**1. Difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2**

**HTTP 1.1**

1. In HTTP 1.1 the loads are transferred one after the other. If any one data is not loaded, the other data is blocked.

2. Data is transferred in single queue.

3. In HTTP 1, the server is not allowed to push content to the client before client ask for it.

4. HTTP 1.1 does not have HPACK compression mechanism to eliminate redundant information in http header packets.

**HTTP 2**

1. HTTP 2 uses single TCP connection to send multiple streams of data at once. If any one data is not loaded, it will not affect other data.

2. Data is splitted using binary code and numbering these data will help client to know which stream each data belongs to.

3. In HTTP 2, the server is allowed to push contents to the client before client ask for it.

4. HTTP 2 uses more advanced compression method called HPACK compression that eliminated redundant information in http header packets, which results in faster loading.

1. **IP address, port, HTTP methods, MAC address**

**IP address:**

IP stands for Internet Protocol. IP address is a numerical label that is given to a device to identify the device address in internet

communication. There are IPV4 - 32 bits and IPv6 - 128 bits address.

**port**:

Port are virtual points that denotes the start and end of the connection. Ports are software based and managed by OS.

**HTTP:**

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol is used to load webpages in hyper text links. It is an application layer protocol designed to share information

in networked devices.

**MAC:**

Media Access Control is a sometimes known as physical address. It is a 12 digit alphanumeric address used to identify the electronic

devices connected to the network.

**3.Objects and its internal representation in Javascript**

Objects :

In JavaScript Objects are values which are written as key : value pairs. Almost everything in JavaScript are objects except for primitive types. The primitive types are hard loaded data.

representation:

let person = {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe", age:50, eyeColor:"blue"};

here firstName is key and John is the value.

Objects can also be return in the below format.

const person = new Object();

person.firstName = "John";

person.lastName = "Doe";

person.age = 50;

person.eyeColor = "blue";