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| HTTP/1.1 | HTTP/2 |
| To complete the request it uses the text based command ,it can be completely readable | To complete the request it uses the binary command(1s and 0s).To read this first we have to convert it back |
| The http message size is lager | There is an extra steps that divides the https messages into frames. So that data and headers are separated and it allows compression of the https message |
| Due to the large size http message the TCP connection is not efficient | By dividing the http message. Not only this allows compression, It also allows multiplexing, making the TCP connection more efficient |
| There is an problem called “head-of-line blocking”. It allows the new request only after receiving the first request. It will not allow to create an new request before that | It allows the full request by enabling the client and server to break down an HTTP message into the independent frames, interleaving them and reassemble them on the other end |
| Use a multiple TCP connection to deliver multiple request | Use the single TCP connection to deliver the multiple request |
| The order in which they are loaded is important. | The order of the response to the browser request may be received back in any order |
| It will load the page slowly | It load the page faster compared to the HTTP/1.x |
| With HTTP/1.1, a new TCP Connection has to be Provided for every asset requested, which, if you have a page with over 100 request it consume more time | With HTTP/2, All the headers will be sent in single connection |
| HTTP/1.x uses the Page Load without Server Push it will follow a simple process: 1.An HTTP Request is made for the HTML file.  2.The Server provides the HTML file in response.  3.The HTML document reference a CSS file, JavaScript file etc. Client request are the made for those resources, which are then returned by the server.  4.Once the resource are returned, the browser renders the page | HTTP/2 uses the Page Load with Server Push it follows an even more straightforward process:  1.HTTP Request is made for the HTML file.  2.The Server Provides the HTML and CSS file in response.  3.The page starts to render straight away.  4.Afterward, other less critical assets, such as the JavaScript file and images, can be retrieved. |