

Instructions for the Apache FOP extension

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1. Introduction

This page describes how to generate barcodes within an XSL-FO document with that is processed with [Apache FOP](#).

2. Using the barcode extension for Apache FOP

This package contains an extension for [Apache FOP](#) for generating barcodes.

To setup the barcode extension, do the following:

- Make sure you have FOP version 0.20.5 or later.
- Add `barcode4j.jar` and `barcode4j-fop-ext-0.20.5.jar` to the [classpath](#). (Alternatively, you can use the combined JAR: `barcode4j-fop-ext-0.20.5-complete.jar` which combines both **Barcode4J** and the FOP extension.)
- **Important:** When you use FOP 0.20.5 together with **Barcode4J**, make sure you use the version of Avalon Framework that comes with **Barcode4J** (or the latest release of [Avalon Framework](#)). The version from FOP is slightly out-of-date.
- The barcode extension is tied to the following namespace:
`http://barcode4j.krysalis.org/ns`

To create a barcode the [Barcode XML](#) can be used within `fo:instream-foreign-object` elements.

Here's an example (XSL-FO snippet):

```
<fo:block>
  <fo:instream-foreign-object>
    <barcode:barcode
      xmlns:barcode="http://barcode4j.krysalis.org/ns"
      message="my message">
      <barcode:code128>
        <barcode:height>8mm</barcode:height>
      </barcode:code128>
    </barcode:barcode>
  </fo:instream-foreign-object>
</fo:block>
```

Warning:

Due to a mistake in 1.0beta the above is incorrect. Please use **"msg"** instead of "message" for the message attribute above. This will be fixed in the final version.

3. Including FOP's page-number in Barcode Output

FOP's page-number can be incorporated into barcode output. To incorporate the page-number into the barcode, insert `#page-number#` into your barcode message. For example, to insert a page number between 12345- and -6789 do the following:

```
<barcode:barcode
  xmlns:barcode="http://barcode4j.krysalis.org/ns"
  message="12345-#page-number#-6789">
  <code39/>
</barcode:barcode>
```

You can also use `#page-number:{number-format}#` where "`{number-format}`" is the number format pattern supported by Java's [java.text.DecimalFormat](#). This allows you to format page "3" as "0003" if you need a constant number of characters in the barcode message. For this example, you would use `"#page-number:0000#"` in the message.

Note:

This feature is exclusively available in the FOP extension. It does not work in the XSLT extensions for Xalan-J or SAXON because only FOP has the information about the current page number. The XSLT stage runs before any layout is processed.

4. Using FOP from the command-line

If you use FOP from the command-line (by calling `fop.bat` on Windows) it may not be enough to simply add the JAR files mentioned above to FOP's lib directory. On Unix all JAR files are automatically added to the classpath through the `fop.sh` script, so you only have to make sure that you don't have two different `avalon-framework.jar` files in the lib directory. On Windows, you will have to edit `fop.bat` and manually edit the entries there.

5. Some technical background

If you wonder how the FOP extension is found by FOP just by adding it to the classpath and by using the right namespace, open the extension JAR in a ZIP Viewer and look at the file in the directory `META-INF\services\`. FOP will look for this file at startup and will recognize the `ElementMapping` class.

The normal FOP extension described above internally creates the barcode in SVG format. The generated SVG image is then converted by [Batik](#) to the target format (PDF, PostScript or whatever).