WebKit

DSO 462 - Managing Small Business on Internet

By Balaj Khalid & Muhammad Atif



Outline

Front-End Technologies

Back-End Technologies

WebKit Demo

MongoDB

Version Control (Git/Github)

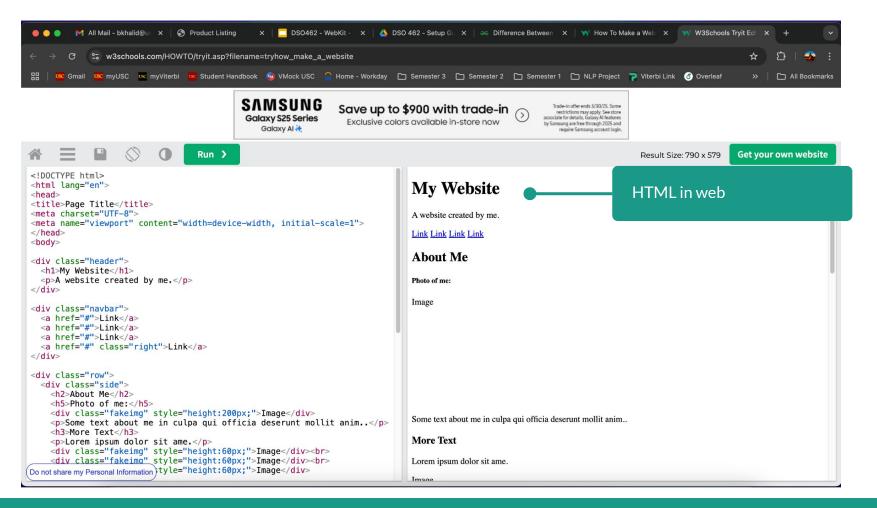
Hosting your app on Web

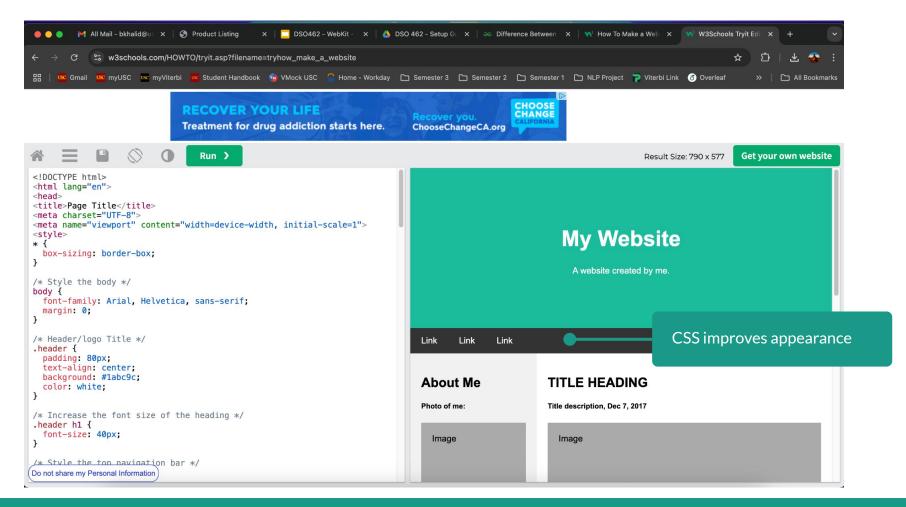
Tools

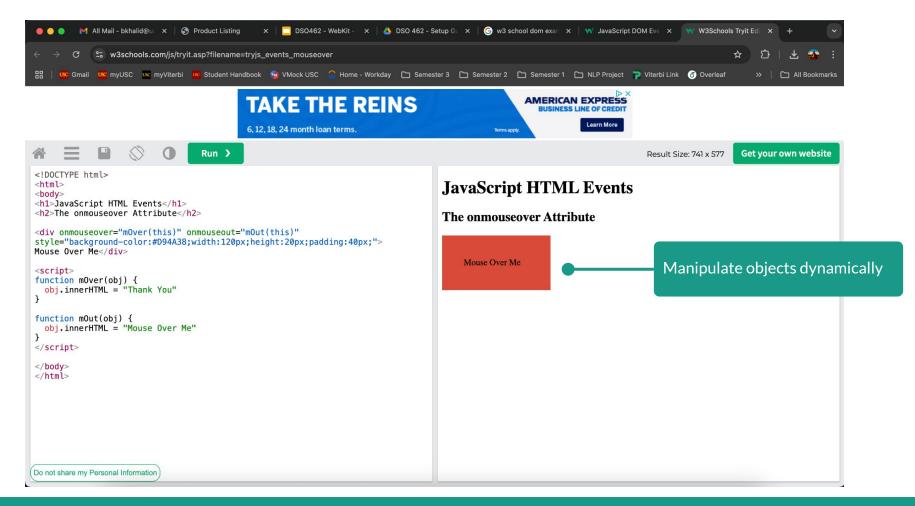
Suggestions

Front-End Technologies - A Brief Overview

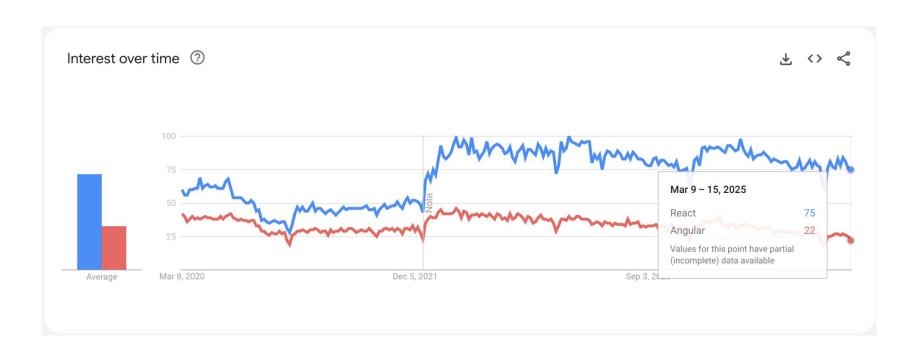
- HTML: The backbone of any web page, used to structure content.
- CSS: Used to style web pages, improving their appearance.
- Javascript: Document Object Model (DOM) can be used to manipulate web content dynamically.
- Frameworks: Simplify development by providing pre-built components, improved security,
 and optimized performance
 - ReactJS (by Meta): A JavaScript library, to build fast, scalable, interactive, user interfaces.
