

TBarCode/X

Barcode Solution for Linux® and UNIX®

Version 9.0

Developer Manual

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3 Introduction

3.1 What is TBarCode?

TBarCode is a set of professional tools for the generation of barcodes. More than 100 different symbologies (linear barcodes, 2D barcodes and stacked barcode variants) can be printed or exported as graphics files. All industry formats are supported. The barcodes can be generated in the highest possible resolution and quality.

TBarCode is available in several versions for different operating systems, applications and programming environments.

The following versions are included in the Linux®/UNIX® setup:

TBarCode/X	TBarCode software for Linux® and UNIX® platforms. TBarCode/X includes: ▪ command-line tools, ▪ filter scripts, and ▪ TBarCode Library for UNIX®.

Additionally the following versions are available as separate downloads:

TBarCode OCX	A Microsoft® ActiveX® compliant barcode control. It can be used with Microsoft® Office applications as well as by software developers.
TBarCode .NET	A .NET barcode library for software developers. It includes barcode controls for Windows Forms and ASP.NET 2.0.
TBarCode Library	A dynamically linked library (DLL) for software developers.

3.2 What is TBarCode/X?

TBarCode/X is a software tool for barcode generation on Linux®/UNIX® and Mac OS®. It consists of a command line tool, filter scripts, and the **TBarCode Library** for UNIX® or the **TBarCode Framework** for Mac OS®.

Whereas this document mainly covers the usage of the library, please refer to the **„TBarCode/X User Documentation“** for an in-depth description of the other parts (see chapter *4 Installation*).

The **TBarCode/X** setup for Linux®/UNIX® includes the **TBarCode Library** as static library and as shared library.

The **TBarCode/X** setup for Mac OS® includes the **TBarCode Framework**.

TBarCode Library for UNIX is also often called “**LibTBarCode**”.

3.3 Scope of this Document

This document explains how you can use the **TBarCode Library** for UNIX® and **TBarCode Framework** for Mac OS® in your own applications. The complete application programming interface (API) is described in the *TBarCode Library Developer Reference*.

3.4 Restrictions of the Demo Version

In the demo version the barcodes will be drawn with a demo-hint. That means that the word “Demo” or the phrase “www.tec-it.com” is drawn partially over the barcode (see Figure). The demo-hint does not influence the readability of the barcode in a negative way.

When barcodes are generated in an image, PostScript®, PDF, or PCL® format, an additional horizontal bar is drawn across the barcode. Like the other demo-hint this bar usually does not influence the readability of the barcode. Its sole purpose is to indicate that the barcodes were generated with a demo version of **TBarCode**.

- In special cases (e.g. very small or high-resolution barcodes) you may want to test the product without restrictions. To obtain a temporary license key contact sales@tec-it.com.
- For enabling the full-featured version (without the demo hints) you can obtain a license key from TEC-IT (http://www.tec-it.com/order/).
- For more information on licensing **TBarCode**, please refer to chapter 9, “How to License TBarCode”.

4 Installation

Please refer to the **„TBarCode/X User Documentation“** for an in-depth description. The document is available on the TEC-IT web-site: http://www.tec-it.com ► Download ► TBarCode/X.

5 General

Please keep in mind that **TBarCode Library** is a software component. It is not an executable by its own. Read this document and check out the accompanying sample applications to learn how to embed **TBarCode** into your own application.

5.1 TBarCode Library

TBarCode Library for Linux and UNIX is included in the **TBarCode/X** package. Depending on the operating system **TBarCode/X** is delivered as tar-ball, RPM or another appropriate installation package.

Binaries are available for:

- Linux (x86 + IA64)
- FreeBSD (x86)
- AIX (PowerPC)
- HP-UX (PA-RISC 1.1/2.0 + IA64)
- Sun Solaris (x86 + Sparc)
- SCO OpenServer/UnixWare
- And others.

► If there are no binaries available for your operating system please contact TEC-IT (support@tec-it.com). Most likely TEC-IT is able to compile a suitable binary.

