

9

HTTP Verbs
to remember



BASE URL

Example

<https://api.example.com>

└───┐
└───┘ → **The root address of the API
you're accessing.**

Key Point:

All endpoints and HTTP requests stem from this base URL.



GET

Example

GET <https://api.example.com/users>

-----> **Retrieve data from a server.**

Key Point:

No data modification.

Safe and idempotent.



POST

Example

POST <https://api.example.com/users>

-----> **Submit data to a server to
create a new resource.**

Key Point:

May change server state.
non-idempotent.



PUT

Example

PUT <https://api.example.com/users/123>

-----> **Update or create a resource
at a specific URL.**

Key Point:

**Idempotent.
replaces the entire resource.**



DELETE

Example

DELETE <https://api.example.com/users/123>

-----> **Remove a resource from the server.**

Key Point:

Idempotent.
ensures the resource is deleted.



PATCH

Example

PATCH <https://api.example.com/users/123>

└───┐
└───┘ → **Apply partial updates to a resource.**

Key Point:

Not idempotent.
modifies only specific fields.



HEAD

Example

HEAD <https://api.example.com/users/123>



Retrieve headers for a resource without the body.

Key Point:

Useful for checking if a resource exists.



OPTIONS

Example

OPTIONS <https://api.example.com/users>

└───→ Discover available HTTP methods on a server.

Key Point:

Often used for CORS preflight requests.



CONNECT

Example

CONNECT <https://api.example.com>

└───┐
└───┘ → Establish a tunnel to the server.

Key Point:

Used for SSL connections via an HTTP proxy.



TRACE

Example

TRACE <https://api.example.com>

└───▶ **Perform a message loop-back test.**

Key Point:

Helps in debugging by showing the request path.