

Q1. Difference between Web Designer and Web Developer?

Ans: A **Web Designer** is mainly responsible for the **visual appearance and user experience** of a website. They focus on layout, colors, graphics, fonts, and overall style to make the website attractive and easy to use. Their work is more **creative and design-oriented**, often using tools like Photoshop, Figma, or Canva along with basic HTML and CSS.

On the other hand, a **Web Developer** is responsible for the **functionality and technical side** of a website. They write code using programming languages such as JavaScript, PHP, Python, or frameworks like React and Angular. Developers ensure that the website works properly, connects with databases, and performs all the required functions.

In short, **designers make the website look good, while developers make the website work.**

Q2. What is a W3C?

Ans: The W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) is an international organization that develops open standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web. It was founded in 1994 by Tim Berners-Lee, the inventor of the World Wide Web. The main purpose of W3C is to create guidelines and technologies, such as HTML, CSS, XML, and accessibility standards, so that websites and web applications can work consistently across different devices, platforms, and browsers. By following W3C standards, developers and designers ensure that websites are more user-friendly, accessible, and compatible worldwide.

Q3. What is Domain?

Ans: A Domain is the unique name that identifies a website on the internet. It acts as a human-readable address that points to the actual location of a website stored on a server. Instead of remembering complex numerical IP addresses (like 192.168.1.1), users can simply type a domain name such as www.google.com to visit a website. A domain usually consists of two main parts: the Second-Level Domain (for example, google) and the Top-Level Domain (TLD) (such as .com, .org, .in). Domains are managed under the Domain Name System (DNS), which translates domain names into IP addresses so computers can communicate with each other.

Q4. What SEO?

Ans: SEO (Search Engine Optimization) is the process of improving a website so that it ranks higher in search engine results like Google, Bing, or Yahoo. The main goal of SEO is to increase a website's visibility, attract more organic (unpaid) traffic, and reach the right

audience. SEO involves various techniques such as using proper keywords, creating quality content, optimizing website speed, mobile-friendliness, link building, and following search engine guidelines. A well-optimized website is more likely to appear on the first page of search results, making it easier for users to find the website.

Q5. What is SDLC life cycle?

Ans: SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle) is a systematic process followed for developing software applications efficiently and with high quality. It defines a sequence of steps or phases that guide software development from initial planning to final deployment and maintenance. The main goal of SDLC is to produce software that meets the requirements of users, is delivered on time, and works reliably. Common phases of SDLC include Requirement Analysis, System Design, Implementation (Coding), Testing, Deployment, and Maintenance. By following SDLC, developers can minimize errors, reduce costs, and ensure a structured approach to software development.