5.1.1 C/C++ Header Files

TBarCode/X is delivered with the required header and library files.

Include the file *tbarcode.h* in your project in order to get full access to the shared LIB functions within C/C++:

```
#include <libtbarcode9/tbarcode.h>
```

The file is usually installed at the following location:

```
/usr/local/include/libtbarcode9/tbarcode.h
```

You will have to add the option

```
-I/usr/local/include
```

when calling the preprocessor/compiler, to ensure that the preprocessor/compiler finds the header files.

5.1.2 Linking

TBarCode/X is available as static library or as shared library. A shared library is comparable to a DLL under Windows. Per default it is installed in */usr/local/lib*. You can link against **TBarCode/X** using the linker options

```
-L/usr/local/lib/ -ltbarcode9
```

The foregoing linker options prefer the usage of the shared library (in */usr/local/lib*). If the shared library was not found the static library will be used.

5.2 TBarCode Framework (for Mac OS)

The **TBarCode Framework** is a special version of the **TBarCode Library** for Mac OS. It is included in the **TBarCode/X** installation package for Mac OS.

5.2.1 C/C++ Header Files

The required header files are a substantial ingredient of the **TBarCode Framework**. Include the file *tbarcode.h* in your project in order to get full access to the library functions within C/C++ (the first *TBarCode* stands for the name of the framework):

```
#include <TBarCode/tbarcode.h>
```

The file (and the other needed include files) is installed in the framework bundle which is usually located at following path:

```
/Library/Frameworks/TBarCode.framework
```

5.2.2 Compiling and Linking

If you want to compile and link your application to the **TBarCode Framework**, just add it to your project. A framework is comparable with a DLL under Windows or a shared library under Linux/UNIX, but it not just only a file, but a full-featured bundle that also contains the public header files and the documentation.

6 Using TBarCode

6.1 Important Functions

The basic function calls to produce a barcode are as follows (in the appropriate order).

- *BCLicenseMe()*
  This function licenses **TBarCode** and removes the demo restrictions. Licensing must be performed before you draw a barcode (e.g. after **TBarCode** has been loaded to memory).

- *BCAlloc()*
  This function sets up and initializes the internal barcode structure. You receive a handle that is used for all other function calls (*pBarCode*). This function must be called before any other function expecting a **pBarCode** parameter.

- *BCSetBCType()*
  Sets the type of the barcode (symbology); e. g. *Code39, Code128, UPC, EAN, 2OF5, ...*

- *BCSetText()*
  Sets the data to be encoded as barcode.

- *BCSetModWidth()* (optional)
  This function is used if an application requires a specific module width. Without this function the module width is computed automatically by **TBarCode**. It adapts to the barcode dimensions (specified via a bounding rectangle) and the current input data.

- More optional barcode settings
  Set the barcode properties according to your application; e.g. *BCSet_PDF417_RowHeight(), BCSetCDMethod(), BCSetBearerBarWidth(), BCSetRatio(), BCSetTextDist(), BCSetLogFont(), ...*

- *BCCheck()* (optional)
  This function checks if the data characters are valid for the selected barcode type. If invalid data was encountered it returns an error-code. If escape-sequences are used, they are not translated in this function. It must be called before *BCCalcCD()*.
  Note: This function call is optional; *BCCreate()* calls this function in any case automatically.

- *BCCalcCD()* (optional)
  This function computes the check-digit(s) for the given input data and the selected check-digit method. The check digits are added to the barcode data automatically. On demand you can retrieve the check digits with *BCGetCheckDigits()*. Please consider that symbology internal check digits (like *Modulo 103* of Code-128) are not calculated with this function – they are always part of the created barcode.
  Note: This function call is optional; *BCCreate()* calls this function in any case automatically.

- *BCCreate()*
  This function prepares the barcode structure (pattern) to be drawn with *BCDraw()*. It returns *ErrOk* if everything is ok. If not, it returns an error code (of type *ERRCODE*) that specifies the error in more detail. After *BCCreate()* all parameters of the resulting barcode are available (e.g. number of modules, dimensions, check-digits, meta-description).

