

LECTURE 1: INTRO TO WEB DEVELOPMENT

- **Objectives:**

- Basic Web Application Model

- Web Development Frameworks/Languages



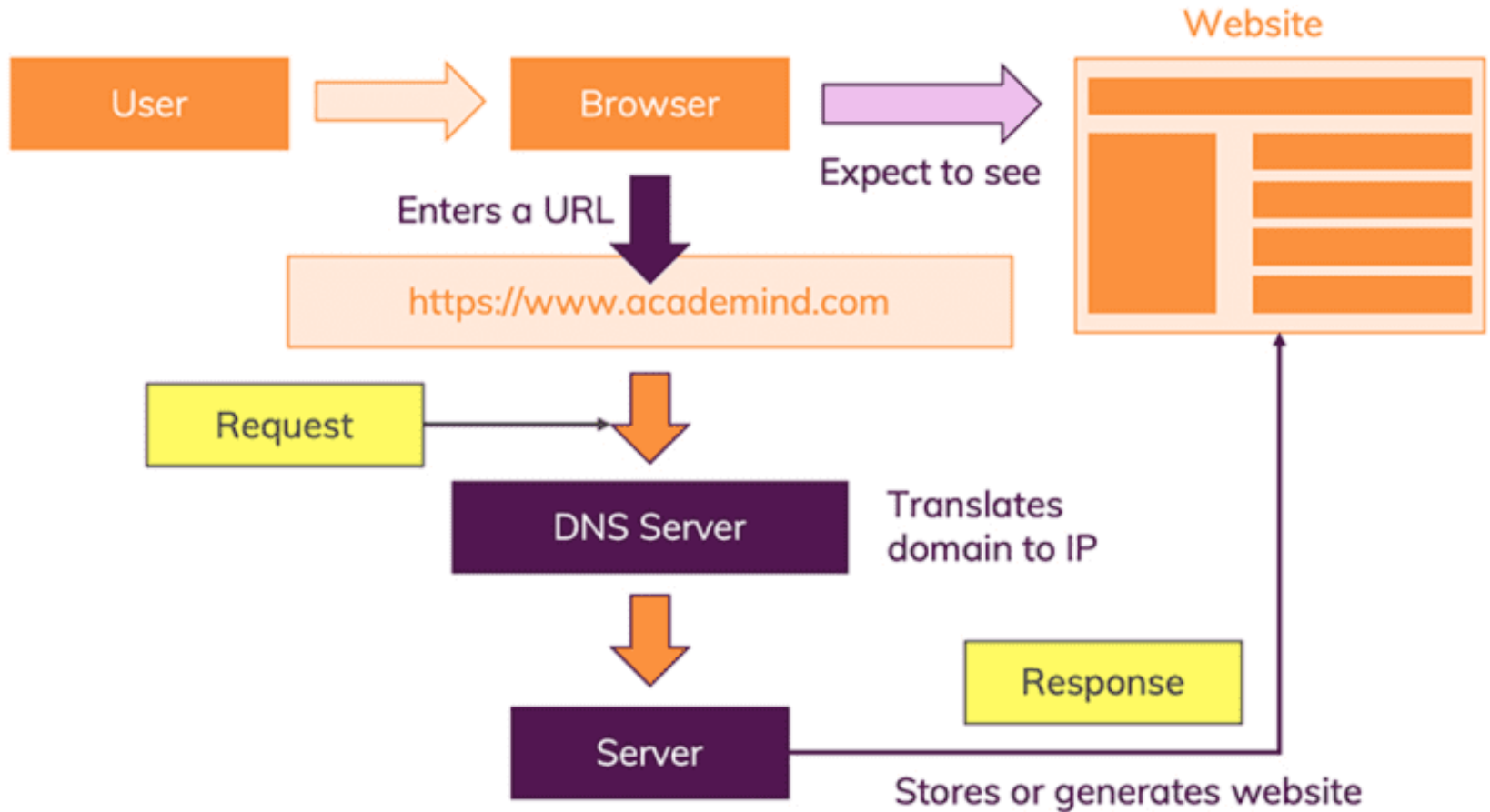
HOW WEB WORKS

HOW WEB WORKS

UI (Front End (DOM, Framework))

Request Layer (Web API)

Back End (Database, Logic)




STEP 1: URL GET RESOLVED

What is a server ?

