Web Application Vs Enterprise Application

Web Applications:

Definition: These are software applications that run on web browsers via the internet or an intranet.

- Common examples include social media platforms, e-commerce sites, and online tools like Google Docs.

Enterprise Applications:

Definition: Enterprise applications are large-scale software solutions designed to serve the needs of an organization.

- These applications are used internally by businesses to streamline operations.
- Examples include Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems, and inventory management software.

Comparision:

- Both web applications and enterprise applications serve different purposes and come with unique challenges and benefits.
- While web apps focus on accessibility, scalability, and rapid user-facing development
- Enterprise apps prioritize security, data integrity, and integration with existing enterprise systems.
- Both benefit from cloud services, but enterprise apps generally need more security and compliance measures.

Who organise?

Web Applications:

Organized By: Small to medium-sized businesses, startups, or tech companies focusing on consumer-facing services.

Managed By: Web application managers or product owners in small-to-medium-sized teams, typically with a product-centric approach. There may be involvement from a digital marketing team as well.

Enterprise Applications:

Organized By: Large enterprises or corporations with complex needs that require custom-built software solutions to meet operational, financial, or organizational requirements.

Managed By: IT departments, project managers, and enterprise architects. Typically, it involves a top-down management structure to ensure that the application aligns with organizational goals.

Cloud Services Used and Their Security

Web Applications:

Cloud Service: Most web apps rely on IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) or PaaS (Platform as a Service), such as AWS, Azure, or Heroku. They may use various storage services like AWS S3 or Google Cloud Storage for file storage.

Security: For web apps, security focuses on:

- Secure authentication (OAuth, JWT)
- HTTPS and SSL/TLS encryption
- Data protection through secure storage (e.g., hashed passwords using bcrypt or Argon2)
- Protection from attacks like XSS (Cross-Site Scripting), CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery), and SQL Injection.

Enterprise Applications:

Cloud Service: Larger enterprises tend to use a mix of IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS (Software as a Service). They often rely on private clouds or hybrid clouds for higher security and compliance requirements. Companies like AWS, Azure, Google Cloud, and Oracle Cloud are common providers.

Security: Enterprise app security is more stringent because they often handle sensitive, regulated data (e.g., financial data, personal info).

- Strong role-based access control (RBAC)

- Advanced encryption and tokenization
- Multi-factor authentication (MFA) and SSO (Single Sign-On)
- Intrusion detection systems (IDS), penetration testing, and regular security audits