 - Angular (by Google): A front-end framework, great for large-scale enterprise applications.







ReactJS vs Angular



Back-End Technologies - A Brief Overview

- Programming Languages (Server-Side Scripting)
 - Python Easy to learn, widely used in web development (Flask, FAST), AI, and data science.
 - JavaScript (Node.js) Allows JavaScript to run on the server, making it possible to use
 a single language for both front-end and back-end.

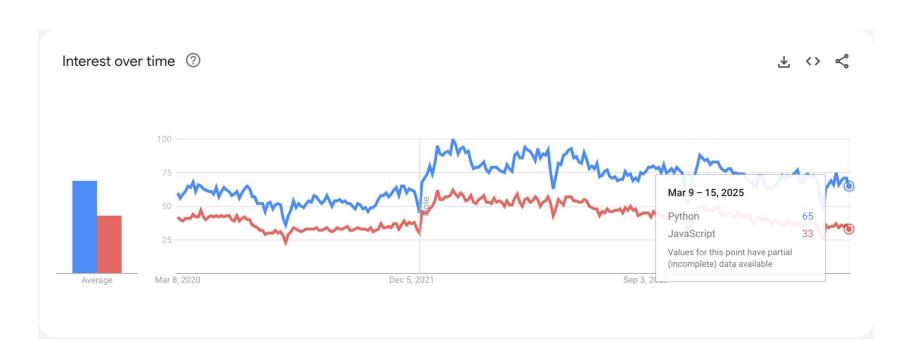
Frameworks

- FastAPI (Python) A high-performance, modern framework for building APIs, known for speed and easy integration with machine learning models.
- Flask (Python) Lightweight and flexible, ideal for small-scale applications.
- Express.js (Node.js) Minimalist and efficient, commonly used with MongoDB in full-stack applications.

