1.Write a blog on Difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2

2.Write a blog about objects and its internal representation in JavaScript

3.codekata practice

4.Read about IP address, port, HTTP methods, MAC address

ANSWERS:

1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTTP/1.1**  **Hyper Text Transfer Protocol/1.1 -1997** | **HTTP/2**  **Hyper Text Transfer Protocol/2 -2015** |
| The standardized protocol | A protocol for greater performance |
| 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 doesn’t get its all resources. | It allows multiplexing so one TCP connection is required for multiple requests. |
| It uses requests resource In lining for use getting multiple pages | It uses PUSH frame by server that collects all multiple pages |
| It compresses data by itself. | It uses HPACK for data compression. |

**OBJECTS IN JAVASCRIPT**

* In JavaScript, an object is like a container that holds related data and functions, known as properties and methods, respectively.
* It object can store data (properties) and perform actions (methods).

Creating Objects

There are 2 main method in creating object in java script.

* Object Literals: This is the simplest way to create an object. We define the object’s properties and methods right when we create it.

Ex:

const car = {  
 make: 'Toyota',  
 model: 'Camry',  
 year: 2022,  
 start Engine: function() {

console.log('Engine started!');  
}  
};

* Constructors: Constructors are like templates for creating objects. We define a constructor function and then create new objects using the `new` keyword.Ex:

function Car(make, model, year) {  
 this.make = make;  
 this.model = model;  
 this.year = year;  
 this.startEngine = function() {  
 console.log('Engine started!');  
 };  
}  
const myCar = new Car('Honda', 'Civic', 2023)

## **Internal Representation of Objects**

Internal representation of objects in JavaScript.

* Internally, objects are stored as a collection of key-value pairs, where the keys are the property names and the values can be data or references to functions.
* When we access an object’s property or method, JavaScript searches for the property name in the object’s internal collection of key-value pairs. If it finds a match, it returns the corresponding value.

I am regularly codekata practices. As of now I solved 27 problems in codekata.

4.

I Read about IP address, port, HTTP methods, MAC address.