

RE: A question on the HTML verbs GET and POST

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<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/DotNet/microsoft.public.dotnet.framework.aspnet/2008-06/msg00947.html>

- *From:* bruce barker <brucebarker@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
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for complete information read: <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt>
in summary a http request has three parts:

- 1) a request verb and uri
- 2) a list of headers
- 3) in the case of a post, content

there are several verbs (here are the most common)

HEAD – retrieve just the headers for a uri

GET – retrieve headers and content for a uri

POST – retrieve headers and content for a uri but content is included (the content-type header defines the format of the content) following the request headers

a GET uri request can be for a directory (with IIS enable directory browsing), in which case the webserver should return a list of files. the format is not defined, but usually is a list of links.

don't confuse this with IIS default document, this is handled by the webserver sending a redirect to another URI.

with webdav, the webserver can be a file server. to create a document, you just post it.

-- bruce (sqlwork.com)

"Marc" wrote:

Dear people,

I am studying for 70-528 and in the self paced training kit written by Glenn Johnson at chapter one I find a list of HTML verbs and their description. If possible I would like to submit a posting here to clarify a few things I do not understand.

RE: A question on the HTML verbs GET and POST

<text in the book>

GET : Gets a URL from the server. A GET request for a specific URL, say, /test.htm, retrieves the test.htm file. Data retrieved using this verb is typically cached by the browser. GET also works with collections, such as those in directories that contain collections of files. If you request a directory, the server can be configured to return a default file, such as index.html, that may be representative of the directory.

</text in the book>

I do not understand the part: GET also works with collections, such as those in directories that contain collections of files.

What does it mean? GET can transfer a bunch of files from the server to the browser somehow? If that's it, what is this used for, since I have never seen it.

<text in the book>

POST : Used to create a new, dynamically named resource. Data retrieved using this verb is typically not cached.

</text in the book>

I don't get this. I know POST just from posting a form and its content. What is the 'dynamically named resource'?