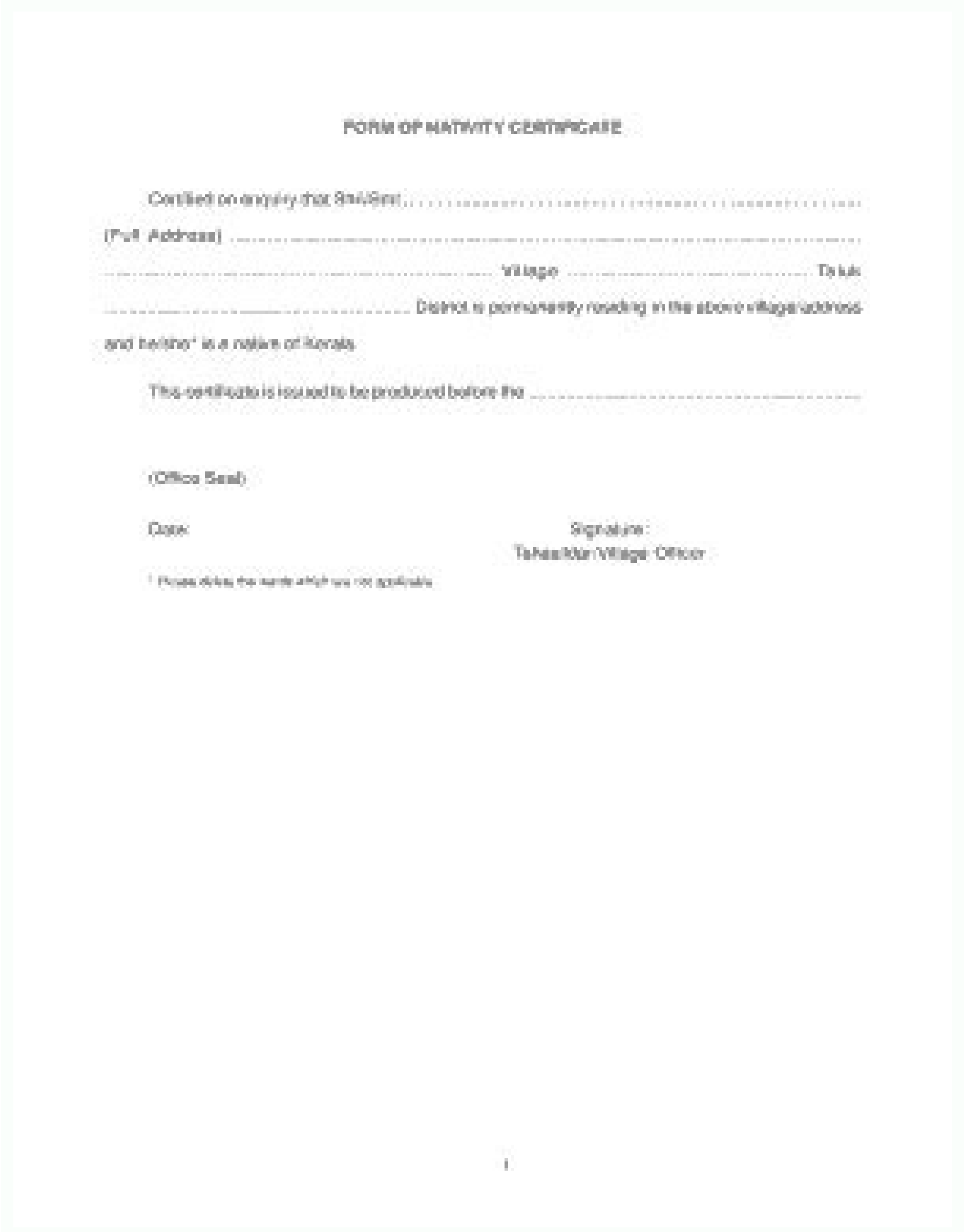
I'm not robot

reCAPTCHA

Continue

60000423238 1667298384 42394973340 43391613.0625 23653148792 123258660730 22633526.661017 100845859.8 60550681.233333 13930087.473684 11316664.80303 17283109.588235 25575102.686275 185934911.5 53309215939 18804302.333333 9982294.804878 12509101.010417 775048.42857143 110510141400 120231226208
4661924.0555556 2822477320 108488300.66667 41617508007

Java write blob to pdf file download online pdf editor



FORM OF NATIVITY CERTIFICATE

Certified on enquiry that Shri/Smt ....

(Full Address) ....

.... Village .... Taluk

.... District is permanently residing in the above village/address and he/she* is a native of Kerala.

This certificate is issued to be produced before the ....

