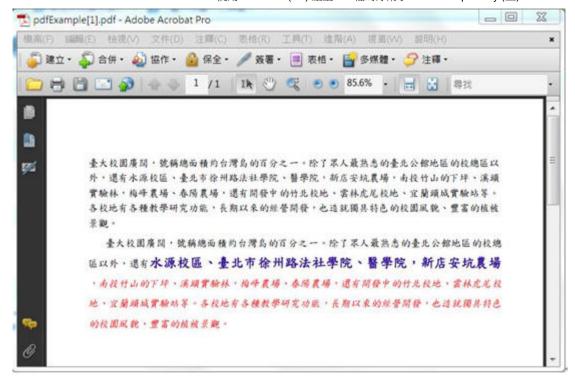
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Part 3:產生表格

使用 iTextSharp 產生表格是十分直覺且容易的,類似CSS的寫法。在建立table 時,可以很輕易用欄位相對寬度做設定,也可以給絕對寬度,或者單純的給予欄位數做平均等分,ex: PdfPTable table = new PdfPTable(4);。

比較值得注意的是,由於PdfPTable表格裡面,每一格叫做cell,因此在塞資料時,必須注意填寫方式是由左而右、由上而下。此外,PdfpCell 有合併欄位的功能Colspan,也有合併列的功能Rowspan,我們可以利用這兩項特性將平淡的表格做些變化。請參考下面的範例:

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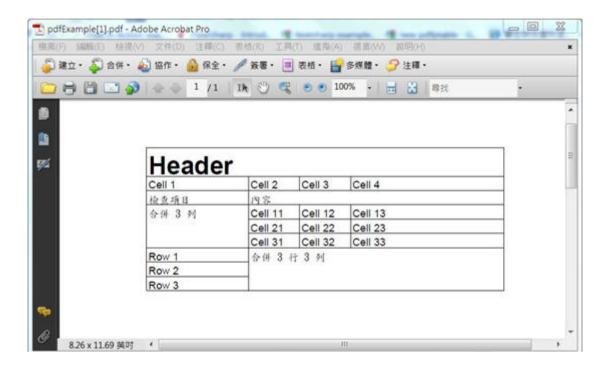
```
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... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
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... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
```

```
//create table with relative width of 4 columns↓
PdfPTable table = new PdfPTable(new float[] { 2, 1, 1, 3 }); ✓
//actual width of table in points√
table.TotalWidth = 400f; ₽
//fix the absolute width of the table√
table.LockedWidth = true; ←
PdfPCell header = new PdfPCell(new Phrase("Header", new
Font (Font.FontFamily.HELVETICA, 28f, Font.BOLD))); ←
header.Colspan = 4;↓
table.AddCell(header);↔
table.AddCell("Cell 3");←
PdfPCell itemname = new PdfPCell(new Phrase("檢查項目", ChFont)); ←
itemname.Colspan = 1; ↓
table.AddCell(itemname);↓
PdfPCell content = new PdfPCell(new Phrase("內容", ChFont)); →
content.Colspan = 3; √
table.AddCell(content); ←
PdfPCell rows = new PdfPCell(new Phrase("合併 3 列", ChFont)); ✓
rows.Rowspan = 3;↔
table.AddCell(rows);↔
for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i ++) \neq -
            table.AddCell("Cell "+i.ToString()+"1");↔
            table.AddCell("Cell " + i.ToString() + "2");
            table.AddCell("Cell " + i.ToString() + "3"); ✓
         } ←¹
table.AddCell("Row 1");↔
```

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... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
```

```
PdfPCell row = new PdfPCell(new Phrase("合併 3 行 3 列", ChFont)); ←
row.Rowspan = 3;4
row.Colspan = 3;√
table.AddCell(row);√
table.AddCell("Row 3"); ←
doc1.Add(table);↔
```

執行結果如下圖:



Part 4: 插入圖片

iTextSharp 支援的image type包括: JPEG, JPEG2000, GIF, PNG, BMP, WMF, TIFF, and JBIG2。除了可以讀取伺服器本地端圖檔外,也可以直接指定圖檔的URL位置。我們延續表格

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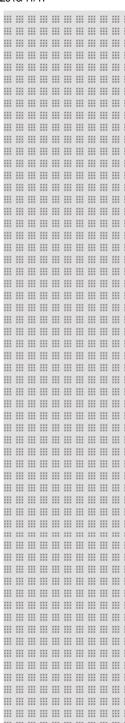
.

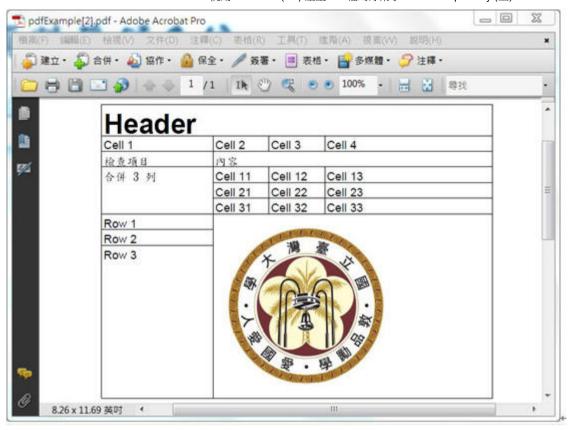
.