- Get Dimensions (optional)
  After *BCCreate()* you can call the methods *BCGetBarcodeHeight(), BCGetBarcodeWidth(), ...*

- *BCDraw()*
  This function draws the barcode into the given device context. The barcode dimensions are set through passing the coordinates of a bounding rectangle. No special mapping is performed.
  Note: Only available in **TBarCode Library for Windows**!

- *BCPostscriptToFile(), BCPCLToFile()*
  These function save the barcode in PostScript or PCL output format.

- *BCFree()*
  This function de-initializes the barcode info-structure and frees allocated memory. It must be called as last function.

► If any of the *BCxxxx* functions in the above described order returns an error code not equal to zero then DO NOT call subsequent *BCxxxx* functions (except of *BCFree()*). An error code <> 0 indicates an error condition - subsequent calls (except of *BCFree()*) may fail and produce unexpected results.

6.2 Calling Order

► Please note: Since TBarCode 8 the following calling order must be maintained to guarantee the correct conversion of the input data to the target character set:

1. First set all barcode properties (like barcode type, translation of escape sequences, etc.)
2. Then call *BCSetBCText()*
3. Finally call *BCCreate()*

6.3 ANSI and UNICODE

Since version 8.x the **TBarCode Library** for UNIX provides UNICODE functionality. All functions with parameters or return values of data type string are implemented in 2 ways as **A**NSI and **W**ide String function. The names of ANSI-functions end with 'A' whereas the Wide String-functions end with 'W'. If you want to work with UNICODE you have to use the W-functions.

As UNICODE characters consist of 2 bytes and most of the barcode types are only able to encode one byte per character, it is not always clear how the input data should be interpreted. So we provide 2 ways to control.

- *Encoding Mode*
  The input data can either be converted to a selected code page (see below) or interpreted byte per byte (lower byte only , lower before upper byte, or the other way round).

- *Code Page*
  The user can choose among several pre-defined code pages (e.g. ANSI, ISO 8559-1 Latin I, UTF-8, Shift-JIS…) or add a custom code page.

7 C/C++ Sample Code

Below are the steps to create a barcode image in C/C++ (only for demonstrative purposes, not all variables declared).

> ► Also check out the fully functional samples provided with the setup – or available as separate download.

Include the header file:

```
#include <libtbarcode9/tbarcode.h>
```

Sample code for barcode generation (excerpt):

```
// Initialize library
BCInitLibrary("/usr/local/share/tbarcode9");

// License the product
BCLicenseMe("LicenseeName", eLicKindDeveloper, 1, "MyKey", eLicProd2D);

// Allocate memory and retrieve barcode handle (pointer)
t_BarCode* pBC;
BCAlloc(&pBC);

// Adjust symbology
BCSetBCType(pBC, eBC_Code128);

// Set barcode data
char* demo = "12345678";
BCSetText(pBC, demo, strlen(demo));

// (Optional:) Set font type and height for the human readable text
BCSetFontName(pBC, "Helvetica");
BCSetFontHeight(pBC, 10);           // 10 points

// Find out wrong characters (check if data can be encoded)
eCode = BCCheck(pBC)
if (eCode != ErrOk)
{
    // your error handling
}

// Calculate check-digits
BCCalcCD(pBC);

// Create barcode pattern (bars, spaces)
BCCreate(pBC);

// Set barcode size (PostScript bounding rectangle)
// Units are [0.001 mm]
rect.left = 0;        // 0 mm
rect.bottom = 0;      // 0 mm
rect.right = 50000;   // 50 mm
rect.top = 30000;     // 30 mm

// Draw to device context
// not supported in Linux/UNIX, because only the Windows GDI uses a "device context"

// Save to Postscript file
BCPostscriptToFile(pBCode, (void *) "barcode.eps", &rect);

// Save barcode image to buffer
// Unit is [0.001mm] for Postscript and PCL
void* pPSBuffer = malloc(0xffff);
BCPostscriptToMemory(pBC, pPSBuffer, 0xffff, &rect);

if (pPSBuffer)
    free(pPSBuffer); // Release allocated memory after use
```

```
// Release memory for barcode structure
BCFree(pBC);

// Clean up
BCDeInitLibrary();
```

