Optical Character Recognition

API Reference

Issue 01

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Before You Start

1.1 Overview

OCR provides services through open Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). You can obtain the inference result by accessing and calling APIs in real time. It helps you collect key data automatically and build an intelligent business system, thereby improving service efficiency. Before calling an API, ensure that the user network can access the Internet.

You can perform related operations based on the API description, syntax, parameter description, and examples provided in this document. For example, you can call the API for recognizing characters in general text, cards, or receipts. APIs vary depending on regions. For details, see **Endpoints**. For details about all operations supported by APIs, see **API Overview**.

Before calling an OCR API, ensure that you are familiar with OCR concepts.

OCR also provides software development kits (SDKs) for multiple programming languages. For details about how to use SDKs, see **SDK Reference**.

1.2 API Calling

OCR provides a broad range of Representational State Transfer (REST) APIs that you can call through HTTPS. For details about API calling, see **Calling APIs**.

Before calling an API, ensure that the user network can access the Internet.

OCR also provides software development kits (SDKs) for multiple programming languages. For details about how to use SDKs, see **SDK Reference**.

1.3 Endpoints

An endpoint is the request address for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For the endpoints of all services, see **Regions and Endpoints**.

Table 1-1 lists the endpoints of OCR. Select an endpoint based on your service requirements.

Even if the service server is not in the region where the OCR service is deployed, the OCR service can still be used as long as the server can access the Internet. It is recommended that you select the closest region for low network latency and quick access.

Table 1-1 OCR endpoints

Regio n	Endpoi nt Region	Endpoint	Service
CN- Hong Kong	ap- southe ast-1	ocr.ap- southeast-1.myhuaw eicloud.com ocr.ap- southeast-1.myhuaw eicloud.cn	Passport OCR, Myanmar ID Card OCR, Myanmar Driving License OCR, General Text OCR, Vietnam ID Card OCR, and Smart Document Recognizer
AP- Bang kok	ap- southe ast-2	ocr.ap- southeast-2.myhuaw eicloud.com ocr.ap- southeast-2.myhuaw eicloud.cn	Thailand ID Card OCR, Passport OCR, Web Image OCR, Thailand Plate Number OCR, and Myanmar ID Card OCR
LA- Santi ago	la- south-2	ocr.la- south-2.myhuaweiclo ud.com ocr.la- south-2.myhuaweiclo ud.cn	Chile ID Card OCR and Peru ID Card OCR
AP- Singa pore	ap- southe ast-3	ocr.ap- southeast-3.myhuaw eicloud.com ocr.ap- southeast-3.myhuaw eicloud.cn	Cambodian ID Card OCR, General Table OCR, and Smart Document Recognizer
LA- Mexic o City2	la- north-2	ocr.la- north-2.myhuaweiclo ud.com	Colombia ID Card OCR

1.4 Constraints and Limitations

For details, see the API description and Constraints and Limitations.

1.5 Concepts

Account

An account is created upon successful registration with Huawei Cloud and has full access permissions for all of its cloud services and resources. It can be used to reset user passwords and grant user permissions. The account is a payment entity. Do not directly use an account for routine management, but create users and assign them permissions for that.

User

A user is created on in IAM using an account to use cloud services. Each user has its own identity credentials (password and access keys).

An IAM user can view the account ID and user ID on the **My Credentials** page of the console. The account name, username, and password will be required for API authentication.

Region

Regions are divided based on geographical location and network latency. Public services, such as Elastic Cloud Server (ECS), Elastic Volume Service (EVS), Object Storage Service (OBS), Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), Elastic IP (EIP), and Image Management Service (IMS), are accessible within the same region. Regions are classified as universal regions and dedicated regions. A universal region provides universal cloud services for common tenants. A dedicated region provides specific services for specific tenants.

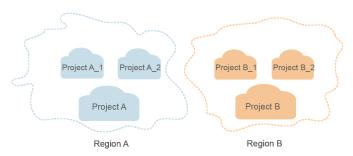
AZ

An AZ contains one or more physical data centers. It has independent cooling, fire extinguishing, moisture-proof, and electricity facilities. Within an AZ, computing, network, storage, and other resources are logically divided into multiple clusters. AZs within a region are interconnected using high-speed optical fibers to allow you to build cross-AZ high-availability systems.

Project

Projects isolate resources (including compute, storage, and network resources) across physical regions. A default project is provided for each Huawei Cloud region, and subprojects can be created under each default project. Users can be granted permissions to access all resources in a specific project. For more refined access control, create subprojects under a project and purchase resources in the subprojects. Users can then be assigned permissions to access specific resources in the subprojects.

Figure 1-1 Project isolation model



2 API Overview

You can perform the operations described in Table 2-1 with OCR APIs.

Table 2-1 API description

API	Description	Deployment Region
Smart Document Recognizer	This API detects and extracts key-value pairs, text, and table content from various document layouts, such as certificates, receipts, and forms, and converts the text into a structured format.	CN-Hong Kong (ap- southeast-1) AP- Singapore (ap- southeast-3)
Auto ID Document Classificatio n	This API classifies nine types of ID documents, detects alarms, and returns the results in JSON format. Supported document types include Peru ID card, Cambodian ID card, Hong Kong ID card, Macao ID card, Myanmar ID card, Myanmar driver's license, Thailand ID card, passport, and Chinese ID card.	AP-Bangkok (ap- southeast-2)
General Table	This API detects and extracts text from images of general tables and converts the text into JSON format. The returned results include two types of image area (words_region): text area (text) and table area (table). They also include table structures (rows and columns) and text information. For the notes and constraints on using this API, see Notes and Constraints. For how to use this API, see Introduction to OCR.	AP- Singapore (ap- southeast-3)

API	Description	Deployment Region
General Text	This API detects and extracts text from images and converts the text and coordinates into JSON format. It can be used in various scenarios, such as scanned files, electronic documents, books, receipts, and forms. English and Chinese are supported but support for traditional Chinese characters is limited. For the notes and constraints on using this API, see Notes and Constraints. For how to use this API, see Introduction to OCR.	CN-Hong Kong (ap- southeast-1)
Passport	This API detects and extracts text from the first page of images of passports and converts the text into a structured JSON format.	CN-Hong Kong (ap- southeast-1) AP-Bangkok (ap- southeast-2)
Web Image	This API detects and extracts text from web images and converts the text into a structured JSON format.	AP-Bangkok (ap- southeast-2)
Thailand ID Card	This API detects and extracts text from images of Thailand-issued national registration cards and converts the text into a structured format.	AP-Bangkok (ap- southeast-2)
Myanmar ID Card	This API detects and extracts text from images of Myanmar-issued national registration cards and converts the text into a structured format.	CN-Hong Kong (ap- southeast-1)
Cambodian ID Card	This API detects and extracts text from images of Cambodia-issued ID cards and converts the text into a structured format.	AP- Singapore (ap- southeast-3)
Myanmar Driving License	This API detects and extracts text from images of Myanmar-issued driver's licenses and converts the text into a structured JSON format.	CN-Hong Kong (ap- southeast-1)
Chile ID Card	This API detects and extracts text from images of Chile-issued ID cards and converts the text into JSON format.	LA- Santiago- (la-south-2)
Vietnam ID Card	This API detects and extracts text from images of Vietnam-issued ID cards and converts the text into a structured format.	CN-Hong Kong (ap- southeast-1)
Peru ID Card	This API detects and extracts text from images of Peru-issued identity cards and converts the text into a structured format.	LA- Santiago- (la-south-2)

API	Description	Deployment Region
Thailand Plate Number	This API detects and extracts license plate information from images of Thailand license plates and returns the license plate number and location.	AP-Bangkok (ap- southeast-2)
ID Document	This API detects and extracts text from images of identity documents issued by multiple countries and regions, such as ID cards, driving licenses, and passports, and converts the text into a structured format.	CN-Hong Kong (ap- southeast-1)

3 Calling APIs

3.1 Overview

You can debug API calls using Postman or SDK. This involves subscribing to a service, configuring the environment, authenticating, and constructing a request to call the service.

- Subscribing to a service: includes registration and login, IAM account creation (optional), and service subscription. For details, see <u>Subscribing to an OCR</u> <u>Service</u>.
- 2. Configuring the environment: You can choose to **download Postman** or **download an SDK**.
- 3. Authenticating: You can choose **Token-based Authentication** (Postman environment) or **AK/SK-based Authentication** (SDK environment). Select an authentication mode based on the environment configured in step 2.
- Constructing a request. For details about how to construct a request in the Postman environment, see Making an API Request. For details about how to call an API in an SDK environment, see Optical Character Recognition SDK Reference.

Apart from the preceding two methods, you can also call APIs through **API Explorer online debugging**. The procedure is as follows:

- 1. The API Explorer page is displayed after a service is subscribed to by referring to **Subscribing to an OCR Service**.
- 2. Choose the subscribed service and the corresponding region for the service.
- 3. In the **Body** area, set **image** or **url**. Set other parameters based on site requirements. For details about the parameters, refer to the content displayed on the **Documentation** tab on the right of the page.
- 4. Click **Debug** and check the calling result on **Debugging Result** on the right.

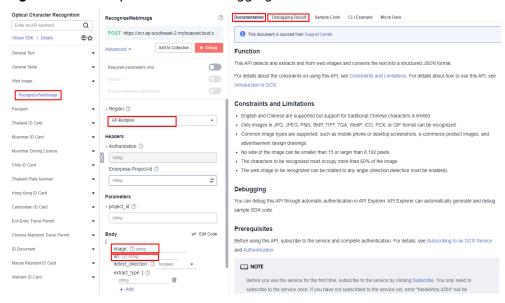


Figure 3-1 API Explorer online debugging

3.2 Subscribing to an OCR Service

- **Step 1** Register a Huawei Cloud account on the **Huawei Cloud official website** and use it to log in. The account cannot be in arrears or frozen.
- Step 2 (Optional) Create an IAM user.
 - 1. Log in to the Huawei Cloud management console, hover your cursor over the username in the upper right corner of the page, and choose Identity and Access Management from the drop-down list.

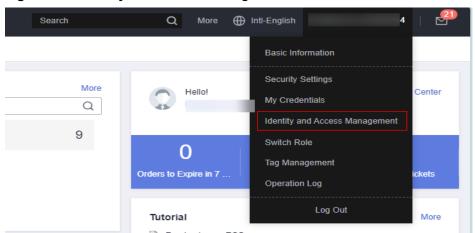


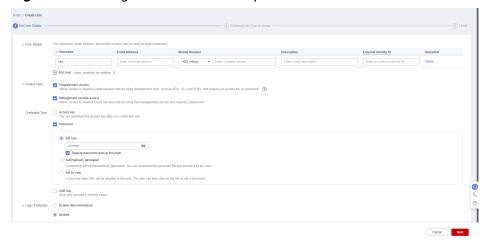
Figure 3-2 Identity and Access Management

2. On the **Users** page, click **Create User**. On the page displayed, set the username and password to create an IAM user.

Figure 3-3 Create User



Figure 3-4 Setting the username and password



3. Grant permissions to the IAM user. For details, see **Permissions Management**.

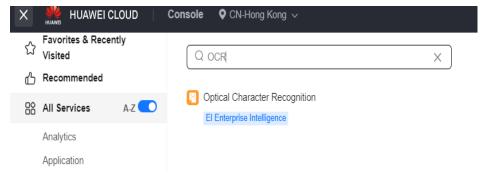
Figure 3-5 Adding the IAM user to a user group



Step 3 Subscribe to a service.

 On the console, click the service list icon in the upper left corner. Choose El Enterprise Intelligence > Optical Character Recognition. The OCR console is displayed.

Figure 3-6 Accessing the OCR console



2. On the **Overview** page of the OCR console, select the endpoint where you want to subscribe to a service. For details about OCR service availability in different regions, see **Endpoints**.

Figure 3-7 Selecting an endpoint



3. Select a product type, for example, **General** and **Certificate**, and select your desired service to subscribe to it. Set **Billing Mode** to **Pay-per-use**.

Figure 3-8 Subscribing to a service

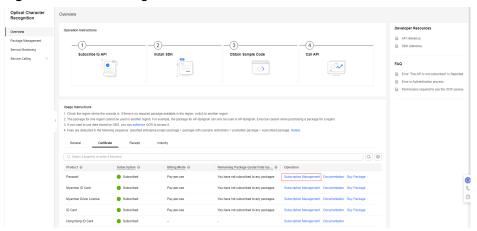
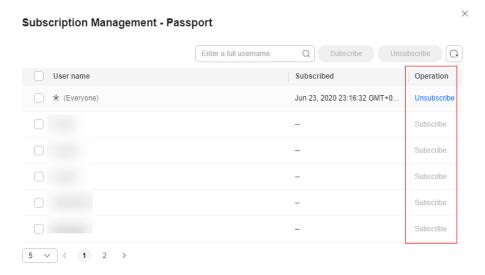


Figure 3-9 Subscription Management

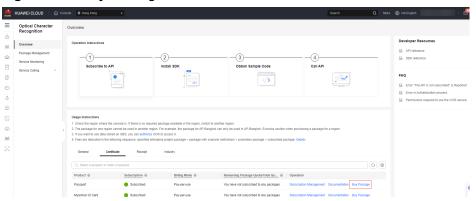


◯ NOTE

- If a master account grants the OCR FullAccess permission to an IAM user, both the master account and the IAM user can subscribe to OCR services. IAM users without this permission cannot subscribe to OCR services on their own.
- If a master account only grants the OCR ReadOnlyAccess permission or no permission at all to an IAM user, only the master account (or IAM users with the OCR FullAccess permission) can subscribe to OCR services for that IAM user.

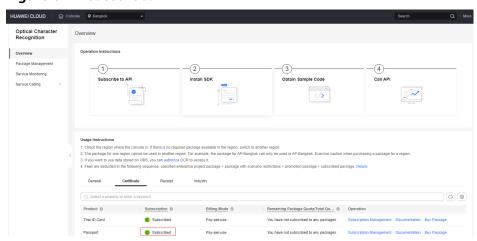
Alternatively, you can click **Buy Package** to subscribe to a service. The billing is on a package basis.

Figure 3-10 Buy Package



4. Once the service is successfully subscribed to, check that the status is **Subscribed**.

Figure 3-11 Subscribed



□ NOTE

- OCR services are billed in pay-per-use mode by default. In this billing mode, you
 only need to pay for what you use. If you have purchased a package, see Billing
 for package deduction rules. Packages cannot be refunded once being purchased.
- If you have not subscribed to an OCR service yet, an error message with error code "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call the OCR API.
- If you want to use data stored on OBS, you can authorize OCR to access OBS. You only need to configure the authorization once. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.

----End

3.3 Making an API Request

This section describes the structure of a REST API request and demonstrates how to call an API.

Request URI

A request URI is in the following format:

{URI-scheme} :// {endpoint} / {resource-path} ? {query-string}

Although a request URI is included in the request header, most programming languages and frameworks require the request URI to be transmitted separately.

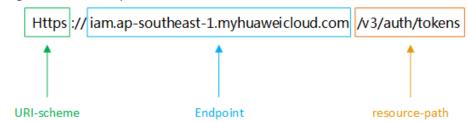
Table 3-1 URI parameter description

Parameter	Description
URI-scheme	Protocol used to transmit requests. All APIs use HTTPS.
endpoint	Domain name or IP address of the server bearing the REST service endpoint. The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
resource-path	Path in which the requested resource is located, that is, the API access path.
query-string	Query parameter, which is optional. Ensure that a question mark (?) is included before each query parameter that is in the format of <i>Parameter name=Parameter value</i> . For example, limit=10 indicates that up to 10 data records will be displayed.

For example, to call the API in the AP-Bangkok region, use the endpoint ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com of the AP-Bangkok region and find the value /v3/auth/tokens of resource-path in Obtaining a User Token. The URI is as follows:

https://ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/web-image

Figure 3-12 Example URI



□ NOTE

To simplify the URI display in this document, each API is provided only with a **resource-path** and a request method. The **URI-scheme** of all APIs is **HTTPS**, and the endpoints of all APIs in the same region are identical.

Request Methods

The HTTP protocol defines the following request methods that can be used to send a request to the server:

Table 3-2 HTTP-defined request methods

Method	Description
GET	Requests the server to return specified resources.
PUT	Requests the server to update specified resources.
POST	Requests the server to add resources or perform special operations.
DELETE	Requests the server to delete specified resources, for example, an object.
HEAD	Same as GET except that the server must return only the response header.
PATCH	Requests the server to update partial content of a specified resource.
	If the resource does not exist, a new resource will be created.

POST https://ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/web-image

Request Header

You can also add additional header fields to a request, such as the fields required by a specified URI or HTTP method. For example, to request for the authentication information, add **Content-Type**, which specifies the request body type.

Content-Type: request body type or format. This field is mandatory and its
default value is application/json. Other values of this field will be provided
for specific APIs if any.

• **X-Auth-Token**: user token. This field is required only for token-based API authentication. For details about the user token, see "Authentication".

The following provides an example request with a request header included.

POST https://ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/web-image Content-Type: application/json x-auth-token: MIIaBqYJKoZIhvcNAQcC...

Request Body

The body of a request is often sent in a structured format as specified in the **Content-Type** header field. The request body transfers all content except the request header.

The request body varies depending on APIs. Some APIs do not require the request body, for example, the APIs requested using the GET and DELETE methods.

The request parameters and parameter description are available in the request. The following provides an example request with a body included.

```
POST https://ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/web-image
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token: MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "image":"/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAAgABwESAAMAA..."
}
```

If all data required for the API request is available, you can send the request to call the API through curl, Postman, or coding.

3.4 Authentication

Requests for calling an API can be authenticated using either of the following methods:

- Token-based authentication: Requests are authenticated using a token.
- AK/SK-based authentication: Requests are authenticated by encrypting the request body using an AK/SK pair.

Token-based Authentication

A token specifies temporary permissions in a computer system. During API authentication using a token, the token is added to a request to get permissions for calling the API.

◯ NOTE

- A token is valid for 24 hours. When using a token for authentication, cache it to avoid frequent calling.
- If your Huawei Cloud account has been upgraded to a Huawei ID, you cannot obtain a token. You are advised to create an IAM user and obtain the user token.

When calling the API to obtain a user token, you must set **auth.scope** in the request body to **project**.

You can log in to the console and choose **My Credentials > API Credentials** to obtain the values of **username**, **domainname**, and **project name**. **password** indicates the user password.

Pseudocode

```
POST https://iam.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v3/auth/tokens //Uses obtaining the token in
the AP-Bangkok region as an example.
Content-Type: application/json
   "auth": {
     "identity": {
        "methods": [
           "password"
        "password": {
           "user": {
             "name": "username", // IAM username
             "password": " ********, // Password
             "domain": {
                "name": "domainname" // Account name
          }
       }
      scope": {
        "project": {
          "name": "project name" //Replace project name with the actual project name, for example,
ap-southeast-1.
     }
  }
}
```

Java

```
package xxx; // Project path where the GetToken class is located
import okhttp3.MediaType;
import okhttp3.OkHttpClient;
import okhttp3.Request;
import okhttp3.RequestBody;
import okhttp3.Response;
public class GetToken {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
     OkHttpClient client = new OkHttpClient().newBuilder().build();
     MediaType mediaType = MediaType.parse("application/json");
     String requestBody // Enter the correct account name, IAM username, and password.
        = "{\"auth\": {\"identity\": {\"methods\": [\"password\"],\"password\": {\"user\": {\"name\":
\"******\",\"password\": \"******\",\"domain\": {\"name\": \"******\"}}}},\"scope\": {\"project\": {\"name\": \"ap-southeast-3\"}}}}";
     RequestBody body = RequestBody.create(requestBody, mediaType);
     Request request = new Request.Builder().url("https://iam.ap-southeast-3.myhuaweicloud.com/v3/
auth/tokens")
        .method("POST", body)
        .addHeader("Content-Type", "application/json")
     Response response = client.newCall(request).execute();
     System.out.println(response.header("X-Subject-Token"));
  }
}
```

Python

```
import requests
import json

url = "https://iam.ap-southeast-3.myhuaweicloud.com/v3/auth/tokens"
payload = json.dumps({
    "auth": {
```

```
"identity": {
    "methods": [
     "password"
    "password": {
     "user": {
      "name": "username",
      "password": " *******,
      "domain": {
       "name": "domainname"
   "scope": {
    "project": {
     "name": "projectname"
})
headers = {
 'Content-Type': 'application/json'
response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, data=payload)
print(response.headers["X-Subject-Token"])
```

As shown in the following figure, **x-subject-token** in the response header is the desired user token. This token can then be used to authenticate the calling of OCR APIs.

Figure 3-13 Response header for obtaining a user token

```
content-type -- application/json

date -- Tue, 12 Feb 2019 06:52:13 GMT

server -- Web Server

strict-transport-security -- max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains;

transfer-encoding -- chunked

via -- proxy A

x-content-type-options -- nosniff

x-download-options -- nospen

x-frame-options -- SAMEORIGIN

x-iam-trace-id -- 218d45ab-d674-4995-af3a-2d0255ba41b5

x-subject-token

-- **Sysprotection -- 1; mode=block;
```

AK/SK-based Authentication

AK/SK-based authentication supports API requests with a body less than or equal to 12 MB. For API requests with a larger body, perform token-based authentication.

In AK/SK-based authentication, AK/SK is used to sign requests and the signature is then added to the requests for authentication.

- AK: access key ID, which is a unique identifier used in conjunction with a secret access key to sign requests cryptographically.
- SK: secret access key used in conjunction with an AK to sign requests cryptographically. It identifies a request sender and prevents the request from being modified.

In AK/SK-based authentication, you can use an AK/SK to sign a request based on the signature algorithm or use a dedicated signature SDK to sign a request. For details about how to sign requests and use the signing SDK, see *API Request Signing Guide*.

If no AKs/SKs have been generated, log in to the console and choose My Credentials page in the upper right corner. On the page that is displayed, choose Access Keys in the navigation pane on the left, and click Create Access Key to create an AK/SK.

NOTICE

The signing SDK is only used for signing requests and is different from the SDKs provided by services.

For details about how to obtain the AK/SK, see Obtaining the AK/SK.

3.5 Response

Status Code

After sending a request, you will receive a response, including a status code, response header, and response body.

A status code consists of multiple digits, which indicates the response status of a request. If the 2xx status code is returned, the API is called successfully. For details about the status code list, see **Status Codes**.

Response Header

Similar to a request, a response also has a header, for example, **Content-Type**. **Table 3-3** lists the fields in the response header.

Table 3-3 Response Header

Field	Description	
Content-Length	Length of the response body. The unit is byte.	
Date	Time when a request response is returned	
Content-Type	MIME type of the response body	

Response Body

The body of a response is returned in structured format as specified in the **Content-Type** header field. The response body transfers all content except the response header.