```
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```

的節例實作如下:

執行結果如下圖:





Part 5:書籤

iTextSharp 是透過Chapter類別及Section類別來產生樹狀結構的書籤功能。最上層的書籤必須是Chapter,且每個Chapter之開始必定是一個New Page,就是會自動換頁的意思。Section則須在Chapter物件中,或是在另一個Section物件中,無法單獨存在。

```
Chapter chapter1 = new Chapter (new Paragraph ("This is Chapter 1"), 1); 
Section section1 = chapter1.AddSection (20f, "Section 1.1", 2); 
Section section2 = chapter1.AddSection (20f, "Section 1.2", 2); 
Section subsection1 = section2.AddSection (20f, "Subsection 1.2.1", 3); 
Section subsection2 = section2.AddSection (20f, "Subsection 1.2.2", 3); 
Section subsection = subsection2.AddSection (20f, "Subsection 1.2.2", 3); 
Section subsubsection = subsection2.AddSection (20f, "Subsection 1.2.2", 3); 

1.2.2.1", 4); 
Section subsubsection = subsection2.AddSection (20f, 3); 
Section subsubsection = subsection3.AddSection (20f, 3); 
Section subsubsection = subsection3.AddSection (20f, 3); 
Section subsubsection = subsection3.AddSection (20f, 3); 
Section subsubsection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSection3.AddSecti
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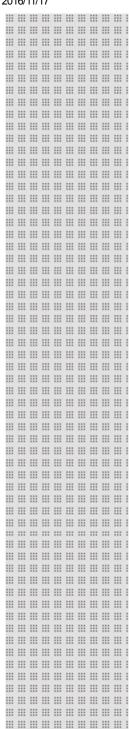
.

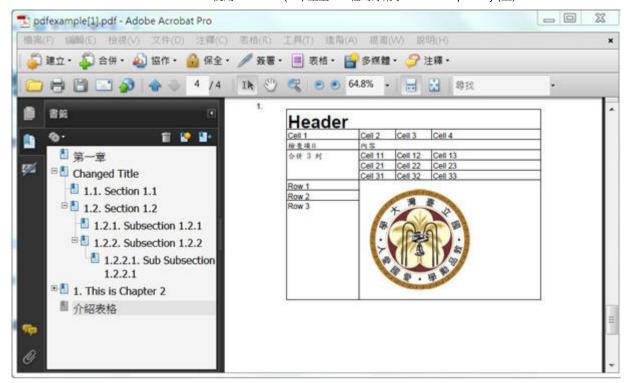
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```

```
ij.
Chapter · chapter 2 ·= · new · Chapter (new · Paragraph ("This · is · Chapter · 2"), · 1); ↔
Section section3 = chapter2.AddSection("Section 2.1", 2); €
Section subsection3 = section3. AddSection ("Subsection 2.1.1", 3);
Section section4 = chapter2.AddSection("Section 2.2", 2);
chapter0.BookmarkTitle·=·"第一章";↓
chapter1.BookmarkTitle = - "Changed - Title"; ₽
chapter1.BookmarkOpen = true; ←
chapter2.BookmarkOpen ·= ·false; ←
doc1.Add(chapter0);

√
doc1.Add (chapter1); ↔
doc1.Add (chapter2); ₽
Chapter · chapter3 · = · new · Chapter (new · Paragraph ("介紹表格"), · 1); ↓
chapter3.BookmarkTitle·=·"介紹表格";↓
//省略建立表格內容↓
chapter3.Add(table); ₽
doc1.Add (chapter3); ↔
若要使用者一開啟PDF檔案時,書籤列就自動展開,請加上這一行程式碼:
PdfWriter.ViewerPreferences = PdfWriter.PageModeUseOutlines;
執行結果如下圖:
```





Part 6: 浮水印

iTextSharp 產生浮水印(Watermark)的方式是使用PdfStamper 類別,且必須是針對已經產生之pdf檔做加工。在我們的範例中,請先產生一個儲存在server 端的檔案,再經由PdfReader

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```

