
pyxml2pdf Documentation

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Convert XML input to PDF table. Since we forked the [upstream](#) this project has generalized quite a bit on the generation of a multipage PDF file containing a table with subtables each containing a subset of the xml tags based on the texts of some of their children tags.

For the *pyxml2pdf* homepage go to [GitHub](#).

pyxml2pdf is written in Python 3 and currently requires Python 3.6 or later.

1.1 core

1.1.1 downloader

1.1.2 rows

This module contains the base class to create table rows

Specifically it contains a class `XMLCell` for unified styled cells and a class `XMLRow` for xml extracted data.

class `pyxml2pdf.core.rows.XMLCell` (*text: str*)

This class represents the text of type `reportlab.platypus.Paragraph` in a cell

It inherits from `reportlab.platypus.Paragraph` and ensures the unified styling of all table cells.

`reportlab.platypus.Paragraph` is solely used with one certain style, which is supposed to be set as a class attribute during runtime.

Parameters `text` (*str*) – the text to write into row

style

The one for all stylesheet to style all cells.

Type `StyleSheet`

class `pyxml2pdf.core.rows.XMLRow` (*element*)

A wrapper class for `xml.etree.ElementTree.Element`

`xml.etree.ElementTree.Element` is augmented with the table row representation and the attributes and methods to manipulate everything according to the final tables needs. A `XMLRow` can only be initialized with an object of type `xml.etree.ElementTree.Element`.

Parameters `element` (*xml.etree.ElementTree.Element*) – the element to build the instance from

`_cell_styler`alias of `XMLCell`**`_concatenate_tags_content`** (*cell_tags: List[str], separator: str = ' - '*) → str

Form one string from the texts of a set of XML tags's to fill a cell

Form a string of the content for all desired XML tags by concatenating them together with a separator. This is especially necessary, since `reportlab.platypus.Paragraph` cannot handle *None's as texts but handles as well the concatenation of XML tags' content*, if '*cell_tags*' has more than one element. So we ensure the result to be at least an empty string.

Parameters

- **`cell_tags`** – list of all tags for which the descriptive texts is wanted, even if it is just one
- **`separator`** – the separator in between the concatenated texts

Returns concatenated, separated texts of all tags for the current cell**`_init_criteria`** ()

Initialize the list of criteria from the according xml tag's content

`_init_full_row` () → List[pyxml2pdf.core.rows.XMLCell]

Initialize the single table row containing all information from the XML input

Extract interesting information from specified row tag's subtags and connect them into a nicely formatted row of a table.

Returns the columns of any table representation**Return type** List[`XMLCell`]**`_table_builder`** = <pyxml2pdf.tables.builder.TableBuilder object>**`_table_style`** = <pyxml2pdf.styles.table_styles.XMLTableStyle object>**`criteria`**

Return the event's criteria

Returns a list of the event's criteria**Return type** Set[str]**`get_full_row`** (*subtable_title: str = None*) → reportlab.platypus.tables.Table

Return a table row with all the row's information

This ensures, that in subclasses we can override this function and after handing over the full information, the reduced version with a reference to the subtable containing the full version can be created via a decorator.

See `Event` for an example implementation of this pattern.

Parameters **`subtable_title`** – the title of the subtable in which the row will be integrated**Returns** a table row with all the event's information**`get_table_row`** (*subtable_title: str*) → reportlab.platypus.tables.Table

Return the table row representation of the XML tag

This is the API of `XMLRow` for getting the table row representation of the event. It allows for reacting to the distribution of the XML tags content by creating a shorter version referencing the main subtable. See `get_full_row()` for details.

Parameters **`subtable_title`** (*str*) – the title of the subtable in which the row will be integrated

Returns a table row representation of the XML tag's content

Return type Table

identifier

Return the identifier of the event

Returns identifier

Return type str

1.1.3 events

A wrapper `pyxml2pdf.core.events.Event` for xml extracted data

class `pyxml2pdf.core.events.Event` (*element*)

A specialisation of XMLRow onto events from an ACB event program

Parameters *element* (`xml.etree.ElementTree.Element`) – the element to build the instance from

`_build_description` (*link: str = ""*) → str

Build the description for the event

This covers all cases with empty texts in some of the according children tags and the full as well as the reduced version with just the reference to the subtable where the full version can be found. Since the title of the event is mandatory, and the beginning of the description is always filled by the same tags' texts those are not received as parameter but directly retrieved from the xml data.

Parameters *link* (*str*) – a link to more details like the trainer url or the subtable

Returns the full description including url if provided

Return type str

`_build_type` () → str

Build the type for the event

This assembles the type of the event from the different kinds.

