**Difference between HTTP1.1 and HTTP2**

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| **FEATURES** | **HTTP** | **HTTPS** |
| **Hyper Text Transfer Protocol** | Set of rules pertaining to transferring data over the internet | HTTPS is a later addition, with the S standing in for “secure.” |
| Foundation of the world wide web (www) | A single domain can have both HTTP and HTTPS pages |
| **Security** | Data can be intercepted and spied on. | No third party can see what we’re doing on a particular website. Like Personal Identifiable Information (PII) - usernames, email addresses, medical records, bank accounts and wallet information. |
| Cybercriminals can see our passwords, private messages, financial details, and anything else we have. | Only user and the website can see and access that information. HTTPS doesn’t mean a website is 100% secure |
| In 2014, Google recommended to switch to HTTPS | HTTPS uses Transport Layer Security (TLS) or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) encryption to secure a HTTP connection between a website and our browser |
| A close up of a word  Description automatically generated | A close up of a computer  Description automatically generated |
|  |
| **Ports** | 80 | 443 |  |
| **Performance** |  | HTTPS has a 33% performance reduction compared to HTTP |  |
| **Certificate** | No | Must have a valid SSL (secure sockets layer) certificate |  |
| **Can switch to HTTPS** | Simply redirect to the HTTPS version | Basically free! |  |
| 20% of the world 502 largest websites do not use HTTPS! (2018 Data) | In 2023, around 95% of websites use the HTTPS protocol. Huge jump from 2018 statistics! |  |