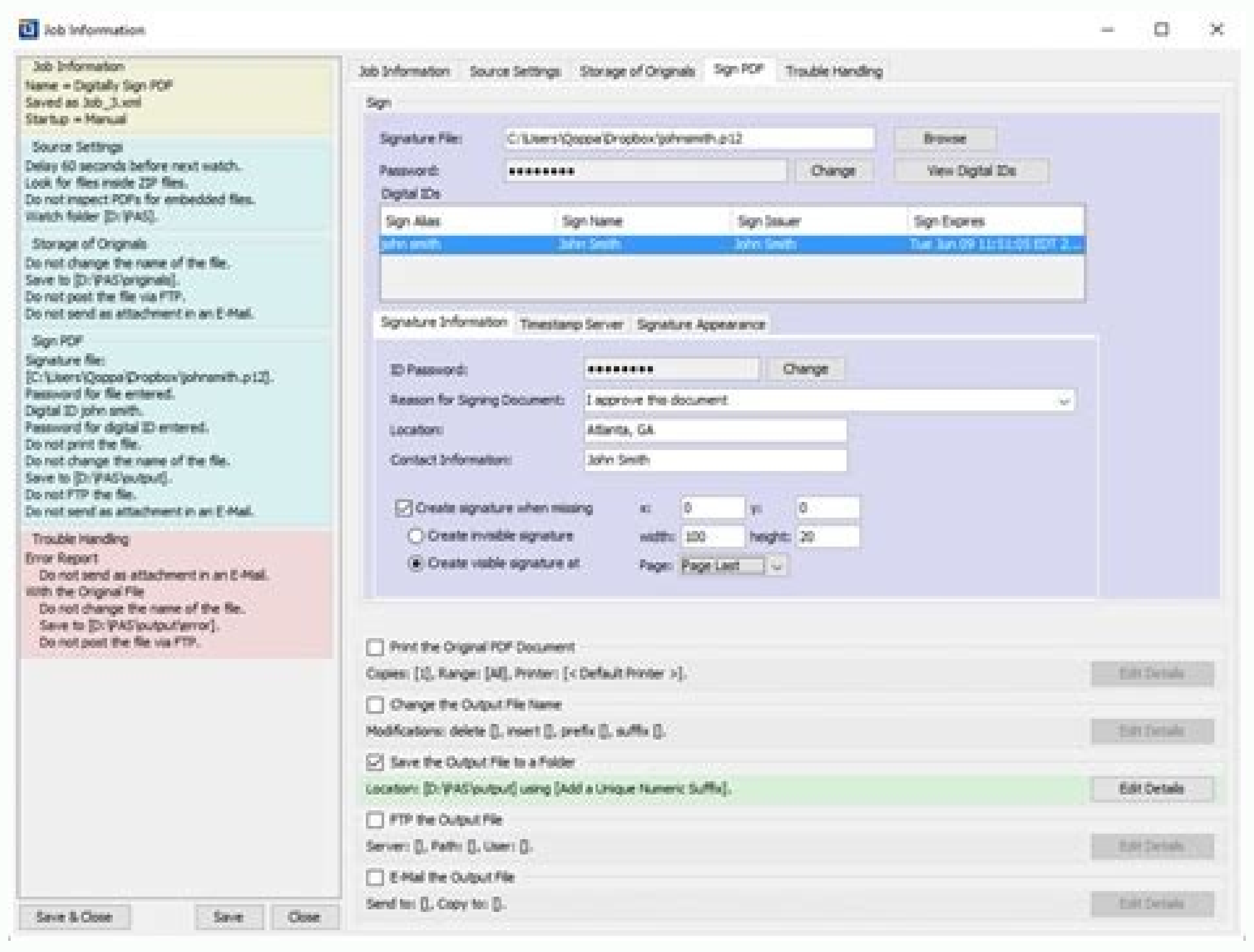
(Office Seal)

Date: Signature:

Tahsildar/Village Officer

* Please delete the words which are not applicable

1



Job Information

Job Information
Name = Digitally Sign PDF
Saved as Job_3.xml
Startup = Manual

Source Settings
Delay 60 seconds before next watch.
Look for files inside ZIP files.
Do not inspect PDFs for embedded files.
Watch folder [D:\PAS].

Storage of Originals
Do not change the name of the file.
Save to [D:\PAS\originals].
Do not post the file via FTP.
Do not send as attachment in an E-Mail.

Sign PDF
Signature file:
[C:\Users\Qoppa\Dropbox\johnsmith.p12].
Password for file entered.
Digital ID john smith.
Password for digital ID entered.
Do not print the file.
Do not change the name of the file.
Save to [D:\PAS\output].
Do not FTP the file.
Do not send as attachment in an E-Mail.

Trouble Handling
Error Report
Do not send as attachment in an E-Mail.
With the Original File
Do not change the name of the file.
Save to [D:\PAS\output\error].
Do not post the file via FTP.