- The website code is obviously not stored on your machine and hence needs to be fetched from another computer where it is stored. This "other computer" is called a "server". Because it serves some purpose, in our case, it serves the website.
- Each server has its IP Address.
- Ipconfig(show your system IP Address)
- An IP address typically looks like this: **172.56.180.5**

STEP 1: URL GET RESOLVED(CONTINUE)

- Protocol is an agreement between client and server for data transfer
 - HTTP(Hypertext Transfer Protocol)
 - HTTPS(Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure)(encrypted data)
 - FTP(File Transfer Protocol).
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STEP 1: URL GET RESOLVED(CONTINUE)

How is the domain “invictussolutions.co” translated to its IP address?

- There's a special type of server out there in the internet. A so called "name server" or "DNS server" (where DNS = "Domain Name System").
- The job of these DNS servers is to translate domains to IP addresses.
- huge dictionaries that store translation tables: **Domain => IP address.**



STEP 2 - REQUEST IS SENT

- With the IP address resolved, the browser goes ahead and makes a request to the server with that IP address.
- A “**request**” is not just a term. It really is a technical thing that happens behind the scenes.

▼ General

Request URL: https://academind.com/

Request Method: GET

Status Code: 🟢 200

Remote Address: 99.84.92.105:443

Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade

▶ Response Headers (11)

▼ Request Headers

:authority: academind.com

:method: GET

:path: /

:scheme: https

accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/javascript;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3

accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br

STEP 3 - RESPONSE IS PARSED

- With the IP address resolved, the browser goes ahead and makes a request to the server with that IP address.
- A “**request**” is not just a term. It really is a technical thing that happens behind the scenes.

▼ General

Request URL: https://academind.com/

Request Method: GET

Status Code: 🟢 200

Remote Address: 99.84.92.105:443

Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade

▶ Response Headers (11)

▼ Request Headers

:authority: academind.com

:method: GET

:path: /

:scheme: https

accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/javascript;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3

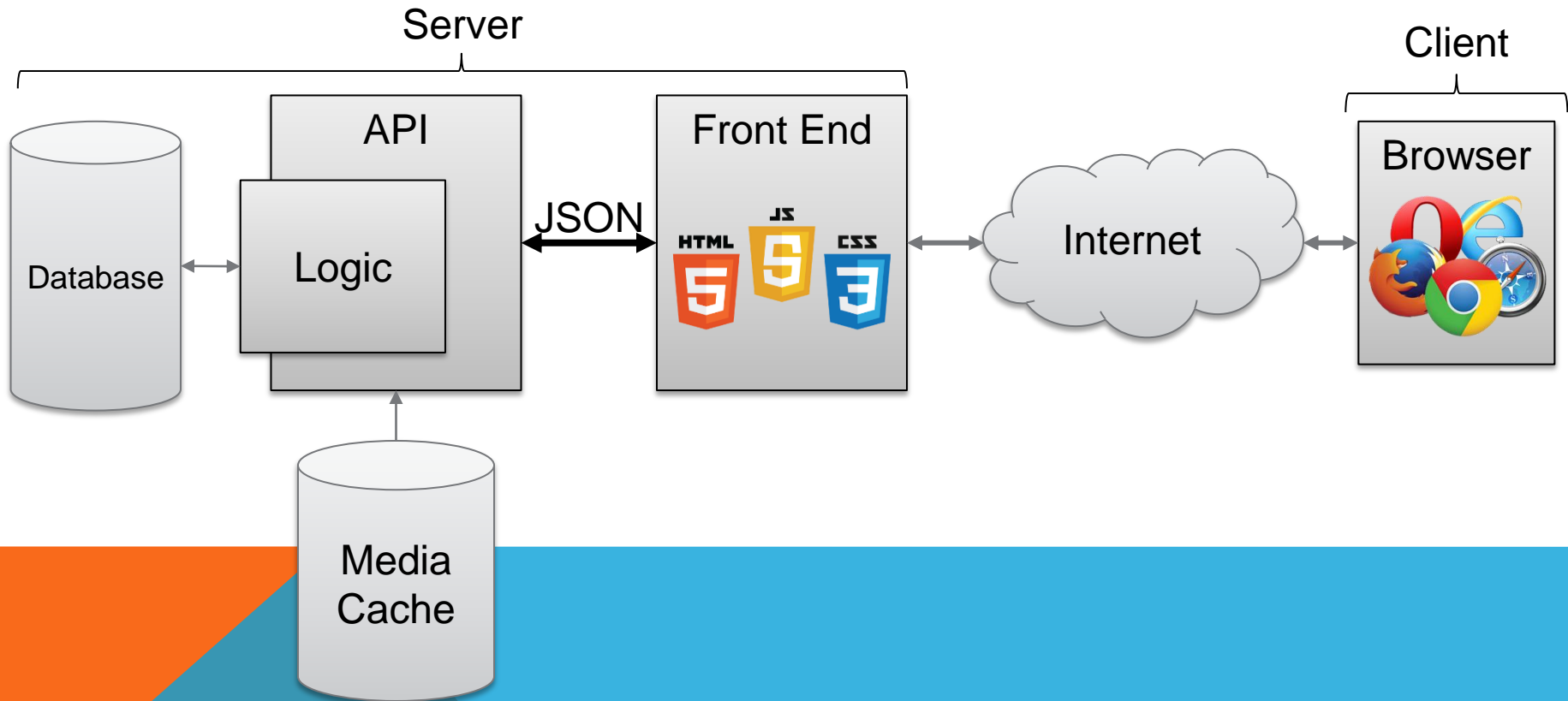
accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br