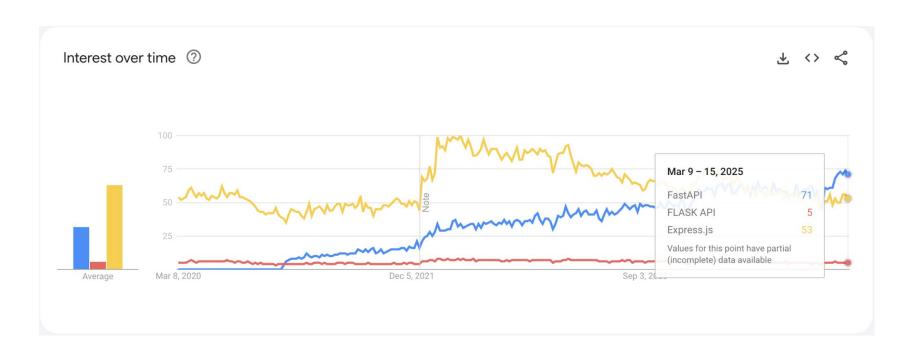
Back-End Technologies - (continued)

- Databases
 - o **SQL Databases (Structured Data):** MySQL, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server
 - NoSQL Databases (Unstructured & Scalable Data): MongoDB, Firebase.
- APIs (Application Programming Interfaces)
 - RESTful APIs Standardized communication using HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE).
 - GraphQL Allows flexible data retrieval with precise queries, reducing unnecessary data transfer.

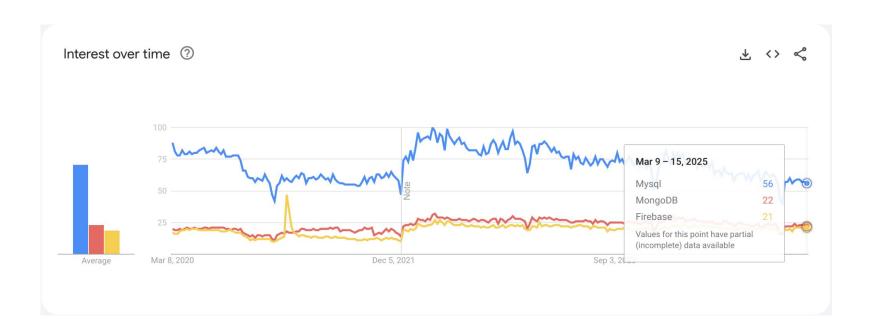
Python vs JavaScript



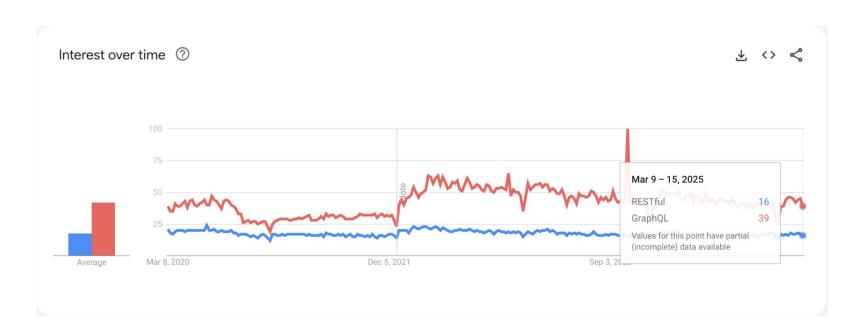
FastAPI vs Flask vs Express.js



MySQL vs MongoDB vs Firebase



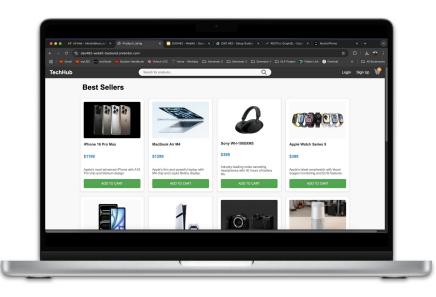
RESTful API vs GraphQL



WebKit Demo

Technologies Used:

