HTTP Parameters

In this lesson, we will go through the various types of HTTP parameters.



What are **HTTP** parameters?

When a client uses the HTTP GET method to request a certain resource from the web server, the client may also send certain parameters through the requested URL in the form of a *query parameter*, *path parameter*, or a *form parameter*.

Query parameter

The *query parameter* is a name-value pair and is the part of a requested GET *URL*. Have a look at the example below:

For the GET call, the client sends a query parameter in the form of a name-value pair (page=2) and requests the web server for all the users on the '2' listing page.



Path parameter

The *path parameter* is part of a requested **GET** *URL* path. Have a look at the example below:

For this **GET** call, the client sends a *path parameter* and requests the web server for details of the user whose id is **'2'**.

Form parameter

In an HTTP POST request, a certain piece of information is sent as a form parameter in the form of a name-value pair.

The client sends the form parameters in the requested body in the format that the **Content-Type** *header* field specifies. For example:

- Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
- Content-Type: multipart/form-data if you use file uploads
- But the content type could be anything, ranging from text/plain,
 application/json, etc

Let's take a look at the example below to understand more about it:

```
echo "This is some text" > sample.txt

curl -iX POST --form "note=test" --form upfile=@sample.txt "content-type: mul

tipart/form-data" https://cgi-lib.berkeley.edu/ex/fup.cgi
```

Here, the client is making an HTTP POST request and sending a file using form parameter (upfile=@sample.txt). The request *content-type* is (content-type: multipart/form-data).

The HTTP response contains the headers and the file content in the HTML format.



Let's wrap up this chapter by answering a quiz in the upcoming lesson.