

# HTTP Basics

## HTTP Request & HTTP Response



SoftUni Team  
Technical Trainers



**SoftUni**



Software University

<https://softuni.bg>

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[sli.do](https://sli.do)

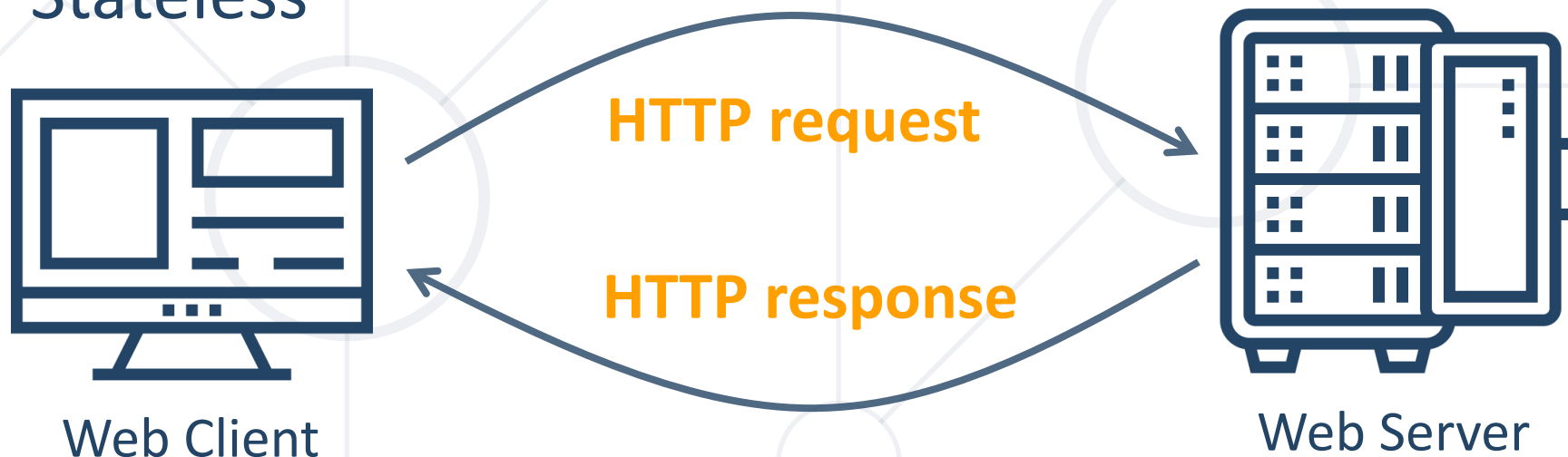
**#fund-common**

A background network diagram consisting of a grid of light gray lines intersecting at various points. At these intersections, there are several circles of different sizes, some solid light gray and some hollow, representing nodes in a network.

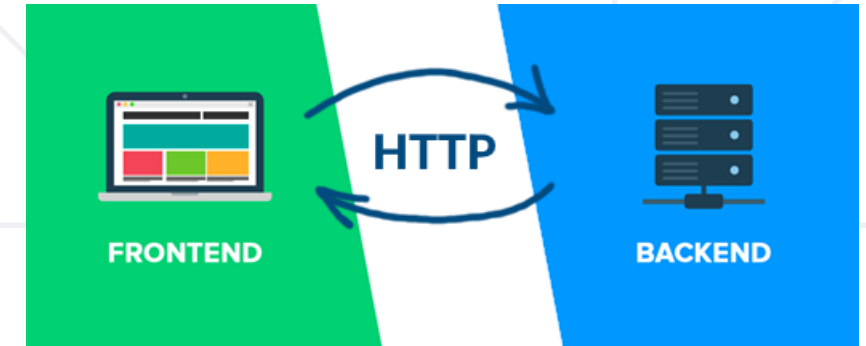
**http://**

# **HTTP Protocol – Basics**

- **HTTP** (**H**yperText **T**ransfer **P**rotocol)
  - Text-based client-server protocol for the Internet
  - For transferring Web resources (HTML files, images, styles, etc.)
  - Request-response based, relies on URLs (like <https://softuni.org>)
  - Stateless

