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

HTTPS : Hyper Text Transfer Protocol secure(http &https)

http//; hypertext transfer protocol (this not secured with client and web server (open source))

https//; hypertext transfer protocol secure (this is secured with client and web server)

ex; https//.google.com/guvi

https//- schema

google.com// -Domain

guvi - path

HTTP 1.1 VS HTTPS 2 (hyper text transfer protocal 1.1)

(it was released in since 1996. HTTP/1.1 and https2 was released in 2015 few year before.)

\*\*DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HTTPS 1.1 VS HTTPS 2: -

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTTPS 1.1 | HTTPS 2 |
| It works on the textual format | Its 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. Multiple TCP connection is required | It allows multiplexing so one TCP connection is  Required for multiple requests |
| Getting multiple pages | Collects all multiple pages |
| It compresses data by itself. This connection is slower than  HTTPS 2 its take more time | It uses HPACK for data compression .this method is faster than HTTP 1.1 it takes less time than H |

MULTIPLEXING:

**3tcp connection**

jquery.js ---------------- jquery.js --------------- server

HTTPS 1.1 example css ---------------- example css ------------ server

image png ---------------- image png--------------server

**1 tcp connection**

jquery.js jQuery .js server

HTTPS 2 example css ---------- example css ------------- server

Image png image png server

Write a blog about objects and its internal representation in JavaScript ;

Objects in the JavaScript, is it’s most important data type forms the building blocks for modern JavaScript

These objects are quite different from JavaScript primitive type data types (number, string, Boolean, null, undefined &symbol)in the sense that while these primitive data types all store single value each based on their types. Objects are more complex and each object may contain any combination of these primitive data-types.

An object ,is a reference data type it is non primitive types . variables that are assigned a reference

Value are given reference or a pointer to that value. That reference or pointer points to the location in memory where the objects is stored the variables don’t actually store the value. Loosely speaking objects in JavaScript may be defined as unordered collection of related data ,of the primitive or reference typed , in the forms of “Key: value”. These keys can be variables or functions and are called properties and methods ,respectively, in the context of an object example if your object is student, it will have properties like name, age, address

**Objects and properties**

A JavaScript object has properties associated it. A property of an object can be explained as a variable that attached

To the object. Object properties are basically the same as ordinary JavaScript variable, except for the attachment to the objects .

Object name = property Name

Like all JavaScript variables, both the objects name(which could be normal variable) and property name case are sensitive . you can define a property by assigning it a value . for example , let’s create an object named “my car” and give it properties named “make, model and year as follows :

Var my car = new object();

mycar.make= ‘Ford’;

mycar. model =’mustang’;

mycar. year =1969;

Unassigned properties of an object are “undefined(and not null)’

mycar. year;// undefined

properties of JavaScript objects can also be accessed or set using a bracket notation(for more details see property accessors). Objects are sometimes called associative arrays, since each property is associated wit a string value that can be used to access it. So for example, you could access the properties of the “my car” object as follows;

mycar[‘make’]=’Rolls-Royce’

myCar[‘model’]=’ghost’

mycar[‘year’]=1960