

True or False. Write your answer in the space provided. Write true if the statement is TRUE else false then underline that makes the statement false. (19 points)

1. REST stands for Representational State Transfer. - **true**
2. RESTful APIs rely on HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE for communication. – **true**
3. RESTful APIs **require maintaining client session data on the server.** - **false**
4. JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation - **true**
5. RESTful APIs are restricted to **only using GET and POST methods.** – **false**
6. In RESTful API, the URL should represent the resource, not the action - **true**
7. RESTful APIs can return data in formats such as JSON, XML, or YAML. - **true**
8. Basic Authentication is considered **more secure than OAuth 2.0** in RESTful APIs. - **false**
9. HTTP status code 401 means Unauthorized. - **true**
10. The PATCH method in RESTful API is used to partially update a resource. – **true**
11. Statelessness in RESTful APIs means that each request must be independent and self- contained. - **true**
12. RESTful API endpoints should always be written in **uppercase letters** for consistency - **false**
13. RESTful API authentication is **not necessary** if the API is used internally - **false**
14. RESTful APIs support token-based authentication using JWT (JSON Web Tokens). - **true**
15. OAuth 2.0 allows third-party applications to access a user's data without sharing passwords. - **true**
16. A RESTful API that returns a 201 status code indicates that a resource has been successfully created - **true**
17. RESTful APIs are limited to HTTP and **cannot be used over HTTPS.** - **false**
18. It is a good practice to include versioning in RESTful API URLs (e.g., /api/v1/). - **true**
19. RESTful API design encourages the use of meaningful resource names and proper HTTP status codes. - **true**

- 3. RESTful APIs **require maintaining client session data on the server.** – false
- 5. RESTful APIs are restricted to **only using GET and POST methods.** – false
- 8. Basic Authentication is considered **more secure than OAuth 2.0** in RESTful APIs. - false
- 12. RESTful API endpoints should always be written in **uppercase letters** for consistency - false
- 13. RESTful API authentication is **not necessary** if the API is used internally - false
- 17. RESTful APIs are limited to HTTP and **cannot be used over HTTPS.** - false

II. Matching type: (25pts) Column A

What is this in Laravel Library and Functions

Introduction to Libraries

Implementation?

- Creates a new collection instance

- choose the answer below:

1. Facades = M. Static-like interface to classes in Laravel

2. Artisan =

3. Helper Functions = W. Retrieves old input value after form submission / **Y. Converts a string into a slug format**

4. Service Providers =

5. Middleware = L. Filters HTTP requests entering the application

6. asset() = P. Returns the full URL to an asset like CSS or JS

7. route() = U. Returns the URL to a named route

8. url() - J. Returns the base URL of the application

9. dd() - B. Displays a variable and stops execution.

10. csrf_token() - F. Generates a CSRF token string

11. bcrypt() = O. Hashes a password using Bcrypt algorithm

12. collect() – A. Creates a new collection instance

13. redirect() = X. Returns a redirect response to a given route or URL

14. config() = S. Retrieves or sets configuration values

15. view() - I. Returns a view file from the resources/views directory / **Z. Laravel's templating engine functions like @if, @foreach**

16. response() = Q. Returns a new response instance

17. storage_path() = R. Returns the absolute path to the storage directory

- 18. abort() - D. Immediately stops execution and returns an HTTP error response
- 19. Singleton Pattern - G. Ensures only one instance of a class exists
- 20. Composer - C. Dependency management tool used in Laravel
- 21. env() - E. Retrieves or sets environment variable values from .env file
- 22. csrf_field() = K. Generates an HTML hidden field with a CSRF token
- 23. now() = T. Returns current date and time using Carbon
- 24. json_encode() - H. Converts PHP arrays or objects into a JSON string
- 25. cache() - N. Access or store data temporarily using Laravel caching system

Column B

- A. Creates a new collection instance
- B. Displays a variable and stops execution.
- C. Dependency management tool used in Laravel
- D. Immediately stops execution and returns an HTTP error response
- E. Retrieves or sets environment variable values from .env file / AA. Retrieves value from the .env file
- F. Generates a CSRF token string

- G. Ensures only one instance of a class exists
- H. Converts PHP arrays or objects into a JSON string
- I. Returns a view file from the resources/views directory
- J. Returns the base URL of the application
- K. Generates an HTML hidden field with a CSRF token
- L. Filters HTTP requests entering the application
- M. Static-like interface to classes in Laravel
- N. Access or store data temporarily using Laravel caching system
- O. Hashes a password using Bcrypt algorithm
- P. Returns the full URL to an asset like CSS or JS
- Q. Returns a new response instance
- R. Returns the absolute path to the storage directory
- S. Retrieves or sets configuration values
- T. Returns current date and time using Carbon
- U. Returns the URL to a named route
- V. Returns a response with JSON format
- W. Retrieves old input value after form submission
- X. Returns a redirect response to a given route or URL
- Y. Converts a string into a slug format
- Z. Laravel's templating engine functions like @if, @foreach
- AA. Retrieves value from the .env file

- AB. Returns the URL _____(I don't know the rest)

Column A	Answer Column B	
1. Facades	M	Static-like interface to classes in Laravel
2. Artisan	—	<i>(Not listed in Column B, possibly missing)</i>
3. Helper Functions	—	<i>(Not listed directly, general term)</i>
4. Service Providers	—	<i>(Not listed directly, they register services)</i>
5. Middleware	L	Filters HTTP requests entering the application
6. asset()	P	Returns the full URL to an asset like CSS or JS
7. route()	U	Returns the URL to a named route
8. url()	J	Returns the base URL of the application
9. dd()	B	Displays a variable and stops execution
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Here is the matching of Column A to Column B based on Laravel's features and functions:

1. **Facades** - M. Static-like interface to classes in Laravel
2. **Artisan** - *[No direct match in Column B; possibly missing or error]*
3. **Helper Functions** - *[General term; specific helpers are matched below]*
4. **Service Providers** - *[No direct match in Column B; possibly missing or error]*
5. **Middleware** - L. Filters HTTP requests entering the application
6. **asset()** - P. Returns the full URL to an asset like CSS or JS
7. **route()** - U. Returns the URL to a named route
8. **url()** - J. Returns the base URL of the application
9. **dd()** - B. Displays a variable and stops execution
10. **csrf_token()** - F. Generates a CSRF token string
11. **bcrypt()** - O. Hashes a password using Bcrypt algorithm
12. **collect()** - A. Creates a new collection instance
13. **redirect()** - X. Returns a redirect response to a given route or URL
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