**Writw a blog difference between HTTP1.1 Vs HTTP2?**

**HTTP1.1**

I)Developed by **Timothy Berners-Lee in 1989** as a communication standard for the World Wide Web. HTTP is a top-level application protocol that exchanges information between a client computer and a local or remote web server.

2)In this process, a client sends a text-based request to a server by calling a method like **GET or POST.**

3)In response, the server sends a resource like an **HTML page** back to the client.

4)HTTP/1.1 introduced standardization, new features, and improved the efficiency of the protocol through better **Caching,encoding**, reusing of HTTP **connections, and pipelining HTTP requests**.

5)HTTP/1.1 relies on the transport layer **to avoid buffer overflow**, each new TCP connection requires a separate flow control mechanism

**HTTP2**

1)In 2015, a reimagined version called HTTP/2 came into use, which offered several methods to **decrease latency**,especially when dealing with mobile platforms and server-intensive graphics and videos.

2)HTTP/2 began as the **SPDY protocol, developed primarily at Google** with the intention of reducing web page load latency by using techniques such as compression, multiplexing, and prioritization.

3)HTTP/2, **the binary framing layer encodes requests/responses** and cuts them up into smaller packets of information, greatly increasing the flexibility of data transfer.

4)HTTP/2, however, **multiplexes streams within a single TCP connectio**n, and will have to implement flow control in a different manner

5) HTTP2 allows **servers to “push” responses** proactively into client caches.

**Write a blog about objects and its internal representation in JavaScript?**

**object and its internal representation**

JavaScript (JS) is the world’s most popular lightweight, interpreted compiled programming language.

It is also known as a scripting language for web pages

“A JavaScript object is a collection

of named values having state and behavior (properties and method).

**Keyname: value**

**Syntax:**

**var object-name = {key1: value1, key2: value2,... keyN: valueN};**

**for example:** car has its own specification

**var car = {Make: “Mercedes”,**

**Model: “C-Class”,**

**Color: “White”, Fuel: Diesel,**

**Weight: “850kg”,**

**Mileage: “8Kmpl”,**

**Rating: 4.5};**

The syntax to access a value inside object are two method .Dot and [] box method.Duplicate keyname are not allowed.

Syntax:objectname.Keyname

Car.make=Tata

Syntax : object name[“keyname”]

Var car={ make:”Tata”,

Model:”tiago”,

Year:2017};

Console.log(car[“make”];

Output:Tata