

# Java IText Kütüphanesini Kullanarak HTML İçeriğinden PDF Oluşturmak

**IText** kütüphanesi ile **HTML** içeriğinden **PDF** dosyası oluşturmak için bir örnek anlatılacaktır.

## Örnek:

```
public static void createPDF(String title, String titleSearch, String content) {
    try {
        String html = "<html><head>\n<title>" + titleSearch + "</title>\n" +
            "\n</head><body><h2>" + title + "</h2><div class='content'>" + content + "</div></body></html>";

        String result = new String(html.getBytes("UTF-8"), "UTF-8");//Unicode karakterlerini desteklemesi için
        kullanildi
        InputStream is = new ByteArrayInputStream(result.getBytes());
        FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(titleSearch + ".pdf");

        // step 1
        Document document = new Document();

        // step 2
        PdfWriter writer = PdfWriter.getInstance(document, fos);

        writer.setInitialLeading(12.5f);

        // step 3
        document.open();

        HtmlPipelineContext htmlContext = new HtmlPipelineContext(null);

        htmlContext.setTagFactory(Tags.getHtmlTagProcessorFactory());

        // CSS
        CSSResolver cssResolver = new StyleAttrCSSResolver();
        InputStream csspathtest = Thread.currentThread()
            .getContextClassLoader()
            .getResourceAsStream("softwarevol.css");
        CssFile cssfiletest = XMLWorkerHelper.getCSS(csspathtest);
        cssResolver.addCss(cssfiletest);

        Pipeline<?> pipeline = new CssResolverPipeline(cssResolver,
            new HtmlPipeline(htmlContext, new PdfWriterPipeline(
                document, writer)));

        XMLWorker worker = new XMLWorker(pipeline, true);
        XMLParser p = new XMLParser(worker);

        p.parse(is);//new FileInputStream("results/demo2/walden.html");

        // step
        document.close();

    } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (DocumentException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

## Css Dosyası

```
*{
    font-family: Calibri, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}
h2 {
    font: 1.5em Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;
}
.content {
    background-color: white;
    color: black;
    width: 100%;
}
```

```

    height: 100%;
    font-size: 8pt;
    font-family: Calibri, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}
pre {
    color: #000;
    font-family: "Consolas","Bitstream Vera Sans Mono","Courier New",Courier,monospace !important;
    font-size: 1em !important;
    font-style: normal !important;
    font-weight: normal !important;
    margin: 4px;
}
.important {
    font-weight: bold;
    color: red;
}
.comment {
    color: #808080
}
.annotation {
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #808080;
}
.keyword {
    color: #006699;
    font-weight: bold;
}
#tblContent, #tblContent th, #tblContent td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
.title {
    font-size: medium;
    color: red
}
.link {
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
    text-decoration: none
}
.string {
    color: blue;
}
code {
    white-space: pre-wrap;
    padding-right: 5px;
}
code {
    font-family: Consolas, Menlo, Monaco, Lucida Console, Liberation Mono, DejaVu Sans Mono, Bitstream Vera Sans Mono,
    Courier New, monospace, serif;
    background-color: #EEE;
}

```

**Not:** Unicode karakterlerinin desteklenmesi için uygun font seçilmelidir. Biz bu örnekte `font-family: Calibri, Helvetica, sans-serif;` fontunu seçtik.

**Not:** Sistem değişkeni Windows işletim sisteminde aşağıdaki gibi düzenlenmelidir:

### Maven Dependency

```

<dependency>
  <groupId>com.itextpdf</groupId>
  <artifactId>itextpdf</artifactId>
  <version>5.5.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.itextpdf.tool</groupId>
  <artifactId>xmlworker</artifactId>
  <version>5.5.1</version>
</dependency>

```