



Web Design & Development-2

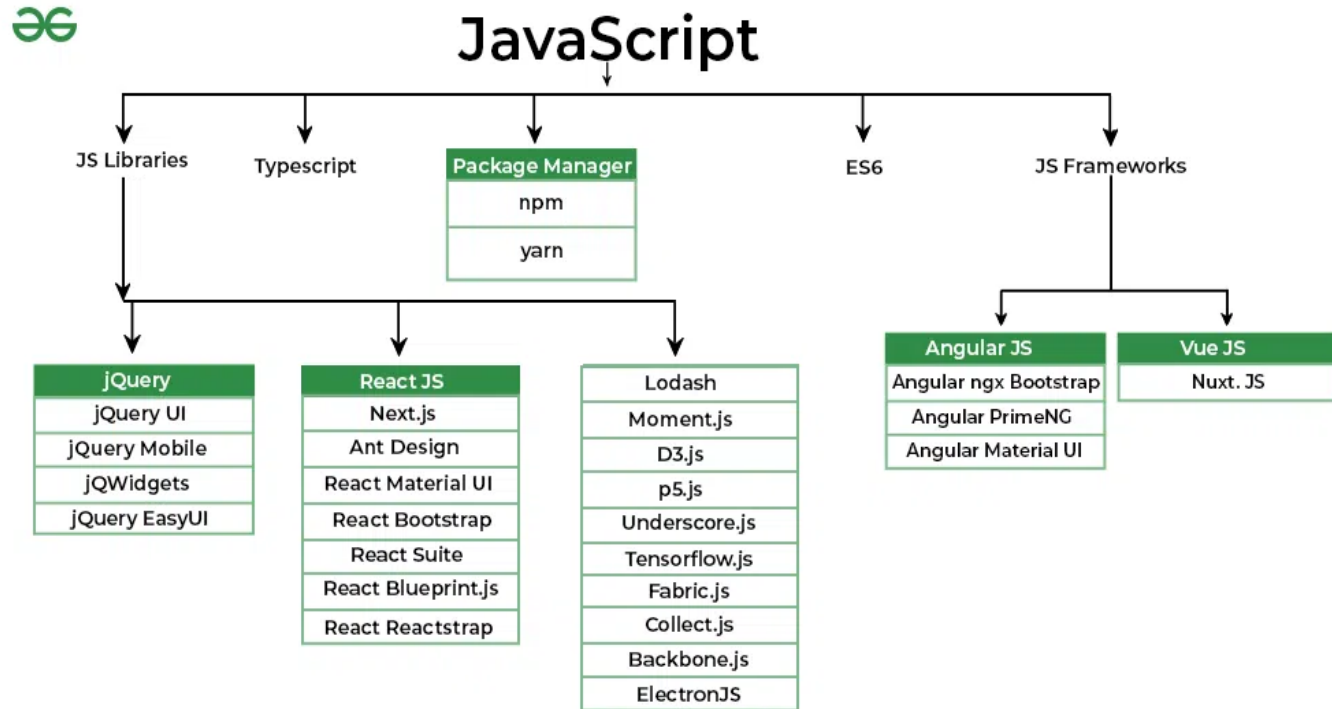
Subject Code: 28552

Computer Science & Technology
5th Semester
Sherpur Polytechnic Institute

Chapter-1

Client Side Scripting Language Framework

- ❖ Different Client Side Framework:
- jQuery
- React.js
- Redux
- Video.js

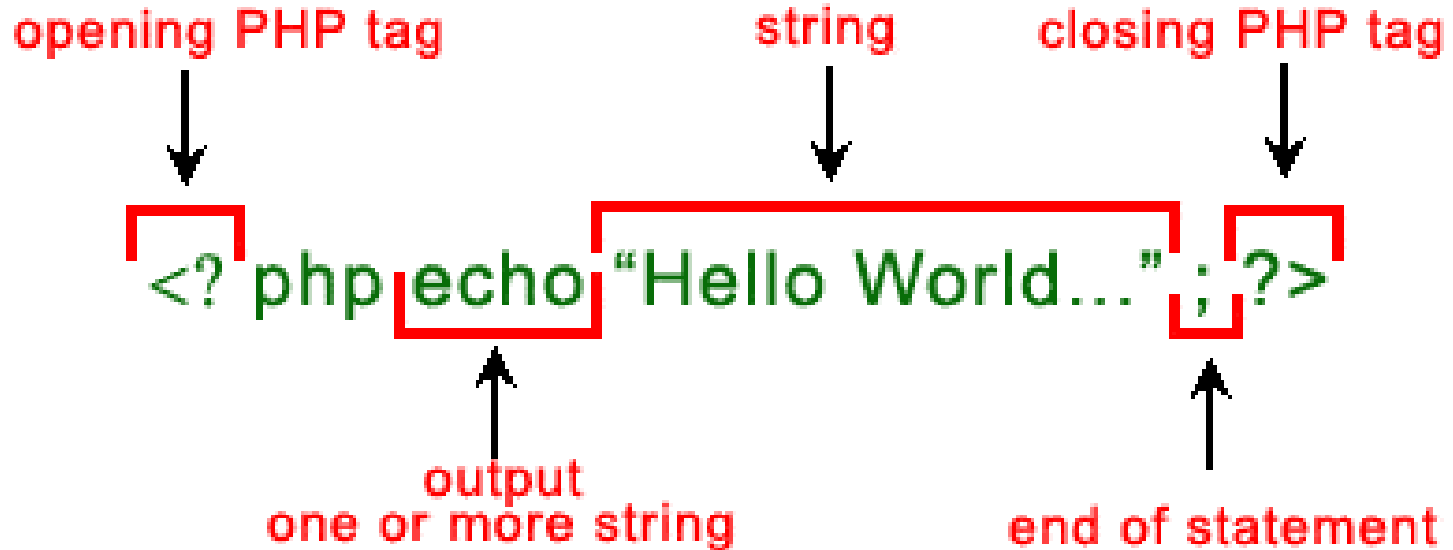


HTML Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  
  <head>  
    <title>Page Title</title>  
  </head>  
  
  <body>  
    <h2>Heading Content</h2>  
    <p>Paragraph Content</p>  