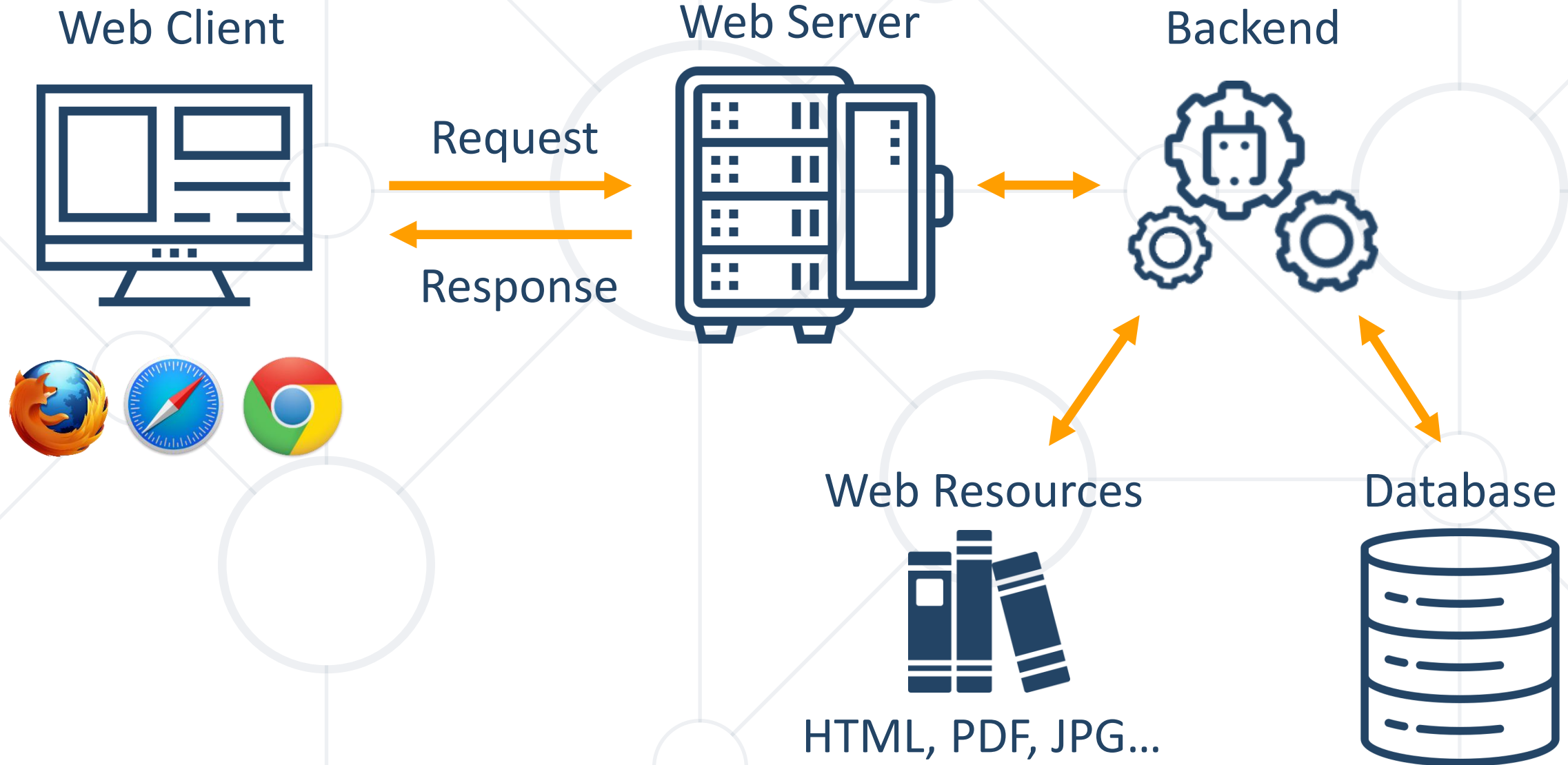


- **Front-end** and **back-end** separates the modern apps into **client-side** (UI) and **server-side** (data) components
- **Front-end** == client-side components (presentation layer), e.g. React app
  - Implement the **user interface** (UI)
- **Back-end** == server-side components (business logic APIs), e.g. ASP.NET Core
  - Provide **data storage and processing**

