

| Status Code | Corresponding Status String |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 200 | OK |
| 400 | Bad Request |
| 404 | Not Found |

Figure 4.7 Examples of status codes used in HTTP.

Figure 4.8 shows sample output from an Apache web server. The item being requested is a text file containing sixteen characters (i.e., the text *This is a test.* plus a *NEWLINE* character). Although the GET request specifies HTTP version 1.0, the server runs version 1.1. The server returns nine lines of header, a blank line, and the contents of the file.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sat, 15 Mar 2008 07:35:25 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.37 (Unix)
Last-Modified: Tue, 1 Jan 2008 12:03:37 GMT
ETag: "78595-81-3883bbe9"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 16
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/plain

This is a test.
```

Figure 4.8 Sample HTTP response from an Apache web server.

4.8 Caching In Browsers

Caching provides an important optimization for web access because users tend to visit the same web sites repeatedly. Much of the content at a given site consists of large images that use the *Graphics Image Format (GIF)* or *Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)* standards. Such images often contain backgrounds or banners that do not change frequently. The key idea is:

A browser can reduce download times significantly by saving a copy of each image in a cache on the user's disk and using the cached copy.