

HTTP – Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Summary

HTTP is a stateless protocol used for data transfer in distributed systems. HTTP was established in 1991. It is the foundation of the world wide web. HTTP is used to load web pages using hypertext links. It was standardized by the World Wide Web Consortium and is still getting developed further. The current version is 3. HTTPS is built on HTTP and adds encryption to the protocol.

HTTP Request Methods

HTTP Request Methods describe the desired goal of the request. HTTP defines some request methods. They are also referred to as HTTP verbs. The most important request methods are GET, POST, PUT, DELETE and PATCH.

GET: Retrieve a representation of the resource.

POST: Send a representation of the resource to the server, to add a resource.

PUT: Like POST, but PUT sends an identifier along with the representation.

DELETE: Sends an identifier to the server to delete the corresponding resource.

PATCH: PATCH behaves like PUT with the difference, that it supports partial modifications.

HTTP Response Statuscodes

HTTP Response Statuscodes are success indicators. They describe if something went wrong and if yes what went wrong.

200 OK: Success, everything worked No errors Successfully on a server.

201 Created: Like 200, but indicates a resource was created. Used by POST and PUT.

202 Accepted: Server accepted your request. Request is processed later. time consuming process, so left in queue to be processed later

400 Bad Request: Can't be processed because of wrong content or malformed format etc. updating a student that doesn't exist

401 Unauthorized: Client is not authenticated. Identity is unknown.

403 Forbidden: Identity is known but client has insufficient privileges to view this resource.

405 Method not allowed: Http request method not supported for this resource.

500 Internal Server Error: Unexpected Error occurred on the server.