

## Questions

- 1) If the user requesting access to a web site is not authorized to access it, what HTTP code gets back from the server?
  - 2) Which action value do you recommend to use to send the web form from this project?
  - 3) What is the difference between HTTP and HTTPS?
  - 4) If the URL is: `https://www.example.org?name=JohnDoe&id=12345`
    - a. Explain each of the components of the URL
    - b. How many variables will the backend script receive?
    - c. If instead of "name" you want to use "firstname", what attribute should you change?
  - 5) In CSS, if I want to select an element by id=code, how should I write the CSS selector?
  - 6) In CSS, if I want to select the element `<p></p>`, how should I write the CSS selector?
  - 7) In CSS, if I want to select an element by class=code, how should I write the CSS selector?
  - 8) If when requesting a resource as `https://www.example.org/reservation.php`, if the specified resource is not found, what HTTP code do I get back in response?
  - 9) In CSS, is the absolute unit for Spades?
  - 10) What is the "em" unit used for in CSS?
- answer all except number 3

## Answers

1. If the user requesting access to a web site is not authorized to access it, the server will typically return an HTTP status code of 401 (Unauthorized) or 403 (Forbidden) depending on whether the user is not authenticated or authenticated but not authorized for the requested resource.
2. If the web form is submitting data to a server, it's recommended to use the HTTP method POST to ensure the security and integrity of the data being submitted.
3. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is a protocol used for transferring data over the internet, while HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) is a secure version of HTTP that uses encryption to protect sensitive data. HTTPS is typically used for online transactions, such as e-commerce sites, banking, and other sites that handle sensitive information.
4. a. The URL has several components:

The protocol is HTTPS, which means that the communication between the client and the server is encrypted.

The domain name is `www.example.org`, which identifies the server where the requested resource is hosted.

The query string is `?name=JohnDoe&id=12345`, which contains additional parameters for the requested resource.

b. The backend script will receive two variables: "name" with the value "JohnDoe" and "id" with the value "12345".

c. To use "firstname" instead of "name" in the query string, you need to change the "name" attribute to "firstname" in the HTML form that submits the data.

5. To select an element with an id of "code" in CSS, you should use the selector "#code". The "#" character specifies that the following text is an id selector.
6. To select all <p></p> elements in CSS, you should use the selector "p". The "p" selector matches all <p></p> elements.
7. To select an element with a class of "code" in CSS, you should use the selector ".code". The "." character specifies that the following text is a class selector.
8. If the requested resource is not found, the server will typically return an HTTP status code of 404 (Not Found) to indicate that the resource could not be found.
9. No, Spades is not an absolute unit in CSS. CSS has several absolute units, including pixels (px), points (pt), inches (in), centimeters (cm), and millimeters (mm), but Spades is not one of them.
10. The "em" unit in CSS is a relative unit that is based on the font size of the element. One "em" is equal to the font size of the element. For example, if the font size of an element is 16 pixels, one "em" is also equal to 16 pixels. The "em" unit is often used for sizing elements relative to the font size, making it easier to create responsive layouts that adapt to different screen sizes and devices.