If an error occurs during API calling, an error code and a message will be displayed. The following shows an error response body.

```
{
    "error_code": "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

In the response body, **error_code** indicates the error code, and **error_msg** provides information about the error.

 $oldsymbol{4}_{\mathsf{API}}$

4.1 Smart Document Recognizer

Function

This API recognizes text, analyzes layout, extracts key-value pairs, identifies tables in various formatted documents such as certificates, receipts, and forms, and converts the results into a structured JSON format.

Notes and Constraints

- English, Chinese, and some traditional Chinese characters are supported.
- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, GIF, TIFF, WebP, PCX, ICO or PSD format
 and PDF files can be recognized. PDF files can only be recognized one page at
 a time, but you can use the pdf_page_number parameter to specify which
 page you want to recognize.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 30,000 pixels. The file size of a single image or PDF file after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- The area to be recognized must occupy more than 80% of the image. When scanning a table, ensure that all text and its surrounding area are included in the image.
- An image can be rotated to any angle.
- For more accurate recognition results, the number of characters on a single page must be limited to 1,800 or less.
- Text in images with complex backgrounds (such as outdoor scenery or anticounterfeit watermarks) or distorted text cannot be analyzed.
- OCR is a public cloud service whose resources are sharable to all online users. If you need to call multiple APIs concurrently, **contact us**.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/smart-document-recognizer

Table 4-1 URI parameter

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
project_id	Yes	String	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-2 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. During API authentication using a token, the token is added to requests to obtain permissions for calling the API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the obtained token.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR allows you to use Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users. To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page. For details about how to create an enterprise project, see Optical Character Recognition User Guide. NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios: If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID. If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-3 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
data	No	String	Set either this parameter or url . The file size of a single image or PDF file after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since files increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original file size not exceed 7 MB. No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 30,000 pixels. Only images in JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized. PDFs are converted to images with a resolution of 150 dpi for document analysis, and they must meet the image size requirements mentioned above. If a PDF has multiple pages, only the first page will be recognized.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or data. The Base64-encoded file size of a single image or PDF file contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since files increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original file size not exceed 7 MB. The following types are supported: • Public HTTP/HTTPS URL • URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
			 NOTE The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail. Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
			 The URL cannot contain Chinese characters. If Chinese characters exist, they must be encoded using UTF-8.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
single_orienta tion_mode	No	Boolean	Whether to enable the single direction mode. The options are:
			true: The single direction mode is enabled.
			false: The single direction mode is disabled.
			Enabling this function when text in the image is oriented uniformly improves recognition accuracy. Disabling it when text in the image varies in direction allows for multi-direction text recognition. If not specified, true is used by default. In this case, the fields in the image are recognized as in a single direction by default.
language	No	String	Language. If this parameter is not specified, Chinese and English will be used by default. The options are: • zh: Chinese and English • es: Spanish • ar: Arabic • pt: Portuguese • tr: Turkish • th: Thai NOTE • Tables, forms, and layout analysis support recognition for Spanish, Arabic, Portuguese, Turkish, and Thai. • Key-value pair extraction (KV) supports only Chinese and English.
kv	No	Boolean	Whether to extract key-value pairs. If you choose to extract key-value pairs, the results will be returned with the keyword kv_result.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
table	No	Boolean	Whether to recognize tables. Here, tables refer to logical tables that typically have an M x N format and have a header in the first row or column. If you choose to recognize tables, the results will be returned with the keyword table_result.
layout	No	Boolean	Whether to analyze the layout. If you choose to analyze the layout, the results will be returned with the keyword layout_result.
return_excel	No	Boolean	This parameter is available only when table is set to True . Whether to return the Base64-encoded field for converting a table into a Microsoft Excel file.
form	No	Boolean	Whether to recognize wired forms. A wired form displays crucial information in wired cells, like household registers and motor vehicle sales invoices. If you choose to recognize wired forms, the results will be returned with the keyword form_result.
formula	No	Boolean	Whether to recognize formulas. The results are returned as a LaTeX sequence. If you choose to recognize formulas, the results will be returned with the keyword formula_result. • Enabling formula recognition may slow down the response speed. • Currently, formula recognition is supported for up to three lines only. Formulas exceeding three lines are not supported.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
kv_map	No	String	JSON-serialized string of a dictionary that needs to be passed in, which is used to normalize and map specific key values in kv_result. For example, if kv_result contains the key-value pair {"Name": "Xiaoming"}, passing in the kv_map {"Name": "Full name"} would result in {"Full Name": "Xiaoming"}. NOTE Example: • "kv_map":"{"Name":"Full name"}"
erase_seal	No	Boolean	Whether to erase the seal. Enabling it can enhance the character recognition accuracy in the area blocked by the seal.
pdf_page_nu mber	No	Integer	Specify which page of the PDF file you want to recognize. If this parameter is specified, the content on the specified page is identified. If this parameter is not specified, the default is to recognize the first page.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-4 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	Array of SmartDocum entRecognize rResult objects	List of results returned in the order of the pages, with the first item in the list being the recognition result of the first page, and so on. This parameter is not included for a failed call.

 Table 4-5
 SmartDocumentRecognizerResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
ocr_result	SmartDocum entRecognize rOcrResult object	Character recognition results
kv_result	SmartDocum entRecognize rKvResult object	Key-value pair extraction results. This parameter is returned only when kv is set to true .
table_result	SmartDocum entRecognize rTableResult object	Table recognition results. This parameter is returned only when table is set to true .
layout_result	SmartDocum entRecognize rLayoutResul t object	Layout analysis results. This parameter is returned only when layout is set to true .
form_result	SmartDocum entRecognize rFormResult object	Wired form recognition results. This parameter is returned only when form is set to true .
formula_resul t	SmartDocum entRecognize rFormulaRes ult object	Formula recognition result

 Table 4-6
 SmartDocumentRecognizerOcrResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
direction	Float	Image direction
words_block_c ount	Integer	Number of text blocks that have been recognized
words_block_l ist	Array of SmartDocum entRecognize rWordsBlock List objects	List of text blocks that have been recognized. The output sequence is from left to right and from top to bottom.

 Table 4-7
 SmartDocumentRecognizerWordsBlockList

Parameter	Туре	Description
words	String	Text block recognition results
location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	List of location information about a text block, including the 2D coordinates (x, y) of four vertexes in the text area, where the coordinate origin is the upper-left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.
		NOTE When the input data format is PDF, the returned field coordinates are for reference only and indicate the relative positions between fields.
confidence	Float	Confidence of a recognized text block

 Table 4-8
 SmartDocumentRecognizerKvResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
kv_block_cou nt	Integer	Number of key-value pairs recognized by the model
kv_block_list	Array of SmartDocum entRecognize rKVBlock objects	List of key-value pair recognition results

Table 4-9 SmartDocumentRecognizerKVBlock

Parameter	Туре	Description
key	String	Key in a key-value pair, for example, Name in Name: Xiaoming.
value	String	Value in a key-value pair, for example, Xiaoming in Name: Xiaoming.
words_block_c ount	Integer	Number of text boxes contained in the key- value pair
words_block_l ist	Array of SmartDocum entRecognize rKVWordsBlo ck objects	List of text box recognition results

 Table 4-10 SmartDocumentRecognizerKVWordsBlock

Parameter	Туре	Description
words	String	Text block recognition results
location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	List of location information about a text block, including the 2D coordinates (x, y) of four vertexes in the text area, where the coordinate origin is the upper-left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.
		NOTE When the input data format is PDF, the returned field coordinates are for reference only and indicate the relative positions between fields.
type	String	Туре

 Table 4-11
 SmartDocumentRecognizerTableResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
table_count	Integer	Number of tables recognized by the model
table_list	Array of SmartDocum entRecognize rTableBlock objects	List of table recognition results

 Table 4-12
 SmartDocumentRecognizerLayoutResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
layout_block_ count	Integer	Number of document layout areas recognized by the model
layout_block_l ist	Array of SmartDocum entRecognize rLayoutBlock objects	List of document layout area recognition results

 Table 4-13
 SmartDocumentRecognizerLayoutBlock

Parameter	Туре	Description
location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	List of location information about a text block, including the 2D coordinates (x, y) of four vertexes in the text area, where the coordinate origin is the upper-left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical. NOTE When the input data format is PDF, the returned field coordinates are for reference only and indicate the relative positions between fields.
type	String	Document area type, including text, title, sub_title, image, image_caption, form, table, table_caption, header, footer, page_number, reference, formula, stamp, and directory.
text	String	Text in the document area. For tables and images, the text content is not returned.
words_ids	Array of integers	Index list of character recognition results, indicating which text blocks in words_block_list of ocr_result are located within the document area.
table_id	Integer	This parameter is returned only when type is table and the input parameter table is True , indicating which recognition result corresponds to the current logical table area in table_result .
form_id	Integer	This parameter is returned only when type is form and the input parameter table is True , indicating which recognition result corresponds to the current wired form area in form_result .

 Table 4-14 SmartDocumentRecognizerFormResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
form_count	Integer	Number of wired forms recognized by the model
form_list	Array of SmartDocum entRecognize rTableBlock objects	List of wired form recognition results

 Table 4-15
 SmartDocumentRecognizerTableBlock

Parameter	Туре	Description
location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Location information of the current table, in list format, indicating the X and Y coordinates of the four vertices in a text block. The coordinate origin is the upper left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical. NOTE When the input data format is PDF, the returned table coordinates are for reference only and indicate the relative positions between tables.
words_block_c ount	Integer	Number of cells in a table
words_block_l ist	Array of SmartDocum entRecognize rTableWords Block objects	List of cell recognition results
excel	String	Base64 encoded string of the table recognition results. This parameter is returned only when return_excel is set to True. Decode the returned code using base64.b64decode and save it as an .xlsx file.

 Table 4-16
 SmartDocumentRecognizerTableWordsBlock

Parameter	Туре	Description
words	String	Character recognition results in a cell
rows	Array of integers	Rows occupied by text. The values start from 0 and are displayed in a list. The data type is Integer .
columns	Array of integers	Columns occupied by text. The values start from 0 and are displayed in a list. The data type is Integer .

 Table 4-17 SmartDocumentRecognizerFormulaResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
formula_coun t	Integer	Number of mathematical formulas

Parameter	Туре	Description
formula_list	Array of SmartDocum entRecognize rFormulaBloc k objects	List of mathematical formula recognition results

 Table 4-18
 SmartDocumentRecognizerFormulaBlock

Parameter	Туре	Description
formula	String	Mathematical formula recognition results, which are represented as LaTeX strings
location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Mathematical formula location information, in list format, indicating the X and Y coordinates of the four vertices. The coordinate origin is the upper left corner of the image and has a horizontal X axis and vertical Y axis.
		NOTE When the input data format is PDF, the returned mathematical formula coordinates are for reference only and indicate the relative positions between mathematical formulas.

Status code: 400

Table 4-19 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description	
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.	
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.	
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails. This parameter is not included when the API is successfully called.	

Example Request

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the document image for recognition. POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/smart-document-recognizer

• Transfer the URL of the document image for recognition.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/smart-document-recognizer

{
    "url" : "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
"result" : [ {
  "formula_result" : {
    "formula_count": 1,
    "formula_list" : [ {
"location": [[ 171, 919 ], [ 950, 919 ], [ 950, 967 ], [ 171, 967 ] ]
  }
}, {
   "layout_result" : {
    "layout_block_count": 19,
    "layout_block_list" : [ {
     "location": [[1165, 368], [2031, 368], [2031, 465], [1165, 465]],
     "type" : "title",
     "text": "Heilongjiang VAT Special Invoice",
     "words_ids" : [ 0 ]
   }, {
   "location" : [ [ 15, 19 ], [ 1078, 19 ], [ 1078, 637 ], [ 15, 637 ] ],
     "type" : "form",
"text" : "xxxx",
     "words_ids" : [ 2, 3, 4 ],
     "form_id": 0
     "location": [[18, 180], [1077, 180], [1077, 636], [18, 636]],
     "type" : "table",
"text" : "xxxx",
     "words_ids" : [ 0, 1, 2 ],
     "table_id" : 0
   }]
 }, {
   "form_result" : {
    "form_count": 1,
    "form_list" : [ {
     "location" : [ [ 15, 19 ], [ 1074, 19 ], [ 1074, 636 ], [ 15, 636 ] ],
     "words_block_count": 24,
     "words_block_list" : [ {
      "words": "xxx",
      "rows" : [ 0 ],
      "columns" : [ 0, 1, 2 ]
     }, {
       "words": "xxxx",
      "rows": [1],
      "columns": [ 0, 1, 2 ]
     "excel": "UEsDBBQAAAAIAAAAIQBhXUk6TwEAAI8EAAATAAAAW0NvbnRlbnRfVHlwZX..."
   }]
  }
 }, {
   "table_result" : {
    "table_count": 1,
    "table_list" : [ {
     "words_block_count": 24,
```

```
"words_block_list" : [ {
     "words": "Name of goods or taxable labor services",
     "rows" : [ 0 ],
      "columns" : [ 0 ]
    }, {
      "words": "Specifications and model",
     "rows" : [ 0 ],
      "columns": [1]
    }],
    "excel": "xxxx",
    "location": [[275, 967], [2919, 967], [2919, 1177], [275, 1177]]
}, {
  "kv_result" : {
   "kv_block_count" : 25,
   "kv_block_list" : [ {
    "key": "Invoice issuance date",
    "value": "August 31, 2017",
    "words_block_count": 2,
    "words_block_list" : [ {
     "words": "Invoice issuance date",
      "location" : [ [ 2241, 589 ], [ 2480, 592 ], [ 2480, 646 ], [ 2241, 643 ] ],
     "type" : "key"
    "location": [ [ 2479, 591 ], [ 2850, 595 ], [ 2850, 649 ], [ 2479, 645 ] ],
      "type" : "value"
    }]
  }]
}, {
  "ocr_result" : {
   "direction" : 0.4767,
   "words_block_count": 67,
   "words_block_list" : [ {
    "words": "Heilongjiang VAT Special Invoice",
    "location" : [ [ 430, 100 ], [ 874, 99 ], [ 874, 139 ], [ 430, 141 ] ],
    "confidence": 0.9552
}]
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code" : "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg" : "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

□ NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the document image for recognition. package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD SDK AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build():
     RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerRequest request = new
RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerRequest();
     SmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody body = new SmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody();
     body.withData("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
       RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerResponse response =
client.recognizeSmartDocumentRecognizer(request);
       System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
       System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Transfer the URL of the document image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.lCredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;

public class RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerSolution {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
```

security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security. // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK"); String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK"); ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials() .withAk(ak) .withSk(sk); OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder() .withCredential(auth) .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>")) .build(): RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerRequest request = new RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerRequest(); SmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody body = new SmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody(); body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"); request.withBody(body); try { RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerResponse response = client.recognizeSmartDocumentRecognizer(request); System.out.println(response.toString()); } catch (ConnectionException e) { e.printStackTrace(); } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) { e.printStackTrace(); } catch (ServiceResponseException e) { e.printStackTrace(); System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode()); System.out.println(e.getRequestId()); System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());

Python

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the document image for recognition.

System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());

}

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
     request = RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerRequest()
     request.body = SmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody(
```

```
data="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  response = client.recognize_smart_document_recognizer(request)
  print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error_msg)
```

Transfer the URL of the document image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
     request = RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerRequest()
     request.body = SmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody(
       url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_smart_document_recognizer(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the document image for recognition. package main

```
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
```

```
sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerRequest{}
  dataSmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.SmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody{
     Data: &dataSmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizer(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
  }
```

Transfer the URL of the document image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizerRequest{}
  urlSmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/
ObjectName"
  request.Body = &model.SmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody{
     Url: &urlSmartDocumentRecognizerRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeSmartDocumentRecognizer(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
    fmt.Println(err)
```

\ \

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.2 ID Document

□ NOTE

ID Document OCR will be officially removed on November 4, 2025. To ensure your business operations remain unaffected, migrate your workloads as soon as possible.

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images of identity documents and converts the text into a structured format. These documents include ID cards, driving licenses, and passports from multiple countries and regions. **Table 4-20** lists the mapping between supported countries/regions and document types. For details about the constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

Table 4-20 Mapping between countries/regions and document types

Country/Region	Code	Document Type
Vietnam	VNM	PP, DL, and ID
India	IND	PP
Philippines	PHL	PP, DL, ID (UMID only)
Albania	ALB	PP, DL, and ID

Country/Region	Code	Document Type
Brazil	BRA	PP
Indonesia	IDN	PP
Malaysia	MYS	PP
Nigeria	NGA	PP
Pakistan	PAK	PP
Russia	RUS	PP (Only the international standard version is supported.)
Taiwan (China)	TWN	PP
Ukraine	UKR	PP
Thailand	THA	ID and PP
Chile	CHL	ID and PP
Hong Kong (China)	HKG	ID

- PP: passport
- DL: driving license
- ID: identification card, which is an identity card issued by a country or region, such as an ID card, voter registration card, and social security card.

Notes and Constraints

- Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 100 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

□ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/id-document

Table 4-21 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .

Request Parameters

Table 4-22 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR uses Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			 If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-23 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url. Base64-encoded image file. The image file has a size limit of 10 MB. No side of the image can be smaller than 100 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image. Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported: Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported: • Public HTTP/HTTPS URL • URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. NOTE • The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail. • Ensure that the storage service where the image to be
			detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
country_regio n	No	Array of strings	Code of the country or region where a certificate is issued. The code must be defined in ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes. This parameter is optional. You can enter one or more country/region codes. After this parameter is specified, the service identifies cards only in the specified country or region. If this parameter is left blank, all supported cards are identified. It is recommended that this field be filled in when the country/region is fixed or limited. For the list of supported countries and regions, see Table 4-20. NOTE This parameter is mandatory when Vietnamese is recognized.
id_type	No	Array of strings	Document type. This parameter is optional. One or more types of documents are supported. If this parameter is specified, the service identifies only the documents of the specified type. If this parameter is left blank, all types of documents are identified by default. You are advised to configure this parameter if the document type is known. The following document types are supported: • PP: passport • DL: driving license • ID: identity card, which is an identity card issued by a country or region, such as an ID card, voter registration card, and social security card.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
return_portrai t_image	No	Boolean	Whether to return the portrait image (face image in the document). The value true indicates that the portrait image needs to be returned, and the value false indicates that the portrait image does not need to be returned.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-24 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description	
result	IdDocumentI tem object	Recognition result This parameter is not included when the API fails to be called.	

Table 4-25 IdDocumentItem

Parameter	Туре	Description	
country_regio n	String	Code of the country or region where a certificate is issued. The code must be defined in ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes. For the list of supported countries and regions, see Table 4-20 .	
id_type	String	Document type. The options are:	
		PP: passport	
		DL: driving license	
		ID: identity card, which is an identity card issued by a country or region, such as an ID card, voter registration card, and social security card.	
side	String	Front or back of an identity document. The options are:	
		front: front side of the document, which is typically the side that contains a portrait.	
		back: front is returned if a document has only one side.	

Parameter	Туре	Description	
first_name	String	First name	
last_name	String	Last name	
sex	String	Gender. The options are: M : male; F : female; X : third gender.	
nationality	String	Nationality of the document holder	
birth_date	String	Date of birth, in YYYY-MM-DD format	
issue_date	String	Date of issue, in YYYY-MM-DD format	
expiry_date	String	Expiration date, in YYYY-MM-DD format	
document_nu mber	String	Document number	
address	String	Contact address of the holder	
issuing_autho rity	String	Issuing authority	
portrait_imag e	String	Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the document, which is optional	
confidence	Object	Field confidence. The value is a decimal ranging from 0 to 1. A larger value indicates more reliable recognition results.	

Status code: 400

Table 4-26 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails. This parameter is not included when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

◯ NOTE

• **endpoint** is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see **Endpoints**.

For example, ID Document OCR is deployed in the CN-Hong Kong region. The endpoint is ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com or ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.cn. The request URL is https://ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/
{project_id}/ocr/id-document. project_id is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see Obtaining a Project ID.

For details about how to obtain a token, see Making an API Request.

• Request example (Method 1: Use the image Base64 string.)

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/id-document

{
    "image" : "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...",
    "country_region" : "ALB",
    "id_type" : "PP"
}
```

Request example (Method 2: Use the image URL.)
 POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/id-document

```
{
    "url" : "https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName",
    "country_region" : "ALB",
    "d_type" : "PP"
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
{
    "result" : {
        "country_region" : "ALB",
        "id_type" : "PP",
        "side" : "front"
    }
}
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code" : "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg" : "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

□ NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the certificate image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential:
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class RecognizeIdDocumentSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk):
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeIdDocumentRequest request = new RecognizeIdDocumentRequest();
     IdDocumentRequestBody body = new IdDocumentRequestBody();
     List<String> listbodyIdType = new ArrayList<>();
     listbodyIdType.add("PP");
     List<String> listbodyCountryRegion = new ArrayList<>();
     listbodyCountryRegion.add("ALB");
     body.withIdType(listbodyIdType);
     body.withCountryRegion(listbodyCountryRegion);
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeIdDocumentResponse response = client.recognizeIdDocument(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
     }
  }
```

Transfer the URL of the certificate image for recognition.

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class RecognizeIdDocumentSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
     RecognizeIdDocumentRequest request = new RecognizeIdDocumentRequest();
     IdDocumentRequestBody body = new IdDocumentRequestBody();
     List<String> listbodyIdType = new ArrayList<>();
     listbodyIdType.add("PP");
     List<String> listbodyCountryRegion = new ArrayList<>();
     listbodyCountryRegion.add("ALB");
     body.withIdType(listbodyIdType);
     body.withCountryRegion(listbodyCountryRegion);
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeIdDocumentResponse response = client.recognizeIdDocument(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
     }
  }
```

Python

Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the certificate image for recognition.
 # coding: utf-8

```
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkcore.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkcor.v1 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
```

environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security. # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK") sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK") credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \ client = OcrClient.new_builder() \ .with_credentials(credentials) \ .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \ .build() try: request = RecognizeIdDocumentRequest() listIdTypebody = ["PP listCountryRegionbody = ["AI B" request.body = IdDocumentRequestBody(id_type=listIdTypebody, country_region=listCountryRegionbody, image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..." response = client.recognize_id_document(request) print(response) except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e: print(e.status_code) print(e.request_id) print(e.error_code) print(e.error_msg)

• Transfer the URL of the certificate image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeIdDocumentRequest()
     listIdTypebody = [
        "PP"
     listCountryRegionbody = [
        "ALB"
     request.body = IdDocumentRequestBody(
        id_type=listIdTypebody,
```

