

Your server must respond to this request with a `200` response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n\r\n
```

Notes

- You can ignore the headers for now. You'll learn about parsing headers in a later stage.
- In this stage, the request target is written as a URL path. But the request target actually has [four possible formats](#). The URL path format is called the "origin form," and it's the most commonly used format. The other formats are used for more niche scenarios, like sending a request through a proxy.
- For more information about HTTP requests, see the [MDN Web Docs on HTTP requests](#) or the [HTTP/1.1 specification](#).

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