Point out the differences between semantic and non-semantic elements. Provide examples and their use cases

Semantic elements have meaningful names which tells us about the type of content for example, header, footer, table etc.

Non-Semantic elements are like div, span and their names do not tell us anything about what kind of content is present inside them.

Block elements are always start on a new line and takes up the full width available { Stretches out to the left and right as far as it can}

 The element is a block level element.

It is used as a container.

Inline elements do not start on a new line and they only take up as much width as necessary.

This is a element inside a paragraph.

Some examples of semantic elements and their uses

<header> represents introductory content, typically containing headings , logos, navigation.

< table> defines an html table.

<caption> specifies a caption for the table.

<button> defines a clickable button.

<reset> resets all form controls to their initial values.

Explain what HTTP is and discuss different HTTP methods

HTTP

Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

The HTTP is an application layer protocol that allows web based applications to communicate and exchange data.

HTTP is the messenger of the web.

It is a TCP/IP based protocol.

It is used to deliver content for example images, videos, audios, documents etc.

The computer that communicates via HTTP must speak the HTTP protocol .

HTTP was designed mainly to fetch HTML documents and send it to the client.

Facts about HTTP

1. It is a connectionless protocol whereby after making the request , the client disconnects from the sever then when the response is ready the server re establishes the connection again and delivers the response.
2. The HTTP can deliver any sort of data as long as the two computers are able to read it.
3. The HTTP is a stateless protocol where the client and the server know about each other just during the current request if it closes and the two computers want to connect again, they need to provide information to each other a new and the connection is handled as the first one.

HTTP Methods/ Verbs.

GET – to get data from a resource

PUT- to update data to a resource

POST- to create data at a resource

DELETE- to delete data at a resource

PATCH – to partially update data at a resource.