1. Difference between HTTP 1.1 and HTTP 2.0

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| HTTP 1.1 | HTTP 2.0 |
| The ping measurement to the website is higher. The webpages take more response time to load. | The ping measurement to the website is less. The webpages load much faster. |
| Head of Line blocking occurs in HTTP 1.1 where a client has a limited number of TCP connection to server. So it has to wait until first TCP connected is solved. | It is multiplexed. It initiates multiple requests in parallel over a single TCP connection. Several elements are delivered once over TCP. |
| It is less secured. | It is more secured and encrypted. |

1. HTTP Version History

HTTP was developed by Tim Berners Lee, it is the underlying protocol of the World Wide Web.

1. HTTP/0.9 – The one-line Protocol – This is the initial version of the HTTP, it is very simple where request consists of a single line and start with the only possible method GET followed by the path to the resource. You can only send HTML files in the initial version.
2. HTTP/1.0 – Building Extensively – It introduced HTTP verbs and HTTP status codes. It adds HTTP headers. It has ability to send more than 1 HTML files.
3. HTTP/1.1 – Standardized Protocol – It added connection reuse, pipelining, content-negotiation, host header
4. HTTP/2.0 – SPDY – Improved performance over HTTP/1.1
5. HTTP/3.0 – Upcoming version of HTTP based on Google QUIP transport layer.
6. 5 Difference between Browser JS console and Node JS console

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| Browser JS | Node JS |
| Windows is predefined global object. | There is no predefined windows global object. |
| Location is predefined in Browser JS | We have to define the location in node JS console. |
| Document is a predefined object | There is no document object in Node JS |
| Module is not required | Code has to be placed inside a module. |
| JavaScript can run in any browser engine as like JS core in safari and Spider monkey in Firefox. | Node JS can only run in V8 engine of Google chrome. |

1. What happens when you type an URL in the address bar in the browser?

When we enter an URL in the address bar, the browser looks up the IP address for the domain name via DNS. The browser sends a HTTP request to the server. The server sends back a HTTP response. The browser then begins rendering the HTML. The browser sends additional requests for additional objects embedded in HTML and repeats the steps from sending HTTP request to receiving response. Once the page is loaded, the browser sends further async requests as neeed.