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

# HTTP 🡺 Hypertext transfer protocol

* It’s the basis for all web application
* Http is the methid computer and servers use request and snd information

**HTTP/1.1**

* Its works on the textual format
* There is head of line blocking that blocks all the request behind it untill it doesn’t get its resoures
* It uses request resoures inlinig for use getting multiple pages
* It compresses data by itself

**HTTP/2**

* It works on the binary protool
* It allows multipling so one TCP connection is requried for multiple requests
* It uses PUSH frame by server that collects all multiple pages
* It uses HPACK data comperssion

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

**Objects :**

Objects, in JavaScript, are the most important data type and form the building blocks for modern JavaScript

These objects are quite different from JavaScript’s primitive data types,

* Number
* String
* Boolean
* Symbol
* Null undefined
* Objects are more complex and each object may contain any combination of these primitive data-types as well as reference data-types.
* An Variables that are assigned a reference value are given a reference or a pointer to that value. That reference or pointer points to the location in memory where the object is stored. The variables don’t actually store the value.
* Loosely speaking, **objects in JavaScript may be defined as an unordered collection of related data, of primitive or reference types, in the form of “key: value” pairs.** These keys can be variables or functions and are called properties and methods, respectively, in the context of an object.
  1. . about IP address, port, HTTP methods, MAC address about IP address, port, HTTP methods, MAC address

**IP :**

An **Internet Protocol address** (**IP address**) is a numerical label . that is connected to a computer network  that uses the Internet Protocol for communication.

 An IP address serves two main functions: network interface identification and location addressing.

* The IP address space is managed globally by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority(IANA), and by five regional Internet registries (RIRs) responsible in their designated territories for assignment to local Internet registrier
* Network administrators assign an IP address to each device connected to a network. Such assignments may be on a *static*  or *dynamic* basis, depending on network practices and software features.

**MAC :**

A **MAC address** (short for **media access control address**) is a unique identifier assigned to a network interface controller(NIC) for use as a network address in communications within a network segment.

This use is common in most IEEE 802 networking technologies, including Ethernet, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth. Within the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) network model, MAC addresses are used in the medium access control protocol sublayer of the data link layer. As typically represented, MAC addresses are recognizable as six groups of two hexadecimal digits, separated by hyphens, colons, or without a separator.

MAC addresses are primarily assigned by device manufacturers, and are therefore often referred to as the **burned-in address**, or as an **Ethernet hardware address**, **hardware address**, or **physical address**. Each address can be stored in hardware, such as the card's read-only memory, or by a firmwar  mechanism. Many network interfaces, however, support changing their MAC address. The address typically includes a manufacturer's organizationally unique identifier (OUI).

Network nodes with multiple network interfaces, such as routers and multilayer switches, must have a unique MAC address for each NIC in the same network. However, two NICs connected to two different networks can share the same MAC address.

**HTTP :**

The **Hypertext Transfer Protocol** (**HTTP**) is an application layer protocol in the Internet protocol suite model for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems.

HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web, where hypertext documents include hyperlinks to other resources that the user can easily access, for example by a mouse click or by tapping the screen in a web browser.

Development of HTTP was initiated by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN in 1989 and summarized in a simple document describing the behavior of a client and a server using the first HTTP version,That version was subsequently developed.