HTTP Request Method
&
HTTP Response
Status Code

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HTTP request methods

- GET
  - Metode GET meminta representasi dari sumber daya yang ditentukan. Permintaan menggunakan GET seharusnya hanya mengambil data.

- HEAD
  - Metode HEAD meminta respons yang identik dengan permintaan GET, tetapi tanpa body respons.

- POST
  - Metode POST digunakan untuk mengirimkan entitas ke sumber daya yang ditentukan, sering menyebabkan perubahan status atau efek samping pada server.

- PUT
  - Metode PUT menggantikan semua representasi saat ini dari sumber daya target dengan permintaan yang dikirim

HTTP request methods

- DELETE
  - Metode DELETE menghapus sumber daya yang ditentukan.

- CONNECT
  - Metode CONNECT membentuk terowongan ke server yang diidentifikasi oleh sumber daya target.

- OPTIONS
  - Metode OPTION digunakan untuk menggambarkan opsi komunikasi untuk sumber daya target.

- TRACE
  - Metode TRACE melakukan message tes loop-back di sepanjang jalan menuju ke sumber daya target.

- PATCH
  - Metode PATCH digunakan untuk menerapkan modifikasi parsial/sebagian ke sumber daya.

HTTP response status codes

1. Informational responses (100 – 199),

2. Successful responses (200 – 299),

3. Redirects (300 – 399),

4. Client errors (400 – 499),

5. Server errors (500 – 599).

Information responses

- 100 Continue
  - This interim response indicates that everything so far is OK and that the client should continue the request, or ignore the response if the request is already finished.

- 101 Switching Protocol
  - This code is sent in response to an Upgrade request header from the client, and indicates the protocol the server is switching to.

- 103 Early Hints
  - This status code is primarily intended to be used with the Link header, letting the user agent start preloading resources while the server prepares a response.

Successful responses (1)

- 200 OK
  - The request has succeeded. The meaning of the success depends on the HTTP method:
    - GET : The resource has been fetched and is transmitted in the message body.
    - HEAD : The entity headers are in the message body.
    - PUT or POST : The resource describing the result of the action is transmitted in the message body.
    - TRACE : The message body contains the request message as received by the server

Successful responses (2)

- 201 Created
  - The request has succeeded and a new resource has been created as a result. This is typically the response sent after POST requests, or some PUT requests.

- 202 Accepted
  - The request has been received but not yet acted upon. It is noncommittal, since there is no way in HTTP to later send an asynchronous response indicating the outcome of the request.
  - It is intended for cases where another process or server handles the request, or for batch processing.

Successful responses (3)

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Redirection messages (1)

- 300 Multiple Choice
  - The request has more than one possible response. The user-agent or user should choose one of them. (There is no standardized way of choosing one of the responses, but HTML links to the possibilities are recommended so the user can pick.)

- 301 Moved Permanently
  - The URL of the requested resource has been changed permanently. The new URL is given in the response.

- 302 Found
  - This response code means that the URI of requested resource has been changed temporarily. Further changes in the URI might be made in the future. Therefore, this same URI should be used by the client in future requests.

Redirection messages (2)

- 303 See Other
  - The server sent this response to direct the client to get the requested resource at another URI with a GET request.

- 304 Not Modified
  - This is used for caching purposes. It tells the client that the response has not been modified, so the client can continue to use the same cached version of the response.

- 305 Use Proxy
  - Defined in a previous version of the HTTP specification to indicate that a requested response must be accessed by a proxy. It has been deprecated due to security concerns regarding in-band configuration of a proxy.

- 306 unused
  - This response code is no longer used; it is just reserved. It was used in a previous version of the HTTP/1.1 specification.

Redirection messages (3)

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Client error responses (1)

- 400 Bad Request
  - The server could not understand the request due to invalid syntax.

- 401 Unauthorized
  - Although the HTTP standard specifies "unauthorized", semantically this response means "unauthenticated". That is, the client must authenticate itself to get the requested response.

- 402 Payment Required
  - This response code is reserved for future use. The initial aim for creating this code was using it for digital payment systems, however this status code is used very rarely and no standard convention exists.

- 403 Forbidden
  - The client does not have access rights to the content; that is, it is unauthorized, so the server is refusing to give the requested resource. Unlike 401, the client's identity is known to the server.

Client error responses (2)

- 404 Not Found
  - The server can not find the requested resource. In the browser, this means the URL is not recognized. In an API, this can also mean that the endpoint is valid but the resource itself does not exist. Servers may also send this response instead of 403 to hide the existence of a resource from an unauthorized client. This response code is probably the most famous one due to its frequent occurrence on the web.

- 405 Method Not Allowed
  - The request method is known by the server but has been disabled and cannot be used. For example, an API may forbid DELETE-ing a resource. The two mandatory methods, GET and HEAD , must never be disabled and should not return this error code.

- 406 Not Acceptable
  - This response is sent when the web server, after performing server-driven content negotiation, doesn't find any content that conforms to the criteria given by the user agent.

Client error responses (3)

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Server error responses (1)

- 500 Internal Server Error
  - The server has encountered a situation it doesn't know how to handle.

- 501 Not Implemented
  - The request method is not supported by the server and cannot be handled. The only methods that servers are required to support (and therefore that must not return this code) are GET and HEAD .

- 502 Bad Gateway
  - This error response means that the server, while working as a gateway to get a response needed to handle the request, got an invalid response.

Server error responses (2)

- 503 Service Unavailable
  - The server is not ready to handle the request. Common causes are a server that is down formaintenance or that is overloaded. Note that together with this response, a user-friendly page explaining the problem should be sent. This responses should be used for temporary conditions and the Retry-After: HTTP header should, if possible, contain the estimated time before the recovery of the service. The webmaster must also take care about the caching-related headers that are sent along with this response, as these temporary condition responses should usually not be cached.

- 504 Gateway Timeout
  - This error response is given when the server is acting as a gateway and cannot get a response in time.

- 505 HTTP Version Not Supported
  - The HTTP version used in the request is not supported by the server.

Server error responses (3)

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