**HTML ASSESSMENT**

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1. **HTTP REQUEST AND RESPOSE HEADER**

**HTTP requests** are messages sent by the client to initiate an action on the server.

Their start-line contain three elements:

1. An HTTP method, a verb or a noun, that describes the action to be performed.

For example:

GET indicates that a resource should be fetched or POST means that data is pushed

to the server.

A **response header** is an HTTP header that can be used in an HTTP response and that doesn't relate to the content of the message.

For Example:

Response headers, like Age, Location or Server are used to give a more detailed context of the response.

2. **HTTP REQUEST METHOD**

* GET
* PUT
* POST
* PATCH
* DELETE
* OPTIONS

3. **HTTP STATUS CODE**

A status code, indicating success or failure of the request.

* + 100=CONTINUE
  + 200-OK STATUS (SUCCESS)
  + 201=created
  + 204=no content
  + 205= reset content
  + 206=partial content
  + 300=multiple choices
  + 301=moved permanently
  + 304=not modified
  + 307=Temporary Redirect
  + 400=bad request
  + 401= Unauthorised
  + 402= payment required
  + 403=forbidden
  + 404=not found
  + 408=request timeout
  + 410=Gone
  + 415=Unsupported Media Type
  + 500=Internal Server Error
  + 503= service unavailable

4. **RESOURCES ON THE WEB**

The target of an HTTP request is called a “resource”.

Its nature is not defined, it can be a document, a photo, or anything else.

Each resource is identified by URL used throughout HTTP for identifying resource.

URL consist of following segments:

1. Protocol (HTTP/HTTPS)
2. Authority (DOMAIN NAME: WWW.GOOGLE.CO.IN)
3. Port (:80)
4. Path (/path/to/myfile.html)
5. Query (?key1=value&key2=value2)
6. Fragment (#MayBeInsideADocument)