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

HTTP is called as Hypertext Transfer Protocol.It is called the Language of the web(Protocol used for commujnication between web browsers and web servers).

HTTP serves several requests with their respective return code like

100-199 -> trying to fetch information

200 – 299 -> Success

300 -399 -> Redirecting to other page

400 – 499 -> Client Side error

500-599 -> Server side error

**Evolution of HTTP**

* HTTP/0.9 -> The oneline protocol
* HTTP/1.0 -> Building Extensively
* HTTP/1.1 -> Standardized Protocol
* HTTP/2 -> A protocol for greater Performance
* HTTP/3 -> HTTP over QUIC

**HTTP/1.1 VS HTTP/2**

* HTTP/1.1 uses works textual format but HTTP/2 uses binary Protocol
* IN HTTP/1.1 there is a head of the line blocking that blocks all the requests behind it until it doesn’t get it’s all resources
* But HTTP/2 allows multiplexing so one TCP connection is required for multiple requests
* HTTP/1.1 uses requests resource inlining for use getting multiple pages
* HTTP/2 push frame by server that collects all multiple pages
* HTTP/1.1 compresses data by itself but HTTP/2 uses HPACK for data compression.

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

Objects are quite different from JavaScript’s primitive datatypes(Number, String, Boolean, null, undefined and symbol) in the sense that while these primitive data-types all store a single value each.

Objects are defined as an unordered collection od related data, of primitive or reference type, in form of **Key: value** pairs.

**For example**: If your object is student, it will have properties like name, age, address.

**Objects and its properties**

Javascript objects have properties associated with it. Properties are nothing but variables. But the good thing variables of objects can have any data type. It is denoted with **dot notation**. Like in the above example Object Student whose property age can accessed as **Student.age**

Sometimes Objects can be accessed using bracket notation as well. Objects are sometimes called as associated arrays, since each property is associated with a string value that can be used to access it.

**Student[‘name’] = ‘keerthi’;**

**Student[‘age’] = 29;**

**Student[‘gender’] = ‘male’;**

Any property name of a object that cannot be accessed by dot notation can be accessed by bracket notation like a property name that has a space or hyphen or that starts with a number.

One of the easiest way to create a javascript object is object literal. simply define the property and values inside Curley braces as shown below

let student = {name: ‘keerthi’, age:29, gender:’male’};