8 Custom Drawing Functions for Special Devices

8.1 Why Custom Drawing Functions?

TBarCode Library offers the possibility to implement custom drawing functions. This is useful whenever you control a device which is not supported by any standard-driver functionality. Good examples are laser marking devices, OS-400 specific printers, …

Custom drawing functions can be registered as so called call-back functions. When drawing a barcode the **TBarCode Library** will call the custom drawing functions instead of using the internal drawing routines.

► **IMPORTANT**: Custom drawing functions will only work if a valid **TBarCode** license is provided! Temporary license keys are available on request – please contact support@tec-it.com. Section 9, “How to License TBarCode”, describes how to apply a license.

8.2 The General Concept

TBarCode computes a barcode using a so-called meta-description. This meta-description defines in a complete device independent way where bars and where spaces are to be drawn.

Such a meta-description consists of upper- and lowercase letters:

- Uppercase letters are placeholders for bars (or dots)
- Lowercase letters are placeholders for spaces
- The letter itself (A or B or C or …) defines the width of the bar (space) to be drawn.

8.3 Linear Barcodes & PDF417

For barcodes, which are using multiple widths for the bars (or spaces), multiple uppercase (or lowercase) letters are passed to the call-back function:

Uppercase letters = bars:

- A ... bar (actual width = 1 * module width X)
- B ... bar (actual width = 2 * module width X)
- C ... bar (actual width = 3 * module width X)
- D ... bar (actual width = 4 * module width X)
- E ... and so on

The factors for the module width depend on the current print-ratio. In this example the print-ratio for the bars is 1:2:3:4

Lowercase letters = spaces:

- a ... space (actual width = 1 * module width X)
- b ... space (actual width = 2 * module width X)
- c ... space (actual width = 3 * module width X)
- d ... space (actual width = 4 * module width X)
- e ... and so on

The factor for the module widths depend on the current print-ratio. In this example the print-ratio for the bars is 1:2:3:4

X represents the module width. All actual widths of bars or spaces are usually multiples of the module width.

Each barcode symbology uses a pre-defined print-ratio (and this ratio can be adjusted by the user). For example Code39 uses the following print-ratio: 1:3:1:3

- A ... 1 X
- B ... 3 X
- a ... 1 X
- b ... 3 X

It is possible to query the used print-ratio for a specific barcode symbology – please check out the relevant functions *BCGetRatioString, BCGetRatioHint, BCGetCountBars, and BCGetCountSpaces.*

8.4 Data Matrix, QR-Code, Aztec Code, and Micro QR-Code

Data Matrix and QR-Code consist of several rows. For each row, the corresponding row pattern will be transmitted to a user-defined call-back function (for drawing a row of the symbol).

The row-pattern is built by uppercase and lowercase letters. Uppercase letters are place-holders for black bars (or squares) – lowercase letters are placeholders for spaces (white squares):

Uppercase “A” - black dot/bar, Lowercase “a” - white dot/space

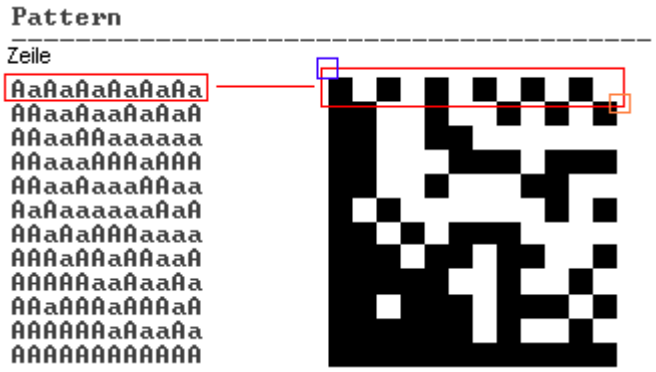


Figure 1: Custom Barcode Drawing

The example above shows Data Matrix, but QR-Code, Aztec Code, and Micro QR-Code work the same way.

