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

Step-by-step tutorial:How to convert PDF to JSON from uploaded file asynchronously to have PDF to JSON API in Python

If you want a quick and easy way to add a required functionality into your application then check this sample source code documentation. ByteScout Cloud API Server helps with PDF to JSON API in Python. ByteScout Cloud API Server is the ready to deploy Web API Server that can be deployed in less than thirty minutes into your own in-house Windows server (no Internet connnection is required to process data!) or into private cloud server. Can store data on in-house local server based storage or in Amazon AWS S3 bucket. Processing data solely on the server using built-in ByteScout powered engine, no cloud services are used to process your data!.

Python code snippet like this for ByteScout Cloud API Server works best when you need to quickly implement PDF to JSON API in your Python application. Follow the tutorial and copy - paste code for Python into your project's code editor. Easy to understand tutorials are available along with installed ByteScout Cloud API Server if you'd like to learn more about the topic and the details of the API.

Our website provides free trial version of ByteScout Cloud API Server that gives source code samples to assist with your Python project.

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Source Code Files:

ConvertPdfToJsonFromUploadedFileAsynchronously.py

```python
""" 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 JSON file name
DestinationFile = ".\\result.json"
# (!) Make asynchronous job
Async = True


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


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

    # Prepare URL for 'PDF To Json' API request
    url = "{}/pdf/convert/to/json?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):
```

```python
                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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