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

**The Evolution of Web Communication: HTTP/1.1 vs HTTP/2**

**HTTP/1.1: The Old Way**

Imagine the internet as a highway, and each time you want to see a webpage, your browser sends a car to pick up each piece of information (images, text, scripts) separately. This is like making a lot of small trips to get all your groceries.

**Problem 1: Traffic Jams (Latency):** The highway gets congested because each piece of information needs its own trip, leading to delays in loading a webpage.

**Problem 2: Redundant Stops (Header Overhead):** Every trip involves a lot of unnecessary stops and paperwork, making the process slower.

**HTTP/2: The New and Improved Highway**

HTTP/2 is like upgrading to a superhighway with a smarter system.

**Solution 1: Multiplexing (Efficient Trips):** Instead of sending separate cars for each piece of information, HTTP/2 allows multiple pieces to travel together, reducing traffic jams and speeding things up.

**Solution 2: Header Compression (Less Paperwork):** HTTP/2 uses a more efficient way of handling paperwork (headers), reducing the time and effort involved.

**Solution 3: Stream Prioritization (Traffic Control):** It's like telling the highway which cars are more important, ensuring that crucial pieces of information arrive first for a faster overall experience.

**Bonus: Binary Language (Faster Communication):** Instead of speaking in a complex language, HTTP/2 uses a simpler and faster one, making communication between your browser and the web server more efficient.

**Conclusion:**

HTTP/2 is like upgrading from a slow, one-lane road to a fast, multi-lane expressway. It helps information reach your browser quicker, making your web experience smoother and faster. As the internet continues to evolve, these improvements become crucial for keeping up with the growing demands of users worldwide.

Write a blog about objects and its internal representation in Javascript

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**The Magic Behind JavaScript Objects**

JavaScript objects are like containers that hold information. Imagine you have a box (object) with labeled compartments (properties) inside.

**Properties and Functions:**

Objects have labeled sections (properties) where you can store data. Think of them like name tags on different parts of the box.

**Inheritance:**

Objects can share their properties with each other. If one box has a special property, another box can inherit it. It's like passing down a family trait.

**Hidden Connections:**

Objects have hidden links between them. If you look for a property in one box and it's not there, JavaScript checks another linked box. This continues until it finds what you're looking for or reaches the end.

**Optimization Trick:**

JavaScript engines have a cool trick. They create a plan (hidden class) for making boxes efficiently. If two boxes have similar plans, they can share the same plan to save time and space.

JavaScript objects are like magical boxes with special compartments for data. They can share and inherit traits, forming a hidden chain of connections. Understanding this magic helps you write better and faster code, unlocking the true potential of JavaScript.