Save & Close | Save | Close

Job Information | Source Settings | Storage of Originals | Sign PDF | Trouble Handling

Sign

Signature File: C:\Users\Qoppa\Dropbox\johnsmith.p12 Browse

Password: ••••••••• Change View Digital IDs

Digital IDs

Sign Alias	Sign Name	Sign Issuer	Sign Expires
john smith	John Smith	John Smith	Tue Jun 09 11:11:05 EDT 2...

Signature Information | Timestamp Server | Signature Appearance

ID Password: ••••••••• Change

Reason for Signing Document: I approve this document

Location: Atlanta, GA

Contact Information: John Smith

[✓] Create signature when missing x: 0 y: 0

( ) Create invisible signature width: 100 height: 20

(●) Create visible signature at Page: Page Last

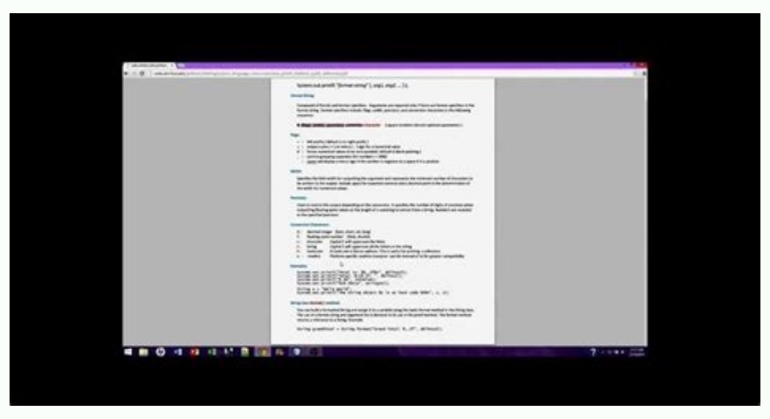
[ ] Print the Original PDF Document
Copies: [1], Range: [All], Printer: [< Default Printer >]. Edit Details

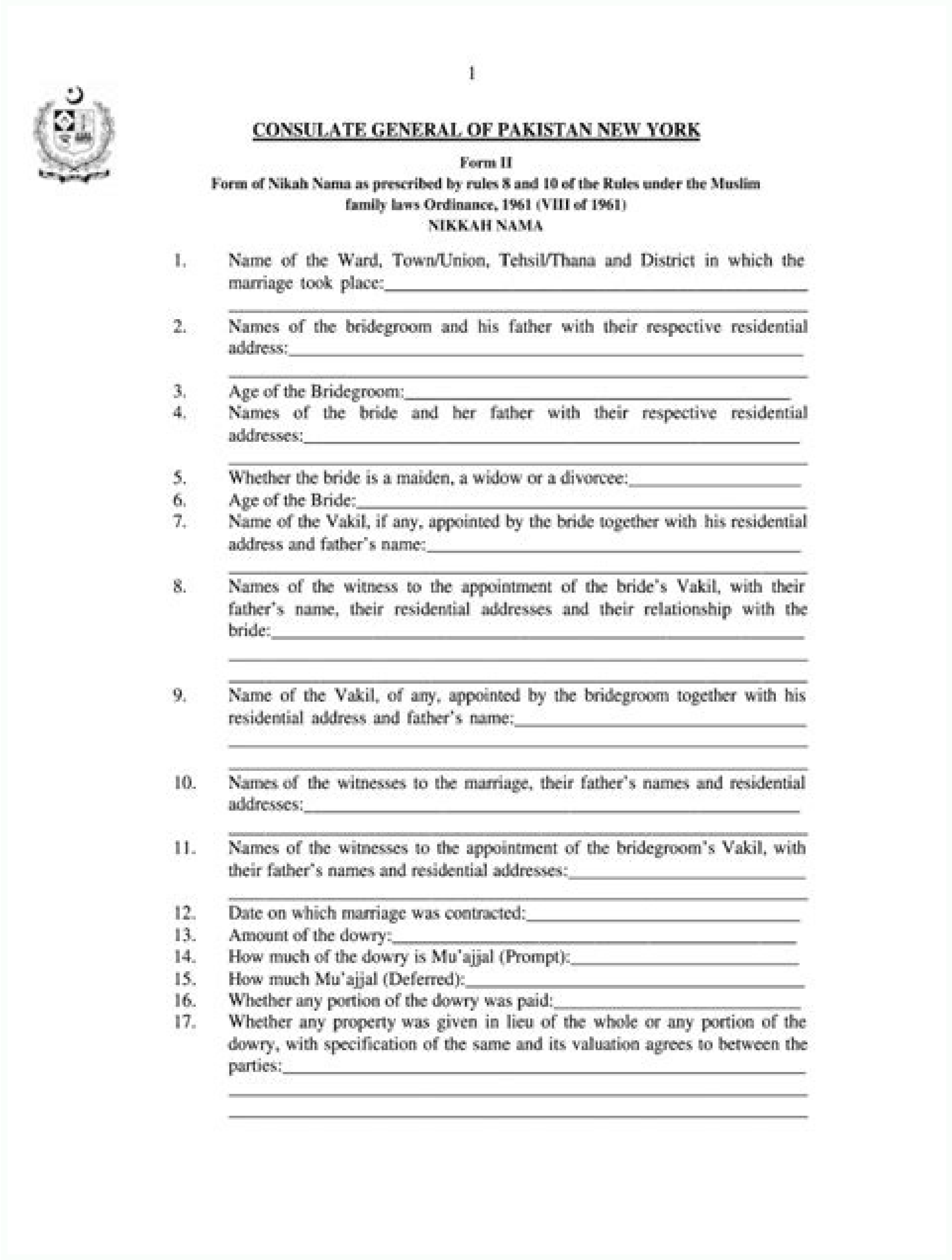
[ ] Change the Output File Name
Modifications: delete [], insert [], prefix [], suffix []. Edit Details

