BADJI MOKTAR – Annaba university faculty of technology Computer Science department

Course material:

# Web development

2nd year computer science bachelor's degree

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## Content

#### Generalities

- Web Development, Website
- Internet, Protocol, Internet Service
- Client/Server, Hosting, Browser, DNS, IP
- Web Page, Hyperlink, Web Language
- Front-end/Back-end Development

#### • HTML

- Introduction, Tags, Attributes
- Basic Tags and Structure
- Common Tags
- Lists, Images, Tables, Forms, Other Elements
- Deployment (Hosting)

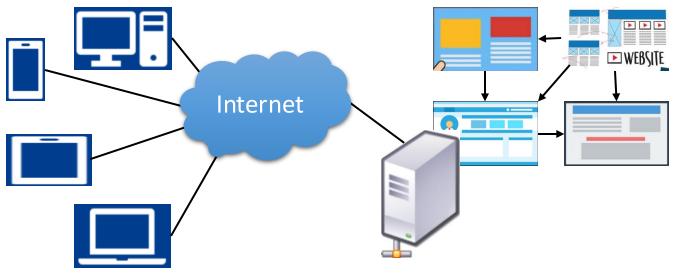
#### • CSS

- Introduction, principles, rules, selectors
- Text, background, borders, positioning
- Responsive web design
- JavaScript
  - Introduction, Language Basics
  - Common objects
  - DOM manipulation
- PHP
  - Principle, Installation & Usage
  - Language Basics
  - Forms
  - Databases
- Advanced tools
  - Bootstrap, React/Angular, jQuery, JSON, GIT

#### Part I: Generalities

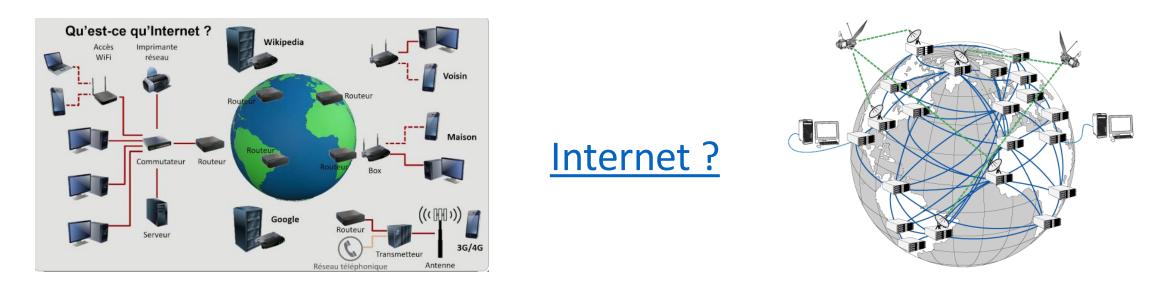
- WebDev ? Construction of web sites
- Web site ? Set of interconnected web pages hosted in a server connected to the internet, the pages are requested by clients also connected to the internet





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Internet ? Global public computer network composed of a very large number of interconnected machines (computers, phones, modems, routers, repeaters, switches, etc.), where information transfer occurs through a set of transfer **protocols**, offering various **services**.





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**Protocoles ?** Set of rules managing data transfer via the network (rules ensuring communication between two machines on the same network abstraction layer).

7. Application	• FTP, DNS, HTTP, DHCP, Telnet
6. Presentation	• ASCII, GIF, MPEG
5. Session	Controls sessions between applications
4. Transport	• TCP, UDP ,SPX
3. Network	• IPV4, IPV6, IPX, IPSEC, Routers
2. Data-Link	• 802.3 (Ethernet), ATM, Frame Relay, Switches
1. Physical	• 010101010101 , Hubs, Repeaters



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Services ? Web, messaging, file transfer (FTP), streaming, podcasting, chat, forum, telephony, ...



