**What is HTTP:**

**HTTP** stands for **H**yper **T**ext **T**ransfer **P**rotocol,

It is the basis for almost all web applications.

HTTP is the method computers and servers use to request and send information.

**For instance :**

**What is HTTP 1.1 ?**

* The first usable version of HTTP was created in 1997.
* Because it went through several stages of development, this **first version of** **HTTP was called HTTP-1.1.**
* This version is still in use on the web.

**What is HTTP 2?**

* In 2015, a new version of HTTP called HTTP-2 was created.
* HTTP - 2 solves several problems that the creators of HTTP/1.1 did not anticipate.
* In particular HTTP- 2 is much faster and more efficient than HTTP/1.1.
* One of the ways in which HTTP-2 is faster is **in how it prioritizes content during the loading process.**

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| **HTTP 1.1** | **HTTP 2** |
| * It works on the textual format | * It works on the binary protocol. |
| * There is head of line blocking that blocks all the requests behind it until it does not get its all resources. | * It allows multiplexing so one **TCP** connection is required for multiple requests. |
| * It uses requests resource Inlining for use getting multiple pages | * It uses **PUSH** frame by server that collects all multiple pages |
| * That multiplexing was not possible in HTTP/1.1. | * In HTTP/2, when a Clint makes a request for a webpage, the server sends several streams of data to the client at once, instead of sending one thing after another. * This method of data delivery is known as multiplexing. |
| * It compresses data by itself. | * It uses **HPACK** for data compression that’s resulting in faster loading. |

**Difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2**