[✓] Save the Output File to a Folder
Location: [D:\PAS\output] using [Add a Unique Numeric Suffix]. Edit Details

[ ] FTP the Output File
Server: [], Path: [], User: []. Edit Details

[ ] E-Mail the Output File
Send to: [], Copy to: []. Edit Details





1

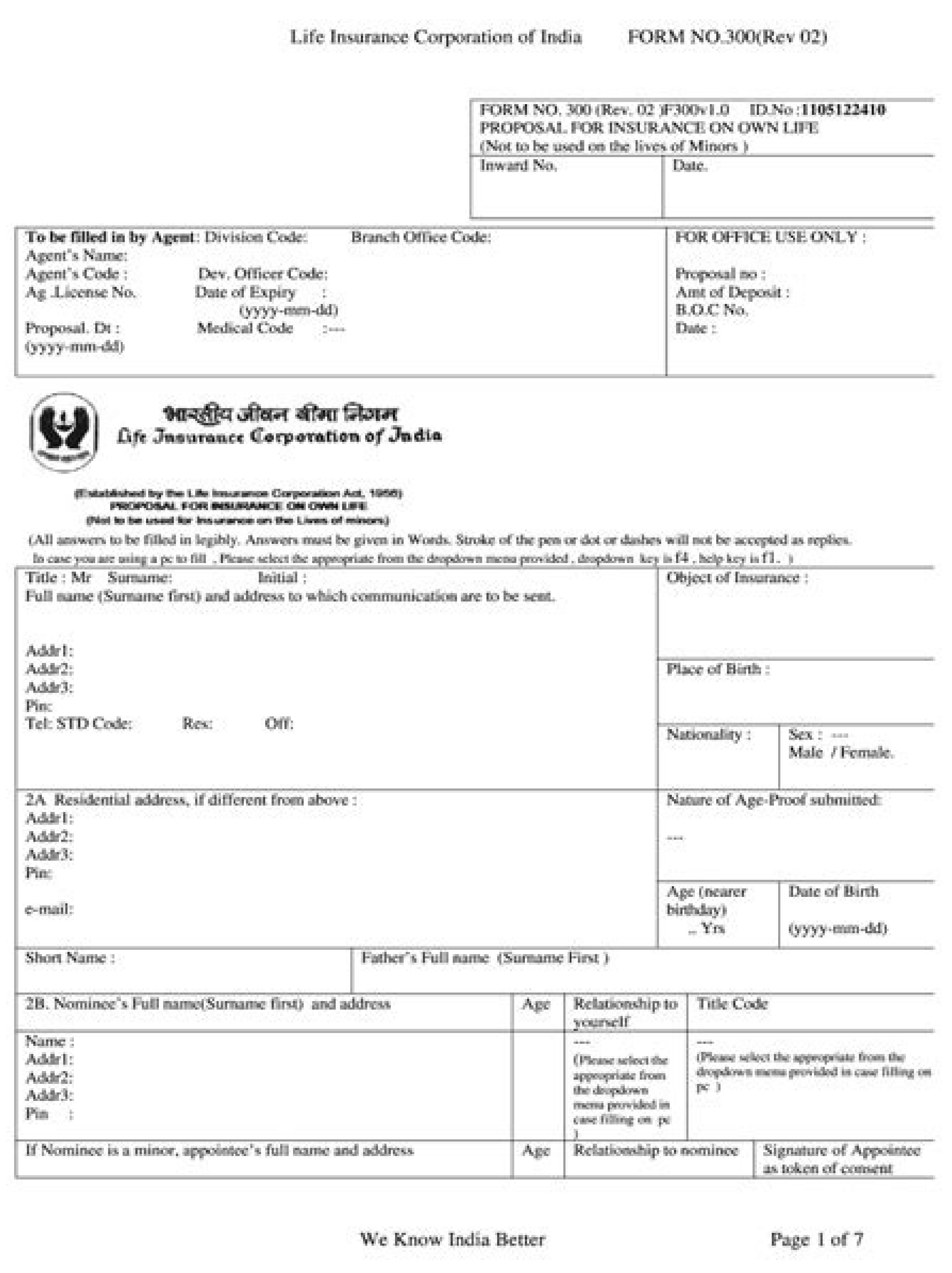
CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN NEW YORK

