# **Frontend Assignment Set**

# Module 1 – Foundation

### What is a HTTP?

- ⇒ HTTP stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol. It's the foundation of data communication on the World Wide Web.
- **⇒** In Simple Terms:
- ⇒ HTTP is the protocol used by **web browsers and servers** to communicate. When you type a website URL into your browser (like https://www.example.com), your browser uses HTTP to request that page from the website's server.

#### • What is a Browsers?

□ A browser is like a translator between you and the internet. It takes code written in languages like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript and turns it into what you see: text, images, videos, buttons, etc.

Component
 □ User Interface
 □ The part you interact with (address bar, back button)
 □ Browser Engine
 □ Coordinates actions between UI and rendering engine
 □ Rendering Engine
 □ Displays the content (turns code into visuals)
 □ Networking
 □ Handles HTTP requests and data from the internet
 □ JavaScript Engine
 □ Runs JavaScript code (animations, interactions)
 □ Data Storage
 □ Stores cookies, cache, local storage

# How they works?

A domain name is like the name of a house, while the IP address (like 192.0.2.1) is the actual location of that house on the internet.

- ⇒ Instead of remembering numbers, you use a name like:
- ⇒ www.google.com
- ⇒ www.wikipedia.org

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## What is hosting?

- ⇒ Hosting (or web hosting) is a service that stores your website's files and makes them available on the internet.
- ⇒ Think of it this way:
- A domain name is your website's address, and Hosting is the house where your website lives.

# Module 2 – Fundamentals of World Wide Web

# Difference between Web Designer and Web Developer

$\Rightarrow$	Feature	$\Rightarrow$	Web Designer	$\Rightarrow$	Web Developer
⇨	Main Focus	⇨	Visual look and feel of the website	⇨	Functionality and technical structure
$\Rightarrow$	Works With	$\Rightarrow$	Colors, layout, typography, user experience	$\Rightarrow$	Code, databases, servers, logic
$\Rightarrow$	Key Skills	$\Rightarrow$	UI/UX design, graphic design, Adobe XD, Figma	⇨	Programming languages like HTML, CSS, JS, PHP

$\Rightarrow$	Feature	$\Rightarrow$	Web Designer	$\Rightarrow$	Web Developer
$\Rightarrow$	Tools Used	⇒	Photoshop, Figma, Sketch, Canva	⇨	VS Code, Git, Terminal, Chrome DevTools
$\Rightarrow$	Output	$\Rightarrow$	Website mockups or prototypes	⇨	Fully functional website
$\Rightarrow$	Goal	$\Rightarrow$	Make it <b>beautiful and user- friendly</b>	$\Rightarrow$	Make it work properly and efficiently

### • What is a W3C?

- ⇒ W3C stands for the World Wide Web Consortium.
- ⇒ It is the main international organization that develops web standards to ensure the long-term growth, consistency, and accessibility of the internet.

### • What is Domain?

- A domain (short for *domain name*) is the human-friendly address of a website on the internet
- ⇒ Instead of typing a complicated IP address like 192.0.2.1, you type something like:
- ⇒ www.google.com
- ⇒ www.example.org
- ⇒ That's the **domain** it's how people find your website online.

### • What SEO?

**SEO** stands for **Search Engine Optimization**.

It's the process of **improving a website** so it ranks **higher on search engines** like Google, Bing, or Yahoo — meaning **more people can find it**.

# What is SDLC life cycle?

- ⇒ SDLC stands for Software Development Life Cycle.

  It is a step-by-step process used to design, develop, test, and deploy software.
- ⇒ The goal of SDLC is to ensure that software is built systematically, efficiently, and with high quality.

Phase	Description
1. Planning	Understand the project goal and create a plan
2. Requirement Analysis	Gather and analyze what the user needs
3. Design	Plan how the software will look and function (architecture, UI/UX)
4. Development	Write the actual code for the software
5. <b>Testing</b>	Test the software to find and fix bugs or issues
6. Deployment	Release the software to users or the public
7. Maintenance	Fix issues, make updates, and improve over time