ENSF 381 Full Stack Web Development

Lecture 03:

Foundations of Web Development

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Outline

Recap

End-to-End example

Web development concepts

Error types

Recap

 Full Stack development: the process of designing, developing, testing, and deploying end-to-end web application.

• Frontend: everything a user sees and interacts with when they click on a link or type in a web address.

• **Backend:** pertains to the underlying processes and essential components responsible for the seamless and proper functioning of the front-end.

Recap - Continue

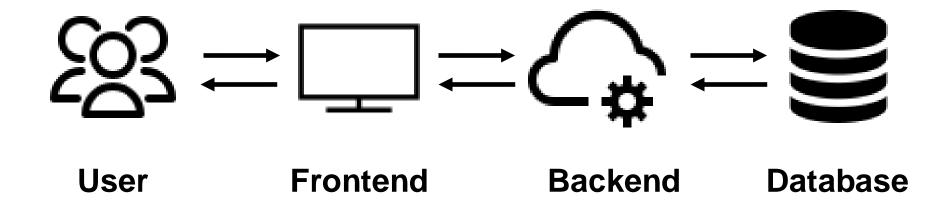
Frontend technologies:

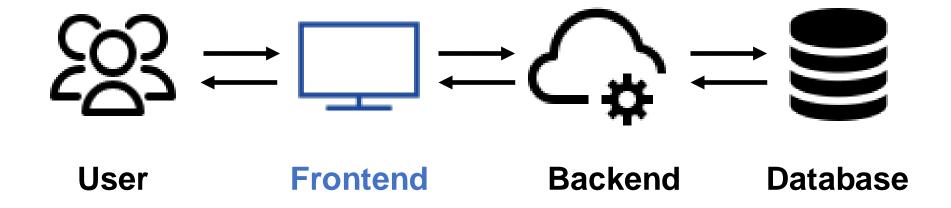
- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

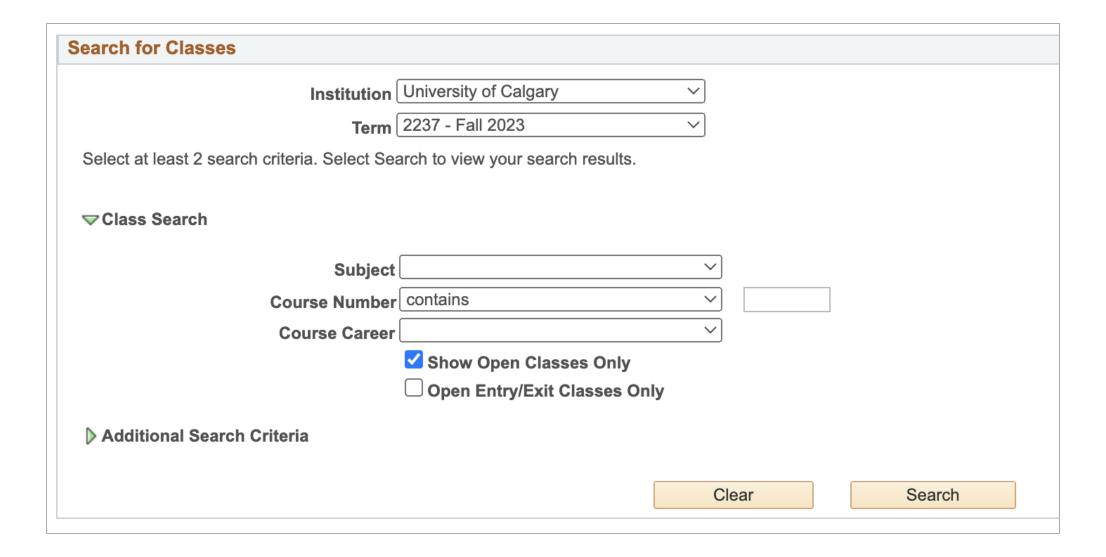
Backend technologies:

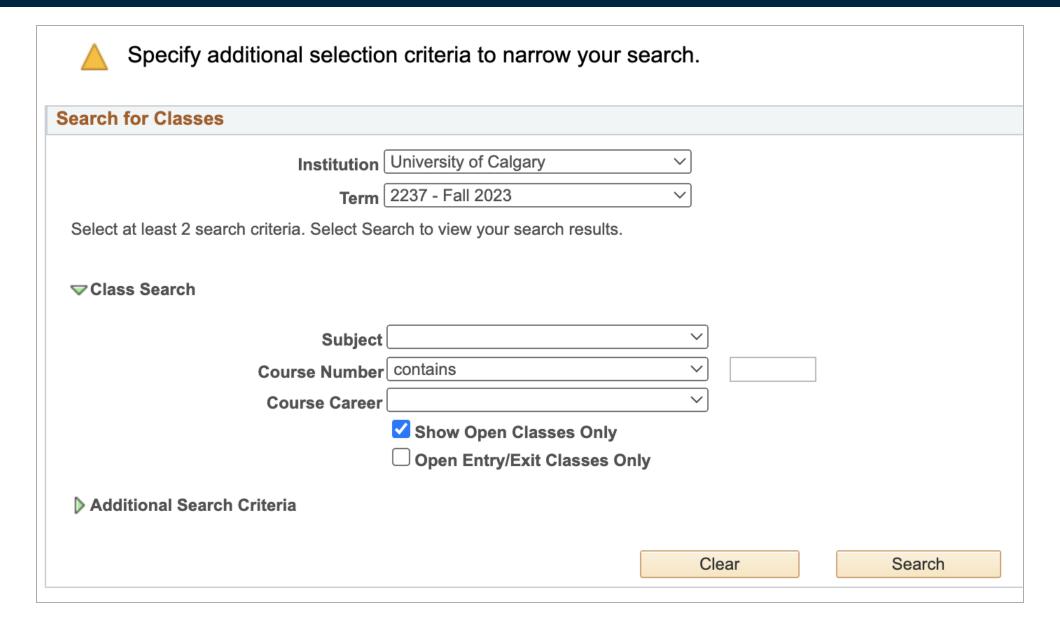
- Python
- PHP
- Node.js

Full stack application overview

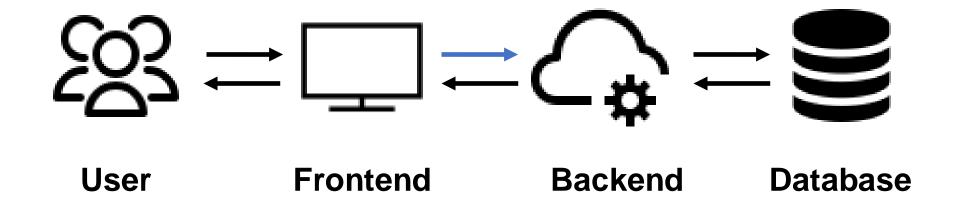


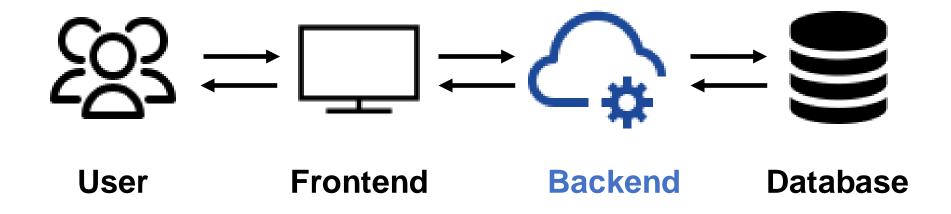


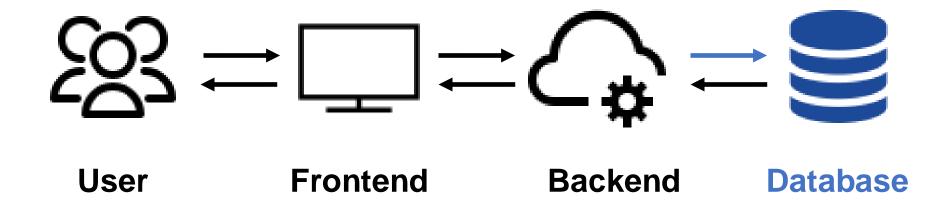


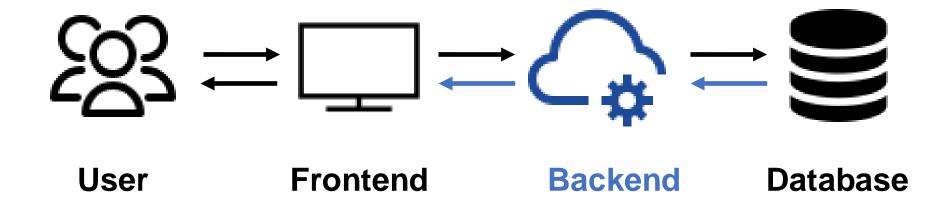