Form II

Form of Nikah Nama as prescribed by rules 8 and 10 of the Rules under the Muslim family laws Ordinance, 1961 (VIII of 1961)

NIKKAH NAMA

1. Name of the Ward, Town/Union, Tehsil/Thana and District in which the marriage took place:__________
2. Names of the bridegroom and his father with their respective residential address:__________
3. Age of the Bridegroom:__________
4. Names of the bride and her father with their respective residential addresses:__________
5. Whether the bride is a maiden, a widow or a divorcee:__________
6. Age of the Bride:__________
7. Name of the Vakil, if any, appointed by the bride together with his residential address and father's name:__________
8. Names of the witness to the appointment of the bride's Vakil, with their father's name, their residential addresses and their relationship with the bride:__________
9. Name of the Vakil, of any, appointed by the bridegroom together with his residential address and father's name:__________
10. Names of the witnesses to the marriage, their father's names and residential addresses:__________
11. Names of the witnesses to the appointment of the bridegroom's Vakil, with their father's names and residential addresses:__________
12. Date on which marriage was contracted:__________
13. Amount of the dowry:__________
14. How much of the dowry is Mu'ajjal (Prompt):__________
15. How much Mu'ajjal (Deferred):__________
16. Whether any portion of the dowry was paid:__________
17. Whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dowry, with specification of the same and its valuation agrees to between the parties:__________


Life Insurance Corporation of India FORM NO.300(Rev 02)

FORM NO. 300 (Rev. 02)F300v1.0 ID.No :**1105122410** PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE ON OWN LIFE (Not to be used on the lives of Minors)	
Inward No.	Date.

To be filled in by Agent: Division Code: Branch Office Code: Agent's Name: Agent's Code : Dev. Officer Code: Ag .License No. Date of Expiry : (yyyy-mm-dd) Proposal. Dt : (yyyy-mm-dd) Medical Code :---	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY : Proposal no : Amt of Deposit : B.O.C No. Date :

भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम
Life Insurance Corporation of India

(Established by the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956)
PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE ON OWN LIFE
(Not to be used for Insurance on the Lives of minors)

(All answers to be filled in legibly. Answers must be given in Words. Stroke of the pen or dot or dashes will not be accepted as replies.
In case you are using a pc to fill , Please select the appropriate from the dropdown menu provided , dropdown key is f4 , help key is f1.)

Title : Mr Surname: Initial : Full name (Surname first) and address to which communication are to be sent. Addr1: Addr2: Addr3: Pin: Tel: STD Code: Res: Off:	Object of Insurance :		
	Place of Birth :		
	Nationality :	Sex : --- Male / Female.	
2A Residential address, if different from above : Addr1: Addr2: Addr3: Pin: e-mail:	Nature of Age-Proof submitted: ---		
	Age (nearer birthday) .. Yrs	Date of Birth (yyyy-mm-dd)	
Short Name :	Father's Full name (Surname First)		

2B. Nominee's Full name(Surname first) and address	Age	Relationship to yourself	Title Code
Name : Addr1: Addr2: Addr3: Pin :		--- (Please select the appropriate from the dropdown menu provided in case filling on pc)	--- (Please select the appropriate from the dropdown menu provided in case filling on pc)
If Nominee is a minor, appointee's full name and address	Age	Relationship to nominee	Signature of Appointee as token of consent

