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

HTTP 1.1	HTTP2
1. It works on the textual format.	1. It works on the binary protocol.
2. There is head of line blocking that blocks all the requests behind it until it doesn't get its all resources.	2. It allows multiplexing so one TCP connection is required for multiple requests.
3. It uses requests resource Inlining for use getting multiple pages.	3. It uses PUSH frame by server that collects all multiple pages
4. It compresses data by itself.	4. It uses HPACK for data compression.
5. It is big security risk.	5. It is more secure.
6. It is slows down the page considerably.	6. It is much faster and more efficient than HTTP1.1.
7. It was released in 1997 and become the Internet standard.	7. It was released by 2015 by the Internet Engineering task Force(IETF).focussed on improving HTTP performance.

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

OBJECT:

Anything that is visible or tangible and is relatively stable in form. Objects, in JavaScript, is it most important data types and forms the building blocks for modern JavaScript.

JAVASCRIPT OBJECT:

Booleans can be object (it is defined with **new** keyword)

Number can be object (it is defined with **new** keyword)

String can be object (it is defined with **new** keyword)

Dates are always objects

Maths are always objects.

Regular expressions are always objects.

Arrays are always objects.

OBJECTS AND PROPERTIES:

A JavaScript object has properties associated with it. A properties of an object can be explained as a variable that is attached to the object. Object properties are basically that the same as ordinary JavaScript variables, expect for the attachment to objects.

You access the properties of an object with a simple dot-notation.

SYNTAX :

objectName.proprtyName

Like all variables, both the object name (which could be a normal variable) and property name are case sensitive.

For example, let's created object named as **mycar** and give it properties named **make,** and **year** as follows:

Var mycar =new Object();

mycar.make ="ford";

mycar.year =1969;

Unassigned properties of an object are **undefined**

CREATING OBJECT IN JAVASCRIPT:

CREATE JAVASCRIPT OBJECT WITH OBJECT LATERAL:

One of easiest way to create a javascript object is

Example:

let bike ={name:'supersport', maker:'ducati',engine:'255cc'};

CREATE JAVASCRIPT OBJECT WITH CONSTRUCOR :

Constructor is nothing but a function and with help of new keyword, constructor function allows to crete multiple object

Example:

```
function Vehice(name ,maker)

{

this.name =name;

this.maker =maker;

}

let car1  =new Vehicle('fiesta','ford');

let car2  =new Vehicle('santaFe' ,'hundai');

console.log(car1.name);

console.log(car2.name);
```

USING THE JAVASCRIPT KEYWORD NEW:

Example:

```
var person =new Object();

person.firstName ='john';

person.age =25;
```