**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **6/13/20** | **Name:** | **Sathya br** |
| **Course:** | **MySql** | **USN:** | **4al16ec065** |
| **Topic:** | **Working with image files-exif, manipulating images in php using GD**  **Php mail function** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th semister**  **B section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **sathyabr** |  |  |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**    **Working with image files-exif:**  Exchangeable image file format (officially Exif, according to JEIDA/JEITA/CIPA specifications) is a standard that specifies the [formats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_format" \o "File format) for [images](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image" \o "Image), [sound](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sound" \o "Sound), and ancillary tags used by [digital cameras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_camera" \o "Digital camera) (including [smartphones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smartphone" \o "Smartphone)), [scanners](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image_scanner" \o "Image scanner) and other systems handling image and sound files recorded by digital cameras. The specification uses the following existing file formats with the addition of specific [metadata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metadata_(computing)" \o "Metadata (computing)) tags: [JPEG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JPEG" \o "JPEG) [discrete cosine transform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrete_cosine_transform" \o "Discrete cosine transform) (DCT)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exif" \l "cite_note-1) for compressed image files, [TIFF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tagged_Image_File_Format" \o "Tagged Image File Format) Rev. 6.0 (RGB or YCbCr) for uncompressed image files, and [RIFF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_Interchange_File_Format" \o "Resource Interchange File Format) [WAV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WAV" \o "WAV) for audio files (Linear [PCM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulse-code_modulation" \o "Pulse-code modulation) or ITU-T [G.711](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G.711" \o "G.711) μ-Law PCM for uncompressed audio data, and [IMA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interactive_Multimedia_Association" \o "Interactive Multimedia Association)-[ADPCM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ADPCM" \o "ADPCM) for compressed audio data).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exif" \l "cite_note-2) It is not used in [JPEG 2000](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JPEG_2000" \o "JPEG 2000) or [GIF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GIF" \o "GIF). Manipulating Images in PHP Using GD:What Is GD? PHP can do much more than just serve HTML to visitors. For instance, it has the ability to manipulate images. Not only that, but you can also create your own images from scratch and then either save them or serve them to users. create an Image From a String The GD library also allows you to create images from a string using the imagecreatefromstring() function in PHP. Remember that you will have to use base64\_decode() on the given string before imagecreatefromstring(). The function can automatically detect if the image type is JPG, PNG, GIF, or another supported format.  **Rotate, Scale, Crop, and Flip an Image**  Some common operations that you might want to perform on an image resource are rotation, scaling, cropping, and flipping. Rotation You can rotate an image that you have already loaded in the script using the imagerotate() function. It will rotate the image at the provided angle using the center of the image as the center of rotation. The angle is provided as a float value, and PHP considers it to be the degree value for rotation.  Sometimes, the rotated image will have different dimensions in comparison to the original version. This means that you will end up with an uncovered area after the rotation. The third parameter of the imagerotate() function can be used to specify the background color of the empty area after rotation. Scaling It is very easy to scale an image using the GD library. You just have to pass the image resource as well as the width and height to the imagescale() function. If you omit the height, GD will scale the image to the specified width while preserving the aspect ratio.  You can also specify the mode for scaling the image. It can be set to  IMG\_NEAREST\_NEIGHBOUR, IMG\_BILINIR\_FIXED,IMG\_BICUBIC, etc. One important thing that you need to remember is that this function returns a new scaled image source instead of modifying the original one. Cropping You can crop any image resource using the imagecrop() function in GD. The first parameter is the original image resource, and the second parameter is an associative array with the keys x,y,width, and hight, specifying the position and dimensions of the cropping window. PHP mail() Function <?php // the message $msg = "First line of text\nSecond line of text";  // use wordwrap() if lines are longer than 70 characters $msg = wordwrap($msg,70);  // send email mail("someone@example.com","My subject",$msg); ?> Definition and Usage The mail() function allows you to send emails directly from a script. Syntax mail(to,subject,message,headers,parameters);  example:  <?php $to = "somebody@example.com"; $subject = "My subject"; $txt = "Hello world!"; $headers = "From: webmaster@example.com" . "\r\n" . "CC: somebodyelse@example.com";  mail($to,$subject,$txt,$headers); ?>  Send an HTML email:  <?php $to = "somebody@example.com, somebodyelse@example.com"; $subject = "HTML email";  $message = " <html> <head> <title>HTML email</title> </head> <body> <p>This email contains HTML Tags!</p> <table> <tr> <th>Firstname</th> <th>Lastname</th> </tr> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Doe</td> </tr> </table> </body> </html> ";  // Always set content-type when sending HTML email $headers = "MIME-Version: 1.0" . "\r\n"; $headers .= "Content-type:text/html;charset=UTF-8" . "\r\n";  // More headers $headers .= 'From: <webmaster@example.com>' . "\r\n"; $headers .= 'Cc: myboss@example.com' . "\r\n";  mail($to,$subject,$message,$headers); ?> |
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