**Module -2**

1. HTML: Hyper text markup language
2. CSS: is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers. CSS is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language.
3. JavaScript: an object-oriented computer programming language commonly used to create interactive effects within web browsers.
4. Python: an object-oriented, high-level programming language with integrated dynamic semantics primarily for web and app development.
5. Node.js: is a platform built on Chrome's JavaScript runtime for easily building fast and scalable network applications. Node.js uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that makes it lightweight and efficient, perfect for data-intensive real-time applications that run across distributed devices.
6. SQL: database
7. API: application program interface (API) is a set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications. An API specifies how software components should interact. Additionally, APIs are used when programming graphical user interface (GUI) components.
8. Django: is a high-level Python Web framework that encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design. Built by experienced developers, it takes care of much of the hassle of Web development, so you can focus on writing your app without needing to reinvent the wheel. It's free and open source. Ridiculously fast.
9. Handlebars: .js is a popular templating engine that is powerful, simple to use and has a large community. It is based on the Mustache template language, but improves it in several important ways.
10. Bootstrap:

* Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development.
* Bootstrap includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many other, as well as optional JavaScript plugins
* Bootstrap also gives you the ability to easily create responsive designs

1. Sass: Sass is an extension of CSS3, adding nested rules, variables, mixins, selector inheritance, and more. It’s translated to well-formatted, standard CSS using the command line tool or a web-framework plugin.