CORE COMPONENTS OF WEB APPLICATIONS

UI (Front End (DOM, Framework))

Request Layer (Web API)

Back End (Database, Logic)



SSR VS SPA

SPA(Single Page Application)

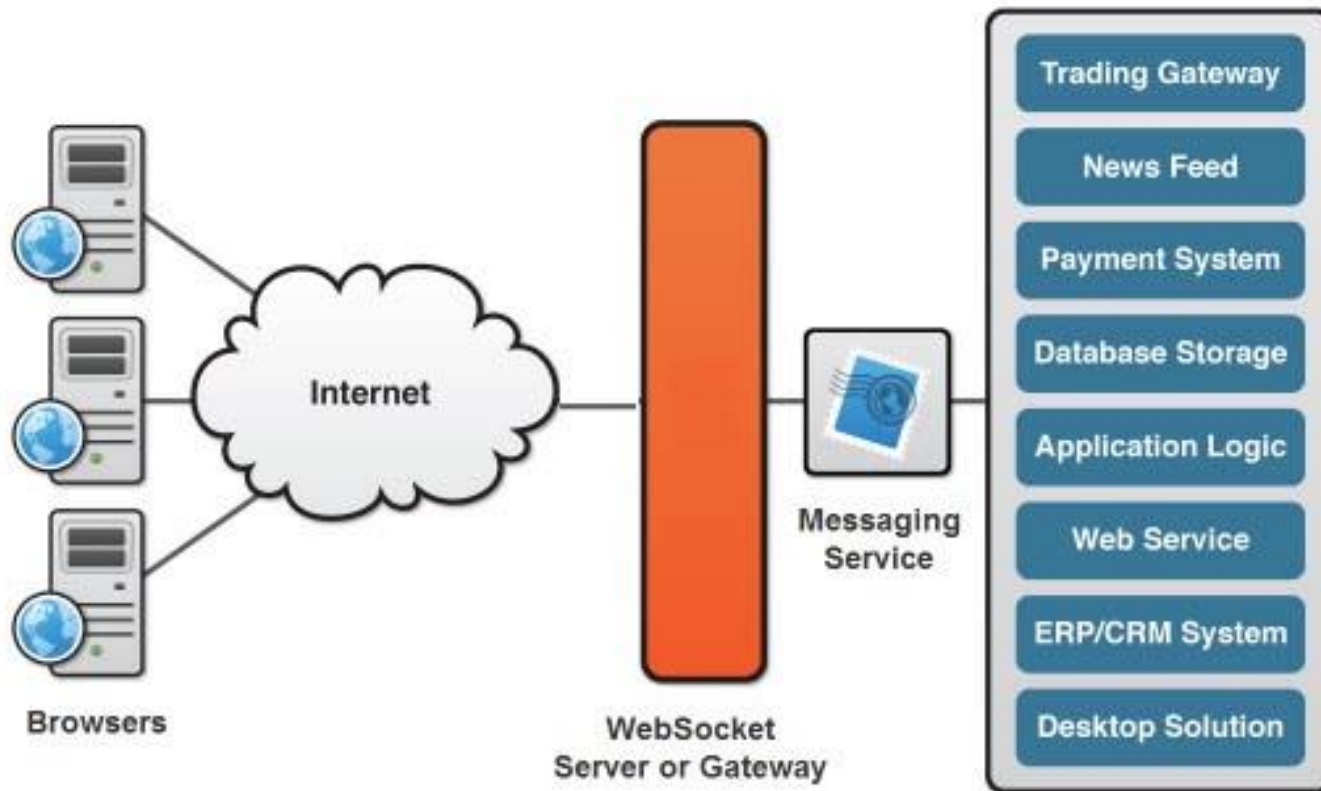
- Not Refresh After Reload
- Do not support SEO
- Do not show html in source code (Ctrl + U)