Web

Messaging

Files

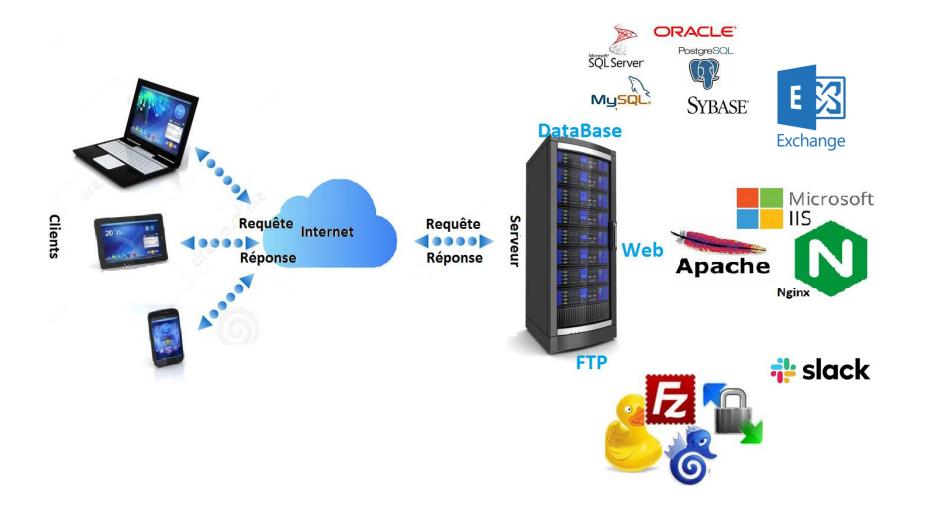


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 Client/serveur ? Client is the one who sends requests (e.g., requesting a page) to the server, which responds to them. The server thus provides a service to the client.

Client: machine equipped with client software (e.g., web browser).
 Server: machine equipped with server software (e.g., web server).

- Clients: personal computers, smartphones, tablets.
- Servers: computers having superior characteristics in terms of: computing power, storage capacity, permanent internet connection, security, etc.
- Depending on the service offered, we distinguish, among others:
  - Web server publishing web pages requested by web browsers.
  - Mail server transferring emails to mail client.
  - File server transferring files to file client
  - Database server sending data from a database to requesting clients.

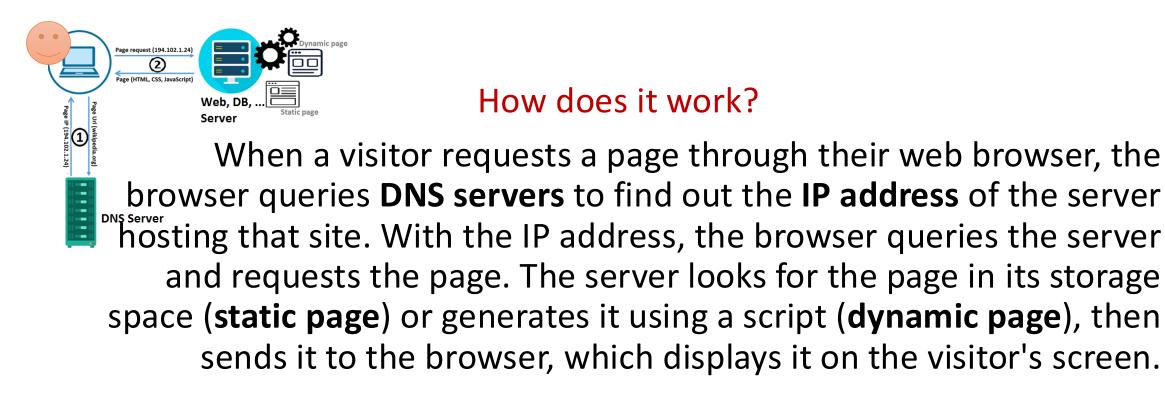


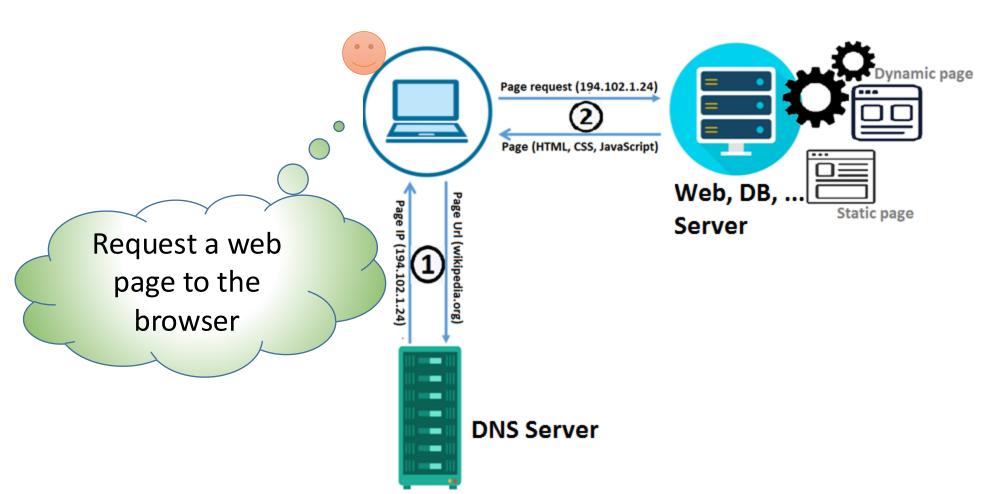
- Web hosting provider: company providing server machines to host websites in a secure manner (protection against disconnection, power outage, various attacks, etc.).
  - Exemples: Hostinger, LWS, O2Switch, Ionos, Godaddy, ...



