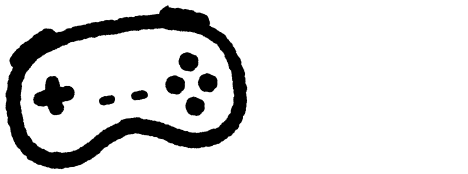
MOST COMMON

HTTP STATUS CODES



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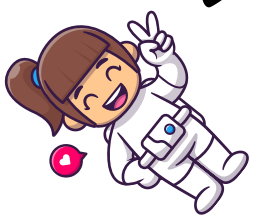
HTTP status codes are split into 5 different categories :

- 1xx Informational Response. Request received and understood. Request processing continues.

- 2xx Success. The action was successfully received, understood, and accepted.



- 3xx Redirection. Further action must be taken by the client to complete the request.

- 4xx Client Errors. An error may have been caused by the client. The request contains bad syntax or cannot be fulfilled.

- 5xx Server Errors. The server has encountered an error and failed to fulfill the request.

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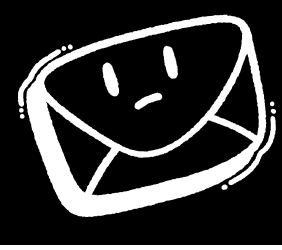
1. 100 CONTINUE



The HTTP 100 Continue informational status response code indicates that everything so far is OK and that the client should continue with the request or ignore it if it is already finished.

2. 200 OK

The request succeeded. The result meaning of "success" depends on the HTTP method:
GET: The resource has been fetched and transmitted in the message body.
HEAD: The 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 message as received by the server.

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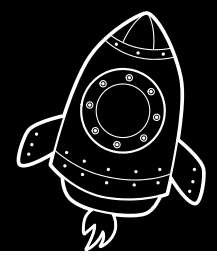
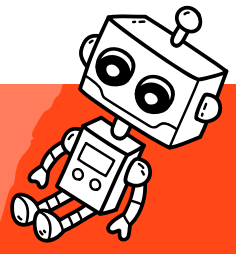
3. 201 CREATED



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.



4. 204 NO CONTENT

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

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5. 301 MOVED PERMANENTLY

The URL of the requested resource has been changed permanently. The new URL is given in the response.

6.304 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.

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7. 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).

8. 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.

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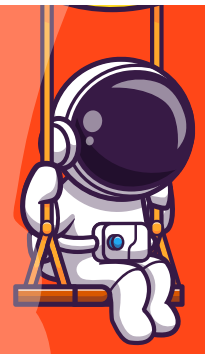

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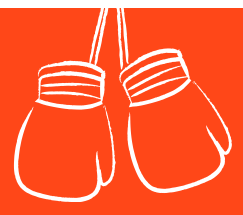
9. 403 FORBIDDEN

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.



10. 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.

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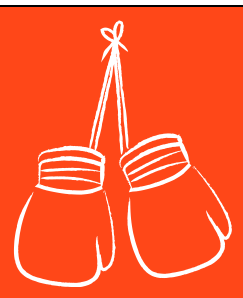
11. 500 INTERNAL SERVER ERROR

500 HTTP status code means requesting a URL is not fulfilled because the server encounters an unexpected condition.



12. 501 NOT IMPLEMENTED

The request method is not supported by the server and cannot be handled.

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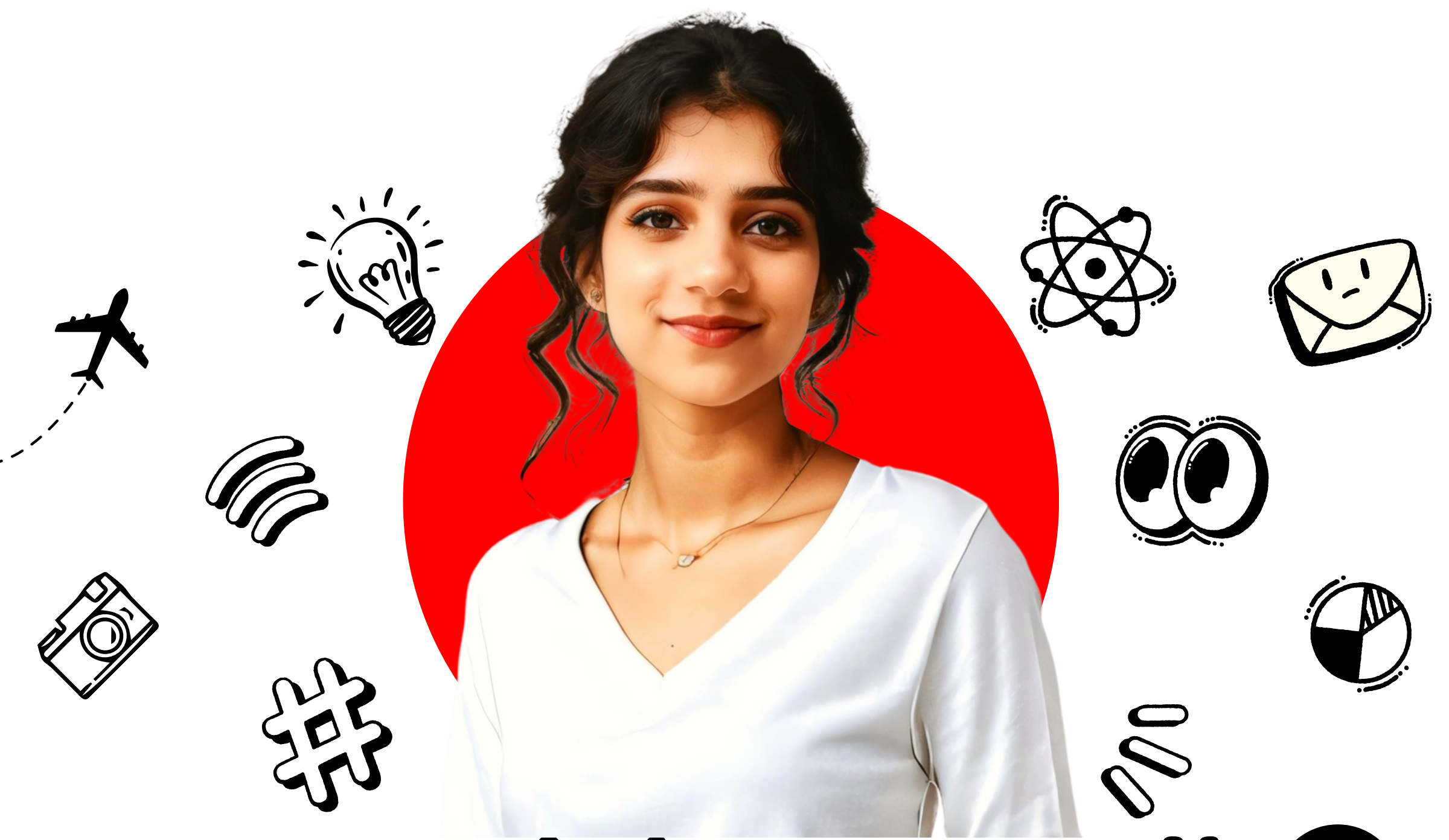

Smrutishree Naik

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