

# Basics of communication protocol “HTTP”

Target Audience –Beginners

Total slides – 9

# History and Document control

<b>1</b>	<b>Cloud computing foundations</b>	<b>April-27-2021</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Basics of communication protocol “HTTP” for Cloud computing</b>	<b>May-02-2021</b>

# Index

- Flow of HTTP

- HTTP is used for data exchange on the Web
- It is a client-server protocol.
  - Requests are initiated by the recipient.
  - Example: Web browser.

## Components of HTTP-based systems.

- requests are sent by one entity, the user-agent (or a proxy on behalf of it).
- example for a user-agent is a Web browser, but it can be anything, for example a robot that crawls the Web.
- each individual "request" is sent to a server, which handles it and provides an answer through the "response".
- between the client and the server there are numerous entities, collectively called proxies, which perform different operations and act as gateways or caches.

# Real world

In reality, there are more computers between a browser and the server handling the request.

# Know more about HTTP.

- HTTP is stateless
  - there is no link between two requests being successively carried out on the same connection. the core of HTTP itself is stateless.
- HTTP is not session less
  - HTTP cookies allow the use of stateful sessions.
  - Using header extensibility, HTTP Cookies are added to the workflow, allowing session creation on each HTTP request to share the same context, or the same state.

# Know more about HTTP.

## HTTP and connections

- A connection is controlled at the transport layer, and out of scope for HTTP.



# Cheers!