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

HTTP2 is much quicker and extra reliable than HTTP1. HTTP1 loads a single request for every TCP connection, while HTTP2 avoids network put off by means of using multiplexing. HTTP is a community delay touchy protocol inside the sense that if there is much less network delay, then the web page hundreds quicker. Instead of HTTP/1.1, which keeps all requests and responses in plain textual content format, HTTP/2 makes use of the binary framing layer to encapsulate all messages in binary format, even as nonetheless preserving HTTP semantics, along with verbs, strategies, and headers. The essential function that differentiates HTTP/2 from HTTP/1.1 is the binary framing layer. in contrast to HTTP/1.1, HTTP/2 makes use of a binary framing layer. this accretion encapsulates messages – transformed to its binary equal – whilst making sure that its HTTP semantics (method info, header statistics, and so forth.). HTTP/1.1 does no longer offer a technique for a server to direct customers to discard those cached credentials that is a large safety hazard.

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

JavaScript item is a non-primitive statistics-type that permits you to save multiple collections of information. In javascript we have more object that is listed below.

* + Booleans can be objects
  + Numbers can be objects
  + Strings can be objects
  + Objects are always objects
  + Dates are always objects
  + Maths are always objects
  + Regular expressions are always objects
  + Arrays are always objects
  + Functions are always objects
* Properties are the values that are related to javascript object. A javascript object is set of unordered properties. Properties can normally be modified, added, and deleted, however a few are read only.
* That is the perfect manner to create a JavaScript item. The usage of an item literal, you both define and create an item in a single statement. An item literal is a list of name:value pairs (like age:50) inner curly braces {}.
* Internal properties define the conduct of code because it executes but aren't handy through code. ECMAScript defines many internal properties for objects in JavaScript. Internal properties are indicated via double-rectangular-bracket notation. as an example, JavaScript feature is an object and it has [[call]] belongings.