

```
"""
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Representation and utils for ranges of PDF file pages.
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"""
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```
import re
from typing import Any, List, Tuple, Union
```

```
from .errors import ParseError
```

```
_INT_RE = r"(0|-?[1-9]\d*)" # A decimal int, don't allow "-0".
PAGE_RANGE_RE = "^({int}|({int}?(:{int}?(:{int}?)))?)$".format(int=_INT_RE)
# groups:          12      34      5 6      7 8
```

```
class PageRange:
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    """
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```
    A slice-like representation of a range of page indices.
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    For example, page numbers, only starting at zero.
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```
    The syntax is like what you would put between brackets [ ].
    The slice is one of the few Python types that can't be subclassed,
    but this class converts to and from slices, and allows similar use.
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- PageRange(str) parses a string representing a page range.
- PageRange(slice) directly "imports" a slice.
- to_slice() gives the equivalent slice.
- str() and repr() allow printing.
- indices(n) is like slice.indices(n).

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    """
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```
def __init__(self, arg: Union[slice, "PageRange", str]) -> None:
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    """
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```
    Initialize with either a slice -- giving the equivalent page range,
    or a PageRange object -- making a copy,
    or a string like
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```
    "int", "[int]:[int]" or "[int]:[int]:[int]",
    where the brackets indicate optional ints.
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```
    Remember, page indices start with zero.
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    Page range expression examples:
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:	all pages.	-1	last page.
22	just the 23rd page.	:-1	all but the last page.
0:3	the first three pages.	-2	second-to-last page.
:3	the first three pages.	-2:	last two pages.
5:	from the sixth page onward.	-3:-1	third & second to last.

The third, "stride" or "step" number is also recognized.

::2	0 2 4 ... to the end.	3:0:-1	3 2 1 but not 0.
1:10:2	1 3 5 7 9	2::-1	2 1 0.
::-1	all pages in reverse order.		

Note the difference between this notation and arguments to slice():
 slice(3) means the first three pages;
 PageRange("3") means the range of only the fourth page.
 However PageRange(slice(3)) means the first three pages.

"""

```
if isinstance(arg, slice):
    self._slice = arg
    return
```

```
if isinstance(arg, PageRange):
    self._slice = arg.to_slice()
    return
```

```
m = isinstance(arg, str) and re.match(PAGE_RANGE_RE, arg)
if not m:
    raise ParseError(arg)
elif m.group(2):
    # Special case: just an int means a range of one page.
    start = int(m.group(2))
    stop = start + 1 if start != -1 else None
    self._slice = slice(start, stop)
else:
    self._slice = slice(*[int(g) if g else None for g in m.group(4, 6, 8)])
```

@staticmethod

```
def valid(input: Any) -> bool:
    """True if input is a valid initializer for a PageRange."""
    return isinstance(input, (slice, PageRange)) or (
        isinstance(input, str) and bool(re.match(PAGE_RANGE_RE, input))
    )
```

```
def to_slice(self) -> slice:
    """Return the slice equivalent of this page range."""
    return self._slice
```

```
def __str__(self) -> str:
    """A string like "1:2:3"."""
    s = self._slice
    indices: Union[Tuple[int, int], Tuple[int, int, int]]
    if s.step is None:
        if s.start is not None and s.stop == s.start + 1:
            return str(s.start)

        indices = s.start, s.stop
    else:
        indices = s.start, s.stop, s.step
```

```

        return ":".join("" if i is None else str(i) for i in indices)

def __repr__(self) -> str:
    """A string like "PageRange('1:2:3')"."""
    return "PageRange(" + repr(str(self)) + ")"

def indices(self, n: int) -> Tuple[int, int, int]:
    """
    n is the length of the list of pages to choose from.

    Returns arguments for range(). See help(slice.indices).
    """
    return self._slice.indices(n)

def __eq__(self, other: Any) -> bool:
    if not isinstance(other, PageRange):
        return False
    return self._slice == other._slice

def __add__(self, other: "PageRange") -> "PageRange":
    if not isinstance(other, PageRange):
        raise TypeError(f"Can't add PageRange and {type(other)}")
    if self._slice.step is not None or other._slice.step is not None:
        raise ValueError("Can't add PageRange with stride")
    a = self._slice.start, self._slice.stop
    b = other._slice.start, other._slice.stop

    if a[0] > b[0]:
        a, b = b, a

    # Now a[0] is the smallest
    if b[0] > a[1]:
        # There is a gap between a and b.
        raise ValueError("Can't add PageRanges with gap")
    return PageRange(slice(a[0], max(a[1], b[1])))

```

PAGE_RANGE_ALL = PageRange(":") # The range of all pages.

```

def parse_filename_page_ranges(
    args: List[Union[str, PageRange, None]]
) -> List[Tuple[str, PageRange]]:
    """

```

Given a list of filenames and page ranges, return a list of (filename, page_range) pairs.

First arg must be a filename; other args are filenames, page-range expressions, slice objects, or PageRange objects.
A filename not followed by a page range indicates all pages of the file.

```

"""
pairs: List[Tuple[str, PageRange]] = []
pdf_filename = None
did_page_range = False
for arg in args + [None]:
    if PageRange.valid(arg):
        if not pdf_filename:
            raise ValueError(
                "The first argument must be a filename, not a page range."
            )

        pairs.append((pdf_filename, PageRange(arg)))
        did_page_range = True
    else:
        # New filename or end of list--do all of the previous file?
        if pdf_filename and not did_page_range:
            pairs.append((pdf_filename, PAGE_RANGE_ALL))

        pdf_filename = arg
        did_page_range = False
return pairs

```

```

PageRangeSpec = Union[str, PageRange, Tuple[int, int], Tuple[int, int, int],
List[int]]

```