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

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| HTTP 1.1 | HTTP 2 |
| No Multiplexing .Only one request can be outstanding on a connection at a time. This means that the browser has to wait for the response to one request before it can send out another request. | Introduces multiplexing, allowing multiple requests and responses to be multiplexed over a single connection. This parallelism improves efficiency and reduces latency. |
| Headers are not compressed, and each request and response must carry the full header information. | Headers are compressed which significantly reduces the amount of data that needs to be transmitted. |
| It is a text-based protocol, and both headers and data are transmitted in plaintext. | It uses a binary protocol, which is more efficient in terms of parsing and processing. |
| There is no built-in support for server push. If a client needs additional resources, it has to request them explicitly. | Server push allows the server to push resources to the client before the client requests them. |
| All requests are treated as equally important, and the server processes them in the order they are received. | Requests can be assigned priorities, allowing more important resources to be delivered faster. |
| Multiple connections are often used in parallel to overcome the limitation of one request per connection. | Multiplexing allows multiple streams within a single connection, reducing the need for multiple connections and the associated overhead. |

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

An object is a composite data type that allows you to store and organize data in key-value pairs. A JavaScript object is a collection of named values.

For example

let person = {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe", age:50, eyeColor:"blue"};

person is an object with firstName, lastName , age and eyecolor as properties.

The internal representaion

The named values, in JavaScript objects, are called **properties**. Each property in an object is stored as a key-value pair.

Functions can be assigned as properties of an object

Objects in JavaScript can have associated methods, which are functions stored as object properties. These methods can perform actions or provide functionality related to the object.

JavaScript objects are containers for named values, called properties and methods.

Objects are mutable: They are addressed by reference, not by value.