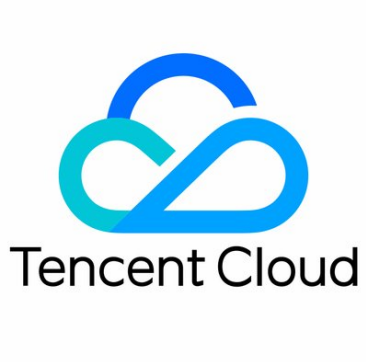
Optical Character Recognition

Quick Start



Contact Us

We are committed to providing personalized pre-sales consultation and technical after-sale support. Don't hesitate to contact us at 4009100100 or 95716 for any inquiries or concerns.

Contents

Quick Start
One-Minute Server API Connection

Last updated: 2025-02-06 16:07:15

Overview

This document describes how to use API 3.0 Explorer to debug OCR APIs online and quickly integrate the Tencent Cloud SDK corresponding to the APIs into your local project.

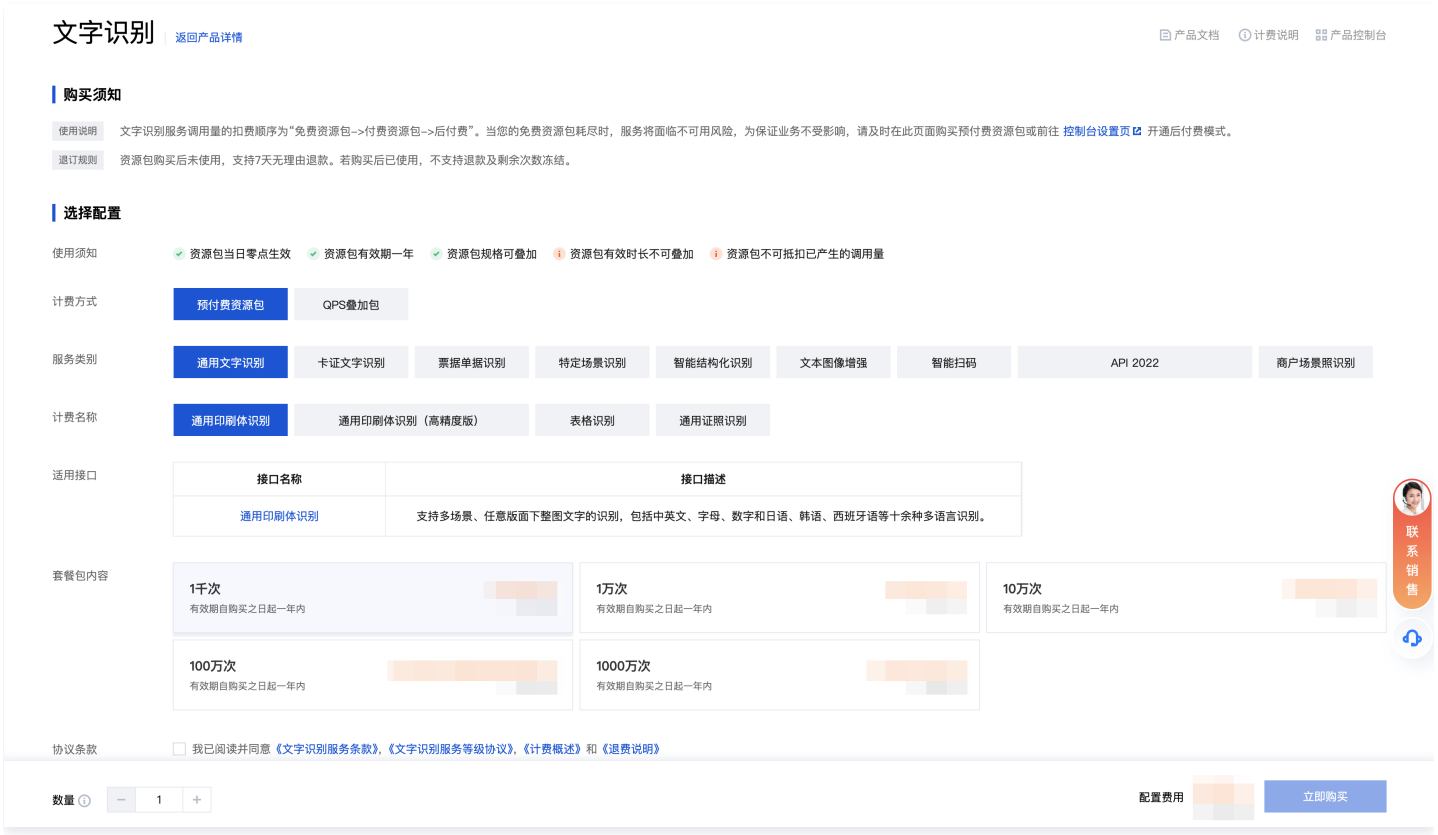
Operation Steps

Complete the Tencent Cloud OCR API call in just three steps.

Step 1. Activate the OCR Service

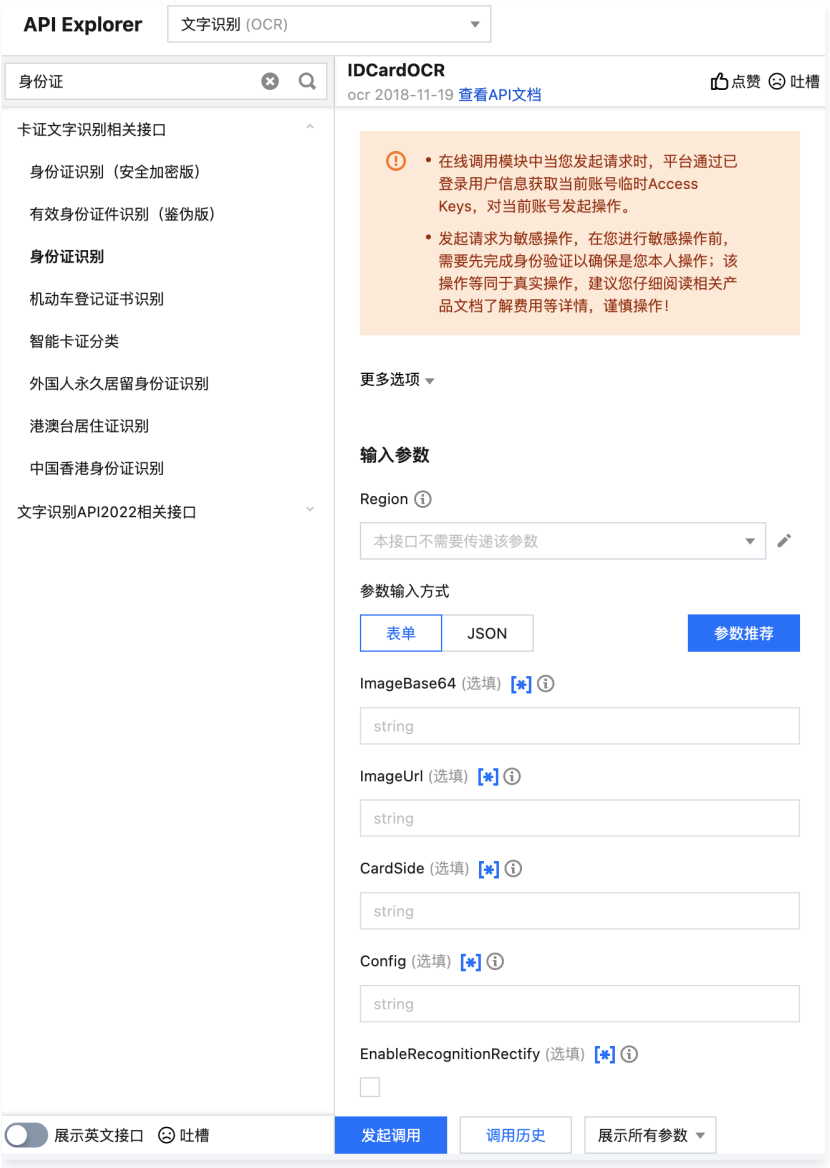
Before using OCR-related APIs, you need to enter the OCR console, read the "OCR Terms of Service", agree by checking the box, and click **Activate Now** to instantly activate services such as **General Text, Card and Certificate Text, Bills and Invoices, etc.**.

After the service is successfully activated, you will get the free tiers of calls for each service, which can be viewed on the Resource Pack Management page. In addition, you can also purchase resource packages for OCR services on the OCR purchase page. After the free tiers and number of resource package calls are used up, API calls will be billed in the pay-as-you-go mode and settled monthly. For billing details, see the OCR Purchase Guide.



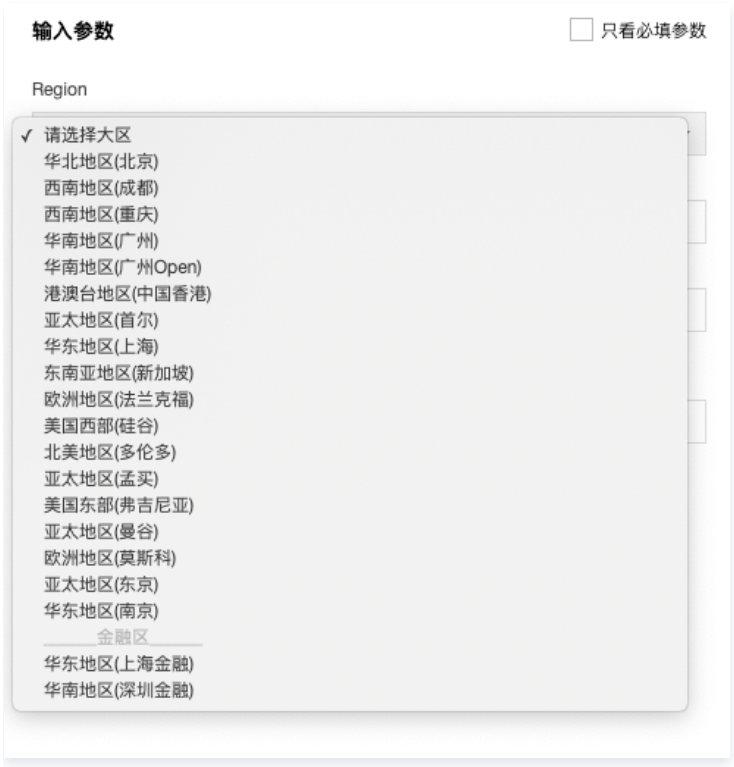
Step 2. Debug the OCR API

After the OCR service is successfully activated, go to the OCR API 3.0 Explorer online debugging page, select the API you need to call, and fill in the **Input Parameters**.



You can view the specific meanings of the input parameters for the corresponding API in the [parameter description] tab of the API 3.0 Explorer interface.

Among them, the Region parameter is a required parameter for each API, indicating the region where the OCR service resources are located. Click the **Region** dropdown box to select Tencent Cloud servers in different regions. It is recommended to choose a region close to the access point IP address: for example, if your access point is in Shenzhen, it is recommended to choose the South China region (Guangzhou).



After filling in the **input parameters**, select the code generation tab to see the automatically generated code in different programming languages (supporting Java, Python, Node.js, PHP, GO, .NET, C++). Some field information and filled content in the

generated code are associated. If you need to adjust the input parameters, you can modify the parameter values on the left and regenerate the code.

After filling in the **input parameters**, select the **online calling** tab, and click the **send request** button to make a real request for debugging and reference.

Step 3. Integrate the OCR SDK

Make sure the local dependency environment meets the following conditions:

Programming Environment	SDK Integration Requirements
Node.js	Version 7.10.1 or later is required.
Python	Version 2.7 to 3.6 is required.
Java	JDK 7 or above is required.

Go	Go 1.9 or above is required.
.Net	.NET Framework 4.5+ and .NET Core 2.1 are required.
PHP	Version 5.6.33 or later is required.
C++	The C++ compiler v4.8 or above and the build tool cmake v3.0 or above are required. Currently, only the Linux environment is supported, while Windows is not.

Install the Tencent Cloud OCR SDK corresponding to the local dependency environment. The following example demonstrates the SDK installation and usage for Node.js. For other languages, please refer to the Tencent Cloud SDK Integration Manual.
(1) Installing through npm (recommended): npm is the package management tool for Node.js. Execute the following installation command:

```
npm install tencentcloud-sdk-nodejs --save
```

(2) Installing through the source package: Go to the GitHub repository address and download the source package. Decompress the source package to an appropriate location in your project.
After the SDK installation is complete, you can reference the code automatically generated by API 3.0 Explorer in your project code. For example, a simple demo in Node.js is as follows:

```
const tencentcloud = require("tencentcloud-sdk-nodejs")

// Import the client models of the corresponding product module.
const OcrClient = tencentcloud.ocr.v20181119.Client

// Instantiate the client object of the requested product
const client = new OcrClient({
  // Tencent Cloud authentication information
  credential: {
    secretId: "secretId",
    secretKey: "secretKey",
  },
  // Product region
  region: "ap-shanghai",
  // Optional configuration instance
  profile: {
    signMethod: "TC3-HMAC-SHA256", // Signature method
    httpProfile: {
      reqMethod: "POST", // Request method
      reqTimeout: 30, // Specify the request timeout value in seconds. The default value is 60s
    },
  },
})

const params = {
    "ImageUrl": "https://ocr-demo-1254418846.cos.ap-
guangzhou.myqcloud.com/card/IDCardOCR/IDCardOCR1.jpg"
};

// Call the API (Action) you want to access through the client object; you need to pass in the request
object (Params) and the response callback function
// That is: client.Action(Params).then(res => console.log(res), err => console.error(err))
client.IDCardOCR(params).then(
    (data) => {
        console.log(data)
    },
    (err) => {
```

```
    console.error("error", err)
  }
)
```

Notes

- When calling common parameters with the SDK, only the Region field needs attention. It is recommended to use "ap-guangzhou" for both the domain name and Region.
- For Base64-encoded image or video, remove the `` prefix and the line break `\n`. If the following error occurs when calling the SDK:

```
[TencentCloudSDKException]message:AuthFailure.SignatureFailure-The provided credentials
  could not be validated because of exceeding request size limit, please use new signature
  method TC3-HMAC-SHA256. requestId:719970d4-5814-4dd9-9757-a3f11ecc9b20
```

You need to manually configure the signature type:

```
  signMethod: "TC3-HMAC-SHA256", // Specify the signature algorithm "TC3-HMAC-SHA256". The default
value is HmacSHA256
```

If the API request content exceeds 1M, only V3 Authentication (TC3-HMAC-SHA256) can be used.

- The OCR API 3.0 SDK currently supports Node.js, Python, Java, PHP, Go, .Net, and C++. If you use other programming languages or do not want to use the Tencent Cloud SDK, you need to complete V3 authentication for API calls. For implementation details, refer to the Github samples. We recommend using the string signature generation tool in API 3.0 Explorer for verification.

