TASK-1

1. Difference between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2?

HTTP1.1	HTTP2
1.It was developed in the year 1997.	1.It was developed in the year 2015.
2.HTTP1.1 is low performance compared to HTTP2.	2.HTTP2 is faster than compared to HTTP1.1.
3.It loads resources one after another,so if one resource cannot be loaded,it blocks all the resources behind it.	3.In these by splitting data into binary code messages and numbering these messages so that the client knowns which stream each binary message belongs to.
4.Small files load more quickly than large ones.But these have no advanced method.	4.Small files load more quickly than large one's.HTTP2 use a more advanced compression method called HPACK that eliminates redundant information in HTTP header packets.

2. HTTP version history?

HTTP is stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.It is Developed by Tim Berners Lee in 1989 as a communication standard for the world wide web.From the release of HTTP1.1 in 1997 until recently,there have been few revisions to the protocol.But in 2015 a reimagined version called HTTP2 came to use,which offered several methods to decrease latency,especially when dealing with mobile platforms and server intensive graphics and videos.HTTP2 has since become increasingly popular, with some estimates suggesting that around a third of all websites in the world support it.

Year	HTTP Version
1991	0.9
1996	1.0
1997	1.1
2015	2.0
Draft (2020)	3.0

3. List 5 differences between Browser JS vs Node Js?

Browser JS	Node JS
1.Javascript is a programming language that is used for writing scripts on the website.	1.NodeJS is a Javascript runtime environment.
2.Javascript can only be run in the browsers.	2.NodeJS can run outside the browser.

3.It is basically used on the client-side.	3.It is mostly used on the server-side.
4.It can run in any browser engine like JS core in safari and Spidermonkey in Firefox.	4.It can only run in V8 engine of google chrome.
5.It is used in frontend development.	5.It is used in server-side development.

4.what happens when you type a URL in the address bar in the browser?

1. You enter a URL into a web browser
2. The browser looks up the IP address for the domain name via DNS
3. The browser sends a HTTP *request* to the server
4. The server sends back a HTTP *response*
5. The browser begins rendering the HTML
6. The browser sends requests for additional objects embedded in HTML (images, css, JavaScript) and repeats steps 3-5.
7. Once the page is loaded, the browser sends further async requests as needed.