**HTTP vs. HTTPS: What are the differences?**

[HTTPS](https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/what-is-https/) is [HTTP](https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ddos/glossary/hypertext-transfer-protocol-http/) with [encryption](https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/what-is-encryption/). The only difference between the two protocols is that HTTPS uses [TLS](https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/transport-layer-security-tls/) ([SSL](https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/what-is-ssl/)) to encrypt normal HTTP requests and responses. As a result, HTTPS is far more secure than HTTP. A website that uses HTTP has http:// in its URL, while a website that uses HTTPS has https://.

**What is HTTP?**

HTTP stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol, and it is a [protocol](https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/network-layer/what-is-a-protocol/) – or a prescribed order and syntax for presenting information – used for transferring data over a network. Most information that is sent over the Internet, including website content and API calls, uses the HTTP protocol. There are two main kinds of HTTP messages: requests and responses.

**What is HTTPS?**

The S in HTTPS stands for "secure." HTTPS uses TLS (or SSL) to encrypt HTTP requests and responses, so in the example above, instead of the text, an attacker would see a bunch of seemingly random characters.

Instead of:

**GET /hello.txt HTTP/1.1**

**User-Agent: curl/7.63.0 libcurl/7.63.0 OpenSSL/1.1.l zlib/1.2.11**

**Host: www.example.com**

**Accept-Language: en**

The attacker sees something like:

**t8Fw6T8UV81pQfyhDkhebbz7+oiwldr1j2gHBB3L3RFTRsQCpaSnSBZ78Vme+DpDVJPvZdZUZHpzbbcqmSW1+**

PHP latest Version: **8.0.7 / 3 June 2021**

**SQL CRUD Operation:**

**Create query:**

CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    ID int NOT NULL,  
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
    FirstName varchar(255),  
    Age int,  
    PRIMARY KEY (ID)  
);

**Insert Query:**

INSERT INTO table\_name (column1, column2, column3 ) VALUES (value1, value2, value3);

**Read**:

Select \* from Table name;

**Update**:

UPDATE table\_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2 WHERE condition;

Most common query asked :

+----+--------+  
| Id | salary |  
+----+--------+  
| 1  | 100    |  
| 2  | 200    |  
| 3  | 300    |  
+----+--------+

Find the highest salary of a employee;

SELECT MAX(salary) FROM EMPLOYEE ;

If you give above answer kalu then this will be asked:

Find the second highest salary of a employee; Its tricky;

This solution uses subquery to first exclude the maximum salary from the data set and then again finds maximum salary, which is effectively the second maximum salary from the Employee table.

**SELECT** **MAX**(salary) **FROM** Employee **WHERE** Salary NOT **IN** ( **SELECT** **Max**(Salary) **FROM** Employee);

For more advance query visit this kalu: <https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_primarykey.asp>

## What is GitHub?

GitHub is a code hosting platform for version control and collaboration. It lets you and others work together on projects from anywhere.

This tutorial teaches you GitHub essentials like repositories, branches, commits, and Pull Requests. You’ll create your own Hello World repository and learn GitHub’s Pull Request workflow, a popular way to create and review code.

For more visit this kalu : <https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/>

Basic linux command:

1. **Cd:**-to goto the directory;
2. **mkdir & rmdir** — Use the mkdir command when you need to create a folder or a directory.

Use **rmdir** to delete a directory.

1. **rm** - Use the rm command to delete files and directories.
2. **mv** — Use the mv command to move files through the command line

This much command is enough to know but if you want more then

:https://maker.pro/linux/tutorial/basic-linux-commands-for-beginners

For C questions:

<https://www.javatpoint.com/c-interview-questions>

For PHP:

<https://www.javatpoint.com/php-interview-questions>

Please play this quiz kalu: <https://www.w3schools.com/quiztest/quiztest.asp?qtest=PHP>