* Message Header
  + General Header Fields
    - Cache Control –is used to specify directives that MUST be obeyed by all caching mechanisms along the request/response chain.
    - Connection – allows the sender to specify options that are desired for that particular connection and MUST NOT be communicated by proxies over further connections
      * Established persistent connection
    - Date –represents the date and time at which the message was originated, having the same semantics as orig-date in RFC 822.
    - Pragma –is used to include implementation- specific directives that might apply to any recipient along the request/response chain.
    - Trailer –indicates that the given set of header fields is present in the trailer of a message encoded with chunked transfer-coding.
    - Transfer-Encoding –indicates what (if any) type of transformation has been applied to the message body in order to safely transfer it between the sender and the recipient.
    - Upgrade – allows the client to specify what additional communication protocols it supports and would like to use if the server finds it appropriate to switch protocols.
      * Switching HTTP protocol
    - Via –MUST be used by gateways and proxies to indicate the intermediate protocols and recipients between the user agent and the server on requests, and between the origin server and the client on responses.
    - Warning – used to carry additional information about the status or transformation of a message which might not be reflected in the message.
      * This information is typically used to warn about a possible lack of semantic transparency from caching operations or transformations applied to the entity body of the message.
  + Request header fields
    - Accept – request- can be used to specify certain media types which are acceptable for the response.
      * Accept headers can be used to indicate that the request is specifically limited to a small set of desired types, as in the case of a request for an in-line image.
    - Accept-Charset –can be used to indicate what character sets are acceptable for the response.
      * This field allows clients capable of understanding more comprehensive or special-purpose character sets to signal that capability to a server which is capable of representing documents in those character sets.
    - Accept-Encoding – similar to Accept, but restricts the content-codings (section 3.5) that are acceptable in the response.
    - Accept-Language – is similar to Accept, but restricts the set of natural languages that are preferred as a response to the request.
    - Authorization – consists of credentials containing the authentication information of the user agent for the realm of the resource being requested.
    - Expect –is used to indicate that particular server behaviors are required by the client.
    - From – if given, SHOULD contain an Internet e-mail address for the human user who controls the requesting user agent.
    - Host –specifies the Internet host and port number of the resource being requested, as obtained from the original URI given by the user or referring resource.
    - If-match –is used with a method to make it conditional.
    - If-Modified-Since –is used with a method to make it conditional: if the requested variant has not been modified since the time specified in this field, an entity will not be returned from the server; instead, a 304 (not modified) response will be returned without any message-body.
    - If-None-Match –is used with a method to make it conditional.
    - If-Range –
    - If-Unmodified-Since –is used with a method to make it conditional.
      * If the requested resource has not been modified since the time specified in this field, the server SHOULD perform the requested operation as if the If-Unmodified-Since header were not present.
    - Max-Forwards –provides a mechanism with the TRACE (section 9.8) and OPTIONS (section 9.2) methods to limit the number of proxies or gateways that can forward the request to the next inbound server.
    - Proxy-Authorization –allows the client to identify itself (or its user) to a proxy which requires authentication.
    - Range –
    - Referer – request-header field allows the client to specify, for the server's benefit, the address (URI) of the resource from which the Request-URI was obtained.
  + Response Header Field
    - Accept-Ranges –allows the server to indicate its acceptance of range requests for a resource.
    - Age – conveys the sender's estimate of the amount of time since the response (or its revalidation) was generated at the origin server.
    - E-Tag – provides the current value of the entity tag for the requested variant.
    - Location –is used to redirect the recipient to a location other than the Request-URI for completion of the request or identification of a new resource.
    - Retry-after –can be used with a 503 (Service Unavailable) response to indicate how long the service is expected to be unavailable to the requesting client.
    - Server –contains information about the software used by the origin server to handle the request.
    - Vary – indicates the set of request-header fields that fully determines, while the response is fresh, whether a cache is permitted to use the response to reply to a subsequent request without revalidation.
    - WWW-Authentication – MUST be included in 401 (Unauthorized) response messages. The field value consists of at least one challenge that indicates the authentication scheme(s) and parameters applicable to the Request-URI.
  + Entity Header Field
    - Allow –lists the set of methods supported by the resource identified by the Request-URI.
      * The purpose of this field is strictly to inform the recipient of valid methods associated with the resource.
    - Content-Encoding – used as a modifier to the media-type.
      * allow a document to be compressed without losing the identity of its underlying media type.
    - Content-Length – indicates the size of the entity-body, in decimal number of OCTETs, sent to the recipient or, in the case of the HEAD method, the size of the entity-body that would have been sent had the request been a GET.
    - Content-Location – MAY be used to supply the resource location for the entity enclosed in the message when that entity is accessible from a location separate from the requested resource's URI.
    - Content-MD5 – an MD5 digest of the entity-body for the purpose of providing an end-to-end message integrity check (MIC) of the entity-body.
    - Content-Range – sent with a partial entity-body to specify where in the full entity-body the partial body should be applied.
    - Content-Type – indicates the media type of the entity-body sent to the recipient or, in the case of the HEAD method, the media type that would have been sent had the request been a GET.
    - Expires – gives the date/time after which the response is considered stale.
    - Last-modified – indicates the date and time at which the origin server believes the variant was last modified.