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

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| HTTP 1.1 | HTTP 2 |
| 1. For every TCP connections there is multiple requests and responses and pipelining where the client can request several resources from server at once. | Uses multiplexing where over a single TCP connection resources to be delivered are interleaved and arrive at client almost at the same time. |
| 1. Introduces a warning header field to carry additional information about the status of a message and can define 24 status codes error reporting is quicker and efficient . | Underlying semantics of HTTP such as headers, status codes remains the same. |
| 1. HTTP/1.1 provides faster delivery of wen pages and reduces web traffic as compared to HTTP/1.0 | HTTP/2 utilizes multiplexing and server push to effectively reduce the page load time |
| 1. It is relatively secure since it uses digest authentication, NTLM authentication | Security concerns from previous versions will continue to be seen in HTTP/2. |

1. Write a blog about objects and its internal representation in Javascript.
   * + An object is a standalone entity, with properties and type.
     + For example A Car is an object, and a car is made of steel body ,color,design,weight ,material its made of etc are their characteristics. Likewise the JavaScript objects can have their properties.
     + **Creating Objects in JavaScript:**
     + By object literal
     + By creating instance of Object directly (using new keyword)
     + Syntax for objects : obj={ property1:value1, property2:value2, property3:value3,….., propertyN:valueN}
     + Ex:

Var car={bname:”12121”,model\_name:”02020”,Color:”Smoke\_Grey”,}

* + - By creating instance of Object directly (using new keyword):

Syntax=

Var objectname=new Object();

New is a keyword used to create object.

* + - **Accessing JavaScript Objects:**
    - The syntax for accessing the property of an object i:

**objectName.property**

* + - Accessing ‘bname’ from example 1 using dot operator,

car.bname;

* + - Accessing ‘color’ form example 2 using [],

car[“color”]