Returns the entry in the type column of the event

Return type str

`_init_date` ()

Create a properly formatted string containing the identifier of the event

`_init_full_row` () → List[`pyxml2pdf.core.rows.XMLCell`]

Initialize the single table row containing all information of the event

Extract interesting information from events children tags and connect them into a nicely formatted row of a table.

Returns the common starting columns of any table representation

Return type List[`XMLCell`]

`_init_reduced_row` (*subtable_title*)

Initializes the reduced version of the event

Create a table row in proper format but just containing a brief description of the event and a reference to the fully described event at another place, namely the subtable with the given title.

Parameters *subtable_title* (*str*) – title of the subtable which contains the full event

Warning: Do not call this function directly since it is automatically called right after `get_full_row()` is invoked.

static `_parse_prerequisites` (*personal*: str, *material*: str, *financial*: str, *offers*: str) → str
Determine all prerequisites and assemble a string accordingly.

Parameters

- **material** (str) – material prerequisite xml text
- **personal** (str) – personal prerequisite xml text
- **financial** (str) – financial prerequisite xml text
- **offers** (str) – xml text of what is included in the price

Returns the text to insert in prerequisite column the current event

Return type str

static `_remove_century` (*four_digit_year*)
Remove the first two digits of the string representing the year

Parameters **four_digit_year** (*typing.Match*) – the result of `re.sub()`

Returns the last two digits of the string representing the year

Return type str

`_table_builder` = <pyxml2pdf.tables.builder.TableBuilder object>

`_table_style` = <pyxml2pdf.styles.table_styles.XMLTableStyle object>

`create_reduced_after_full()`
Decorator to execute `_init_reduced_row()` with `get_full_row()`

Returns the return value of `get_full_row()`

Return type Table

`get_full_row` (*args, **kwargs)
Exchange a table row with all the event's information against a subtable's title

This ensures, that after handing over the full information, the reduced version with a reference to the subtable containing the full version is created.

Note: This is ensured by a decorator, which is why the function signature on ReadTheDocs.org is displayed incorrectly. The parameter and return value are as follows...

Parameters **subtable_title** (str) – the title of the subtable in which the row will be integrated

Returns a table row with all the event's information

Return type Table

`get_table_row` (*subtable_title*)
Return the table row representation of the event

This is the API of `pyxml2pdf.core.events.Event` for getting the table row representation of the event. It makes sure, that on the first call `get_full_row()` is invoked and otherwise `pyxml2pdf.core.events.Event._reduced_row` is returned.

Parameters `subtable_title` (*str*) – the title of the subtable in which the row will be integrated

Returns a table row representation of the event

Return type Table

identifier

Return the identifier of the event

Returns identifier

Return type *str*

responsible

Return the name of the person being responsible for the event

Returns first and last name

Return type *str*

1.1.4 initializer

This module contains the class *Initializer* to coordinate the process.

class `pyxml2pdf.core.initializer.Initializer` (*input_path: str, output_path: str*)
Coordinate the construction of the pdf result

Keep strings together, start the actual parsing and build the PDF

Parameters

- `input_path` (*str*) – Path to input XML file
- `output_path` (*str*) – Path to resulting PDF file

`_data = None`

The processed content of the XML file as table rows and columns

1.1.5 parser

pyxml2pdf.core.parser is the interface between XML input and table

class `pyxml2pdf.core.parser.Parser` (*elements: List[reportlab.platypus.flowables.KeepTogether]*)
XML parser to extract all interesting information from XML input

Parameters `elements` – cells to populate the Parser

`collect_xml_data` (*events*)

Traverse the parsed xml data and gather collected event data

The collected XML data then is passed to the table_manager and all arranged data is return.

Parameters `events` (*List[XMLRow]*) – a list of the items from which the texts shall be extracted into a nicely formatted table

Returns list of all table rows containing the relevant event data

Return type List[KeepTogether]

1.1.6 post_processor

This module contains the class *PostProcessor* to arrange the result pages

class pyxml2pdf.core.post_processor.**PostProcessor** (*path*)

Arrange for needed modifications of the result to prepare for printing

This creates an instance of a *pyxml2pdf.core.post_processor* for a multipage PDF file to automate splitting and rotating.

Parameters *path* (*str*) – path to the PDF file which shall be processed

finalize_print_preparation ()

Take the resulting multi page PDF and split into rotated single pages

Taken from pythonlibrary.org in combination with johndcook.com

1.1.7 sorter

This module contains the class *Sorter* to sort the resulting table.

class pyxml2pdf.core.sorter.**Sorter** (*courses*)

Provides a method to sort from xml extracted data by a tag containing a date

We took effbot.org and adapted the code to our needs of sorting a list of *xml.etree.ElementTree.Element* by the texts of one of their tags containing a string representation of a date.