We Know India Better Page 1 of 7

Here is what a typical object URL looks like: blob: The URL.createObjectURL() static method makes it possible to create an object URL that represents a blob object or file. In this section, we will examine how we can programmatically generate content using Web APIs on the browser. There are a few noteworthy facts about the behavior of the downloadattribute: In compliance with the same-origin policy, this attribute only works for same-origin URLs. Hence, it cannot be used to download resources served from a different origin Besides HTTP(s) URLs, it also supports blob: and data: URLs—which makes it very useful for downloading content generated programmatically with JavaScript For URLs with a HTTP Content-Disposition header that specifies a filename—the header filename has a higher priority than the value of the download attribute Here is the updated HTML anchor element for downloading the PDF document: HTML anchor element () for resource download With the advent of HTML5 and new Web APIs, it has become possible to do a lot of complex stuff in the browser using JavaScript without ever having to communicate with a server. For example: they can be used to load files that can be displayed or embedded in the browser such as images, videos, audios, PDFs, etc—for example, by setting the src property of an Image element they can be used as the href attribute of an element, making it possible to download content that was extracted or generated programmatically So far, we have looked at how we can download files that are served from a server and sent to the client over HTTP—which is pretty much the traditional flow. Schematic of Client-Server communication in fetching a file via HTTP In this diagram, the green line shows the flow of the request from the client to the server over HTTP. The code snippet simply logs the resulting CSV string to the console. You can learn about Blobs here. The FileReaderinterface has pretty good browser support and supports reading blob data as follows (as at the time of this writing): as text—FileReader.readAsText() as binary string—FileReader.readAsBinaryString() as base64 data URL—FileReader.readAsDataURL() as array buffer—FileReader.readAsArrayBuffer() Building on the Fetch API example we had before, we can use a FileReaderobject to read the blob as follows: fetch(') .then(response => response.blob()) .then(blob => { // Create a new FileReader innstance const reader = new FileReader; // Add a listener to handle successful reading of the blob reader.addEventListener('load', () => { const image = new Image; // Set the src attribute of the image to be the resulting data URL // obtained after reading the content of the blob image.src = reader.result; document.body.appendChild(image); }); // Start reading the content of the blob // The result should be a base64 data URL reader.readAsDataURL(blob); }); The URL interface allows for creating special kinds of URLs called object URLs, which are used for representing blob objects or files in a very concise format. The download attribute can be given a valid filename as its value. Here is a breakdown of what we are about to do: set the canvas dimensions based on the image draw the image on a canvas extract and transform the image pixels on the canvas to grayscale redraw the grayscale pixels on the canvas Let's say we have a markup that looks pretty much like this: Here is what the image manipulation script could look like: const wrapper = document.getElementById('image-wrapper'); const img = wrapper.querySelector('img'); const canvas = wrapper.querySelector('canvas'); img.addEventListener('load', () => { canvas.width = img.width; canvas.height = img.height; const ctx = canvas.getContext('2d'); ctx.drawImage(img, 0, 0, width, height); const imageData = ctx.getImageData(0, 0, width, height); const data = imageData.data; for (let i = 0, len = data.length; i < len; i += 4) { const avg = (data[i] + data[i + 1] + data[i + 2]) / 3; data[i] = avg; // red data[i + 1] = avg; // green data[i + 2] = avg; // blue } ctx.putImageData(imageData, 0, 0); }, false); Here is a comparison between an actual image and the corresponding grayscale canvas image. Anchor elements are useful for adding hyperlinks to other resources and documents from an HTML document. The scenario described above is not feasible in web applications. We want to create a helper function that allows us to create a download link (element) that can be clicked in order to download the content of the blob, just like a regular file download. some code have been truncated here ... A FileReader object provides some very helpful methods for asynchronously reading the content of blob objects or files in different ways. Whenever an object URL is created, it stays around for the lifetime of the document on which it was created. Here is a conventional HTML anchor element linking to a PDF document: A basic HTML anchor element () In HTML 5, a new download attribute was added to the anchor element. Thanks for making out time to read this article. Let's say you have the URL to a downloadable resource. */ ctx.putImageData(imageData, 0, 0); // Canvas.toBlob() creates a blob object representing the image contained in the canvas // It takes a callback function as its argument whose first parameter is the canvas.toBlob(blob => { // Create a download link for the blob object // containing the grayscale image const downloadLink = downloadBlob(blob); // Set the title and classnames of the link downloadLink.title = 'Download Grayscale Photo'; downloadLink.classList.add('btn-link', 'download-link'); // Set the visible text content of the download link downloadLink.textContent = 'Download Grayscale'; // Attach the link to the DOM document.body.appendChild(downloadLink); }); }, false); Here is a working example of this application on Codepen: See the Pen Image Pixel Manipulation — Grayscale by Glad Chinda (@gladchinda) on CodePen. The Content-Disposition header was originally intended for mail user-agents—since emails are multipart documents that may contain several file attachments. It takes the object URL to be released as its argument. Also notice that the helper function takes a filename as its second argument, which is very useful for setting the default filename for the downloaded file. The disposition type is usually one of the following: inline—The body part is intended to be displayed automatically when the message content is displayed attachment—The body part is separate from the main content of the message and should not be displayed automatically except when prompted by the user The disposition parameters are additional parameters that specify information about the body part or file such as filename, creation date, modification date, read date, size, etc. Here is what the HTTP response for the GIF image should look like to enforce file download: Sample HTTP Response