  </body>  
  
</html>
```

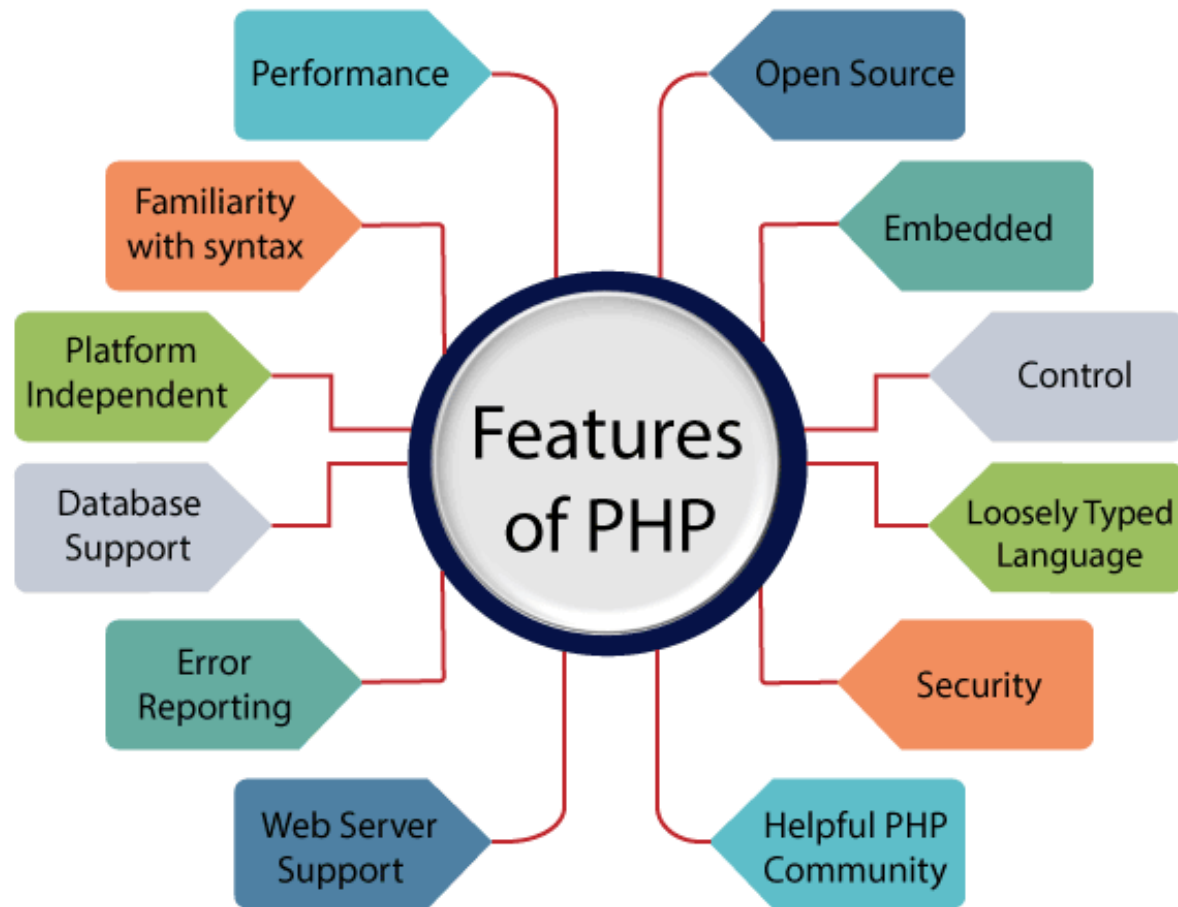


PHP Structure



It's full form is Hypertext Preprocessor.

Feature of PHP



Chapter-2: Domain & Hosting

- ▶ **What is a domain name?**
- ▶ A domain name is a string of text that maps to an alphanumeric IP address, used to access a website from client software. In plain English, a domain name is the text that a user types into a browser window to reach a particular website. For instance, the domain name for Google is 'google.com'.
