1.write a blog difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTTP1.1 | HTTP2 |
| * It works on the textual format.      * There is head of line blocking that blocks all the requests behind it until it doesn’t get its all resources.      * It uses requests resource Inlining for use getting multiple pages. * It compresses data by itself. | * It works on the binary protocol. * It allows multiplexing so one TCP connection is required for multiple requests. * It uses PUSH frame by server that collects all multiple pages. * It uses HPACK for data compression. |

2. write a blog about objects and its internal representation in Javascript.

Understanding JavaScript Objects

JavaScript's objects are versatile data structures composed of key-value pairs, allowing the storage of various data types, functions, and even other objects.

Internal Representation:

Memory Allocation: Objects in JavaScript occupy memory to hold their properties and methods.

Reference-Based: Objects are referenced by memory locations, not copied directly when assigned to variables.

Properties and Methods:

Properties: Accessible through dot or bracket notation, allowing dynamic addition, modification, or deletion during runtime.

Methods: Functions stored as object properties for actions or property manipulation.

Object Prototypes:

Inheritance Model: Follows a prototype-based inheritance where objects reference a prototype object for property/method lookups.

JSON Representation

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON): A text-based data interchange format similar to JavaScript objects, representing data as key-value pairs.

Conclusion:

JavaScript objects are foundational for organizing and managing data, enabling the creation of complex applications. By mastering object manipulation and understanding inheritance principles, developers harness JavaScript's power for robust and innovative solutions across diverse domains.