Visualize Calling the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) Service

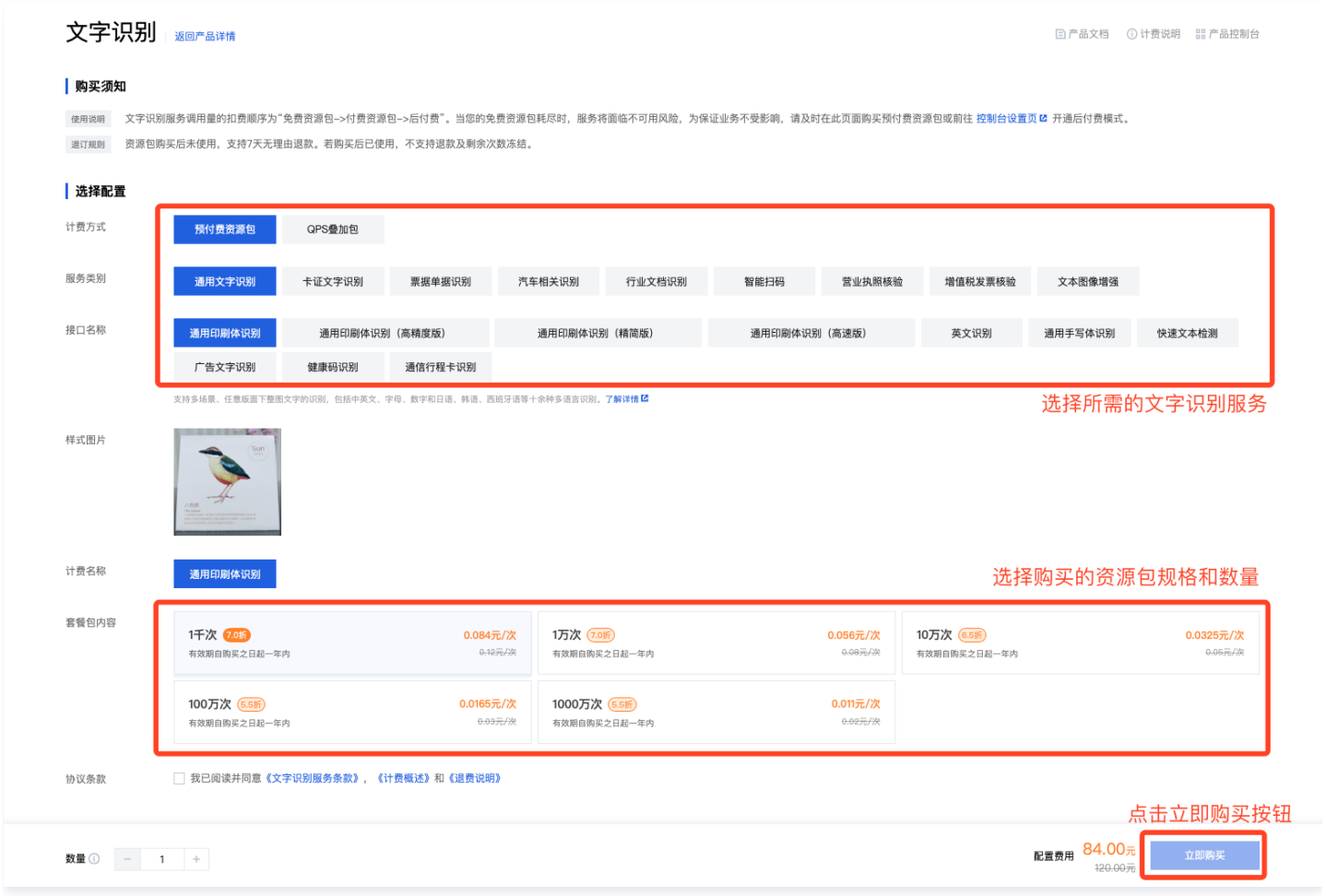
Last updated: 2025-02-06 16:07:29

This article will introduce how to visualize OCR service calls, including two methods: API 3.0 Explorer and Postman. It is recommended to use API 3.0 Explorer. The specific steps are as follows.
Watch video

Activate OCR Service

Before calling the OCR related APIs, you need to enter the OCR Console, read the "OCR Terms of Service" then check the box to agree and click **Activate Now** to enable services such as **General Text, Card and Certificate Text, Bills and Invoices APIs** with one click.

After the service is successfully activated, you will receive free usage quotas for each service, which can be viewed on the Resource Packs page. You can also purchase resource packages for the OCR service on the OCR purchase page. If the free quota and resource package usage are exhausted, billing will automatically switch to a postpaid method and settle monthly. For specific billing standards, please refer to the Billing Overview of OCR.



Description

After successfully activating the OCR service, you can call the OCR service in two ways as preferred. It is recommended to use API 3.0 Explorer.

Call OCR API Using API 3.0 Explorer

<Input Parameters>

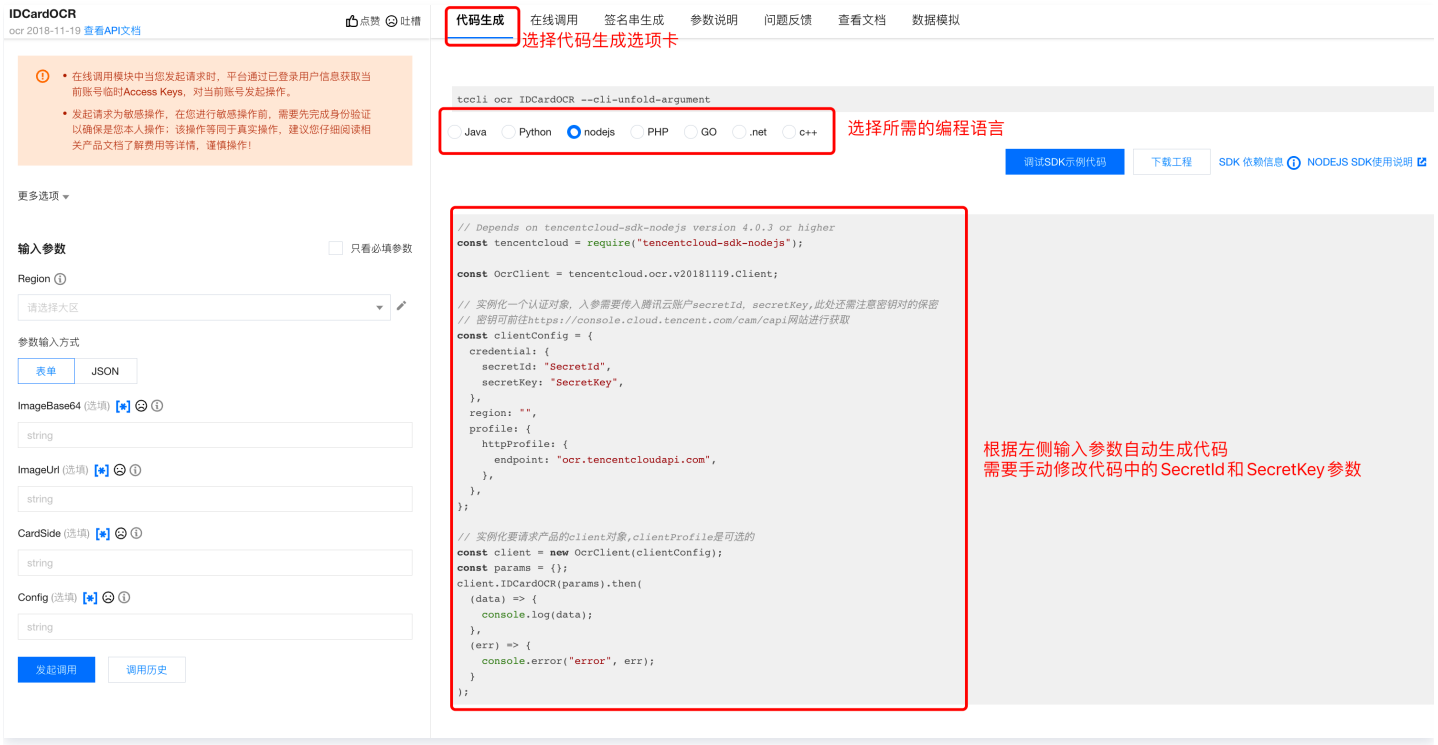
Enter the OCR API 3.0 Explorer online interface debugging page, select the API you need to call, and fill in the **Input Parameter**.

In the **Parameter Description** tab of the API 3.0 Explorer interface, you can view the specific meanings of the input parameters for the corresponding API.

Among them, the Region parameter is a required parameter for each API, indicating the region where the OCR service resources are located. Clicking the dropdown box of **Region** allows you to select Tencent Cloud servers in different regions. It is recommended to choose a region close to your access point IP address: for example, if your access point is in Shenzhen, it is recommended to choose South China (Guangzhou) for Region.

After filling in the **Input Parameter**, select the code generation tab, where you can see the automatically generated code in different programming languages (supporting Java, Python, Node.js, PHP, GO, .NET, C++ languages). Some field information in the generated code is related to the content filled in. If you need to adjust the input parameters, you can modify the parameter

values on the left and regenerate the code.



Initiate Request

After filling in the input parameters, select the **online calling** tab, and click the **send a request** button to make a real request for debugging and reference.

Call OCR API Using Postman

Postman Download and Installation

1. Download link: Download Postman | Get Started for Free. Choose the installation package according to your computer type.
2. After download, double-click the installation package for installation as prompted. If there are no special requirements, choose the default settings. The first time you open it, you need to log in. If you don't have an account, choose to skip.

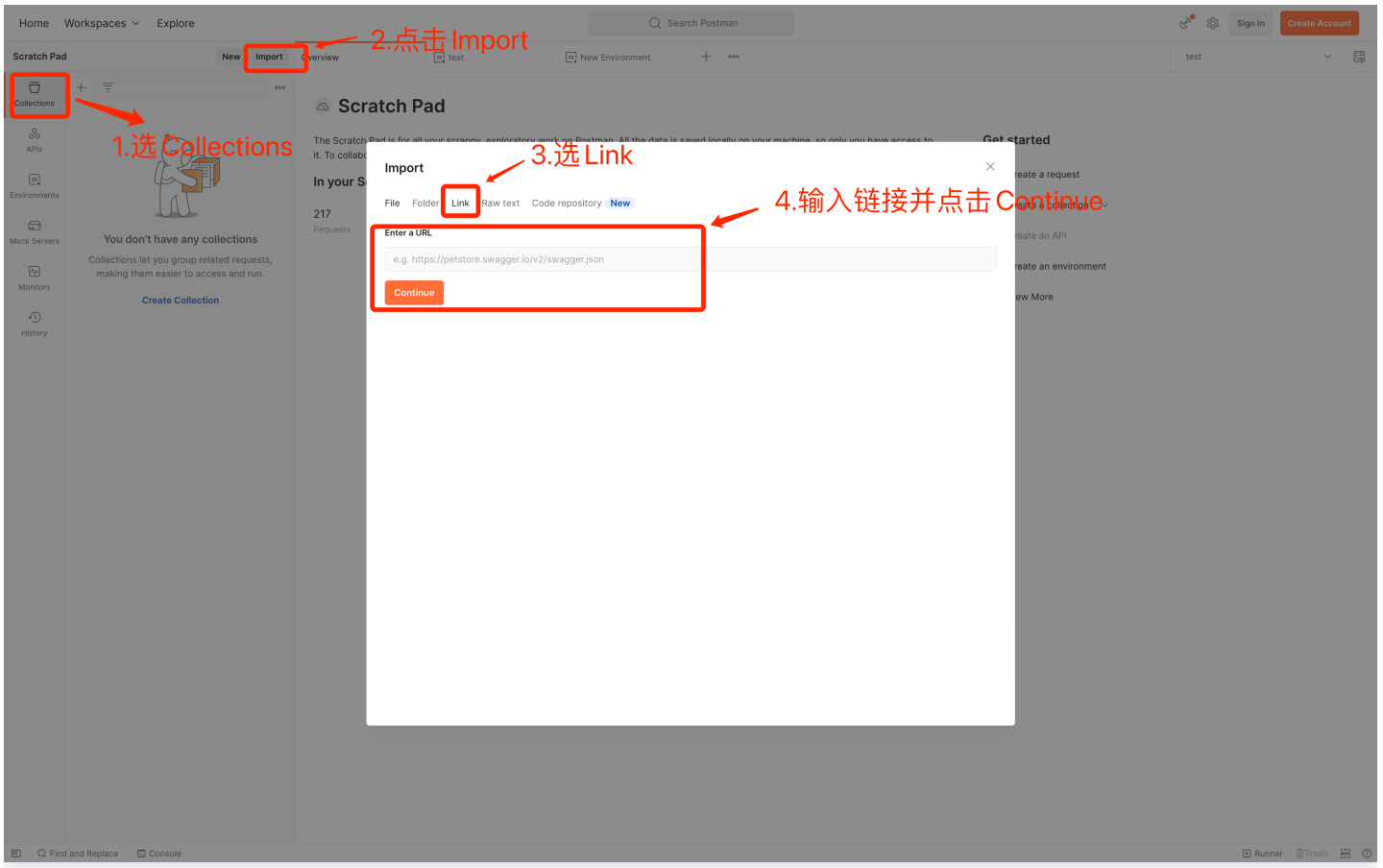
Calling the API

Import Postman Configuration

Use Postman's import feature to initialize the configuration. Configuration link:

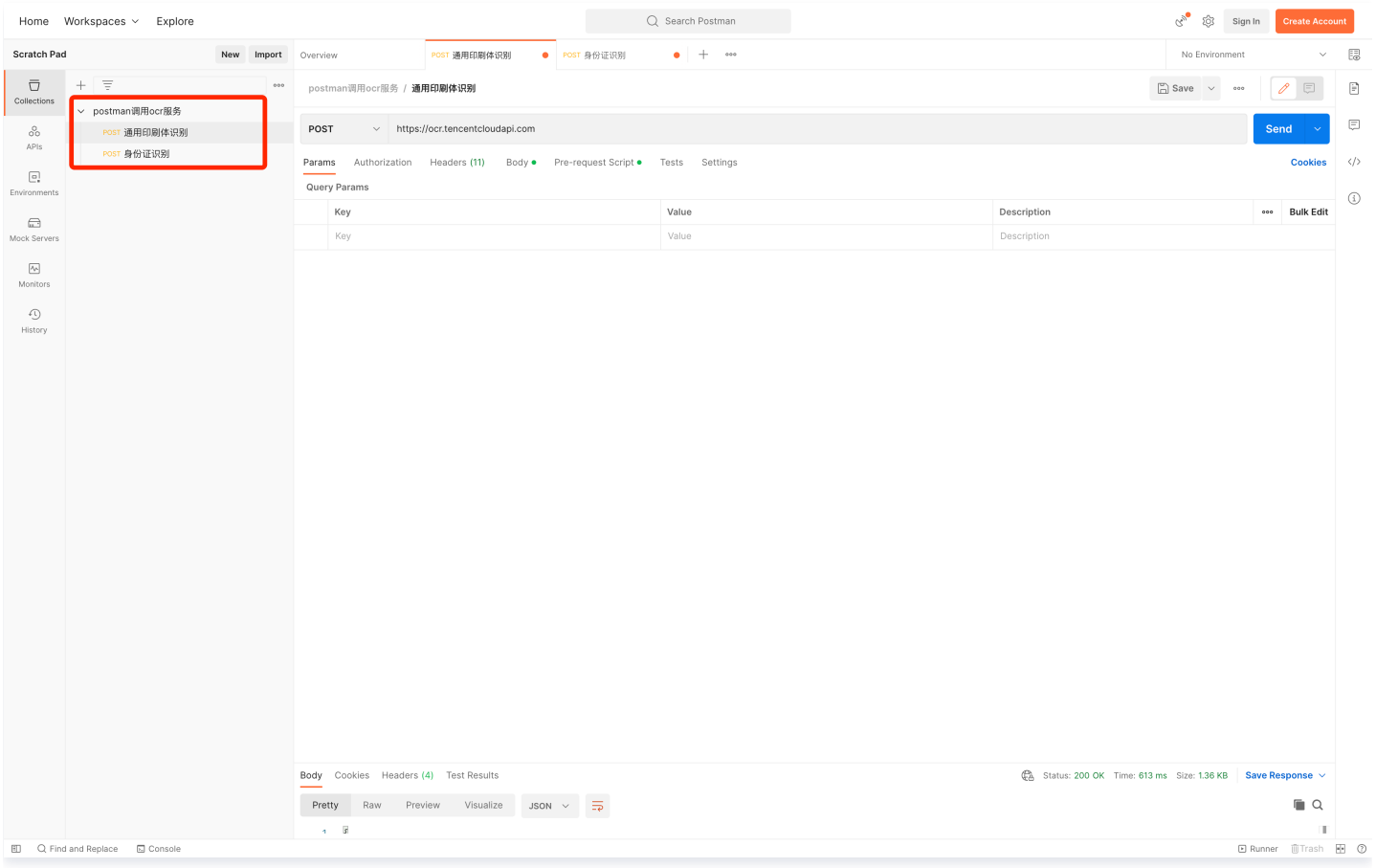
```
https://ocr-documents-1258344699.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com/postman_config.json
```

