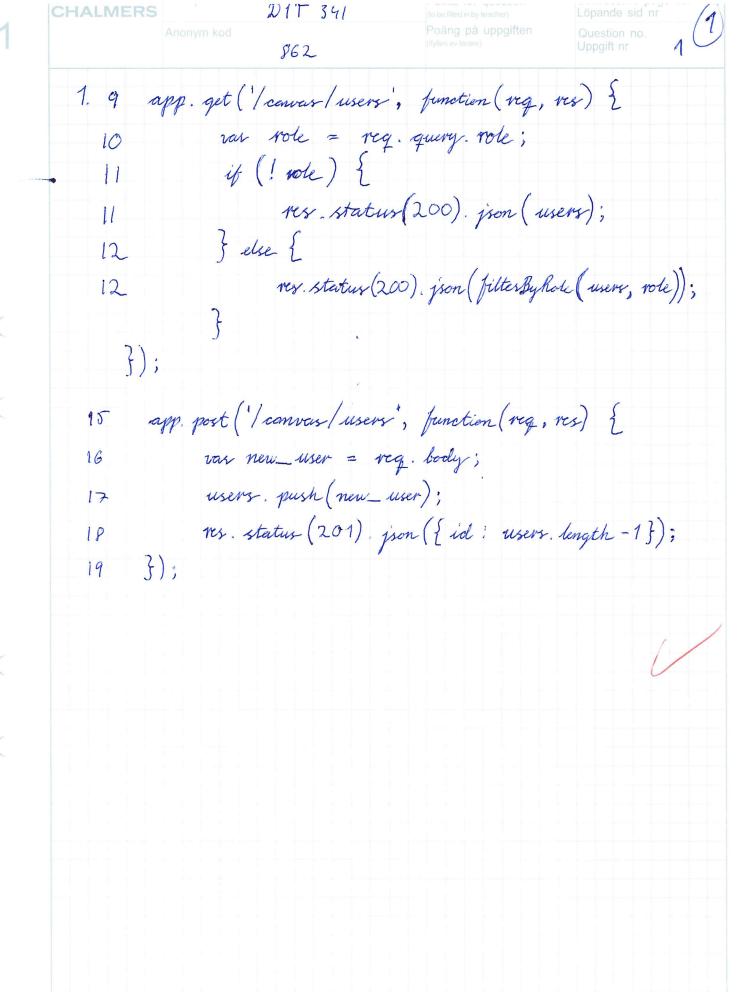
## CHALMERS EXAMINATION/TENTAMEN

Course code/kurskod	Сс	ourse name/kursnamn		
DIT 341	Mobile &	f Web Develop	ement	
Anonymous code Anonym kod		Examination date Tentamensdatum	Number of pages Antal blad	Grade Betyg
862		15/8	9	G

<sup>\*</sup> I confirm that I've no mobile or other similar electronic equipment available during the examination. Jag intygar att jag inte har mobiltelefon eller annan liknande elektronisk utrustning tillgänglig under eximinationen.

eximination	nen.		
Solved task Behandlade uppgifter No/nr		Points per task Poäng på uppgiften	Observe: Areas with bold contour are to completed by the teacher.  Anmärkning: Rutor inom bred kontur ifylles av lärare.
1	<b>✓</b>	18	
2	/	18	
3	V	14	
4	<b>/</b>	15	
5	V	5	
6	$\checkmark$	7	
7	$\checkmark$	2	
8	<b>/</b>	9	
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
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16			
17			
Bonus poäng			



862

Both methods updates or edits an already existent resource. The difference is that a PUT method expects to create an entirely new variable for the new resource (the one to be edited) which overwriter its previous state memory location. This is the standard method for editing resources but PATCH is another method which works by updating part of a sesource, i.e. a field attribute. This makes it more lightweight than PUT since no new varible needs to be used in its scope to store the updated object. Rather a particular field of the resource is to explated. Their use cases thus depend