```
PdfReader reader = new PdfReader(path + "/" + fname + ".pdf");
using (MemoryStream memoryStream = new MemoryStream()) +
[ ------
PdfStamper pdfStamper = new PdfStamper(reader, memoryStream);
for (int i = 1; i <= reader.NumberOfPages; i++) // Must start at 1 because
0-is not an actual page. ₽
Rectangle pageSize = reader.GetPageSizeWithRotation(i); ←
    -PdfContentByte pdfPageContents = pdfStamper.GetOverContent(i);//or-
GetUnderContent(i):+
    pdfPageContents.BeginText(); -// Start working with text.
    pdfPageContents.SetFontAndSize(bfChinese, 80); -//-80-point-font+
    pdfPageContents.SetRGBColorFill(192, 192, 192); // Sets the color of
the font, RED in this instance .....
    float textAngle = 45.0f; ₽
    pdfPageContents.ShowTextAligned (PdfContentByte.ALIGN CENTER,"機密資
料", pageSize.Width: / 2, pageSize.Height: / 2 + 120f, textAngle);
    pdfPageContents.ShowTextAligned(PdfContentByte.ALIGN CENTER,
+ text + "使用", pageSize.Width / 2, pageSize.Height / 2, textAngle);↓
pdfPageContents.EndText(); // Done working with text+
------
pdfStamper.FormFlattening = true; // enable this if you want the PDF
flattened. +
pdfStamper.Close(); // Always close the stamper or you'll have a 0 byte-
stream. +
reader.Close(); 4
14
```

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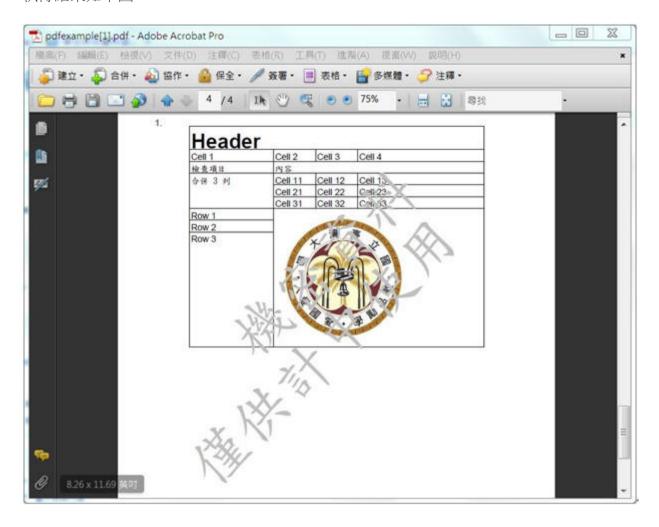
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執行結果如下圖:



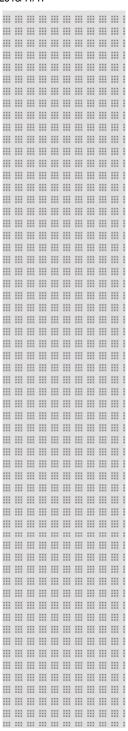
Part 7:文章加密及保護

若要使用者必須輸入密碼才能開啟pdf檔,iTextSharp的做法是針對已經產生之pdf檔做加工。在我們的範例中,請先產生一個儲存在server端的檔案,再經由PdfReader物件讀進來處理。一切安全性設定都是使用PdfEncryptor物件。

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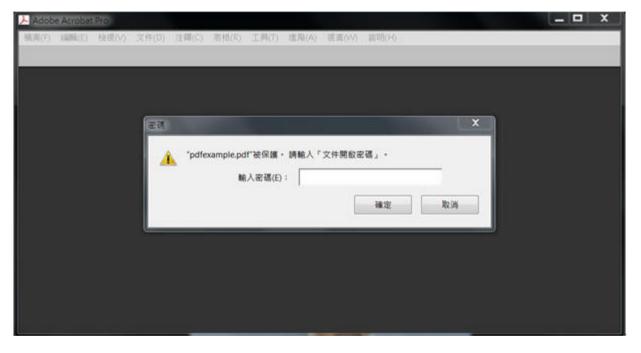
.

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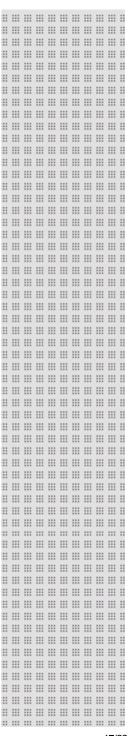


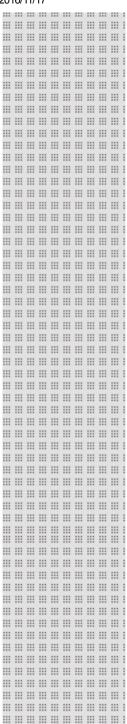
PdfEncryptor .Encrypt (PdfReader reader, Stream os, bool strength, string userPassword, string ownerPassword, int permissions);

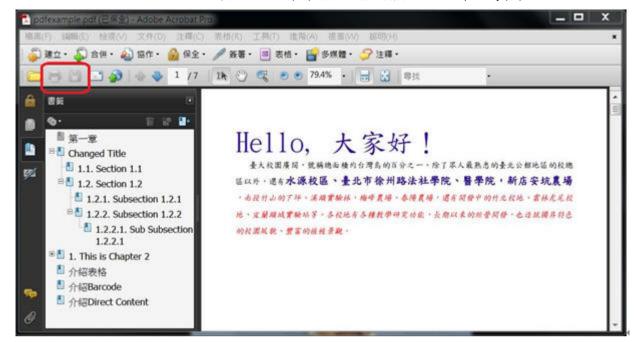
上述主要函式中,可以設定user password 及owner password。一旦設定後,每次打開 PDF 檔時都必須輸入密碼。User password 可以讀檔,但不能列印及修改儲存;owner password 則具有全部權限。



下圖可以看到列印及存檔的圖示都被disable了







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```

