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| **HTTP 1.1**  1. It allowed multiple requests/responses per TCP connection.  2. The Upgrade header was used to indicate a preference from the client that made it possible to switch to a more preferred protocol if found appropriate by the server.  3. The first usable version of HTTP was created in 1997.    4. The HTTP/1.0 specification defined the GET, HEAD, and POST methods.    5. client can use any method and the server can be configured to support any combination of methods.  6. The browsers, to circumvent this limit, implement multiple parallel TCP connections to every domain (the number of parallel connections varied per browser).  7. This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.  8. HTTP/1.1 was first published as RFC 2068 in January 1997.  9. Persistent connections: in HTTP 1.0, each request/response pair requires opening a new connection.    10. The primary or most commonly-used HTTP methods are POST, GET, PUT, PATCH, and DELETE. | **HTTP 2**  1 . Most major browsers had added HTTP/2 support by the end of 2015.  2. About 97% of web browsers used have the capability (and 100% of "tracked desktop" web browsers).  3. As of July 2023, 36% (after topping out at just over 50%) of the top 10 million websites support HTTP/2.  4. In browsers, HTTP/2 is supported by the most current releases of Edge, Safari, Firefox and Chrome.  5. HTTP/2 solves several problems that the creators of HTTP/1.1 did not anticipate.  6. HTTP/2 implementation allows the client to provide preference to particular data streams.  7. HTTP/2 is used by 35.5% of all the websites.  8. First, because they received requests in large batches instead of smaller, more spread-out batches.  9 . 5G adopts HTTP/2 as application layer protocol which means all the network entities in control plane will communicate with each using HTTP/2.  10. While HTTP/2 did not explicitly change the security requirements for HTTP, almost all browsers that use HTTP/2 require SSL/TLS to be enabled at the website, which makes it mandatory for all intents and purposes. |

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