```
country_region=listCountryRegionbody,
    url="https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName"
)

response = client.recognize_id_document(request)
    print(response)

except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the certificate image for recognition.
 package main

```
import (
  "fmt
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeIdDocumentRequest{}
  var listIdTypebody = []string{
     "PP",
  var listCountryRegionbody = []string{
     "ALB",
  imageIdDocumentRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...'
  request.Body = &model.IdDocumentRequestBody{
     IdType: &listIdTypebody,
     CountryRegion: &listCountryRegionbody,
     Image: &imageIdDocumentRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeIdDocument(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

• Transfer the URL of the certificate image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeIdDocumentRequest{}
  var listIdTypebody = []string{
  var listCountryRegionbody = []string{
     "ALB",
  urlIdDocumentRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName"
  request.Body = &model.IdDocumentRequestBody{
     IdType: &listIdTypebody,
     CountryRegion: &listCountryRegionbody,
     Url: &urlIdDocumentRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeIdDocument(request)
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
     fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request

Status Code	Description
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.3 Auto ID Document Classification

Function

This API classifies nine types of ID documents, detects alarms, and returns the results in JSON format. Supported document types include Peru ID card, Cambodian ID card, Hong Kong ID card, Macao ID card, Myanmar ID card, Myanmar driver's license, Thailand ID card, passport, and Chinese ID card.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/auto-id-doc-classification

Table 4-27 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
project_id	Yes	String	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-28 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR allows you to use Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			NOTE Note:
			After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-29 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
data	No	String	Set either this parameter or url .
			Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since files increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB.
			No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
			An example is /9j/ 4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or data. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since files increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original file size not exceed 7 MB.
			No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
			Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported: • Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
			URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
			NOTE
			The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
			The URL cannot contain Chinese characters. If Chinese characters exist, they must be encoded using UTF-8.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
alarm	No	Boolean	Whether to enable the function to detect alarms for ID document images. The default value is false . The options are:
			• true : Enable the image alarm function.
			false: Disable the image alarm function.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-30 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	AutoIdDocClassi- ficationResult object	Calling result of a successful API call. This parameter is not included when the call fails.

Table 4-31 AutoIdDocClassificationResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
type	String	Document type. The options are:
		• peru_id_card: Peruvian ID card
		cambodian_id_card: Cambodian ID card
		• hongkong_id_card: Hong Kong (China) ID card
		• macao_id_card: Macao (China) ID card
		myanmar_driver_license: Myanmar driver's license
		• myanmar_id_card: Myanmar ID card
		• passport: passport
		• thailand_id_card: Thailand ID card
		• id_card: Chinese ID card
location	Array <array<integ er>></array<integ 	Position of the ID document.

Parameter	Туре	Description
confidence	Float	Confidence of the ID document's position.
alarm_result	Object	Image alarm detection result. This parameter is returned only when alarm is set to true. For details about the fields, see Table 4-32.
		detect_blur_result, detect_glare_result, detect_blocking_within_border_resul t, detect_insufficient_lighting_result, detect_copy_result, detect_border_integrity_result, and detect_reproduce_result
alarm_confidence	Object	Score of the image alarm detection result. This parameter is returned only when alarm is set to true. The fields below are included. For details about the fields, see Table 4-33.
		blur_score, glare_score, blocking_within_border_score, insufficient_lighting_score, copy_score, border_integrity_score, and reproduce_score. The value range of these fields is [0, 99].

 Table 4-32
 AutoIdDocClassificationAlarmResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
detect_blur_result	Boolean	Whether the ID document in the image is blurry. The options are:
		true: The ID document image is blurry.
		false: The ID document image is clear.
detect_glare_resul t	Boolean	Whether the ID document in the image is reflective. The options are:
		true: The ID document image is blurry.
		false: The ID document image is clear.

Parameter	Туре	Description
detect_blocking_w ithin_border_resul t	Boolean	Whether the ID document in the image is blocked within its borders. • true: The ID document image is blurry. • false: The ID document image is clear.
detect_insufficient _lighting_result	Boolean	Whether the ID document image is too dark. The options are: • true: The ID document image is blurry. • false: The ID document image is clear.
detect_copy_result	Boolean	Whether the ID document in the image is a black-and-white copy of the original. The options are: • true: The ID document is a copy. • false: The ID document is the original.
detect_border_int egrity_result	Boolean	Whether the borders of the ID document in the image are incomplete. The options are: • true: The borders are incomplete. • false: The borders are complete.
detect_reproduce_ result	Boolean	Whether the ID document is recaptured. The options are: • true: The ID document is recaptured. • false: The ID document is not recaptured.

 Table 4-33 AutoIdDocClassificationAlarmConfidence

Parameter	Туре	Description
blur_score	Integer	Alarm score for whether the ID document image is blurry. The higher the score, the more likely it is that the ID document image is blurry.

Parameter	Туре	Description
glare_score	Integer	Alarm score for whether the ID document image is reflective. The higher the score, the more likely it is that the ID document image is reflective.
blocking_within_b order_score	Integer	Alarm score for whether the ID document is blocked within its borders. The higher the score, the more likely it is that the ID document is blocked within its borders.
insufficient_lightin g_score	Integer	Alarm score for whether the ID document image is too dark. The higher the score, the more likely it is that the ID document image is too dark.
copy_score	Integer	Alarm score for whether the ID document in the image is a copy of the original. The higher the score, the more likely it is that the ID document is a copy.
border_integrity_s core	Integer	Alarm score for whether ID document borders are incomplete. The higher the score, the more likely it is that the ID document borders are incomplete.
reproduce_score	Integer	Alarm score for whether the ID document in the image is recaptured. The higher the score, the more likely it is that the ID document is recaptured.

Status code: 400

Table 4-34 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code when the API call fails. For details, see "Error Codes". This parameter is not included for a successful call.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails. This parameter is not included for a successful call.

Example Request

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the auto ID document classification image for recognition.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/auto-id-doc-classification

{
   "data" : "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...",
   "alarm" : true
}
```

• Transfer the URL of the auto ID document classification image for recognition.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/auto-id-doc-classification

{
    "url" : "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName",
    "alarm" : true
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
"result" : {
  "type" : "id_card",
 "location": [[275, 125], [860, 165], [916, 634], [255, 633]],
 "confidence": 0.979,
 "alarm_result" : {
   "detect_blur_result" : true,
  "detect_glare_result" : false,
   "detect_blocking_within_border_result" : false,
   "detect_insufficient_lighting_result": false,
  "detect_copy_result": false,
  "detect_border_integrity_result" : false,
   "detect_reproduce_result" : false
 "alarm_confidence" : {
  "blur_score" : 98,
"glare_score" : 0,
  "blocking_within_border_score": 0,
  "insufficient_lighting_score": 0,
   "copy_score": 0,
  "border_integrity_score" : 0,
   "reproduce_score": 0
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code" : "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg" : "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

Java

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the auto ID document classification image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     String projectId = "{project_id}";
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withProjectId(projectId)
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationRequest request = new
RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationRequest();
     AutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody body = new AutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody();
     body.withAlarm(true);
     body.withData("/9j/4AAQSkZJRqABAqEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZqAATU0AKqAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationResponse response =
client.recognizeAutoIdDocClassification(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Transfer the URL of the auto ID document classification image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     String projectId = "{project_id}";
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withProjectId(projectId)
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationRequest request = new
RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationRequest();
     AutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody body = new AutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody();
     body.withAlarm(true);
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
        RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationResponse response =
client.recognizeAutoIdDocClassification(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
```

Python

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the auto ID document classification image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkcor.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkcor.v1 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
```

```
# In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
  sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]
  projectId = "{project_id}"
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk, projectId)
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationRequest()
     request.body = AutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody(
       alarm=True,
        data="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
     response = client.recognize_auto_id_doc_classification(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msq)
```

Transfer the URL of the auto ID document classification image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.environ["CLOUD SDK AK"]
  sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]
  projectId = "{project_id}"
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk, projectId)
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
     request = RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationRequest()
     request.body = AutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody(
        alarm=True,
        url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_auto_id_doc_classification(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the auto ID document classification image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  projectId := "{project_id}"
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     WithProjectId(projectId).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationRequest{}
  alarmAutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody:= true
  dataAutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...'
  request. Body = \&model. AutoIdDocClassification RequestBody \{
     Alarm: &alarmAutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody,
     Data: &dataAutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeAutoIdDocClassification(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

• Transfer the URL of the auto ID document classification image for recognition.

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.

// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
```

```
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  projectId := "{project_id}"
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     WithProjectId(projectId).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeAutoIdDocClassificationRequest{}
  alarmAutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody:= true
  urlAutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/
ObjectName"
  request.Body = &model.AutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody{
     Alarm: &alarmAutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody,
     Url: &urlAutoIdDocClassificationRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeAutoIdDocClassification(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.4 General Table

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images of general tables and converts the text into JSON format. The returned results include two types of image area (words_region): text area (text) and table area (table). They also include table structures (rows and columns) and text information. For details about the constraints on using this API, see Notes and Constraints. For details about how to use this API, see Introduction to OCR.

Notes and Constraints

- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- The area to be recognized must occupy more than 80% of the image. When scanning a table, ensure that the entire table and its surrounding area are included in the image.
- An image can be rotated to any angle.
- Text in images with complex backgrounds (such as outdoor scenery or anticounterfeit watermarks) or distorted table lines cannot be recognized.
- English and Chinese are supported but support for traditional Chinese characters is limited.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

□ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/general-table

Table 4-35 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained from Obtaining a Project ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-36 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR uses Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-37 Request body parameters

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url . The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized. An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image. The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported: • Public HTTP/HTTPS URL • URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS. NOTE • The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail. • Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data. • The URL cannot contain Chinese characters. If Chinese characters exist, they must be encoded using UTF-8.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
return_tex t_location	No	Boolean	Whether to return coordinates of text blocks and cells. Value options are as follows:
			true: Coordinates of text blocks and cells will be returned.
			false: Coordinates of text blocks and cells will not be returned.
			If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default.
return_cha r_location	No	Boolean	Coordinate information of a single character. The options are as follows:
			true: The coordinates of a single character will be returned.
			false: The coordinates of a single character will not be returned.
			If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default. If this parameter is set to true , return_text_location must be true .
return_conf idence	No	Boolean	Whether the confidence will be returned. The options are as follows:
			• true: The confidence will be returned.
			false: The confidence will not be returned.
			If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default. In this case, the confidence will not be returned.
return_exc el	No	Boolean	Whether to return the Base64-encoded field for converting a table into a Microsoft Excel file. The options are as follows:
			true: The Base64-encoded excel field will be returned.
			false: The Base64-encoded excel field will not be returned. The default value is false.
			You can use the Python function base64.b64decode to decode the returned Excel code and save it as an .xlsx file.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
return_rec	No	Boolean	The options are as follows:
tification_ matrix			 true: The perspective transformation matrix will be returned.
			 false: The perspective transformation matrix will not be returned.
			If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default. In this case, the perspective transformation matrix will not be returned.
with_bord	No	Boolean	The options are as follows:
ers			 true: The input image contains only bordered tables, and only such tables are recognized.
			false: The input image may contain borderless tables, and both bordered and borderless tables are recognized.
			If this parameter is not specified, the default value false is used. If the input image contains only bordered tables, set this parameter to true to achieve more accurate recognition results.

Response Parameters

□ NOTE

The status code may vary depending on the recognition results. For example, **200** indicates that the API is successfully called, and **400** indicates that the API fails to be called. The following describes the status codes and corresponding response parameters.

Status code: 200

Table 4-38 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	GeneralTable Result object	Calling result of a successful API call This parameter is not included when the API fails to be called.

Table 4-39 GeneralTableResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
words_region_ count	Integer	Number of text areas
words_region_ list	Array of WordsRegion List objects	List of recognition results in text areas. The output sequence is from left to right and from top to bottom.
excel	String	The table image is converted into the Base64 code of the Excel file. The text and table in the image are written into the Excel file by position. Decode the returned code using base64.b64decode and save it as an .xlsx file.

Table 4-40 WordsRegionList

Parameter	Туре	Description
type	String	Type of the text identification area. The options are as follows:
		text: text recognition area
		table: table recognition area
words_block_c ount	Integer	Number of text blocks recognized in a sub- area
words_block_l ist	Array of GeneralTable WordsBlockLi st objects	List of text blocks recognized in a sub-area. The output sequence is from left to right and from top to bottom.

Table 4-41 GeneralTableWordsBlockList

Parameter	Туре	Description
words	String	Recognition result of a text block
confidence	Float	Average confidence of fields. A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.
location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Text block location information, in list format, indicating the X and Y coordinates of the four vertices in a text block. The coordinate origin is the upper left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.

Parameter	Туре	Description
words_list	Array of WordsListIte m objects	List of the character blocks in a cell. The output sequence is from left to right and from top to bottom. This parameter is available only when the input parameter return_text_location is set to true.
rows	Array of integers	Rows occupied by text. The values start from 0 and are displayed in a list. The data type is Integer . This parameter is valid only in table recognition areas, that is, this parameter is valid only when type is table .
columns	Array of integers	Columns occupied by text. The values start from 0 and are displayed in a list. The data type is Integer . This parameter is valid only in table recognition areas, that is, this parameter is valid only when type is table .
cell_location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Cell position information, in list format, indicating the X and Y coordinates of the four vertices in a cell. The coordinate origin is the upper left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.

Table 4-42 WordsListItem

Parameter	Туре	Description
words	String	Recognition result of a text block
confidence	Float	Average confidence of fields. A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.
location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Text block location information, in list format, indicating the X and Y coordinates of the four vertices in a text block. The coordinate origin is the upper left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.
char_list	Array of CharListItem objects	List of the character blocks in a cell. The output sequence is from left to right and from top to bottom. This parameter is available only when the input parameters return_text_location and return_char_location are both set to true.

Table 4-43 CharListItem

Parameter	Туре	Description
char	String	Recognition result of a single character
char_confiden ce	Float	Confidence of a single character. A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.
char_location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Location information of a single character, in list format, indicating the X and Y coordinates of the four vertices in a text block. The coordinate origin is the upper left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.

Status code: 400

Table 4-44 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails. This parameter is not included when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

□ NOTE

 endpoint is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see Endpoints.

For example, General Table OCR is deployed in the AP-Singapore region. The endpoint is ocr.ap-southeast-3.myhuaweicloud.com or ocr.ap-southeast-3.myhuaweicloud.cn. The request URL is https://ocr.ap-southeast-3.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/general-table. project_id is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see Obtaining a Project ID.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see Authentication.
- Transfer the Base64 code of a table image for recognition and does not return the confidence.

POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/general-table Request Header: Content-Type: application/json X-Auth-Token:

```
MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "image":"/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAAg...",
    "return_confidence":false
}
```

• Transfer the URL of a table image for recognition and does not return the confidence.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/general-table
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName",
    "return_confidence":false
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
"result": {
 "words_region_count": 2,
 "words_region_list" : [ {
  "type" : "text",
"words_block_count" : 1,
  "words_block_list" : [ {
    "words": "Text block 1 recognized in the text area",
    "confidence": 0.9991
  }]
 }, {
   "type" : "table",
  "words_block_count" : 2,
  "words_block_list" : [ {
    "words": "Text block 1 recognized in the table area",
    "confidence": 0.9942,
   "rows" : [ 0 ],
    "columns" : [ 0 ]
  }, {
    "words": "Text block 2 recognized in the table area",
   "confidence": 0.914,
    "rows" : [ 0 ],
    "columns": [1, 2]
  }]
}]
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "result" : {
        "error_code" : "AIS.0103",
        "error_msg" : "The image size does not meet the requirements."
    }
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

■ NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Transfer the Base64 code of a table image for recognition and does not return the confidence.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeGeneralTableSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeGeneralTableRequest request = new RecognizeGeneralTableRequest();
     GeneralTableRequestBody body = new GeneralTableRequestBody();
     body.withReturnConfidence(false);
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeGeneralTableResponse response = client.recognizeGeneralTable(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

 Transfer the URL of a table image for recognition and does not return the confidence.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*:
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeGeneralTableSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build():
     RecognizeGeneralTableRequest request = new RecognizeGeneralTableRequest();
     GeneralTableRequestBody body = new GeneralTableRequestBody();
     body.withReturnConfidence(false);
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeGeneralTableResponse response = client.recognizeGeneralTable(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Python

• Transfer the Base64 code of a table image for recognition and does not return the confidence.

```
# coding: utf-8

from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkcore.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkcore.v1 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
```

```
ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
  .with_credentials(credentials) \
  .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
try:
  request = RecognizeGeneralTableRequest()
  request.body = GeneralTableRequestBody(
     return_confidence=False,
     image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  response = client.recognize_general_table(request)
  print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status_code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error_msg)
```

• Transfer the URL of a table image for recognition and does not return the confidence.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with\_region(OcrRegion.value\_of("<YOUR\ REGION>"))\ \setminus\\
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeGeneralTableRequest()
     request.body = GeneralTableRequestBody(
        return_confidence=False,
        url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_general_table(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

 Transfer the Base64 code of a table image for recognition and does not return the confidence.

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeGeneralTableRequest{}
  returnConfidenceGeneralTableRequestBody:= false
  imageGeneralTableRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.GeneralTableRequestBody{
     ReturnConfidence: &returnConfidenceGeneralTableRequestBody,
     Image: &imageGeneralTableRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeGeneralTable(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
}
```

 Transfer the URL of a table image for recognition and does not return the confidence.

```
package main
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
```

```
WithAk(ak).
  WithSk(sk).
  Build()
client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
  ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
     WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
     WithCredential(auth).
     Build())
request := &model.RecognizeGeneralTableRequest{}
returnConfidenceGeneralTableRequestBody:= false
urlGeneralTableRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
request.Body = &model.GeneralTableRequestBody{
  ReturnConfidence: &returnConfidenceGeneralTableRequestBody,
  Url: &urlGeneralTableRequestBody,
response, err := client.RecognizeGeneralTable(request)
if err == nil {
  fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
  fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See **Status Codes**.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.5 General Text

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images and converts the text and coordinates into JSON format. It can be used in various scenarios, such as scanned files, electronic documents, books, receipts, and forms.

English and Chinese are supported but support for traditional Chinese characters is limited. For the notes and constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

Notes and Constraints

- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, GIF, TIFF, WebP, PCX, ICO, PSD, or PDF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 30,000 pixels. The
 total number of pixels (height × width) of an image must not exceed 160
 million. The file size of a single image or PDF file after Base64 encoding
 should not exceed 10 MB.
- The area to be recognized must occupy more than 80% of the image. When scanning a table, ensure that all text and its surrounding area are included in the image.
- An image can be rotated to any angle.
- Light-colored text watermarks can be automatically filtered out.
- Text in images with complex backgrounds (such as outdoor scenery) or distorted text cannot be recognized.
- Supported languages: Chinese, English, some traditional Chinese, Malay, Ukrainian, Hindi, Russian, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, Arabic, German, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, Polish Amharic, Japanese, Korean, Turkish, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Khmer, and Hebrew.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

Ⅲ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/general-text

Table 4-45 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained from Obtaining a Project ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-46 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR uses Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-47 Request body parameters

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url .
			The file size of a single image or PDF file after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since files increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original file size not exceed 7 MB.
			No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 30,000 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, GIF, TIFF, WebP, PCX, ICO, PDF, or PSD format can be recognized.
			An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image .
			The file size of a single image or PDF file after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since files increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original file size not exceed 7 MB.
			Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported:
			Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
			URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
			NOTE
			The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
			The URL cannot contain Chinese characters. If Chinese characters exist, they must be encoded using UTF-8.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
detect_dir ection	No	Boolean	Whether to align the tilted image. The options are:
			• true: The tilted image will be aligned.
			false: The tilted image will not be aligned.
			An image tilted to any angle can be aligned. If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default.
			If the image to be recognized is tilted, you are advised to set this parameter to true .
quick_mod e	No	Boolean	Whether to enable the quick mode. For a single-line text image (the image contains only one line of text and the text area occupies more than 50% of the image), the recognition results can be returned more quickly when this quick mode is enabled. The options are:
			• true: The quick mode will be enabled.
			• false: The quick mode will be disabled.
			If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default. In this case, the quick mode will be disabled.
character_ mode	No	Boolean	Whether to enable the single-character mode. The options are:
			true: The single-character mode is enabled.
			false: The single-character mode is disabled.
			If this parameter is not transferred, the default value false is used, and information about a single character that occupies a text line is not returned.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
language	No	String	Language. If this parameter is not specified, Chinese and English will be used by default. The options are:
			auto: automatic language classification
			• ms: Malay
			• uk: Ukrainian
			• hi: Hindi
			• ru: Russian
			• vi: Vietnamese
			• id: Indonesian
			• th: Thai
			zh: Chinese and English
			• ar: Arabic
			• de : German
			• la : Latin
			• fr: French
			• it: Italian
			• es: Spanish
			• pt: Portuguese
			• ro : Romanian
			• pl: Polish
			• am: Amharic
			• ja: Japanese
			• ko: Korean
			• tr : Turkish
			• no : Norwegian
			• da: Danish
			• sv: Swedish
			• km: Khmer
			• he : Hebrew

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
single_orie ntation_m	No	No Boolean	Whether to enable the single direction mode. The options are:
ode			true: The single direction mode is enabled.
			false: The single direction mode is disabled.
			If not specified, false is used by default. In this case, the fields in the image are recognized as in multiple directions by default.
pdf_page_ number	No	Integer	Specify which page of the PDF to recognize. If passed in, the content on the specified page is identified. If not specified, the default is to recognize the first page.
return_ma rkdown_re	No	Boolean	Whether to return the concatenated result of text blocks. The options are:
sult			true: Enable the function of returning the concatenated result of text blocks.
			false: Disable the function of returning the concatenated result of text blocks.
			If this parameter is not passed, the default value false is used.

Response Parameters

□ NOTE

The status code may vary depending on the recognition results. For example, **200** indicates that the API is successfully called, and **400** indicates that the API fails to be called. The following describes the status codes and corresponding response parameters.

Status code: 200

Table 4-48 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	GeneralTe xtResult object	Recognition result This parameter is not returned when the API fails to be called.

Table 4-49 GeneralTextResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
direction	Float	Image direction
		 This parameter is valid only when detect_direction is set to true. The anticlockwise rotation angle of an image is returned. The value ranges from 0 to 359. When detect_direction is set to false, the value of this parameter is -1.
words_block_cou nt	Integer	Number of detected text blocks
words_block_list	Array of GeneralTe xtWordsBl ockList objects	List of recognized text blocks. The output sequence is from left to right and from top to bottom.

Table 4-50 GeneralTextWordsBlockList

Parameter	Туре	Description	
words	String	Recognition result of a text block	
location	Array <arra y<integer> ></integer></arra 	y <integer> block, including the 2D coordinates (x, y) of</integer>	
		NOTE When the input data format is PDF, the returned field coordinates are for reference only and indicate the relative positions between fields.	
confidence	Float	Confidence of a recognized text block	
char_list	Array of GeneralTe xtCharList objects	Single-character recognition list corresponding to a text block. The output sequence is from left to right and from top to bottom.	

Table 4-51 GeneralTextCharList

Parameter	Туре	Description
char	String	Recognition result of a single character

Parameter	Туре	Description
char_location	Array <arra y<integer> ></integer></arra 	List of location information about a single character, including the 2D coordinates (x, y) of four vertexes in the character area, where the coordinate origin is the upper-left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.
char_confidence	Float	Confidence of a recognized character
markdown_result	String Recognition result of all concatenated to blocks. Text blocks in the same line are combined using \t, and text blocks in dilines are combined using \n.	
		This parameter is returned when return_markdown_result is set to true. Otherwise, this parameter is not returned.

Status code: 400

Table 4-52 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

• **endpoint** is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see **Endpoints**.

For example, General Text OCR is deployed in the CN-Hong Kong region. The endpoint is ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com or ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.cn. The request URL is https://ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/
{project_id}/ocr/general-text. project_id is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see Obtaining a Project ID.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see **Authentication**.
- Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the image for recognition. During the recognition, the tilt angle of the image is not verified, and the quick mode is disabled.

POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/general-text Request Header:

```
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "image":"/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...",
    "detect_direction":false,
    "quick_mode":false
}
```

 Transfer the URL of the image for recognition. During the recognition, the tilt angle of the image is not verified, and the guick mode is disabled.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/general-text
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZlhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName",
    "detect_direction":false,
    "quick_mode":false
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

Status code: 400

```
Example response for a failed request

{
    "error_code": "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

Ⅲ NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the image for recognition. During the recognition, the tilt angle of the image is not verified, and the quick mode is disabled.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeGeneralTextSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeGeneralTextRequest request = new RecognizeGeneralTextRequest();
     GeneralTextRequestBody body = new GeneralTextRequestBody();
     body.withQuickMode(false);
     body.withDetectDirection(false);
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeGeneralTextResponse response = client.recognizeGeneralText(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
  }
```

• Transfer the URL of the image for recognition. During the recognition, the tilt angle of the image is not verified, and the quick mode is disabled.