The specific import steps are as follows:



The initial configuration includes two API examples, with all required configuration information included. Seeing the following

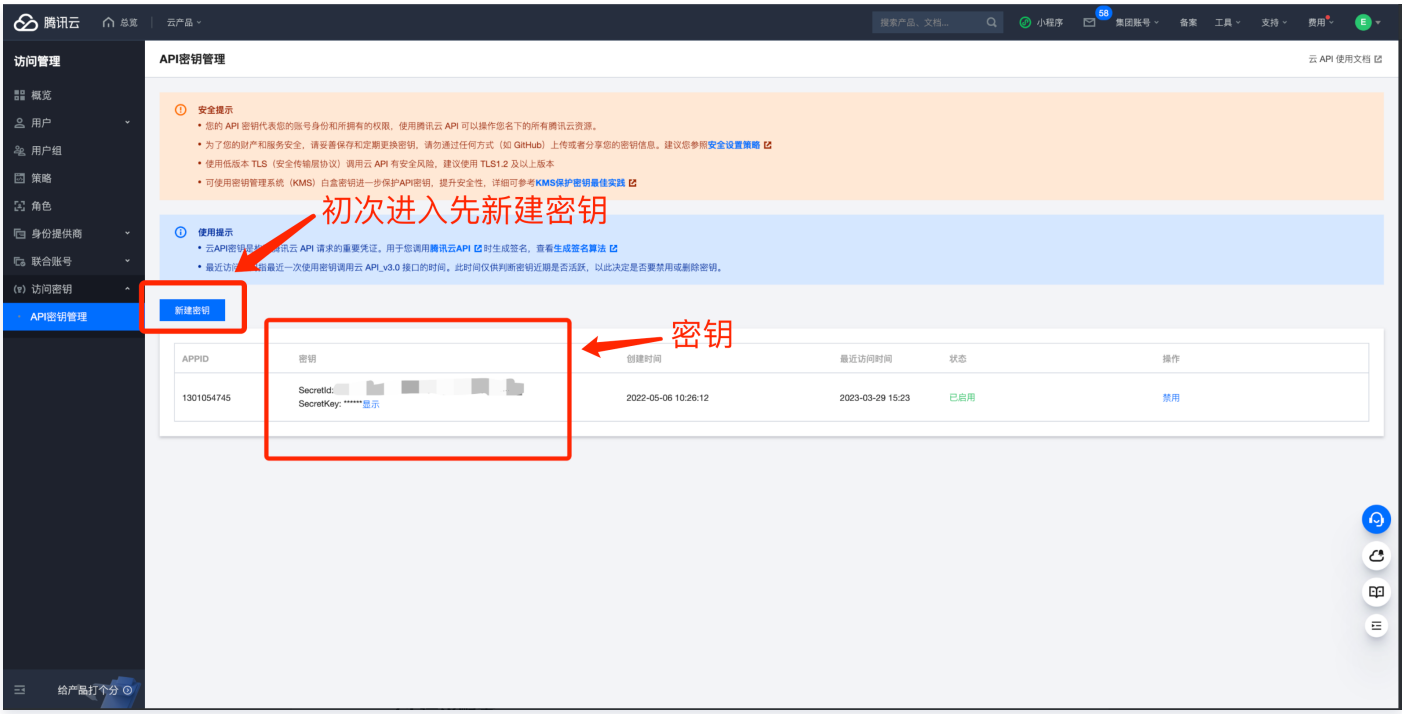
content indicates a successful import.



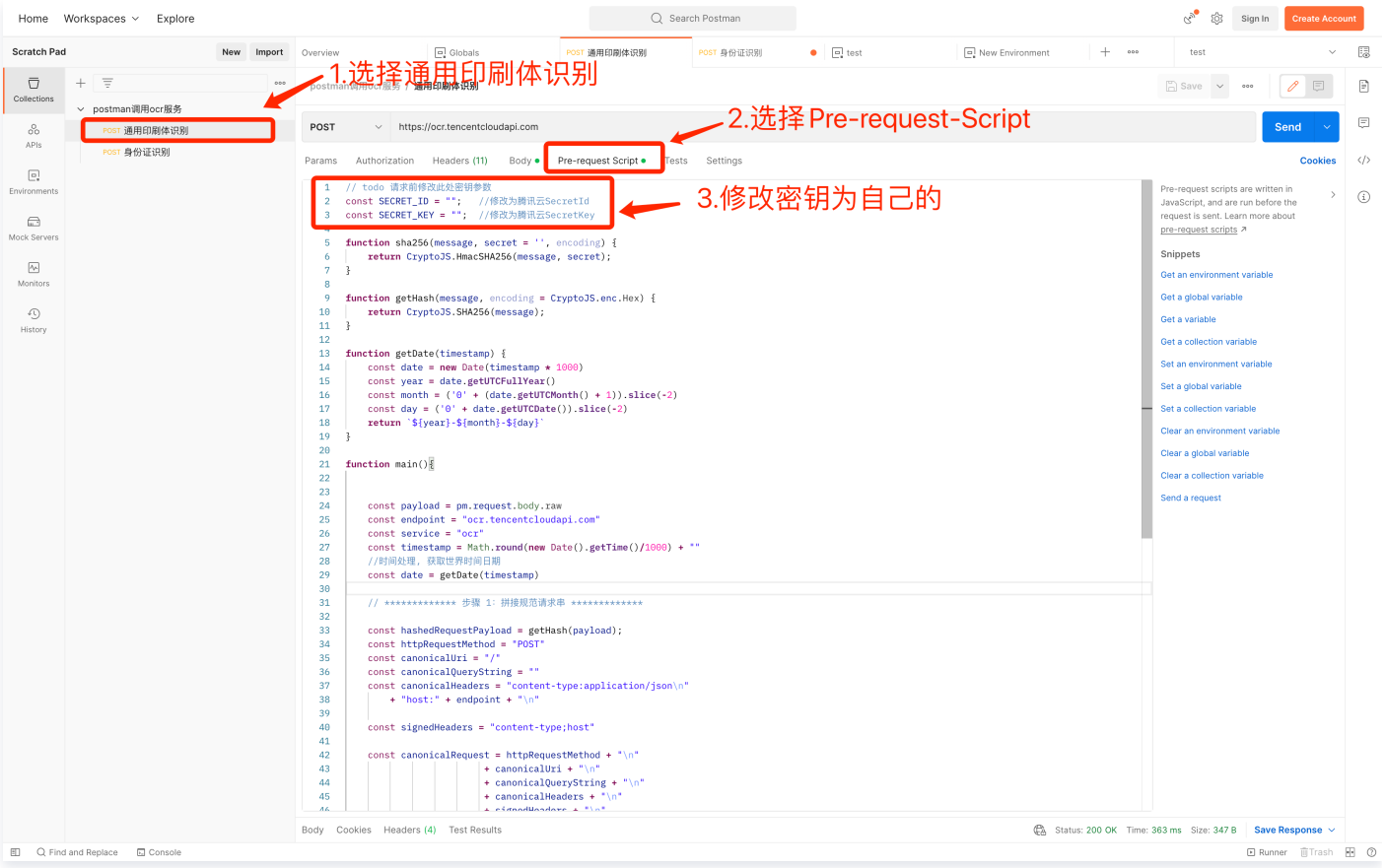
Modify tencent cloud key

Before making a request, you need to modify the key in the Pre-request-Script of the request to your own, so the script can correctly calculate the authentication parameter.

1. Log in to the Cloud Access Management console to get the key.

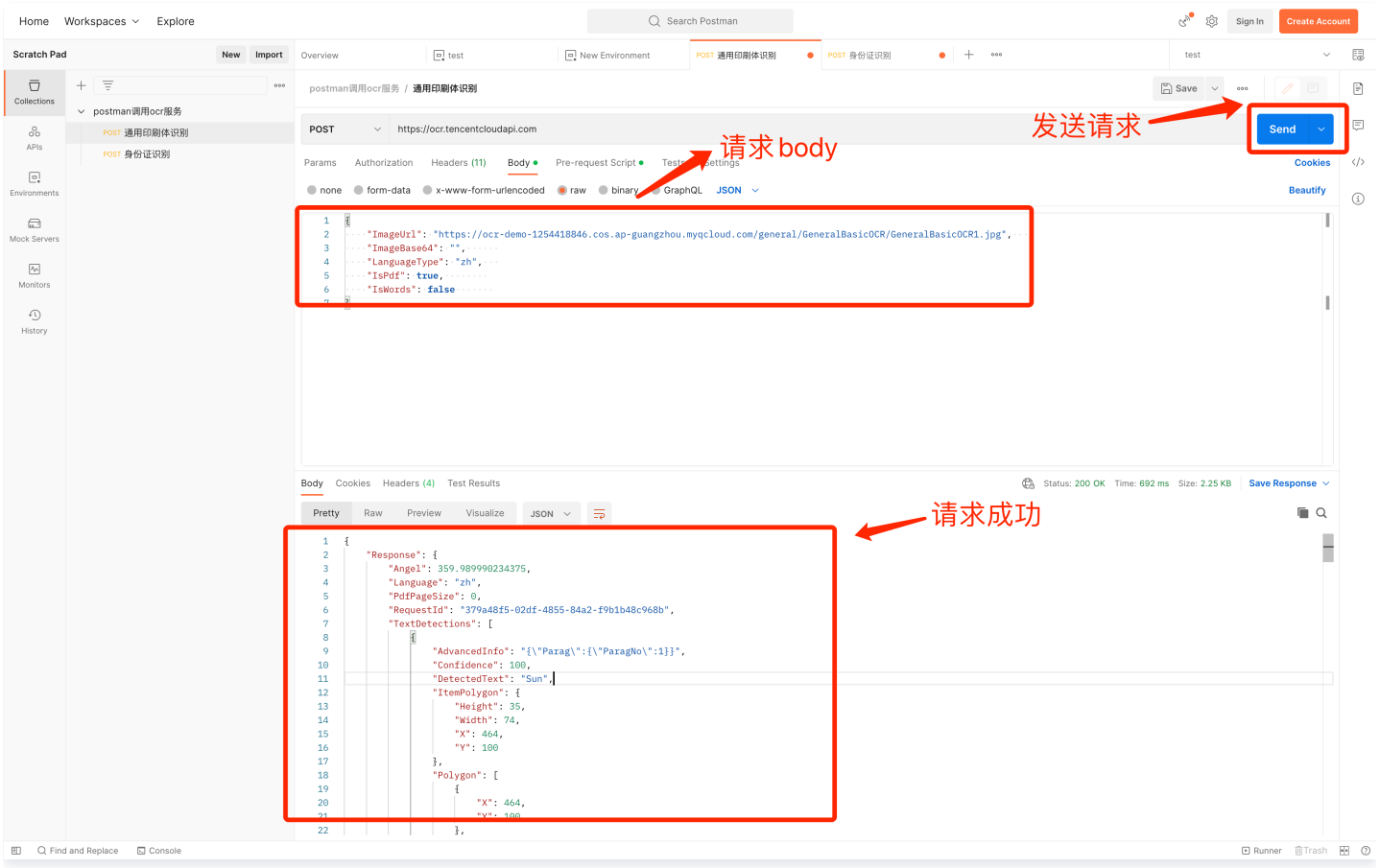


2. For example, if we want to call the General print recognition API, modify the key in its preprocessing script.



Initiate request

After modifying the key, click **Send** to send the request. Seeing the following content indicates a successful request.

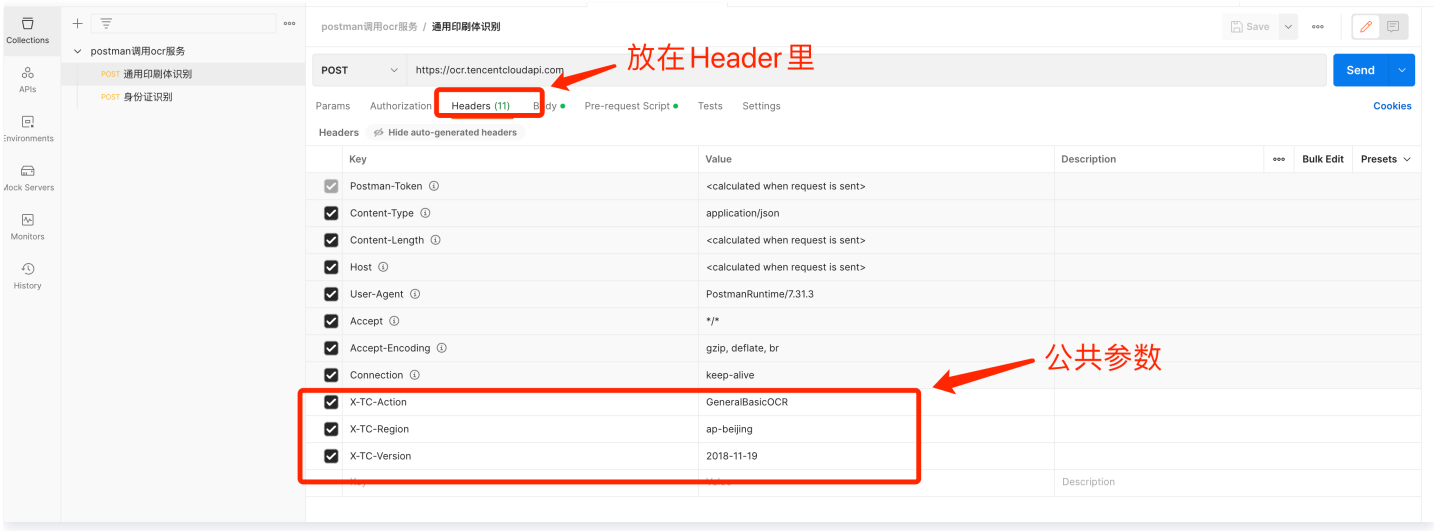


How To Modify Request Parameters and Request API

Parameter introduction

OCR service (TencentCloud API) parameters are divided into common parameters and non-common parameters. Taking the General print recognition API as an example:

Corresponding to Postman:



