



Processor



Editor



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Changing PDF Page Numbers or Labels in Linux



PSPDFKit Processor has been deprecated and replaced by [Document Engine](#). To migrate to Document Engine and unlock advanced document processing capabilities, refer to our migration guide. Learn more about these enhancements on our [blog](#).

PSPDFKit Processor lets you set labels for pages of a document by sending a multipart request to the `/build` endpoint and attaching both the input file(s) and the `instructions` JSON. This is done using the `instructions.output.labels` field. This can be useful when, for example, you want PDF readers to show Roman numerals for page labels instead of Arabic numerals.

Learn more about the `instructions` schema in our [API Reference](#).

This guide presents examples of setting page labels for PDFs.

Before you get started, make sure [Processor is up and running](#).

You can download and use either of the following sample documents for the examples in this guide:

- ✧ [Example eight-page PDF](#)
- ✧ [Example four-page PDF](#)

You'll be sending [multipart POST requests](#) with [instructions](#) to Processor's `/build` endpoint. For more about multipart requests, refer to our blog post on the topic, [A Brief Tour of Multipart Requests](#).



ASK AI

Check out the [API Reference](#) to learn more about the `/build` endpoint and all the actions you can perform on PDFs with PSPDFKit Processor.

Setting the Page Label of a File on Disk

This example merges two documents together and then sets the label of the first page (index 0) in the merged output to `"i"`, the label of the pages with indexes `1, 2, and 3` to `"intro"`, and the label of the pages with indexes `4, 5, 6, and 7` to `"final"`.

As shown in the example, there are multiple ways to specify the index or range of indexes you want to apply a specific label to. You can learn more by checking out our [API Reference](#).

SHELL

HTTP

```
1 curl -X POST http://localhost:5000/api/build \  
2   -F document1=@/path/to/example-document1.pdf \  
3   -F document1=@/path/to/example-document2.pdf \  
4   -F instructions='{  
5     "parts": [  
6       {  
7         "file": "document1"  
8       },  
9       {  
10        "file": "document2"  
11      }  
12    ],  
13    "output": {  
14      "type": "pdf",  
15      "labels": [  
16        {  
17          "pageIndex": 0,  
18          "label": "i"  
19        },  
20        {  
21          "pages": {  
22            "start": 1,  
23            "end": 3  
24          },  
25          "label": "intro"  
26        },  
27        {  
28          "pages": [  
29            4,  
30            5,  
31            6,  
32            7  
33          ],  
34          "label": "final"
```



```
35     }
36   ]
37 }
38 }' \
39 -o result.pdf
```

Setting the Page Label of a File from a URL

You can also specify the file to set a page label on using a URL. This example provides a URL to the PDF and then sets the label of the first page to `"i"`.

SHELL

HTTP

```
1  curl -X POST http://localhost:5000/api/build \
2    -F instructions='{
3      "parts": [
4        {
5          "file": {
6            "url": "https://pspdfkit.com/downloads/examples/paper.pdf"
7          }
8        }
9      ],
10     "output": {
11       "type": "pdf",
12       "labels": [
13         {
14           "pageIndex": 0,
15           "label": "i"
16         }
17       ]
18     }
19   }' \
20   -o result.pdf
```

Was this helpful?

✓ YES

✗ NO