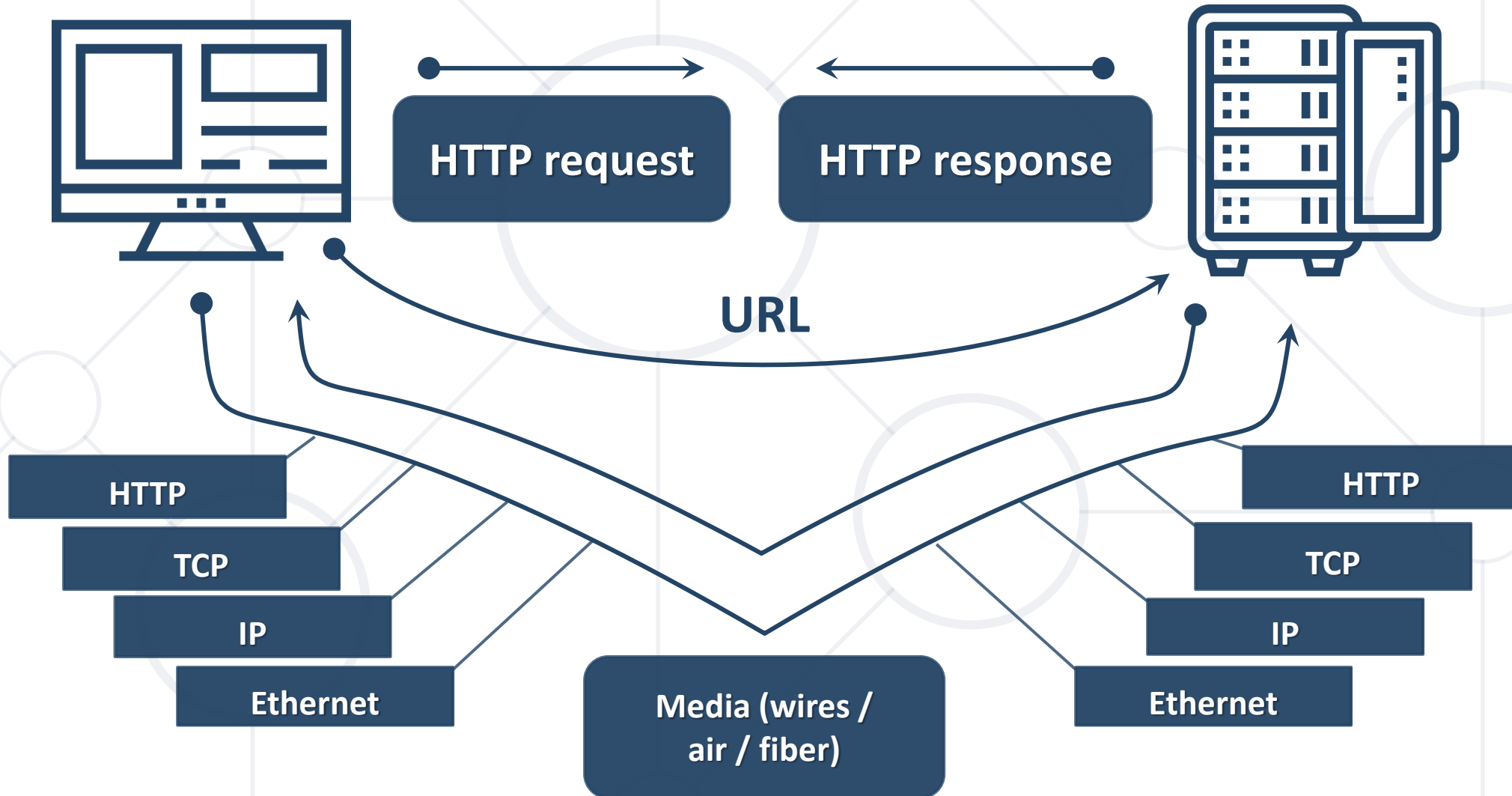


- **HTTP** connects front-end with back-end

# The Client-Server Model in Web Apps



# Network Layers and HTTP

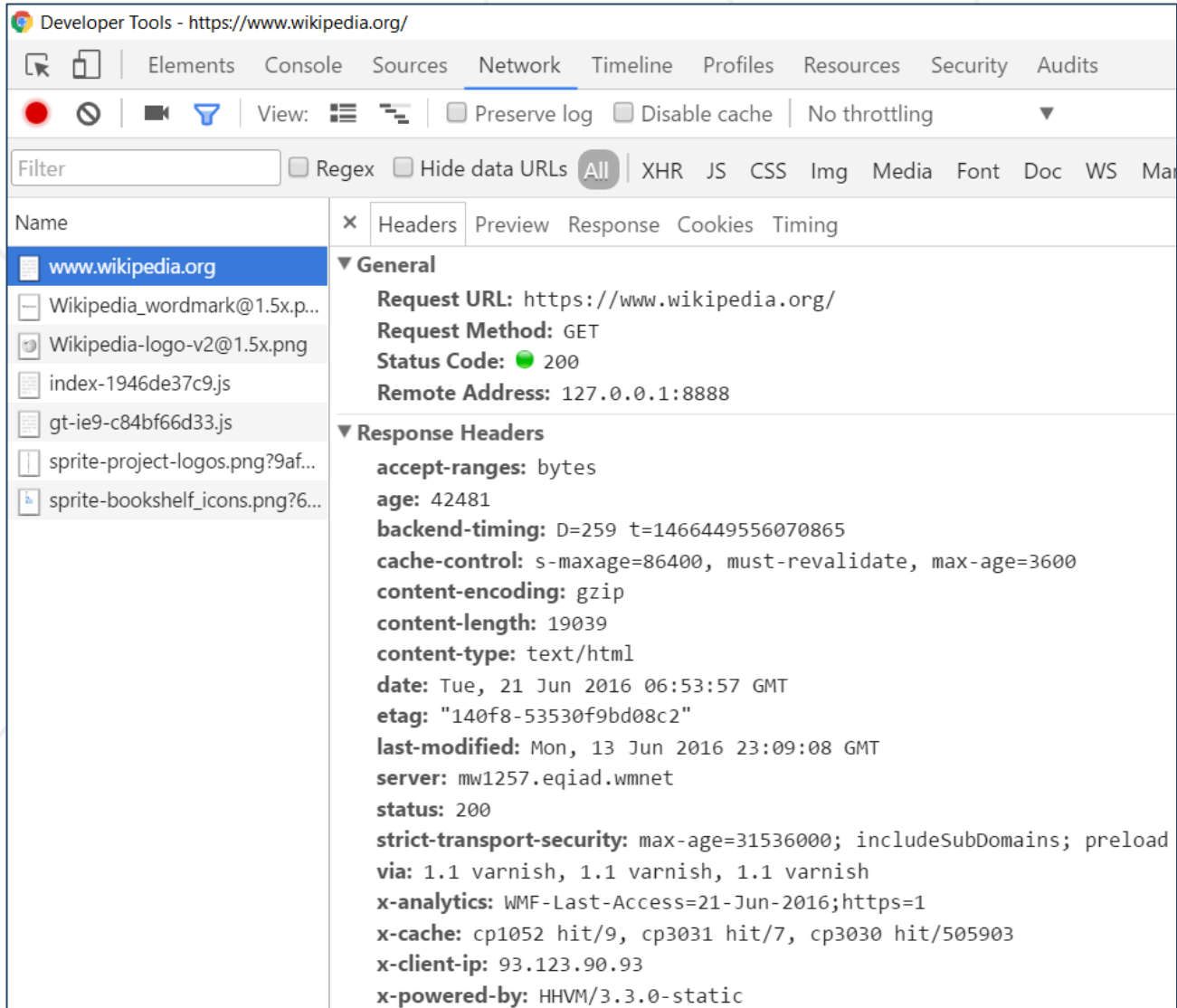






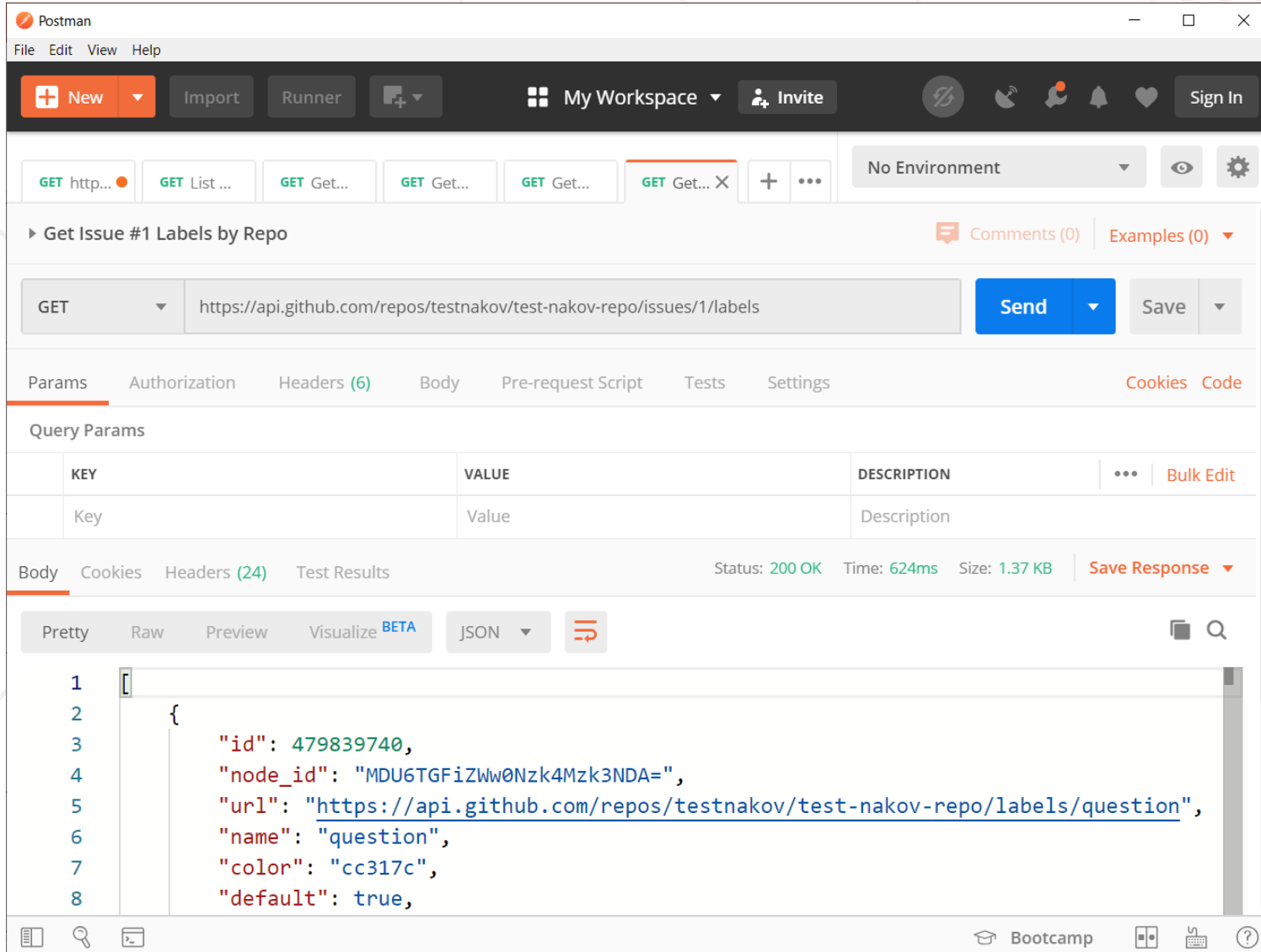
**HTTP Dev Tools**

# HTTP Developer Tools: Network Inspector



- Chrome Developer Tools
  - Press [F12] in Chrome
  - Open the [Network] tab
  - Inspect the HTTP traffic

# HTTP Developer Tools: HTTP Client Tools



- HTTP client tool for developers
