1.1

telnet [www.myrecipes.com](http://www.myrecipes.com) 80

GET /bread-recipes HTTP/1.1

host: [www.myrecipes.com](http://www.myrecipes.com)

(watch the “www”. Without redirects to www)

1.2 – Pretty much, but the browsers send more cookies and data then you do with telnet, so different adds. And relative urls are fucked up.

1.3 Entity tag, serves as a way of checking if the cache of a page is still valid

1.4 they give control over the caching system. Cache directives/

2.1 it gets cut off or filled with null data

3.1 I’m authenticated

3.2

Initial:

HTTP/1.1 401 UNAUTHORIZED  
Connection: keep-alive  
Server: meinheld/0.6.1  
Date: Wed, 22 Nov 2017 19:56:40 GMT  
Www-Authenticate: Basic realm="Fake Realm"  
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: \*  
X-Powered-By: Flask  
X-Processed-Time: 0.000653982162476  
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true  
Content-Length: 0  
Via: 1.1 vegur

Request:

HEAD /basic-auth/user/passwd HTTP/1.1

host:httpbin.org

Authorization: Basic dXNlcjpwYXNzd2Q=

After:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Connection: keep-alive  
Server: meinheld/0.6.1  
Date: Wed, 22 Nov 2017 19:58:22 GMT  
Content-Type: application/json  
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: \*  
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true  
X-Powered-By: Flask  
X-Processed-Time: 0.000454902648926  
Content-Length: 47  
Via: 1.1 vegur

3.3

The browser saves the Authentication header for the duration of the session

4.1, 4.2

<https://everydaycheck.com/> -> #1 don’t make me think: very clear what to do where. #2 clutter: Very wide, very easy to see where to look.

<https://www.stridesapp.com/> -> #2 : lot’s of information, harder to see where to look. #3 : very mobile friendly interface.

4.3:

[gamegav@asorent.com](mailto:gamegav@asorent.com)

**gamegave; asorent.com**

everydaycheck:

1. 2 for creating, 7 for marking
2. 2 for creating, 1 for marking
3. Impossible
4. 0 – always visible
5. 1 click from view

Stridesapp:

1. 3 for creating, +1 for marking today, +5 for week
2. 3 for creating, +1 for marking
3. 1 – 2 clicks(graph vs. log)
4. 3 clicks

6.

(i) create habbit  
(ii) delete habbit  
(iii) edit habbit  
(iv) set progress(for today/week/month)  
(v) show progress  
(vi) show streak  
(vii) send reminder  
(viii) set options  
(ix) unset progress, correct mistake  
(x) Have login system

7.

Habitune(music repetition sign, tune, habitude, italian)

#103C63  
#0D1321  
#748CAB  
#F0EBD8  
#048A81

* See designs
* Young people, modern internet user(no grannies)
* Modern flat web app design, not to many weird elements to help users navigate without much trouble. Very basic and clear. Musical repetition theme

Assignment 2

# 1.

Add habit -> click -> show submit form

create habit -> click -> submit and clear form

Delete habit -> click -> remove habit from view

Update habit -> click -> make habit editable

Save habit -> click -> save changes to habit

Toggle habit done -> click -> set value for this day/week/month etc

Sort habit (select) -> change -> update view

# 2.

Preferably use ES6 -> ES5 compiled using webpack/browserify and use package structure and ES6 classes for that OOP feel

Mysql

mysql> select version();

+------------+

| version() |

+------------+

| 5.7.20-log |

+------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select now();

+---------------------+

| now() |

+---------------------+

| 2017-11-23 14:28:43 |

+---------------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> help

For information about MySQL products and services, visit:

http://www.mysql.com/

For developer information, including the MySQL Reference Manual, visit:

http://dev.mysql.com/

To buy MySQL Enterprise support, training, or other products, visit:

https://shop.mysql.com/

List of all MySQL commands:

Note that all text commands must be first on line and end with ';'

? (\?) Synonym for `help'.

clear (\c) Clear the current input statement.

connect (\r) Reconnect to the server. Optional arguments are db and host.

delimiter (\d) Set statement delimiter.

ego (\G) Send command to mysql server, display result vertically.

exit (\q) Exit mysql. Same as quit.

go (\g) Send command to mysql server.

help (\h) Display this help.

notee (\t) Don't write into outfile.

print (\p) Print current command.

prompt (\R) Change your mysql prompt.

quit (\q) Quit mysql.

rehash (\#) Rebuild completion hash.

source (\.) Execute an SQL script file. Takes a file name as an argument.

status (\s) Get status information from the server.

tee (\T) Set outfile [to\_outfile]. Append everything into given outfile.

use (\u) Use another database. Takes database name as argument.

charset (\C) Switch to another charset. Might be needed for processing binlog with multi-byte charsets.

warnings (\W) Show warnings after every statement.

nowarning (\w) Don't show warnings after every statement.

resetconnection(\x) Clean session context.

For server side help, type 'help contents'

mysql> help contents

You asked for help about help category: "Contents"

For more information, type 'help <item>', where <item> is one of the following

categories:

Account Management

Administration

Compound Statements

Data Definition

Data Manipulation

Data Types

Functions

Functions and Modifiers for Use with GROUP BY

Geographic Features

Help Metadata

Language Structure

Plugins

Procedures

Storage Engines

Table Maintenance

Transactions

User-Defined Functions

Utility

mysql> help data manipulation

You asked for help about help category: "Data Manipulation"

For more information, type 'help <item>', where <item> is one of the following

topics:

CALL

DELETE

DO

DUAL

HANDLER

INSERT

INSERT DELAYED

INSERT SELECT

JOIN

LOAD DATA

LOAD XML

REPLACE

SELECT

UNION

UPDATE

mysql> help show databases

Name: 'SHOW DATABASES'

Description:

Syntax:

SHOW {DATABASES | SCHEMAS}

[LIKE 'pattern' | WHERE expr]

SHOW DATABASES lists the databases on the MySQL server host. SHOW

SCHEMAS is a synonym for SHOW DATABASES. The LIKE clause, if present,

indicates which database names to match. The WHERE clause can be given

to select rows using more general conditions, as discussed in

http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/extended-show.html.

You see only those databases for which you have some kind of privilege,

unless you have the global SHOW DATABASES privilege. You can also get

this list using the mysqlshow command.

If the server was started with the --skip-show-database option, you

cannot use this statement at all unless you have the SHOW DATABASES

privilege.

URL: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/show-databases.html

mysql> show databases;

+--------------------+

| Database |

+--------------------+

| information\_schema |

| mysql |

| performance\_schema |

| sys |

+--------------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