SSR(Server Side Rendering)

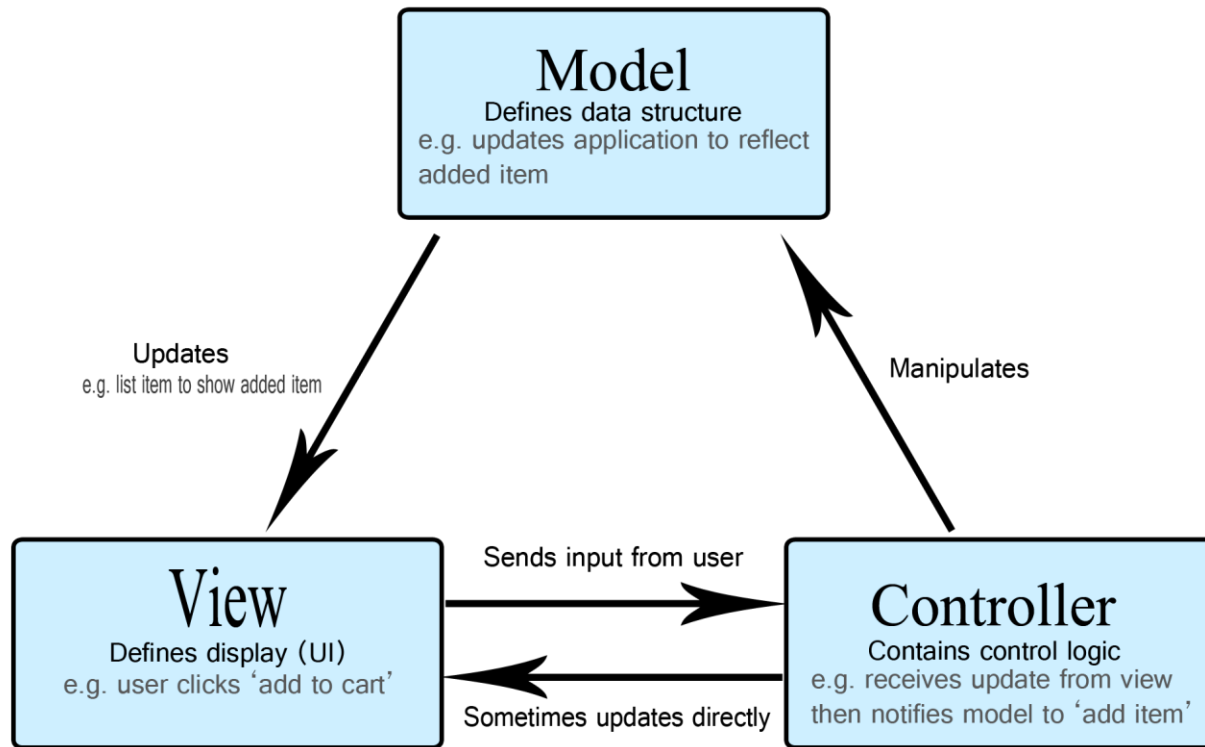
- Generate HTML on server
- Better For SEO
- Show HTML in source code(Ctrl + U)