- Compose and send HTTP requests
- Insomnia Core
- Postwoman



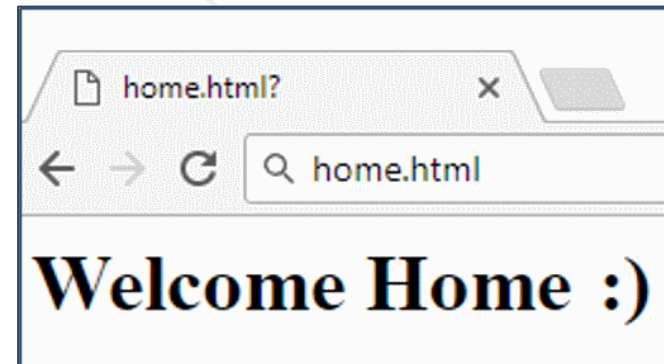
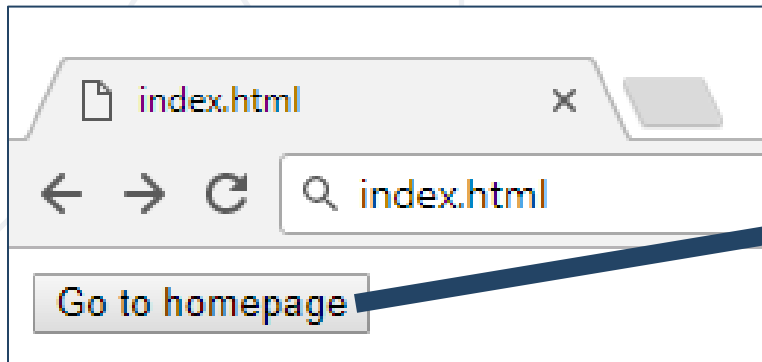
# HTML Forms

Form Submission: GET and POST

- The "**action**" attribute defines where to submit the form data

Relative or full URL

```
<form action="home.html">  
  <input type="submit" value="Go to homepage"/>  
</form>
```



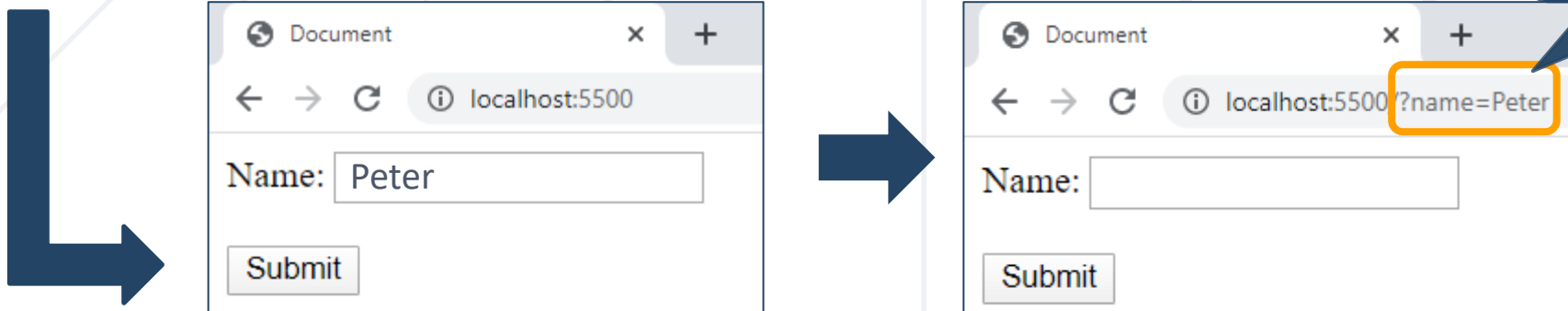
Example: <https://repl.it/@nakov/http-form-example>