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeGeneralTextSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build():
     RecognizeGeneralTextRequest request = new RecognizeGeneralTextRequest();
     GeneralTextRequestBody body = new GeneralTextRequestBody();
     body.withQuickMode(false);
     body.withDetectDirection(false);
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeGeneralTextResponse response = client.recognizeGeneralText(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Python

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the image for recognition. During the recognition, the tilt angle of the image is not verified, and the quick mode is disabled.

```
# coding: utf-8

from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.

# In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD SDK AK")
```

```
sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
  .with_credentials(credentials) \
  .with\_region(OcrRegion.value\_of("<YOUR\ REGION>")) \ \setminus \\
  .build()
  request = RecognizeGeneralTextRequest()
  request.body = GeneralTextRequestBody(
     quick mode=False,
     detect_direction=False,
     image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  response = client.recognize_general_text(request)
  print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status_code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error_msg)
```

• Transfer the URL of the image for recognition. During the recognition, the tilt angle of the image is not verified, and the quick mode is disabled.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeGeneralTextRequest()
     request.body = GeneralTextRequestBody(
        quick_mode=False,
        detect_direction=False,
        url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_general_text(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the image for recognition. During the recognition, the tilt angle of the image is not verified, and the quick mode is disabled.

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeGeneralTextRequest{}
  quickModeGeneralTextRequestBody:= false
  detectDirectionGeneralTextRequestBody:= false
  imageGeneralTextRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.GeneralTextRequestBody{
     QuickMode: &quickModeGeneralTextRequestBody,
     DetectDirection: &detectDirectionGeneralTextRequestBody,
     Image: &imageGeneralTextRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeGeneralText(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

Transfer the URL of the image for recognition. During the recognition, the tilt
angle of the image is not verified, and the quick mode is disabled.

```
import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
```

```
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeGeneralTextRequest{}
  quickModeGeneralTextRequestBody:= false
  detectDirectionGeneralTextRequestBody:= false
  urlGeneralTextRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
  request.Body = &model.GeneralTextRequestBody{
     QuickMode: &quickModeGeneralTextRequestBody,
     DetectDirection: &detectDirectionGeneralTextRequestBody,
     Url: &urlGeneralTextRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeGeneralText(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.6 Web Image

Function

This API detects and extracts text from web images and converts the text into a structured JSON format.

For details about the constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

Notes and Constraints

- English and Chinese are supported but support for traditional Chinese characters is limited.
- Only images in JPG, JPEG, PNG, BMP, TIFF, TGA, WebP, ICO, PCX, or GIF format can be recognized.
- Common image types are supported, such as mobile phone or desktop screenshots, e-commerce product images, and advertisement design drawings.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 30,000 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- The characters to be recognized must occupy more than 60% of the image.
- The web image to be recognized can be rotated to any angle (direction detection must be enabled).

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

□ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/web-image

Table 4-53 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained from Obtaining a Project ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-54 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Table 4-55 Request body parameters

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url .
			The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB.
			No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 30,000 pixels. Only images in JPG, JPEG, PNG, BMP, TIFF, TGA, WebP, ICO, PCX, or GIF format can be recognized.
			An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image . The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported:
			Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
			URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
			NOTE
			The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			 Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
			The URL cannot contain Chinese characters. If Chinese characters exist, they must be encoded using UTF-8.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
detect_dir ection	No	Boolean	Whether to align the tilted image. The options are as follows:
			• true: The tilted image will be aligned.
			false: The tilted image will not be aligned.
			An image tilted to any angle can be aligned. If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default.
			If the image to be recognized is tilted, you are advised to set this parameter to true .
extract_ty pe	No	Array of strings	Structured data extraction parameter list. Currently, only the image width and height are supported. The input parameter value of the image width and height is image_size.
			If this parameter is not set or is deleted, this parameter will not be used.
detect_fon t	No	Boolean	The value is of the Boolean type. If this parameter is not specified, slice fonts are not detected by default. If this parameter is set to True , the slice font type is detected and the five most similar font names are returned.
detect_tex t_direction	No	Boolean	The value is of the Boolean type. If this parameter is not transferred, the default value True is used, indicating that the text direction of each field is detected. If this parameter is set to False , the text direction is not detected. If all text in the image faces up, you are advised to set this parameter to False .

Response Parameters

□ NOTE

The status code may vary depending on the recognition results. For example, **200** indicates that the API is successfully called, and **400** indicates that the API fails to be called. The following describes the status codes and corresponding response parameters.

Status code: 200

Table 4-56 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	WebImageRe sult object	Calling result of a successful API call This parameter is not included when the API fails to be called.

Table 4-57 WebImageResult

Parameter	Туре	Description	
words_block_c ount	Integer	This parameter is not included when the API fails to be called.	
words_block_l ist	Array of WebImageW ordsBlockList objects	List of text blocks to be recognized. The output sequence is from left to right and from top to bottom.	
extracted_dat a	WebImageEx tractedData object	Structured JSON results extracted. The key value in the dictionary is the same as the value of extract_type in the input parameter list. Currently, only the contact (contact_info) and image size (image_size) can be extracted. If extract_type is left blank or missing, no information is extracted.	

 Table 4-58
 WebImageWordsBlockList

Parameter	Туре	Description
words	String	Recognition result of a text block
confidence	Float	Confidence of related fields. A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.
location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	List of location information about a text block, including the 2D coordinates (x, y) of four vertexes in the text area, where the coordinate origin is the upper-left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.
font_list	Array of strings	Font type of a text block, in list format, indicating the font type closest to the font of the text in a text block.

Parameter	Туре	Description
font_scores	Array of numbers	Probability of the font type to which a text block belongs, in list format, corresponding to font_list, indicating the probability that the text in a text block belongs to a font type.

Table 4-59 WebImageExtractedData

Parameter	Туре	Description
contact_info	WebImageCo ntactInfo object	Extracted contact information, including the name, phone number, province, city, and detailed address. If extract_type does not contain this parameter, this parameter is not included in the response.
image_size	Weblmagelm ageSize object	Width and height of an image. If extract_type does not contain this parameter, this parameter is not included in the response.

Table 4-60 WebImageContactInfo

Parameter	Туре	Description
name	String	Name, which is returned when contact_info is specified
phone	String	Contact phone number, which is returned when contact_info is specified
province	String	Province, which is returned when contact_info is specified
city	String	City, which is returned when contact_info is specified
district	String	County or district, which is returned when contact_info is specified
detail_address	String	Detailed address (excluding the province, city, and county or district), which is returned when contact_info is specified

Table 4-61 WebImageImageSize

Parameter	Туре	Description
height	Integer	Image height, which is returned when image_size is specified
width	Integer	Image width, which is returned when image_size is specified

Status code: 400

Table 4-62 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails. This parameter is not included when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

□ NOTE

 endpoint is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see Endpoints.

For example, Web Image OCR is deployed in the AP-Bangkok region. The endpoint is ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com or ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.cn. The request URL is https://ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/web-image. project_id is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see Obtaining a Project ID.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see Authentication.
- Transfer the Base64 code of a web image for recognition.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/web-image Request Header:
```

Content-Type: application/json

X-Auth-Token:

MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcCollNODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...

```
Request Body:
{
   "image":"/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/..."
}
```

Transfer the URL of a web image for recognition.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/web-image
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
```

X-Auth-Token:

MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...

```
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName"
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
"result": {
  "words_block_count": 3,
  "words_block_list": [
        "words": "Text block 1",
        "confidence": 0.9950,
        "location": [
           [13, 476],
           [91, 332],
           [125, 351],
           [48, 494]
        "words": "Text block 2",
        "confidence": 0.9910,
        "location": [
           [13, 476],
           [91, 332],
           [125, 351],
           [48, 494]
        "words": "Text block 3",
        "confidence": 0.9910,
        "location": [
           [13, 476],
           [91, 332],
           [125, 351],
           [48, 494]
     }
   "extracted_data": {}
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code": "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

MOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Transfer the Base64 code of a web image for recognition. During the recognition, the service verifies the tilt angle of the image, determines the font type to be recognized, and checks whether the image contains contact information.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class RecognizeWebImageSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          . with Region (Ocr Region. value Of ("<\! YOUR\ REGION>")) \\
     RecognizeWebImageRequest request = new RecognizeWebImageRequest();
     WebImageRequestBody body = new WebImageRequestBody();
     List<String> listbodyExtractType = new ArrayList<>();
     listbodyExtractType.add("contact_info");
     listbodyExtractType.add("image_size");
     body.withDetectFont(true);
     body.withExtractType(listbodyExtractType);
     body.withDetectDirection(true);
     body.with Image ("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."); \\
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeWebImageResponse response = client.recognizeWebImage(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

• Transfer the URL of a web image for recognition. During the recognition, the service verifies the tilt angle of the image, determines the font type to be recognized, and checks whether the image contains contact information.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class RecognizeWebImageSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeWebImageRequest request = new RecognizeWebImageRequest();
     WebImageRequestBody body = new WebImageRequestBody();
     List<String> listbodyExtractType = new ArrayList<>();
     listbodyExtractType.add("contact_info");
     listbodyExtractType.add("image_size");
     body.withDetectFont(true);
     body.withExtractType(listbodyExtractType);
     body.withDetectDirection(true);
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeWebImageResponse response = client.recognizeWebImage(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Python

• Transfer the Base64 code of a web image for recognition. During the recognition, the service verifies the tilt angle of the image, determines the

font type to be recognized, and checks whether the image contains contact information.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeWebImageRequest()
     listExtractTypebody = [
        "contact_info",
        "image_size"
     request.body = WebImageRequestBody(
        detect font=True,
        extract_type=listExtractTypebody,
        detect_direction=True,
        image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
     response = client.recognize_web_image(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

• Transfer the URL of a web image for recognition. During the recognition, the service verifies the tilt angle of the image, determines the font type to be recognized, and checks whether the image contains contact information.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new builder() \
```

```
.with_credentials(credentials) \
  .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
  .build()
  request = RecognizeWebImageRequest()
  listExtractTypebody = [
     "contact_info",
     "image_size"
  request.body = WebImageRequestBody(
     detect_font=True,
     extract_type=listExtractTypebody,
     detect_direction=True,
     url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
  response = client.recognize_web_image(request)
  print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status_code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

 Transfer the Base64 code of a web image for recognition. During the recognition, the service verifies the tilt angle of the image, determines the font type to be recognized, and checks whether the image contains contact information.

```
package main
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeWebImageRequest{}
  var listExtractTypebody = []string{
     "contact_info",
     "image_size",
  detectFontWebImageRequestBody:= true
  detectDirectionWebImageRequestBody:= true
```

```
imageWebImageRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
request.Body = &model.WebImageRequestBody{
    DetectFont: &detectFontWebImageRequestBody,
    ExtractType: &listExtractTypebody,
    DetectDirection: &detectDirectionWebImageRequestBody,
    Image: &imageWebImageRequestBody,
}
response, err := client.RecognizeWebImage(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
```

 Transfer the URL of a web image for recognition. During the recognition, the service verifies the tilt angle of the image, determines the font type to be recognized, and checks whether the image contains contact information.

```
package main
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeWebImageRequest{}
  var listExtractTypebody = []string{
     "contact_info",
     "image_size",
  detectFontWebImageRequestBody:= true
  detectDirectionWebImageRequestBody:= true
  urlWebImageRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
  request.Body = &model.WebImageRequestBody{
     DetectFont: &detectFontWebImageRequestBody,
     ExtractType: &listExtractTypebody,
     DetectDirection: &detectDirectionWebImageRequestBody,
     Url: &urlWebImageRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeWebImage(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

ι.

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.7 Passport

Function

This API detects and extracts text from the first page of images of passports and converts the text into a structured JSON format.

In the current version, all fields of a Chinese ordinary electronic passport issued in 2012 or later can be recognized. For passports issued by Hong Kong (China), Macao (China), and Taiwan (China), as well as non-Chinese passports, two lines of internationally standardized machine-readable codes on the bottom of each passport can be recognized, and 7 key fields can be extracted from the codes. For details about the constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.



Figure 4-1 Example passport

Notes and Constraints

- All fields on Chinese mainland passports can be recognized.
- Passports that are issued by China, Hong Kong (China), Macao (China),
 Taiwan (China), and other countries and regions and that are with complete machine-readable codes can be recognized.
- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- The information page of the passport to be recognized must occupy more than 25% of the image. When scanning a passport, ensure that the entire page is displayed in the image.
- A passport can be rotated to any angle.
- The passport in the image can be moderately distorted, but the aspect ratio cannot be distorted by more than 10%.
- Illuminated or dark images can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

□ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by referring to **Subscribing to an OCR Service**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/passport

Table 4-63 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .

Request Parameters

Table 4-64 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Table 4-65 Request body parameters

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url .
			Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB.
			No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
			An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image . The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported:
			Public HTTP/HTTPS URLURL provided by OBS. You need to be
			authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS
			NOTE
			The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			 Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
			The URL cannot contain Chinese characters. If Chinese characters exist, they must be encoded using UTF-8.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
country_c ode	No	String	Code of the country where the passport is issued. The passport recognition service is determined based on the country code.
			If this parameter is left blank, OCR automatically matches the recognition mode based on the passport type identified by the service.
			 If you set this parameter to GENERAL, the passport is recognized based on the machine-readable code.
			• If this parameter is set to CHN , all fields in the Chinese passport are recognized.

Response Parameters

□ NOTE

The status code may vary depending on the recognition results. For example, **200** indicates that the API is successfully called, and **400** indicates that the API fails to be called. The following describes the status codes and corresponding response parameters.

Status code: 200

Table 4-66 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	PassportR esult object	Recognition result This parameter is not returned when the API fails to be called. This parameter consists of the following three parts: 13 key fields, expressed in English; extra_info, expressed in local official language; and confidence of key fields. A higher confidence indicates a more accurate result.

 Table 4-67 PassportResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
passport_type	String	 Passport type. The options are: P: ordinary passport for private affairs W: diplomatic passport G: service passport NOTE This field is returned only for Chinese mainland passports.
country_code	String	Country code
passport_number	String	Passport number
nationality	String	Nationality of the passport holder NOTE This field is returned only for Chinese mainland passports.
surname	String	Family name
given_name	String	Given name
sex	String	Gender
date_of_birth	String	Date of birth, for example, 1990-12-12
date_of_expiry	String	Passport date of expiry, for example, 2020-07-08
date_of_issue	String	Date of issue, for example, 2010-07-09 NOTE This field is returned only for Chinese mainland passports.
place_of_birth	String	Place of birth NOTE This field is returned only for Chinese mainland passports.
place_of_issue	String	Place of issue NOTE This field is returned only for Chinese mainland passports.
issuing_authority	String	Issuing authority The abbreviation of the issuing authority of each consulate is not unified. The abbreviation of Chinese issuing authority is P.R.China. For example, if the issuing authority is P.R.C, the recognition result is P.R.China. NOTE This field is returned only for Chinese mainland passports.

Parameter	Туре	Description
confidence	Object	Confidence of a field. The value ranges from 0 to 1.
		A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified.
		The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.
extra_info	Object	This parameter is left blank by default. For a Chinese passport, the extra_info value contains Chinese character-described fields on the passport, such as the name and place of birth.
		NOTE This field is returned only for Chinese mainland passports.

Status code: 400

Table 4-68 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

□ NOTE

• **endpoint** is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see **Endpoints**.

For example, Passport OCR is deployed in the **CN-Hong Kong** region. The endpoint is **ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com** or **ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.cn**. The request URL is **https://ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/ {project_id}/ocr/passport**. **project_id** is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see **Obtaining a Project ID**.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see **Authentication**.
- Read the Base64 encoded string of a passport image for recognition.

POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/passport Request Header:

Content-Type: application/json

X-Auth-Token:

MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...

```
Request Body:
{
    "image":"/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...",
    "country_code": "GENERAL"
}
```

• Read the URL of a passport image for recognition.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/passport
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName",
    "country_code": "GENERAL"
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Chinese passport

```
"result": {
   "passport_type": "P",
   "country_code": "CHN",
   "passport_number": "ED999XXXX",
   "nationality": "CHINESE",
   "surname": "ZHANG",
   "given_name": "SAN",
   "sex": "F"
   "date_of_birth": "1990-12-12",
   "date_of_expiry": "2020-07-08",
"date_of_issue": "2010-07-09",
   "place_of_birth": "HUNAN",
   "place_of_issue": "GUANGDONG",
   "issuing_authority": "MPS Exit & Entry Administration",
   "extra_info": {
      "local_language": {
         "name": "Zhang San",
         "sex": "Female",
        "place_of_birth": "Hunan",
         "place_of_issue": "Guangdong",
         "issuing_authority": "xxx Entry and Exit Administration",
        "nationality": "China",
     }
  },
"confidence": {
      "passport_type": 0.9987,
      "country_code": 0.9897,
      "passport_number": 0.9997,
      "nationality": 0.9977,
      "surname": 0.9729,
      "given_name": 0.9729,
      "sex": 0.9897,
      "date_of_birth": 0.9998,
      "date_of_expiry": 0.9995,
      "date_of_issue": 0.9969,
      "place_of_birth": 0.9937,
      "place_of_issue": 0.9993,
      "issuing_authority": 0.9985
}
```

Non-Chinese passport

```
"result": {
   "country_code": "ETF",
   "surname": "HUZHAO",
"given_name": "ZHAOMIN DESALEGN ",
   "passport_number": "EP435XXXX",
   "date_of_birth": "1985-09-18",
   "sex": "M",
  "date_of_expiry": "2022-01-15",
"machine_code": "P<ETFHUZHAO<< ZHAOMIN <DESALEGN<<>>>><</>
   "machine_code2": "EP435XXXX7ETF8509185M2201155<<<<<<<08",
   "extra_info": {},
   "confidence": {
     "country_code": 0.9727,
      "surname": 0.9727,
      "given_name": 0.9727,
     "passport_number": 0.9558,
      "date_of_birth": 0.9558,
      "sex": 0.9558,
     "date_of_expiry": 0.9558
}
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
   "error_code": "AIS.0103",
   "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

■ NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Read the Base64 encoded string of a passport image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizePassportSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
```

String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");

```
String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
   ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
        .withAk(ak)
        .withSk(sk);
   OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
        .withCredential(auth)
        . with Region (Ocr Region. value Of ("<\! YOUR\ REGION>")) \\
   RecognizePassportRequest request = new RecognizePassportRequest();
   PassportRequestBody body = new PassportRequestBody();
   body.withCountryCode("CHN");
   body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAAg...");
   request.withBody(body);
   try {
      RecognizePassportResponse response = client.recognizePassport(request);
      System.out.println(response.toString());
   } catch (ConnectionException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
   } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
   } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
      System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
      System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
      System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
      System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
```

Read the URL of a passport image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizePassportSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD SDK AK and CLOUD SDK SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          . with Region (Ocr Region. value Of ("<\! YOUR\ REGION>")) \\
          .build();
     RecognizePassportRequest request = new RecognizePassportRequest();
     PassportRequestBody body = new PassportRequestBody();
     body.withCountryCode("CHN");
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
```

```
try {
    RecognizePassportResponse response = client.recognizePassport(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Read the Base64 encoded string of a passport image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
  try:
     request = RecognizePassportRequest()
     request.body = PassportRequestBody(
        country_code="CHN",
        image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAAg..."
     response = client.recognize_passport(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

• Read the URL of a passport image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8

from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
```

```
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizePassportRequest()
     request.body = PassportRequestBody(
        country_code="CHN",
        url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_passport(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msq)
```

Go

Read the Base64 encoded string of a passport image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizePassportRequest{}
  countryCodePassportRequestBody:= "CHN"
  imagePassportRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAAg..."
  request.Body = &model.PassportRequestBody{
     CountryCode: &countryCodePassportRequestBody,
     Image: &imagePassportRequestBody,
```

```
response, err := client.RecognizePassport(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
```

• Read the URL of a passport image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  .
"fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD SDK AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizePassportRequest{}
  countryCodePassportRequestBody:= "CHN"
  urlPassportRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
  request.Body = &model.PassportRequestBody{
     CountryCode: &countryCodePassportRequestBody,
     Url: &urlPassportRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizePassport(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.8 Thailand ID Card

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images of Thailand-issued national registration cards and converts the text into a structured JSON format. For details about the constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

Figure 4-2 Example Thailand ID card



Notes and Constraints

- Only ID cards issued by Thailand can be recognized.
- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- An ID card to be recognized must occupy more than 25% of the image. When scanning an ID card, ensure that the entire ID card is displayed in the image.
- An ID card can be rotated to any angle.

- The ID card in the image can be moderately distorted, but the aspect ratio cannot be distorted by more than 10%.
- Illuminated or dark images can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.
- Only the front or back of a single ID card can be identified each time.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/thailand-id-card

Table 4-69 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .

Request Parameters

Table 4-70 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR uses Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			 If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-71 Request body parameters

Mandator y	Туре	Description
No	String	Set either this parameter or url. Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized. An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.
No	String	Set either this parameter or image . The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported: • Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
		URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
		NOTE
		 The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail. Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing
	y No	y String

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
side	No	String	Front or back of the ID card. The options are:
			• front: front of an ID card
			back: back of an ID card
			If the value of this parameter is empty or not included, the system will automatically recognize whether the image is the front or back of an ID card. You are advised to set this parameter for higher accuracy.
return_por trait_imag e	No	Boolean	Whether to return the Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card image. The options are:
			• true : The Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will be returned.
			false: The Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will not be returned.
			If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default. In this case, the Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will not be returned.
return_por trait_locati on	No	Boolean	Whether to return the position coordinates of the portrait on the ID card image. The options are:
			• true : The location of the portrait on the ID card will be returned.
			false: The location of the portrait on the ID card will not be returned.
return_idc ard_type	No	Boolean	Whether to return the ID card type. The options are:
			true: The ID card type will be returned, indicating that the ID card is the original ID card or copy of the original ID card.
			false: The ID card type will not be returned.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
return_tex t_location	No	Boolean	Location of a text block. The options are: true: All text blocks will be returned. false: Text blocks will not be returned. If this parameter is not specified, the system does not return the location of any text blocks by default. If a non-Boolean value is entered, an error message will be displayed, indicating that the parameter is invalid.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-72 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	ThailandIdca rdResult object	Recognition result This parameter is not returned when the API fails to be called.

Table 4-73 ThailandIdcardResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
type	String	ID card type. The value normal indicates a regular Thailand ID card, and the value pink indicates a foreigner's ID card.
name_en	String	English name
ref_number	String	Reference number
side	String	Front or back of an ID card. Value options are front and back.
id_number	String	ID number
name_th	String	Thai name
first_name_en	String	Name, in English
last_name_en	String	English surname
date_of_birth_ th	String	Date of birth, in Thai

Parameter	Туре	Description
date_of_birth_ en	String	Date of birth, in English
religion_th	String	Religion
address_th	String	Address
date_of_issue _th	String	Date of issue, in Thai
date_of_issue _en	String	Date of issue, in English
date_of_expir y_th	String	Date of expiry, in Thai
date_of_expir y_en	String	Date of expiry, in English
serial_number	String	Serial number
card_number	String	ID number on the back of the ID card
laser_number	String	Laser code
confidence	ThailandIdca rdConfidence object	Confidence of a field. The value ranges from 0 to 1. A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.
portrait_imag e	String	Base64 encoded string of the portrait. This parameter is returned only when return_portrait_image is set to true.
portrait_locati on	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Location of the portrait on the original image. This parameter is returned only when return_portrait_location is set to true. The image is displayed in a list. The list contains the two-dimensional coordinates (x,y) of the four vertices in the portrait area. The origin of the coordinates is the upper left corner of the image. The X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.
idcard_type	String	ID card type. This parameter is returned only when return_idcard_type is set to true. The options are: • normal: original ID card • copy: copy of the ID card

Parameter	Туре	Description
text_location	Object	Location of all fields identified on the original image, including the two-dimensional coordinates (x,y) of the four vertices in all text areas. The image coordinate system is used. The coordinate origin is the upper left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.

Table 4-74 ThailandIdcardConfidence

Parameter	Туре	Description
id_number	Float	Confidence of the ID number
name_th	Float	Confidence of the Thai name
name_en	Float	Confidence of the English name
ref_number	Float	Confidence of the reference number
first_name_en	Float	Confidence of the English given name
last_name_en	Float	Confidence of the English family name
date_of_birth_ th	Float	Confidence of the birth date in Thai An example of the return value is 5 n. w. 2493 .
date_of_birth_ en	Float	Confidence of the birth date in English An example of the return value is 5 Feb. 1950 .
religion_th	Float	Confidence of the religion
address_th	Float	Confidence of the address
date_of_issue _th	Float	Confidence of the issuance date in Thai
date_of_issue _en	Float	Confidence of the issuance date in English
date_of_expir y_th	Float	Confidence of the validity period in Thai
date_of_expir y_en	Float	Confidence of the validity period in English
serial_number	Float	Confidence of the serial number
card_number	Float	Confidence of the card number on the back of the ID card
laser_number	Float	Confidence of the laser code

Status code: 200

Table 4-75 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

□ NOTE

 endpoint is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see Endpoints.

For example, Thailand ID Card OCR is deployed in the AP-Bangkok region. The endpoint is ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com or ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.cn. The request URL is https://ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/thailand-id-card. project_id is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see Obtaining a Project ID.

• For details about how to obtain a token, see Making an API Request.

