Full-stack web development involves working on both the front-end and back-end portions of an application. The front-end is what user will see or interact with. Back-end is more of the logic and server side. Full-stack web developers need to learn many languages and concepts, including: HTML, CSS, JavaScript, a back-end language like SQL, databases and web storage, the HTTP internet protocol, the web application architecture, Git version control, and lastly, basic algorithms and data structures.

HTML allows one add content to a website. CSS allows one to style the content. Some important topics include Semantic HTML, the CSS Box Model, CSS preprocessors, CSS Media Queries and Bootstrap.

Semantic HTML involves the use of HTML elements to give meaning to a webpage rather than just for presentation. Doing so facilitates communication between the contents of a website and a search engine.

The CSS box model is a rectangular box that the browser uses to represent HTML elements. The CSS code determines the box’s size, position, and many other properties such as background color and border size. Each box is composed of four parts: the content edge, padding edge, border edge, and margin edge.

CSS Pre-processors are scripting languages that extend the default capabilities of CSS. They enable the use of logic, variables, nesting, inheritance, mixins, functions, and mathematical operations. Thus, they facilitate the writing of reusable, maintainable and extensible CSS code.

Media queries allow CSS code to check the device’s capabilities in order to deliver a tailored experience. For example, they can be used to check for the device’s width and height, its orientation and the screen resolution. With this information one can alter elements to deliver a better experience on a specific device.

Bootstrap is one of many frameworks used to help design and layout content on a website.

JavaScript is the only language that runs natively in any browser. It can also be used as a server-side language.