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

Ans:

**HTTP1.1**

* SSL is not required. However it is recommended.
* It has slow encryption.
* One client -server request per TCP connection.
* No header compression is introduced.
* There is no flow priority.

**HTTP2**

* In this SSL is not required but is recommended.
* It has faster encryption.
* Multi-master multiplexer. Occurs on multiple computers at a single time.
* Metadata compression using improved algorithms that improve performance and security.
* Improved flow priority mechanisms are used.

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

Objects in JavaScript are very much; similar to the objects in real life. We can see a lot of objects around us in this real world, each with its own set of properties. For example let’s take a table in the real world, it has its own properties like hight, width and length etc. Similarly all the objects in the JavaScript are associated with its own set of properties.

Objects, in JavaScript are the most important data type and form the building blocks for modern JavaScript. These objects are quite different from JavaScript’s primitive data types such as Number, Boolean, null, undefined, and symbol, in the sense that these primitive data types all store a single value each depending in their types.

For example, you could access the properties of the MY CAR object as

My car [‘make] = ‘Ford’ ;

My car [‘model’] = Mustang’ ;

My car [‘year’] = 1969 ;

An object property name can be any valid JavaScript string, or anything that can be concerted to a string, including the empty string. However, any property name that is not a valid JavaScript identifier (for example, a property name that has a space or a hyphen or that starts with a number) can only be accessed using the square bracket notation. This notation is also very useful when property names are to be dynamically determined( when the property name is not determined until runtime).