# HTML Forms: Method GET

- Forms can specify the **HTTP method** for sending the form data

```
<form method="get">  
  Name: <input type="text" name="name">  
  <br /><br />  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

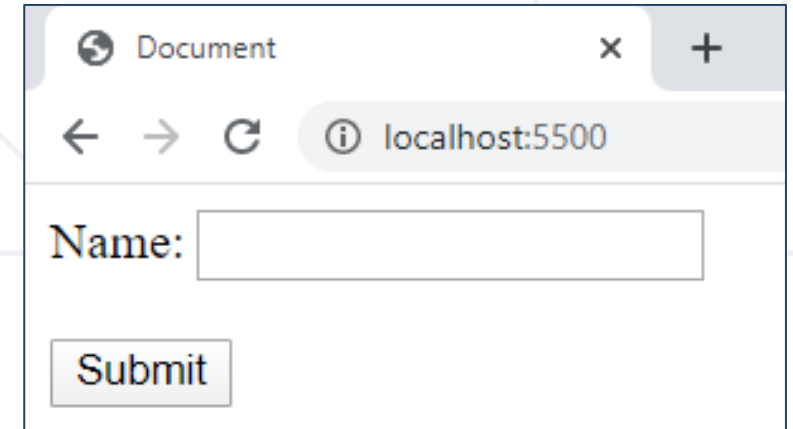
The form data  
is in the URL



Example: <https://repl.it/@nakov/http-get-example>

# HTML Forms: Method POST

```
<form method="post">  
  Name: <input type="text" name="name">  
  <br /><br />  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```



```
POST /index.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: localhost  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Content-Length: 10
```

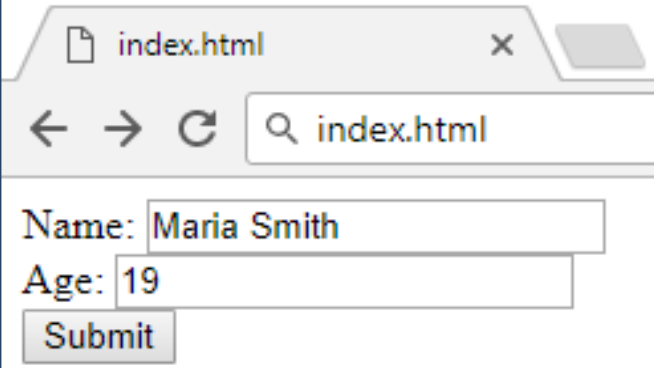
name=Peter

The HTTP request body holds  
the submitted form data

Example: <https://repl.it/@nakov/http-post-example>

# URL Encoded Form Data – Example

```
<form method="post">  
  Name: <input type="text" name="name"/> <br/>  
  Age: <input type="text" name="age"/> <br/>  
  <input type="submit" />  
</form>
```



A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows 'index.html'. The page content includes a form with two text input fields: 'Name: Maria Smith' and 'Age: 19'. Below these fields is a 'Submit' button.

POST /index.html HTTP/1.1

Host: localhost

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Content-Length: 23

name=Maria+Smith&age=19

File upload fields are not supported  
(unless multipart encoding is set)

URL-encoded form data

Example: <https://repl.it/@nakov/http-post-example-name-age>











# HTTP Request

Request Method, Headers, Body

# HTTP Request Methods

- **HTTP** defines **methods** to indicate the desired action to be performed on the identified resource

| Method |                                                                                     | Description                        | CRUD == the four main functions of persistent storage | Method  |  |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|--|
| GET    |    | Retrieve a resource                |                                                       | CONNECT |  |
| POST   |    | Create / store a resource          |                                                       | OPTIONS |  |
| PUT    |    | Update (replace) a resource        |                                                       | TRACE   |  |
| DELETE |  | Delete (remove) a resource         |                                                       |         |  |
| PATCH  |  | Update resource partially (modify) |                                                       |         |  |
| HEAD   |  | Retrieve the resource's headers    |                                                       |         |  |

# HTTP GET Request – Example

**GET** /users/SoftUni-Tech-Module/repos **HTTP/1.1**

Host: **api.github.com**

Accept: \*/\*

Accept-Language: en

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64)

AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)