- ▶ Example: <https://mpi.polytech.gov.bd/> , <https://srhostbd.com/>



▶ **What is a Web-Hosting?**

- ▶ Web hosting is an online service that makes your website's content accessible on the internet. When you purchase a hosting plan, you are renting space on a physical server to store all the website's files and data.
- ▶ There are many hosting providers like Hostinger, SR Host Bd, Namecheap, HostSheba etc.

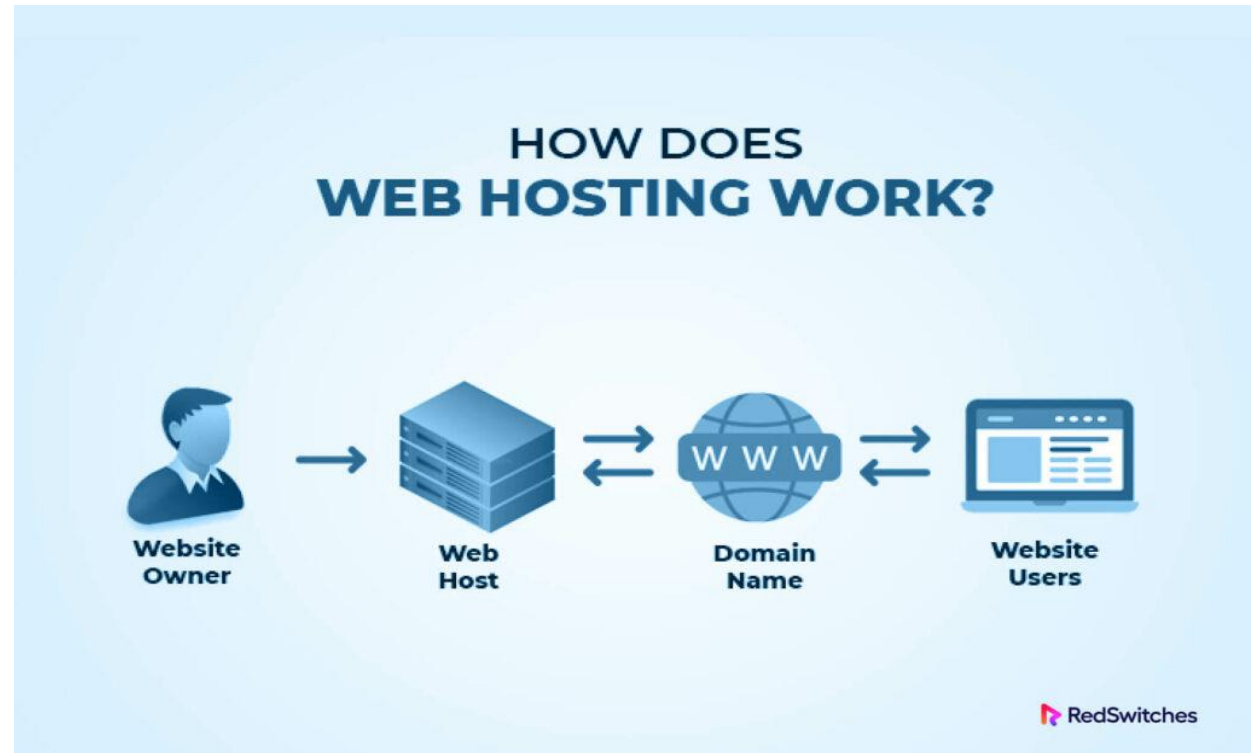


How does it Works?

Web

hosting services work by maintaining stable and secure storage spaces. While web hosts