

## **1. HTTP protocol Understanding —**

HTTP is a networking protocol that is used to transfer data between a web server and a web browser. It is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.

HTTP is a request-response protocol. This means that you send a request to a server, and the server sends back a response.

The request message includes the following information:

- The HTTP method (e.g., GET, POST, PUT, DELETE)
- The URL of the resource that you are requesting
- The HTTP headers, which provide additional information about the request

The response message includes the following information:

- The HTTP status code (e.g., 200 OK, 404 Not Found)
- The HTTP headers, which provide additional information about the response
- The body of the response, which is the actual content that you requested

## **2. Parts of HTTP Request -**

The HTTP protocol consists of 2 parts, an HTTP request and an HTTP response. A client sends an HTTP request to the server, and the server sends an HTTP response. An HTTP request consists of a header and a body. The same is true for the response module.

## **3. Parts of HTTP Response —**

When you make a request to a server using HTTP, the server sends back a response message. This response message can contain the information you requested or an error message if there was a problem with your request.

The response message consists of two main parts: the header and the body.

The header contains information about the response, such as the HTTP version, the status code, and the reason phrase. The status code is a three-digit number that tells you whether the request was successful or not. Some common status codes include:

- 200 OK: The request was successful.
- 400 Bad Request: The request was malformed.
- 404 Not Found: The resource you requested could not be found.
- 500 Internal Server Error: There was an error on the server.

#### **4. Various HTTP Methods —**

HTTP methods are verbs that tell a web server what to do with a resource. They are used to send data, update data, retrieve data, delete data, get header information, establish tunnels, get the list of supported methods, and echo requests. HTTP method names are case-sensitive and must be written in uppercase.

#### **5. URL's**

This video is about the different parts of a URL. A URL is like a street address for a website. It tells your browser how to find the website you want to visit. The different parts of a URL are the scheme, domain name, file path, parameter string, and anchor. The scheme tells your browser what type of website it is, such as HTTP or HTTPS. The domain name is the name of the website, such as Google or YouTube. The file path tells your browser which page on the website to visit. The parameter string provides the server with information to load the correct web page. The anchor directs your browser to a specific part of a long page.