- Front-End:
 - o HTML
 - o CSS
 - DOM (JavaScript)
- Back-End:
 - Python
 - MongoDB
 - o RESTful APIs



MongoDB

- Fast & Performance-Oriented
- Highly Scalable
 - Designed to handle large amounts of data efficiently.
 - Supports horizontal scaling (sharding) to distribute data across multiple servers.
- Flexible & Schema-Free: No need to define a strict schema like SQL databases.
- Free & Student Friendly:
 - \$50 in credits with the GitHub Student Developer Pack.
 - The free version (MongoDB Atlas) is powerful enough for small to medium projects.
- Link to <u>setup guide</u>.

Version Control (Git/Github)

- Git
 - Tracks code changes See who changed what and when.
 - Allows collaboration Multiple developers can work on the same project without conflicts.
 - Supports branching Work on new features without affecting the main project.
 - Easy to revert changes Mistakes can be undone quickly.
- Github
 - A cloud-based platform for storing and managing Git repositories.
- Link to <u>setup guide</u>.

Hosting your app on Web

Cloud vs Traditional Hosting

Feature	Cloud Hosting	Traditional Hosting
Infrastructure	Uses a network of servers (distributed).	Hosted on a single physical server.
Scalability	Highly scalable – Auto-scales based on traffic.	Limited scalability, requires manual upgrades.
Performance	Faster and more reliable with load balancing.	Performance depends on server capacity.
Cost Model	Pay-as-you-go – Pay only for what you use.	Fixed pricing, often includes unused resources.
Reliability	High availability – Redundant servers prevent downtime.	Downtime possible if the server fails.
Security	Cloud providers offer built-in security, firewalls, and backups.	Security depends on the hosting provider and setup.

Cloud Hosting

Google Cloud

- \$300 in free credits for 3 months (great for developers to test and deploy apps).
- Supports auto-scaling, security, and global deployment.
- Works well with AI, ML, and data-heavy applications.

Amazon Web Services

- \circ \$300 in free credits for 3 months.
- Great choice for enterprise level applications (industry leader).
- Highly customizable and flexible AWS offers more options for developers to fine-tune their cloud setup.

Traditional Hosting

Digital Ocean

- \$200 in free credits with the GitHub Student Developer Pack.
- Developer-friendly, easy-to-set-up cloud servers.
- Good for small to medium-scale applications.

Genez.io

- Free hosting with support for multiple frameworks.
- Simple UI and one-click deployment for seamless setup.
- Link to <u>setup guide</u>.

Render

- Completely free hosting for web apps and APIs.
- Downside: Can be slow to start (cold start issues for backend services).
- Best suited for small projects and prototypes.
- Link to <u>setup guide</u>.

API Integration

- An API (Application Programming Interface) enables communication between your web application and external services, allowing them to interact seamlessly.
- RESTful APIs:
 - GET: Retrieves data from the database.
 - POST: Inserts new data into the database (e.g., adding new entries or records).
 - PUT: Updates existing data in the database (e.g., modifying a record or resource).
 - DELETE: Removes data from the database (e.g., deleting a record or resource).
- APIs are commonly used to connect your web application to databases, such as MongoDB, to manage and store data or other services such as Al/machine learning models.
- API endpoints typically require **API keys** for authentication, ensuring that only authorized users or applications can access the data or services.

Learn more about GET vs POST here.

Tools

Google Analytics

- Offers detailed insights into how users interact with your website.
- Key metrics include,
 - Users: Tracks the number of unique visitors to your website. This is essential for monitoring your website's reach over time.
 - Average session duration: Measures the average time users spend on your website.
 This metric is useful for optimizing content and improving the overall user experience.
 - Conversation rate: The percentage of users who complete a desired action (e.g., making a purchase). This metric is crucial for evaluating the success of your marketing efforts.
- These metrics help assess the performance of your ads, marketing campaigns, and enable you to segment target demographics, analyze traffic sources, and visualize the user journey through your conversion funnel.
- Link to <u>setup guide</u>.

