**MODULE 1**

**INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAM**

**Front-end, back-end and full-stack developer roles:**

Front end developer works on all part of the website that is visual to the user.

Main technology used: HTML, CSS, JavaScript

JavaScript is the most critical skill for front-end development.

A back end developer works on the parts of the website or the web app that the end users don’t see.

Responsible for creating and maintaining the functionality.

A full stack developer is someone who is equally comfortable with front end and back end technologies.

**HOW THE WEB WORKS**

**-** Network switch connects multiple devices and allows them to communicate with each other. The network switch can connect to other network switches and now two networks can connect. These network switches then connect to more network switches until you have something called interconnected network. This interconnected network is called the internet.

- When we use website or video streaming services on the internet, these are provided by computers called servers. Our devices are called clients. This is known as client-server model.

- The data travel through large undersea cables connecting the world’s networks. These cables can transfer huge volumes of data per second.

- A server is a computer that runs applications and services ranging from websites to instant messaging. It’s called a server because it provides a service to another computer and its user also known as the client.

- Typically stored in data centers.

- We will learn about web servers:

Website storage and administration.

Data storage.

Security.

Managing email.

- A web page is a document that displays images, texts, videos and other content in the web browser whereas a website is a collection of web pages that link together.

- A web browser is a software application that you use to browse



- The browser and server communicate using a protocol known as the Hypertext Transfer Protocol or HTTP.

- This exchange of information is made possible by something known as the request response cycle.

- Developers can launch website to the internet using something known as web hosting. Web hosting is a service where you place your website and files on the hosting companies web server.

- You are essentially renting the space in return for stable and secure storage.

- Types of hosting:

**Shared hosting:** You share the service processing power, memory and bandwidth with other websites that might slow your performance. This website is best for small website with small number of visitors.

**Virtual private hosting:** It’s a virtual server with dedicated CPU, memory and bandwidth resources. Your website is unlikely to be impacted by the performance of other VPS instances. It will be more expensive.

**Dedicated hosting:** A hardware server that is dedicated to you only. Will be more expensive than VPS hosting.

**Cloud hosting:** Your website is run in something called a cloud environment, which spans across multiple physical and virtual servers. If a physical or virtual server fails, your website will run on a different server and stay online. You can use as many resources without hardware limitation. This is how major of web application operate.

**CORE INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES**

**Introduction to Internet Protocols**

- IP addresses function much like addresses in a postal system that make it possible for packets of information to be delivered.

- IP packets include destination IP address and source IP address.

- Packet can get out of order, become damaged or corrupt or lost.

- Transmission Control Protocol can solve those issues.

- UDP solves the corrupt package issues. Suitable for voice call or live video call.

**Introduction to HTTP**

- Core operational protocol of the world wide web.

- Enables your web browser to communicate with a web browser that hosts a website.

- Request-response based protocol.

- HTTP requests consists of a method, path, version and headers.

- Most commonly used HTTP methods are: GET, POST, PUT and DELETE.



- Headers contain additional information about the request and the client that is making the request.

- Learn about status codes. (for e.g. 404 not found)

- HTTPS is a secure version of HTTP. It uses encryption for a secure connection.

READ READING PART FROM COURSERA APP

**INTRODUCTION TO HTML, CSS AND JAVASCRIPT**

- The web pages you visit everyday are based on three core technologies, HTML, CSS and JavaScript.

**OTHER INTERNET PROTOCOLS**

**-** Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

- Domain Name System Protocol (DNS)

- Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)

- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

- Post Office Protocol (POP)

- File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

- Secure Shell Protocol (SSH)

- SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP)

**WEBPAGES, WEBSITES AND WEB APPS**

**-** A typical web page is one single page that consists of HTML, CSS, JavaScript.

- A website is collection of web pages that link together under one domain name.

- A website can link to other website (Hyperlink)

- The key difference between a website and a web application is the level of interactivity and dynamic content. Website is more informative and web application is more interactive.

**DEVELOPER TOOLS**

- Most web browsers come equipped with a set of developer tools that allow developers to inspect their HTML, CSS and JavaScript code. Also, to trace HTTP request to the web server, investigate performance issues and review web page security.

