Date
26/04/2017

5. HTTP code: 404
Meaning: Not found
Description: The specified REST endpoint does not exist. The caller can try again.

6. HTTP code: 405
Meaning: Not allowed
Description: A request was made of a resource using a method that it is not supported by that resource. For example, using GET on a form which requires data to be presented via POST, or using PUT on a read-only resource.

7. HTTP code: 406
Meaning: Not acceptable
Description: When the browser sends a request, it will dispatch an Accept header. The browser client will specify the characteristics of the data that it accepts. There are many types of accept headers including accept-charset, accept-encoding and accept-ranges. The Accept header informs the server about the format in which the browser wants to accept the data. The server will return the HTTP error 406 not acceptable if it is unable to send data in the requested format.

8. HTTP code: 500
Meaning: System Errors
Description: If service implementation throws any other exception like network errors, database communication, framework returns HTTP 500.

Date
27/04/2017

OAuth

OAuth is an open standard for authorization, commonly used as a way for internet users to authorize websites or applications to access their information on other websites but without giving them the passwords. This mechanism is used by companies such as Google, Facebook, Microsoft and Twitter to permit the users to share information about their accounts with third party applications or websites.

Date
15/05/2017

Archive - आर्काइव - ऐतिहासिक अभिलेख
Retention - रिटेन्शन - The capacity to hold or retain
Normal

Data Archiving

Data archiving is the process of moving data that is no longer actively used to a separate storage device for long-term retention. Archive data consists of older data that is still important to the organization and may be needed for future reference. Data archives are indexed and have search capabilities so files and parts of files can be easily located and retrieved.

Date 25/05/2019

Reference: https://scotch.io/bar-talk/s-o-l-i-d-the-first-five-principles-of-object-oriented-design

S.O.L.I.D.: The First 5 Principles of Object Oriented Programming & Design

SOLID are five basic principles which help to create good software architecture. SOLID is an acronym where: ऐक्रनिम

S → stands for SRP (Single responsibility principle)
O → stands for OCP (Open/Closed principle)
L → stands for LSP (Liskov substitution principle) लिस्कोव सब्स्टिट्यूशन
I → stands for ISP (Interface segregation principle) सेग्रेगेशन
D → stands for DIP (Dependency inversion principle) इन्वर्शन

1. Single responsibility principle: A class should have ~~only~~ one and only one reason to change, meaning that a class should have only one job.

For Ex: We have some shapes and we wanted to sum all the areas of the shapes. Well this is pretty simple right?

```
class Circle
{
    public $radius;
    public function __construct($radius)
    {
        $this->radius = $radius;
    }
}

class Square
{
```

Date 25/05/20

Reference: blog.agindra.com/php/solid-principles/

```
    public $length;
    public function __construct($length)
    {
        $this->length = $length;
    }
}
```

First, we create our shapes classes and have the constructors setup the required parameters. Next we move on by creating the AreaCalculator class and then write up our logic to sum up the areas of all provided shapes.

```
class AreaCalculator
{
    protected $shapes;
    public function __construct($shapes = array())
    {
        $this->shapes = $shapes;
    }
    public function sum()
    {
        //logic to sum the areas
    }
    public function output()
    {
        return 'Sum of the areas of provided
        shapes: '.$this->sum();
    }
}
```

To use the AreaCalculator class, we simply instan