- Web browser: software designed to browse and display web pages that have been requested from servers.
  - Exemples: chrome, safari, mozilla firefox, opera, ...

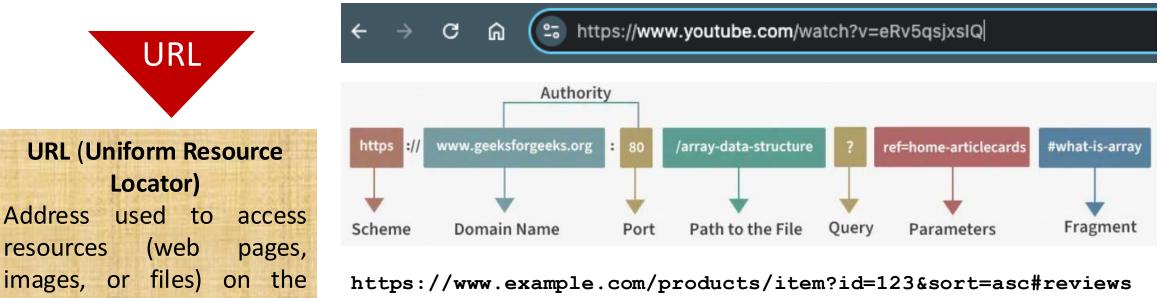




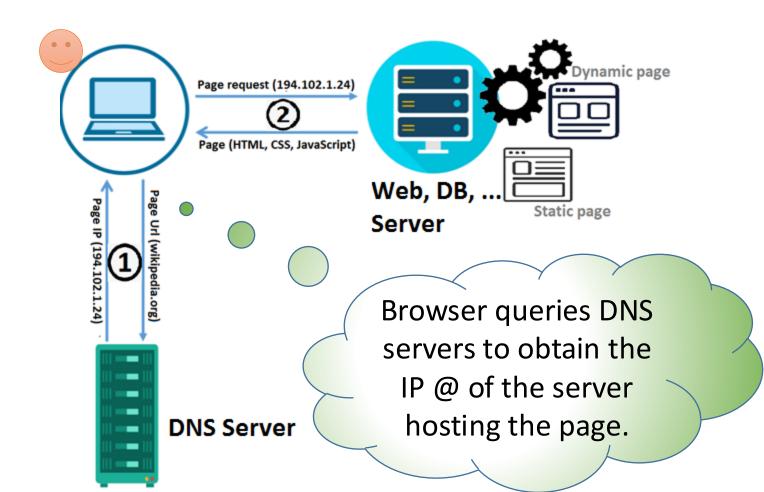


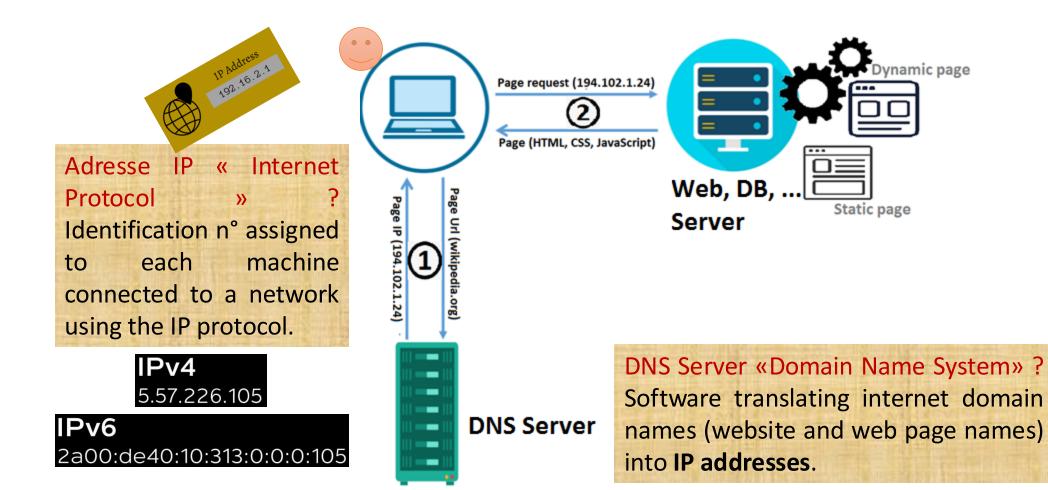
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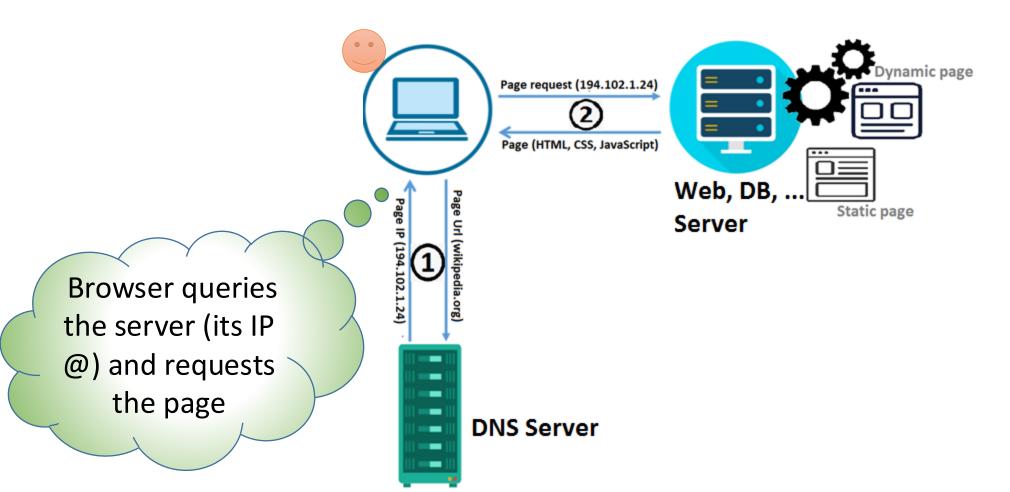
