Javascript Day 01 Session Tasks

Task 1

Write a blog on difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2:

HTTP Stands for Hypertext transfer protocol. HTTP is an application protocol that is the foundation of data communication for the world wide web. Protocols are the set of rules for sharing data among client and server. HTTP is a protocol used for transmitting hypermedia documents such as HTML.

HTTP 1.1 is the first usable version of the introduction of HTTP was created in 1997. Because http went through several stages of development. This version is still in use on the web. It provides a faster delivery of client requests by reducing the web traffic.

HTTP 2 is the new version of HTTP created in 2015. It can make a connection to a web server from the client browser to send multiple requests and receive multiple responses. This helps to save a lot of additional time needed to establish a new connection for each request.

Differences between HTTP 1.1 & HTTP 2:

S.No	HTTP 1.1	HTTP 2
1	Developed by Timothy berners-lee	Developed at Google
2	Keeps request & response in plain text	Keeps request & response in binary framing layer
3	Network delay happens due to ordered and blocking	Avoids network delay by multiplexing
4	It loads resources one after another.	It loads multiple resources at one time.
5	One request & response can block other	Request & response can't blocks each other

Task 2

Write a blog about objects and its internal representation in Javascript:

Object is the most important data type and forms the building blocks for modern javascript. It allows storing multiple collections of data in the form of Key & value pairs. We use curly brackets {} in javascript to create one object. Every key and value of objects is separated by ",". Keys used in the objects must be unique. These keys can be variables and functions. Values are assigned to keys by using colon ":".

It is the non-primitive data-type that stores multiple values. While primitive data types store a single value each depending on their types. Each object may contain any combination of primitive data types. In other words, In javascript, an object is a standalone entity, with properties and type. A property of an object is the other name of the keys of an object. Like all javascript variables both the object name and property name could be a normal variable.

These properties of an object can be accessed with a simple dot-notation or Bracket-Notation. Mostly dot-notation is used to access the values of objects. Objects are sometimes called associative arrays, since each property is associated with a particular value that can be used to access. Unassociated properties of an object are undefined and not null.