Chrome/54.0.2840.71 Safari/537.36

Connection: keep-alive

Cache-Control: no-cache

**<CRLF>**

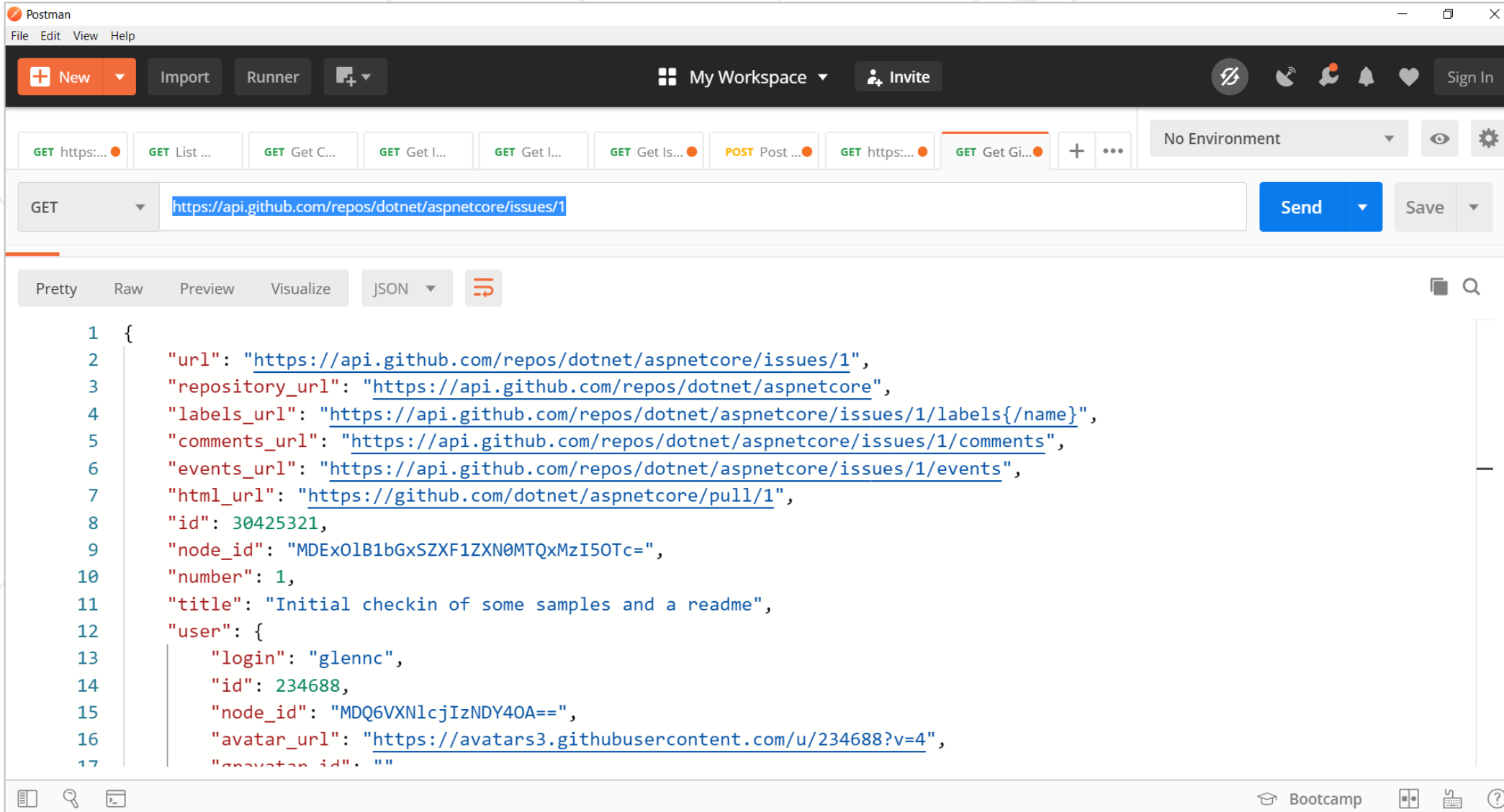
The request body is empty

Relative URI,  
not full URL

HTTP request line

HTTP headers

# HTTP GET – Example with Postman



The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there's a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. Below it is a toolbar with buttons for 'New', 'Import', 'Runner', and 'My Workspace'. The main area displays a list of requests, with the selected one being a GET request to `https://api.github.com/repos/dotnet/aspnetcore/issues/1`. The response is shown in the bottom panel, formatted as JSON. The response contains various URLs for the repository, labels, comments, events, and HTML, along with the issue ID, node ID, number, title, and user information.

```
1 {
2   "url": "https://api.github.com/repos/dotnet/aspnetcore/issues/1",
3   "repository_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/dotnet/aspnetcore",
4   "labels_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/dotnet/aspnetcore/issues/1/labels{/name}",
5   "comments_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/dotnet/aspnetcore/issues/1/comments",
6   "events_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/dotnet/aspnetcore/issues/1/events",
7   "html_url": "https://github.com/dotnet/aspnetcore/pull/1",
8   "id": 30425321,
9   "node_id": "MDExO1B1bGxSZXF1ZXN0MTQxMzI5OTc=",
10  "number": 1,
11  "title": "Initial checkin of some samples and a readme",
12  "user": {
13    "login": "glenn",
14    "id": 234688,
15    "node_id": "MDQ6VXNlcjIzNDY4OA==",
16    "avatar_url": "https://avatars3.githubusercontent.com/u/234688?v=4",
17    "avatar_id": ""
```

# HTTP POST Request – Example

**POST** /post **HTTP/1.1**

URL: <https://postman-echo.com/post>

Host: postman-echo.com

HTTP request line

Accept: \*/\*

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Content-Type: application/json

