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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTTP1.1 | HTTP2 |
| * Less fasters when compared to HTTP1.1 | * Faster than HTTP1.1 |
| * Less reliable. | * More reliable. |
| * Network delay | * It avoids network delay |
| * It loads resource one after the other if one resource delay to load it block all the resources behind it. | * It uses single TCP to send multiples amount of data at once so that no one resource block any other resource. |
| * It uses text command to complete requests respond cycle. | * It use binary command to execute the same task. |

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

OBJECT:

1. Each member of an object is a **key: value** pair separated by commas and enclosed in curly braces { }.
2. An object is a standalone entity with its property and type.
3. Dates are always objects.
4. Maths are always objects.
5. Regular expressions are always objects.
6. Arrays are always objects.
7. Functions are always objects.
8. Objects are always objects.

Syntax:

Let objectname =

{

Key1: value1,

Key2:value2,

};

Example:

Let veg={

Name:carrot,

Color:orange,

Type:root veg,

};

Accessing object properties

1.Using dot notation

Syntax:

Objectname.key;

Example:

let person = {

    firstName: "Hema",

    lastName: "Dharshini",

    age: 20,

  };

  console.log(person.firstName+person.lastName);

OUTPUT:

HemaDharshini

Nested object:

let student = {

    name: 'HEMA',

    age: 20,

    rank:2,

    marks: {

        tamil:90,

        eng:92,

        science: 95,

        math: 90,

    }

}

console.log(student.marks);

console.log(student.marks.science);

output:

let student = {

    name: 'HEMA',

    age: 20,

    rank:2,

    marks: {

        tamil:90,

        eng:92,

        science: 95,

        math: 90,

    }

}

console.log(student.marks);

console.log(student.marks.science);

Output:

eng: 92math: 90science: 95tamil: 90

95

Array of object:

let cars = [

    {

      "color": "black",

      "type": "station wagon",

      "registration": new Date('2021-04-03'),

      "capacity": 5

    },

    {

      "color": "red",

      "type": "station wagon",

      "registration": new Date('2021-03-03'),

      "capacity": 5

    },

    {

        "color": "purple",

        "type": "minivan",

        "registration": new Date('2021-01-04'),

        "capacity": 7

      },

    ];

    console.log(`Cartype:${cars[1].type}

     Capacity:${cars[1].capacity}`);

Cartype: station wagon

Capacity: 5

INTERNAL REPRESENTAION OF AN OBJECT:

* An object, is a reference data type.
* Variables that are assigned a reference value are given a reference to that value.
* That reference points to the location in memory where the object is stored.
* The variables don’t actually store the value