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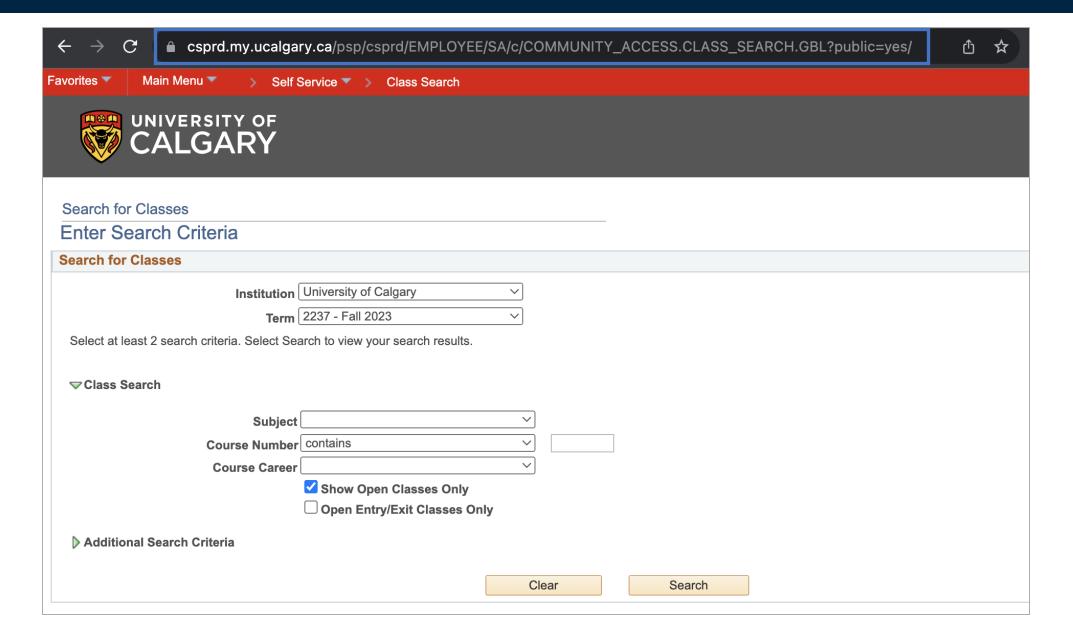


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Terminologies

 Uniform Resource Locator (URL): the address used to access resources on the web, specifying the location of a web page or file.