8.4.1 About Drawing

The pattern itself contains no absolute sizes. The matrix dots (A and a) have the same width and height X. This is called the module width. By adjusting the module width to the size of the device dots (pixels) you can minimize the printing tolerances.

9 How to License TBarCode

In order to enable the full-featured version, you need a valid license key from TEC-IT. A description of the available license-types as well as all necessary information for ordering can be found at http://www.tec-it.com/prices.

If you don't know the license type according to your application, please ask our sales team (sales@tec-it.com).

For placing an online order check out http://www.tec-it.com/order/.

► For testing the call-back API or other evaluation purposes you can request a time-limited license key from support@tec-it.com.

9.1 Demo Limitations

Whenever **TBarCode** is not licensed with a valid license key, an additional text “Demo” or an additional horizontal bar is drawn across the barcode. In addition all call-back functions (for custom barcode drawing functions) are disabled.

To remove the demo limitations call *BCLicenseMe()* with valid a license key. For example:

```
ERRCODE eCode = BCLicenseMe("John Smith", eLicKindSite, 1,
                            "01234567890ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU", eLicProd2D);
```

In Windows: *BCLicenseMe()* should be called as the first function of **TBarCode Library**.

In UNIX: *BCLicenseMe()* should be called directly after *BCInitLibrary()*.

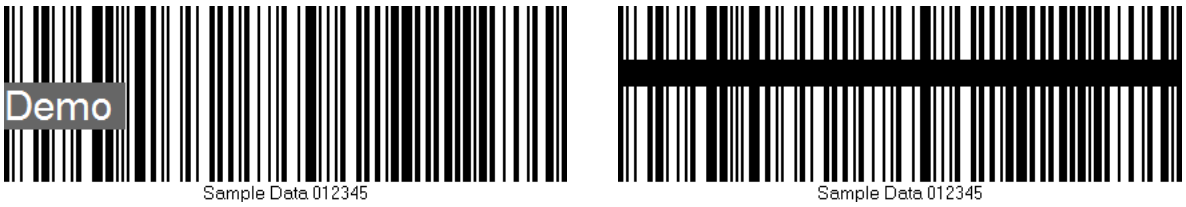


*Figure 2: Barcodes rendered **without** valid license*



Figure 3: Barcodes rendered with valid license

10 Redistributing TBarCode

This chapter explains what is important when redistributing a custom application that uses the **TBarCode Library**.

> ► Please note that in most cases you need a developer license for re-distribution of **TBarCode Library** (except for in-house applications which are bound to one or more sites).

As a developer you can choose whether you link **TBarCode** as static library or as shared object.

10.1 TBarCode as a Static Library

The static library can be found at the following location:

```
/usr/local/lib/libtbarcode9.a
```

When you link against the static library, then you do not have to redistribute anything else, except your own application.

10.2 TBarCode as a Shared Library

The shared library consists of the following files:

```
/usr/local/lib/libtbarcode9.so
/usr/local/lib/libtbarcode9.so.0
/usr/local/lib/libtbarcode9.so.0.0.0
```

libtbarcode9.so and *libtbarcode9.so.0* are symbolic links to *libtbarcode9.so.0.0.0*. The version numbers might be different on your system – depending on the type of operating system and the actual version of **TBarCode**. You can find the right files by running

```
ls -l /usr/local/lib/libtbarcode9.so*
```

When you link you application against the shared library, then you will have to redistribute these files (including the symbolic links) with your application.

10.3 TBarCode as a Framework (Mac OS)

The framework can be found at the following location:

```
/Library/Frameworks/TBarCode.framework
```

When you link against the framework, then you will have to redistribute the framework directory. Just copy it to the location shown above.

11 Contact and Support Information

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