

The requested resource is capable of generating only content not acceptable according to the Accept headers sent in the request.^[39] See [Content negotiation](#).

407 Proxy Authentication Required (RFC 7235)

The client must first authenticate itself with the [proxy](#).^[40]

408 Request Timeout

The server timed out waiting for the request. According to HTTP specifications: "The client did not produce a request within the time that the server was prepared to wait. The client MAY repeat the request without modifications at any later time."^[41]

409 Conflict

Indicates that the request could not be processed because of conflict in the current state of the resource, such as an [edit conflict](#) between multiple simultaneous updates.

410 Gone

Indicates that the resource requested is no longer available and will not be available again. This should be used when a resource has been intentionally removed and the resource should be purged. Upon receiving a 410 status code, the client should not request the resource in the future. Clients such as search engines should remove the resource from their indices.^[42] Most use cases do not require clients and search engines to purge the resource, and a "404 Not Found" may be used instead.

411 Length Required

The request did not specify the length of its content, which is required by the requested resource.^[43]

412 Precondition Failed (RFC 7232)

The server does not meet one of the preconditions that the requester put on the request header fields.^{[44][45]}

413 Payload Too Large (RFC 7231)

The request is larger than the server is willing or able to process. Previously called "Request Entity Too Large".^[46]

414 URI Too Long (RFC 7231)

The [URI](#) provided was too long for the server to process. Often the result of too much data being encoded as a query-string of a GET request, in which case it should be converted to a POST request.^[47] Called "Request-URI Too Long" previously.^[48]

415 Unsupported Media Type (RFC 7231)

The request entity has a [media type](#) which the server or resource does not support. For example, the client uploads an image as `image/svg+xml`, but the server requires that images use a different format.^[49]

416 Range Not Satisfiable (RFC 7233)

The client has asked for a portion of the file ([byte serving](#)), but the server cannot supply that portion. For example, if the client asked for a part of the file that lies beyond the end of the file.^[50] Called "Requested Range Not Satisfiable" previously.^[51]

417 Expectation Failed

The server cannot meet the requirements of the Expect request-header field.^[52]

418 I'm a teapot (RFC 2324, RFC 7168)

This code was defined in 1998 as one of the traditional IETF [April Fools'](#) jokes, in RFC 2324, *Hyper Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol*, and is not expected to be implemented by actual HTTP servers. The RFC specifies this code should be returned by teapots requested to brew coffee.^[53] This HTTP status is used as an [Easter egg](#) in some websites, such as [Google.com's I'm a teapot](#) coffee.^{[54][55]}

421 Misdirected Request (RFC 7540)

The request was directed at a server that is not able to produce a response^[56] (for example because of connection reuse).^[57]

422 Unprocessable Entity (WebDAV; RFC 4918)

The request was well-formed but was unable to be followed due to semantic errors.^[16]

423 Locked (WebDAV; RFC 4918)

The resource that is being accessed is locked.^[16]

424 Failed Dependency (WebDAV; RFC 4918)

The request failed because it depended on another request and that request failed (e.g., a PROPPATCH).^[16]

425 Too Early (RFC 8470)

Indicates that the server is unwilling to risk processing a request that might be replayed.

426 Upgrade Required

The client should switch to a different protocol such as [TLS/1.3](#), given in the [Upgrade header](#) field.^[58]

428 Precondition Required (RFC 6585)

The origin server requires the request to be conditional. Intended to prevent the 'lost update' problem, where a client GETs a resource's state, modifies it, and PUTs it back to the server, when meanwhile a third party has modified the state on the server, leading to a conflict.^[59]

429 Too Many Requests (RFC 6585)

The user has sent too many requests in a given amount of time. Intended for use with [rate-limiting](#) schemes.^[59]

431 Request Header Fields Too Large (RFC 6585)

The server is unwilling to process the request because either an individual header field, or all the header fields collectively, are too large.^[59]

451 Unavailable For Legal Reasons (RFC 7725)

A server operator has received a legal demand to deny access to a resource or to a set of resources that includes the requested resource.^[60] The code 451 was chosen as a reference to the novel *Fahrenheit 451* (see the Acknowledgements in the RFC).

