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Dynamic Web 1

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Questions week #9

1. The Web Storage API allowed applications to store data within an individual user's browser.
2. Before HTML 5 data had to be stored in cookies. The date storage was called Cookies and it was included in each server request.
3. 3 advantages of using Web storage over cookies is; 1. Allows you set and trerive and remove data for a specific domain, local or not. 2. It provides the addition, modification or deletion of stored date items. 2 It extends the global window object with the window.sessionStorage and Window.localStorage properties. 3. storageEvent Interface is able to store data when its changed.
4. The 2 objects are called localStorage object and sessionStorage objects.
5. No, localStorage object and sessionStorage can only be read on client-side.
6. The httpOnly flag blocks access can be read server-side. Cookies are popular because they allow sites to store user data directly into the user’s web browser. It’s mostly used to identify a user’s session because It might contain sensitive data.
7. Because Cookies could contain sensitive information like passwords or credit card information. Which is why they need to be secure and protected.
8. HttpOnly flag blocks access of cookie on the client side. So, if some sensitive info does leak into your JavaScript even though you have taking security measures it will not allow you to access those Cookies info on the client side.
9. What are localStorage and sessionStorage of the Web Storage API connected to browser window.
10. The Web Storage API provides a way which browsers can securely store key/value pairs.
11. The property is called the (Key) length property. More info
12. 1. **Storage. Key():** returns name of the key with the specified index. 2**. Storage.getItem():** is used to retrieve the storage object which is specified by the user. This storage object can be localStorage object or sessionStorage object. 3**. Storage.setItem():** is used to set the storage object item which is specified by the user. This storage object can be a localStorage object or sessionStorage object. 4**. Storage removeItem():** removes the specified Storage Object item. The removeItem() method belongs to the Storage Object, which can be either a localStorage object or a sessionStorrage object. 5. **Storage.Clear():** removes all the Storage Object item for this domain. The clear() method belongs to the Storage Object, which can be either a localStorage object or a sessionStorrage object.
13. When using cookies, you might want to use the Secure flag because the purpose of the secure flag is to stop cookies from being seen by unauthorized people due to the transmission of the cookie in the text.
14. The difference between localStorage and sessionStorage is that while data in localStorage doesn't expire and the data in sessionStorage is cleared when the page session ends.
15. The similarities between localStorage and sessionStorage are they both are used to store data on the client side and each one has its own storage and expiration limit.
16. “Try” allows you to define a block of code to be tested for any errors while it is being used. The “Catch” allows you to define a block of code to be executed if there is an error that occurs in the Try block.
17. We have to set a try/catch statement in your application because it allows you to define a block of code to be tested for errors while it is being executed. The Catch allows you to define a block of code to be executed if something is wrong in the try block.
18. JSON.stringify() converts a JavaScript object or value to a JSON string, replacing values if a replacer function is selected. const csv = JSON.stringify(sessionStorage['autosave']);
19. CSV variable is new Blob(blobParts options). The BlobPArts: an array of the Blob bufferSource or strings values. The way of block is a string value and use the typ option in the type of Blob.