WEB SOCKETS



MVC



WEB VERSIONS

Web 1.0: Read

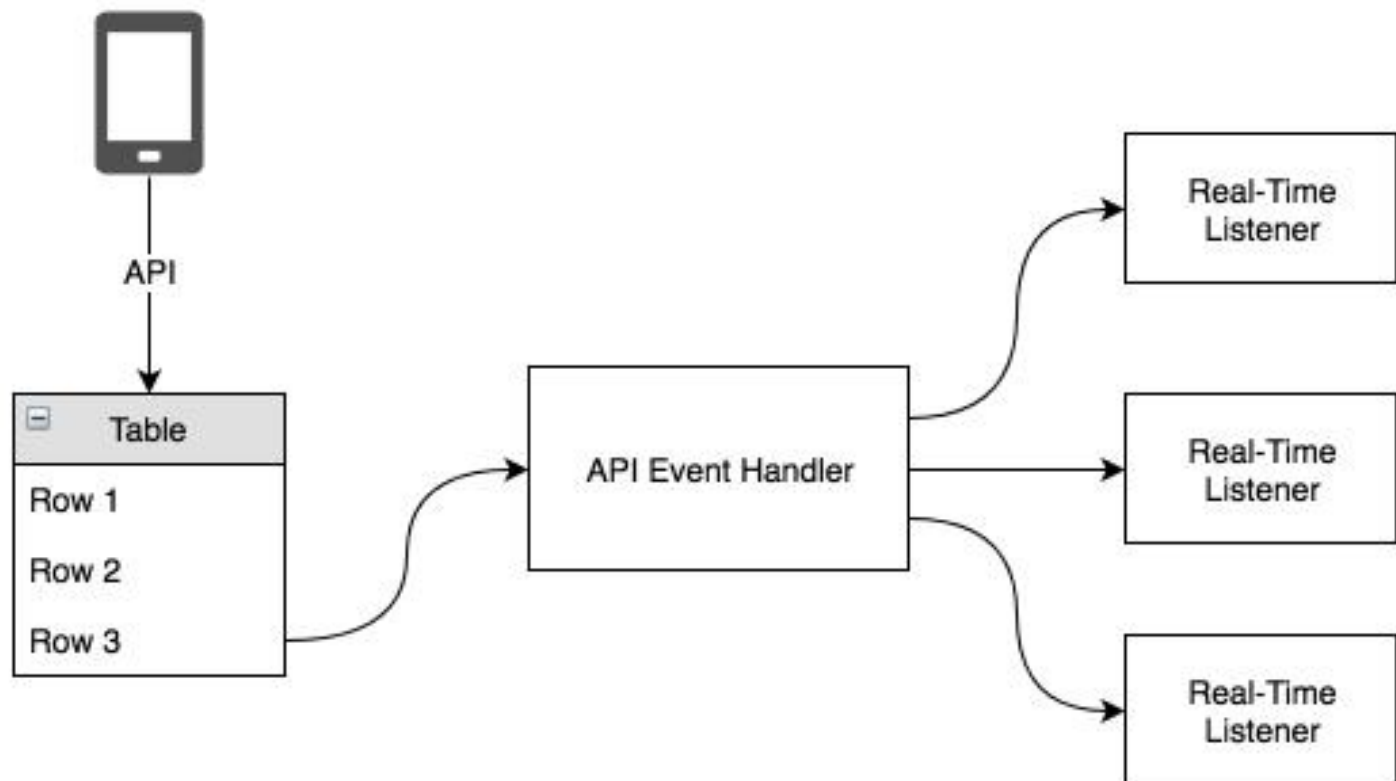
Web 2.0: Read + Write

Web 3.0: Read + Write + Ownership

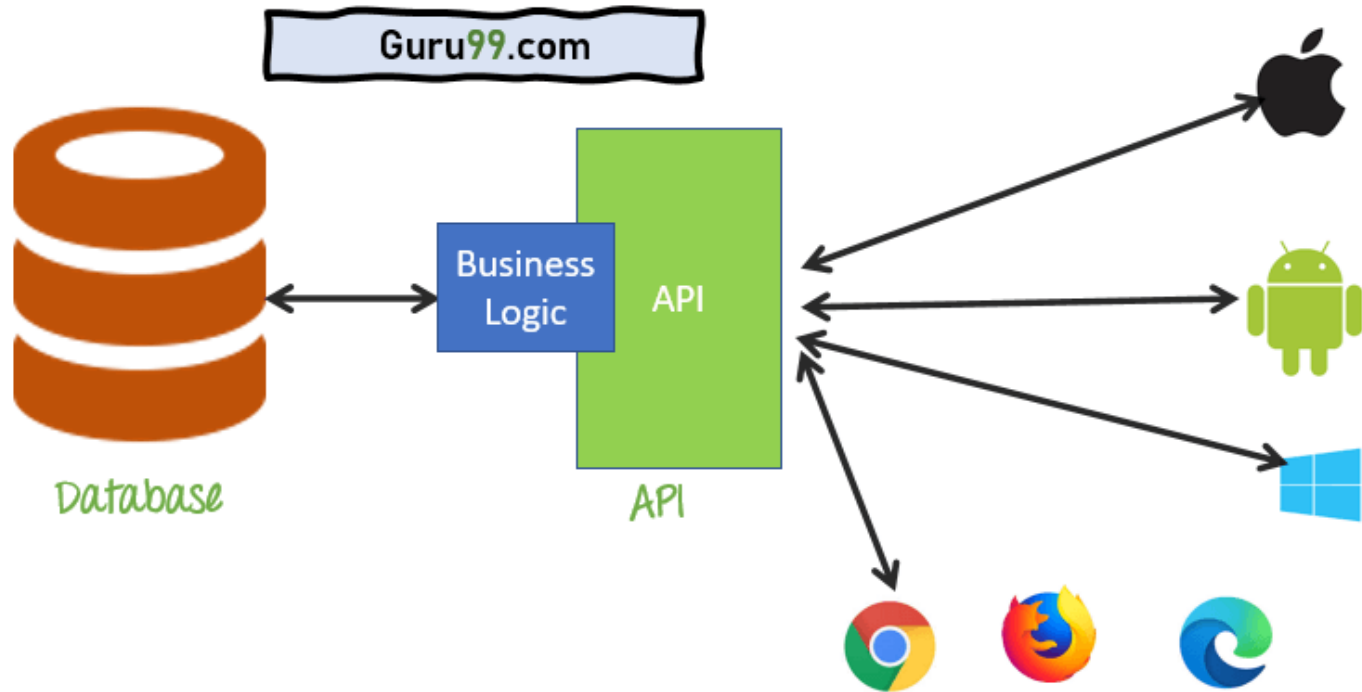


EVENT LISTENERS

Example: User Signup Event activate send welcome email listener



APIS





FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT

FRONT END LANGUAGES

HTML/CSS

Javascript

What is the most popular?

Answer: Javascript/HTML/CSS is the only real option for front-end native languages and is basically the standard. But there are many variations on JavaScript that are used.