URL - Example

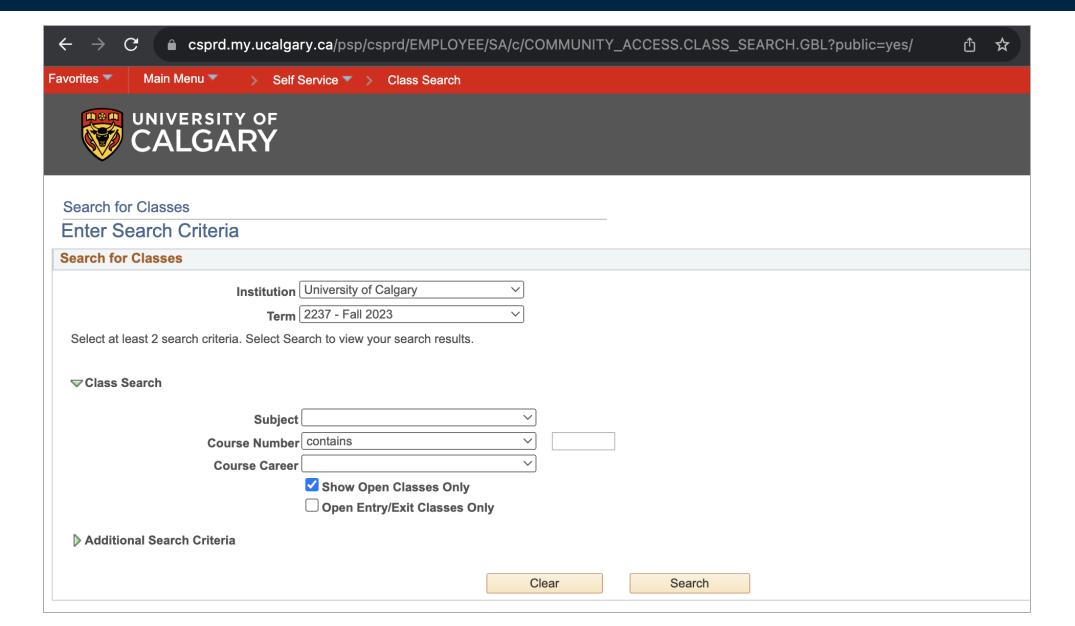


Terminologies

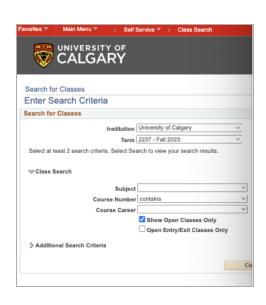
 Uniform Resource Locator (URL): the address used to access resources on the web, specifying the location of a web page or file.

 Responsive Images: techniques for optimizing and displaying images on various screen sizes and resolutions.

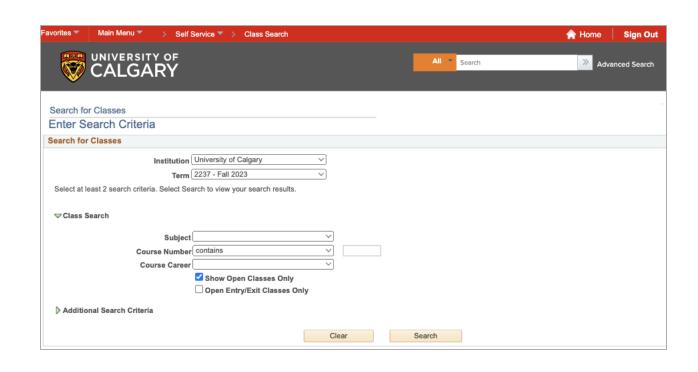
URL - Example



Responsive Images - Example



iPhone SE



iPad pro

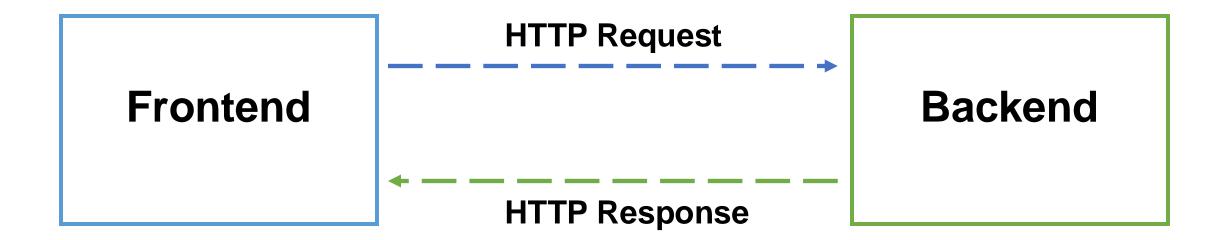
Terminologies

 Uniform Resource Locator (URL): the address used to access resources on the web, specifying the location of a web page or file.

 Responsive Images: techniques for optimizing and displaying images on various screen sizes and resolutions.

 Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP): the protocol used for transmitting data on the web, including requests and responses between frontend and backend.

