**SME Explanation: Viewing HTTP Header Details**

**1. Viewing HTTP Headers in the Browser's Developer Tools (Network Tab)**

When you hit the REST endpoint (e.g., http://localhost:8083/hello) from a browser like Chrome:

1. **Open Developer Tools**: Press F12 or right-click and choose **Inspect**, then navigate to the **Network** tab.
2. **Send Request**: Refresh the page or click the link to trigger the API call.
3. **Select the Request**: In the **Network** tab, you’ll see a list of requests. Click on the one with the name /hello.
4. **View Headers**:
   * Under the selected request, click on the **Headers** tab.
   * It will show:
     + **General**: Request URL, Method, Status Code, Remote Address.
     + **Request Headers**: e.g., Host, User-Agent, Accept, etc.
     + **Response Headers**: e.g., Content-Type, Content-Length, Date, Server, etc.

These headers are part of the HTTP protocol and help clients and servers communicate metadata about the request and response.

**2. Viewing HTTP Headers in Postman**

When using **Postman** to test your REST endpoint:

1. **Create a New Request**:
   * Method: GET
   * URL: http://localhost:8083/hello
   * Click **Send**.
2. **Click on the "Headers" Tab**:
   * After receiving the response, go to the **Headers** tab below the response body.
   * It displays:
     + **Response Headers**: These are sent by the server and include fields like:
       - Content-Type: text/plain
       - Content-Length
       - Date
       - Connection
       - Keep-Alive
       - Server (e.g., Apache-Coyote/1.1 or embedded Tomcat)
     + **Request Headers** (optional): If you include any custom headers in the request (e.g., Authorization, Content-Type), they’ll also appear.

These headers help developers debug requests, verify content negotiation (e.g., JSON or plain text), and understand server behavior.