HTTP

*(****H****yper****t****ext* ***T****ransfer* ***P****rotocol)*

One of the most widely used protocol in the world, it is used in the application layer that allows the communication and exchange of data and acts as the mediator between web browsers and servers.

It is TCP/IP based with a default port, TCP 80.

Versions

HTTP/0.9

* The first version of HTTP, used in transferring raw data across the web.

HTTP/1.0

* Improvement of HTTP/0.9 by allowing messages containing metainformation about the data being transferred in the MIME (**M**ultipurpose **I**nternet **M**ail **E**xtensions) format.
* <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1945>

HTTP/1.1

* Expands the functionality of HTTP/1.1 that allows search, front-end update, and annotation.
* It references methods by using URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) , URL, URN and indicates the resource being applied

HTTP/2

Terminologies used:

Connection

* Established for the purpose of communication between application programs

Message

* Basic unit of HTTP communication, it is composed of textual information encoded in ASCII.
* The web browser, server or proxy is usually the ones creating the messages using config files, APIs, and other interfaces.

Request

* A message sent by the client to the server. This contains the first line of the message indicating the method to be applied, the resource, identifier and protocol version to be used.
  + METHODS
    1. CONNECT
    2. DELETE
    3. GET
    4. HEAD
    5. OPTION
    6. PATCH
    7. POST
    8. PUT

Response

* After receiving a client request, a server then responds with an HTTP response message.