Connection: keep-alive

Content-Length: 95

HTTP headers

<CRLF>

The request body holds  
the submitted data

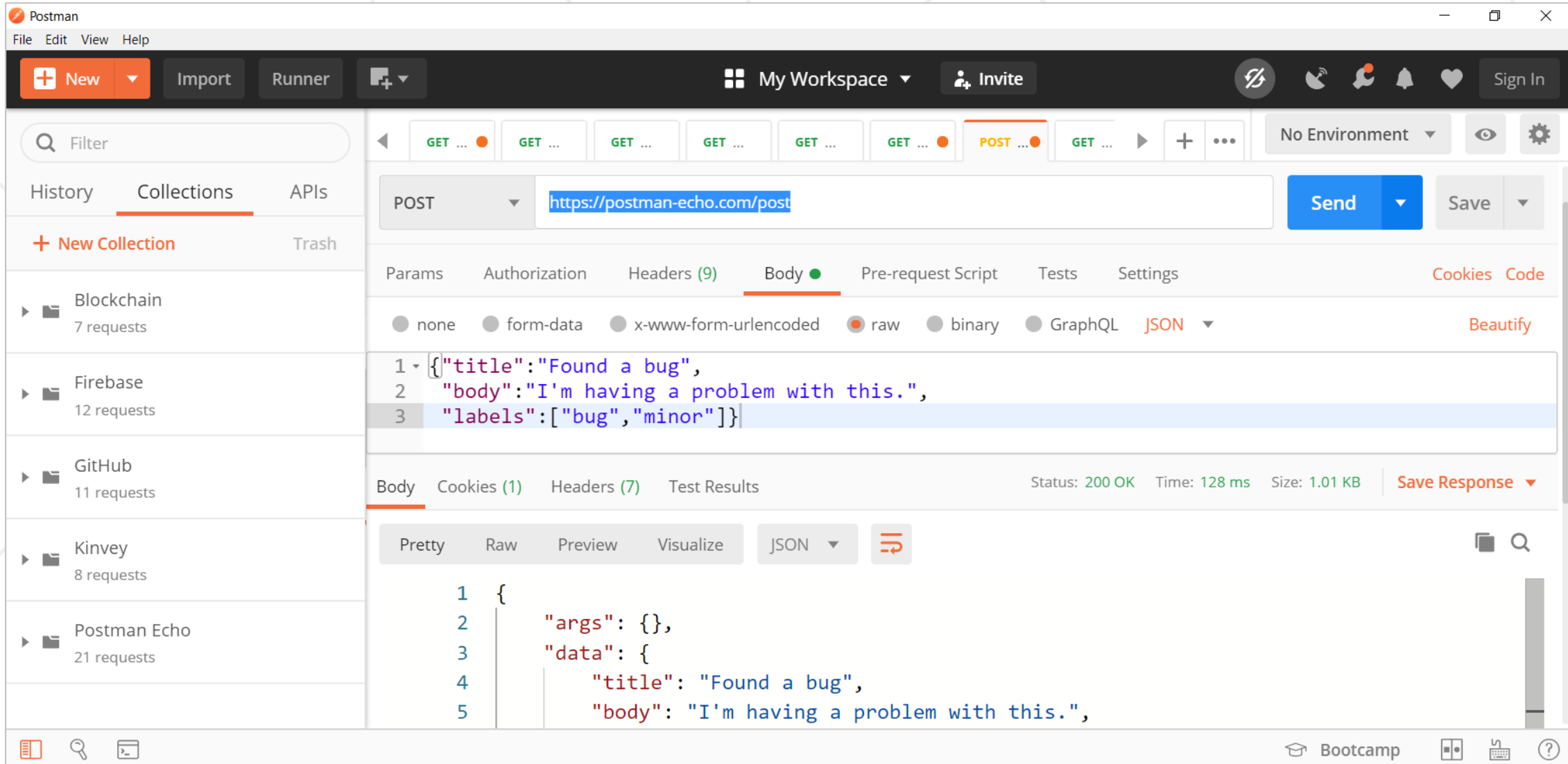
{"title": "Found a bug",

"body": "I'm having a problem with this.",

"labels": ["bug", "minor"]}

<CRLF>

# HTTP POST – Example with Postman



The screenshot displays the Postman application interface. On the left sidebar, the 'Collections' tab is active, showing a list of collections: Blockchain (7 requests), Firebase (12 requests), GitHub (11 requests), Kinvey (8 requests), and Postman Echo (21 requests). The main workspace shows a POST request to the URL `https://postman-echo.com/post`. The request body is a JSON object: `{ "title": "Found a bug", "body": "I'm having a problem with this.", "labels": ["bug", "minor"] }`. The request is configured with the 'Body' tab selected, and the format is set to 'JSON'. The response is displayed in the bottom panel, showing a 200 OK status, a time of 128 ms, and a size of 1.01 KB. The response body is a JSON object: `{ "args": {}, "data": { "title": "Found a bug", "body": "I'm having a problem with this." } }`.

Postman

File Edit View Help

New Import Runner My Workspace Invite

Filter

History Collections APIs

+ New Collection Trash

Blockchain 7 requests

Firebase 12 requests

GitHub 11 requests

Kinvey 8 requests

Postman Echo 21 requests

POST `https://postman-echo.com/post` Send Save

Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings Cookies Code

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON Beautify

```
1 {  
2   "title": "Found a bug",  
3   "body": "I'm having a problem with this.",  
4   "labels": ["bug", "minor"]  
5 }
```

Body Cookies (1) Headers (7) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 128 ms Size: 1.01 KB Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 {  
2   "args": {},  
3   "data": {  
4     "title": "Found a bug",  
5     "body": "I'm having a problem with this.",  
6   }  
7 }
```

Bootcamp



# HTTP Response

Response Status, Headers, Body

# HTTP Response – Example

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

HTTP response status line

Date: Fri, 11 Nov 2016 16:09:18 GMT+2

Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Linux)

Accept-Ranges: bytes

Content-Length: 84

Content-Type: text/html

HTTP response headers

<CRLF>

HTTP response body

<html>

<head><title>Test</title></head>

<body>Test HTML page.</body>

</html>



# HTTP Response Status Codes

| Status Code | Action       | Description                                  |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 200         | OK           | Successfully retrieved resource              |
| 201         | Created      | A new resource was created                   |
| 204         | No Content   | Request has nothing to return                |
| 301 / 302   | Moved        | Moved to another location (redirect)         |
| 400         | Bad Request  | Invalid request / syntax error               |
| 401 / 403   | Unauthorized | Authentication failed / Access denied        |
| 404         | Not Found    | Invalid resource was requested               |
| 409         | Conflict     | Conflict was detected, e.g. duplicated email |
| 500 / 503   | Server Error | Internal server error / Service unavailable  |

- The **Content-Type** / **Content-Disposition** headers specify how to process the HTTP request / response body

Content-Type: **application/json**

JSON-encoded data

Content-Type: **text/html**; charset=utf-8

UTF-8 encoded  
HTML page

Content-Type: **application/pdf**

Download a PDF file

Content-Disposition: attachment;  
filename="Financial-Report-2020.pdf"

- Standard media types: <https://iana.org/assignments/media-types>

# HTTP Conversation: Example

```
GET /trainings/courses HTTP/1.1
Host: softuni.org
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
<CRLF>
```

HTTP Request

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Tue, 16 May 2020 15:13:41 GMT
Server: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
Last-Modified: Tue, 16 Jan 2018 15:13:42 GMT
Content-Length: 18586
<CRLF>
<html><title>Get a Tech Degree from...
</title>
```