- Right click on the web page and Inspect.

- Console tab logs JavaScript logs and errors from your web application.

- Sources tab shows all the content resolved for the current page. (Includes HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Images, Videos)

- The performance tab shows what the web browser is doing over time.

- The memory tab displays the part of your code that are consuming the most resources.

- Elements tab can be used to inspect the documents, HTML elements and their properties.



**FRAMEWORKS AND LIBRARIES**

- Some of your build problems have already been solved.

- Main key processes are already developed and contained in framework and libraries that are used in software development every day.

- Libraries are reusable pieces of codes that can be used by your application.

- Framework on the other hand provide a structure for developers to build with.



- Most frameworks use many libraries. The libraries that the framework uses can be used for your application. If you wish, your application can also use other libraries.

**API AND SERVICES**

- API stands for application programming interface.

- Set of functions and procedures for creating applications that access the features or data of an operating system, application or other service.

**WHAT IS AN IDE?**

- Am IDE (Integrated development environment) is software for building applications.

- It’s just like an text editor but instead of writing documents, you are writing code

**MODULE 2**

**WHAT IS HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE?**

- Hypertext is text which contains links to other text.

- Markup refers to tags and elements used within a document.

- HTML is simply a text file with specific structure that consists of elements and tags.

- HTML files usually have a dot HTML suffix. ( for instance, when you visit a website, the first page that is returned to the browser is often called index.html)

- The current version of HTML is HTML5.

**HTML DOCUMENTS**

- You don’t need web to view HTML documents. (You can view them locally on your browser without needing a server to host it)

- Check project inside Module 2. You will find notes within the code.

**SIMPLE HTML TAGS**

- Headings allow you to display titles and subtitles on your web page

<h1> <h2>....<h6>

- Paragraphs contain text content. <p> </p>

- Line breaks <br> should be specified because line breaks in paragraphs are ignored by HTML.

- Strong tags can be used to indicate that a rage of text has importance.   
<strong> Don’t feed him chocolate. </strong>

- Bold tags can be used to draw the reader’s attention to a range of text.

<b>Red</b>

- Emphasis tags can be used to add emphasis to text.

Wake up <em> now </em> !

- Italics tags can be used to offset a range of text.

<i>HTML</i> stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

- Emphasis tag and Italics both will have same visual effect in the web browser. The only difference is the meaning.

- Lists

<ul>

<li>...</li>

<li>...</li>

</ul>

- Div tags

<div> .. </div>

**<!-- This is a comment -->**

**LINKING DOCUMENTS**

**-** To link different webpages together use Anchor Tags. Create hyperlinks to link pages together.

<a href="location.html">Our location</a>

**ADDING IMAGES TO A WEBPAGE WITH HTML**



- Location of the image should be stated.

- Although there are various ways to specify the dimensions of an image, in this lesson its done from HTML.



Two attributes; width and height are added.

- It is a good practice to add a short description for images. It helps improve accessibility for people using assistive touch and can also improve search engine rankings. You can add image descriptions with the alternative text attribute also known as the alt attribute .

Example:

alt=”A pasta salad”

The alt text is not displayed anywhere on the site but will be read by assistive technologies such as screen readers.

**USE HTML TO WORK WITH DATA IN TABLES**

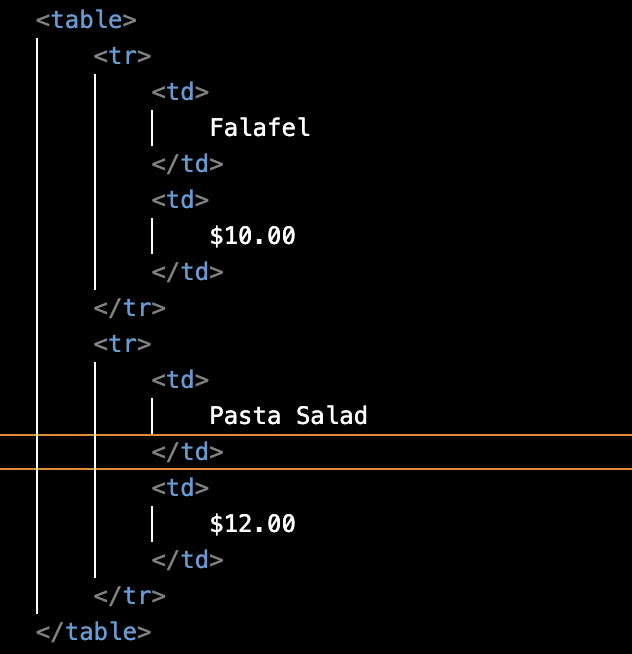
**-** Allow you to neatly organize content in rows and columns.

