

# HTTP Methods

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# What is HTTP?

- HTTP, stands for Hypertext transfer protocol.
- It was designed to enable communication between clients and servers.
- HTTP works as a request-response protocol.
- A web browser, is an example of a client and an application running on a computer that runs a website would be an example of a server

# HTTP Methods

There are a couple types of HTTP methods:

- GET
- POST
- PUT
- HEAD
- DELETE
- PATCH
- OPTIONS

# GET

- GET, is one of the most commonly used methods.
- GET, is used to request data from a specified resource.
- An example call,
  - `/api/car?id=1`
- GET requests can be cached.
- GET requests remain in the browser history.
- GET requests can be bookmarked.
- GET requests should never be used when dealing with sensitive data.
- GET requests have length restrictions
- GET requests is only used to request data, not modify

# POST

- POST is another one of the most commonly used methods.
- POST is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource.
- Data sent to the server with POST is stored in the request body of the HTTP request.
- POST requests are never cached.
- POST requests do not remain in the browser history.
- POST requests cannot be bookmarked.
- POST requests have no restrictions on data length.

# PUT

- PUT data is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource.
- PUT is commonly used to update the resource.

# PATCH

- PATCH is used to update part of a resource similar to PUT but doesn't require the full resource.

# DELETE

- DELETE method deletes the specified resource.

# OPTIONS

- OPTIONS method describes the communications options for the target resource.

# HEAD

- HEAD is identical to GET, but without the response body.