```
    Request example (Method 1: Use the image Base64 string.)
```

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/thailand-id-card

Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZIhvcNAQcColINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:

{
    "image": "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...",
    "side": "front",
    "return_portrait_image": true,
    "return_portrait_location": true,
    "return_idcard_type": true
}
```

Request example (Method 2: Use the image URL.)
 POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/thailand-id-card

```
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName"
```

 Sample code for a Python 3 request (For codes in other languages, refer to the following sample or use OCR SDK.)

```
# encoding:utf-8
```

```
import requests
import base64

url = "https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/thailand-id-card"
token = "Actual token value obtained by the user"
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'X-Auth-Token': token}

imagepath = r'./data/thailand-id-card-demo.png' # Read a local image.
with open(imagepath, "rb") as bin_data:
    image_data = bin_data.read()
image_base64 = base64.b64encode(image_data).decode("utf-8") # Use the Base64 encoded string of the image.
payload = {"image": image_base64}
response = requests.post(url, headers=headers, json=payload)
print(response.text)
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request (the front)

```
"result" : {
"side" : "front",
"id_number" : "X XXXX XXXXX XX X",
 "name_th" : "XXX",
 "first_name_en": "XX",
 "last_name_en" : "XX",
 "date of birth th": "5 n.w. 2493",
 "date_of_birth_en" : "5 Feb. 1950",
"religion_th" : "XX",
"address_th" : "XXXXX"
 "date_of_issue_th": "XX",
"date_of_issue_en": "4 Mar. 2011",
"date_of_expiry_th": "22 n.w. 2561",
"date_of_expiry_en": "22 Feb. 2018",
 "serial_number": "XXXX-XX-XXXXXX",
 "confidence" : {
   "id_number" : 0.9999,
  "name_th": 0.9994,
   "first_name_en": 0.998,
   "last_name_en" : 0.9997,
  "date_of_birth_th": 0.9996,
   "date_of_birth_en": 0.9997,
   "religion_th": 0.686,
   "address_th" : 0.624,
   "date_of_issue_th": 1,
   "date_of_issue_en": 1,
   "date_of_expiry_th": 0.9969,
  "date_of_expiry_en": 0.61,
   "serial_number": 0.9887
 "portrait_image" : "/9j/4AA... ",
 "portrait_location" : [ [ 576, 237 ], [ 741, 237 ], [ 739, 430 ], [ 574, 431 ] ],
 "idcard_type" : "normal"
```

Example response for a successful request (the back)

```
{
    "result": {
        "side": "back",
        "card_number": "XXXX-XXX",
        "laser_number": "XXXX-XXXXXXX",
        "confidence": {
        "id_number": 0.9999,
        "laser_number": 0.9994
```

```
}
}
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code": "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

■ NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Thailand ID card image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import\ com. huaweicloud. sdk. core. exception. Request Timeout Exception;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeThailandIdcardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
     RecognizeThailandIdcardRequest request = new RecognizeThailandIdcardRequest();
     ThailandIdcardRequestBody body = new ThailandIdcardRequestBody();
     body.withReturnIdcardType(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitLocation(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitImage(true);
     body.withSide("front");
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
```

```
RecognizeThailandIdcardResponse response = client.recognizeThailandIdcard(request);
     System.out.println(response.toString());
   } catch (ConnectionException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
   } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
   } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
     System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
     System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
     System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
     System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
}
```

```
Transfer the URL of the Thailand ID card image for recognition.
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential:
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import\ com. huaweicloud. sdk. core. exception. Request Timeout Exception;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeThailandIdcardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build():
     RecognizeThailandIdcardRequest request = new RecognizeThailandIdcardRequest();
     ThailandIdcardRequestBody body = new ThailandIdcardRequestBody();
     body.withReturnIdcardType(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitLocation(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitImage(true);
     body.withSide("front");
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeThailandIdcardResponse response = client.recognizeThailandIdcard(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
```

```
}
```

Python

Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Thailand ID card image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
  try:
     request = RecognizeThailandIdcardRequest()
     request.body = ThailandIdcardRequestBody(
        return_idcard_type=True,
        return_portrait_location=True,
        return_portrait_image=True,
        side="front",
        image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
     response = client.recognize_thailand_idcard(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msq)
```

Transfer the URL of the Thailand ID card image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
```

```
client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
  .with_credentials(credentials) \
  .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
  .build()
try:
  request = RecognizeThailandIdcardRequest()
  request.body = ThailandIdcardRequestBody(
     return_idcard_type=True,
     return_portrait_location=True,
     return_portrait_image=True,
     side="front",
     url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
  response = client.recognize_thailand_idcard(request)
  print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status_code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Thailand ID card image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeThailandIdcardRequest{}
  returnIdcardTypeThailandIdcardRequestBody:= true
  returnPortraitLocationThailandIdcardRequestBody:= true
  returnPortraitImageThailandIdcardRequestBody:= true
  sideThailandIdcardRequestBody:= "front"
  imageThailandIdcardRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...'
  request.Body = &model.ThailandIdcardRequestBody{
     ReturnIdcardType: &returnIdcardTypeThailandIdcardRequestBody,
     ReturnPortraitLocation: &returnPortraitLocationThailandIdcardRequestBody,
     ReturnPortraitImage: &returnPortraitImageThailandIdcardRequestBody,
     Side: &sideThailandIdcardRequestBody,
```

```
Image: &imageThailandIdcardRequestBody,
}
response, err := client.RecognizeThailandIdcard(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
```

• Transfer the URL of the Thailand ID card image for recognition.

```
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeThailandIdcardRequest{}
  returnIdcardTypeThailandIdcardRequestBody:= true
  returnPortraitLocationThailandIdcardRequestBody:= true
  returnPortraitImageThailandIdcardRequestBody:= true
  sideThailandIdcardRequestBody:= "front"
  urlThailandIdcardRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
  request.Body = &model.ThailandIdcardRequestBody{
     ReturnIdcardType: &returnIdcardTypeThailandIdcardRequestBody,
     ReturnPortraitLocation: &returnPortraitLocationThailandIdcardRequestBody,
     ReturnPortraitImage: &returnPortraitImageThailandIdcardRequestBody,
     Side: &sideThailandIdcardRequestBody,
     Url: &urlThailandIdcardRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeThailandIdcard(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.9 Colombia ID Card

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images of Colombia-issued identity cards and converts the text into a structured format.

Notes and Constraints

- Colombian ID cards can be recognized.
- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- An ID card to be recognized must occupy more than 80% of the image. When scanning an ID card, ensure that the entire ID card is displayed in the image.
- An ID card can be rotated to any angle.
- The ID card in the image can be moderately distorted, but the aspect ratio cannot be distorted by more than 10%.
- Illuminated or dark images can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.
- Only the front or back of a single ID card can be identified each time.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

□ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/colombia-id-card

Table 4-76 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .

Request Parameters

Table 4-77 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise-Project- ld	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR allows you to use Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
			After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID. If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding
			non-existent enterprise project ID.
			If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-78 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url. Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized. An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error
			"The image format is not supported" is reported.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image. The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported: Public HTTP/HTTPS URL URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	NOTE • The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			 Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
			The URL cannot contain Chinese characters. If Chinese characters exist, they must be encoded using UTF-8.

Response Parameters

Table 4-79 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	Table 4-80 object	Result of a successful API call. This parameter is not included when the API fails to be called.

Table 4-80 ColombialdCardResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
side	String	Whether the front or back of the ID card is displayed. The options are: • front: front side • back: back side
number	String	Card number. This parameter is returned when side is set to front .
name	String	Name. This parameter is returned when side is set to front .
last_name	String	Last name. This parameter is returned when side is set to front .
birth_date	String	Date of birth
birth_place	String	Place of birth
gender	String	Gender
blood_type	String	Blood type
issue_date	String	Date of issue
issue_authority	String	Issuing authority
height	String	Height
citizen_code1	String	Citizen code one
citizen_code2	String	Citizen code two
citizen_code3	String	Citizen code three
confidence	Map <string,numb er></string,numb 	Confidence of related fields. A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.

Table 4-81 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes .
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails. This parameter is not included when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

□ NOTE

• The endpoint is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary according to services and regions. For details, see **Endpoints**.

For example, Colombia ID Card OCR is deployed in the **LA-Mexico City2** region. The endpoint is **ocr.la-north-2.myhuaweicloud.com**. The request URL is **https://ocr.la-north-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/colombia-id-card. project_id** is the project ID. For how to obtain a project ID, see **Obtaining a Project ID**.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see Making an API Request.
- Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Colombia ID card image for recognition.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/colombia-id-card
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "image": "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
}
```

• Transfer the URL of the Colombia ID card image for recognition.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/colombia-id-card
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "url" : "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
{
    "result" : {
        "side" : "front",
        "number" : "1.039xxxx",
        "name" : "VALENxxx",
        "last_name" : "SANCHxxxx",
        "confidence" : {
            "number" : 0.9888,
            "name" : 0.9969,
            "last_name" : 0.9959
        }
    }
}
```

Example response for a failed request

```
{
"error_code" : "AlS.0103",
"error_msg" : "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Colombia ID card image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import\ com. huaweicloud. sdk. core. exception. Connection Exception;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeColombiaIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
     RecognizeColombialdCardRequest request = new RecognizeColombialdCardRequest();
     ColombiaIdCardRequestBody body = new ColombiaIdCardRequestBody();
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
       RecognizeColombiaIdCardResponse response = client.recognizeColombiaIdCard(request);
       System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
       System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
```

```
System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
}
```

• Transfer the URL of the Colombia ID card image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import\ com. huaweicloud. sdk. core. exception. Request Timeout Exception;
import\ com. huaweicloud. sdk. core. exception. Service Response Exception;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeColombiaIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeColombialdCardRequest request = new RecognizeColombialdCardRequest();
     ColombiaIdCardRequestBody body = new ColombiaIdCardRequestBody();
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeColombiaIdCardResponse response = client.recognizeColombiaIdCard(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Python

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Colombia ID card image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8

from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkcore.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
```

from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeColombiaIdCardRequest()
     request.body = ColombiaIdCardRequestBody(
       image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
     response = client.recognize_colombia_id_card(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
Transfer the URL of the Colombia ID card image for recognition.
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeColombiaIdCardRequest()
     request.body = ColombiaIdCardRequestBody(
       url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_colombia_id_card(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
```

print(e.error_msg)

Go

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Colombia ID card image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeColombiaIdCardRequest{}
  imageColombiaIdCardRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.ColombiaIdCardRequestBody{
     Image: &imageColombiaIdCardRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeColombiaIdCard(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
     fmt.Println(err)
```

Transfer the URL of the Colombia ID card image for recognition.

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.

// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
```

```
auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
  WithAk(ak).
  WithSk(sk).
  Build()
client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
  ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
     WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
     WithCredential(auth).
     Build())
request := &model.RecognizeColombiaIdCardRequest{}
urlColombiaIdCardRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
request.Body = &model.ColombiaIdCardRequestBody{
  Url: &urlColombiaIdCardRequestBody,
response, err := client.RecognizeColombiaIdCard(request)
if err == nil {
  fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
  fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.10 Cambodian ID Card

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images of Cambodia-issued ID cards and converts the text into a structured format. For the notes and constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

Notes and Constraints

- Currently, only the front of an ID card can be recognized each time.
- Only images in PNG, JPG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels.
- An ID card can be rotated to any angle.
- Illuminated or dark images can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/cambodian-idcard

Table 4-82 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .

Request Parameters

Table 4-83 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR uses Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			 If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-84 Request body parameters

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url . The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image . The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. Image URL. Currently, the following URLs are supported: • Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
			URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
			The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
			The URL cannot contain Chinese characters. If Chinese characters exist, they must be encoded using UTF-8.
return_por trait_imag e	No	Boolean	 Whether to return the portrait. The options are: true: The Base64-encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will be returned. false: The Base64-encoded string will not be returned. If not passed in the
			not be returned. If not passed in, the default value false is used.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
return_por trait_locati on	No	Boolean	 Whether to return the location of the portrait on the travel permit. The options are: true: The location of the portrait on the ID card will be returned. false: The location of the portrait will not be returned. If not passed in, the default value false is used.
return_idc ard_type	No	Boolean	 Whether to return the ID card type. The options are: true: The ID card type will be returned, indicating that the ID card is the original or a copy. false: The ID card type will not be returned.
detect_bor der_integri ty	No	Boolean	 Whether to return the alarm result for ID card border integrity. The options are: true: The alarm function will be enabled. false: The alarm function will be disabled.
detect_blo cking_with in_border	No	Boolean	Whether to return the alarm result for blocked ID cards within their borders. The options are: • true: The function of generating an alarm when a blocked ID card is detected is enabled. • false: The function of generating an alarm when a blocked ID card is detected is disabled.
detect_blu r	No	Boolean	 Whether to return the alarm result for blurry ID cards. The options are: true: The function of generating an alarm when a blurry ID card is detected is enabled. false: The function of generating an alarm when a blurry ID card is detected is disabled.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
detect_gla re	No	Boolean	Whether to return the alarm result for glaring ID cards. The options are:
			true: The function of generating an alarm when a glaring ID card is detected is enabled.
			false: The function of generating an alarm when a glaring ID card is detected is disabled.
return_adj usted_ima ge	No	Boolean	Whether to return the Base64-encoded string of the original ID card image. The options are:
			• true : The Base64-encoded string will be returned.
			false: The Base64-encoded string will not be returned.
detect_ta mpering	No	Boolean	Whether to return the alarm result for tampered ID card portraits. The options are:
			• true: The alarm function is enabled.
			• false: The alarm function is disabled.
			The alarm function does not work if the ID card image has undergone minor edits using a photo editing software.
detect_rep roduce	No	Boolean	Whether an alarm is generated when a recaptured ID card image is detected. The options are:
			true: An alarm is generated when a recaptured ID card image is detected.
			false: No alarm is generated when a recaptured ID card image is detected.

Response Parameters

Table 4-85 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	CambodianId CardResult object	Recognition result This parameter is not included when the API fails to be called.

Table 4-86 CambodianIdCardResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
id_number	String	ID number
name_kh	String	Khmer name
name_en	String	Name in English
birth_date	String	Date of birth
sex	String	Gender
height	String	Height
birth_place	String	Place of birth
address	String	Addresses, separated by spaces
issue_date	String	Date of issue
expiry_date	String	Date of expiry
description	String	Personal features in the image
machine_code 1	String	Machine code in the first line
machine_code 2	String	Machine code in the second line
machine_code 3	String	Machine code in the third line
portrait_imag e	String	Base64 code of the portrait. This parameter is available only when return_portrait_image is set to true .
portrait_locati on	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Location of the portrait on the original image. This parameter is returned only when return_portrait_location is set to true. The image is displayed in a list. The list contains the two-dimensional coordinates (x,y) of the four vertices in the portrait area. The origin of the coordinates is the upper left corner of the image. The X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.
idcard_type	String	ID card type. This parameter is returned only when idcard_type is set to true. The options are as follows: • normal: original ID card • copy: copy of the ID card
adjusted_ima ge	String	Base64-encoded string of the original ID card image. This parameter is returned only when return_adjusted_image is set to true.

Parameter	Туре	Description
detect_border _integrity_res ult	Boolean	Whether ID card borders are complete. true : The borders are incomplete. false : The borders are complete. This parameter is returned only when detect_border_integrity is set to true .
detect_blockin g_within_bord er_result	Boolean	Whether the ID card is blocked within its borders. true : The ID card is blocked within its borders. false : The ID card is not blocked within its borders. This parameter is returned only when detect_blocking_within_border is set to true .
detect_blur_re sult	Boolean	Whether the ID card image is blurry. true : The image is blurry. false : The image is clear. This parameter is returned only when detect_blur is set to true .
detect_glare_r esult	Boolean	Alarm result for glaring ID cards. true : The ID card is glaring. false : The ID card is not glaring. This parameter is returned only when detect_glare is set to true .
detect_tampe ring_result	Boolean	Alarm result for whether the portrait on the ID card has been tampered with. true : The portrait has been tampered with. false : The portrait has not been tampered with. This parameter is returned only when detect_tampering is set to true .
detect_reprod uce_result	Boolean	Whether the ID card image is recaptured. The value true indicates that the ID card image is recaptured, and the value false indicates that the ID card image is not recaptured. This parameter is returned only when detect_reproduce is set to true .
score_info	CambodianId CardScoreInf ormationRes ult object	Alarm scores, including idcard_type_score, border_integrity_score, blocking_within_border_score, blur_score, glare_score, tampering_score, and reproduce_score. The value range of these parameters is [0, 99].
confidence	Object	Confidence of a field. The value ranges from 0 to 1.
		A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified.
		The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.

Table 4-87 CambodianIdCardScoreInformationResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
idcard_type_s core	Integer	Alarm score. The value range of this parameter is [0, 99]. If the value is greater than 50, the ID card is a copy, while a value of 50 or less indicates it is the original. The closer the value is to 99, the more likely it is a copy, and the closer it is to 0, the more likely it is the original. This parameter is returned only when return_idcard_type is set to true.
border_integri ty_score	Integer	Alarm score. The value range of this parameter is [0, 99]. If the value is greater than 50, the borders are incomplete, while a value of 50 or less indicates the borders are complete. The closer the value is to 99, the more likely the borders are incomplete, and the closer it is to 0, the more likely the borders are complete. This parameter is returned only when detect_border_integrity is set to true.
blocking_withi n_border_scor e	Integer	Alarm score. The value range of this parameter is [0, 99]. If the value is greater than 50, the ID card is blocked within its borders, while a value of 50 or less indicates the ID card is not blocked within its borders. The closer the value is to 99, the more likely the ID card is blocked within its borders, and the closer it is to 0, the more likely the ID card is not blocked within its borders. This parameter is returned only when detect_blocking_within_border is set to true.
blur_score	Integer	Alarm score. The value range of this parameter is [0, 99]. If the value is greater than 50, the ID card is blurry, while a value of 50 or less indicates the ID card is clear. The closer the value is to 99, the more likely the ID card is blurry, and the closer it is to 0, the more likely the ID card is clear. This parameter is returned only when detect_blur is set to true .
glare_score	Integer	Alarm score. The value range of this parameter is [0, 99]. If the value is greater than 50, the ID card is glaring, while a value of 50 or less indicates the ID card is not glaring. The closer the value is to 99, the more likely the ID card is glaring, and the closer it is to 0, the more likely the ID card is not glaring. This parameter is returned only when detect_glare is set to true .

Parameter	Туре	Description
tampering_sc ore	Integer	Alarm score. The value range of this parameter is [0, 99]. If the value is greater than 50, the portrait on the ID card is tampered with, while a value of 50 or less indicates the portrait is not tampered with. The closer the value is to 99, the more likely the portrait is tampered with, and the closer it is to 0, the more likely the ID card is not tampered with. This parameter is returned only when detect_tampering is set to true.
reproduce_sco re	Integer	Alarm score. The value range of this parameter is [0, 99]. If the value is greater than 50, the ID card image is recaptured, while a value of 50 or less indicates the ID card image is not recaptured. The closer the value is to 99, the more likely the ID card image is recaptured, and the closer it is to 0, the more likely the ID card image is not recaptured. This parameter is returned only when detect_reproduce is set to true .

Status code: 400

Table 4-88 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

Request example (Method 1: Use the image Base64 string.)

POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/cambodian-idcard
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZlhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
 "image":"/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."

Request example (Method 2: Use the image URL.)

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/cambodian-idcard
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.myhwclouds.com/ObjectName"
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
result": {
     "id_number": "XXXXX",
     "name_kh": "#XXXXX",
"name_en": "YOENG THXXXXX",
     "birth_date": "90.001.9666",
     "sex": "ស្រី",
"height": "១៥៨ ស.ម",
     "birth_place": "XXXXX",
     "address": " XXXXX",
     "issue_date": "ad.ab.boad"
     "expiry_date": "@@.@B.BOB@",
     "description": "XXXXXX",
     "machine_code1": "IDKHM040XXXXXXX<<<<<",
     "machine_code2": "990XXX2F25XXXXXXX<<<<<2",
     "machine_code3": "YOENG<<THXXXXX<<<<<<<",
     "idcard_type": "normal",
     "confidence": {
        "id_number": 0.8345,
       "name_kh": 0.8721,
"name_en": 0.7191,
       "birth_date": 0.7749,
        "sex": 0.8216,
        "height": 0.6493,
       "birth_place": 0.8282,
        "address": 0.91185,
        "issue_date": 0.7509,
        "expiry_date": 0.7983,
       "description": 0.9091,
        "machine_code1": 0.9047,
        "machine_code2": 0.9292,
        "machine_code3": 0.898,
        "idcard_type": 0.998
     "portrait_image": "/9j/4AA....",
     "portrait_location": [
          53,
          341
          185.
          340
          179,
          504
          42,
          505
```

```
]
]
}
}
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code": "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

□ NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Transfer the Base64 code of the Cambodian ID card image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import\ com. huaweic loud. sdk. core. exception. Request Timeout Exception;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeCambodianIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
     RecognizeCambodianIdCardRequest request = new RecognizeCambodianIdCardRequest();
     CambodianIdCardRequestBody body = new CambodianIdCardRequestBody();
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
       RecognizeCambodianIdCardResponse response = client.recognizeCambodianIdCard(request);
       System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
```

```
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

• Transfer the URL of the Cambodian ID card image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeCambodianIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
     RecognizeCambodianIdCardRequest request = new RecognizeCambodianIdCardRequest();
     CambodianIdCardRequestBody body = new CambodianIdCardRequestBody();
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
       RecognizeCambodianIdCardResponse response = client.recognizeCambodianIdCard(request);
       System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
       System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
 }
```

