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Guvi Assignment -1 9-02-2021

1.Difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2

HTTP is an Application Layer protocol. It uses TCP connection. Basically, it requests the server for the web Page. It uses Get method to request the server.

HTTP1.1

HTTP 1.1 is just a recreation from HTTP 1.0. In HTTP 1.0 we need TCP connection to the server for every individual items. But HTTP 1.1 uses single connection which can be used for multiple times to get various resource of the webpage. It reduces the delay as much compared to HTTP 1.0

HTTP 2.0

It is the new version and standardized in 2014. And now we use HTTP2.0 with TLS 1.3. It is mainly designed to have much faster webpage loading than HTTP1.1. It supports pipeline of request to server to client. It has the feature of sending multiple HTTP request over the single TCP connection.

2.HTTP version History

HTTP 1.0 -1996

HTTP 1.1 - 1999

HTTP 2.0 - 2015

3. Difference between Browser Js and Node Js

Node.js has full access to the system like any other native application. This means you can read and write directly to/from the file system, have unrestricted access to the network, can execute software and more

JavaScript is a simple programming language that runs on any of the browser's JavaScript engines. On the contrary, Node js is a Javascript runtime environment, which is based on Google's V8 JavaScript environment. It is used in executing Javascript codes outside the browsers.

JavaScript is mainly used for client-side activity for a web application, which can be attributed validations, refreshing the page at specific time periods, incorporating dynamic changes on web pages without refreshing the page.

Node.js is used for executing the on-blocking operation of any operating system, which can include creating a shell script or getting access to specific details on hardware or even running a backend job.

Node JS is a JavaScript runtime built on a V8 engine and highly recommended for its performance, reliability and scalability. Nodejs app development is used for ERPs, Big Data, Analytics and embedded systems.

4. Whats happens after URL entered into the browser

- 1. After hitting the URL, the browser cache is checked
- 2. DNS query runs here to find the IP address associated with the domain name.
- 3. Finally, resolver (ISP) gets the IP address associated with the domain name and sends it back to the browser.
- 4. After getting an IP address, resolver stores it in its cache so that next time, if the same query comes then it does not have to go to all these steps again. It can now provide IP address from their cache.