

# Body

When we need to send data that doesn't fit in a header & is too complex for the URI, we can place it in the *body* of our HTTP request. The body comes right after the headers and can be formatted a few different ways.

The most common way form data is formatted is *URL encoding*. This is the default for data from web forms and looks a little like this:

## name=claire&age=29&iceCream=vanilla

Alternatively, you might format your request body using JSON or XML or some other standard. What's most important is that you remember to set the appropriate Content-Type header so the server knows how to interpret your body.

```
Host:: command not found
bryan@LAPTOP-F699FFV1:/mnt/c/Users/15512/Google Drive/App Academy August Cohort 2020/Weeks/Week 6/Days/Monday/Projects/build-your-own-server$
bryan@LAPTOP-F699FFV1:/mnt/c/Users/15512/Google Drive/App Academy August Cohort 2020/Weeks/Week 6/Days/Monday/Projects/build-your-own-server$ nc -v neverssl.com 80
Connection to neverssl.com 80 port [tcp/http] succeeded!
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: neverssl.com
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 1416
Connection: keep-alive
Last-Modified: Thu. 06 Jun 2019 04:19:28 GMT
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Server: AmazonS3
Date: Mon, 14 Sep 2020 11:14:02 GMT
ETag: "92b6819fcf2865f6be341e02390d23bf"
```

# **Status**

Like the request, an HTTP response's first line gives you a high-level overview of the server's intention. For the response, we refer to this as the *status-line*.

Here's the status line from our appacademy.io response:

## HTTP/1.1 200 OK

We open with the HTTP version the server is responding with. 1.1 is still the most commonly used, though you may occasionally see 2 or even 1.0 We follow this with a Status-Code and Reason-Phrase. These give us a quick way of understanding if our request was successful or not.

HTTP status codes are a numeric way of representing a server's response. Each code is a three-digit number accompanied by a short description. They're grouped by the first digit (so, for example, all "Informational" codes begin with a 1: 100 - 199).

#### Status codes 100 - 199: Informational

Informational codes let the client know that a request was received, and provide extra info from the server. There are very few informational codes defined by the HTTP specification and you're unlikely to see them, but it's good to know that they exist!

#### Status codes 200 - 299: Successful

Successful response codes indicate that the request has succeeded and the server is handling it. Here are a couple common examples:

- 200 OK: Request received and fulfilled. These usually come with a body that contains the resource you requested.
- 201 Created: Your request was received and a new record was created as a result. You'll often see this response to POST requests.

#### Status codes 300 - 399: Redirection

These responses let the client know that there has been a change. There are a few different ways for a server to note a redirect, but the two most common are also the most important:

- 301 Moved Permanently: The resource you requested is in a totally new
  location. This might be used if a webpage has changed domains, or if
  resources were reorganized on the server. Most clients will automatically
  process this redirect and send you to the new location, so you may not notice
  this response at all.
- 302 Found: Similarly, to 301 Moved Permanently, this indicates that a
  resource has moved. However, this code is used to indicate a temporary
  move. It's not often that you see temporary moves online, but this code may
  be used to indicate a permanent move where the old domain should still be
  valid too. Clients will usually follow this redirect automatically as well, but
  you shouldn't necessarily update your links until the server returns a 301.

301 Moved Permanently and 302 Found often get confused. When might we want to use a 302 Found `? The most common use case today is for the transition from HTTP to HTTPS.\_HTTPS is secure HTTP messaging, where requests & responses are encrypted so they can't be read by prying eyes while en route to their destinations.

This is a much safer way of communicating online, so most websites require access via https:// before the domain. However, we don't want to ignore folks still trying to access our content from the older http:// approach!

In this case, we'll return a 302 Found response to the client, letting them know that it's okay to keep navigating to http://our-website.com, but we're going to redirect them to https://our-website.com for their protection.

### Hypertext delivered

An HTTP response contains either the content we requested or an explanation of why that content couldn't be delivered. It's just like ordering at a restaurant; you place your order and receive either a plate of delicious food or an apology from the chef. In a good restaurant, the apology will include some extra help: "I'm sorry, we're out of broccoli. Can we get you something else? How can we make this right?".

When designing your own HTTP responses, remember that restaurant example. It's important to note that there's a problem, but it's equally important to provide reliable, helpful details. We'll look at some examples of this when we build our own HTTP server in a later lesson.

### Structure of a Response

⊘html>

Responses are formatted similarly to requests: we'll have a *status-line* (instead of a request-line), headers that provide helpful metadata about the response, and the response body: a representation of the requested resource.

