## 1.Difference between HTTP1.1 and HTTP 2.0

#### Answer:-

**HTTP 1.1** The Current protocol which we use still now.It was released in 1997.Six TCP connections will be created when a user requests for HTML pages.

HTTP is a stateless protocol. In which, every request is independent of previous and next request. So each request must carry its own data (Like cookie, user agent...) It cannot compress Header.

**HTTP 2.0** It was released in the year 2015. Only one TCP connection will be created, but many Streams can be created based on user requests. That's why HTTP 2.0 is faster. HPACK: Header Data is separated from Request data and can be zipped. HPACK reduces HTTP request size.

## 2.HTTP version history

#### Answer:-

**HTTP 0.9** - 1991

**HTTP 1.0** - 1996

**HTTP 1.1** - 1997

**SPDY/2** - 2012

**HTTP 2.0** - 2015

#### 3. Difference between Browser JS vs Node JS

#### Answer:-

**Javascript** can only be run in the browsers.

It is a programming language that is used for writing scripts on the website.

It is basically used on the client-side.

It is the upgraded version of ECMA script that uses Chrome's V8 Engine.

Some JS Frameworks are RamdaJS, TypedJS, etc.

### **NodeJS** code can be run outside the browser.

It is a Javascript runtime environment.

So it can run outside the browser as well.

It is mostly used on the server-side.

Nodejs can only run in the V8 Engine of Google Chrome.

# 4. What happens when you type a URL in the address bar in the browser? Answer:-

Generally when you type URL in the address bar means you need to access that domain's web pages which will be in the form of HTML document.

Example: <a href="http://www.google.com">http://www.google.com</a>

Here HTTP protocol is used to read, write and send HTML pages. So when you type the above example in URL first it will send to the router and the router will give to ISP(Internet Service Provider) which will send to DNS(Domain Name Server) it will search and give the Server's IP address to your ISP. Now ISP will search for the Google Server and requests for their HTML Files. Google responds by giving the file to the ISP and ISP will give the GOOGLE's HTML Files. The above process will be taking place in milliseconds.