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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTTP1.1 | HTTP2 |
| It works on the textual format. | It works on the binary protocol. |
| Loads resources one after the other | It allows multiplexing so one TCP connection is required for multiple requests. |
| It uses requests resource Inlining for use getting multiple pages | It uses PUSH frame by server that collects all multiple pages |
| It compresses data by itself. | It uses HPACK for data compression. |
| Refreshing time takes around 4 seconds | Refreshing time takes around |

ANS:

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

ANS:

* Objects in JavaScript is most important data type and forms the building blocks for modern JavaScript.
* These objects are quite different from JavaScript’s primitive data types(Number, String, Boolean, null, undefined and symbol) as these data type stores a single value where object may contain any combination of these primitive data types as well as reference data types.
* Objects in JavaScript may be defined as an unordered collection of related data, of primitive or reference types, in the form of “key: value” pairs.
* These keys can be variables or functions and are called properties and methods, respectively, in the context of an object.
* For Eg. If your object is a student, it will have properties like name, age, address, id, etc and methods like update address, update name, etc.
* Like all JavaScript variables, both the object name and property name are case sensitive. You can define a property by assigning it a value. For example, create an object named mybike and give its property names like model, year, colour.

var mybike = new object();

var mybike.model = “Yamaha”;

var mybike.year = “2017”;

var mybike.colour = “blue”;

* Unassigned properties of an object are undefined and not null.