

## Put method in HTTP

Recently we have become familiar with the concept of HTTP.

First of all, we should be aware of what this definition means. HTTP is a protocol that allows you to transfer data. Initially, it was created to send and receive documents containing links inside to perform a transition to third-party resources.

The HTTP protocol is used to exchange information using the client-server model. The client composes and sends a request to the server, then the server processes and analyzes it, after that a response is created to be sent to the user. At the end of this process, the client makes a new command, and everything is repeated.

There are such HTTP methods: get, head, post, put, delete, connect, options, trace and patch. Today we will pay more attention to the put method.

In general the HTTP PUT method replaces the resource at the current URL with the resource contained within the request. PUT is used to both create and update the state of a resource on the server.

The PUT method requests that the enclosed entity be stored under the supplied Request-URI. If the Request-URI refers to an already existing resource, the enclosed entity **SHOULD** be considered as a modified version of the one residing on the origin server. If the Request-URI does not point to an existing resource, then the origin server can create the resource with that URI.

In addition, if you know that a resource already exists for a URL, you can make a PUT request to that URL to replace the state of that resource on the server.

Summing up the information, we can say that the PUT method performs the same functions as the UPDATE method in the field of databases, this comparison can quite well describe the behavior of the discussed HTTP method.