A list of common HTTP header fields that are frequently used in web development for various purposes. These headers can be divided into several categories such as Request headers, Response headers, and General headers that can be used in both requests and responses.

**Request Headers**

* **Authorization**: Contains credentials for authenticating the client to the server.
* **Accept**: Specifies the media types that the client is willing to receive.
* **Accept-Encoding**: Indicates the content encodings that the client understands.
* **Accept-Language**: Specifies the preferred languages for the response.
* **Cache-Control**: Directives for caching mechanisms in both requests and responses.
* **Cookie**: Sends stored cookies from the user’s machine to the server.
* **Content-Length**: The size of the body in the request, in bytes.
* **Content-Type**: The MIME type of the body of the request.
* **Host**: Specifies the domain name of the server and the TCP port number on which the server is listening.
* **User-Agent**: Allows the client to identify itself to the server.

**Response Headers**

* **Access-Control-Allow-Origin**: Specifies which origins can read the information from a web server.
* **Set-Cookie**: Sends cookies from the server to the user’s machine.
* **Content-Type**: The MIME type of the body of the response.
* **Content-Length**: The size of the body in the response, in bytes.
* **Content-Encoding**: The type of encoding used on the data.
* **Cache-Control**: Directives for caching mechanisms in requests and responses.
* **ETag**: An identifier for a specific version of a resource.
* **Expires**: Gives the date/time after which the response is considered stale.
* **Location**: Used in redirection, or when a new resource has been created.

**General Headers**

* **Date**: The date and time at which the message was sent.
* **Connection**: Control options for the current connection.
* **Pragma**: Implementation-specific headers that may have various effects.
* **Warning**: A general warning about possible problems.
* **Upgrade**: Asking the client to switch to a different protocol.

**Entity Headers**

* **Allow**: Lists the set of methods supported by the resource.
* **Content-Disposition**: Indicates if the content should be displayed inline or as an attachment that is downloaded and saved locally.
* **Content-Language**: The language the content is in.

These headers play critical roles in HTTP transactions, helping to define the operating parameters of an HTTP transaction. Each header has a specific purpose and is used to pass necessary data between the client and server, control cache policies, manage connections, authenticate users, negotiate content types, and much more.