Http

- 200 -200 OK
The request succeeded. The result and meaning of "success" depends on the HTTP method:
GET: The resource has been fetched and transmitted in the message body.
HEAD: Representation headers are included in the response without any message body.
PUT or POST: The resource describing the result of the action is transmitted in the message body.
TRACE: The message body contains the request as received by the server.

201 - Created
The request succeeded, and a new resource was created as a result. This is typically the response sent after POST requests, or some PUT requests.

202, - 202 Accepted
The request has been received but not yet acted upon. It is noncommittal, since there is no way in HTTP to later send an asynchronous response indicating the outcome of the request. It is intended for cases where another process or server handles the request, or for batch processing.

204 – No Content
There is no content to send for this request, but the headers are useful. The user agent may update its cached headers for this resource with the new ones.

And 206,- Partial Content
This response code is used in response to a range request when the client has requested a part or parts of a resource.

Http

300, - Multiple Choices
In agent-driven content negotiation, the request has more than one possible response and the user agent or user should choose one of them. There is no standardized way for clients to automatically choose one of the responses, so this is rarely used.

301, - Moved Permanently
The URL of the requested resource has been changed permanently. The new URL is given in the response.

302, - Found
This response code means that the URI of requested resource has been changed *temporarily*. Further changes in the URI might be made in the future, so the same URI should be used by the client in future requests.

304, - Not Modified
This is used for caching purposes. It tells the client that the response has not been modified, so the client can continue to use the same cached version of the response.

307 - Temporary Redirect
The server sends this response to direct the client to get the requested resource at another URI with the same method that was used in the prior request. This has the same semantics as the 302 Found response code, with the exception that the user agent *must not* change the HTTP method used: if a POST was used in the first request, a POST must be used in the redirected request.

And 308 - Permanent Redirect
This means that the resource is now permanently located at another URI, specified by the Location response header. This has the same semantics as the 301 Moved Permanently HTTP response code, with the exception that the user agent *must not* change the HTTP method used: if a POST was used in the first request, a POST must be used in the second request.

Http 400, - Bad Request
The server cannot or will not process the request due to something that is perceived to be a client error (e.g., malformed request syntax, invalid request message framing, or deceptive request routing).

401 - Unauthorized
Although the HTTP standard specifies "unauthorized", semantically this response means "unauthenticated". That is, the client must authenticate itself to get the requested response.

403, - Forbidden
The client does not have access rights to the content; that is, it is unauthorized, so the server is refusing to give the requested resource. Unlike 401 Unauthorized, the client's identity is known to the server.

404, -Not Found
The server cannot find the requested resource. In the browser, this means the URL is not recognized. In an API, this can also mean that the endpoint is valid but the resource itself does not exist. Servers may also send this response instead of 403 Forbidden to hide the existence of a resource from an unauthorized client. This response code is probably the most well known due to its frequent occurrence on the web.

And 405 - Method Not Allowed
The request method is known by the server but is not supported by the target resource. For example, an API may not allow DELETE on a resource, or the TRACE method entirely.

Http 500, -Internal Server Error
The server has encountered a situation it does not know how to handle. This error is generic, indicating that the server cannot find a more appropriate 5XX status code to respond with.

502, -Bad Gateway
This error response means that the server, while working as a gateway to get a response needed to handle the request, got an invalid response.

503 - Service Unavailable
The server is not ready to handle the request. Common causes are a server that is down for maintenance or that is overloaded. Note that together with this response, a user-friendly page explaining the problem should be sent. This response should be used for temporary conditions and the Retry-After HTTP header should, if possible, contain the estimated time before the recovery of the service. The webmaster must also take care about the caching-related headers that are sent along with this response, as these temporary condition responses should usually not be cached.

and 504 - Gateway Timeout
This error response is given when the server is acting as a gateway and cannot get a response in time.