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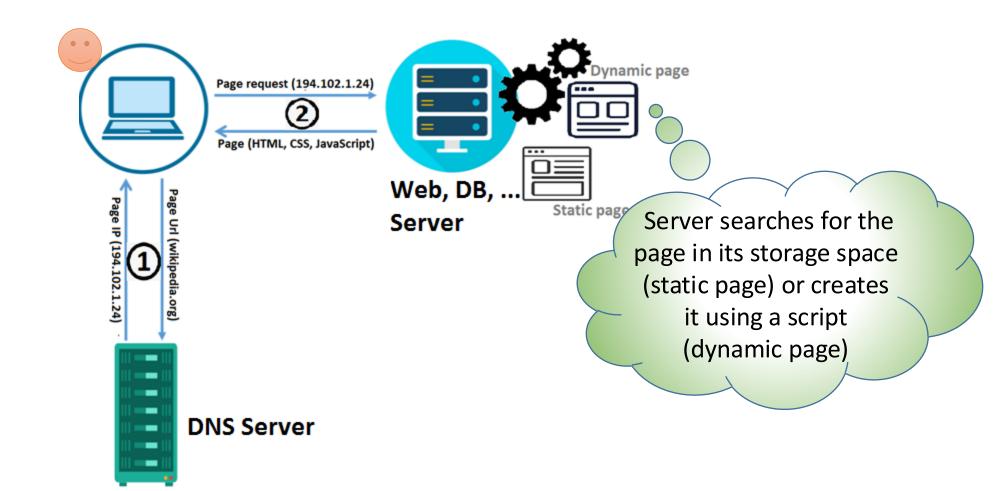


http://www.google.com
https://www.google.com/search?q=neural+networks
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQw4w9WgXcQ
https://github.com/torvalds/linux
http://localhost:3000
ftp://ftp.example.com/files/document.pdf