Google AdSense

- Allows you to earn revenue by displaying targeted ads on your website
- Key Metrics for Success:
 - o **Impressions**: The number of times an ad is shown on your website. Essential for tracking visibility and reach of your ads.
 - **Clicks**: The number of times users click on an ad. Measures user engagement with the ads.
 - CTR (Click-Through Rate): The ratio of clicks to impressions, showing how effective your ads are at encouraging user interaction. Optimizes ad placement and formats for higher engagement.
 - **CPC (Cost Per Click)**: The amount earned each time a user clicks on an ad. Indicates the revenue generated from user engagement with ads.
- Link to <u>setup guide</u>.

Suggestions

UI/UX

Use Exciting Colors

- Vibrant Colors: Choose bold and vibrant colors that catch users' attention but avoid overwhelming them.
- Brand Consistency: Maintain color consistency with your brand to create a recognizable and cohesive design.
- Contrast: Ensure there is enough contrast between text and background for readability, especially for users with visual impairments.

Accessibility Options

- Font Size Adjustment: Provide options for users to increase or decrease the font size to improve readability for those with visual impairments.
- Color Blind Support: Implement features like color contrast adjustment or use of patterns alongside colors to assist users with color blindness.

UI/UX (continued)

Clean and Simple UI

- Minimalistic Design: Avoid clutter by focusing on essential elements. A clean UI improves usability and helps users focus on key content.
- Intuitive Navigation: Structure menus and content in a way that is easy for users to navigate. Ensure key actions are easily accessible.
- Whitespace: Use whitespace effectively to separate different sections, making the UI feel less crowded and more organized.

Mobile Responsiveness

 Responsive Design: Ensure the UI/UX adapts to different screen sizes (desktops, tablets, mobile devices) for an optimal experience on all devices.

Feature Comparison

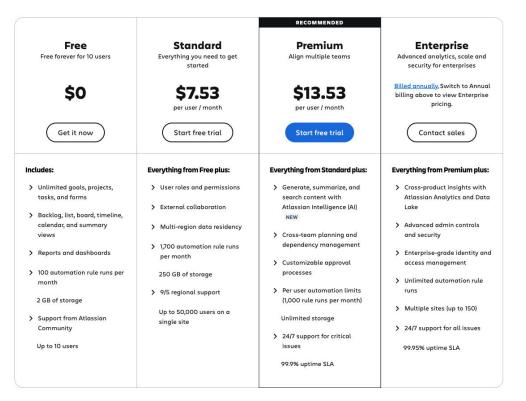
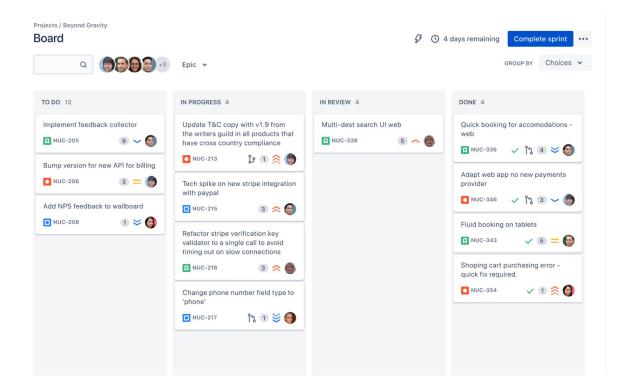


Image Source: Jira Pricing

Work Organization

- Divide your project into distinct features (e.g., Login, Sign Up) for better clarity and organization.
- Leverage tools like Jira or Kanban to efficiently track and manage tasks.
- Benefits
 - Improved Organization: Helps break large projects into manageable tasks.
 - Clear Accountability: Everyone knows their responsibilities.
 - **Better Collaboration**: Teams can track each other's progress and offer support.
 - Faster Development: Allows for focused work on specific tasks, speeding up development.

Work Organization (continued)



Questions?