

(۱) کدها و تصاویر گرفته شده از آن پیوست شده است.

2.1) *3xx redirection* – further action needs to be taken in order to complete the request

This class of status code indicates the client must take additional action to complete the request. Many of these status codes are used in [URL redirection](#).^[21]

A user agent may carry out the additional action with no user interaction only if the method used in the second request is GET or HEAD. A user agent may automatically redirect a request. A user agent should detect and intervene to prevent cyclical redirects.^[18]

300 Multiple Choices

Indicates multiple options for the resource from which the client may choose (via [agent-driven content negotiation](#)). For example, this code could be used to present multiple video format options, to list files with different [filename extensions](#), or to suggest [word-sense disambiguation](#).^[19]

[301 Moved Permanently](#)

This and all future requests should be directed to the given [URI](#).^[20]

[302 Found \(Previously "Moved temporarily"\)](#)

Tells the client to look at (browse to) another URL. 302 has been superseded by 303 and 307. This is an example of industry practice contradicting the standard. The HTTP/1.0 specification (RFC 1945) required the client to perform a temporary redirect (the original describing phrase was "Moved Temporarily"),^[21] but popular browsers implemented 302 with the functionality of a 303 See Other. Therefore, HTTP/1.1 added status codes 303 and 307 to distinguish between the two behaviours.^[22] However, some Web applications and frameworks use the 302 status code as if it were the 303.^[23]

[303 See Other](#) (since HTTP/1.1)

The response to the request can be found under another [URI](#) using the GET method. When received in response to a POST (or PUT/DELETE sh), the client could presume that the server has received the data and should issue a new GET request to the given URI.^[24]

304 Not Modified (RFC 7232)

Indicates that the resource has not been modified since the version specified by the [request headers](#) If-Modified-Since or If-None-Match. In such case, there is no need to retransmit the resource since the client still has a previously-downloaded copy.^[25]

305 Use Proxy (since HTTP/1.1)

The requested resource is available only through a proxy, the address for which is provided in the response. For security reasons, many HTTP clients (such as [Mozilla Firefox](#) and [Internet Explorer](#)) do not obey this status code.^[26]

306 Switch Proxy

No longer used. Originally meant "Subsequent requests should use the specified proxy."^[27]

307 Temporary Redirect (since HTTP/1.1)

In this case, the request should be repeated with another URI; however, future requests should still use the original URI. In contrast to how 302 was historically implemented, the request method is not allowed to be changed when reissuing the original request. For example, a POST request should be repeated using another POST request.^[28]

308 Permanent Redirect (RFC 7538)

The request and all future requests should be repeated using another URI. 307 and 308 parallel the behaviors of 302 and 301, but *do not allow the HTTP method to change*. So, for example, submitting a form to a permanently redirected resource may continue smoothly.

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Content-type : محتوایی که ارسال میشود، چه نوعی است؟ مثلاً عکس هست یا html یا ... / response

Host : دومین (آدرس سایت) که میخواهیم به آن دسترسی پیدا کنیم. / request

Accept-Encoding : انتظار میرود که چه نوع Encoding در پاسخ (response) استفاده شود. / request

Content-length : سائز محتوایی که در جواب فرستاده میشود، چقدر است / response

Content-Range : The **Content-Range** response HTTP header indicates where in a full body

response / message a partial message belongs

Last-modified : تاریخ آخرین به روزرسانی محتوای مورد نظر / response

Location : The **Location** response header indicates the URL to redirect a page to. It only provides a meaning when served with a 3xx (redirection) or 201 (created) status response

Cashe-Control : اطلاعات موجود در صفحات وب به چه روشی در مرورگر کاربران ذخیره شده و

اصطلاحاً کش شود. / request

Referer : is an optional [HTTP header field](#) that identifies the address of the [webpage](#) (i.e., the [URI](#) or [IRI](#)), which is linked to the resource being requested. By checking the referrer, the new webpage can see where the request originated.

(۳) تصاویر پیوست شده است.