

HTTP 1.1 -

- Introduce in 1997.
- Internet landscape was constantly changing with websites becoming more dynamic and heavier.
- Features like CORS, keep alive (most important one) was introduced in this update.
- Uses text-based command to complete HTTP request, if you were to view one of these requests they would be perfectly readable (to a system admin at least).

flaw-

- 1- HOL- head of line blocking.
- 2- Repeat HTTP 2-ition of header data.
- 3- More focus on gzip, minifying, CSS/JS, caching etc.

HTTP 2.0 –

- Introduce in 2015.
- HTTP 2 is HTTP 1.1 connection with some more additional features.
- One TCP secure connection is setup in which HTTP 1.1 request are transferred in from of stream.
- Uses binary commands (1's and 2's) to complete HTTP request. It needs to be converted back from binary to read the request.

FEATURES-

1. HPACK- header data is separate from request data and can be zipped.

2. HPACK- is also enable reuse of header data which is repeated in every request.
3. HPACK- reduces HTTP request size.
4. PUSH- frames enable us to send mandatory resources in advance along with an HTTP response.
5. PUSH- frames should be used with care as this can lead to increase in size of the HTTP response.
6. You can keep on using gzip, leverage browser caching, minify CSS/JS etc. to further improve the speed.
7. Almost all the web servers support this.
8. Don't worry about losing users as users' old browsers with support of HTTP 1.1 will be served the website over HTTP 1.1 only.
9. HTTP 2.0 is specially designed for speed.