Note

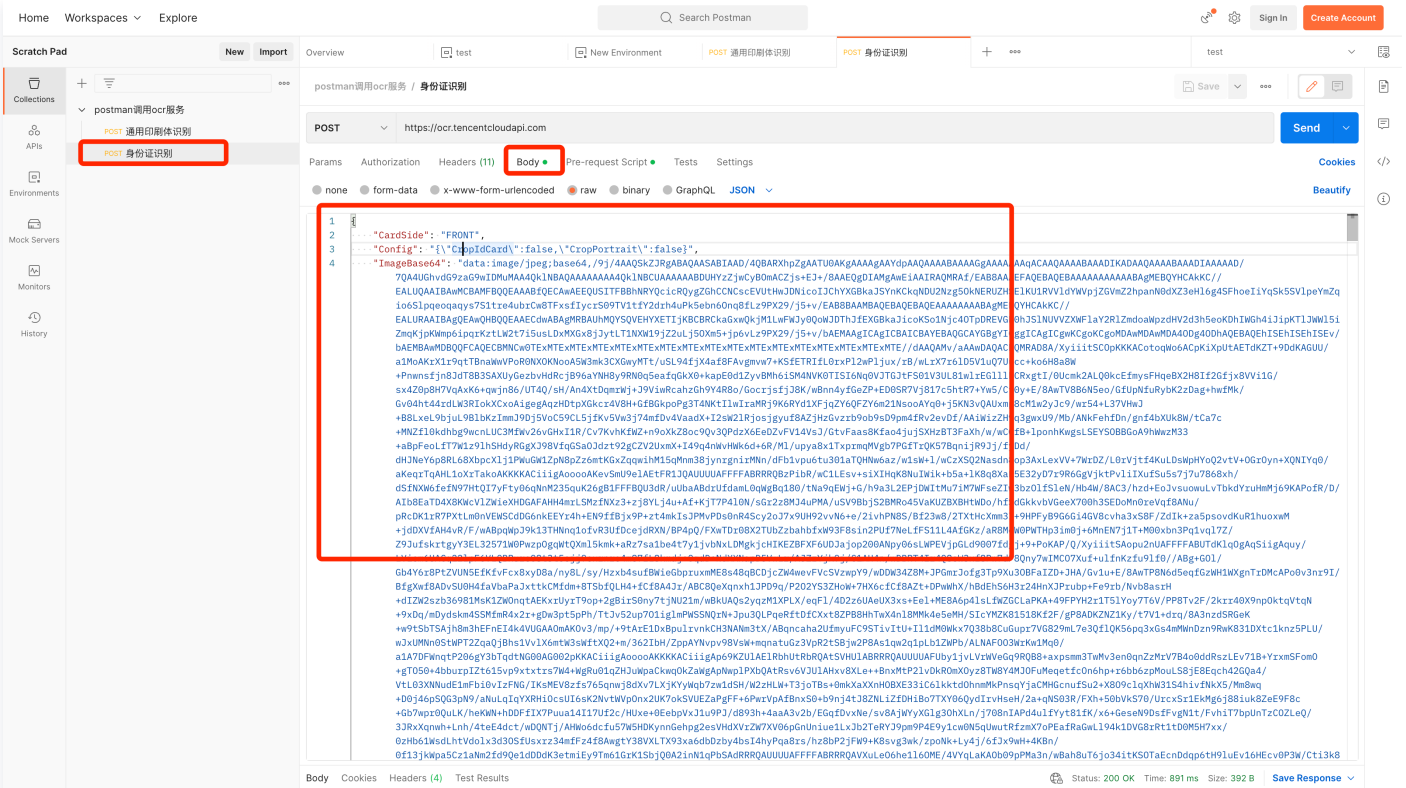
When transmitting common parameters, the parameter names need to be prefixed with "X-TC-". For details, see API Documentation Center.

Request parameter modification

If you want to resolve different images or set different request parameters, the steps are as follows:

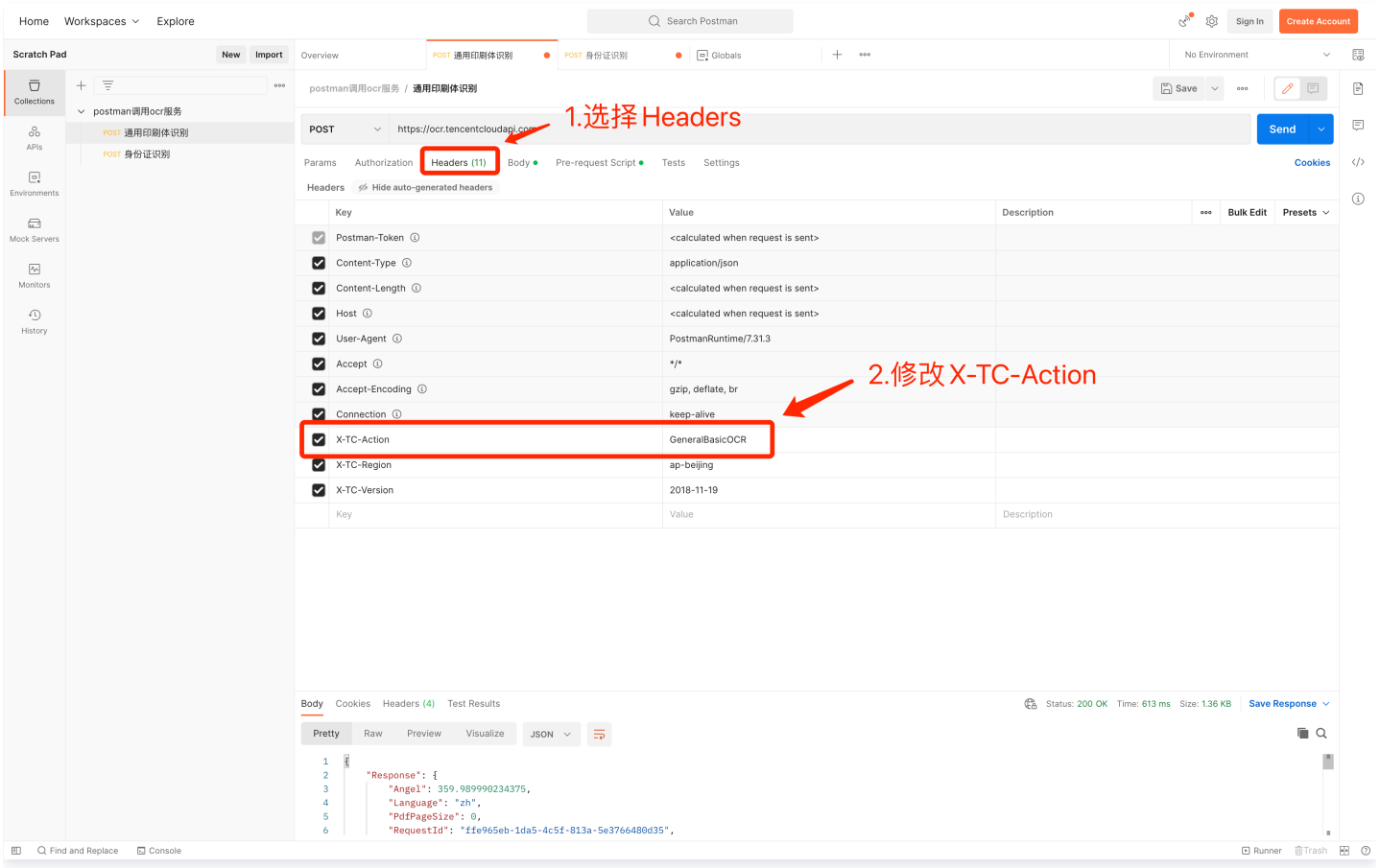
1. View the input parameter definition of the API, such as the identity recognition API.

2. Change the parameter in the body. For example, if we want to pass the Base64 encoding of an image instead of a URL (search for the conversion between image and Base64), we need to pass the ImageBase64 parameter, as in the parameter passing of the identity card recognition example API.



Request for API changes

To request other APIs of the OCR service, you need to modify X-TC-Action in the Header.



The X-TC-Action parameter corresponds to the Action input parameter in the API documentation, such as the Action for the identity card recognition API is IDCardOCR.

After modifying the Action, modify the request Body according to the API documentation and initiate the request.

Console Operation Instructions

Last updated: 2025-02-06 16:07:42

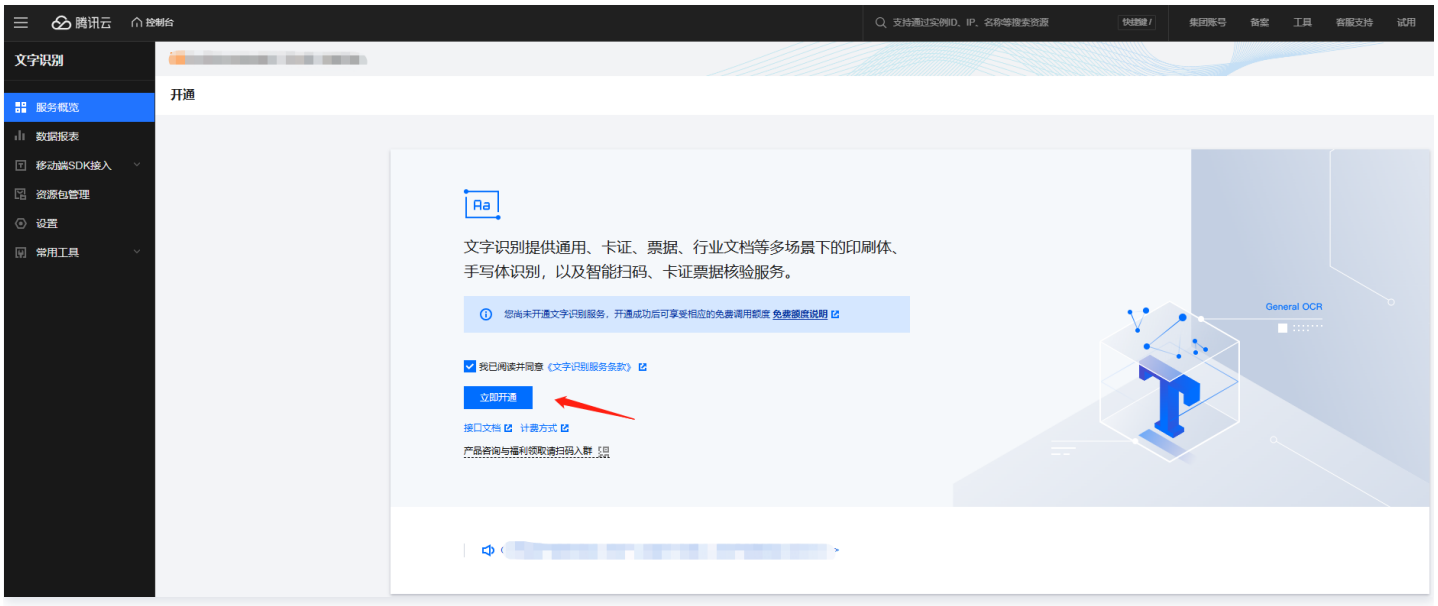
This article will introduce how to use the new console of Tencent Cloud OCR, helping you get started quickly.

Feature Overview

1. The new console features include service overview, data reports, mobile terminal SDK integration, resource package management, settings, usage query, permission management, and common tools.
2. The service overview module includes access guide, API total calls overview, API usage overview for the past 30 days, resource package usage overview, and provides product news, common documents, feature experience, and contact us guidance.
3. The data reports module provides filter and export functions. You can filter and query the usage of each API based on time period, service category, API name, account, and channel. It supports viewing total calls, billing usage, number of successes, success rate, failure count, and error code distribution, and supports exporting call details to local.
4. The mobile terminal SDK integration module provides an entry for applying for Optical Character Recognition (OCR) client SDK integration, supporting iOS SDK, Android SDK, and Harmony SDK downloads. The Intelligent Scan SDK integration provides an entry for applying for Intelligent Scan SDK. You can apply for the trail version or purchase the official version online.
5. The resource package management module provides resource package usage details.
6. The settings module allows users to independently set whether to enable postpaid and disable OCR services; it supports enabling postpaid settings, disabling all OCR API interfaces and OCR SDK services (excluding Intelligent Scan SDK).

Activate Product

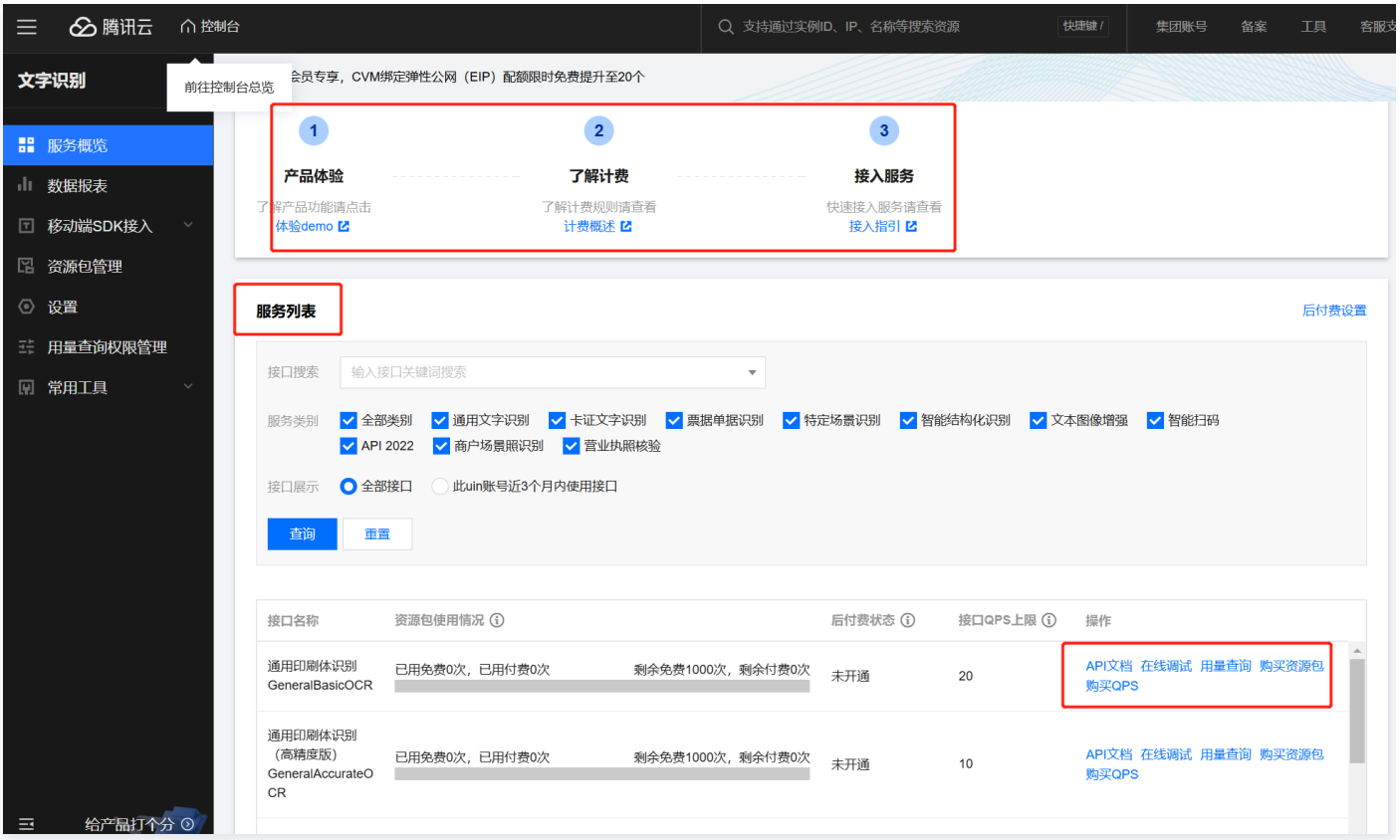
If you haven't activated the OCR service, upon entering the console, you will be directed to the service activation page. After reading the "OCR Service Terms," click to check the agreement box, and you can activate all OCR API services with one click, obtaining a free resource package for each API.