- Websites almost always have information that needs to be organized in a way that makes it quick and easy to read. For example, the schedule of an event, available sizes of clothing items, or the specs of a camera.

- Use <table> tag. And follow with table row <tr> tag.

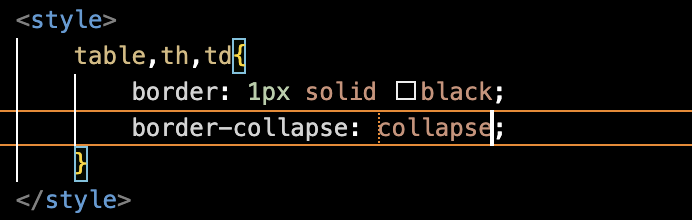
- Inside table row tag, add table data <td> tag.

- Table data tafs define the contents of table cells.



- To put a header on the top of the table use table header <th> tag inside a table row <tr> tag.

- CSS can be added to improve the styling of the table.



**WHAT ARE FORMS?**

**-** One of the functionalities that makes online shopping possible is HTML forms. Without them, you wouldnt be able to enter credit card details during checkout.

- Forms are not only limited to e-commerce, when you log into your favorite website, you do it using a form.

- Forms also have an optional form attribute called action. Actions specifies the URL or path that the form should submit the request to.

- When the action attribute is not specifies, it submits the request to the same path as the current web page.

- There are two HTTP methods to submit the form data, GET and POST.

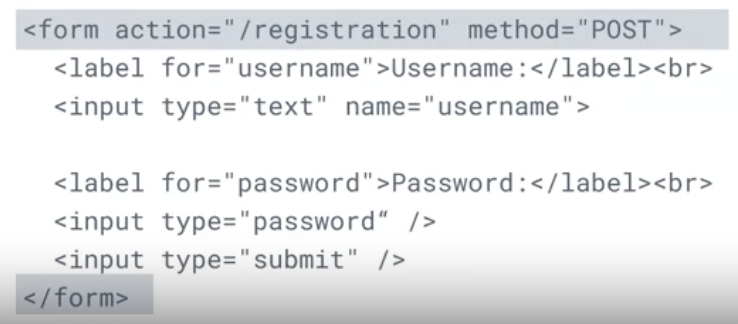
- The GET HTTP method retrieves information from the server. The POST HTTP method sends data to the server.

- The fields in a form are specified by input tags. Note that the input tag does not need a closing tag.

- Text input type displays a text field on the web page. Text box on its own isn’t very user friendly so a label above it should be added. By adding the lable tag, the form will now display the word user name above the input text field.

- HTML also has an input type specifc for passwords that will mask the user’s input data. The username will be visible and the password will be masked.

- A button is also added so that the user can submit the form.



- To add checkboxes to a form, use the checkbox input type. Each box can be checked or unchecked. You use the name and value attributes to configure how the data is sent to the server.



- Radio buttons are like checkboxes except only one button can be chcekd in on the group. Chcking one radio button will uncheck all the other radio buttons. There are also other types of inputs such as the number, email and file upload types. However, some input fields do not use the input tags. For instance the multi line text field. The text input type is only for single line text content.

- To allow users to enter multiple lines of text, text area tag is used.

**INTRODUCTION TO THE DOM**

- An HTML document must be represented in a certain way, so that JavaScript code can query and update it, to do this we use the document object model.