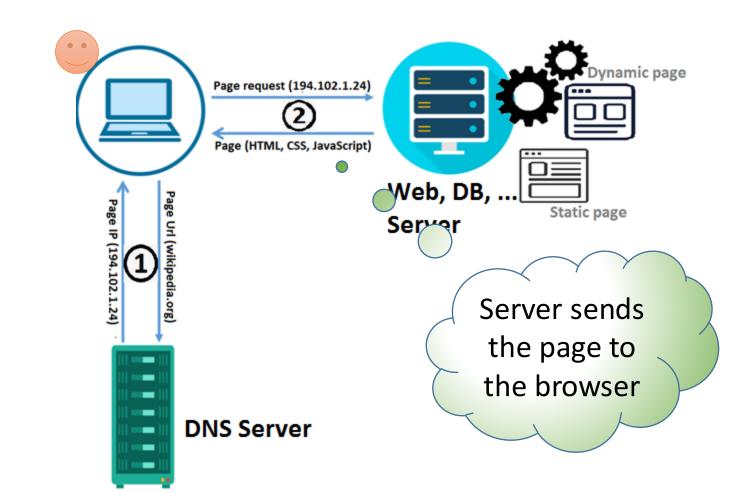




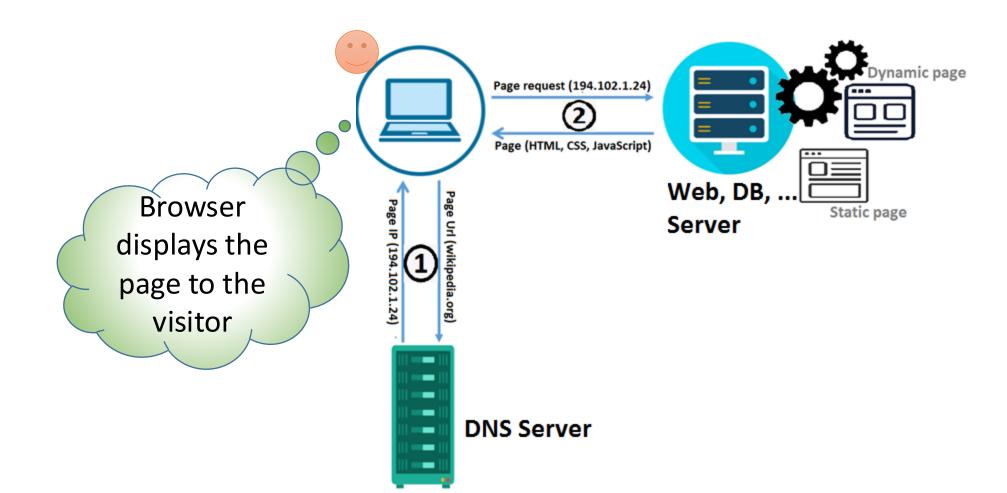




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qui l'affiche sur l'écran du visiteur.



- Web page ? Electronic document composed potentially of text, hyperlinks, images, tables, forms, etc., viewable with a web browser, originally written in HTML but also with other web languages.
  - Static page: content remains unchanged regardless of the requester.
  - Dynamic page: generated on demand and varies depending on the requester.



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- Hypertext link ? Clickable reference (text, image, button, etc.) allowing navigation from one place on a web page to another place (same page, same site, or another site).
- Web languages? Languages used to build websites :
  - Client side: HTML, CSS, JavaScript
  - Server side: PHP, Python, Java, Ruby, ...
- Web frameworks? software tool that provides a structured way to develop web sites.
  - It includes pre-built components like libraries, templates, making development faster and more efficient.

- Front-end ? Focuses on the visible elements (on the screen) and with which users can interact. In addition to design tasks, several tools are used in front-end development:
  - HTML, CSS, JavaScript
  - Framework/Library: Bootsrap(CSS), W3.CSS, Jquery(JS), React(JS), Vue.js, AngularJS, ...
- Back-end ? Focuses on the hidden elements of websites. Hosting and server configuration, database creation and management, writing scripts for dynamic parts of the site are the basic functions of the Back-end. Among the tools used:
  - PHP, Java, Python, Node.js, Ruby, ...
  - SQL
  - Frameworks: Django(Python), Express.js(JS), Lavarel(PHP), Ruby on rails(Ruby), ...