Python

Transfer the Base64 code of the Cambodian ID card image for recognition.

coding: utf-8

```
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeCambodianIdCardRequest()
     request.body = CambodianIdCardRequestBody(
       image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
     response = client.recognize_cambodian_id_card(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msq)
Transfer the URL of the Cambodian ID card image for recognition.
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD SDK AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeCambodianIdCardRequest()
     request.body = CambodianIdCardRequestBody(
       url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_cambodian_id_card(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
```

```
print(e.status_code)
print(e.request_id)
print(e.error_code)
print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

• Transfer the Base64 code of the Cambodian ID card image for recognition. package main

```
import (
  "fmt'
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD SDK SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeCambodianIdCardRequest{}
  imageCambodianIdCardRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...
  request.Body = &model.CambodianIdCardRequestBody{
     Image: &imageCambodianIdCardRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeCambodianIdCard(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

Transfer the URL of the Cambodian ID card image for recognition.

```
import (
"fmt"
"github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
"github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
```

```
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeCambodianIdCardRequest{}
  url Cambo dian Id Card Request Body := "https://Bucket Name.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/Object Name"
  request.Body = &model.CambodianIdCardRequestBody{
     Url: &urlCambodianIdCardRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeCambodianIdCard(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.11 Myanmar ID Card

Function

This API detects and extracts text from Myanmar-issued national registration cards and converts the text into a structured format. For details about the constraints on

using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

Figure 4-3 Example Myanmar ID card



Notes and Constraints

- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- An ID card to be recognized must occupy more than 25% of the image. When scanning an ID card, ensure that the entire ID card is displayed in the image.
- An ID card can be rotated to any angle.
- The ID card in the image can be moderately distorted, but the aspect ratio cannot be distorted by more than 10%.
- Illuminated or dark images can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.
- Only the front or back of a single ID card can be identified each time.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

◯ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-id-card

Table 4-89 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API. The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints.
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	Enterprise project ID. OCR uses Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
		To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
		Control of the Cont
		For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
		NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
		 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
		 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
		If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Request Parameters

Table 4-90 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Table 4-91 Request body parameters

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url. Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized. An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image .
			URL of an image. The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. The following types are supported:
			Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
			URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS. NOTE
			The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
convert_u	No	Boolean	Output format. The options are:
nicode			true: The output will be in the Unicode format.
			false: The output will be in the zawgyi format.
			If this parameter is not specified or does not exist, the output will be in the zawgyi format by default.
return_conf idence	No	Boolean	Whether to return the confidence. The options are:
			true: The confidence will be returned.
			false: The confidence will not be returned.
			If this parameter is not specified, the system does not return the confidence by default. If a non-Boolean value is entered, an error message will be displayed, indicating that the parameter is invalid.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
return_por trait_imag e	No	Boolean	Whether to return the Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card image. The options are:
			true: The Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will be returned.
			false: The Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will not be returned.
			If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default. In this case, the Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will not be returned.
return_por trait_locati on	No	Boolean	Whether to return the location of the portrait on the ID card image. The options are:
			true: The location of the portrait on the ID card will be returned.
			false: The location of the portrait on the ID card will not be returned.
return_idc ard_type	No	Boolean	Whether to return the ID card type. The options are:
			true: The ID card type, either original or copy of the original will be returned.
			false: The ID card type will not be returned.
return_tra nslation	No	Boolean	Whether to return translation information. The options are:
			true: The translation information is returned.
			false: The translation information is not returned.

Response Parameters

Table 4-92 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	Myanmarldc ardResult object	Calling result This parameter is not returned when the API fails to be called.

Table 4-93 MyanmarIdcardResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
side	String	Front or back of a national registration card. The options are front and back .
class	String	ID card type. The options are:
		new_version: new version of ID card
		old_version: old version of ID card
nrc_id	String	ID number
issue_date	String	Date of issue
name	String	Name
father_name	String	Father's name
birth	String	Date of birth
bloodlines_reli gion	String	Ethnic group or religion
height	String	Height
blood_group	String	Blood type
card_id	String	Card number on the back of the ID card
nrc_id_back	String	ID number on the back of the ID card
profession	String	Occupation
address	String	Address
confidence	Myanmarldc ardConfidenc e object	Confidence of a field. The value ranges from 0 to 1.
		A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.
portrait_imag e	String	Base64 encoded string of the portrait. This parameter is returned only when return_portrait_image is set to true.

Parameter	Туре	Description
portrait_locati on	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Location of the portrait on the original image. This parameter is returned only when return_portrait_location is set to true. The image is displayed in a list. The list contains the two-dimensional coordinates (x,y) of the four vertices in the portrait area. The origin of the coordinates is the upper left corner of the image. The X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.
idcard_type	String	ID card type. This parameter is returned only when return_idcard_type is set to true . The options are:
		normal: original ID card
		• copy: copy of the ID card
translation_inf o	Myanmaridc ardTranslatio ninfo object	Translation information. This parameter is returned only when return_translation is set to true . This field contains information about name_translation and nrc_id_translation . When no appropriate translation fields can be found, the original Burmese characters are retained.

Table 4-94 MyanmarldcardConfidence

Parameter	Туре	Description
nrc_id	Float	Confidence of the ID number
issue_date	Float	Confidence of the issuance date
name	Float	Confidence of the name
birth	Float	Confidence of the birth date
bloodlines_reli gion	Float	Confidence of the ethnic group or religion
height	Float	Confidence of the height
blood_group	Float	Confidence of the blood type
card_id	Float	Confidence of the card number on the back of the ID card
nrc_id_back	Float	ID number on the back of the ID card
profession	Float	Confidence of the occupation
address	Float	Confidence of the address

Table 4-95 MyanmarldcardTranslationInfo

Parameter	Туре	Description
name_translat ion	String	Name translation. This parameter is returned only when return_translation is set to true .
father_name_t ranslation	String	Translation of the father's name. This parameter is returned only when return_translation is set to true.
nrc_id_translat ion	String	Translation of the ID number. This parameter is returned only when return_translation is set to true .
birth_translati on	String	Birth date translation. This parameter is returned only when return_translation is set to true .

Status code: 400

Table 4-96 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

• **endpoint** is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see **Endpoints**.

For example, Myanmar ID Card OCR is deployed in the CN-Hong Kong region. The endpoint is ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com or ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.cn. The request URL is https://ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-id-card.project_id is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see Obtaining a Project ID.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see Making an API Request.
- Request example (Method 1: Use the Base64 encoded string of an image.) POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-id-card

Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...

```
Request Body:

{
    "image":"/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAAgABwESAAd...",
    "convert_unicode": true,
    "return_confidence": true,
    "return_portrait_image": true,
    "return_portrait_location": true,
    "return_idcard_type": true
}
```

• Reguest example (Method 2: Use the image URL.)

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-id-card

Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZIhvcNAQcColINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName",
    "convert_unicode": true,
    "return_confidence": true,
    "return_portrait_image": true,
    "return_portrait_location": true,
    "return_idcard_type": true
}
```

 Sample code for a Python 3 request (For codes in other languages, refer to the following sample or use OCR SDK.)

```
# encoding:utf-8

import requests
import base64

url = "https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-id-card"
token = "Actual token value obtained by the user"
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'X-Auth-Token': token}

imagepath = r'./data/myanmar-id-card-demo.png' # Read a local image.
with open(imagepath, "rb") as bin_data:
    image_data = bin_data.read()
image_base64 = base64.b64encode(image_data).decode("utf-8") # Use the Base64 encoded string of the image.
payload = {"image": image_base64}
response = requests.post(url, headers=headers, json=payload)
print(response.text)
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request (the front)

```
{
    "result" : {
        "side" : "front",
        "nrc_id" : "XXXXXXXX",
        "issue_date" : "[_]_..._[]_]",
        "name" : "XXXX",
        "father_name" : "XXXX",
        "birth" : "[_]_..._[]_]",
        "bloodlines_religion" : "[_]_]",
        "blood_group" : "[_]",
        "confidence" : {
        "nrc_id" : 0.7514,
        "issue_date" : 0.5385,
        "name" : 0.6641,
```

```
"birth": 0.5216,
   "bloodlines_religion": 0.9774,
   "height": 0.7526,
   "blood_group": 0.7541
},
   "portrait_image": "/9j/4AA...",
   "portrait_location": [ [ 106, 178 ], [ 369, 181 ], [ 366, 448 ], [ 108, 445 ] ],
   "idcard_type": "normal",
   "translation_info": {
        "name_translation": "Ma Sandar Phy",
        "father_name_translation": "U Thein Po",
        "birth_translation": "7.5.1992",
        "nrc_id_translation": "9/MaKhaNa(C)251959"
   }
}
```

Example response for a successful request (the back)

```
{
    "result":{
        "side": "back",
        "card_id": "XXXXXXX",
        "nrc_id_back": "",
        "profession": "[]]]]]]]]]],
        "address": "XXXXXXXX",
        "class": "new_version",
        "confidence": {
            "card_id": 0.9878,
            "nrc_id_back": 0.9595,
            "profession": 0.9995,
            "address": 0.9299
        },
        "idcard_type": "normal"
        }
}
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
   "error_code": "AIS.0103",
   "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Myanmar ID card image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.v1.region.OcrRegion;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeMyanmarIdcardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
     RecognizeMyanmarldcardRequest request = new RecognizeMyanmarldcardRequest();
     MyanmarldcardRequestBody body = new MyanmarldcardRequestBody();
     body.withReturnIdcardType(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitLocation(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitImage(true);
     body.withReturnConfidence(true);
     body.withConvertUnicode(true);
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeMyanmarIdcardResponse response = client.recognizeMyanmarIdcard(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
}
```

Transfer the URL of the Myanmar ID card image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;

public class RecognizeMyanmarldcardSolution {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.

// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
```

```
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeMyanmarldcardRequest request = new RecognizeMyanmarldcardRequest();
     MyanmarldcardRequestBody body = new MyanmarldcardRequestBody();
     body.withReturnIdcardType(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitLocation(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitImage(true);
     body.withReturnConfidence(true);
     body.withConvertUnicode(true);
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
       RecognizeMyanmarldcardResponse response = client.recognizeMyanmarldcard(request);
       System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
       System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Python

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Myanmar ID card image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with\_region(OcrRegion.value\_of("<\!YOUR\ REGION>")) \ \setminus \\
     .build()
     request = RecognizeMyanmarldcardRequest()
```

```
request.body = MyanmarldcardRequestBody(
     return_idcard_type=True,
     return_portrait_location=True,
     return_portrait_image=True,
     return_confidence=True,
     convert_unicode=True,
     image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  response = client.recognize_myanmar_idcard(request)
  print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status_code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error_msg)
```

```
Transfer the URL of the Myanmar ID card image for recognition.
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeMyanmarldcardRequest()
     request.body = MyanmarldcardRequestBody(
       return_idcard_type=True,
       return_portrait_location=True,
       return_portrait_image=True,
       return_confidence=True,
       convert_unicode=True,
       url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_myanmar_idcard(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Myanmar ID card image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
```

```
"github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeMyanmarIdcardRequest{}
  returnIdcardTypeMyanmarIdcardRequestBody:= true
  return Portrait Location Myanmarld card Request Body := true \\
  returnPortraitImageMyanmarIdcardRequestBody:= true
  returnConfidenceMyanmarldcardRequestBody:= true
  convertUnicodeMyanmarldcardRequestBody:= true
  imageMyanmarldcardRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.MyanmarldcardRequestBody{
     ReturnId card Type: \& returnId card Type Myanmar Id card Request Body, \\
     ReturnPortraitLocation: &returnPortraitLocationMyanmarldcardRequestBody,
     ReturnPortraitImage: &returnPortraitImageMyanmarldcardReguestBody,
     ReturnConfidence: &returnConfidenceMyanmarldcardRequestBody,
     ConvertUnicode: &convertUnicodeMyanmarIdcardRequestBody,
     Image: &imageMyanmarldcardRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeMyanmarIdcard(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
Transfer the URL of the Myanmar ID card image for recognition.
```

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
```

```
auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
       WithAk(ak).
       WithSk(sk).
       Build()
client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
       ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
              WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
              WithCredential(auth).
              Build())
request := &model.RecognizeMyanmarIdcardRequest{}
returnIdcardTypeMyanmarIdcardRequestBody:= true
returnPortraitLocationMyanmarldcardRequestBody:= true
returnPortraitImageMyanmarIdcardRequestBody:= true
returnConfidenceMyanmarldcardRequestBody:= true
convertUnicodeMyanmarldcardRequestBody:= true
url My an mar Id card Request Body := "https://Bucket Name.obs.my huaweicloud.com/Object Name" in the properties of th
request.Body = &model.MyanmarIdcardRequestBody{
       ReturnIdcardType: &returnIdcardTypeMyanmarIdcardRequestBody,
       ReturnPortraitLocation: &returnPortraitLocationMyanmarldcardRequestBody,
       ReturnPortraitImage: &returnPortraitImageMyanmarIdcardReguestBody,
       ReturnConfidence: &returnConfidenceMyanmarldcardRequestBody,
       ConvertUnicode: &convertUnicodeMyanmarIdcardRequestBody,
       Url: &urlMyanmarIdcardRequestBody,
response, err := client.RecognizeMyanmarIdcard(request)
if err == nil {
       fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
       fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.12 Myanmar Driving License

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images of Myanmar-issued driver's licenses and converts the text into a structured JSON format. For details about the constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

ကုန်းလမ်းပို့ဆောင်ရေးညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန

Myanmar Driving Licence

သမှတ် (၁၇၃၇၆၁/၁၆)
No (B/) /16

သမည် (သန်းအောင်)
Name
မှတ်ပုံတင်ဆမှတ် (၁၄/၈လရ(နိုင်)၁၄၁၀၇၉
N.R.C.No.

သန္မာဟတ္တရာန် (၁၂-၈-၁၉၉၃)
Date of Birth (12-) 3

သွေးသတ္တရာန် (၁၂-၈-၁၉၉၃)
Blood Type (0)

Figure 4-4 Example Myanmar driving license

Notes and Constraints

- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- Currently, only the front of a driving license can be recognized each time.
- A driving license can be rotated to any angle.
- The driving license in the image can be moderately distorted, but the aspect ratio cannot be distorted by more than 10%.
- Illuminated or dark images can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

up to - 3- 21

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

□ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-driver-license

Table 4-97 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .

Request Parameters

Table 4-98 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR uses Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			 If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-99 Request body parameters

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url .
			Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB.
			No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 4,096 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
			An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image .
			URL of an image. The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. The following types are supported:
			Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
			 URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
			NOTE
			The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
convert_u nicode	No	Boolean	 Output format. The options are: true: The output will be in the Unicode format. false: The output will be in the zawqyi
			format. If this parameter is not specified or does not exist, the output will be in the zawgyi format by default.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-100 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	MyanmarDri verLicenseRe sult object	Calling result This parameter is not returned when the API fails to be called.

 Table 4-101
 MyanmarDriverLicenseResult

Parameter	Туре	Description	
card_number	String	Number of the Myanmar driving license, in Burmese	
card_number_ en	String	Number of the Myanmar driving license, in English	
name	String	Name, in Burmese	
name_en	String	Name, in English	
nrc_id	String	National registration card number, in Burmese	
nrc_id_en	String	National registration card number, in English	
birth	String	Date of birth, in Burmese	
birth_en	String	Date of birth, in English	
blood_group	String	Blood type, in Burmese	
blood_group_ en	String	Blood type, in English	

Parameter	Type Description	
expiried_date	String	Date of expiry, in Burmese
expiried_date_ en	String	Date of expiry, in English
confidence	MyanmarDri verLicenseCo nfidence object	Confidence of a field. The value ranges from 0 to 1. A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.

 Table 4-102
 MyanmarDriverLicenseConfidence

Parameter	Туре	Description
card_number	Float	Confidence of the driving license number in Burmese
card_number_ en	Float	Confidence of the driving license number in English
name	Float	Confidence of the Myanmar name
name_en	Float	Confidence of the English given name
nrc_id	Float	Confidence of the NRC number in Burmese
nrc_id_en	Float	Confidence of the NRC number in English
birth	Float	Confidence of the birth date in Burmese
birth_en	Float	Confidence of the birth date in English
blood_group	Float	Confidence of the blood type in Burmese
blood_group_ en	Float	Confidence of the blood type in English
expiried_date	Float	Confidence of the validity period in Burmese
expiried_date_ en	Float	Confidence of the validity period in English

Status code: 400

Table 4-103 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

 endpoint is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see Endpoints.

For example, Myanmar Driving License OCR is deployed in the CN-Hong Kong region. The endpoint is ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com or ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.cn. The request URL is https://ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-driver-license. project_id is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see Obtaining a Project ID.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see Making an API Request.
- Request example (Method 1: Use the image Base64 string.)

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-driver-license

Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRwYJKoZlhvcNAQcCollNODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "image":"/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...",
    "convert_unicode": true
}
```

• Request example (Method 2: Use the image URL.)

POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-driver-license

```
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName",
    "convert_unicode": true
}
```

• Sample code for a Python 3 request (For codes in other languages, refer to the following sample or use OCR SDK.)

```
# encoding:utf-8

import requests
import base64

url = "https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/myanmar-driver-license"
```

```
token = "Actual token value obtained by the user"
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'X-Auth-Token': token}

imagepath = r'./data/myanmar-driver-license-demo.png' # Read a local image.
with open(imagepath, "rb") as bin_data:
    image_data = bin_data.read()
image_base64 = base64.b64encode(image_data).decode("utf-8") # Use the Base64 encoded string of the image.
payload = {"image": image_base64}
response = requests.post(url, headers=headers, json=payload)
print(response.text)
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
"result" : {
 "card_number" : "XXXX",
 "card_number_en": "XXXX",
 "name": "XXXX",
 "name_en": "XXXX",
"nrc_id" : "XXX",
"nrc_id_en" : "XXX",
 "birth" : "[]-[]-[][][]",
 "birth_en" : "5-5-1992",
 "blood_group": "[[]",
 "blood_group_en": "2"
 "expiried_date" : "___-___",
 "expiried_date_en" : "13-1-2020",
 "confidence": {
  "card_number" : 0.8252,
  "card_number_en" : 0.8971,
  "name": 0.985,
  "name_en": 0.9528,
  "nrc_id": 0.9972,
  "nrc_id_en" : 0.9993,
  "birth": 0.9998,
  "birth_en": 0.8973,
  "blood_group" : 0.6772,
  "blood_group_en": 0.6721,
  "expiried_date" : 0.9994,
  "expiried_date_en" : 0.758
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code": "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Myanmar driving license image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD SDK AK and CLOUD SDK SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseRequest request = new
RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseRequest();
     MyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody body = new MyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody();
     body.withConvertUnicode(true);
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
       RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseResponse response =
client.recognizeMyanmarDriverLicense(request);
       System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
       System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

• Transfer the URL of the Myanmar driving license image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.OcrRegion;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseRequest request = new
RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseRequest();
     MyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody body = new MyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody();
     body.withConvertUnicode(true);
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseResponse response =
client.recognizeMyanmarDriverLicense(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Python

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Myanmar driving license image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8

from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkcore.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkcore.v1 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":

    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.

    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment

    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
```

```
credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
  .with_credentials(credentials) \
  .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
  .build()
try:
  request = RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseRequest()
  request.body = MyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody(
     convert_unicode=True,
     image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  response = client.recognize_myanmar_driver_license(request)
  print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status_code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error msa)
```

Transfer the URL of the Myanmar driving license image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseRequest()
     request.body = MyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody(
        convert_unicode=True,
        url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_myanmar_driver_license(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Myanmar driving license image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
```

```
ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD SDK AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicenseRequest{}
  convertUnicodeMyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody:= true
  imageMyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.MyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody{
     ConvertUnicode: &convertUnicodeMyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody,
     Image: &imageMyanmarDriverLicenseRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeMyanmarDriverLicense(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
Transfer the URL of the Myanmar driving license image for recognition.
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
```

```
"fmt"

"github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"

"github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
)

func main() {

// The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.

// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment

ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().

WithAk(ak).

WithSk(sk).

Build()

client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.13 Chile ID Card

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images of Chile-issued ID cards and converts the text into JSON format. For details about the constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

REPÚBLICA DE CHILE
SERVICIO DE REGISTRO CIVIL E IDENTIFICACION
APELLIDOS
QUE

NOMBRES
ÁMBITOS
NACIONALIDAD
FECHA DE NACIMIENTO
13 NOV 2001
FECHA DE EMISIÓN
21 MAY 2005
FIRMA DEL TITULAR

WBT 09.

REPÚBLICA DE CHILE
SERVICIO DE REGISTRO CIVIL E IDENTIFICACION
APELLIDOS
QUE

NUMBRO DOCUMENTO
18 NOV 1997
FIRMA DEL TITULAR

WBT 09.

Figure 4-5 Example Chile ID card

Notes and Constraints

- Only images in PNG, JPG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- Currently, only the front of an ID card can be recognized each time.
- An ID card can be rotated to any angle.
- Illuminated or dark images can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

Ⅲ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/chile-id-card

Table 4-104 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
		The endpoint of the Chile ID Card OCR API is ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.com.
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .

Request Parameters

Table 4-105 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR allows you to use Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			 If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-106 Request body parameters

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url . Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized. An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image . URL of an image. The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. The following types are supported: • Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
			 URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see
			NOTE
			 The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail. Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and
			reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-107 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	ChileIdCardR esult object	Calling result This parameter is not returned when the API fails to be called.

Table 4-108 ChileIdCardResult

Parameter	Туре	Description	
surname	Array of strings	Last name	
given_name	String	First name	
nationality	String	Nationality	
sex	String	Gender	
birth	String	Date of birth	
issue_date	String	Date of issue	
expiry_date	String	Date of expiry	
document_nu mber	String	Document number	
number	String	ID number	
confidence	ChileIdCardC onfidence	Confidence of a field. The value ranges from 0 to 1.	
	object	A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.	

Table 4-109 ChileIdCardConfidence

Parameter	Туре	Description	
surname	Float	Confidence of the last name	
given_name	Float	Confidence of the given name	
nationality	Float	Confidence of the nationality	
sex	Float	Confidence of the gender	
birth	Float	Confidence of the birth date	
issue_date	Float	Confidence of the issuance date	

Parameter	Туре	Description
expiry_date	Float	Confidence of the validity period
document_nu mber	Float	Confidence of the document number
number	Float	Confidence of the ID number

Status code: 400

Table 4-110 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description	
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.	
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.	
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails	
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.	

Example Request

 endpoint is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see Endpoints.

For example, Chile ID Card OCR is deployed in the **LA-Santiago** region. The endpoint is **ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.com** or **ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.cn**. The request URL is **https://ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/chile-id-card. project_id** is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see **Obtaining a Project ID**.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see Making an API Request.
- Request example (Method 1: Use the Base64 encoded string of an image.)
 POST https://ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/chile-id-card

```
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZIhvcNAQcColINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "image": "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgA..."
}
```

Request example (Method 2: Use the image URL.)

POST https://ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/chile-id-card

```
Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRWYJKoZIhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
```

```
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName"
}
```

• Sample code for a Python 3 request (For codes in other languages, refer to the following sample or use OCR SDK.)