HTML



CSS



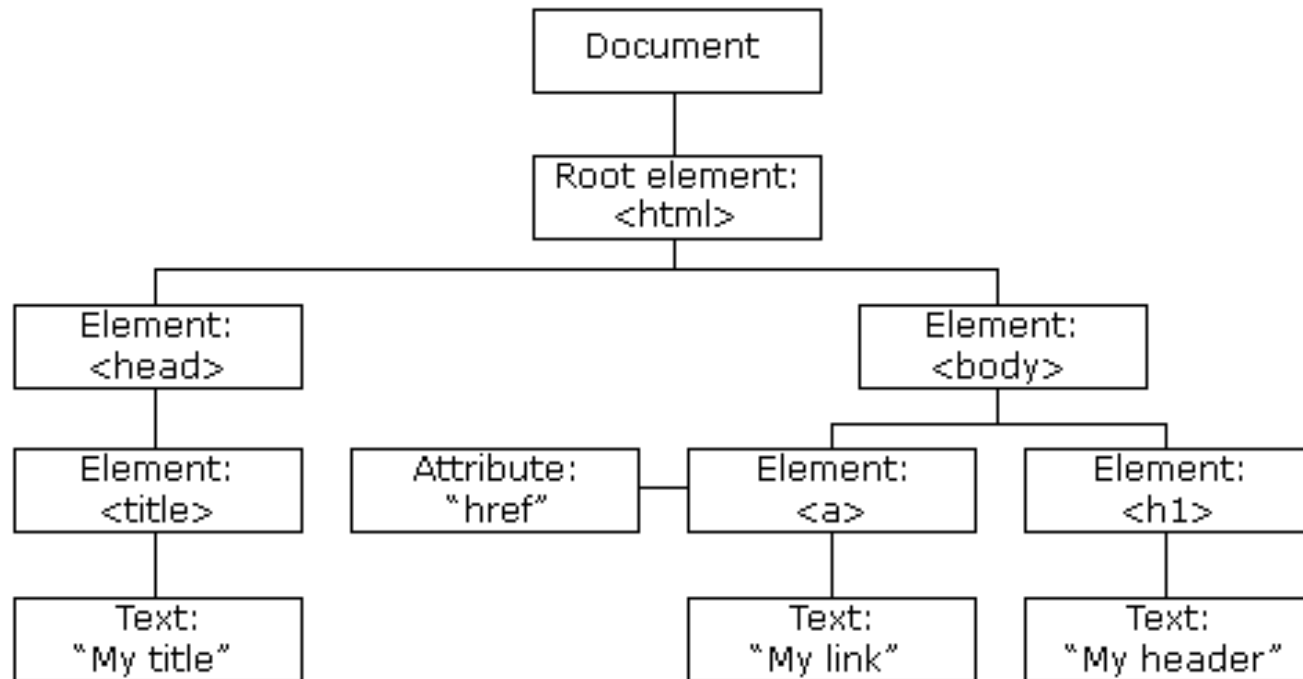
JS



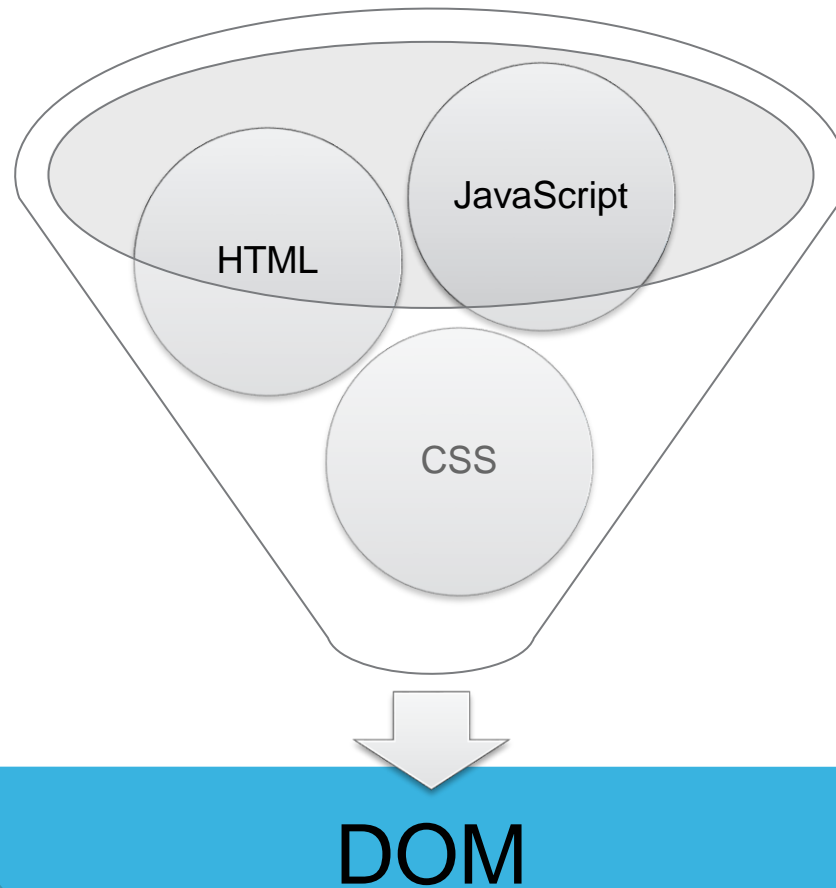
DOM (DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL)

Document Object Model makes every addressable item in a web application an Object that can be manipulated for color, transparency, position, sound and behaviors.

Every HTML Tag is a DOM object



DOM (DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL)



WHAT IS A FRAMEWORK?

