**Research About the process and uses of the Full Stack programming**

Before researching the process of Full Stack programming, there are two categories of concepts that have to learn, which are what is Full Stack Development, and who does Full Stack Development.

Firstly, Full stack development refers to end-to-end application software development, including the front end and back end. The front end consists of the user interface (UI), which can be built using various, front-end technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

While the back end takes care of the business logic and application workflows, which are written in programming languages like Java or Python. Further, a good web application would need scalability, event handling, and routing, which are usually handled by libraries and frameworks like SpringBoot or Django.

Secondly, Full-stack developers do this kind of work. They are proficient in both frontend and backend languages and frameworks, as well as in server, network and hosting environments. To get to this breadth and depth of knowledge, most full-stack developers will have spent many years working in a variety of different roles.

As a Full stack developer, some skills they need to know.

Firstly, they have to learn the Font End language like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and one or more Back End languages. What is more, they specialized in a particular programming language, like Ruby or PHP or Python, although full stack programmers, especially if they’ve been working as a developer for a while, work with more than one.

In the Website Development industry, the process of Full End programming includes some brief overview sections.

Step 1: Form a plan.

Before laying pen to paper or hands to keyboard, it's vital to first connect with teams and personnel across the organization to develop a plan for the website. There are some questions to consider, such as what is the goal of the website, what type of website will be built, what developers want the users to do on the website and so on.

Step 2: Create a wireframe.

All good websites start with a blueprint. Developers call this a wireframe. It doesn’t have to be an official document, and it’s simply a vision for the site that’ll give developers direction and a place to start. Wireframes are strictly visual tools that will help the developers understand where text and images will go on individual web pages.

Step 3: Draft up a sitemap.

create a sitemap (not to be confused with sitemap.XML, which is an XML file that helps search engines crawl and find the site). Just like a business plan gives a potential investor insight into the goals and deliverables, a sitemap gives developers the information needed to meet users vision.

Step 4: Write the website code.

Developers will use different coding languages for the front-end and back-end of websites, as well as for different functionalities of the site. These different languages work together to build and run the site. HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are the “big three” of web development. Almost every website uses them in some capacity. There are plenty of others, such as server-side languages like Java, C++, Python, and SQL, but understanding these three is foundational to website development knowledge.

Step 5: Build the back end of the website.

The back end handles the data that enables the functionality on the front end. For example, Facebook's back end stores my photos, so that the front end can then allow others to look at them. It’s made up of two key components:

Databases, are responsible for storing, organizing, and processing data so that it’s retrievable by server requests.

Servers, are the hardware and software that make up the computer. Servers are responsible for sending, processing, and receiving data requests.

Step 6: Acquire a domain name.

The website will have an IP address. It also needs a domain name, a memorable website name that visitors can use to find the site. Some services sites like GoDaddy and Hover can help purchase a domain name and register with ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers).

Step 7: Launch the site.

Once the domain name has been set up and linked to the host, it is almost ready to unveil the work to the web. But not so fast — there are still a handful of things that need to check before an official launch. These include planning out responsibilities on the team, testing the site thoroughly for any glitches, optimizing for SEO, and a final check before “flipping the switch” and making the site live.

In conclusion, Full stack web development is the scenario of acting on each, of the front-end and back-end of a program. It is a term largely used for those operating in web development. The developers have a background in making programs and user expertise for the front-end, and even have robust information in an exceedingly programing language that's used for handling the logic of the appliance, for the back-end.