provide more than just simple data storage, it's a core part of their functionality. Hosts store data on hardware called web servers, which allows for easy maintenance and access by online

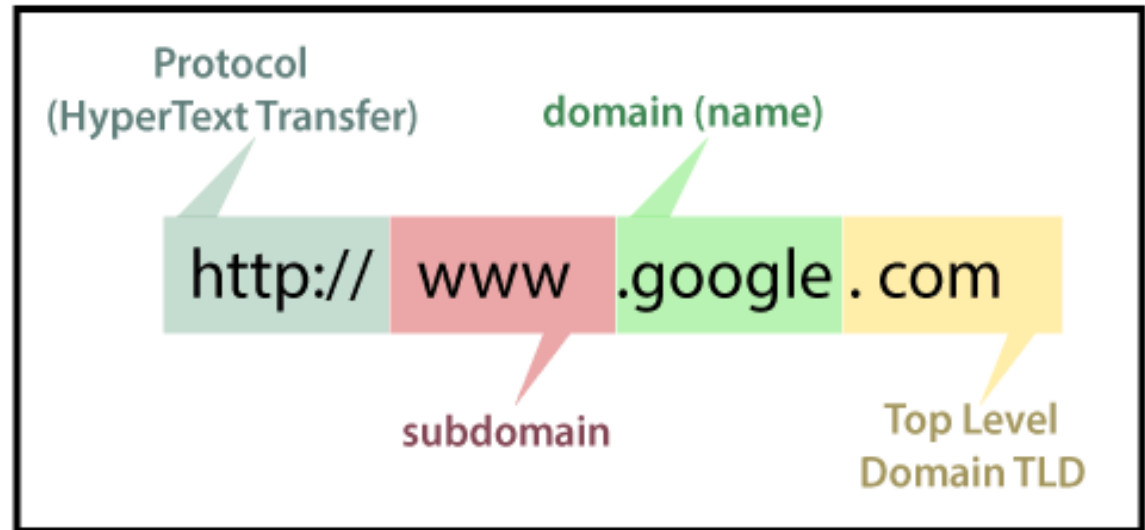
users



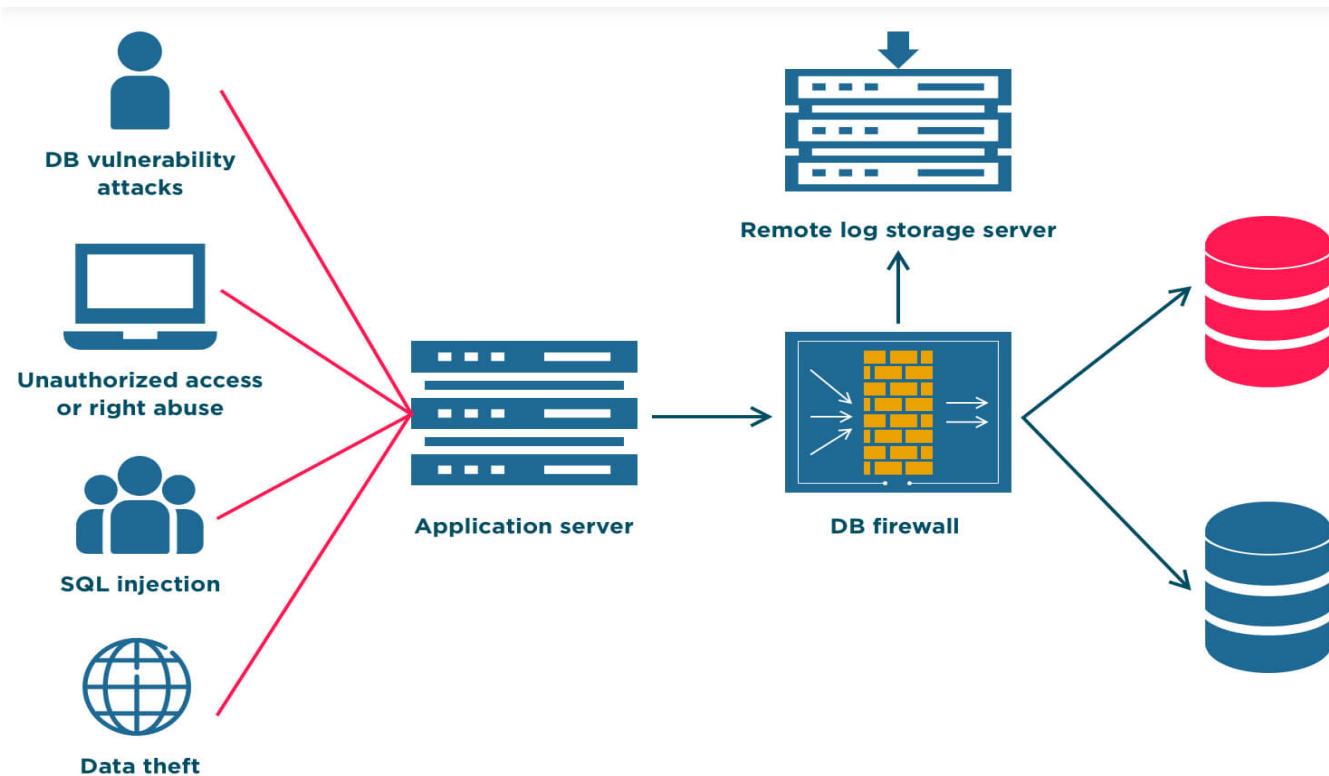
URL

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is nothing more than the address of a given unique resource on the Web. In theory, each valid URL points to a unique resource. Such resources can be an HTML page, a CSS document, an image, etc

