Submitted by:

Aiman Sadia

Domain:

Back-End Development

Internship Program:

Cosmicode

Date:

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Week 1: Introduction to Back-End Development (Beginner)

Objective: Understand back-end concepts, tools, and simple server setup.

Tasks:

- 1. Write a document explaining **what back-end development is**, how it works with front-end, and list popular back-end languages and frameworks.
- 2. Install Node.js / Python / Java (pick one stack) and set up your development environment.
- 3. Create your **first "Hello World" server** using Express (Node.js) or Flask (Python) or Spring Boot (Java).
- 4. Set up basic routing (GET, POST) for your server.
- 5. Connect your back-end app to a **local database (SQLite/MySQL/PostgreSQL)** and perform basic CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations.

TASK 01:

Write a document explaining what back-end development is, how it works with front-end, and list popular back-end languages and frameworks.

What is Back-End Development?

Back-end development refers to the server-side part of a web application. It is responsible for managing the logic, database interactions, authentication, and server configuration that make a website or app function behind the scenes. Unlike front-end development, which focuses on what users see and interact with, back-end development deals with the data processing and system integration that users don't see directly.

Back-end developers build and maintain the core functional logic of a system. This includes:

- Server-side application logic
- Databases and data storage
- APIs (Application Programming Interfaces
- Authentication and authorization
- Integration with third-party services

How Back-End Works with Front-End

Front-end and back-end development work together to create complete web applications:

- 1. **Front-End (Client-Side)**: This is what users see HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and UI frameworks. It handles the layout, design, and user interaction.
- 2. **Back-End (Server-Side)**: This handles the business logic, retrieves data from databases, processes it, and sends it back to the front-end.

Example Interaction:

1. A user submits a login form (front-end).

- 2. The data (username and password) is sent to the back-end server.
- 3. The back-end validates the credentials against stored records in a database.
- 4. The server responds with success or failure, which is then shown to the user by the front-end.

Together, both sides create a seamless user experience while ensuring data is handled securely and efficiently.

Popular Back-End Languages and Frameworks

Below are some widely used back-end programming languages and their corresponding frameworks:

Languages:

- **JavaScript** (**Node.js**) Popular for full-stack development using JavaScript on both front-end and back-end.
- **Python** Known for its simplicity and readability; widely used in web and data applications.
- Java A mature, object-oriented language often used in enterprise-level applications.
- PHP A scripting language mainly used for server-side web development.
- **Ruby** Valued for its developer-friendly syntax.
- C# A Microsoft language used mainly for Windows and ASP.NET development.
- Go (Golang) Known for high performance and simplicity in scalable systems.

Frameworks:

JavaScript/Node.js:

- **Express.js** Minimalist and fast Node.js web framework.
- **NestJS** A scalable framework built with TypeScript.

Python:

• **Django** – High-level framework that emphasizes rapid development and clean design.

• Flask – Lightweight and flexible microframework.

Java:

• Spring Boot – Modern framework that simplifies Java application development.

PHP:

- Laravel A modern, elegant framework with robust features.
- **Symfony** A flexible and powerful PHP framework.

Ruby:

• **Ruby on Rails** – A full-stack framework that follows convention over configuration.

C#:

• **ASP.NET Core** – Cross-platform, high-performance framework for building web apps with .NET.

Go:

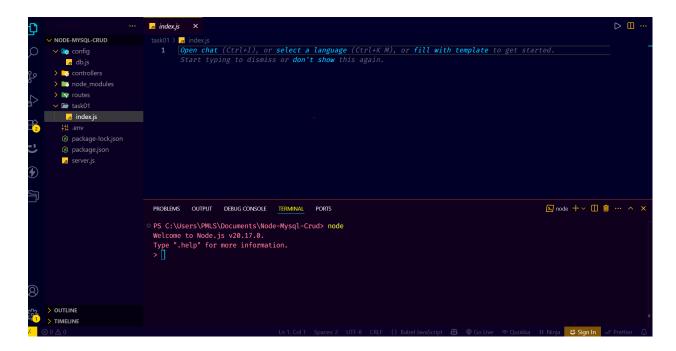
- **Gin** A lightweight and high-performance Go web framework.
- **Echo** Another fast, extensible framework for Go.

Conclusion

Back-end development is essential for building robust, secure, and efficient web applications. It works hand-in-hand with front-end development to deliver dynamic and interactive digital experiences. Understanding the languages and frameworks used in the back end can help developers choose the right tools for their projects and ensure seamless communication between user interfaces and server logic.

