**Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) :-** is a method for encoding and transporting information between a client (such as a web browser) and a web server. HTTP is the primary protocol for transmission of information across the Internet. HTTP follows a request‑response paradigm in which the client makes a request and the server issues a response that includes not only the requested content, but also relevant status information about the request.

**Difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2** **:-**

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| **HTTP1.1** | **HTTP2** |
| * It loads resources one after the other, so if one resource cannot be loaded, it blocks all the other resources behind it. | * It is able to use a single TCP connection to send multiple streams of data at once so that no one resource blocks any other resource. |
| * It works on the textual format. | * It works on the binary protocol. |
| * It uses requests resource in lining for use getting multiple pages (a server only serves content to a client device if the client asks for it. However, this approach is not always practical for modern webpages, which often involve several dozen separate resources that the client must request). | * It uses PUSH frame by server that collects all multiple pages (It allows a server to "push" content to a client before the client asks for it. The server also sends a message letting the client know what pushed content to expect) |
| * It compresses data by itself (Small files load more quickly than large ones. To speed up web performance, both HTTP/1.1 and HTTP/2 compress HTTP messages to make them smaller). | * It uses HPACK for data compression (HTTP/2 uses a more advanced compression method called HPACK that eliminates redundant information in HTTP header packets. This eliminates a few bytes from every HTTP packet). |
| * It is a standardized protocol. | * It is a protocol for greater performance. |