Uniform Resource Locator(URL)



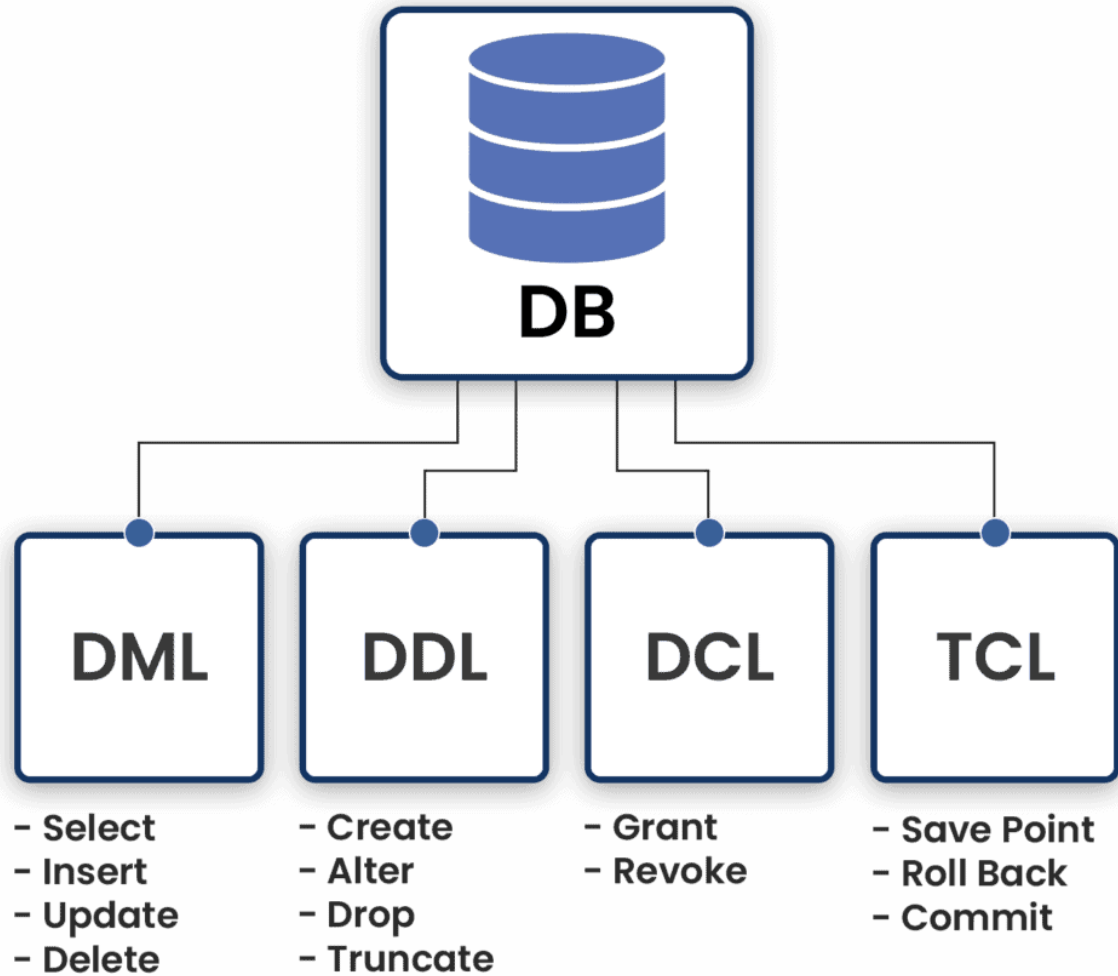
Chapter-3: Database



A database is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system. A database is usually controlled by a database management system (DBMS).

DDL & DML

Database are generally four types: DDL, DML, DCL & TCL. But main are two types: DDL & DML.



▶ **DDL:** It means Data Definition Language. It has some important statement or command like as:

1. **CREATE-** Used to create new database objects.
2. **ALTER-** Used to change new database objects.
3. **DROP-** Used to delete new database objects.
4. **TRUNCATE-** Used to delete the whole database objects.
5. **COMMENT-** Used to make a comment to the database.

▶ **DML:** It means Data Manipulation Language. It also has some important statement or command like as:

1. **SELECT-** Used to search from the database.
2. **INSERT-** Used to add new data to the database.
3. **UPDATE-** Used to modify data from database.
4. **DELETE-** Used to delete data from database.
5. **MERGE-** Used to merge data from database table.