

# HTTP REQUEST ANATOMY

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## REQUEST LINE

IT CONTAINS HTTP REQUEST METHOD, ENDPOINT, AND THE HTTP VERSION.

THE ENDPOINT IS THE URL THAT NAVIGATES TO THE SPECIFIC DATA.

POST /example HTTP/1.1

Host: example.com  
Accept: text/html  
Content-Length: 20166

EMPTY LINE BETWEEN HTTP HEADERS AND REQUEST BODY.

id=1&name=Joe

## HTTP HEADERS

THEY ARE USED TO PASS THE EXTRA INFORMATION TO THE SERVER.

## BODY

THE BODY IS THE DATA THAT YOU WANT TO SEND TO THE SERVER.

ONLY POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE METHODS HAVE A BODY.

# HTTP RESPONSE ANATOMY

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## STATUS LINE

IT CONTAINS HTTP VERSION AND  
HTTP STATUS CODE.

THERE ARE OVER 50 UNIQUE  
HTTP STATUS CODES.

EACH STATUS CODE STANDS FOR A  
DIFFERENT MEANING.

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Connection: Keep-Alive  
Content-Encoding: gzip  
Content-Type: text/html

EMPTY LINE BETWEEN  
HTTP HEADERS AND  
RESPONSE BODY.

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Hello</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## HTTP RESPONSE HEADERS

THEY ARE USED TO PASS THE  
EXTRA INFORMATION TO THE  
CLIENT.

## BODY

THE BODY IS THE DATA THAT YOU WANT  
FROM THE SERVER.

RESPONSE BODY TYPE CAN BE  
ANYTHING LIKE IMAGE, PLAIN  
TEXT, TEXT/CSS, ETC.

NOT ALL RESPONSES HAVE A BODY. FOR  
EX, 204 No Content HAS NO  
BODY.

## ANATOMY OF AN ENDPOINT

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- AN ENDPOINT IS NOTHING BUT THE URL TO ACCESS RESOURCES •

ENDPOINT STARTS WITH THE SCHEME.  
SCHEME IS NOTHING BUT THE  
PROTOCOL FOR APIS.

QUERY PARAMETERS  
START WITH A  
QUESTION MARK.

WE CAN INSERT SPECIAL  
CHARACTERS OR EMPTY SPACE  
USING % + HEX ASCII VALUE

https://example.com/posts?author=John%20Doe&tag=API

THIS IS CALLED DOMAIN.  
THE ACTUAL LOCATION WHERE  
THE REQUEST GOES.

AFTER SCHEME AND DOMAIN, WE HAVE ROUTES  
WHERE THE DIFFERENT RESOURCES CAN BE FOUND.  
A SINGLE DOMAIN CAN HAVE MULTIPLE ROUTES.

QUERY PARAMETERS:

A PARTICULAR ENDPOINT CAN HAVE MORE  
THAN ONE QUERY PARAMETER.

THEY ARE EXTRA INFORMATION REQUIRED  
BY THE API TO PROCESS REQUESTS.