on whether it's the whole object or part of it

that is to be edited. Successful requests result

in status code 200 and 404 when a resource

PATCH / canvas/users/2 HTTP 1.1

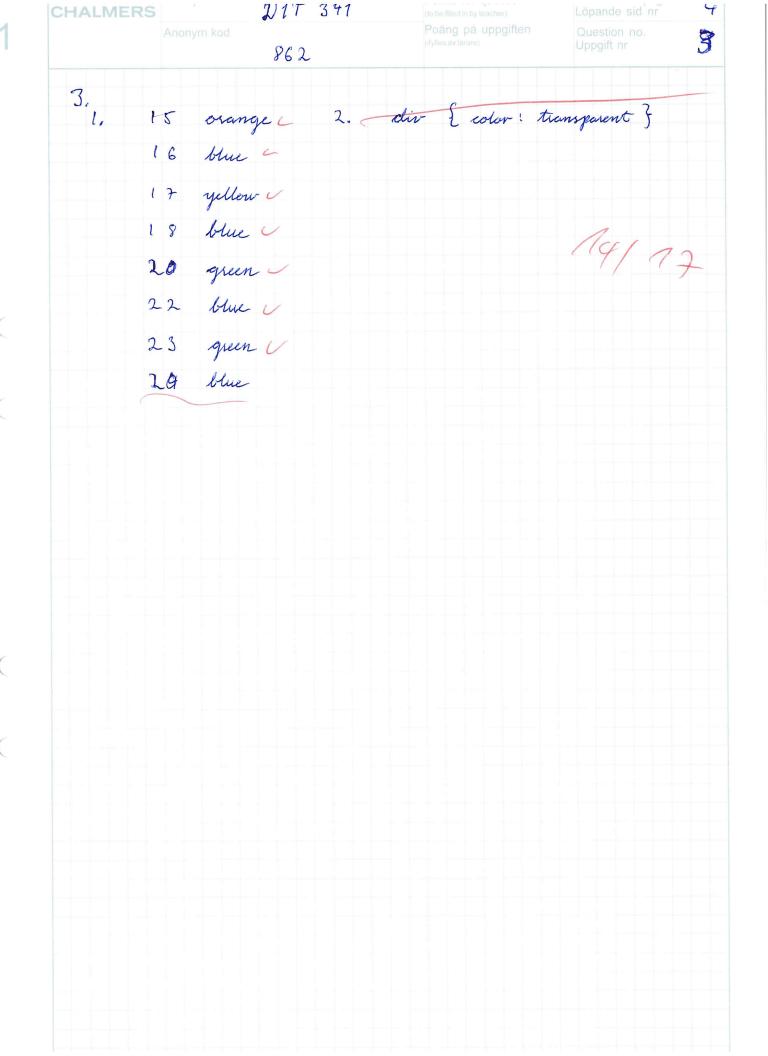
Host: localhost

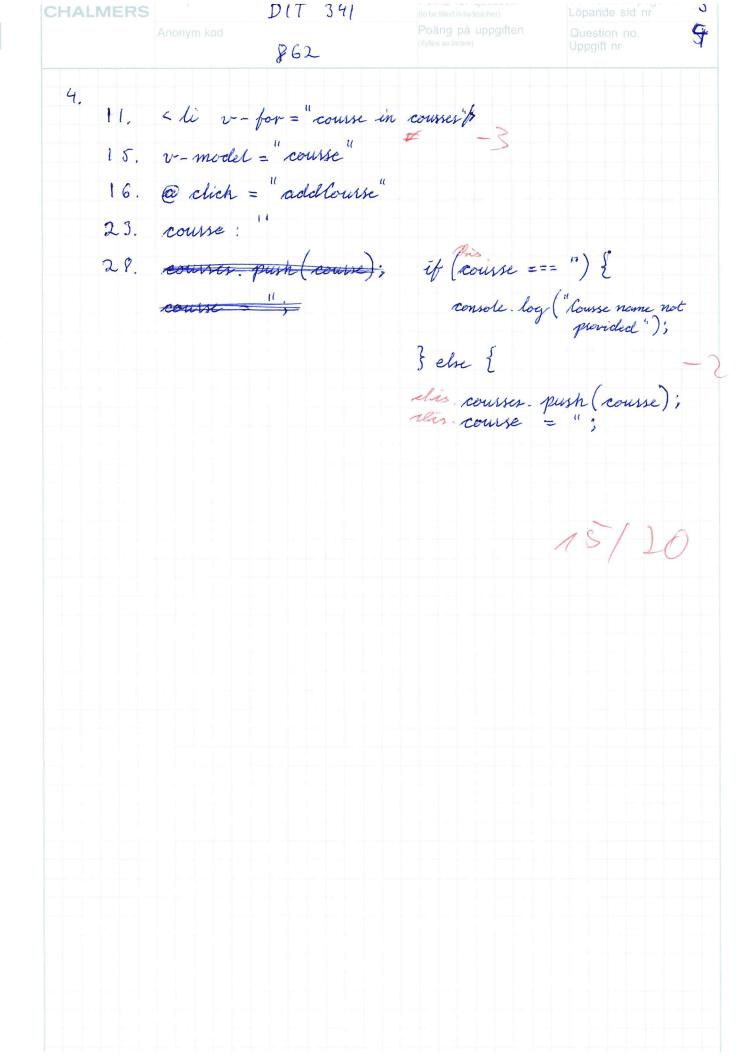
can not be found.

cookie: session = aBCD

or allowed - formert

accept-file: \*. you , \*/\* { role : "Ta"





211 341 CHALMERS 862 Client Server Compenents act as either clients requesting a resource or a server that server the client's request. For separation of concerns, information heiding and realability Statelen Components don't know about resources previous state, but only about their representation. Separation ab · Cache Responses may be cacheable, which allow them to be stored on the client for future use, This leads to less network calls, higher performence and counters the stateless property since it allows a resource's state to be stored on the client. Uniform interface The key REST constraint, allows for scalability and. works via identication of resources, monipulation of resource state, self-descriptive messages and HUTEOUS Layered System allows for spparation of concerns between layers of single responsibility, Information hiding between layers and lower coupling.

CHALMERS DIT 341 862 Third-party cookies originate on the server and are 6. contained in the response message upon a client's request to access a resource from the server. The cookies store information about the session and This is stored on the client. The cookies are then contained in subsequent requests providing session information back to the server. This information can then be used to gether a comprensive profale of the user for marketing purpuses, lasing advertisments, recommendations and search rigults on the customized profile for the user.

DIT 341 CHALMERS 862 The DNS pretecol acts as transfector between Internet Protocol addresses and human-readerble At works by iteratively deconstructing from right to For exemple: , se , then que se and ultimately camvas, qu. se.

862

8. Accessibility is the characteristic of a web application to be accessible and usable by a wide range of users,

with vanous needs, such as users with disabilities.

It is an important quality attribute for making the

web inclusive. Accessibility challenger in this scenario

given include the user not being to navigate the website

normally using a mouse and meniter, which are visual

took, the user not being to find the correct keyboard

heys for imput text, and obviously not being able

to see what's on the screen.

the application could support this type of user by providing built in voice-over communication for both input and output information. It could also addjust the front-end to provide larger, more visible text (in case of people with limited eyesight) Microphene input, speaker output and natural language processing would be the most obviour solution.