1. Please explain the difference between TCP and UDP!

TCP :

* TCP is a connection-oriented protocol. Connection orientation means that communicating devices must establish a connection before transmitting data and must close the connection after transmitting data.
* TCP is reliable because it guarantees the delivery of data to the destination router.
* TCP provides an extensive error checking mechanism. That's because it provides flow control and data acknowledgment.
* Data sequencing is a feature of the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). this means that the packets arrive sequentially at the receiver.

UDP :

* UDP is a Datagram-oriented protocol. This is because UDP does not require additional resources to open connections, maintain connections, and terminate connections. UDP is very efficient for broadcast and multicast type network transmissions.
* Delivery of data to the destination cannot be guaranteed in UDP.
* UDP only has a basic error checking mechanism using checksums.
* There is no sorting of data in UDP. If an order is required, it must be managed by the Application Layer.

1. Please explain the difference between HTTP and HTTP2!

HTTP

* data can be hacked and read by hackers
* Port 80
* Vulnerable to hacking

HTTPS

* Hacker can't read data
* Port 433
* Much more secure because the data is encrypted

1. Please explain the difference between GOROUTINE and THREAD!

Goroutines are similar to threads, but they're not. A native thread can contain many goroutines. Maybe it's more appropriate if the goroutine is called a mini thread. Goroutines are very light, it only takes about 2kB of memory for one goroutine. Execution of goroutines is asynchronous, so they don't wait on each other with other goroutines.

1. What is the difference between HTTP methods GET, POST, PUT and DELETE?

GET : Used to request resources to a server.

Not suitable to be used for a login application if it is run in a browser, but if it is used in the API it is not a problem because it is not visible to the user or client.

The implementation of the get method is for example to request a JSON response, request a file such as an image or document, and as a URL query to filter data.

The GET method on http requests aims to store data in the URL query and does not have the body of the data sent.

get is a method on http which is used to read data from the client to the rest server

POST : Used to save resources to a server.

Usually used for Login, send new data such as JSON type data

also used to send a FILE or upload data to the server

PUT : Used to update resources to a server.

with PUT method can send the whole data or replace the total

DELETE : Used to delete resources to a server.

This method is rarely used if to create an application without Front-end and Back-end as well as SPA (Single Page Application), most often to create an API for Front-end consumption, if implemented, a normal HTML Form can only send GET and POST actions.

1. do you have used AWS ? if yes, please explain your experience. ex: RDS, Route53, Memory Cache, CloudFront etc.

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is a secure cloud service provider, AWS offers compute power, storage space databases, "content delivery networks" and other functionality that helps businesses to develop and run applications well.