**Q1:**

When a user or visitor types the browser address, the computer sends a request to connect to the webserver that holds the files. When the DNS checks that the browser is connecting to its own server, the web browser reads the data to display to the user or the visitor , In addition to client server architecture which many clients  request and receive service from a centralized server ,  Client computers provide an interface to allow a computer user to request services of the server and to display the results the server returns.

**Q2:**

There are a number of basic HTTP methods that help with some of the required actions , When a client (like a web browser) retrieves information, it sends a payload of data to a server as a request. This request has many parts, but for now we are going to focus on the verb and path ; that Every request needs to be able to tell a server what information is requested and how that information is being requested. The what is the path (also know as a URI), indicating what resource this request is referencing. The how is the verb, indicating what actions the server should take regarding the requested resource. While the path can vary greatly based on the application, the verbs follow common patterns. In addition, we can classify HTTP methods into safe methods, which are those that do not modify resources, and idempotent HTTP methods, which are a method that can be called multiple times without different results.

he most common HTTP methods are:

**GET :** retrieve some information to be READ by the client/user

**POST :** create a new resource with information contained in the request

**PUT :** update an entire resource with information contained in the request

**PATCH :**update a part of a resource with information contained in the request

**DELETE :**destroy a resource, typically indicating that it is removed from the database

In addition to : HEAD , PUT ,CONNECT ,OPTIONS and TRACE.