* HTTP Resource Addressing
  + URI(Uniform Resource Identifiers)
    - Uniform Resource Identifiers are simply formatted strings which identify--via name, location, or any other characteristic--a resource.
    - Uniform Resource Locators (URL)
    - Uniform Resource Names(URN)
* HTTP URL Components
  + Scheme (HTTP or HTTPS)
  + Authority
    - User information (deprecated)
    - Host - name of the machine
      * Domain name
      * DNS - Domain name system
    - Port Number
  + Path – document root – starts in “/”
    - Static – serve as is
    - Dynamic – scripts
  + Query – starts in a “?”
    - & separating parameters
  + Fragment identifier
    - Starts in a “#”
* Request Message
  + Request Line - The Request-Line begins with a method token, followed by the Request-URI and the protocol version, and ending with CRLF.
    - Method - The Method token indicates the method to be performed on the resource identified by the Request-URI.
    - Request URI - The Request-URI is a Uniform Resource Identifier (section 3.2) and identifies the resource upon which to apply the request.
      * Request-URI = "\*" | absoluteURI | abs\_path | authority
      * \* - the request does not apply to a particular resource, but to the server itself, and is only allowed when the method used does not necessarily apply to a resource.
      * absoluteURI - absoluteURI form is REQUIRED when the request is being made to a proxy. The proxy is requested to forward the request or service it from a valid cache, and return the response.
      * abs\_path - Absolute path
      * authority - form that is used only by the CONNECT method
    - HTTP Protocol
  + Message Header (general, request, entity)
    - HTTP 1.1 – one header is required
  + Empty Line - indicating the end of the header fields
  + Message Body (payload) – used to carry the entity-body associated with the request or response.