```
# encoding:utf-8

import requests
import base64

url = "https://ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/chile-id-card"
token = "Actual token value obtained by the user"
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'X-Auth-Token': token}

imagepath = r'./data/chile-id-card-demo.png' # Read a local image.
with open(imagepath, "rb") as bin_data:
    image_data = bin_data.read()
image_base64 = base64.b64encode(image_data).decode("utf-8") # Use the Base64 encoded string of the image.
payload = {"image": image_base64}
response = requests.post(url, headers=headers, json=payload)
print(response.text)
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
"result": {
   "surname": [
      "FERNANDEZ",
      "GATICA"
   "given_name": "MARCELA CAROLINA",
   "nationality": "CHILENA",
   "sex": "F"
   "birth": "21 FEB 1982",
   "document_number": "100000001",
"issue_date": "1 SEP 2013",
   "expiry_date": "10 AGO 2023",
   "number": "12.749.625-K",
   "confidence": {
       "surname": 0.9584,
       "given_name": 0.8106,
       "nationality": 0.7026,
       "sex": 0.5879,
       "birth": 0.9305,
       "document_number": 0.8181,
       "issue_date": 0.8518,
       "expiry_date": 0.7757,
       "number": 0.9528
```

Status code: 400

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code": "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Chile ID card image for recognition. package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import\ com. huaweicloud. sdk. core. exception. Connection Exception;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeChileIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
     RecognizeChileIdCardRequest request = new RecognizeChileIdCardRequest();
     ChileIdCardRequestBody body = new ChileIdCardRequestBody();
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRqABAqEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZqAATU0AKqAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizeChileIdCardResponse response = client.recognizeChileIdCard(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
  }
```

 Transfer the URL of the Chile ID card image for recognition. package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeChileIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD SDK AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build():
     RecognizeChileIdCardRequest request = new RecognizeChileIdCardRequest();
     ChileIdCardRequestBody body = new ChileIdCardRequestBody();
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
        RecognizeChileIdCardResponse response = client.recognizeChileIdCard(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
  }
```

Python

Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Chile ID card image for recognition.
 # coding: utf-8

```
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkcor.v1 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":

# The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.

# In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment

ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
```

```
sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
  .with_credentials(credentials) \
  .with\_region(OcrRegion.value\_of("<YOUR\ REGION>")) \ \setminus \\
  .build()
try:
  request = RecognizeChileIdCardRequest()
  request.body = ChileIdCardRequestBody(
     image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  response = client.recognize_chile_id_card(request)
  print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status_code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error_msg)
```

```
Transfer the URL of the Chile ID card image for recognition.
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeChileIdCardRequest()
     request.body = ChileIdCardRequestBody(
       url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_chile_id_card(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Chile ID card image for recognition. package main

```
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
```

```
"github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeChileIdCardRequest{}
  imageChileIdCardRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRqABAqEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZqAATU0AKqAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.ChileIdCardRequestBody{
     Image: &imageChileIdCardRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeChileIdCard(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
  }
}
```

• Transfer the URL of the Chile ID card image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
```

```
request := &model.RecognizeChileIdCardRequest{}
urlChileIdCardRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
request.Body = &model.ChileIdCardRequestBody{
    Url: &urlChileIdCardRequestBody,
}
response, err := client.RecognizeChileIdCard(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.14 Vietnam ID Card

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images of Vietnam-issued ID cards and converts the text into a structured format. For details about the constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

Notes and Constraints

- Only ID cards issued by Vietnam can be recognized.
- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- An ID card can be rotated to any angle.
- Illuminated or dark images, or images with anti-counterfeit watermarks can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

□□ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/vietnam-id-card

Table 4-111 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .

Request Parameters

Table 4-112 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR uses Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			 If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-113 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url.
			Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB.
			No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPEG, JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
			An example is /9j/ 4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image.
			URL of an image. The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. The following types are supported:
			Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
			URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
			NOTE
			The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
			The URL cannot contain Chinese characters. If Chinese characters exist, they must be encoded using UTF-8.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
side	No	String	Whether the front or back side of the ID card is displayed. The options are:
			• front : front of the Vietnam ID card
			back: back of the Vietnam ID card
			If the value of this parameter is empty or not included, the system will automatically recognize whether the image is the front or back of an ID card. It is recommended to set this parameter for higher accuracy.
return_portrai t_image	No	Boolean	Whether to return the portrait. The options are:
			• true : The Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will be returned.
			false: The Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will not be returned.
			If this parameter is not specified, false is used by default. In this case, the Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will not be returned.
return_portrai t_location	No	Boolean	Whether to return the location of the portrait on the ID card. The options are:
			true: The location of the portrait on the ID card will be returned.
			false: The location of the portrait on the ID card will not be returned.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
return_idcard_ type	No	Boolean	Whether to return the ID card type. The options are:
			true: The ID card type will be returned, indicating that the ID card is the original ID card or copy of the original ID card.
			false: The ID card type will not be returned.
return_text_lo cation	No	Boolean	Location of a text block. The options are:
			• true : All text blocks will be returned.
			false: Text blocks will not be returned.
			If this parameter is not specified, the system does not return the location of any text blocks by default. If a non-Boolean value is entered, an error message will be displayed, indicating that the parameter is invalid.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-114 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description	
result	Table 4-115 object	Calling result This parameter is not returned when the API fails to be called.	

Table 4-115 VietnamIdCardResult

Parameter	Туре	Description	
side	String	Side of the ID card. The value can be front or back .	
number	String	Card number	

Parameter	Туре	Description	
full_name	String	Name	
birth_date	String	Date of birth	
sex	String	Gender	
nationality	String	Nationality	
origin_place	String	Place of origin	
residence_pla ce	String	Residence	
expiry_date	String	Validity period	
personal_iden tification	String	Personal identification. This field is returned when side is set to back .	
issue_date	String	Date of issue. This field is returned when side is set to back .	
machine_code 1	String	Machine-readable code in the first line on the back of an ID card. This field is returned when side is set to back .	
machine_code 2	String	Machine-readable code in the second line on the back of an ID card. This field is returned when side is set to back .	
machine_code 3	String	Machine-readable code in the third line on the back of an ID card. This field is returned when side is set to back .	
confidence	Object	Confidence of related fields. A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.	
portrait_imag e	String	Base64 encoded string of the portrait when return_portrait_image is set to true.	
portrait_locati on	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Location of the portrait on the original image when return_portrait_location is set to true , including the two-dimensional coordinates (x,y) of the four vertices of the portrait, which is displayed in a list. The origin is at the upper left corner of the image. The X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.	
idcard_type	String	ID card type returned when return_idcard_type is set to true. normal indicates the original ID card, copy indicates the copy of the ID card, and screen indicates a recapture of an ID card image on the screen.	

Parameter	Туре	Description
text_location	Object	Location of all fields identified on the original image, including the two-dimensional coordinates (x,y) of the four vertices in all text areas. The image coordinate system is used. The coordinate origin is the upper left corner of the image, the X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.

Table 4-116 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description	
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.	
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.	
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails This parameter is not returned when the API is	
		successfully called.	

Example Request

□ NOTE

- The endpoint is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary according to services and regions. For details, see Endpoints. For example, Vietnam ID Card OCR is deployed in the CN-Hong Kong region. The endpoint is ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com. The request URL is https://ocr.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/ {project_id}/ocr/vietnam-id-card. project_id is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see Obtaining a Project ID.
- For details about how to obtain a token, see Making an API Request.

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/vietnam-id-card

{
    "image" : "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
{
  "result" : {
    "side" : "front",
    "number" : "784-1995-xxxxxxx-4",
    "full_name" : "VŨ THỊ HẢI YẾN",
```

```
"birth_date": "08-08-1980",
"sex" : "Nữ",
"nationality": "Việt Nam",
"origin_place" : "Giới Phiên Thành phố Yên Bái Yên Bải",
"residence_place" : "Thôn Ngòi Châu Giới Phiên Thành phố Yên Bái Yên Bái",
"expiry_date": "08/07/2030",
"confidence" : {
  "number" : 0.9993,
 "full_name" : 0.9983,
 "birth_date" : 0.9998,
 "sex": 0.9999,
 "nationality": 0.9999,
 "origin_place": 0.9855,
 "residence_place": 0.9984,
  "expiry_date" : 0.9995
"idcard_type": "normal",
"portrait_image" : "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAQAAAQABAA...",
"portrait_location" : [ [ 217, 359 ], [ 582, 360 ], [ 573, 882 ], [ 199, 885 ] ]
```

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code" : "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg" : "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

□ NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Vietnam ID card image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeVietnamIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
```

```
ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
        .withAk(ak)
        .withSk(sk);
   OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
        .withCredential(auth)
        .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
        .build();
   RecognizeVietnamIdCardRequest request = new RecognizeVietnamIdCardRequest();
   VietnamIdCardRequestBody body = new VietnamIdCardRequestBody();
   body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
   request.withBody(body);
   try {
     RecognizeVietnamIdCardResponse response = client.recognizeVietnamIdCard(request);
     System.out.println(response.toString());
   } catch (ConnectionException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
   } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
   } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
     System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
     System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
     System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
     System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
```

• Transfer the URL of the Vietnam ID card image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeVietnamIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD SDK AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeVietnamIdCardRequest request = new RecognizeVietnamIdCardRequest();
     VietnamIdCardRequestBody body = new VietnamIdCardRequestBody();
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
       RecognizeVietnamIdCardResponse response = client.recognizeVietnamIdCard(request);
       System.out.println(response.toString());
```

```
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
```

Python

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Vietnam ID card image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD SDK AK and CLOUD SDK SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeVietnamIdCardRequest()
     request.body = VietnamIdCardRequestBody(
        image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
     response = client.recognize_vietnam_id_card(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

• Transfer the URL of the Vietnam ID card image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8

from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
```

```
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeVietnamIdCardRequest()
     request.body = VietnamIdCardRequestBody(
        url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_vietnam_id_card(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Vietnam ID card image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeVietnamIdCardRequest{}
  imageVietnamIdCardRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.VietnamIdCardRequestBody{
     Image: &imageVietnamIdCardRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeVietnamIdCard(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
```

```
fmt.Println(err)
}
```

• Transfer the URL of the Vietnam ID card image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD SDK AK and CLOUD SDK SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeVietnamIdCardRequest{}
  urlVietnamIdCardRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
  request.Body = &model.VietnamIdCardRequestBody{
     Url: &urlVietnamIdCardRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeVietnamIdCard(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

	Status Code	Description	
	200	Example response for a successful request	
400 Example response for a failed request		Example response for a failed request	

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.15 Peru ID Card

Function

This API detects and extracts text from images of Peru-issued identity cards and converts the text into a structured format. For details about the constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

Figure 4-6 Peru ID card example 1





Figure 4-7 Peru ID card example 2

Notes and Constraints

- Only ID cards issued by Peru can be recognized.
- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- An ID card to be recognized must occupy more than 25% of the image. When scanning an ID card, ensure that the entire ID card is displayed in the image.
- An ID card can be rotated to any angle.
- The ID card in the image can be moderately distorted, but the aspect ratio cannot be distorted by more than 10%.
- Illuminated or dark images can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.

□ NOTE

To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/peru-id-card

Table 4-117 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description	
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.	
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .	
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .	

Request Parameters

Table 4-118 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR allows you to use Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			 If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

Table 4-119 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url.
			Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB.
			No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPG, PNG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized. PDFs with multiple pages can also be recognized.
			An example is /9j/ 4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image.
			URL of an image. The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. The following types are supported:
			 Public HTTP/HTTPS URL URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization,
			and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
			NOTE
			The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail.
			Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.
return_portrai t_image	No	Boolean	Whether to return the portrait. The options are:
			• true : The Base64 encoded string of the portrait on the ID card will be returned.
			false: A null value is returned. If this parameter is not set, the default value false is used, and a null value is returned.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
return_portrai t_location	No	Boolean	Whether to return the location of the portrait on the ID card. The options are:
			true: The location of the portrait on the ID card will be returned.
			false: A null value is returned. If this parameter is not set, the default value false is used, and a null value is returned.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-120 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	PeruidCardRe sult object	Result of a successful API call. This parameter is not included for a failed call.

Table 4-121 PeruIdCardResult

Parameter	Туре	Description
cui_number	String	ID number
first_surname	String	First surname
second_surna me	String	Second surname
given_name	String	Other names
sex	String	Gender
marital_status	String	Marital status
birth_date	String	Date of birth
nationality	String	Nationality
issue_date	String	Date of issue
expiry_date	String	Date of expiration
birth_place	String	Birthplace code

Parameter	Туре	Description	
voting_group	String	Voting group	
organ_donati on	String	Organ donation	
registration_d ate	String	Registration date	
portrait_imag e	String	Base64 encoded string of the portrait. This parameter is returned only when return_portrait_image is set to true.	
portrait_locati on	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	Location of the portrait on the original image. This parameter is returned only when return_portrait_location is set to true. The image is displayed in a list. The list contains the two-dimensional coordinates (x,y) of the four vertices in the portrait area. The origin of the coordinates is the upper left corner of the image. The X axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.	
address	String	Address	
department	String	Department	
province	String	Province	
district	String	District	
remarks	String	Remarks	
machine_code 1	String	Machine code in the first line	
machine_code 2	String	Machine code in the second line	
machine_code 3	String	Machine code in the third line	
duplicate	Boolean	Whether the ID card is a duplicate. The options are: • true: The ID card is a duplicate. • false: The ID card is not a duplicate.	
confidence	Map <string,n umber></string,n 	Confidence of related fields. A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.	

Table 4-122 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails This parameter is not returned for a successful call.

Example Request

◯ NOTE

• **endpoint** is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see **Endpoints**.

For example, Peru ID Card OCR is deployed in the **LA-Santiago** region. The endpoint is **ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.com** or **ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.cn**. The request URL is **https://ocr.la-south-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/peru-id-card. project_id** is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see **Obtaining a Project ID**.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see Making an API Request.
- Request example (Method 1: Use the Base64 encoded string of an image.) POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/peru-id-card

```
{
"image" : "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...",
"return_portrait_image" : true,
"return_portrait_location" : true
}
```

• Example request (Method 2: Use the image URL.)

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/peru-id-card

{
    "url": "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName",
    "return_portrait_image": true,
    "return_portrait_location": true
}
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
{
  "result" : {
    "cui_number" : "4687xxx3-4",
    "first_surname" : "LANDEO",
    "second_surname" : "CARHUALLANQUI",
    "given_name" : "YONATHAN DAVID",
    "sex" : "M",
    "marital_status" : "C",
    "birth_date" : "xx 01 1991",
    "nationality" : "xx",
```

```
"issue_date" : "31 12 xx21",
"expiry_date" : "13 11 2025",
"birth_place" : 240102,
"voting_group": "xx",
"organ_donation": "xx"
"registration_date" : "26 03 2009",
"portrait_image" : "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAQAAAQABAAD/2wBDA...",
"portrait_location" : [ [ 25, 55 ], [ 138, 55 ], [ 139, 216 ], [ 26, 217 ] ],
"address" : "xxx",
"department": "xxx",
"province" : "xxx",
"district" : "xxx",
"remarks" : "xxx",
"machine_code1": "I<PER46873763<0<<<<<",
"machine_code2" : "9101276M2511133PER<<<<<<<","
"machine_code3" : "LANDEO<<YONATHAN<DAVID<<<<<","
"duplicate": false,
"confidence" : {
  "cui_number" : 0.9282,
 "first_surname" : 0.9016,
  "second_surname": 0.9309,
  "given_name" : 0.9307,
  "sex" : 0.8633,
 "marital_status": 0.6044,
 "birth_date" : 0.8828,
"nationality" : 0.8826,
"issue_date" : 0.9226,
  "expiry_date" : 0.9158,
  "birth_place": 0.9122,
  "voting_group" : 0.8826,
  "organ_donation": 0.8826,
  "registration_date": 0.913,
  "portrait_image" : 0.945,
  "portrait_location": 0.994,
  "address": 0.9021,
  "department": 0.8973,
  "province" : 0.8769,
  "district": 0.8647,
  "remarks": 0.8476,
  "machine_code1": 0.8384,
 "machine_code2" : 0.9363,
  "machine_code3" : 0.9046,
  "duplicate" : 0.8703
```

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code" : "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg" : "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

MOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Peru ID card image for recognition. package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential:
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizePeruIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
     RecognizePeruIdCardRequest request = new RecognizePeruIdCardRequest();
     PeruldCardRequestBody body = new PeruldCardRequestBody();
     body.withReturnPortraitLocation(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitImage(true);
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizePeruIdCardResponse response = client.recognizePeruIdCard(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Transfer the URL of the Peru ID card image for recognition.

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
```

```
public class RecognizePeruIdCardSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizePeruIdCardRequest request = new RecognizePeruIdCardRequest();
     PeruldCardRequestBody body = new PeruldCardRequestBody();
     body.withReturnPortraitLocation(true);
     body.withReturnPortraitImage(true);
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
        RecognizePeruIdCardResponse response = client.recognizePeruIdCard(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Python

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Peru ID card image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = __import__('os').getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = __import__('os').getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
```

```
.build()
try:
  request = RecognizePeruIdCardRequest()
  request.body = PeruIdCardRequestBody(
     return_portrait_location=True,
     return_portrait_image=True,
     image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  response = client.recognize_peru_id_card(request)
  print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status_code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error_msg)
```

```
Transfer the URL of the Peru ID card image for recognition.
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = __import__('os').getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = __import__('os').getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
     request = RecognizePeruIdCardRequest()
     request.body = PeruIdCardRequestBody(
       return_portrait_location=True,
       return_portrait_image=True,
       url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
     response = client.recognize_peru_id_card(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Peru ID card image for recognition. package main

```
import (
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
```

```
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())
  request := &model.RecognizePeruIdCardRequest{}
  returnPortraitLocationPeruIdCardRequestBody:= true
  returnPortraitImagePeruIdCardRequestBody:= true
  imagePeruIdCardRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.PeruIdCardRequestBody{
     Return Portrait Location: \& return Portrait Location Peruld Card Request Body, \\
     ReturnPortraitImage: &returnPortraitImagePeruIdCardRequestBody,
     Image: &imagePeruIdCardRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizePeruIdCard(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

• Transfer the URL of the Peru ID card image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  .
"fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD SDK AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
```

```
request := &model.RecognizePeruIdCardRequestBody:= true
returnPortraitLocationPeruIdCardRequestBody:= true
returnPortraitImagePeruIdCardRequestBody:= true
urlPeruIdCardRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
request.Body = &model.PeruIdCardRequestBody{
    ReturnPortraitLocation: &returnPortraitLocationPeruIdCardRequestBody,
    ReturnPortraitImage: &returnPortraitImagePeruIdCardRequestBody,
    Url: &urlPeruIdCardRequestBody,
}
response, err := client.RecognizePeruIdCard(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

4.16 Thailand Plate Number

Function

This API detects and extracts license plate information from images of Thailand license plates and returns the license plate number and location. For details about the constraints on using this API, see **Notes and Constraints**. For details about how to use this API, see **Introduction to OCR**.

Figure 4-8 Example Thailand plate number



Notes and Constraints

- Only images in PNG, JPG, JPEG, BMP, or TIFF format can be recognized.
- No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB.
- A license plate can be rotated to any angle.
- Illuminated or dark images can be recognized, but the accuracy may be compromised.

Calling Method

For details, see Calling APIs.

Prerequisites

Before using this API, subscribe to the service and complete authentication. For details, see **Subscribing to an OCR Service** and **Authentication**.



To use the service for the first time, subscribe to it by clicking **Subscribe**. You only need to subscribe to the service once. If you have not subscribed to the service yet, error "ModelArts.4204" will be displayed when you call this API. Before you call the API, log in to the OCR console and subscribe to the corresponding service. Ensure that you make the subscription to the service in the same region where you want to call this API.

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/ocr/thailand-license-plate

Table 4-123 URI parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Description
endpoint	Yes	Endpoint, which is the request address for calling an API.
		The endpoint varies depending on services in different regions. For more details, see Endpoints .
project_id	Yes	Project ID, which can be obtained by referring to Obtaining a Project ID .

Request Parameters

Table 4-124 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token Used to obtain the permission to call APIs. The token is the value of X-Subject-Token in the response header in Authentication .
Content-Type	Yes	String	MIME type of the request body. The value is application/json.

Parameter	Mandatory	Туре	Description
Enterprise- Project-Id	No	String	Enterprise project ID. OCR uses Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) to split fees for resources used by different user groups and users.
			To obtain the enterprise project ID, go to the Enterprise Project Management console, click the enterprise project name, and obtain the enterprise project ID on the enterprise project details page.
			For details about how to create an enterprise project, see <i>Optical Character Recognition User Guide</i> .
			NOTE After an enterprise project is created, parameter transfer involves the following scenarios:
			 If a correct enterprise project ID is carried and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under the corresponding enterprise project for that ID.
			 If an enterprise project ID that is in the correct format but does not actually exist is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will display the corresponding non-existent enterprise project ID.
			 If no enterprise project ID or an enterprise project ID with incorrect format (such as special characters) is carried, and the OCR service can be used properly, the bills will be categorized under default.

 Table 4-125 Request body parameters

Paramete r	Mandator y	Туре	Description
image	No	String	Set either this parameter or url . Base64 encoded string of an image. The file size of a single image after Base64 encoding should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. No side of the image can be smaller than 15 or larger than 8,192 pixels. Only images in JPG, PNG, BMP, TIFF, or JPEG format can be recognized. An example is /9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAg If the image data contains an unnecessary prefix, the error "The image format is not supported" is reported.
url	No	String	Set either this parameter or image . URL of an image. The Base64-encoded file size of a single image contained in a URL should not exceed 10 MB. Since images increase in size after Base64 encoding, it is recommended that the original image size not exceed 7 MB. The following types are supported: • Public HTTP/HTTPS URL
			URL provided by OBS. You need to be authorized to use OBS data, including service authorization, temporary authorization, and anonymous public authorization. For details, see Configuring Access Permissions of OBS.
			NOTE
			 The API response time depends on the image download time. If the image download takes a long time, the API call will fail. Ensure that the storage service where the image to be detected resides is stable and
			reliable. OBS is recommended for storing image data.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-126 Response body parameter

Parameter	Туре	Description
result	Array of ThailandLice nsePlateItem objects	Calling result This parameter is not returned when the API fails to be called.

Table 4-127 ThailandLicensePlateItem

Parameter	Туре	Description
plate_number	String	License plate content
plate_location	Array <array<i nteger>></array<i 	List of location information about a license plate, including the 2D coordinates (x, y) of four vertexes in the text area, where the coordinate origin is the upper-left corner of the image, theX axis is horizontal, and the Y axis is vertical.
confidence	Float	Confidence of a field. The value ranges from 0 to 1.
		A higher confidence indicates a higher accuracy of the field identified. The confidence is calculated using algorithms and is not equal to the accuracy.
province	String	Province where the license plate is registered

Table 4-128 Response body parameters

Parameter	Туре	Description
error_code	String	Error code of a failed API call. For details, see Error Codes.
		This parameter is not returned for a successful call.
error_msg	String	Error message when the API call fails
		This parameter is not returned when the API is successfully called.

Example Request

□ NOTE

 endpoint is the request URL for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For details, see Endpoints.

