Module-2 - List of Web Technologies used in Web Development

1. jQuery ● jQuery is a lightweight and "write less, do more", JavaScript library. ● The purpose of jQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website. ● Before you start studying jQuery, you should have a basic knowledge of HTML, CSS & JavaScript.
2. AJAX ● AJAX stands for Asynchronous JavaScript And XML. ● AJAX is not a programming language. ● AJAX allows update parts of a web page, without reloading the whole page.
3. XML ● XML stands for eXtensible Markup Language. ● XML was designed to store and transport data. ● XML was designed to be both human- and machine-readable. XML is a W3C Recommendation.
4. SQL ● SQL stands for Structured Query Language. ● SQL is a standard language for accessing and manipulating databases. ● SQL is an ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standard.
5. AngularJS ● AngularJS is a JavaScript framework. ● AngularJS is perfect for Single Page Applications (SPAs). ● Before you study AngularJS, you should have a basic understanding of HTML, CSS & JavaScript.
6. BackboneJS ● BackboneJS is a lightweight JavaScript library that allows to develop and structure client side applications that run in a web browser. It offers MVC framework which abstracts data into models, DOM (Document Object Model) into views and bind these two using events.
7. ExpressJS ● Express is a minimal and flexible Node.js web application framework that provides a robust set of features for web and mobile applications. It is an open source framework developed and maintained by the Node.js foundation.
8. ReactJS ● React is a front-end library developed by Facebook. It is used for handling the view layer for web and mobile apps. ● ReactJS allows us to create reusable UI components. It is currently one of the most popular JavaScript libraries and has a strong foundation and large community behind it.
9. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) - a common method of transferring files from one computer to another over the Internet.
10. Cookies - data saved by your web browser that identifies you or your preferences. Cookies store your unique identification, like information saying you’re logged into your Facebook account.
11. Cache - data stored on your hard drive of recently used information for easy and fast access. For example: web browsers use cache to store pages, images, and URLs of recently visited websites - effectively reducing website load times. Now, instead of downloading pages and images each time you visit a website, your browser has access to a cache.