5xx server errors

The [server](#) failed to fulfil a request.^[61]

Response status codes beginning with the digit "5" indicate cases in which the server is aware that it has encountered an error or is otherwise incapable of performing the request. Except when responding to a HEAD request, the server *should* include an entity containing an explanation of the error situation, and indicate whether it is a temporary or permanent condition. Likewise, user agents *should* display any included entity to the user. These response codes are applicable to any request method.^[62]

500 Internal Server Error

A generic error message, given when an unexpected condition was encountered and no more specific message is suitable.^[63]

501 Not Implemented

The server either does not recognize the request method, or it lacks the ability to fulfil the request. Usually this implies future availability (e.g., a new feature of a web-service API).^[64]

502 Bad Gateway

The server was acting as a [gateway](#) or proxy and received an invalid response from the upstream server.^[65]

503 Service Unavailable

The server cannot handle the request (because it is overloaded or down for maintenance). Generally, this is a temporary state.^[66]

504 Gateway Timeout

The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and did not receive a timely response from the upstream server.^[67]

505 HTTP Version Not Supported

The server does not support the HTTP protocol version used in the request.^[68]

506 Variant Also Negotiates (RFC 2295)

Transparent [content negotiation](#) for the request results in a [circular reference](#).^[69]

507 Insufficient Storage (WebDAV; RFC 4918)

The server is unable to store the representation needed to complete the request.^[16]

508 Loop Detected (WebDAV; RFC 5842)

The server detected an infinite loop while processing the request (sent instead of *208 Already Reported*).

510 Not Extended (RFC 2774)

Further extensions to the request are required for the server to fulfil it.^[70]

511 Network Authentication Required (RFC 6585)

The client needs to authenticate to gain network access. Intended for use by intercepting proxies used to control access to the network (e.g., "[captive portals](#)" used to require agreement to Terms of Service before granting full Internet access via a [Wi-Fi hotspot](#)).^[69]

Unofficial codes

The following codes are not specified by any standard.

103 Checkpoint

Used in the resumable requests proposal to resume aborted PUT or POST requests.^[71]

218 This is fine (Apache Web Server)

Used as a catch-all error condition for allowing response bodies to flow through Apache when ProxyErrorOverride is enabled ^[*dubious – discuss*] When ProxyErrorOverride is enabled in Apache, response bodies that contain a status code of 4xx or 5xx are automatically discarded by Apache in favor of a generic response or a custom response specified by the [ErrorDocument](#) directive.^[72]

419 Page Expired (Laravel Framework)

Used by the Laravel Framework when a CSRF Token is missing or expired.

420 Method Failure (Spring Framework)

A deprecated response used by the Spring Framework when a method has failed.^[73]

420 Enhance Your Calm (Twitter)

Returned by version 1 of the Twitter Search and Trends API when the client is being rate limited; versions 1.1 and later use the *429 Too Many Requests* response code instead.^[74] The phrase "Enhance your calm" comes from the 1993 *movie Demolition Man*, and its association with this number is likely a [reference to cannabis](#).^[*citation needed*]

430 Request Header Fields Too Large (Shopify)

Used by *Shopify*, instead of the *429 Too Many Requests* response code, when too many URLs are requested within a certain time frame.^[75]

450 Blocked by Windows Parental Controls (Microsoft)

The Microsoft extension code indicated when Windows Parental Controls are turned on and are blocking access to the requested webpage.^[76]

498 Invalid Token (Esri)

Returned by *ArcGIS for Server*. Code 498 indicates an expired or otherwise invalid token.^[77]

499 Token Required (Esri)

Returned by *ArcGIS for Server*. Code 499 indicates that a token is required but was not submitted.^[77]

