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

HTTP/1

1.HTTP/1.1 which was created in 1997.

HTTP/2

1.HTTP/2 which was created in 2015.

| **HTTP/1.1** | **HTTP/2** |
| --- | --- |
| 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 In lining 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. |

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

Objects are important data types in JavaScript.

Objects are different than primitive datatypes (i.e. number, string, Boolean, etc.).

Primitive data types contain one value but Objects can hold many values in form of Key: value pair. These keys can be variables or functions and are called properties and methods, respectively, in the context of an object.

**var myCar = new Object();**

**myCar.make = 'Suzuki';**

**myCar.model = 'Altros';**

**myCar.year = 1978;**

**myCar.wheels = 2;**

After creating myCar object, the value inside the object can be accessed using keys.

**i.e.**

**myCar.year**

**Output: 1978**

These values can be accessed using brackets notation also.

**myCar[year]**

**Output: 1978**

**(I) The syntax for adding a property to an object is :**

ObjectName.ObjectProperty = propertyValue;

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

delete ObjectName.ObjectProperty;

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

objectName.property

//or

objectName["property”]

//or

objectName[expression]

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

**Object methods**

Java Script Object methods is “Methods are actions that can be performed on objects.”

**Create JavaScript Object with Object Literal**

One of easiest way to create a JavaScript object is object literal, simply define the property and values inside curly braces as shown below

let bike = {name: 'SuperSport', maker:'Ducati', engine:'937cc'};

**Create JavaScript Object with Constructor**

Constructor is nothing but a function and with help of new keyword, constructor function allows to create multiple objects of same flavor as shown below

function Vehicle(name, maker) {

this.name = name;

this.maker = maker;

}

let car1 = new Vehicle(’Fiesta’, 'Ford’);

let car2 = new Vehicle(’Santa Fe’, 'Hyundai’)

console.log(car1.name); //Output: Fiesta

console.log(car2.name); //Output: Santa Fe

**Using the JavaScript Keyword new**

The following example also creates a new JavaScript object with four properties:

var person = new Object();

person.firstName = “John”;

person.lastName = “Doe”;

person.age = 50;

person.eyeColor = “blue”;