

HTTP Headers

In this lesson, we will learn about the HTTP header and its types.

We'll cover the following ^

- What are HTTP headers?
- Types of HTTP headers
- Try it yourself

What are **HTTP** headers?

The client and the server can pass some additional information using **HTTP** headers through a *request* or a *response*.

An **HTTP** header is basically a key-value, where its key is a case-insensitive string and value is a single or array of string.

Types of **HTTP** headers

These are grouped into different categories below, based on their context:

- **General headers:** this is used for both request and response and there is no relation to the message data.
- **Request headers:** these are client headers, sent during the **HTTP** *request* and they contain information about the resource to be fetched.
- **Response headers:** these are server headers and are part of the **HTTP** *response*. They give more details about the server resource context.
- **Entity headers:** these headers give meta-information about the content of the body of the message like **MIME** type, **Content-length**, etc.

To learn more about various **HTTP** headers options, please go [here](#).

Try it yourself

You can run the commands below in the terminal and analyze the **HTTP** *response*

headers.

```
curl -I https://www.facebook.com/  
  
curl -I https://reqres.in/api/users/2
```

● Terminal



💡 Hide Hint

Both commands will show *only* response headers from the web server in the form of *key/value* pairs. There will be no response message body shown since we have used -I options in the `curl` command.

In the next lesson, we will learn about HTTP parameters.