HTTP Response



# URL

Protocol, Host, Path, Query String

# Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

`http://mysite.com:8080/demo/index.php?id=27&lang=en#lectures`

**Protocol**      **Host**      **Port**      **Path**      **Query string**      **Fragment**

- **Network protocol** (`http`, `ftp`, `https`...) – HTTP in most cases
- **Host** or **IP** address (`softuni.org`, `gmail.com`, `127.0.0.1`, `web`)
- **Port** (the default port is `80`) – integer in the range [0...65535]
- **Path** (`/forum`, `/path/index.php`)
- **Query string** (`?id=27&lang=en`)
- **Fragment** (`#slides`) – navigate to some section in the page

- Query string contains data that is **not part** of the path structure

```
http://example.com/path/to/page?name=tom&color=purple
```

- Commonly used in searches and dynamic pages
- It is the part of the URL after the question mark (?) symbol
- Parameters have **name=value** format
- Multiple parameters are separated by the **&** delimiter

- URLs are encoded according to [RFC 1738](#)
  - Normal URL characters – have no special meaning

`[0-9a-zA-Z]`
  - Reserved URL characters – have a **special meaning**

`! * ' ( ) ; : @ & = + $ / , ? # [ ]`
  - Reserved characters are **escaped** by **percent encoding**

`%[character hex code]`
  - **Space** is encoded as **"+"** or **"%20"**

# URL Encoding – Examples

- All other characters are escaped by **% hex code**, e.g.

| Char  | URL Encoding |
|-------|--------------|
| space | %20          |
| "     | %22          |
| #     | %23          |
| \$    | %24          |

| Char | URL Encoding |
|------|--------------|
| %    | %25          |
| &    | %26          |
| щ    | %D1%89       |
| 爰    | %E7%88%B1    |

- Example:

Наков-爰-SoftUni

Each char is converted to its UTF-8 bytes, represented as hex digits

%D0%9D%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2-%E7%88%B1-SoftUni



# Valid and Invalid URLs – Examples

- Some valid URLs

`http://www.google.bg/search?sourceid=navclient&ie=UTF-8&rlz=1T4GGLL_enBG369BG369&q=http+get+vs+post`

`http://bg.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A1%D0%BE%D1%84%D1%82%D1%83%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%8F`

- Some invalid URLs

`http://google.com/search?&q=C# .NET 4.0`

Should be: `C%23+ .NET+4.0`

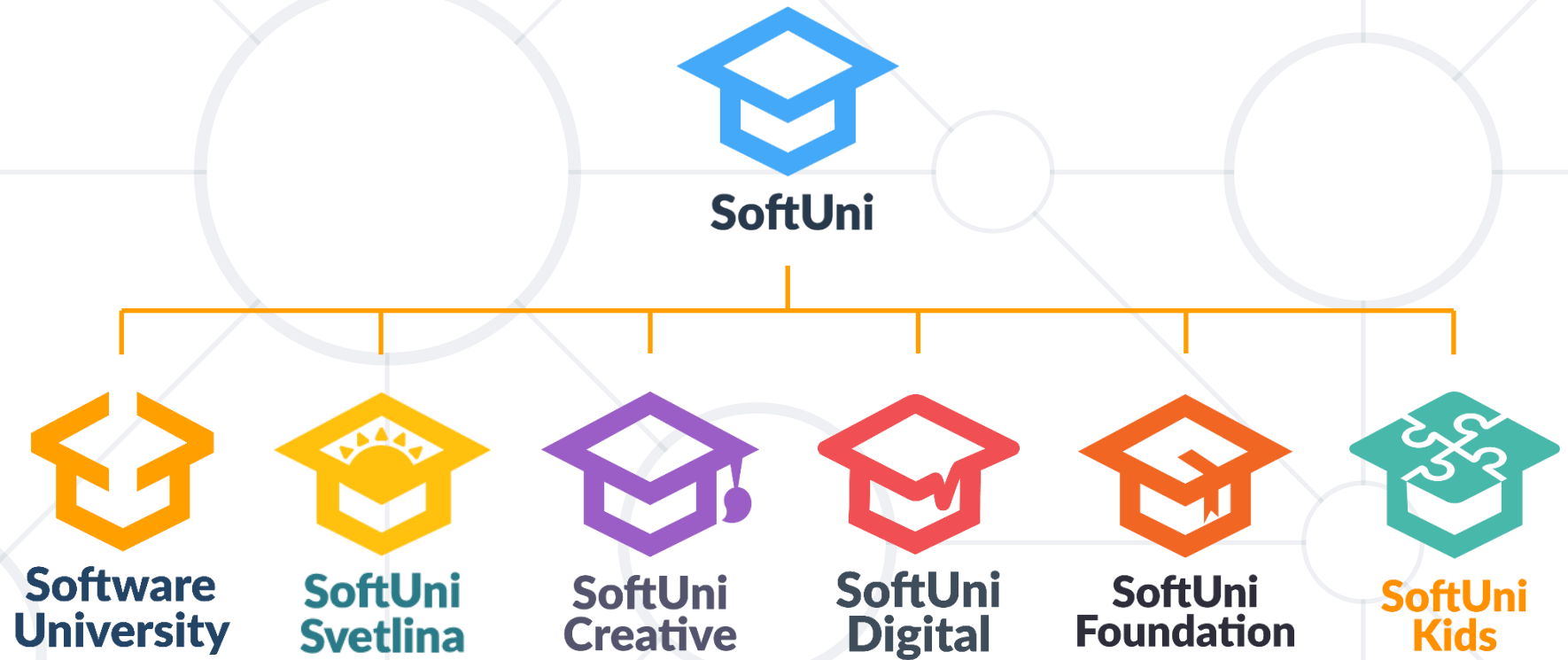
`http://google.com/search?&q=код`

Should be: `%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B4`

- **HyperText Transfer Protocol**
  - Text-based client-server protocol for the Internet
  - Works with message pairs
    - **Request**: method + headers + body
    - **Response**: status + headers + body
- The **URL** parts: **protocol**, **host**, **port**, **path**, **query string** and **fragment**



# Questions?



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