HTTP
Lecturer: Hitesh Choudhary
Course: Chai Aur Backend
Notes: Araiz Naqvi

🐦 @Araiz_Naqvi_

📷 @Araiz Naqvi

🐙 Araiz Naqvi

HTTP

HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol.
There is as such not much difference between HTTP and HTTPS except for a protocol difference.
Where in HTTP, data is sent in clear text however, in HTTPS a layer is added to the data encrypting it.

HTTP Headers

When a request is sent some info is sent like name, size, modification date, etc.
These are metadata i.e. key-value pairs sent along with req and responses.
They are used for some of the following caching, auth, managing state.
Some categories:

- Req headers - data from clients
- Res Headers - data from servers
- Representation Headers - encoding/compression
- Payload headers - useful Data like email, id, etc

Most Common Headers

- Accept - application/json i.e. accepted data type
- User-agent i.e. from what application
- Auth
- Content-type
- Cookies
- Cache-control

HTTP Methods

The basic set of ops that can be used to interact with a server.

- GET - retrieves a resource
- HEAD - No body message you only get response headers
- OPTIONS - What operations are available
- TRACE - Loopback test
- DELETE - remove a resource
- PUT - replace a resource
- POST - add a resource
- PATCH - change part of a resource

HTTP Status Codes

- 1** - Information
- 2** - Success
- 3** - Redirection
- 4** - Client Error
- 5** - Server Error

Thanks!

All credit to the above goes to Hitesh Choudhary Sir and his teaching