Here's what the HTTP response looks like when visiting appacademy.io:

```
HTTF/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Trensfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: close
X-Frame-Options: SAMBORIGIN
X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block
X-Combent-Type-Options: mosniff
Cache-Control: max-age=0, private, must-revalidate
Set-Cookie: _reils-cless-site_session=BNh7CEkiD3Nlc3Npb29fe4Q60g2FVEkiJTM944M5YTVlNTEy2DF
X-Request-Id: cf9f38dd-99d8-46d7-26d7-6fe57753b28d
X-Runtime: 0.000094
Strict-Trensport-Security: max-age=31535888
Vary: Origin
Via: 1.1 vegur
Expect-CT: max-age=804900, report-uri="https://report-uri.cloudflame.com/adn-agi/beacon/ex
Server: cloudflare
CF-RWY: 51d641d1ce8d2d45-TXL
(!DOCTYPE html)
chtml>
```

Oof! That's a lot of unfamiliar stuff. Let's walk through the important bits together.

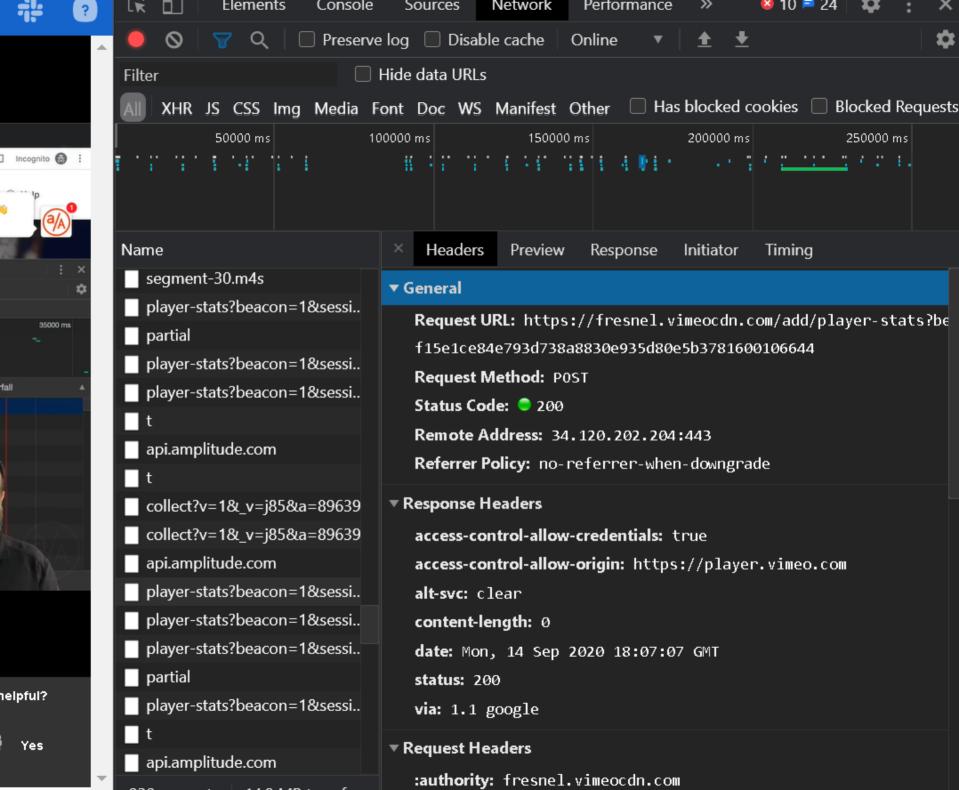
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<html>

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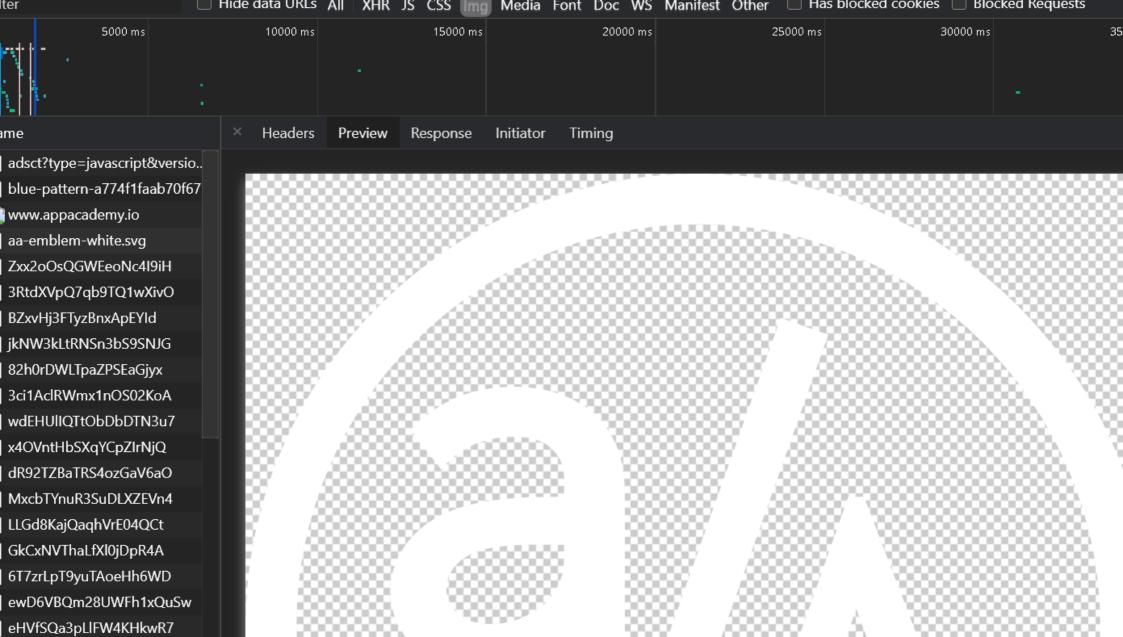
Here's what the HTTP response looks like when visiting appacademy.io:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: close
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
Cache-Control: max-age=0, private, must-revalidate
Set-Cookie: rails-class-site session=BAh7CEkiD3Nlc3Npb25faWQG0gZFVEkiJTM5NWM5YT
X-Request-Id: cf5f30dd-99d0-46d7-86d7-6fe57753b20d
X-Runtime: 0.006894
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000
Vary: Origin
Via: 1.1 vegur
Expect-CT: max-age=604800, report-uri="https://report-uri.cloudflare.com/cdn-cgi/
Server: cloudflare
CF-RAY: 51d641d1ca7d2d45-TXL
<!DOCTYPE html>
```



