1.Write a blog on Difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2?

Ans;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTTP1.1 | HTTP2 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **\*Developed by Timothy Berners-Lee in 1989 as a communication standard for the World Wide Web, HTTP is a top-level application protocol that exchanges information between a client computer and a local or remote web server.**  **\*For example, let’s say you are visiting a website at the domain www.example.com. When you navigate to this URL, the web browser on your computer sends an HTTP request in the form of a text-based message, similar to the one shown here:** **GET /index.html HTTP/1.1 .** | **\*HTTP/2 began as the SPDY protocol, developed primarily at Google with the intention of reducing web page load latency by using techniques such as compression, multiplexing, and prioritization.**  **\*This protocol served as a template for HTTP/2 when the Hypertext Transfer Protocol working group httpbis of the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) put the standard together, culminating in the publication of HTTP/2 in May 2015.** |

2.Write a blog about objects and its internal representation in Javascript?

ANS;Objects and its internal representation in javascript

Objects are important data types in javascript. Objects are different than primitive datatypes (i.e. number, string, boolean, etc.). Primitive data types contain one value but Objects can hold many values in form of Key: value pair. These keys can be variables or functions and are called properties and methods, respectively, in the context of an object.

Every object has some property associated with some value. These values can be accessed using these properties associated with them.

var myCar = new Object();

myCar.make = 'Suzuki';

myCar.model = 'Altros';

myCar.year = 1978;

myCar.wheels = 2;

After creating myCar object, the value inside the object can be accessed using keys.

i.e.

myCar.year

Output: 1978

These values can be accessed using brackets notation also.

myCar[year]

Output: 1978

The syntax for adding a property to an object is :

ObjectName.ObjectProperty = propertyValue;

The syntax for deleting a property from an object is:

delete ObjectName.ObjectProperty;

The syntax to access a property from an object is:

objectName.property

//or

objectName["property”]

//or

objectName[expression]

So, conclusion and simple definition for Java Script properties is “Properties are the values associated with a JavaScript object”.

Object methods

An object method is an object property containing a function definition.

i.e.,

Let’s assume to start the car there will be a mechanical functionality.

function(){return ignition.on}

and so similar is to stop/brake/headlights on & off, etc.

So, conclusion and simple definition for Java Script Object methods is “Methods are actions that can be performed on objects.”

Create JavaScript Object with Object Literal

One of easiest way to create a javascript object is object literal, simply define the property and values inside curly braces as shown below

let bike = {name: 'SuperSport', maker:'Ducati', engine:'937cc'};

Create JavaScript Object with Constructor

Constructor is nothing but a function and with help of new keyword, constructor function allows to create multiple objects of same flavor as shown below

function Vehicle(name, maker) {

this.name = name;

this.maker = maker;

}

let car1 = new Vehicle(’Fiesta’, 'Ford’);

let car2 = new Vehicle(’Santa Fe’, 'Hyundai’)

console.log(car1.name); //Output: Fiesta

console.log(car2.name); //Output: Santa Fe

Using the JavaScript Keyword new

The following example also creates a new JavaScript object with four properties:

var person = new Object();

person.firstName = “John”;

person.lastName = “Doe”;

person.age = 50;

person.eyeColor = “blue”;.