

HTTP Status Codes

This is not a complete list. I'm just trying to list the most commonly used codes. The detail info comes from [here](#).

Successful Responses

Code	Description	Detail
200	OK	The request succeeded. The result and meaning of “success” depends on the HTTP method: GET : The resource has been fetched and transmitted in the message body, HEAD : Representation headers are included in the response without any message body, PUT or POST : The resource describing the result of the action is transmitted in the message body, and TRACE : The message body contains the request as received by the server.
201	Created	The request succeeded, and a new resource was created as a result. This is typically the response sent after POST requests, or some PUT requests.
202	Accepted	The request has been received but not yet acted upon. It is noncommittal, since there is no way in HTTP to later send an asynchronous response indicating the outcome of the request. It is intended for cases where another process or server handles the request, or for batch processing.
204	No Content	There is no content to send for this request, but the headers are useful. The user agent may update its cached headers for this resource with the new ones.

Client Error Responses

Code	Description	Detail
400	Bad Request	The server cannot or will not process the request due to something that is perceived to be a client error (e.g., malformed request syntax, invalid request message framing, or deceptive request routing).
401	Unauthorized	Although the HTTP standard specifies “unauthorized”, semantically this response means “unauthenticated”. That is, the client must authenticate itself to get the requested response.
403	Forbidden	The client does not have access rights to the content; that is, it is unauthorized, so the server is refusing to give the requested resource. Unlike 401 Unauthorized, the client's identity is known to the server.
404	Not Found	The server cannot find the requested resource. In the browser, this means the URL is not recognized. In an API, this can also mean that the endpoint is valid but the resource itself does not exist. Servers may also send this response instead of 403 Forbidden to hide the existence of a resource from an unauthorized client. This response code is probably the most well known due to its frequent occurrence on the web.
409	Conflict	This response is sent when a request conflicts with the current state of the server. In WebDAV remote web authoring, 409 responses are errors sent to the client so that a user might be able to resolve a conflict and resubmit the request.
422	Unprocessable Entity	The request was well-formed but was unable to be followed due to semantic errors.

Server Error Responses

Code	Description	Detail
500	Internal Server Error	The server has encountered a situation it does not know how to handle. This error is generic, indicating that the server cannot find a more appropriate 5XX status code to respond with.
502	Bad Gateway	This error response means that the server, while working as a gateway to get a response needed to handle the request, got an invalid response.
503	Service Unavailable	The server is not ready to handle the request. Common causes are a server that is down for maintenance or that is overloaded. Note that together with this response, a user-friendly page explaining the problem should be sent. This response should be used for temporary conditions and the Retry-After HTTP header should, if possible, contain the estimated time before the recovery of the service. The webmaster must also take care about the caching-related headers that are sent along with this response, as these temporary condition responses should usually not be cached.
504	Gateway Timeout	This error response is given when the server is acting as a gateway and cannot get a response in time.

From: <https://kbase.devtoprd.com/> - **Knowledge Base**

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Last update: **2026/02/28 06:40**

