* HTTP Message
  + Message Types
    - There are two types of HTTP messages: the messages that comes from client to server (request message) and messages that comes from the server to the client (response message).
    - Request and Response messages consist of a start-line, zero or more header fields (also known as “headers”), an empty line indicating the end of the header fields, and possibly a message-body.
  + Message Headers
    - General-header
      * Cache-Control (more detailed explanation - https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.9)
        + Cache-Control is used to specify directives for caching mechanisms in both requests and responses.
      * Connection (more detailed explanation - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.10>)
        + Connection controls the network connection between the sender and the server. It specifies if the connection should be closed or kept alive if the current transaction finishes.
      * Date (more detailed explanation - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.18>)
        + Date represents the date and time at which the message was originated.
      * Pragma (more detailed explanation - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.32>)
        + Pragma is the same as the Cache-Control but it is used for older clients that does not support HTTP/1.1, in other words it is used for backwards compatibility with HTTP/1.0.
      * Trailer (read more - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section- 14.40>)
        + Trailer allows the sender to include additional fields at the end of chunked messages in order to supply metadata that might be dynamically generated while the message bod is sent, such as message integrity check, digital signature, or post-processing status.(Copied from Mozilla)
      * Transfer-Encoding (read more - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.41>)
        + Transfer-Encoding defines what encoding will be used to transfer an entity to the user.
      * Upgrade(read more - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.412>)
        + Upgrade allows the client to specify what communication protocol should be used.
      * Via(read more - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.45>)
        + Via specifies where the resource should travel. It is used to track the gateways and proxies where the resource travelled.
      * Warning(read more - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.46>)
        + Warning specifies the possible problems that might occur regarding the status of the message.
    - Request-header
      * Accept(read more - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.1>)
        + Accept specifies what type of media are acceptable or preferred by the client.
      * Accept-Charset(read more - <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-14.12>)
        + Specifies the character set preferred or understandable by the client.
      * Accept-encoding – similar to Accept except it restricts that content-codings that can be accepted in the response.
      * Accept-language – similar to Accept except it restricts the set of natural languages that are preferred as a response to the request.
      * Authorization – consists of credentials as a mean of authentication information of the user agent.
      * Expect – used to indicate that a certain set of server behavior is required and expected by the client.
      * From – contains an Internet email address for the user who is controlling the requesting user agent.
      * Host – used to specify the Internet host and port number of the requested resource.
      * If-match – to perform the requested method if the given value matches the given entity tags.
      * If-modified-since – if the requested URL is still not modified since the time specified in this field, the entity will not be returned from the server and a 304 response will be returned.
      * If-none-match – requests the server to do the requested method only if one of the given value matches the given entity tags.
      * If-range – can be used with a conditional GET to request a portion of the entity that is missing, if it not been changed, and the entire entity has been changed.
      * If-unmodified-since – if the requested resource has not been modified since the time specified, the server would perform the requested operation as if this header were not present.
      * Max-forwards – provides a mechanism with the TRACE and OPTIONS methods in order to limit the number of proxies or gateways that can forward the request to the next server.
      * Proxy-authorization – allows the client to identify itself to a proxy in which requires authentication.
      * Range – specified the partial ranges of the content that has been requested from the document.
      * Referer – allows the client to specify the address of the resource from which URL is requested.
      * TE – indicates what extension transfer-coding it is willing to accept in the response and if it is willing or not to accept the trailer fields in a chunked transfer-coding.
      * User-agent – contains information about the user agent in which where the request is originating.
    - Response-header
      * Accept-ranges – allows the server to indicate its range requests acceptance for a resource.
      * Age – conveys the sender’s estimate of the time since the response was generated at the server.
      * ETag (entity tag) – provides the current value of the entity tag for the requested variant.
      * Location – used to redirect the recipient to another location other than the Request-URI.
      * Proxy-authenticate – included as part of the 407 response.
      * Retry-after – can be used with the 503 response in order to indicate how long the service is expected to be unavailable for the client.
      * Server – contains information about the software used by the server in handling requests.
      * Vary – specifies that the entity has multiple sources and therefore it can vary accordingly to the specified list of request headers.
      * WWW-Authenticate – should consist of at least one challenge that would indicate the authentication schemes and parameters that are applicable to the Request-URI.
    - Entity-header
      * Allow – lists the methods that are supported by the resource indentified by the Request-URI.
      * Content-encoding – a modifier to the media-type.
      * Content-language – describe the natural languages of the audience for the enclosed entity, although multiple languages can be listed for multiple languages.
      * Content-length – indicates the size of the entity-body.
      * Content-location – may be used in order to give the resource location for the entity enclosed in the message when that entity is accessible from a location separate from the requested resource’s URI.
      * Content-MD5 (message digest) – used to supply an MD5 digest in order to check the integrity of the message upon receipt.
      * Content-range – to specify where in the full entity-body should the partial body be applied.
      * Content-type – indicate the media type of the entity-body that has been sent to the recipient.
      * Expires – give the date and time in which where the response would be considered stale.
      * Last-modified – indicates the date and time at which the server believes the variant was last modified.
      * extension-header
        + extension-header = message-header