Parameters *courses* (*List* [*xml.etree.ElementTree.Element*]) – rows that were extracted from an xml source

sort_parsed_xml (*sort_key*)

Sort a list of *xml.etree.ElementTree.Element* by their date

Taken from effbot.org and adapted.

Parameters *sort_key* (*str*) – the XML tag which contains the data

1.2 tables

1.2.1 tables

This module contains a class *XMLTable* to collect the XML's content.

class pyxml2pdf.tables.tables.**XMLTable** (*title: str, include_filters: List* [*List* [*str*]])

An *XMLTable* contains a subset of the xml file's content in a Table

Contains all XML tags which match the desired content specified in *content*. Every XML tag listed has at least one subtag from each of the lists in *content*.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – Name of the table
- **include_filters** (*List* [*List* [*str*]]) – nested list of criteria to collect in table

append (*row: reportlab.platypus.tables.Table*)

Append a row to the end of the table

Parameters *row* – a single row that should be appended to the table

extend (*rows: List[reportlab.platypus.tables.Table]*)

Append a a list of rows to the end of the table

Parameters **rows** – a list of rows that should be appended to the table

include_filters

include_filters to match XML contents for including

Type List[List[str]]

rows

The list of rows as Table objects

Type List[Table]

title

Name of the table

Type str

1.2.2 builder

This module contains the class *TableBuilder* which deals with XML tables.

class pyxml2pdf.tables.builder.**TableBuilder**

Takes over all tasks for building and working with the tables created

create_fixedwidth_table (*cells: List[List[reportlab.platypus.flowables.Flowable]],*
widths: Union[float, List[float], None] = None, style: Op-
tional[pyxml2pdf.styles.table_styles.XMLTableStyle] = None)
 → reportlab.platypus.tables.Table

Create a table with specified column widths

Create a table from specified cells with fixed column widths and a specific style.

Parameters

- **cells** (*List[List[Flowable]]*) – cells wrapped by a list representing the columns wrapped by a list representing the lines
- **List[float]] widths** (*Optional[Union[float,)]* – Optional column widths. The default results in reasonable settings based on experience.
- **style** (*Optional[XMLTableStyle]*) – Optional table's style. The default

results in reasonable

settings based on experience.

Returns A table containing specified cells in fixed width, styled columns.

create_subtables () → List[pyxml2pdf.tables.tables.XMLTable]

Create subtables for all different kinds of rows

Returns a list of all subtables

Return type List[XMLTable]

distribute_row (*row*)

Distribute a row to the subtables according to the related criteria

Parameters **row** (XMLRow) – row to distribute

make_header (*title: str*) → List[reportlab.platypus.tables.Table]

Build the first two rows of a subtable

Build the first two rows of a subtable with its title and column headings taken from the properties file.

Parameters *title* (*str*) – the title of the subtable

Returns two line table with title and headings

Return type List[Table]

subtables

Return all subtables at once

Type List[Table]

1.3 styles

1.3.1 cell_formattings

1.3.2 table_styles

This module contains the class *XMLTableStyle* to style the result

class pyxml2pdf.styles.table_styles.XMLTableStyle

Create a collection of styling information about the table to create

Beautiful colors are:

- aliceblue (not with azure)
- azure (not with aliceblue)
- honeydew
- ...

ALIGN_CENTER = ('ALIGN', (0, 0), (-1, -1), 'CENTER')

ALIGN_LEFT = ('ALIGN', (0, 0), (-1, -1), 'LEFT')

BACKGROUND = ('BACKGROUND', (0, 0), (-1, -1), Color(.941176,1,.941176,1))

BACKGROUND_COLOR = Color(.941176,1,.941176,1)

BOX = ('BOX', (0, 0), (-1, -1), 0.25, Color(0,0,0,1))

FULL_ROW = ((0, 0), (-1, -1))

INNERGRID = ('INNERGRID', (0, 0), (-1, -1), 0.25, Color(0,0,0,1))

LEFTPADDING_REDUCE = ('LEFTPADDING', (0, 0), (-1, -1), 3)

LINE_COLOR = Color(0,0,0,1)

LINE_THICKNESS = 0.25

PADDING = 3

RIGHTPADDING_REDUCE = ('RIGHTPADDING', (0, 0), (-1, -1), 3)

VALIGN_MIDDLE = ('VALIGN', (0, 0), (-1, -1), 'MIDDLE')

VALIGN_TOP = ('VALIGN', (0, 0), (-1, -1), 'TOP')

`_init_font_family()`

Register the desired font with `reportlab`

This ensures that `<i></i>` and `` as cell content work well.

`column_widths`

Return the column widths for the tables in mm.

Type `List[float]`

`custom_styles`

Return the custom styles

Type `Dict[str, TableStyle]`

`table_width`

Return the sum of all column widths in mm.

Type `float`

CHAPTER 2

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