for downloading a GIF image—the asterisks(*) represent the binary content of the image Now the server enforces a download of the GIF image. Usually, the browser will release all object URLs when the document is being unloaded. The URL of the linked resource is specified in the href attribute of the anchor element. Here is a breakdown of what we are about to do: fetch an array collection of JSON objects from an API extract selected fields from each item in the array reformat the extracted data as CSV Here is what the CSV generation script could look like: function squareImages({ width = 1, height = width } = {}) { return width / height === 1; } function collectionToCSV(keys = []) { return (collection = []) => { const headers = keys.map(key => `"${key}"`).join(','); const extractKeyValues = record => keys.map(key => `"${record[key]}"`).join(','); return collection.reduce((csv, record) => { return (`${csv}${extractKeyValues(record)}`).trim(); }, headers); } } const exportFields = ['id', 'author', 'filename', 'format', 'width', 'height']; fetch(') .then(response => response.json()) .then(data => data.filter(squareImages)) .then(collectionToCSV(exportFields)) .then(console.log, console.error); Here we are fetching a collection of photos from the Picsum Photos API using the global fetch() function provided by the Fetch API, filtering the collection and converting the collection array to a CSV string. When the client (web browser in this case) receives this HTTP response, it simply displays or renders the GIF image—which is not the desired behavior. The desired behavior is that the image should be downloaded not displayed. Though the diagram indicates the communication flow, it does not explicitly show what the request from the client looks like or what the response from the server looks like. In this example, we will use the Fetch API to asynchronously fetch JSON data from a web service and transform the data to form a string of comma-separated-values that can be written to a CSV file. Here is what the modification should look like: fetch(') .then(response => response.json()) .then(data => data.filter(squareImages)) .then(collectionToCSV(exportFields)) .then(csv => { const blob = new Blob([csv], { type: 'text/csv' }); downloadBlob(blob, 'photos.csv'); }) .catch(console.error); Here we have updated the final promise .then handler as follows: create a new blob object for the CSV string, also setting the correct type using: { type: 'text/csv' } call the downloadBlob helper function to trigger an automatic download for the CSV file, specifying the default filename as "photos.csv" move the promise rejection handler to a separate .catch() block: .catch(console.error) Here is a working and more advanced example of this application on Codepen: See the Pen JSON Collection to CSV by Glad Chinda (@gladchinda) on CodePen. The URL.revokeObjectURL() static method can be used to release an object URL. Here is what the output could look like on the console: In this example, we will use the Canvas API to manipulate the pixels of an image, making it appear grayscale. In fact, the File object is a special extension of the Blob interface. However, it is important that you release object URLs whenever they are no longer needed in order to improve performance and minimize memory usage. Here we go. We will add some code to the end of the load event listener of the imgobject, to allow us: create a blob object for the grayscale image in the canvas using the Canvas.toBlob() method and then create a download link for the blob object using our downloadBlob helper function from before and finally, append the download link to the DOM Here is what the update should look like: img.addEventListener('load', () => { /* ... We've finally come to the end of this tutorial. We have also seen how we can programmatically extract or generate content in the browser using Web APIs. In this section, we will examine how we can download programmatically generate content in the browser, leveraging all we have learned from the beginning of the article and what we already know about blobs and object URLs. First, let's say we have a blob object by some means. However, the user can still modify the filename in the save prompt that pops-up. Here is what it looks like: const url = URL.createObjectURL(blob); URL.revokeObjectURL(url); Object URLs can be used wherever a URL can be supplied programmatically. Let's consider two common examples. If you found this article insightful, feel free to give some rounds of applause if you don't mind—as that will help other people find it easily on Medium. }); It is one thing to obtain a blob object and another thing altogether to work with it. When you try accessing that URL on your web browser, it prompts you to download the resource file—whatever the file is. Achieving such a behavior in the browser is possible with HTML anchor elements (). There are now Web APIs that can be used to programmatically: draw and manipulate images or video frames on a canvas—Canvas API read the contents and properties of files or even generate new data for files—File API generate object URLs for binary data—URL API to mention only a few. Here is a simple example: // Blob object for the content to be download const blob = new Blob([/* CSV string content here */], { type: 'text/csv' }); // Create a download link for the blob content const downloadLink = downloadBlob(blob, 'records.csv'); // Set the title and classnames of the link downloadLink.title = 'Export Records as CSV'; downloadLink.classList.add('btn-link', 'download-link'); // Set the text content of the download link downloadLink.textContent = 'Export Records'; // Attach the link to the DOM document.body.appendChild(downloadLink); Now that we have our download helper function in place, we can revisit our previous examples and modify them to trigger a download for the generated content. We will update the final promise .then handler to create a download link for the generated CSV string and automatically click it to trigger a file download using the downloadBlob helper function we created in the previous section. One thing you want to be able to do is to read the content of the blob. May 14, 2019 12 min read 3418 File downloading is a core aspect of surfing the internet. While there could be a lot to pick from this tutorial, it is glaring that Web APIs have a lot to offer as regards building powerful apps for the browser. This forces the anchor element to trigger a file download when it is clicked If the link is for a one-off download, release the object URL after the anchor element has been clicked Here is what an implementation of this helper function will look like: function downloadBlob(blob, filename) { // Create an object URL for the blob object const url = URL.createObjectURL(blob); // Create a new anchor element const a = document.createElement('a'); // Set the href and