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

HTTP1.1:

This request uses the GET method, which asks for data from the host server listed after Host:. In response to this request, the  web server returns an HTML page to the requesting client, in addition to any images, stylesheets, or other resources called for in the HTML.

The first response that a client receives on an HTTP GET request is often not the fully rendered page. Instead, it contains links to additional resources needed by the requested page. The client discovers that the full rendering of the page requires these additional resources from the server only after it downloads the page. Because of this, the client will have to make additional requests to retrieve these resources.

HTTP 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. One of the most significant features that distinguishes HTTP/1.1 and HTTP/2 is the binary framing layer, which can be thought of as a part of the application layer in the internet protocol stack. As opposed to HTTP/1.1, which keeps all requests and responses in plain text format, HTTP/2 uses the binary framing layer to encapsulate all messages in binary format, while still maintaining HTTP semantics, such as verbs, methods, and headers. An application-level API would still create messages in the conventional HTTP formats, but the underlying layer would then convert these messages into binary. This ensures that web applications created before HTTP/2 can continue functioning as normal when interacting with the new protocol.

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

Objects, in JavaScript, is it’s most important data-type and forms the building blocks for modern JavaScript. An object, is a reference data type. 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.

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. The properties of an object define the characteristics of the object. We can access the properties of an object with a simple dot-notation.

CREATING OBJECTS IN JAVASCRIPT

var myCar = new Object();

myCar.make = 'Ford';

myCar.model = 'Mustang';

myCar.year = 1969;