

How to convert PDF to excel from uploaded file asynchronously for PDF to excel API in Python with ByteScout Cloud API Server

How to convert PDF to excel from uploaded file asynchronously in Python with easy ByteScout code samples to make PDF to excel API. Step-by-step tutorial

These source code samples are listed and grouped by their programming language and functions they use. ByteScout Cloud API Server helps with PDF to excel API in Python. ByteScout Cloud API Server is API server that is ready to use and can be installed and deployed in less than 30 minutes on your own Windows server or server in a cloud. It can save data and files on your local server-based file storage or in Amazon AWS S3 storage. Data is processed solely on the API server and is powered by ByteScout engine, no cloud services or Internet connection is required for data processing..

Use the code displayed below in your application to save a lot of time on writing and testing code. This sample code in Python is all you need. Just copy-paste it to the code editor, then add a reference to ByteScout Cloud API Server and you are ready to try it! You can use these Python sample examples in one or many applications.

ByteScout Cloud API Server - free trial version is available on our website. Also, there are other code samples to help you with your Python application included into trial version.

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Source Code Files:

ConvertPdfToExcelFromUploadedFileAsynchronously.py

```
""" Cloud API asynchronous "PDF To Text" job example.
    Allows to avoid timeout errors when processing huge or scanned PDF documents.
"""
import os
import requests # pip install requests
import time
import datetime

# Please NOTE: In this sample we're assuming Cloud Api Server is hosted at "https://localhost".
# If it's not then please replace this with with your hosting url.

# Base URL for PDF.co Web API requests
BASE_URL = "https://localhost"

# Source PDF file
SourceFile = ".\\sample.pdf"
# Comma-separated list of page indices (or ranges) to process. Leave empty for all pages. Example: '0,2-5,7-'.
Pages = ""
# PDF document password. Leave empty for unprotected documents.
Password = ""
# Destination Excel file name
DestinationFile = ".\\result.xlsx"
# (!) Make asynchronous job
Async = True

def main(args = None):
    uploadedFileUrl = uploadFile(SourceFile)
    if (uploadedFileUrl != None):
        convertPdfToExcel(uploadedFileUrl, DestinationFile)

def convertPdfToExcel(uploadedFileUrl, destinationFile):
    """Converts PDF To Excel using PDF.co Web API"""

    # Prepare URL for 'PDF To Xlsx' API request
    url = "{}/pdf/convert/to/xlsx?async={}&name={}&password={}&pages={}&url={}".format(
        BASE_URL,
        Async,
        os.path.basename(destinationFile),
        Password,
        Pages,
        uploadedFileUrl
    )

    # Execute request and get response as JSON
    response = requests.get(url, headers={ "content-type": "application/octet-stream" })
    if (response.status_code == 200):
        json = response.json()

        if json["error"] == False:
            # Asynchronous job ID
            jobId = json["jobId"]
            # URL of the result file
            resultFileUrl = json["url"]

            # Check the job status in a loop.
            # If you don't want to pause the main thread you can rework the code
            # to use a separate thread for the status checking and completion.
            while True:
                status = checkJobStatus(jobId) # Possible statuses: "working", "failed", "aborted", "success".

                # Display timestamp and status (for demo purposes)
                print(datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%H:%M:%S") + ": " + status)

                if status == "success":
                    # Download result file
                    r = requests.get(resultFileUrl, stream=True)
                    if (r.status_code == 200):
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        with open(destinationFile, 'wb') as file:
            for chunk in r:
                file.write(chunk)
            print(f"Result file saved as \"{destinationFile}\" file.")
        else:
            print(f"Request error: {response.status_code} {response.reason}")
            break
    elif status == "working":
        # Pause for a few seconds
        time.sleep(3)
    else:
        print(status)
        break
else:
    # Show service reported error
    print(json["message"])
else:
    print(f"Request error: {response.status_code} {response.reason}")

def checkJobStatus(jobId):
    """Checks server job status"""

    url = f"{BASE_URL}/job/check?jobid={jobId}"

    response = requests.get(url)
    if (response.status_code == 200):
        json = response.json()
        return json["status"]
    else:
        print(f"Request error: {response.status_code} {response.reason}")

    return None

def uploadFile(fileName):
    """Uploads file to the cloud"""

    # 1. RETRIEVE PRESIGNED URL TO UPLOAD FILE.

    # Prepare URL for 'Get Presigned URL' API request
    url = "{}/file/upload/get-presigned-url?contenttype=application/octet-stream&name={}".format(
        BASE_URL, os.path.basename(fileName))

    # Execute request and get response as JSON
    response = requests.get(url)
    if (response.status_code == 200):
        json = response.json()

        if json["error"] == False:
            # URL to use for file upload
            uploadUrl = json["presignedUrl"]
            # URL for future reference
            uploadedFileUrl = json["url"]

            # 2. UPLOAD FILE TO CLOUD.
            with open(fileName, 'rb') as file:
                requests.put(uploadUrl, data=file, headers={ "content-type": "application/octet-stream" })

            return uploadedFileUrl
        else:
            # Show service reported error
            print(json["message"])
    else:
        print(f"Request error: {response.status_code} {response.reason}")

    return None

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

VIDEO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NEwNs2b9YN8>

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