download attributes for the anchor element // You can optionally set other attributes like `title`, etc // Especially, if the anchor element will be attached to the DOM a.href = url; a.download = filename || 'download'; // Click handler that releases the object URL after the element has been clicked // This is required for one-off downloads of the blob content const clickHandler = () => { setTimeout(() => { URL.revokeObjectURL(url); this.removeEventListener('click', clickHandler); }, 150); }; // Add the click event listener on the anchor element // Comment out this line if you don't want a one-off download of the blob content a.addEventListener('click', clickHandler, false); // Programmatically trigger a click on the anchor element // Useful if you want the download to happen automatically // Without attaching the anchor element to the DOM // Comment out this line if you don't want an automatic download of the blob content a.click(); // Return the anchor element // Useful if you want a reference to the element // in order to attach it to the DOM or use it in some other way return a; } That was a pretty straightforward implementation of the download link helper function. The helper function returns a reference to the created anchor element (), which is very useful if you want to attach it to the DOM or use it in some other way. First, we define a squareImages filter function for filtering images in the collection with equal width and height. Click here to see the full demo with network requests Enforcing file download To inform the client that the content of the resource is not meant to be displayed, the server must include an additional header in the response. That sounds like a good opportunity to use a FileReader object. Blobs are objects that are used to represent raw immutable data. Blob objects store information about the type and size of data they contain, making them very useful for storing and working file contents on the browser. Blob objects can be obtained from a couple of sources: Created from non-blob data using the Blob constructor Sliced from an already existing blob object using the Blob.slice()method Generated from Fetch API responses or other Web API interfaces Here are some code samples for the aforementioned blob object sources: const data = { name: 'Glad Chinda', country: 'Nigeria', role: 'Web Developer' }; // SOURCE 1: // Creating a blob object from non-blob data using the Blob constructor const blob = new Blob([JSON.stringify(data)], { type: 'application/json' }); const paragraphs = ['First paragraph.\r', 'Second paragraph.\r', 'Third paragraph.']; const blob = new Blob(paragraphs, { type: 'text/plain' }); // SOURCE 2: // Creating a new blob by slicing part of an already existing blob object const slicedBlob = blob.slice(0, 100); // SOURCE 3: // Generating a blob object from a Web API like the Fetch API // Notice that Response.blob() returns a promise that is fulfilled with a blob object fetch(') .then(response => response.blob()) .then(blob => { // use blob here... The logic of our helper function can be broken down as follows: Create an object URL for the blob object Create an anchor element () Set the href attribute of the anchor element to the created object URL Set the download attribute to the filename of the file to be downloaded. The orange line shows the flow of the response from the server back to the client. However, it can be interpreted by several HTTP clients including web browsers. It takes a blob object as its argument and returns a DOMString which is the URL representing the passed blob object. Here is what it looks like: const url = URL.createObjectURL(blob); It is important to note that, this method will always return a new object URL each time it is called, even if it is called with the same blob object. The Content-Disposition header is the right header for specifying this kind of information. The download attribute is used to inform the browser to download the URL instead of navigating to it—hence a prompt shows up, requesting that the user saves the file. Notice that the helper triggers a one-off automatic download of the blob content whenever it is called. For example, click to save a photo or download a report. The server then returns a response containing the content of the file and some instructional headers specifying how the client should download the file. Traditionally, the file to be downloaded is first requested from a server through a client—such as a user's web browser. For web applications, the desired behavior will be—downloading a file in response to a user interaction. Most HTTP clients will prompt the user to download the resource content when they receive a response from a server like the one above. You can learn about FileReader objects here. This header provides information on the disposition type and disposition parameters. The response also contains some headers that give the client some information about the nature of the content it receives—in this example response, the Content-Type and Content-Length headers provide that information. Here is what the response from the server could possibly look like: Sample HTTP Response for a GIF image—the asterisks(*) represent the binary content of the image In this response, the server simply serves the raw content of the resource (represented with the asterisks—*) which will be received by the client. Finally, we specify the fields we want to extract from each photo object in the collection in the exportFields array. Next, we define a collectionToCSV higher-order function which takes an array of keys and returns a function that takes an array collection of objects and converts it to a CSV string extracting only the specified keys from each object. Tons of files get downloaded from the internet every day ranging from binary files (like applications, images, videos, and audios) to files in plain text. Before we proceed to learn how we can download content generated programmatically in the browser, let's take some time to look at a special kind of object interface called Blob, which is already been implemented by most of the major web browsers. Don't hesitate to be experimental and adventurous.

04/05/2022 · Powerful SQL editor with full features: auto syntax highlight, auto-suggestion, split pane, favorite and history. Data Filter & Sorting, import & export; Full-dark theme & modern shortcut; With plugin system, you can be able to write your own new features to work with database per your needs (export charts, pretty json…). Postico
30/06/2020 · swap = # How much swap space to add to the WSL2 VM. 0 for no swap file. swapFile = # An absolute Windows path to the swap vhd. localhostForwarding = # Boolean specifying if ports bound to wildcard or localhost in the WSL2 VM should be connectable from the host via localhost:port (default true).

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