Viewing Service Overview

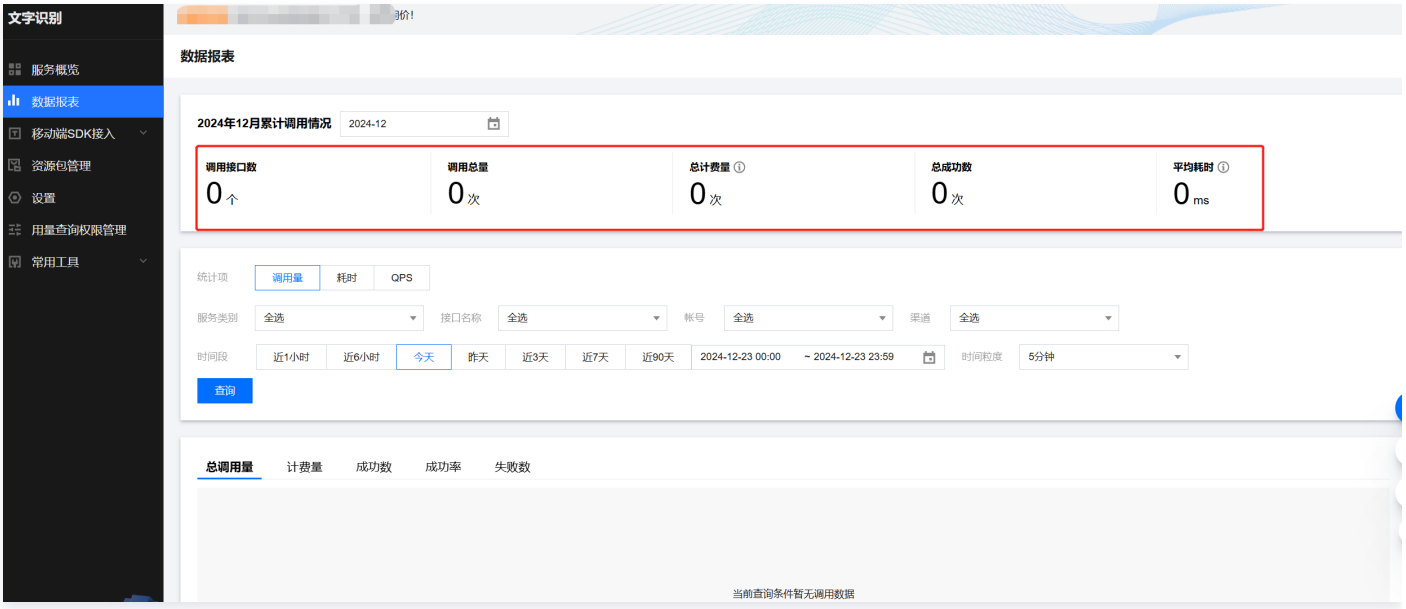
1. **Getting Started**

   If you are a new user, you can follow the steps and documentation provided in the **Service Overview** module to learn about the product, pricing, and how to integrate and use it. You can search and query APIs through the **Service List** below, or click "API Documentation, Online Debugging, Usage Query, Purchase Resource Pack, Purchase QPS" to jump to the corresponding links for the next step.



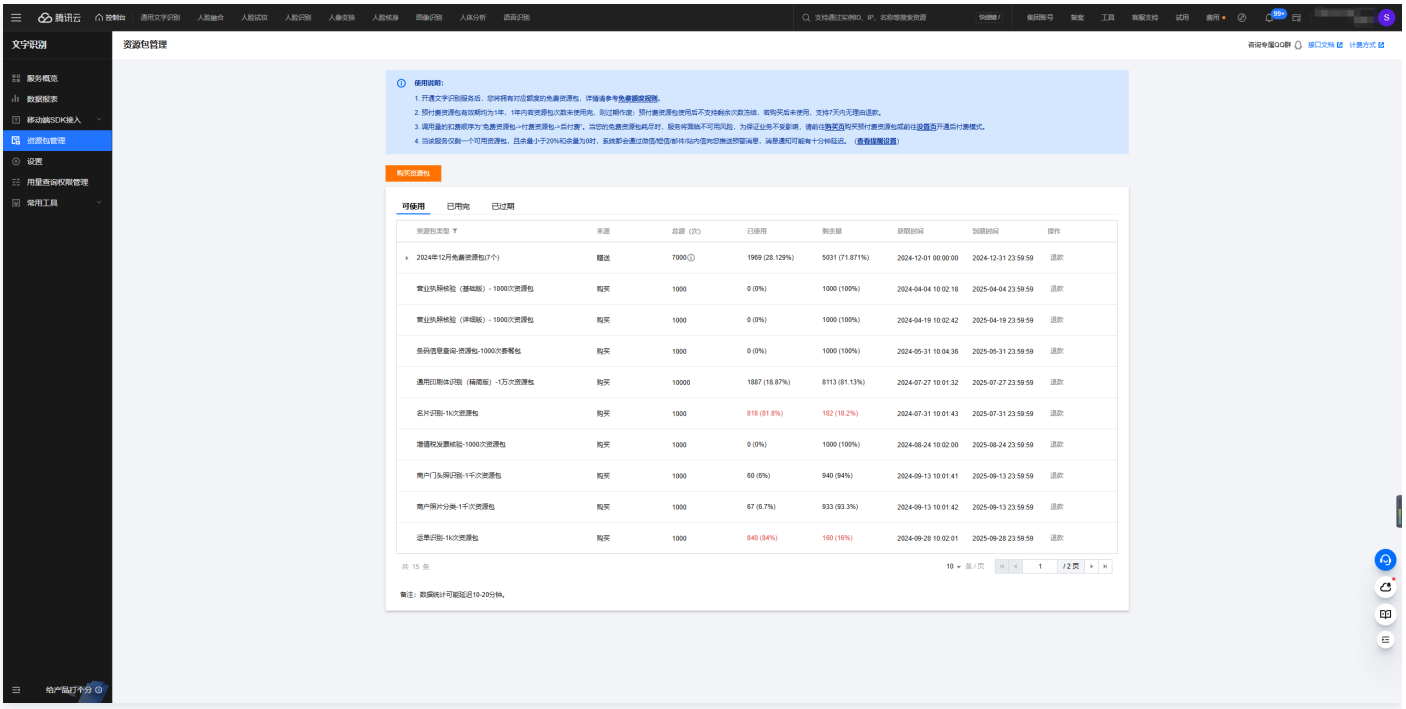
2. **API Calling Volume Overview**

   If you have started using OCR, you can view your API usage for the past month in the **Report Data** module, including the number of API calls, total calls, total successful calls, and total billing amount.



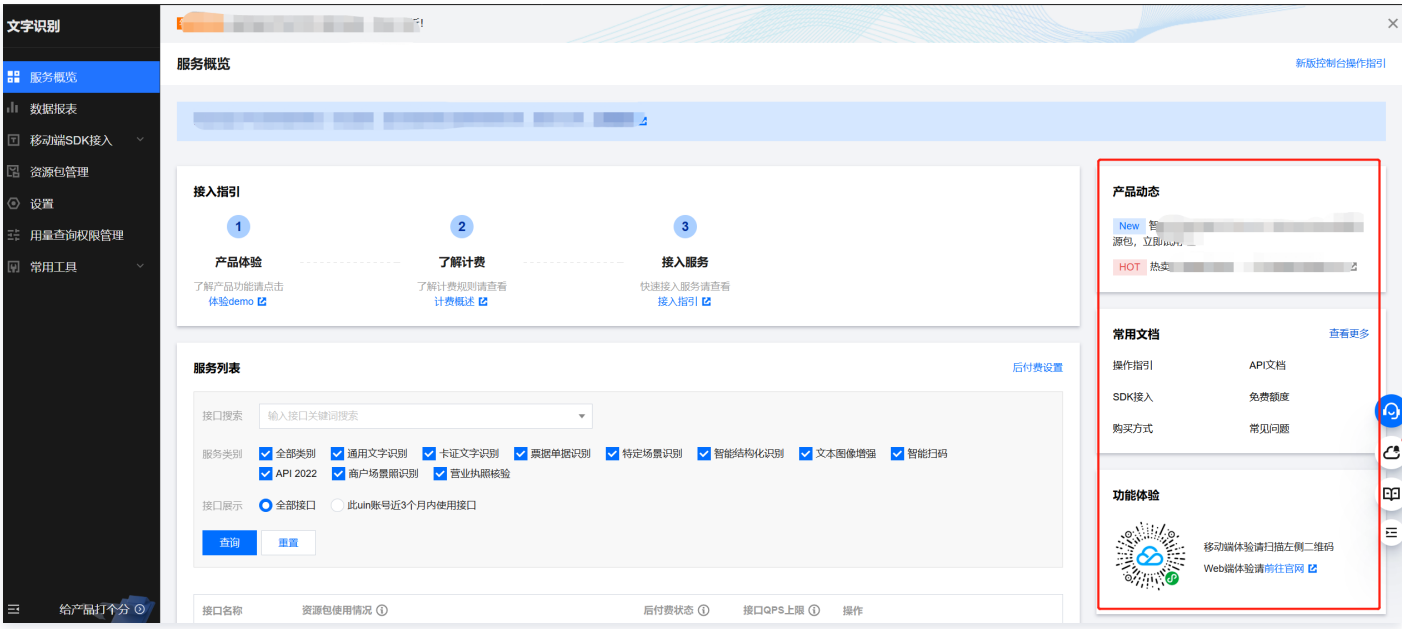
3. **Resource Pack Overview**

   The Resource Package Overview module provides an overview of the resource packages, where you can see the available APIs and the remaining/total amount. When the remaining amount is low, you can click **Purchase Now** to jump to the purchase page to buy resource packages. If you need to modify the notification method for message alerts, you can click **Viewing the set status** in the usage instructions to jump and set it.



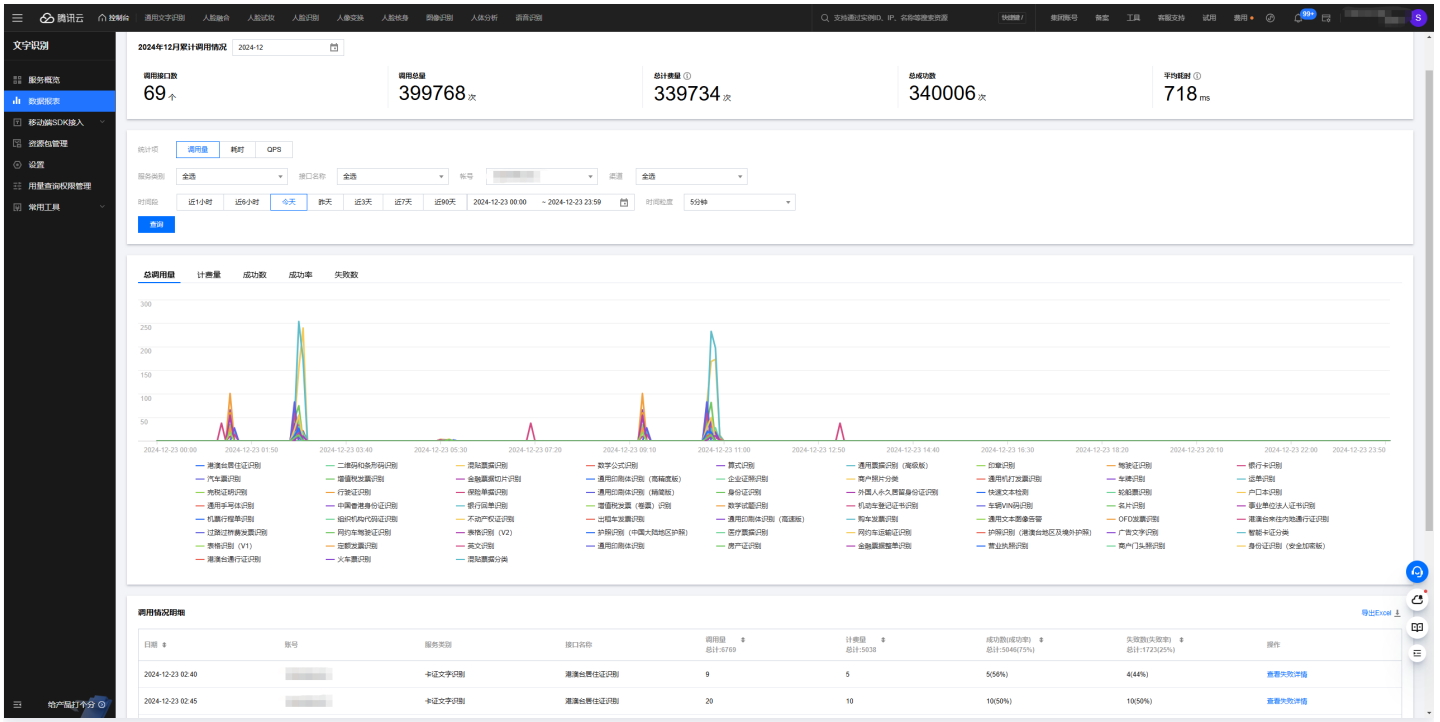
4. **Product Updates and Common Documents**

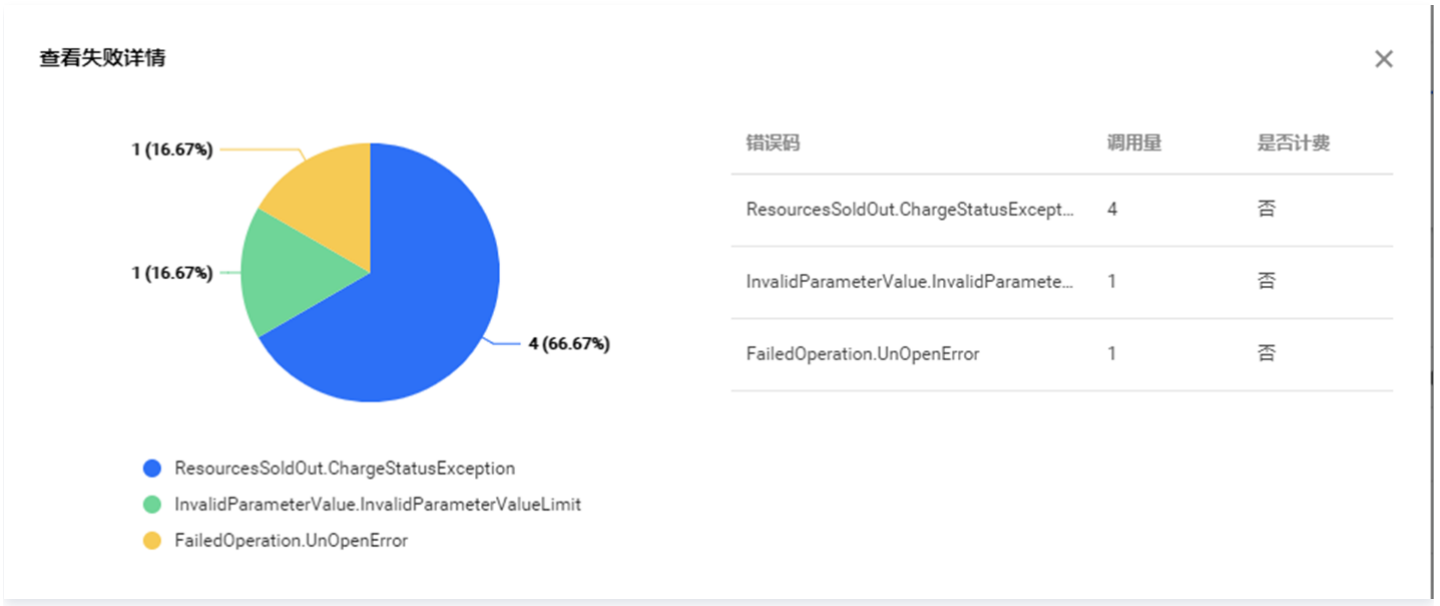
   The overview page on the right provides product news, common documents, feature experiences, and after-sales service guides. You can use the relevant features as needed.



Viewing API Usage Statistics

On the **Data List** page, you can filter by time period, service category, API name, use account, and channel. The total calling volume, billing usage, number of successes, success rate, failure count, line chart, and call details table under the selected conditions will be displayed below. You can view the API usage in the chart overview, check the usage details in the call details table, click to view call failure details, and see the error code distribution. You can also export the call details to Excel for local download for further data analysis.





