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| **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN**  **HTTP1.1 VS HTTP2** | |
| **HTTP/1.1** | **HTTP/2** |
| **HTTP/1.1 which was created in 1997** | **HTTP/2 which was created in 2015** |
| **HTTP/1.1 transfer all the requests & responses in the plain text message form.** | **HTTP/2 was developed over the SPDY protocol.** |
| **It works on the textual format.** | **It works on the binary protocol.** |
| **There is head of line blocking that blocks all the requests behind it until it doesn’t get its all resources.** | **It allows multiplexing so one TCP connection is required for multiple requests.** |
| **It uses requests resource Inlining for use getting multiple pages** | **It uses PUSH frame by server that collects all multiple pages** |
| **It compresses data by itself.** | **It uses HPACK for data compression.** |
| **HTTP/1.1 does not natively support header compression, leading to the transmission of redundant data with each request** | **Reduce the overhead of transmitting headers with each request** |
| **This latency is especially noticeable on high-latency connections, such as mobile networks.** | **This leads to decreased latency and more efficient use of network resources** |
| **HTTP/1.1, the predecessor to HTTP/2, has been the backbone of web communication for over a decade. It has powered the internet's growth, but it has its limitations.** | **Aimed to overcome the limitations of HTTP/1.1 and improve web performance. It brought about several significant changes** |
| **This leads to inefficient resource loading and slower page rendering.** | **HTTP/2 is designed to be backward-compatible with HTTP/1.1, so older clients and servers can still communicate with it.** |