Web development

Web development is the work involved in developing a web site for the Internet (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing a simple single static page of plain text to complex web-based internet applications (web apps), electronic businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of tasks to which web development commonly refers, may include web engineering, web design, web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting, web server and network security configuration, and e-commerce development.

Among web professionals, "web development" usually refers to the main non-design aspects of building web sites: writing <u>markup</u> and <u>coding</u>. [2] Web development may use <u>content management systems</u> (CMS) to make content changes easier and available with basic technical skills.

For larger organizations and businesses, web development teams can consist of hundreds of people (web developers) and follow standard methods like Agile methodologies while developing websites. Smaller organizations may only require a single permanent or contracting developer, or secondary assignment to related job positions such as a graphic designer or information systems technician. Web development may be a collaborative effort between departments rather than the domain of a designated department. There are three kinds of web developer specialization: front-end developer, back-end developer, and full-stack developer. Front-end developers responsible for behavior and visuals that run in the user browser, while back-end developers deal with the servers.

Contents

As an industry

Chronology

Practical web development

Basic

Testing

Security considerations

See also

References

As an industry

Since the <u>commercialization</u> of the web, web development has been a growing <u>industry</u>. The growth of this industry is being driven by businesses wishing to use their website to advertise and sell products and services to customers.^[3]

There are many open source tools for web development such as <u>BerkeleyDB</u>, <u>GlassFish</u>, <u>LAMP</u> (<u>Linux</u>, <u>Apache</u>, <u>MySQL</u>, <u>PHP</u>) stack and <u>Perl/Plack</u>. This has kept the cost of learning web development to a minimum. Another contributing factor to the growth of the industry has been the rise of easy-to-use <u>WYSIWYG</u> web-development software, such as <u>Adobe Dreamweaver</u>, <u>BlueGriffon</u> and <u>Microsoft Visual Studio</u>. Knowledge of <u>HyperText Markup Language</u> (HTML) or of programming languages is still required to use such software, but the basics can be learned and implemented quickly.

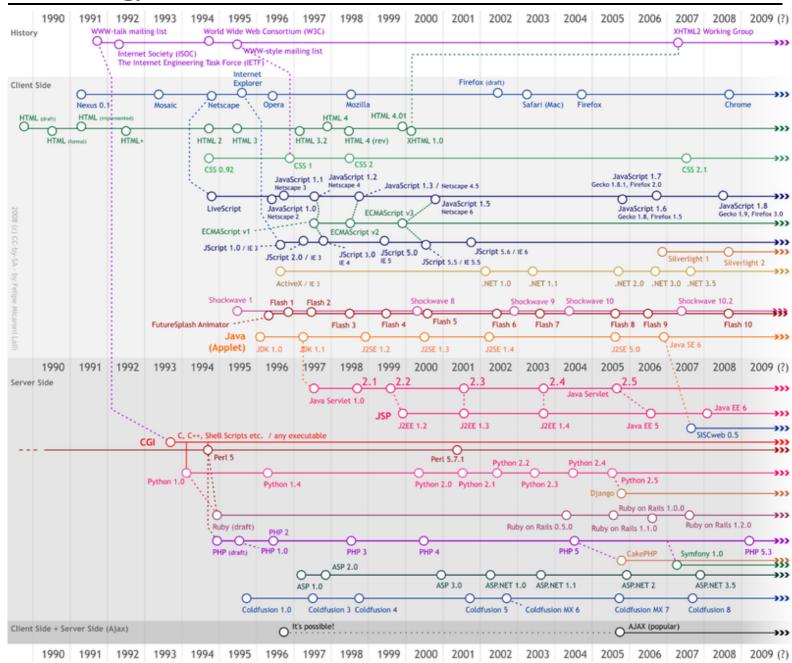
An ever-growing set of tools and technologies have helped developers build more dynamic and interactive websites. Further, web developers now help to deliver applications as web services which were traditionally only available as applications on a desk-based computer. This has allowed for many opportunities to decentralize information and media distribution. Examples can be seen with the rise of <u>cloud</u> services such as <u>Adobe Creative Cloud</u>, <u>Dropbox</u> and <u>Google Drive</u>. These web services allow users to interact with applications from many locations, instead of being tied to a specific workstation for their application environment.

Examples of dramatic transformation in communication and commerce led by web development include e-commerce. Online auction sites such as <u>eBay</u> have changed the way consumers find and purchase goods and services. Online retailers such as <u>Amazon.com</u> and Buy.com (among many others) have transformed the shopping and bargain-hunting experience for many consumers. Another

example of transformative communication led by web development is the <u>blog</u>. Web applications such as <u>WordPress</u> and <u>Movable</u> <u>Type</u> have created blog-environments for individual websites. The increased usage of open-source <u>content management systems</u> and enterprise content management systems has extended web development's impact at online interaction and communication.

Web development has also impacted personal networking and marketing. Websites are no longer simply tools for work or for <u>commerce</u>, but serve more broadly for communication and <u>social networking</u>. Web sites such as <u>Facebook</u> and <u>Twitter</u> provide users with a platform to communicate and organizations with a more personal and interactive way to engage the public.

Chronology



Practical web development

Basic

In practice, many web developers will have basic **interdisciplinary** skills / roles, including:

- Graphic design / web design
- Information architecture and copywriting/copyediting with web usability, accessibility and search engine optimization in mind
- Mobile responsiveness

Testing

Testing is the process of evaluating a system or its component(s) with the intent to find whether it satisfies the specified requirements or not. Testing is executing a system in order to identify any gaps, errors, or missing requirements contrary to the actual requirements. The extent of testing varies greatly between organizations, developers, and individual sites or applications.

Security considerations

Web development takes into account many security considerations, such as data entry error checking through forms, filtering output, and encryption. Malicious practices such as <u>SQL injection</u> can be executed by users with ill intent yet with only primitive knowledge of web development as a whole. Scripts can be used to exploit websites by granting unauthorized access to malicious users that try to collect information such as email addresses, passwords and protected content like credit card numbers.

Some of this is dependent on the server environment on which the scripting language, such as <u>ASP</u>, <u>JSP</u>, <u>PHP</u>, <u>Python</u>, <u>Perl</u> or <u>Ruby</u> is running, and therefore is not necessarily down to the web developer themselves to maintain. However, stringent testing of web applications before public release is encouraged to prevent such exploits from occurring. If some contact form is provided on a website it should include a captcha field in it which prevents computer programs from automatically filling forms and also mail spamming.

Keeping a web server safe from intrusion is often called *Server Port Hardening*. Many technologies come into play to keep information on the internet safe when it is transmitted from one location to another. For instance <u>TLS certificates</u> (or "SSL certificates") are issued by certificate authorities to help prevent <u>internet fraud</u>. Many developers often employ different forms of <u>encryption</u> when transmitting and storing sensitive information. A basic understanding of <u>information technology</u> security concerns is often part of a web developer's knowledge.

Because new security holes are found in web applications even after testing and launch, security patch updates are frequent for widely used applications. It is often the job of web developers to keep applications up to date as security patches are released and new security concerns are discovered.

See also

- Web design
- Web development tools
- Web application development
- Web developer
- Internet
- Intranet

References

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