(1) write a blog on difference between HTTP 1.1 VS HTTP 2

No	HTTP 1.1	HTTP 2
1.	It works on the textual Format	It work on the binary protocol.
2.	There is head of line blocking that blocks all the request behind it until it doesn't get its all resource.	It allows multiplexing so one TCP connection is required for multiple request.
3.	It uses request resource Inlining for use getting multiple page.	It uses PUSH Frame by Server that collects all multiple page
4.	It compresses data by itself	It uses HPACK for data compression.
5.	Supports connection reuse i.e. For every TCP connection there could be multiple request and response, client can request server at once.	uses multiplexing, where over a single TCP connection resource to be delivered are interleaved and arrive at the client almost at the same time.

No	HTTP 1.1	HTTP 2
6.	Introduce a warning header field to carry additional information about the status of a message. can define 24 status codes, error reporting is quicker and more efficient.	Underlying semantics of HTTP such as headers, status codes remains the same.
7.	It is relatively secure since it uses digest authentication, NTLM Authentication.	Security concerns from previous versions will continue to be seen in HTTP2.
8.	Expands on the caching on the supports by using additional.	HTTP/2 does not change much in terms of caching.
9.	header like Cache-Control, conditional headers like If-match and by using entity tags.	with server Push feature if the client finds the resource as already present in the cache, it can cancle the pushed stream.

(2) write a blog objects and its internal representation in Java Script.

* Loosely Speaking, objects in Java Script may be defined as an unordered collection of related data, of Primitive or Reference type, in the Form of "Key: value" pairs.

* JavaScript Sports a number of built-in object that extend the Flexiability of the language.

* These object are Date, MATH, String, Array and object

* Several of these object are "borrowed" From the Java language specification, but javaScripts implementation of them is different.

* Internal objects refer to mental and emotional image that are taken into one's self and internalized.

* A data object is a region of storage that contain a value or group of value.

* Each value can be accessed using its identifier or a more complex expression that refers to the object. In addition, each object has a unique data type.

* The most important internal are those derived from the parents, in particular from the mother or breast into which the infant projects its loving (life instinct) or hating (death instinct) aspects.

* objects can be both external (a physical or person or body part) and internal, comprising emotional images and representation of an external object.

Example:

Good breast vs. bad breast.

(3) READ about Ip Address, Post, HTTP Method, MAC ADDRess.

*IP ADDRESS:-

- Java Script works with third-Party Application to Fetch IP address. These are the application Service that Fetch users's IP address and Simply return it in three Formats, i.e. Plain text, JSON, and JSONP Format.
- through your IP Address links to a geographical location, it's not specific enough to find you.

* Post:

- Ports allow communication between Elm and Java script. Post are Probably most Commonly used For webSockets and local Storage. Let's On the websockets example.
- A Port number is a way to identify a Specific Process to which an internal or other network message is to be Forwarded. when it arrives at a server.

* HTTP METHOD:

- The Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) is designed to enable communication between clients and servers. The most commonly used HTTP request method.

- Get
- Post
- Put
- HEAD
- DELETE
- PATCH
- OPTIONS
- Connect.
- Trace.

* MAC ADDRESS:

- NO you cannot get the MAC Address in Java Script, mainly because the MAC ADDress uniquely identifies the running computer. So it would a security vulnerability.

- These two type of address are used for different purpose. the main difference between these two is that the IP address identifies every in a network while the MAC address identify devices such as printer, laptops and routers.