**TASK DAY-1**

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

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| **HTTP 1** | **HTTP 2** |
| * For every TCP connection there is only one request and one response. | * Uses multiplexing, where over a single TCP connection resources tobe delivered are interleaved and arrive at the client almost at the same time. It also provides a feature called server push that allows the server to send data that the client will need but has not yet requested. |
| * Uses basic authentication scheme which is unsafe since username and passwords are transmitted in clear text or base64 encoded. | * Security concerns from previous versions will continue to be seen in HTTP/2. However, it is better equipped to deal with them due to new TLS features like connection error of type Inadequate\_Security. |
| * Can define 16 status codes; the error prompt is not specific enough | * Underlying semantics of HTTP such as headers, status codes remains the same. |
| * Provides support for caching via the If-Modified-Since header. | * HTTP/2 does not change much in terms of caching. With the server push feature if the client finds the resources are already present in the cache, it can cancel the pushed stream. |
| * HTTP/1.1 provides faster delivery of web pages and reduces web traffic as compared to HTTP/1.0. However, TCP starts slowly and with domain sharding connection reuse and pipelining, there is an increased risk of network congestion. | * HTTP/2 utilizes multiplexing and server push to effectively reduce the page load time by a greater margin along with being less sensitive to network delays. |
| * Slow compared to HTTP 2 | * HTTP2 is much faster and more reliable than HTTP1 |

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

* “A JavaScript object is a collection of named values having state and behavior (properties and method)”.
* 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

The values are written as **name:value** pairs (name and value separated by a colon).

**Syntax:**

var <object-name> = {key1: value1, key2: value2,... keyN: valueN};

So, definition for JS objects is “JavaScript objects are containers for named values”.

## ****Object Properties****

* The name:values pairs (in JavaScript objects) are called **properties**. The object properties can be different primitive values, other objects and functions.
* Properties can usually be changed, added, and deleted, but some are read only.
* **The syntax for adding a property to an object is :**

ObjectName.ObjectProperty = propertyValue;

* **The syntax for deleting a property from an object is:**

delete ObjectName.ObjectProperty;

* **The syntax to access a property from an object is:**

objectName.property

or

objectName["property”]

or

objectName[expression]

So,definition for Java Script properties is “Properties are the values associated with a JavaScript object”.