Part One

1. What is HTTP?

HTTP means Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. HTTP is the protocol used by World Wide Web.

1. What is URL?

A URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. colloquially termed a web address, is a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it.

1. What is DNS?

DNS stands for Domain Name System, it is human access to information online through domain names. DNS translates domain names to IP address so browsers can load internet resources.

1. What is a query string?

The query string allows you to pass key-value pairs into the URL, in the format of key1=value1&key2=value2

1. List two HTTP verbs and their use cases.
   1. GET – get some data from the server.
   2. POST – send some data to the server.
2. What is an HTTP request?

HTTP request is a request from a client to a server in which the HTTP protocol.

1. What is an HTTP response?

An HTTP response is a response from a server to a client which follows the HTTP protocol.

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1. What is an HTTP header?

The header provides additional information about the request or the response.

Request headers: Host, User-Agent, Accept, Cookie, Cache-Control

Response headers: Content-Type, Last-Modified, Set-Cookie, Cache-Control

1. What is the process that happens when you type “<http://somesite.com/some/page.html>” into a browser?
   1. Your browser “resolves” the name into an IP address using DNS
   2. Your browser makes a request to that IP address, including the headers.
   3. The server sends a response.
   4. The browser makes a DOM from that HTML and finds any other resources needed.
   5. The browser makes separate HTTP requests from other resources and receives the response from the server for each.

Part Two