

Desarrollo Frameworks

Front End

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I-. What is

The front end constitutes the facet of web development focused on the visible interface of a site, ranging from the structure to stylistic details such as colors, backgrounds, sizes and visual effects.

This section of the page enables direct interaction with users and encompasses all the code executed in the browser, called a client application.

In essence, the front end is what visitors directly observe and experience. A front-end developer, although specializing in web design, is also actively involved in writing code, as are back-end engineers, who maintain constant interaction with the code. [1]



What is the frontend for?

The frontend serves to create the interface of a website, from its structure to the styles, such as the definition of colors, textures, fonts, sections, among others. Its use is decisive for the user to have a good experience within the site or application. [2]

Language you can use

The front end is responsible for the user interface of a website, using languages such as **JavaScript, CSS and HTML**. Additionally, front-end software development leverages specific frameworks to improve production efficiency. [3]



Frontend frameworks [3]

Frontend frameworks are essential tools that simplify and accelerate the creation of interactive user interfaces in applications and websites. They facilitate code reuse, improve development efficiency, and maintain consistency in design and functionality.

Popular examples include:

1. **React:** Facebook library for interactive interfaces and reusable components.
2. **Angular:** Google framework with complete structure for web applications and component-based approach.
3. **Vue.js:** Framework focused on reactive interfaces and reusable components, friendly to less experienced developers.
4. **jQuery:** Library that simplifies DOM manipulation and interaction with HTML elements.

The choice depends on the requirements and preferences of the project and the development team.

Frontend elements [2]

Navigation Structures: Organization and connection of pages and components on a website.

Layout (Page Design): Arrangement of elements such as menus, buttons and footer to ensure usefulness and easy navigation.

Web Content: Information relevant or interesting to users, including text, sound or interactive materials.

Images and Visual Resources: Use of visual resources such as images, videos, animations, maps and graphs to increase user interest.

Logo: Vital representation of the brand or company identity on the website.

Graphic Design: Global appearance of the site, covering colors, shapes, fonts and sizes for a coherent appearance.

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