HTTP - Example

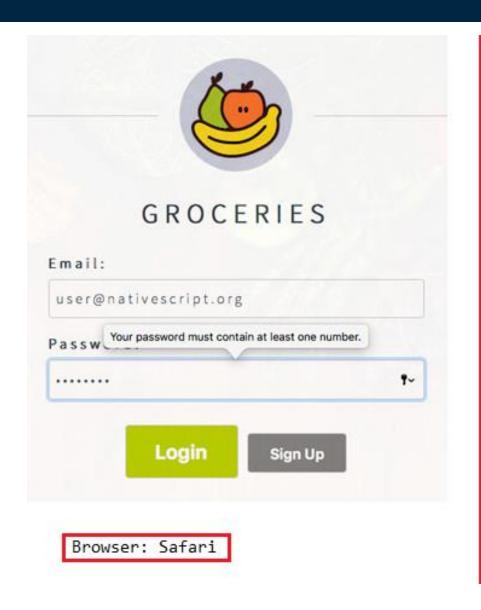


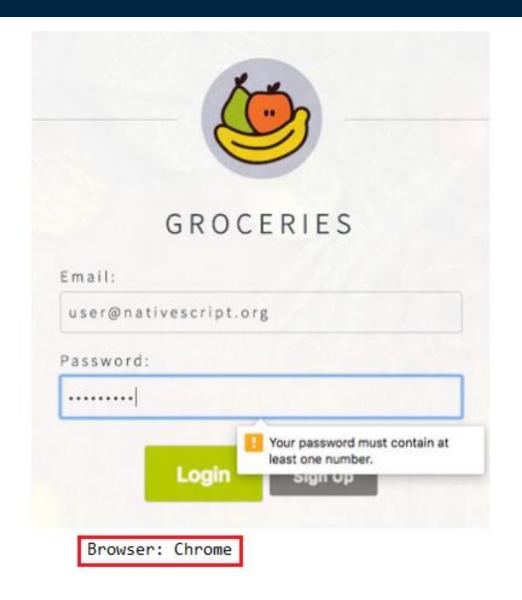
Terminologies

 Application Programming Interface (API): a set of rules and protocols that allows one software application to interact with another. The frontend makes requests to the backend API to retrieve or send data, and the backend processes these requests.

 Cross-Browser Compatibility: ensuring that websites function consistently across different browsers.

Cross-Browser Compatibility - example





Terminologies

 Application Programming Interface (API): a set of rules and protocols that allows one software application to interact with another. The frontend makes requests to the backend API to retrieve or send data, and the backend processes these requests.

• Cross-Browser Compatibility: ensuring that websites function consistently across different browsers.

• **Hosting**: the process of storing, serving, and making a website or web application accessible on the Internet.

Types of errors in a full-stack web application

1. Frontend errors.

Frontend errors

Issues and problems that occur within the client-side code of a web application.

- Syntax Errors: errors in the code that violate the syntax rules of the programming language.
- Runtime Errors: errors that occur during the execution of the code.

 Logical Errors: errors in the logic of the code that cause unexpected behavior or incorrect output.

Types of errors in a full-stack web application

1. Frontend errors.

2. Backend errors.

Backend errors

Pertain to problems that arise in the server-side code and processes of a web application.

- Similar to the frontend, the backend experiences syntax, runtime, and logical errors, which occur in server-side code.
- Database Errors: issues related to database interactions, such as connection failures.

 Security Vulnerabilities: errors that can lead to security vulnerabilities such as SQL injection.

Types of errors in a full-stack web application

1. Frontend errors.

2. Backend errors.

3. Communication and Integration errors.

Communication and integration errors

Failures or problems in the exchange of data and functionality between the frontend and backend components of a web application.

 API Errors: failures in communication between frontend and backend through APIs.

 Data Format Mismatch: problems arising from inconsistencies in data formats expected by the frontend and provided by the backend.

Types of errors in a full-stack web application

1. Frontend errors.

2. Backend errors.

3. Communication and Integration errors.

4. Deployment and Configuration errors.

Deployment and configuration errors

• Deployment Failures: issues during the deployment process, such as incomplete updates, missing dependencies, or incorrect environment settings.

• Environment-Specific Errors: errors that only occur in specific environments (development, testing, production), often due to differences in configurations.

 Server Configuration Issues: errors related to misconfigurations of the server environment, affecting the application's behavior.

Questions