**DAY:- 1**

**Question No:2**

**Difference Between HTTP1.1 vs HTTP2:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTTP1.1** | **HTTP2** |
| * **The http1.1 is completing a request response task by processing a text command.** | * **The http1.1 is completing a request response task by processing a BINARY command. Such as 0 and 1.** |
| * **It is slower to compare the http2. And also it have higher traffic in server** | * **It is more faster than http1.1 and also reliable.** |
| * **The HTTP1.1 load a resource once if the condition is failed at first, it cannot load all of the resource..** | * **HTTP2 load a resource at least once via TCP connection and it send a multiple streams of data, so that it cannot block any other resource.** |
| * **Its get a two types of data from the server in two connections.** | * **But it get a Two types of a data from the server in a single connection and also separately.** |
| * The required source within the HTML page in response to the initial GET request. Through the inlining technique. And it reduces the speed of the connection. due to larger files increase the size of page. | * It supports multiple simultaneous responses to the client’s initial GET request,  and the server provide required data and also increasing the speed of connection by using SERVER PUSH. |

**Question No:3**

# **Objects And Its Internal Representation In JavaScript:**

* The objects are most important data types in java script. And also quite differ from the primitive data types (string, Boolean, number). These data types are store a single data . but the objects store a more than one data in a responding object.
* Objects in java script defined as unordered collection of related data of primitive types in the form of key value. For eg: If the object is a employee and I wil have a properties like name, address, age, gender, id no, salary..etc

Syntax: var employee = {Name:"anyname", address:"any address",age:26, gender: "male" };

* A JavaScript object has properties associated with it. A property of an object can be explained as a variable that is attached to the object. Object properties are basically the same as ordinary JavaScript variables, except for the attachment to objects.
* Creating Objects in JavaScript:
* By object literal
* By creating instance of Object directly (using new keyword)

## 🡪 **By object literal**:

The syntax of creating object using object literal is:

**Syntax:** var employee = {Name:"anyname", address:"any address",age:26, gender: "male" };

🡪 **By creating Directly**:

The syntax of creating object by directly:

**Syntax:** var objectname = new object();