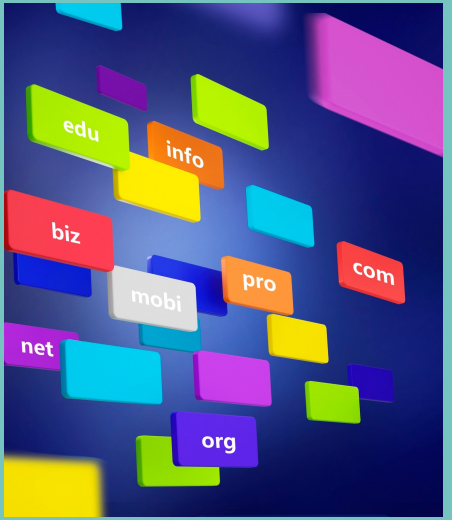
GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING THE HTTP FUNDAMENTALS

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the demystification of **HTTP**. This presentation will provide a *comprehensive* overview of the fundamental concepts behind HTTP. By the end, you will have a clear understanding of how data is transferred over the web.

WHAT IS HTTP?

HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. It is the foundation of data communication on the World Wide Web. Using a client-server model, **HTTP** allows the fetching of resources, such as HTML documents and images.



HTTP REQUEST METHODS

HTTP defines several request methods, including **GET**, **POST**, **PUT**, and **DELETE**. Each method specifies the desired action to be performed on the identified resource.

HTTP STATUS CODES

HTTP status codes indicate the outcome of an **HTTP** request. Ranging from informational to error codes, they provide valuable insights into the success or failure of a request.

HTTP Headers

HTTP headers carry additional information about the **HTTP** message. They provide details such as the content type, caching directives, and authentication credentials.

UNDERSTANDING URL STRUCTURE

Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) are used to specify addresses on the web. They consist of several components, including the protocol, domain, path, and query parameters.

SECURITY AND HTTPS

Security is a critical aspect of **HTTP**. The introduction of HTTPS (HTTP Secure) ensures encrypted communication, safeguarding data integrity and user privacy.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this presentation has provided a foundational understanding of HTTP. By comprehending its core principles, you are better equipped to navigate the intricacies of web communication.