1. What are the basic Features of HTTP?

-> HTTP is connectionless:

If a browser send a HTTP request to a server the client gets disconnected to the server and waits for the response.

-> HTTP is media dependent:

Any type of media content can be sent through the HTTP as long as both client and server can handle the data.

-> HTTP is stateless:

Both the client and server will know the status of present request, but cannot retain the information of other requests of the web pages.

1. What are request methods in HTTP?

GET: This receives the current state of a resource in some representation.

POST: Creates a new resource.

DELETE: Deletes a resource.

PUT: Replaces a report completely

PATCH: partially updates a resource.

1. What are the differences between GET and POST methods?

 Both GET and POST method is used to transfer data from client to server in HTTP protocol but Main difference between POST and GET method is that GET carries request parameter appended in URL string while POST carries request parameter in message body which makes it more secure way of transferring data from client to server in http protocol.

1. What is status code in HTTP?

Status codes indicate whether the HTTP request sent is successful or not. The status codes are classified in to

Informational responses (100–199),

Successful responses (200–299),

Redirects (300–399),

Client errors (400–499),

Server errors (500–599).

1. What are the header fields in HTTP?

The header fields in the HTTP provide the required information about the request and header:

* **General-header:** These header fields have general applicability for both request and response messages.
* **Client Request-header:** These header fields have applicability only for request messages.
* **Server Response-header:** These header fields have applicability only for response messages.
* **Entity-header:** These header fields define meta information about the entity-body.

1. What is URI?

URI stands for uniform resource identifier.

A Uniform Resource Identifier is a string of characters that clearly identifies a particular resource.

In simple words, if you book a hotel URL just gives the address of the hotel but with URI it gives the room num, way to the room etc. we can locate anything more precisely with the help of identifiers.

1. What are Idempotent methods and why do we call them?

Idempotent methods are type of HTTP methods which can be called multiple times and they produce the same result irrespective of number of times they are called.

They are considered as then safe option to update a resource on the server.

The idempotent methods are GET, PUT, PATCH

1. Explain HTTP Request & Response Messages.

In the HTTP architecture, the message that is sent from the client to the server is called as HTTP request and the message we get as a reply from the server is referred as the HTTP response.

1. What is Session State in HTTP?

**HTTP sessions** is an important feature that allows Web servers to maintain user identity and also to store specific user data during request/response interactions between a client application and a Web application.

1. What is HTTPS?

**HTTPS** stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure.

It is the protocol where encrypted HTTP data is transferred over a secure connection between the client and server.

**HTTPS** does encryption of data between a client and a server, which protects against eavesdropping, forging of information and tampering of data.