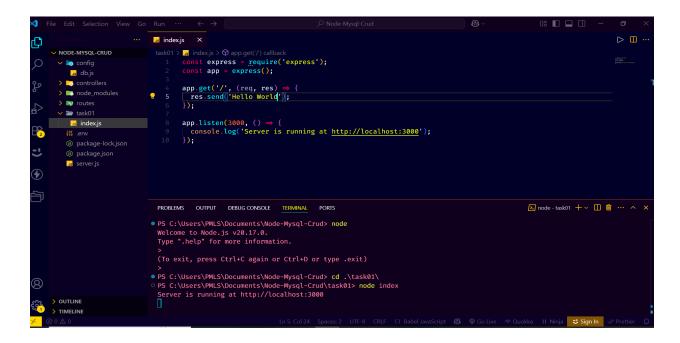
TASK 02

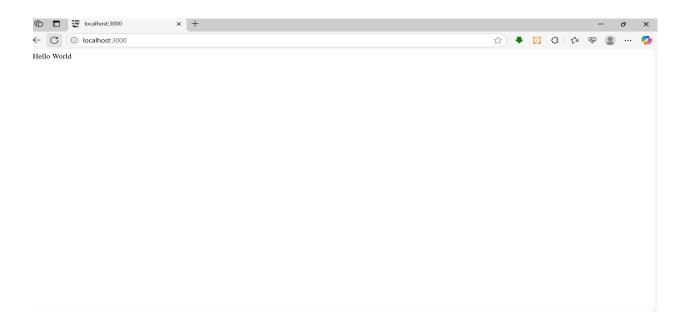
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TASK 03

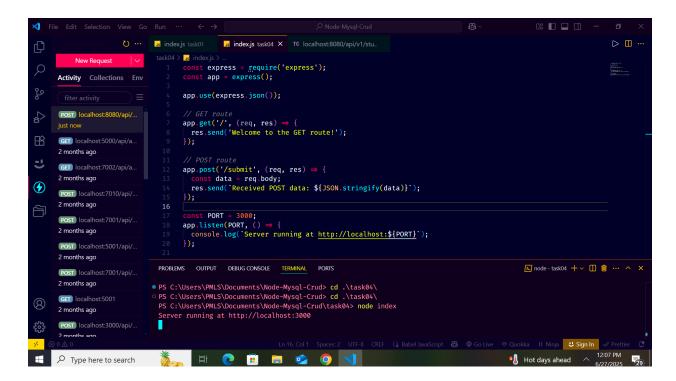
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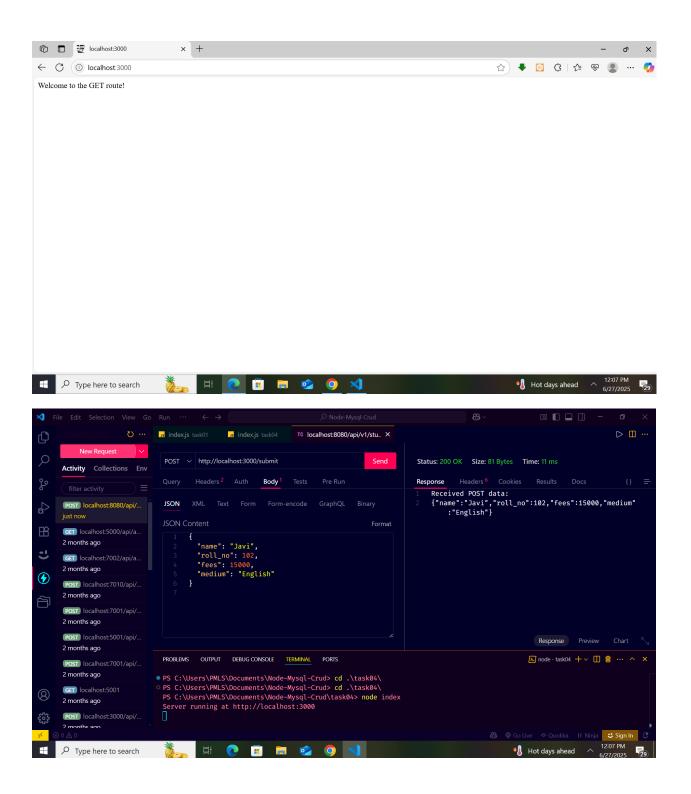




TASK 04

Set up basic routing (GET, POST) for your server.





TASK 05

Connect your back-end app to a **local database** (SQLite/MySQL/PostgreSQL) and perform basic CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations.