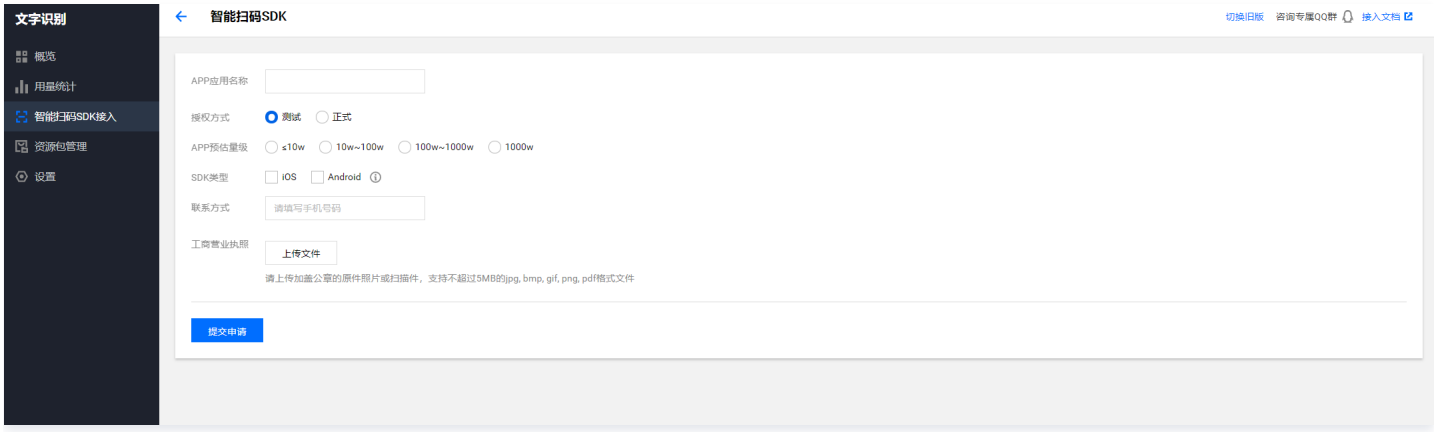
OCR Client SDK Integration Application

The console provides an application entry for the OCR client SDK, supporting downloads for iOS SDK, Android SDK, Harmony SDK, and more.

Intelligent Scan SDK Integration Application

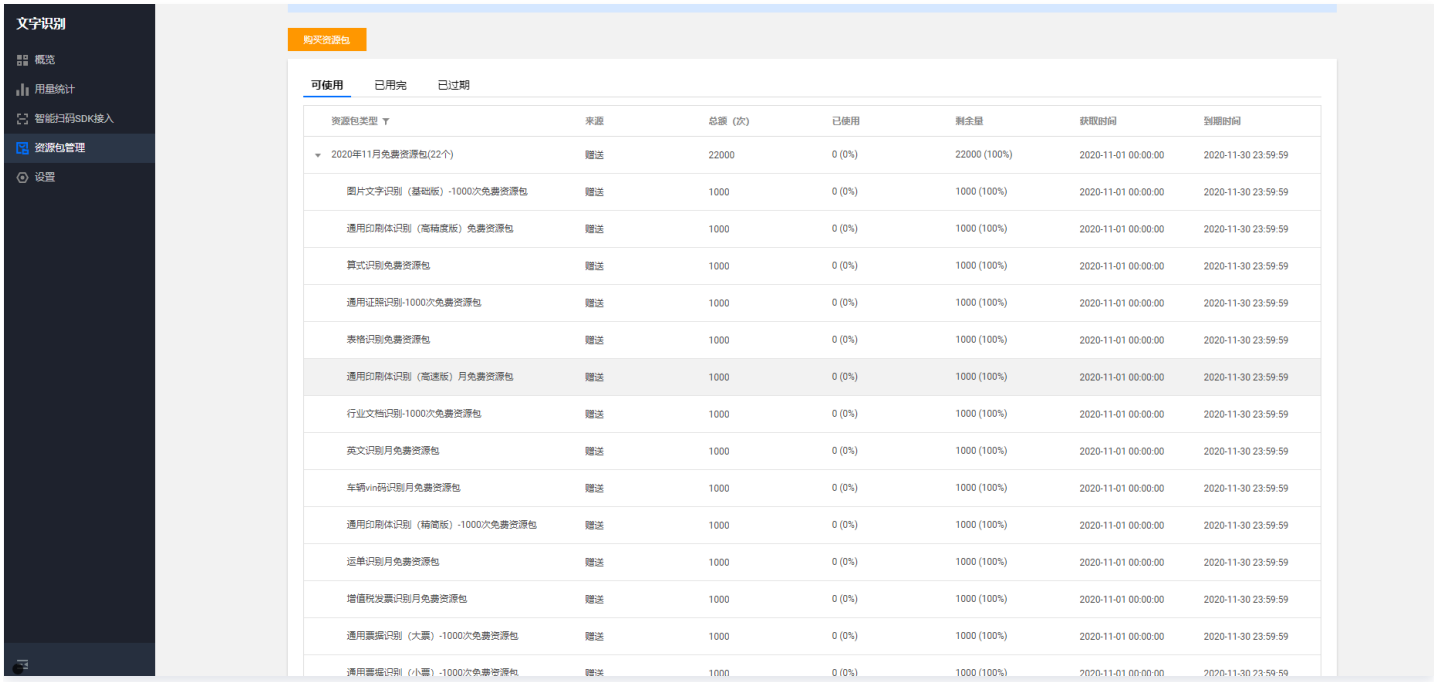
The console provides an application entry for the Intelligent Scan SDK. After logging in to the console, you can apply for the trial version or the official version. The Intelligent Scan SDK trial version offers a three-month free trial period. After submitting the application and passing the review, you will receive an exclusive key and a demo project file download link. Each account can only apply once. You can also directly obtain the official version for integration through online purchase.

> **Description**
> If the Intelligent Scan SDK is not purchased, the application for the official version will not be approved.



Viewing Resource Pack Usage Details

You can view the usage of all resource packages on the **Resource Package Management** page, including source, total amount, used amount, remaining amount, and validity period. When the resource package is about to run out, you can click the **Purchase Resource Package** button above to purchase a resource package. If the free quota and prepaid resource package call times are exhausted, the API billing will automatically switch to the postpaid mode and be settled monthly. For specific billing standards, you can check the OCR Purchase Page.

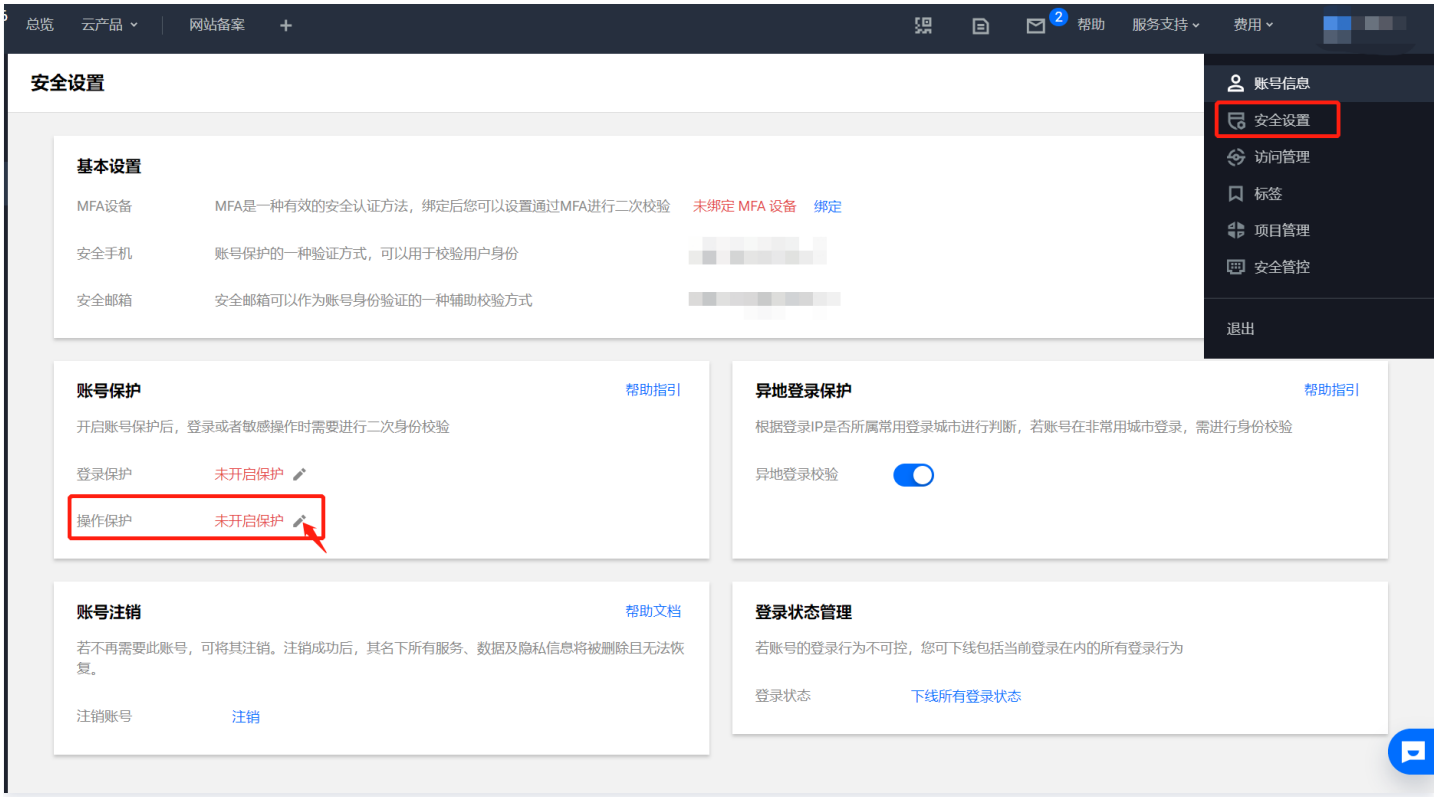


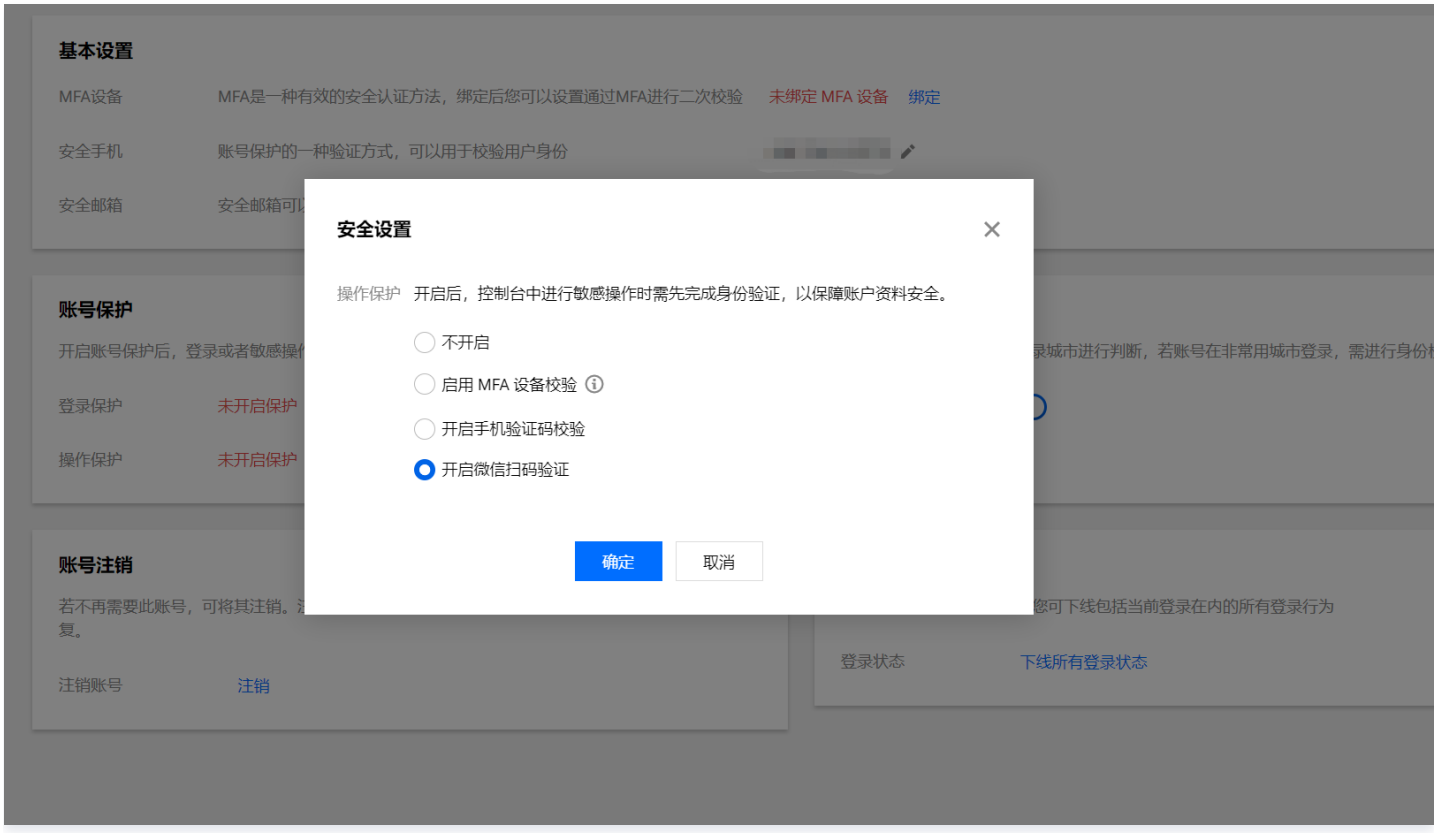
Disabling OCR Service

You can disable the OCR service in **Settings**. After successful deactivation, the root account and its sub-accounts will not be able to call the OCR API and SDK services (excluding the Intelligent Scan SDK). To resume, you need to reactivate the service.

Disabling the OCR service may affect your subsequent use of the service. It is a sensitive operation, and it is recommended to enable the operation protection feature. Only after identity verification can you set the feature to ensure it is operated by you. Operation protection supports WeChat QR code authentication, MFA device authentication, and mobile Captcha authentication. It is recommended to enable WeChat QR code authentication. The steps are as follows:

After logging in to the Tencent Cloud account, click **Security Settings** in the avatar dropdown list to enter the security settings page. In the **Account Protection** module, click the operation protection edit feature and select **Enable WeChat Scan Code Verification**. If you have not associated a WeChat ID, you can enable it after scanning the code to associate.





Must-Knows

1. If your paid resource package is not exhausted, you cannot turn off the OCR service.
2. Once you have turned off the OCR service, you will not be able to view the original use of data when re-entering the console unless you reactivate it. After reactivation, you can view the previous usage record.

How Can a Sub-Account View the Calling Volume Of Other Accounts On the OCR Console?

The root account can view the calling volume of all sub-accounts under it. Sub-accounts are only allowed to view their own calling volume. If you need to grant a sub-account permission to view the calling volume of all other accounts, you need to perform the following operations:

1. **Root account** logs in to the OCR console Usage Permission Query Management Page to grant permissions to the sub-account. This page involves permission management operations, **only the root account has access permission**.

2. Log in to the OCR console Usage Statistics Page with the authorized **sub-account**, and you can select other sub-accounts to view their calling volume.