For example, Thailand Plate Number OCR is deployed in the AP-Bangkok region. The endpoint is ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com or ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.cn. The request URL is https://ocr.ap-southeast-2.myhuaweicloud.com/v2/{project_id}/ocr/thailand-license-plate. project_id is the project ID. For how to obtain the project ID, see Obtaining a Project ID.

- For details about how to obtain a token, see Making an API Request.
- Request example (Method 1: Use the image Base64 string.)

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/thailand-license-plate

Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRwYJKoZIhvcNAQcColINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "image":"/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
}
```

Request example (Method 2: Use the image URL.)

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/thailand-license-plate

Request Header:
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token:
MIINRwYJKoZlhvcNAQcCoIINODCCDTQCAQExDTALBglghkgBZQMEAgEwgguVBgkqhkiG...
Request Body:
{
    "url":"https://BucketName.obs.xxxx.com/ObjectName"
}
```

• Sample code for a Python 3 request (For codes in other languages, refer to the following sample or use OCR SDK.)

```
# encoding:utf-8

import requests
import base64

url = "https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/ocr/thailand-license-plate"
token = "Actual token value obtained by the user"
headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'X-Auth-Token': token}

imagepath = r'./data/thailand-license-plate-demo.png' # Read a local image.
with open(imagepath, "rb") as bin_data:
    image_data = bin_data.read()
image_base64 = base64.b64encode(image_data).decode("utf-8") # Use the Base64 encoded string of the image.
payload = {"image": image_base64}
response = requests.post(url, headers=headers, json=payload)
print(response.text)
```

Example Response

Status code: 200

Example response for a successful request

```
{
"result" : [ {
```

```
"plate_number" : "na XXX4",
"province" : "มหาสารสาม",
"confidence" : 0.9225,
"plate_location" : [ [ 370, 881 ], [ 2591, 881 ], [ 2591, 2281 ], [ 370, 2281 ] ]
} ]
}
```

Example response for a failed request

```
{
    "error_code": "AIS.0103",
    "error_msg": "The image size does not meet the requirements."
}
```

Example SDK Code

The example SDK code is as follows:

□ NOTE

You are advised to update the SDKs to the latest versions before use to prevent the local outdated SDKs from being unable to use the latest OCR functions.

Java

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Thailand plate number image for recognition.

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeThailandLicensePlateSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build();
     RecognizeThailandLicensePlateRequest request = new RecognizeThailandLicensePlateRequest();
     ThailandLicensePlateRequestBody body = new ThailandLicensePlateRequestBody();
     body.withImage("/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA...");
     request.withBody(body);
     try {
       RecognizeThailandLicensePlateResponse response =
```

```
client.recognizeThailandLicensePlate(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
  }
```

```
Transfer the URL of the Thailand plate number image for recognition.
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential:
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import\ com. huaweicloud. sdk. core. exception. Request Timeout Exception;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.region.OcrRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.ocr.v1.model.*;
public class RecognizeThailandLicensePlateSolution {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
     // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
     String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
     String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
     ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
          .withAk(ak)
          .withSk(sk);
     OcrClient client = OcrClient.newBuilder()
          .withCredential(auth)
          .withRegion(OcrRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
          .build():
     RecognizeThailandLicensePlateRequest request = new RecognizeThailandLicensePlateRequest();
     ThailandLicensePlateRequestBody body = new ThailandLicensePlateRequestBody();
     body.withUrl("https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName");
     request.withBody(body);
       RecognizeThailandLicensePlateResponse response =
client.recognizeThailandLicensePlate(request);
       System.out.println(response.toString());
     } catch (ConnectionException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
     } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
       System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
       System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
       System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
  }
```

Python

 Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Thailand plate number image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
  try:
     request = RecognizeThailandLicensePlateRequest()
     request.body = ThailandLicensePlateRequestBody(
        image="/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/4RFZRXhpZgAATU0AKgAAAA..."
     response = client.recognize_thailand_license_plate(request)
     print(response)
  except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
     print(e.status_code)
     print(e.request_id)
     print(e.error_code)
     print(e.error_msq)
```

Transfer the URL of the Thailand plate number image for recognition.

```
# coding: utf-8
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1.region.ocr_region import OcrRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkocr.v1 import *
if __name__ == "__main__":
  # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk) \
  client = OcrClient.new_builder() \
     .with_credentials(credentials) \
     .with_region(OcrRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
     .build()
     request = RecognizeThailandLicensePlateRequest()
     request.body = ThailandLicensePlateRequestBody(
```

```
url="https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
)
response = client.recognize_thailand_license_plate(request)
print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
  print(e.status_code)
  print(e.request_id)
  print(e.error_code)
  print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

• Transfer the Base64 encoded string of the Thailand plate number image for recognition.

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
  ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
       WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
       WithCredential(auth).
       Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeThailandLicensePlateRequest{}
  imageThailandLicensePlateRequestBody:= "/9j/4AAQSkZJRgABAgEASABIAAD/
4RFZRXhpZqAATU0AKqAAAA..."
  request.Body = &model.ThailandLicensePlateRequestBody{
     Image: &imageThailandLicensePlateRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeThailandLicensePlate(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

Transfer the URL of the Thailand plate number image for recognition.
 package main

```
import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    ocr "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/ocr/v1/region"
)
```

```
func main() {
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before
running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local
environment
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
     WithAk(ak).
     WithSk(sk).
     Build()
  client := ocr.NewOcrClient(
     ocr.OcrClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())
  request := &model.RecognizeThailandLicensePlateRequest{}
  urlThailandLicensePlateRequestBody:= "https://BucketName.obs.myhuaweicloud.com/ObjectName"
  request.Body = &model.ThailandLicensePlateRequestBody{
     Url: &urlThailandLicensePlateRequestBody,
  response, err := client.RecognizeThailandLicensePlate(request)
  if err == nil {
     fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
     fmt.Println(err)
```

More Programming Languages

For more SDK code examples in various programming languages, see the **Sample Code** tab on the right of the **API Explorer** page, which can automatically generate corresponding SDK code examples.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Example response for a successful request
400	Example response for a failed request

See Status Codes.

Error Codes

See Error Codes.

5 Status Codes

An HTTP status code consists of three digits, which is classified into five categories: 1xx. related information; 2xx. operation successful; 3xx. redirection; 4xx. client error; 5xx. server error.

The following table lists the common status codes.

Status Code	Coding	Description	
100	Continue	The server has received the initial part of the request and the client should continue to send the remaining part.	
		It is issued on a provisional basis while request processing continues. It alerts the client to wait for a final response.	
101	Switching Protocols	The requester has asked the server to switch protocols and the server has agreed to do so. The target protocol must be more advanced than the source protocol.	
		For example, the current HTTPS protocol is switched to a later version.	
200	ОК	The server has successfully processed the request.	
201	Created	The request has been fulfilled, resulting in the creation of a new resource.	
202	Accepted	The request has been accepted, but the processing has not been completed.	
203	Non-Authoritative Information	The server has successfully processed the request, but is returning information that may be from another source.	

Status Code	Coding	Description	
204	No Content	The server has successfully processed the request, but does not return any content. The status code is returned in response to an HTTP OPTIONS request.	
205	Reset Content	The server has successfully processed the request, but does not return any content.	
206	Partial Content	The server has successfully processed a part of the GET request.	
300	Multiple Choices	There are multiple options for the location of the requested resource. The response contains a list of resource characteristics and addresses from which the user or user agent (such as a browser) can choose the most appropriate one.	
301	Moved Permanently	The requested resource has been assigned a new permanent URI, and the new URI is contained in the response.	
302	Found	The requested resource resides temporarily under a different URI.	
303	See Other	The response to the request can be found under a different URI, and should be retrieved using a GET or POST method.	
304	Not Modified	The requested resource has not been modified. In such a case, there is no need to retransmit the resource since the client has a previously-downloaded copy.	
305	Use Proxy	The requested resource must be accessed through a proxy.	
306	Unused	The HTTP status code is no longer used.	
400	Bad Request	The request is invalid. The client should not repeat the request without modifications.	
401	Unauthorized	The authorization information provided by the client is incorrect or invalid.	
402	Payment Required	This status code is reserved for future use.	
403	Forbidden	The server has received the request and understood it, but refuse to respond to it. The client should modify the request instead of re-initiating it.	

Status Code	Coding	Description
404	Not Found	The requested resource cannot be found. The client should not repeat the request without modifications.
405	Method Not Allowed	The method specified in the request is not supported for the requested resource. The client should not repeat the request without modifications.
406	Not Acceptable	The server cannot fulfill the request according to the content characteristics of the request.
407	Proxy Authentication Required	This status code is similar to 401, but indicates that the client must first authenticate itself with the proxy.
408	Request Timeout	The server has timed out waiting for the request. The client may repeat the request without modifications at a later time.
409	Conflict	The request could not be processed due to a conflict. For example, an edit conflict between multiple simultaneous updates or the resource that the client attempts to create already exists.
410	Gone	The requested resource has been deleted permanently and is no longer available. The status code indicates that the requested resource has been deleted permanently.
411	Length Required	The server refuses to accept the request without a defined Content-Length.
412	Precondition Failed	The server did not meet one of the preconditions contained in the request.
413	Request Entity Too Large	The request is larger than the server is willing or able to process. The server may close the connection to prevent the client from continuing the request. If the server is only temporarily unable to process the request, the response will contain a Retry-After header field.
414	Request URI Too Long	The Request-URI is too long for the server to process.

Status Code	Coding	Description
415	Unsupported Media Type	The server is unable to process the media format in the request.
416	Requested Range Not Satisfiable	The requested range is invalid.
417	Expectation Failed	The server has failed to meet the requirements of the Expect request-header field.
422	Unprocessable Entity	The request is well-formed but cannot be processed due to semantic errors.
429	Too Many Requests	The client has sent an excessive number of requests to the server within a given time (exceeding the limit on the access frequency of the client), or the server has received an excessive number of requests within a given time (beyond its processing capability). In this case, the client should resend the requests at any point after the time specified in the Retry-After header of the response.
500	Internal Server Error	The server is able to receive the request but unable to understand it.
501	Not Implemented	The server does not support the function required to fulfill the request.
502	Bad Gateway	The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and received an invalid response from the upstream server.
503	Service Unavailable	The requested service is invalid. The client should not repeat the request without modifications.
504	Gateway Timeout	The request cannot be fulfilled within a given time. This status code is returned to the client only if the Timeout parameter is specified in the request.
505	HTTP Version Not Supported	The server does not support the HTTPS protocol version used in the request.

6 Error Codes

If an error occurs during API calling, no result will be returned. You can locate the cause of an error using the error code of each API. When an API call fails, HTTPS status code 4xx or 5xx is returned. The returned message body contains a specific error code and error message. If you fail to identify the cause of an error, contact Huawei Cloudcustomer service technical support and provide the error code for quick troubleshooting.

Format of an Error Response Body

If an error occurs during API calling, an error code and a message will be displayed. The following shows an error response body.

```
{
    "error_msg": "The input parameter is invalid.",
    "error_code": "AIS.0101"
}
```

In the response body, **error_code** indicates the error code, and **error_msg** provides information about the error.

Error Codes

OCR is deployed on ModelArts and uses API Gateway (APIG). Therefore, OCR error codes may start with ModelArts, APIGW, or APIG.

If an error code starting with **APIGW** is returned after you call an API, rectify the fault by referring to **Error Codes**. If an error code starts with APIG, rectify the fault by referring to this table.

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
OCR	AIS.0101	The input parameter is invalid.	The input parameter does not meet the requirements.	Check whether the input parameter is correct. Possible causes are as follows:
				• image and url are both configured or the value format is incorrect.
				• true or false is incorrectly spelled.
				 Incorrect characters are included in the parameter value.
				For details about the parameter value format, see the request parameter description of each API.
	AIS.0102	The image format is not supported.	The image format is not supported, or the value of image is not a Base64 encoded string.	Check the image format. For details about the image formats supported by each service, see Constraints and Limitations.
	AIS.0103	The image size does not meet the requirements.	The image size does not meet the requirements.	Check the image size. For details about the image size supported by each service, see Constraints and Limitations.
	AIS.0104	The image is not supported or the image quality is poor.	The image is not supported or is of poor quality.	Check the image type and quality. Check whether the called API is correct.
	AIS.0105	Recognition failed.	Algorithm calculation failed.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
	AIS.0117	Input ID does not exist.	The entered ID does not exist.	Check whether classifier_id or template_id is specified.
	AIS.0118	Service request error or the tax authority's interface was malfunctioning.	The tax agency's interface timed out and did not respond, resulting in an error in the service request.	Wait for the tax agency's interface to recover. (You are advised to try again 2 hours later.)
	AIS.0119	Template match failed, template_id={xxx}.	The input image failed to match the template.	Check whether the reference fields in the template match the fields in the input image.
	AIS.0120	Classification failed.	The image category failed to be entered.	Check whether the template in the classifier matches the input image.
	AIS.0121	The recognition area of template is not configured, template_id={xxx}	No recognition area is configured for the template.	Check whether the recognition area is configured for the template.
	AIS.0122	The image contains two or more ID cards with the same side.	There are two or more ID cards in the image that are on the same side.	Check if there are multiple ID cards on the same side in the input image. If the side parameter of ID Card OCR is double_side, the image cannot contain two or more ID cards on the same side.
Platf orm	ModelArt s.0203	Invalid token.	The token is invalid.	Check whether the token is correct.

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
	ModelArt s.4101	Token header cannot be empty.	The token is empty.	The HTTP request header does not contain the token request authentication information of x-auth-token. Check the request.
	ModelArt s.4102	Parse Token error.	The token failed to be parsed.	The token request authentication information of x-auth-token in the HTTP request header is incorrect. Check the sent request and token.
	ModelArt s.4103	Invalid Token header.	The token is invalid.	The token request authentication information of x-auth-token in the HTTP request header is incorrect. Check the sent request and token.
	ModelArt s.4104	Invalid Request Content Length.	The length of the request body is invalid.	Check the request body length. The size cannot exceed 10 MB.
	ModelArt s.4105	The JSON format of the input data is incorrect.	The JSON format of the request body is incorrect.	Check the JSON format of the request body.
		Failed to obtain the temporary AK/SK	The temporary AK/SK failed to be obtained.	Contact technical support. (If OBS is used, check the authorization first.)
	ModelArt s.4106	Invalid authorization request.	The account is restricted.	Check the user's resources. For details about the account restriction reason, see My Account FAQ in Help Center.

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
	ModelArt s.4107	Get user temp ak sk error.	An exception occurred when obtaining the temporary AK/SK.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4201	Request url need service id.	The request URL does not contain the service ID.	Check the service ID in the request URL.
	ModelArt s.4202	Request url format invalid.	The request URL format is invalid.	Check the request URL format.
	ModelArt s.4203	Access denied! You do not have permission.	Access permission is unavailable.	Check the access permission.
	ModelArt s.4204	Request api error! The API XXX is not subscribed.	Failed to request the service because the service has not been subscribed.	 Go to the OCR console, select an appropriate region, and subscribe to the API you need. If the service has been subscribed to, check whether the region (or account) where the service is subscribed to is the same as the region (or account) where the service is called. If they are the same, check whether the URL of the API is spelled correctly.
	ModelArt s.4301	Have error when get ai-service admin token.	Failed to obtain the admin token of the service.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4302	Gateway forwarding error.	The serviced failed to be accessed.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
	ModelArt s.4401	Max concurrency error.	The number of concurrent requests exceeds the upper limit.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4402	Backend service timeout error.	Service processing timed out.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4403	Backend service unavailable error.	The service is unavailable because it failed to respond or its failure rate is high.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4502	Backend service response error.	The service failed to respond.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4503	Backend service found error.	The service does not exist.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4504	Backend service api not found.	The API to be accessed does not exist.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4505	Backend service internal error.	The internal service error occurs.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4506	SubService service found error.	The subservice corresponding to the API does not exist.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4508	Service not start.	The service does not exist or is stopped.	Contact Huawei Cloud support personnel.
	ModelArt s.4601	Failed to download the file because the file path is not valid, please check it format.	The external URL is invalid.	Check the format of the entered download address.

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
	ModelArt s.4603	Obtaining the file from the URL failed.	The file failed to be downloaded from the external URL.	Check the network and URL.
	ModelArt s.4702	Query Obs agency failed.	The OBS agency failed to be queried.	Check whether the OBS agency has been enabled for the service.
	ModelArt s.4703	The Obs URL is invalid.	The OBS URL is invalid.	Check the OBS URL.
	ModelArt s.4704	Obtaining the file from the OBS failed.	The OBS file failed to be obtained.	Check the OBS file.
	ModelArt s.4705	The file stored on the OBS is oversized.	The OBS file is oversized.	Check the size of the OBS file and ensure that the file does not exceed the size limit.
	ModelArt s.4706	The Obs file is not exist.	The OBS file does not exist.	Check whether the corresponding file exists.
	ModelArt s.6201	The user account has been suspended. Please check if you have an outstanding balance.	The user account has been frozen.	Check if your account has been frozen. Check your account balance and top up your account if necessary.

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
APIG	APIG.010	The API does not exist or has not been published in the environment.	The API does not exist or has not been published.	 Check whether the API URL is correct. For example, check whether the project ID is included in the URL. Check whether the region in the URI is the same as that configured for calling the service by referring to Endpoints. Check whether the HTTP request method (such as POST and GET) is correct. For details about the URI, see the corresponding
				corresponding API page.

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
ute	APIG.020 1	Backend timeout.	Request timed out.	 Check whether the original API call requests are excessively frequent. If so, use the retry mechanism to rectify the fault by checking the return value in the code and retrying the requests after a short period of time (for example, 2 to 5 seconds). Alternatively, check whether the result of the previous request is returned at the backend. If it is, send the next request. This helps prevent excessively frequent requests. Check whether the image is too large or the network delay is too long. If the image is too large, compress the image in proportion while ensuring the image definition. If the network delay is long, you can increase the network transmission
	l			speed.

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
	APIG.030	Incorrect IAM authentication information.	The IAM authentication information is incorrect. • decrypt token fail: The token fails to be parsed. • token expires: The token expires. • verify aksk signature fail: The AK/SK authenticati on fails. • x-authtoken not found: The x-authtoken parameter is not found.	 If the token fails to be parsed, check the method for obtaining the token, whether the request body is correct, whether the token is correct, and whether the environment for obtaining the token is the same as the environment for calling the token. If the token expires, obtain a new token that is valid permanently. Check whether the AK/SK pair is correct. For example, the SK corresponding to the AK is incorrect; an extra space is entered in the AK/SK pair. AK/SK-based authentication errors occur frequently. If an AK/SK pair fails to be authenticated for more than five consecutive times, the AK/SK pair is locked for 5 minutes (the AK/SK-based authentication is considered as an abnormal

Mod ule	Error Code	Error Message	Description	Solution
				authentication request within 5 minutes). After 5 minutes, the AK/SK pair is unlocked and re- authenticated.
				 Check the account permissions, for example, whether the account is in arrears or frozen. Check whether the spelling of X-Auth-Token in the request header is correct.
	APIG.030 8	The throttling threshold has been reached: policy user over ratelimit,limit:XX,ti me:1 minute.	The request exceeds the default rate limit of the service.	Rectify the fault by following the instructions provided in Why Is a Message Stating "APIG.0308" Displayed When the OCR API Is Called?
Othe r	If other erro	or codes are displayed	, contact us.	

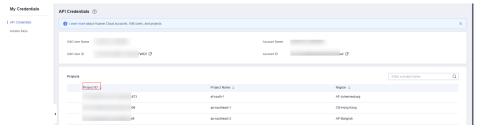
7 Appendix

7.1 Obtaining a Project ID

Obtaining a Project ID from the Management Console

- 1. Log in to the management console.
- 2. Hover the cursor over your username in the upper right corner and click **My Credentials** from the drop-down list.
- 3. On the **My Credentials** > **API Credentials** page, view the username and account name and view projects in the project list.

Figure 7-1 Viewing the project ID



If there are multiple projects in one region, expand **Region** and view subproject IDs in the **Project ID** column.

Obtaining a Project ID by Calling an API

The API for obtaining a project ID is **GET https://{endpoint}/v3/projects**. **{Endpoint}** indicates the endpoint of IAM. For details about API authentication, see **Authentication**.

For example, if OCR is deployed in the **ap-southeast-1** region, **name** is **ap-southeast-1**,, and **id** in **projects** is the project ID. If an error is reported when obtaining the project ID, check whether *{endpoint}* is correct.

GET https://iam.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v3/projects

{
 "projects": [
 {

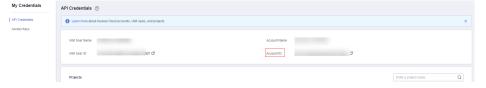
```
"domain_id": "65382450e8f64ac0870cd180d14e684b",
        "is_domain": false,
        "parent_id": "65382450e8f64ac0870cd180d14e684b",
        "name": "ap-southeast-1",
        "description": "",
        "links": {
          "next": null,
           "previous": null,
          "self": "https://support-intl.huaweicloud.com/zh-cn/devg-apisign/api-sign-
provide.htmlcd05f897d6b99"
        "id": "a4a5d4098fb4474fa22cd05f897d6b99",
        "enabled": true
     }
   "links": {
     "next": null,
     "previous": null,
     "self": "https://www.example.com/v3/projects"
  }
```

7.2 Obtaining an Account ID

An account ID (domain-id) is required for some URLs when an API is called. To obtain the ID, perform the following operations:

- 1. Log in to the management console after registration.
- Hover the cursor over your username and choose My Credentials.On the My Credentials page, view Account ID.

Figure 7-2 Viewing the account ID



7.3 Configuring Access Permissions of OBS

Multimedia files such as images and audio files in the Enterprise Intelligence (EI) services can be directly processed by OBS. This reduces service usage costs, shortens service response time, and improves service experience.

To ensure data security, a service can used authorized URLs (https://<bucket-name>.<endpoint>/<object-name>) to access files stored on OBS after it is granted with the required permission. Unauthorized services cannot obtain user data. To obtain the user data in this case, enable public read authorization or provide a URL that has been temporarily authorized.

Enabling Authorization for OCR

To use data in OBS, you need to enable OBS authorization. Go to **the OCR console**. Enable **OBS Authorization**. After the authorization is enabled, you can use the authorized URL to access the service.

Figure 7-3 OBS authorization

If you want to use data stored on OBS, you can authorize OCR to access your OBS.

■ NOTE

OBS must reside in the same region as OCR.

For details about the constraints on using OBS features, see Restrictions and Limitations.

(Optional) Enabling Public Read Authorization

To do so, configure the bucket policy to **Public Read**. For details, see **Configuring** a **Standard Bucket Policy** in *Object Storage Service Console Operation Guide*. This method is not recommended for private data.

Using Temporarily Authorized Requests for Authentication

Public read authorization is easy to use. However, when it is enabled, sensitive information, such as private data, may be disclosed. In this scenario, the temporary authorization function provided by OBS comes in handy.

OBS allows users to construct a specific URL for objects in OBS. The URL contains authentication information. Any user can use the URL to access the specified object in OBS, but the URL is valid only before the expiry time specified in **Expires**. After a user issues temporary authorization, other users can perform operations without requiring the user's access key.

For details about how to use the OBS temporary authorization function, see section "Authorized Access" in the **Object Storage Service SDK Reference**. Download the related SDK and sample code, and compile code to obtain the related URL.