Software Framework designed to reduce overhead in web development

Types of Framework Architectures

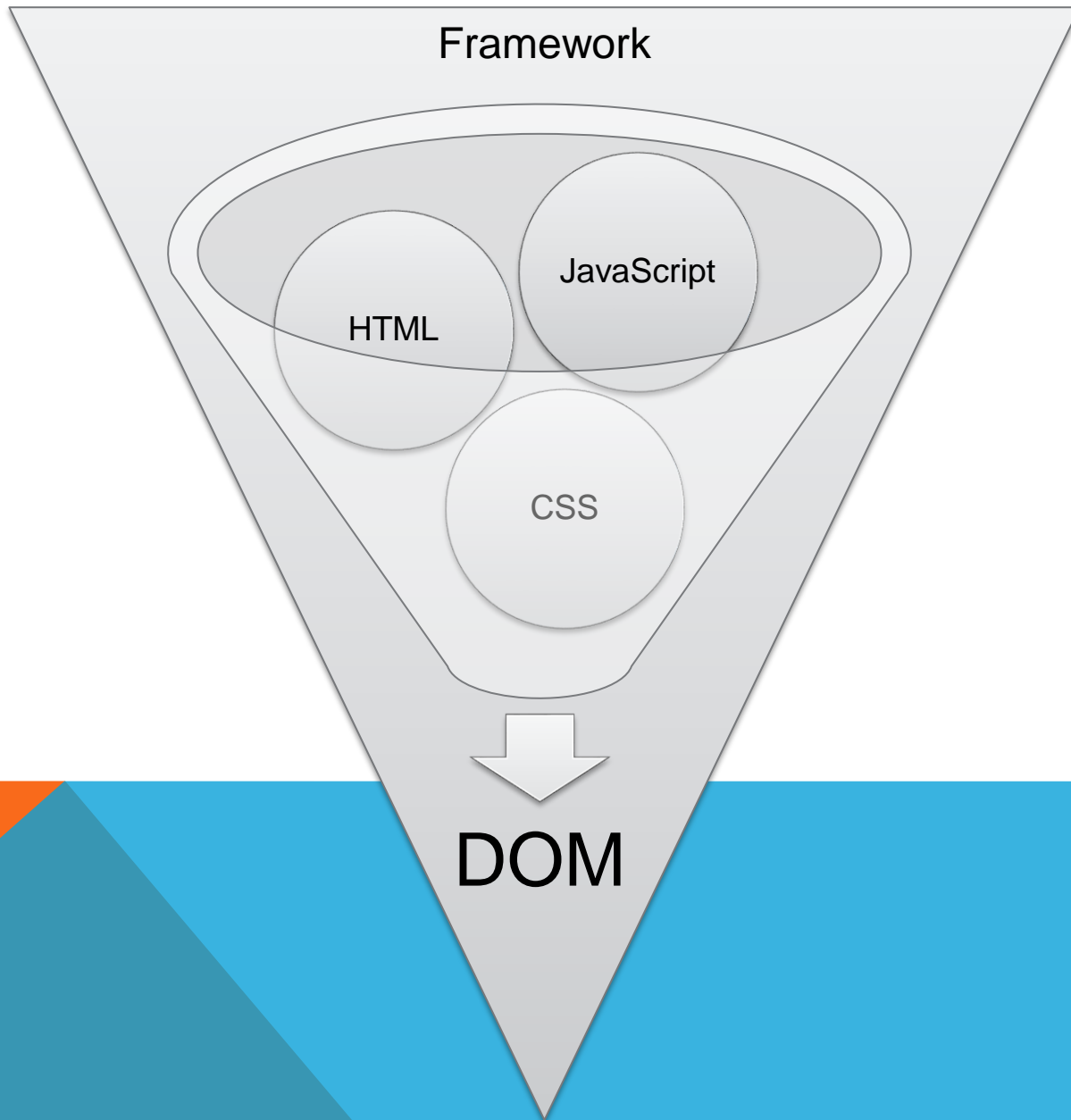
- Model-View-Controller (MVC)
- Push vs Pull Based
 - Most MVC Frameworks user push-based architecture “action based” (Django, Laravel, Symfony)
 - Pull-based or “component based” (Lift, Angular2, React)
- Three Tier Organization
 - Client (Usually the browser running HTML/Javascript/CSS)
 - Application (Running the Business Logic)
 - Database (Data Storage)

Types of Frameworks

- Server Side: Django, Laravel
- Client Side: Angular, React, Vue



FRAMEWORK



JAVASCRIPT FRAMEWORKS

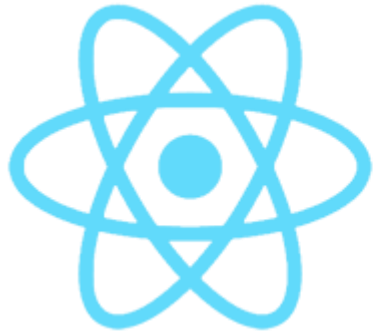
Angular

React

Polymer 1.0

Ember.js

Vue.js



React

ember



2.0 NOW IN BETA!