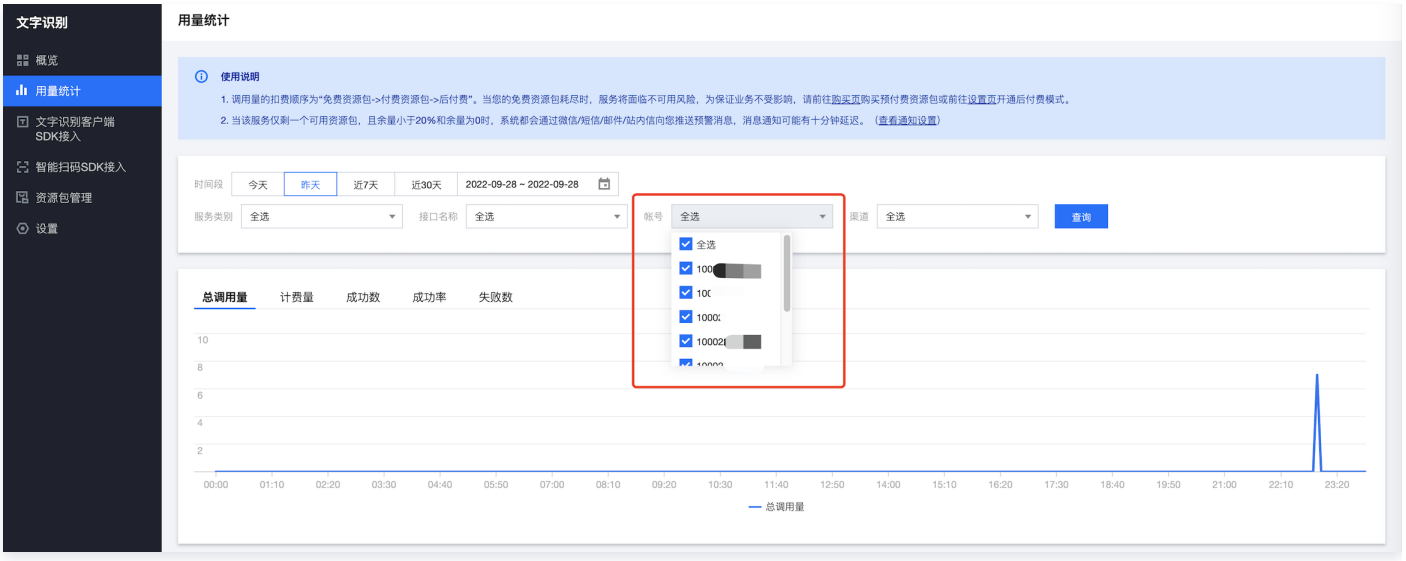


Image Compression Example

Last updated: 2025-02-06 16:07:52

Example Code For Compressing On IOS:

```
@implementation ImageCompressTool

/ The following mainly introduces two methods, which can be combined in actual use /

/**
 * Compress image quality
 * @param image Original image
 * @param quality Target quality for compression 0-1.0f
 * @return
 */
+ (UIImage *)doCompressQuality:(UIImage *)image quality:(CGFloat)quality {
    NSData * data = UIImageJPEGRepresentation(image, quality);
    return [UIImage imageWithData:data];
}

/**
 * Scale an image to a specified size
 * @param inputImage
 * @param newWidth New width
 * @param newHeight The new height
 * @return
 */
+ (UIImage *)scaleSizeImage:(UIImage *)inputImage newWidth:(CGFloat)newWidth newHeight:
(CGFloat)newHeight {
    UIGraphicsBeginImageContext(CGSizeMake(newWidth, newHeight));
    [inputImage drawInRect:CGRectMake(0.0f, 0.0f, newWidth, newHeight)];
    UIImage *newImage = UIGraphicsGetImageFromCurrentImageContext();
    UIGraphicsEndImageContext();
    // If you want to combine with the above method, you can do quality compression here
    return newImage;
}

@end
```

Example Code For Compressing On Android:

```
/**
 * Image compression helper type, refer to the tool class
 *
 * @author jerrydong
 * @since 2023/5/23
 */
public class ImageCompressUtils {

    private static final String TAG = "ImageCompressUtils";

    // Compression ratio for Jpg, can be modified as needed
    private static final int QUALITY_DEFAULT = 85;

    /**
     * Proactive algorithm to compress YUV images
```

```
     *
     * @param image Image to be compressed
     * @return
     */
    public static byte[] doCompressYuvImage(YuvImage image) {
        int dataWidth = image.getWidth();
        int dataHeight = image.getHeight();
        try (ByteArrayOutputStream outputSteam = new ByteArrayOutputStream()) {
            image.compressToJpeg(new Rect(0, 0, dataWidth, dataHeight), QUALITY_DEFAULT, outputSteam);
            // Convert to Bitmap and compress
            Options options = new BitmapFactory.Options();
            // Do not use transparent channel
            options.inPreferredConfig = Config.RGB_565;
            // Modify the sampling rate of the image
            options.inSampleSize = 2;
            Bitmap bmp = BitmapFactory.decodeByteArray(outputSteam.toByteArray(), 0,
outputSteam.size(), options);
            outputSteam.reset();
            // Proactively compress image
            bmp.compress(CompressFormat.JPEG, QUALITY_DEFAULT, outputSteam);
            return outputSteam.toByteArray();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            Log.e(TAG, "Compress error");
        }
        return null;
    }

    /**
     * Proactively compress Bitmap
     *
     * @param inputMap
     * @return
     */
    public Bitmap doCompressBitMap(Bitmap inputMap) {
        try (ByteArrayOutputStream outputSteam = new ByteArrayOutputStream()) {
            inputMap.compress(CompressFormat.JPEG, QUALITY_DEFAULT, outputSteam);
            // Convert to Bitmap and compress (can write a common method!)
            Options options = new BitmapFactory.Options();
            // Do not use transparent channel
            options.inPreferredConfig = Config.RGB_565;
            // Modify the sampling rate of the image (can be calculated based on actual situation)
            options.inSampleSize = 2;
            Bitmap bmp = BitmapFactory.decodeByteArray(outputSteam.toByteArray(), 0,
outputSteam.size(), options);
            outputSteam.reset();
            return bmp;
        } catch (IOException e) {
            Log.e(TAG, "Compress error");
        }
        return null;
    }


    /**
     * Scale using scaling method
     *
     * @param inputMap
     * @param scale   Scale size
     * @return
```

```
     */
    public Bitmap matrixBitmap(Bitmap inputMap, float scale) {
        // Generate a rotation matrix based on the rotation angle
        Matrix matrix = new Matrix();
        matrix.setScale(scale, scale);
        Bitmap bitmap = Bitmap.createBitmap(inputMap, 0, 0, inputMap.getWidth(), inputMap.getHeight(),
matrix, true);
        return bitmap;
    }

}
```

Console Access Management

Last updated: 2025-02-06 16:08:05

OCR has been integrated into Tencent Cloud's Cloud Access Management (CAM) system. You can perform a series of management operations such as user groups, users, roles, and policies in the CAM Console.
By setting CAM policies, you can control which Sub-user or Collaborator accounts have viewing and operating permissions for the OCR API and console.
Currently, OCR supports two types of policies: preset policies and custom policies.

> **Note:**
> Customers who activated the OCR service before September 21, 2023, cannot use the new console CAM feature. If needed, please Contact Us for configuration.

Preset Policy

Description

The preset policies for OCR are divided into three types: full read/write permission, read-only permission, and read-only self permission.

1. QcloudOCRFullAccess full read/write permission. When the preset full read/write policy is granted to a subaccount, it will be able to access all OCR features just like you.
2. QcloudOCRReadOnlyaccess read-only permission. When the preset read-only policy is granted to a subaccount, the subaccount can access recognition and verification APIs, and read-only interfaces of the OCR console, such as viewing calling volume and resource packages.
3. QcloudOCRReadSelfUinUsage read-only self permission. When the preset read-only self policy is granted to a subaccount, the subaccount can access recognition and verification APIs, and read-only interfaces of the OCR console, such as viewing calling volume and resource packages. However, when viewing calling volume, duration, QPS, and the intelligent SDK application list, it can only query its own sub-account data.

Differences in preset policies:

Major Category	<Category Segmentation>	Full Read-Write	Read-Only	Read-Only Self
Recognition category API		✓	✓	✓
Verification category API		✓	✓	✓
Read API	View calling volume\duration\QPS\View Intelligent Scan SDK application list	✓	You can view the usage and SDK application list of **all accounts**	View the usage and SDK application list of **your own account** only
	Other Read APIs	✓	✓	✓
Write API	Apply for Intelligent Scan SDK	✓	×	×
	Activate Service	✓	×	×
	Turn Off Service	✓	×	×
	Enable/Disable Pay-As-You-Go	✓	×	×
	Other Write APIs	✓	×	×

Configuration Method

Preset policies can be authorized in the CAM Console. **If there are no special permission requirements, it is recommended to use preset policies.**
Method 1. As shown in the figure, you can search for the corresponding preset policy and associate it with a user, group, or role based on the policy description:

Method 2. As shown in the figure, you can associate the required preset policy with a sub-user:

Customizing Policies

Description

Custom policies for OCR support both API-level and resource-level authorization:

1. API-level authorization: You can authorize a subaccount by API dimension in the CAM console, and the subaccount will only be able to use the APIs you have authorized. Refer to the usage example for granting permission to a single API.
2. Resource-level authorization: Viewing calling volume, duration, and QPS supports resource-level authorization. You can authorize a subaccount by sub-account dimension in the CAM console, and the subaccount will only be able to view the calling volume, duration, and QPS you have authorized for it.

APIs supporting resource-level authorization

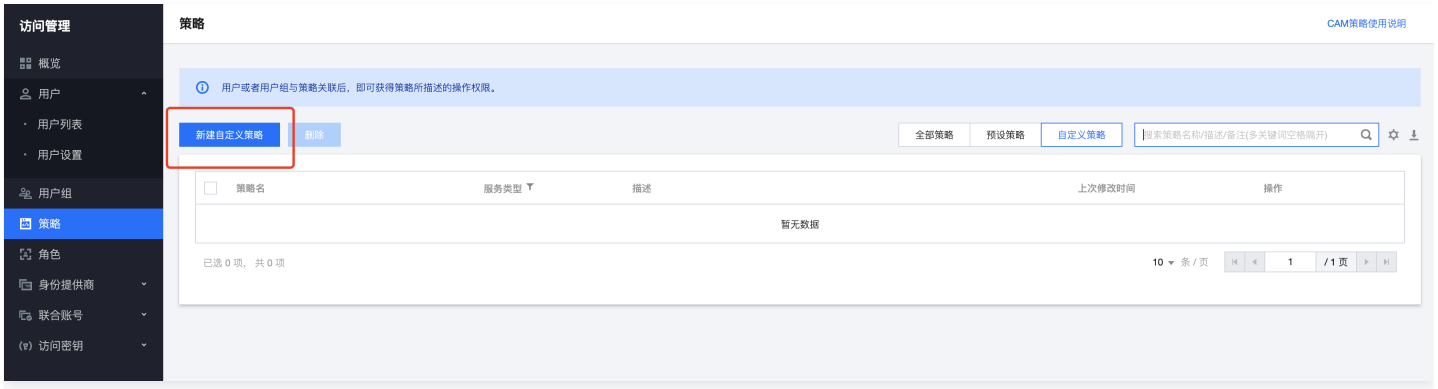
API Name	API Description	Resource	Six-Segment Example Of

		Type	Resource
QueryQpsForConsole	Query QPS data	Subaccount ID	qcs::ocr:::subUin/* qcs::ocr:::subUin/${uin}
QueryCallForConsole	Query calling volume data	Subaccount ID	qcs::ocr:::subUin/* qcs::ocr:::subUin/${uin}
QueryCostTimeForConsole	Query duration data	Subaccount ID	qcs::ocr:::subUin/* qcs::ocr:::subUin/${uin}
GetIntelligentScanSDKListForConsole	Query Intelligent Scan SDK List	Subaccount ID	qcs::ocr:::subUin/* qcs::ocr:::subUin/${uin}

Note:
Other APIs only support API-level authorization.

Configuration Method

Custom policies also need to be authorized in the CAM Console, consistent with predictive policies.
For the method of creating a custom policy, please see Creating Custom Policy with Policy Generator.



- When creating a custom policy, both API-level and resource-level APIs follow these rules.
- Filling the resource field with "*" is equivalent to granting all permissions for the APIs in the action.
- The resource of API-level APIs must be configured with "*" to be used.
- The resource of resource-level APIs can be configured with "*" or through the Six-Segment Resource Description.
- Policies with a larger permission scope will override those with a smaller permission scope. For example, if the resource field of a resource-level API is filled with "*", the corresponding Six-Segment Resource Description for that API will not take effect.

Custom Policy Example

- Grant permission to a single API

Below is the authorization for granting a subaccount permission to open services (ConsoleServiceOpen) and close services (ConsoleServiceSetting). Fill in the corresponding API names in the action field:

```
{
    "version": "2.0",
    "statement": [
        {
            "effect": "allow",
            "resource": [
                "*"
            ],
            "action": [
                "ocr:ConsoleServiceOpen",
```

```
                "ocr:ConsoleServiceSetting"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

The action field can specify multiple APIs and support wildcards *. The above authorization method can also be simplified as follows:

```
{
    "version": "2.0",
    "statement": [
        {
            "effect": "allow",
            "resource": [
                "*"
            ],
            "action": [
                "ocr:ConsoleService*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Grant permission to certain resources of an API

Below is the authorization for granting a subaccount permission to query the calling volume data of sub-user (subuin:0001), sub-user (subuin:0002), and itself.

```
{
    "version": "2.0",
    "statement": [
        {
            "effect": "allow",
            "resource": [
                "qcs::ocr:::subUin/${uin}",
                "qcs::ocr:::subUin/0001",
                "qcs::ocr:::subUin/0002",
            ],
            "action": [
                "ocr:QueryCallForConsole"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Guide To Sensitive Data Encryption

Last updated: 2025-02-06 16:08:15

This guide applies to scenarios where the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) service API is used and sensitive data needs to be encrypted.
If your development language is Java, Go, Nodejs, or Python, it is recommended to use Method 1 for encryption and decryption.
If the development language is not within the above range, it is recommended to use Method 2 for the encryption and decryption feature.

Method 1: Using the Official Demo To Implement Encryption and Decryption (Recommended)

The official demo currently supports Java, Go, Nodejs, and Python development languages. The steps are as follows:

Obtain the Encryption and Decryption SDK

Contact Optical Character Recognition (OCR) aftersales support to obtain the demo code for the corresponding development language.

Using SDK

Importing Public Dependencies

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.bouncycastle</groupId>
    <artifactId>bcprov-jdk15on</artifactId>
    <version>1.70</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.bouncycastle</groupId>
    <artifactId>bcpkix-jdk15on</artifactId>
    <version>1.70</version>
</dependency>
```

Importing Encryption and Decryption SDK

Download the latest release version jar package and include it in your project.
Refer to the API demo below to implement the sensitive information encryption and decryption feature.

