Web Application Architecture is a framework that is comprised of the relationships and interactions between application components, such as middle-ware systems, user interfaces, and databases. The general concept of Web Application Architecture is in line with the concept of a browser user who triggers an application that is capable of running in multiple websites.

<https://www.spaceotechnologies.com/blog/web-application-architecture/>

<https://hackr.io/blog/web-application-architecture-definition-models-types-and-more>

Renditions in Web Application Architecture

The two most popular renditions of Web Application Architectures are Server-Side Rendering (SSR) and Client-Side Rendering (CSR).

1. Server-Side Rendering

If the website is using SSR, then if you visit a website using an URL, a request is sent to the server. The request is processed and the browser receives the files coded by HTML, CSS, and JavaScript programming languages and renders the content of the page. Every time a user goes to another page on the website, a new request is made.

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| **Pros** | **Cons** |
| * + It is easy to crawl websites using SSR which means better SEO (Search Engine Optimization)   + Initial page loading is faster   + Optimal for sites where you don’t have dynamic content | * + Server deals with requests very frequently   + Page renditions are slow   + The full-page needs to be reloaded   + Site Interactions are pretty basic |

1. Client-Side Rendering

The major difference between SSR and CSR is that when you use a website that uses CSR, just one request is made to the server and the main skeleton of the app is loaded. After that, even if you go to other pages, the content is generated dynamically using JavaScript.

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| **Pros** | **Cons** |
| * + Site interactions are fairly rich   + After the initial load, the website is very fast   + Suitable for web applications | * + Low SEO if not implemented correctly   + The initial load might be too slow   + Suitable for web applications |