```
Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade
Response Headers
 access-control-allow-credentials: true
 access-control-allow-origin: https://player.vimeo.com
 alt-svc: clear
 content-length: 0
 date: Mon, 14 Sep 2020 18:07:07 GMT
 status: 200
 via: 1.1 google
Request Headers
 :authority: fresnel.vimeocdn.com
 :method: POST
 :path: /add/player-stats?beacon=1&session-id=85dedf15e1ce84e793d738a8830e935d80e5b3781600106644
 :scheme: https:
 accept: */*
```

```
▼ Request Headers
  :authority: fresnel.vimeocdn.com
  :method: POST
  :path: /add/player-stats?beacon=1&session-id=85dedf15e1ce84e793d738a8830e935d80e5b3781600106644
  :scheme: https:
  accept: */*
  accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br
  accept-language: en-US,en;q=0.9
  content-length: 1815
  content-type: text/plain;charset=UTF-8
  origin: https://player.vimeo.com
  referer: https://player.vimeo.com/video/365678426?rel=0
  sec-fetch-dest: empty
  sec-fetch-mode: no-cors
  sec-fetch-site: cross-site
  user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/85.0.4183.102 S
  afari/537 36
```



```
Headers
           Preview
                    Kesponse
                               Initiator
                                         Liming
 1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
 2 <!-- Generator: Adobe Illustrator 18.1.1, SVG Export Plug-In . SVG Version: 6.00 Build 0) -->
   <svg version="1.1" id="Layer 1" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" x=</pre>
        viewBox="0 0 193.4 193.4" enable-background="new 0 0 193.4 193.4" xml:space="preserve">
   <g>>
 6
       (g)
           cpath fill="#FFFFFF" d="M96.7,193.4C43.4,193.4,0,150,0,96.7S43.4,0,96.7,0s96.7,43.4,96.7,96.7S150,193.4
 8
                c-47.3,0-85.8,38.5-85.8,85.8c0,47.3,38.5,85.8,85.8,85.8,85.8-38.5,85.8-85.8C182.5,49.4,144,10.8,96.7
       </g>
 9
       <path fill="#FFFFFF" d="M77.9,55.5c-3.9-6.4-11.2-10-20.6-10c-8.4,0-15.7,2.8-20.9,8.2l-1.1,1.116.5,8.4l1.4-1</pre>
10
11
           c4.6-4.8,11-5.5,14.4-5.5c4.6,0,7.5,1.5,9.3,4.4c1.5,2.5,1.1,5.6,1.1,8.3V69h-0.6c-7,0-15.7,0.1-22.8,2.7
12
           c-10.1,3.7-13.7,11.5-13.7,17.4c0,8.4,6.6,17.3,19.7,17.3c6.2,0,11.4-1.9,17.4-5.6v4.1h13V69.4C81,64.5,80.1
13
            M52.4,96.2c-6.4,0-9.5-3.9-9.5-7.7c0-1.6,0.6-3.3,2-4.8c1.3-1.5,3.4-2.9,6.5-3.6c3.1-0.7,7.5-0.9,10.9-0.9c
14
           v3C68,91.8,58.9,96.2,52.4,96.2z"/>
15
       (g)
16
                <rect x="91.3" y="28.7" transform="matrix(0.9428 0.3333 -0.3333 0.9428 37.7561 -26.698)" fill="#FFF|</pre>
17
       </g>
18
       <path fill="#FFFFFF" d="M132.1,69h-3.4L103,142h11.5l6.7-21h19.3l7.6,21h11.9L132.1,69z M124,112l6.4-19.1l7.1</pre>
19
20
   </g>
21 | <g>
22 </g>
23 (g)
24 </g>
25 <g>
26 </g>
27 | 〈g〉
28 2/05
```

