**HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol**

Web applications work by exchanging information.

Whenever user(client) surf the web,web servers handle these requests by returning response messages that contain the requested resource.

HTTP is the **Bridge for Communication**; it enables the exchange of information over the internet.

**WHAT IS HTTP?**

HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol and is used to structure requests and responses over the internet.

HTTP requires data to be transferred from one point to another over the network

HTTP is the command language that the devices on both sides of the connection must follow in order to communicate.

## **How Does HTTP Works ?**

All the communication between the client and server happens via request and response.

HTTP has HTTP Requests and HTTP Responses to communicate with :

* The browser (client) sends an HTTP request to the web.
* The web server receives the request.
* The server runs an application to process the request.
* The server returns an HTTP response (as an output) to the browser.
* The browser receives the response.
* You can see the data that you want in the browser.

The above steps are executed when ever user enter a web browser and click enter.

**What are HTTP request Methods ?**

**HTTP** defines a set of **request methods** to indicate the desired action to be performed for a given resource.

Although they can also be nouns, these **request methods** are sometimes referred to as **HTTP** verbs

**Various HTTP request Methods :**

* GET
* POST
* PUT
* HEAD
* DELETE
* PATCH
* TRACE
* CONNECT

**HTTP response status codes**

HTTP response status codes indicate whether a specific HTTP request has been successfully completed. Responses are grouped in five classes:

* Informational responses (100–199),
* Successful responses (200–299),
* Redirects (300–399),
* Client errors (400–499),
* Server errors (500–599).