API Supporting Encryption and Decryption Of Sensitive Information

- Identity card recognition (encrypted version): RecognizeEncryptedIDCardOCR

Method 2: Implementing Encryption and Decryption Without Using the Official SDK

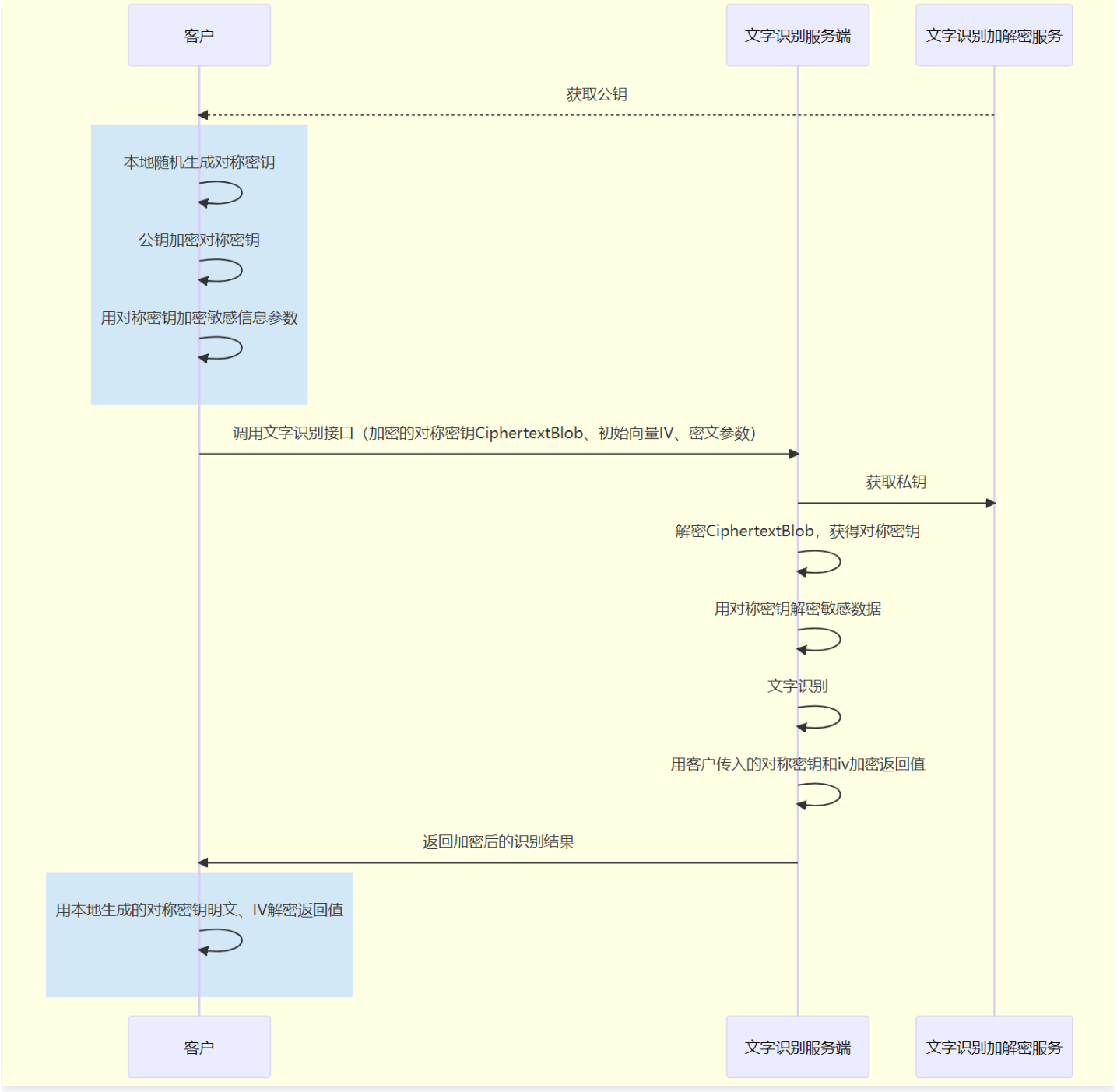
Explanation Of the Encryption and Decryption Process

- The current sensitive information encryption and decryption supports the standard encryption algorithm AES-CBC and the SM algorithm SM4-GCM. You can choose the appropriate encryption algorithm based on your business requirements.
- The essence of sensitive information encryption and decryption is to perform symmetric encryption on the request and response parameters of the API transmission. The OCR service decrypts the encrypted data before performing the recognition. If the OCR API response involves sensitive information, it will be encrypted with the same symmetric key. The caller needs to decrypt the sensitive information upon receiving the API response.
- The symmetric key is randomly generated locally by the caller. To ensure the secure transmission of the symmetric key, the caller needs to use an asymmetric encryption algorithm to encrypt the symmetric key. The encrypted public key can be obtained by contacting after-sales support.

```
sequenceDiagram
    participant customer as customer
    participant faceid as OCR server
    participant console as OCR encryption and decryption service
    console-->>customer: Get public key

    rect rgba(191, 223, 255, 0.7)
    customer->>customer: Locally generate a random symmetric key
    customer->>customer: Encrypt symmetric key with public key
    customer->>customer: Encrypt sensitive information parameter with symmetric key
    end

    customer->>faceid: Call OCR API (encrypted symmetric key CiphertextBlob, initial vector IV,
encrypted parameter)
    faceid->>console: Retrieve private key
    faceid->>faceid: Decrypt CiphertextBlob to obtain symmetric key
    faceid->>faceid: Decrypt sensitive data with symmetric key
    faceid->>faceid: Text Recognition
    faceid->>faceid: Encrypt return value with customer-provided symmetric key and IV
    faceid->>customer: Return encrypted recognition result
    rect rgba(191, 223, 255, 0.7)
    customer->>customer: Decrypt return value with locally generated plaintext symmetric key and IV
    end
```



Using the AES-256-CBC Algorithm

Loading RSA Public Key

Load the RSA public key: First, Base64 decode the obtained public key string, then load it in the corresponding format.

- Format: PKCS1
- Save format: PEM format Base64 encoding
- Length: 1024

```
// Load RSA public key
bytes, err := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(publicKey)
if err != nil {
  return nil, err
}
```

```
block, _ := pem.Decode(bytes)
x509.ParsePKCS1PublicKey(block.Bytes)
```

Generating Symmetric Key and Vector

Randomly generate a 32-byte symmetric key and a 16-byte initial vector, with the initial vector represented as IV.

```
// Generate symmetric key
key := make([]byte, 32)
rand.Read(key)

// Generate 16-byte iv
iv := make([]byte, 16)
rand.Read(iv)
```

Encrypting Symmetric Key With RSA Public Key

Encrypt the previously generated **symmetric key** using the RSA public key, and represent the encrypted result as **CiphertextBlob**.

```
// Encrypt symmetric key
buffer := bytes.Buffer{}
bytes, _ := rsa.EncryptPKCS1v15(rand.Reader, publicKey, key)
buffer.Write(bytes)
buffer.Bytes()
```

Encrypting Sensitive Data

Use the previously generated **symmetric key and initial vector** to encrypt sensitive data (name, identity card number) using the AES-256-CBC algorithm.

```
// AES-CBC encrypt plaintext data
// Plaintext key
// Initial vector iv
// Sensitive data plaintext
block, _ := aes.NewCipher(key)
blockSize := block.BlockSize()
pkcs7 := func(cipherText []byte, blockSize int) []byte {
    padding := blockSize - len(cipherText)%blockSize
    padText := bytes.Repeat([]byte{byte(padding)}, padding)
    return append(cipherText, padText...)
}
plaintext = pkcs7(plaintext, blockSize)
blockMode := cipher.NewCBCEncrypter(block, iv)
ciphertext := make([]byte, len(plaintext))
blockMode.CryptBlocks(ciphertext, plaintext)
fmt.Print(ciphertext)
```

Calling the OCR API

Take the ID Card Recognition (Secure Encryption Version) RecognizeEncryptedIDCardOCR API as an example:
The original data is:

```
{
    "Action": "RecognizeEncryptedIDCardOCR",
    "Version": "2018-11-19",
    "ImageUrl": "https://xx/a.jpg",
```

```
    "Config": "{\"TempIdWarn\":true}",
    "CardSide": "FRONT"
}
```

CiphertextBlob, IV, TAG, and the encrypted request input parameter need to be Base64 encoded before transmission:

- **The generated symmetric key is:** aqPpVPUV9XMCCr5QQSu4p6ml8BAgbMz3 (32 Bytes)
- **The generated initial vector (IV) is:** Pcr1F3d9Bkn6ub7jduJcBw== (16 Bytes IV, Base64 encoding)
- **The symmetric key encrypted with the public key (CiphertextBlob) is:**

  Ows39pc3d7x34m/g6uWmo/HlQbxw+1IA4C1QiTCbbYuMt1W3tzxG7Wp3UEAB38kE1PTgUt2tHKOE8FDboEbkR9Bgnti+Hj1aNiGOlxiI9ABz6vTKA4Rx3FlFvnsM9+PulDPQWb7PgCEYIYWOAXNtfaa6iDAMW+qT0H8LBEg4Mss= (Base64 encoded)

Use the symmetric key to encrypt the request input parameter, and the encrypted results are:

- **Encrypted request parameter EncryptedBody:**

  MrUQbU7Tkva7sWSxEScx7U9zOikFtM5fCf7weC21z96kPE93MFnGbbMKR+CgsTSCLpqmfBKSDeErek4HAyyRGwzctETaJOJ7cFD8E4gBXk0R7yZhFn9INamfTMJusIhWGkmXPP0/+lrZoqGhOm01FNTAaUf6qHNwWUXOiaMntBSRmC5vscx9+arg4IW9XtTwENsK2ho68s7bw21uKNNJPw== (Base64 encoded)

- **The final encrypted API data is:**

```
{
    "Action": "RecognizeEncryptedIDCardOCR",
    "Version": "2018-11-19",
    "ImageUrl": "",
    "Config": "",
    "CardSide": "",
    "EncryptedBody":
"MrUQbU7Tkva7sWSxEScx7U9zOikFtM5fCf7weC21z96kPE93MFnGbbMKR+CgsTSCLpqmfBKSDeErek4HAyyRGwzctETaJOJ7cFD8E4
gBXk0R7yZhFn9INamfTMJusIhWGkmXPP0/+lrZoqGhOm01FNTAaUf6qHNwWUXOiaMntBSRmC5vscx9+arg4IW9XtTwENsK2ho68s7bw
21uKNNJPw==",
    "Encryption": {
        "EncryptList": [
            "EncryptedBody"
        ],
        "TagList": [],
        "CiphertextBlob":
"Ows39pc3d7x34m/g6uWmo/HlQbxw+1IA4C1QiTCbbYuMt1W3tzxG7Wp3UEAB38kE1PTgUt2tHKOE8FDboEbkR9Bgnti+Hj1aNiGOlx
iI9ABz6vTKA4Rx3FlFvnsM9+PulDPQWb7PgCEYIYWOAXNtfaa6iDAMW+qT0H8LBEg4Mss=",
        "Iv": "Pcr1F3d9Bkn6ub7jduJcBw==",
        "Algorithm": "AES-256-CBC"
        }
}
```

Using the SM4-GCM Algorithm

Loading SM2 Public Key

Load the SM2 public key: First, Base64 decode the public key string obtained from the console, then load it in the corresponding format.

- Format: PKCS8
- Save format: PEM format Base64 encoding
- Length: 512

```
// Load SM2 public key
bytes, err := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(publicKey)
if err != nil {
    return nil, err
}
```

```
x509.ReadPublicKeyFromPem(bytes)
```

Generating Symmetric Key and Vector

Randomly generate a 16-byte symmetric key and a 12-byte initial vector, with the initial vector represented as IV.

```
// Generate symmetric key
key := make([]byte, 16)
rand.Read(key)

// Generate 16-byte iv
iv := make([]byte, 12)
rand.Read(iv)
```

Encrypting Symmetric Key With SM2 Public Key

Encrypt the previously generated **symmetric key** using the SM2 public key, and represent the encrypted result as CiphertextBlob.

- Pay attention to using C1C3C2 data concatenation when outputting ciphertext.
- When converting data types, always use PC=04, i.e., uncompressed.

```
// Encrypt symmetric key
ciphertext, err := sm2.Encrypt(publicKey, plaintext, rand.Reader, sm2.C1C3C2)
if err != nil {
    return nil, err
}
return cipherText, nil
```

Encrypting Sensitive Data

Use the previously generated **symmetric key and initial vector** to encrypt sensitive data (request input parameter) using the SM4-GCM algorithm.

```
// SM4-GCM encrypt plaintext data
// Plaintext key
// Initial vector iv
// Sensitive data plaintext
block, err := sm4.NewCipher(key)
if err != nil {
    return nil, nil, err
}
gcm, err := cipher.NewGCM(block)
if err != nil {
    return nil, nil, err
}
ciphertext := gcm.Seal(nil, iv, plaintext, nil)
tag := ciphertext[len(ciphertext)-gcm.Overhead():]
ciphertextWithoutTag := ciphertext[:len(ciphertext)-gcm.Overhead()]
return ciphertextWithoutTag, tag, nil
```

Calling the OCR API

Take the ID Card Recognition (Secure Encryption Version) RecognizeEncryptedIDCardOCR API as an example:
The original data is:

```
{
    "Action": "RecognizeEncryptedIDCardOCR",
```

```
    "Version": "2018-11-19",
    "ImageUrl": "https://xx/a.jpg",
    "Config": "{\"TempIdWarn\":true}",
    "CardSide": "FRONT"
}
```

CiphertextBlob, IV, TAG, and the encrypted request parameter need to be Base64 encoded before transmission.

- **The generated symmetric key is:** zpBn0BkD44bvJuSF (16 Bytes)
- **The generated initial vector (IV) is:** MUZsKuqk7N2u7Ayh (12 Bytes IV, Base64 encoding)
- **The symmetric key encrypted with the public key (CiphertextBlob) is:** BHknHJ1Wgzg8DAONoGJ7ch+ijF/rsrs7mmvxER1WlFKSJHY66BSJbmzc5OtQyVK84Ye2zAD2x63nmr4ZXoEyw1T2zqKcAbDWP2DTypjsbijvqdU6oSVOrlWE3TlQpA+k6ID3YoRdNdJOCjKnsMOnEls= (Base64 encoding)

Use the symmetric key to encrypt the request input parameter, and the encrypted results are:

- **Encrypted request parameter EncryptedBody:**

  12nTF6/CcyMqUDmbU63FPMFRpsye8NdZDwfGceRZIjpSr9ClHKAqWJBhcbqOGolvuOqG+ES1Eru94+5NlJtK/1UE+BgUb9+1571TgS/7Nn0d8zpR320ZZoFZO3djdpkkyXL32sM3FyuwdOkQXMOYcS+3y8A8YCOSLjDL6L7rAC2fP8sqqWWGndZAUdyK9fshwZ+rbCtf3zMl0uWY (Base64 encoded)
- **The final encrypted API data is:**

```
{
    "Action": "RecognizeEncryptedIDCardOCR",
    "Version": "2018-11-19",
    "ImageUrl": "",
    "Config": "",
    "CardSide": "",
    "EncryptedBody":
"12nTF6/CcyMqUDmbU63FPMFRpsye8NdZDwfGceRZIjpSr9ClHKAqWJBhcbqOGolvuOqG+ES1Eru94+5NlJtK/1UE+BgUb9+1571TgS
/7Nn0d8zpR320ZZoFZO3djdpkkyXL32sM3FyuwdOkQXMOYcS+3y8A8YCOSLjDL6L7rAC2fP8sqqWWGndZAUdyK9fshwZ+rbCtf3zMl0
uWY",
    "Encryption": {
        "EncryptList": [
            "EncryptedBody"
        ],
        "TagList": [],
        "CiphertextBlob":
"BHknHJ1Wgzg8DAONoGJ7ch+ijF/rsrs7mmvxER1WlFKSJHY66BSJbmzc5OtQyVK84Ye2zAD2x63nmr4ZXoEyw1T2zqKcAbDWP2DTyp
jsbijvqdU6oSVOrlWE3TlQpA+k6ID3YoRdNdJOCjKnsMOnEls=",
        "Iv": "MUZsKuqk7N2u7Ayh",
        "Algorithm": "AES-256-CBC"
        }
}
```