INTRODUCTION

Internet

The Internet is a global network of interconnected computers and devices that communicate with each other using a common set of protocols.

Protocols:

Protocols are rules and conventions that govern how data is transmitted over the internet. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) and HTTPS (HTTP Secure) are examples of protocols used for transmitting web pages.



How the web works



What is website?

It's a collection of related web pages.

What is a web page?

A document that can be displayed in a web browser.

WEB PAGE



Types of website

There are three types of websites on the internet.

1. Static:

Imagine a static website as a digital brochure. It's like a set of pages that always look the same.

2. Dynamic:

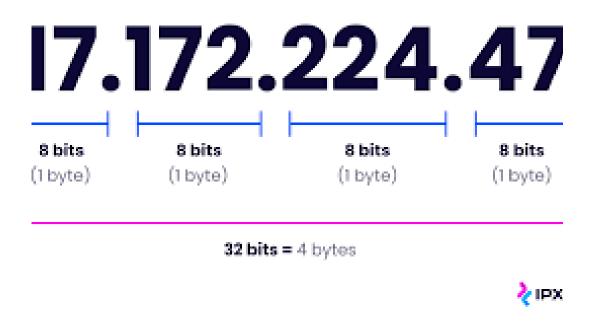
Dynamic website as a wizard. It can change and adapt based on what you do.

3. Responsive:

Imagine a website that's like a shape-shifter. It can look good on any device, whether you're on a giant computer screen or a tiny smartphone.

IP Address:



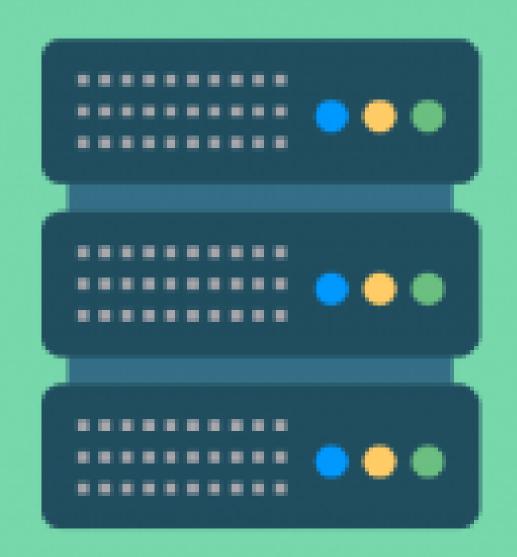


Computers on the internet have an IP address IP address involves either manual configuration (static IP) or dynamic assignment through DHCP.



FRONT END

{ HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT, REACT }



BACK END



Front-end:

- The term "frontend" refers to the client side of a website or web application.
- It encompasses all the components and elements that users interact with directly.
- Frontend development involves designing and implementing the user interface (UI) and user experience (UX) of a website, making it visually appealing and user-friendly.

Back-end:

The backend refers to the server side of a web application or software, responsible for managing data, business logic, and server-side operations.

Functionality:

- Handles data storage, retrieval, and manipulation.
- Executes business logic and processes user requests.
- Manages user authentication and authorization.



HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is the standard markup language used to create the structure and content of web pages.

Basic HTML Page:

Html tags and elements

Heading

Earth [edit]

Main articles: Earth and Earth science

Image



View of the Earth, taken in 1972 by 5 the crew of Apollo 17.

Earth is the only planet known to support life, and its natural features are the subject of many fields of scientific research. Within the solar system, it is third closest to the sun; it is the largest terrestrial planet and the fifth largest overall. Its most prominent climatic features are its two large polar regions, two relatively narrow temperate zones, and a wide equatorial tropical to subtropical region. [7] Precipitation varies widely with location, from several metres of water per year to less than a millimetre. 71 percent of the Earth's surface is covered by salt-water oceans. The remainder consists of continents and islands, with most of the inhabited land in the Northern Hemisphere.

Earth has evolved through geological and biological processes that have left traces of the original conditions. The outer surface is divided into several gradually migrating tectonic plates. The interior remains active, with a thick layer of plastic mantle and an iron-filled core that generates a magnetic Paragraph



Link

CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- CSS is a stylesheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML, including aspects such as layout, colors, fonts, and spacing
- Key Properties: Selectors, properties, values, the box model, and the concept of cascading in styles

Full stack Development

Roadmap

