


1. How do you set a cookie in Django using the HttpResponse object?

To set a cookie in Django, you use the `set_cookie()` method with an `HttpResponse` object.

✅ Example:

```
from django.http import HttpResponse
```

```
def set_cookie_view(request):  
    response = HttpResponse("Cookie Set!")  
    response.set_cookie('user_name', 'Alice') # key = 'user_name', value = 'Alice'  
    return response
```

 This sets a cookie named `user_name` with the value `Alice` in the user's browser.

2. What are Django Sessions, and how do they work?

Django Sessions are used to store user-specific data **on the server**, not in the browser.

✅ How it works:


- Django gives each user a **unique session ID**.
- This ID is saved in a cookie on the user's browser.
- All session data is stored **on the server**, connected to that ID.

✅ Example:

```
python
```

```
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```

```
def set_session_view(request):  
    request.session['user_id'] = 101 # storing data in session  
    return HttpResponse("Session data set!")
```

 This stores `user_id = 101` in the session.

3. What is the difference between Authentication and Authorization in Django?

Term	Meaning	Example
Authentication	Confirms who the user is (login)	"Is this user really Alice?"
Authorization	Decides what the user can access (permissions)	"Can Alice access the admin page?"

✅ **Simple:**

- **Authentication = login check**
- **Authorization = permission check**

In Django:

- Authentication uses: login, logout, authenticate()
- Authorization uses: @login_required, user permissions, groups, etc.