```
void EncryptPDF(string fname, string pwd) ↔
{-----
·····string ·path ·= ·Server.MapPath("App Data"); ↔
······PdfReader·reader·=·new·PdfReader(path·+·"/"·+·fname·+·".pdf");
······using · (MemoryStream · memoryStream · = ·new · MemoryStream ()) ↔
PdfEncryptor.Encrypt(reader, memoryStream, true, pwd,
"ownerpwd", ·1);↔
         -reader.Close();↔
·····Response.Clear();↓
·········Response.AddHeader("Content-Disposition", ."attachment;
filename=" ·+ ·fname ·+ · ".pdf"); ₽
         Response ContentType = "application/octet-stream"; <
Response OutputStream Write (memoryStream GetBuffer(), 0,
memoryStream.GetBuffer().Length); <-
         Response.OutputStream.Flush();
         Response .OutputStream .Close();
         Response .Flush ();
·····Response.End(); ↔
-----}
147
如果想要隱藏Menu Bar 及工具列,只要簡單的設定PdfWriter.ViewerPreferences,這在之前
介紹自動開啟書籤的做法時有使用過。
PdfWriter.ViewerPreferences = PdfWriter.HideMenubar |
PdfWriter .HideToolbar;
```

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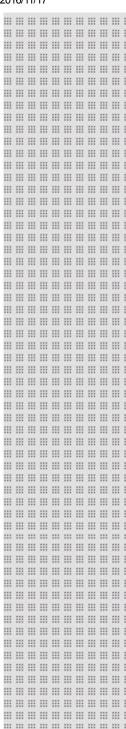
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針對被保護的文件,如果想開放某些權限,例如讓使用者能列印,做法是在PdfEncryptor 物件中設定如下:

```
PdfEncryptor .Encrypt(reader, memoryStream, null, null,
PdfWriter .AllowAssembly | PdfWriter .AllowFillIn|
PdfWriter .AllowScreenReaders| PdfWriter .AllowPrinting, false);
```

Part 8 : Metadata

我們可以在PDF 文件的metadata 中寫入一些值,但為防止被修改,建議搭配PdfEncryptor 物件使用。

```
doc1.AddTitle("介紹DPDF");
doc1.AddAuthor("Dana Tang");
doc1.AddSubject("This example shows how to add metadata");
doc1.AddKeywords("Metadata, iTextSharp, PDF");
doc1.AddCreator("Using iTextSharp");
doc1.Open();
```

開啟PDF檔,選擇工具列【檔案】→【內容】,即會看到如下圖所顯示:

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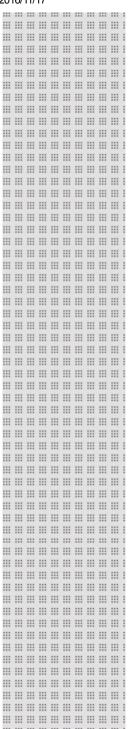
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2016/11/17 ...

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大功告成!是不是覺得iTextSharp 功能很強大?我們現在已經可以產生一個專業級的PDF 檔。事實上, iTextSharp還有許多進階功能, 像是Header、Footer、Barcode、Direct content 及JavaScript等互動功能,就留待下次再介紹給各位。

參考資料

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http://itextpdf.com/index.php http://www.mikesdotnetting.com/Article/80/Create-PDFs-in-ASP.NET-getting-started-with-iTextSharp

2.浮水印Watermark製作

http://footheory.com/blogs/donnfelker/archive/2008/05/11/using-itextsharp-to-watermarkwrite-text-to-existing-pdf-s.aspx

3.書籤Bookmark製作

http://www.mazsoft.com/blog/post/2008/04/30/Code-sample-for-using-iTextSharp-PDFlibrary.aspx

4.Footer 製作

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1032614/itextsharp-creating-a-footer-page-of

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