509 Bandwidth Limit Exceeded (Apache Web Server/cPanel)

The server has exceeded the bandwidth specified by the server administrator; this is often used by shared hosting providers to limit the bandwidth of customers.^[78]

529 Site is overloaded

Used by *Qualys* in the SSLlabs server testing API to signal that the site can't process the request.^[79]

530 Site is frozen

Used by the *Pantheon* web platform to indicate a site that has been frozen due to inactivity.^[80]

598 (Informal convention) Network read timeout error

Used by some HTTP proxies to signal a network read timeout behind the proxy to a client in front of the proxy.^[81]

Internet Information Services

Microsoft's [Internet Information Services](#) (IIS) web server expands the 4xx error space to signal errors with the client's request.

440 Login Time-out

The client's session has expired and must log in again.^[82]

449 Retry With

The server cannot honour the request because the user has not provided the required information.^[83]

451 Redirect

Used in *Exchange ActiveSync* when either a more efficient server is available or the server cannot access the users' mailbox.^[84] The client is expected to re-run the HTTP AutoDiscover operation to find a more appropriate server.^[85]

IIS sometimes uses additional decimal sub-codes for more specific information,^[86] however these sub-codes only appear in the response payload and in documentation, not in the place of an actual HTTP status code.

nginx

The [nginx](#) web server software expands the 4xx error space to signal issues with the client's request.^{[87][88]}

444 No Response

Used internally^[89] to instruct the server to return no information to the client and close the connection immediately.

494 Request header too large

Client sent too large request or too long header line.

495 SSL Certificate Error

An expansion of the **400 Bad Request** response code, used when the client has provided an invalid *client certificate*.

496 SSL Certificate Required

An expansion of the **400 Bad Request** response code, used when a client certificate is required but not provided.

497 HTTP Request Sent to HTTPS Port

An expansion of the **400 Bad Request** response code, used when the client has made a HTTP request to a port listening for HTTPS requests.

499 Client Closed Request

Used when the client has closed the request before the server could send a response.

Cloudflare

Cloudflare's reverse proxy service expands the 5xx series of errors space to signal issues with the origin server.^[**80**]

520 Web Server Returned an Unknown Error

The origin server returned an empty, unknown, or unexplained response to Cloudflare.^[**81**]

521 Web Server Is Down

Error 521 occurs when the origin web server refuses connections from Cloudflare. Security solutions at your origin may block legitimate connections from certain Cloudflare IP addresses.

522 Connection Timed Out

Error 522 occurs when Cloudflare times out contacting the origin web server.

523 Origin Is Unreachable

Cloudflare could not reach the origin server; for example, if the **DNS records** for the origin server are incorrect.

524 A Timeout Occurred

Cloudflare was able to complete a TCP connection to the origin server, but did not receive a timely HTTP response.

525 SSL Handshake Failed

Cloudflare could not negotiate a **SSL/TLS handshake** with the origin server.

526 Invalid SSL Certificate

Cloudflare could not validate the SSL certificate on the origin web server. Also used by **Cloud Foundry**'s gorouter.

527 Rallgun Error

Error 527 indicates an interrupted connection between Cloudflare and the origin server's Rallgun server.^[**82**]

530

Error 530 is returned along with a 1xxx error.^[**83**]

AWS Elastic Load Balancer

Amazon's **Elastic Load Balancing** adds a few custom 4xx return codes

460

Client closed the connection with the load balancer before the idle timeout period elapsed. Typically when client timeout is sooner than the Elastic Load Balancer's timeout.^[**84**]

463

The load balancer received an X-Forwarded-For request header with more than 30 IP addresses.^[**84**]

561 Unauthorized

An error around authentication returned by a server registered with a load balancer. You configured a listener rule to authenticate users, but the identity provider (IdP) returned an error code when authenticating the user.^[**85**]

See also

- Custom error pages
- List of FTP server return codes
- List of HTTP header fields
- List of SMTP server return codes
- Common Log Format

Notes

- ↑ Italicised words and phrases such as *must* and *should* represent interpretation guidelines as given by RFC 2119

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