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**Ultimate Guide to Top 10 Types of Web Applications Development**

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In the preceding year’s webpages  were static, occasionally enriched with images or videos. Nonetheless,  the recent idea of web application development was still a distant dream until around 2005 when Ajax made it doable to create quicker, better,  and more interactive web applications. At the moment, web applications  are so mainstream that they occasionally go unseen. And, still, we use  them all the time.

Brands like  Microsoft Office’s MS Word or PowerPoint to widespread software like  Facebook, Mailchimp, Basecamp – All have web-based applications that let you have exclusive, tailored, and immersive experiences. Web  applications syndicate the personalized feel of native mobile apps with  the ease of opening them on a web browser from any gadget. That’s what  makes web application development not only exceedingly sought-after  expertise among developers, but also a seamless solution for all the  industries – let it be eCommerce, finance, entertainment, education, or  healthcare.

**What Is A Web Application?**

Whenever you ‘do’  something online, you have tapped a web application. Whether you’re  using the online shopping site, online banking, or even a web-mail site – it’s all coming via the web application. Web apps are fundamentally  application software that is kept on a remote server supplied by a  third-party and can be used straight from your browser, instead of  downloading.

**Understanding The Web Application Development**

Web application  development is the procedure of using client-side in addition to  server-side programming to build an application available on a web  browser. Developers start with envisaging a web application built on  achieving a solution to a specific fault and move on to plan the app,  select the right framework to build the web app, test it and ultimately  deploy it.

**Web App vs Website – Is There Any Difference?**

If this question is  in your mind – then this is the place you get all your answers. It is  the initial doubt that comes to attention and rightly as well. The  outlines between a website and a web app are somewhat blurry. Here’s the actual difference. A website may be a static page with only offering  information which may or may not have any input reliability. Whereas, a  web app is a dynamic web application that reacts to user input and lets  users complete selected tasks over the internet. Thus, in summary, any  website that has a client-side module that lets users perform a chore  can be titled a web app. Web apps are planned to achieve explicit tasks  that benefit users by solving a problem. Websites on the other hand will only provide information.

**Mobile Apps VS Web Apps**

Here, web apps can  basically be operated over a browser on any gadget, be it a desktop or a cell phone. So, the real subject here is – mobile web apps vs native  mobile apps. Platform-specific applications that are built specifically  for iOS or Android are called native apps. You just have to download  them from Google Play or App Store and use them on your cell phone,  tablet, etc., these are expensive, occupy space on your device, and are  limited to the device only. But web apps are quite different. They are  not bound by the device and can be used on the gadget as well as on the  browser. Building web apps is not only cost-effective, but they also  will not occupy any space.

**Advantages Of Web Application Development**

If you’re a developer – then mastering this piece of technology opens up a lot of  opportunities for you. These days every other business looks for quick,  reliable, and cost-effective solutions for building application software to reach their consumers. The main purpose is to reach every consumer  not only over the web but also be available on their cellphones. The  main reason is that they’ll not have to build anything platform-specific to be in the minds of their consumers. Furthermore, during the past  years, web application technologies have improved a lot. They have  outgrown native apps in terms of impressiveness and personalization.  Businesses that do have native apps also want to move towards web apps  as they don’t want to discontinue their users’ preferences. Thus, in  order to be available for their customers – businesses will want a web  application developer to ensure that the seamless interaction is put  forward for every customer. Therefore, let’s share your guide to 10  different types of web application development for your knowledge below:

**1- Static Web Applications**

This type of web  application exhibits very little content and is not predominantly  flexible. Static Web Applications are typically developed in HTML,  jQuery, Ajax, or CSS – you can choose any one of them as per your  liking. Furthermore, you can display animated objects, banners, GIFs,  videos, etc. in the static app conveniently. However, altering the  content of static web applications is not easy-going. To fix this, you  first have to move the HTML code, then adjust it, and finally send it  back to the server. These variations can only be accomplished by the  webmaster or the web development company that designed and planned the  initial Application. A good example of the development of static web  applications consists of professional files or digital resumes. In the  same way, a page representing a company could also put up this type of  web application to show their contact information.

**2- Dynamic Web Applications**

Dynamic web  applications are rather complex on a technical level. They utilize  databases for data loading and their contents are updated each time the  user accesses them. They generally have an administration panel (called  CMS), where administrators can amend or modify application content,  whether text or illustrations. Different programming languages can be  utilized for the development of dynamic web applications. PHP and ASP  are the most usual languages used for this role because they allow the  organizing of contents.

In this category of  application, modernizing the content is very easy and the server does  not even have to be accessed for the changes to be done. Similarly, it  allows you to implement lots of features, such as mediums or databases.  The project – in addition to content – can be revised to match the  administrator preferences.

**3- Shop Online Or E-Commerce**

If the web  application is an online chain store, its development is likely to look  like that of an m-commerce or e-commerce site. This kind of application  development process is more complex as it must permit electronic  payments that can be obtained from credit cards, PayPal, or any other  additional payment methods. The developer must also produce a management panel for the administrator; that will be operated for the citation of  new products, update them, remove the entries, and handle applications  and payments. Your web application fits on mobile devices just like any  other mobile app – making it feasible to interact like a native  application.

**4- Portal Web App**

All through the  portal – we are mentioning a type of application that opens numerous  sections or groups through a home page. These applications can consist  of many things: forums, chats, e-mail, browsers, areas accessed through  registration, and the latest content, etc.

**5- Animated Web Applications**

The animation is  inevitably related to Flash technology. This program design approach  lets you display content with animated properties. This type of  application offers creative and modern designs and is one of the  important technologies used by designers and ingenious directors. The  drawback inherent in the development of animated web applications is  that this form of technology is not appropriate for web positioning  purposes and optimization of SEO as search engines cannot accurately  read the data they hold.

**6- Web Applications With A Content Management System**

The content should  regularly be updated when it comes to web application development – thus you have to consider installing the CMS (a content management system).  The manager can make use of this CMS to device changes and updates  without help. These content managers are spontaneous and very easy to  operate. A few examples of content management systems are:

* **WordPress:** It is a widespread content management system. There is plenty of data,  tutorials, and manuals available on the internet that will help you  modify it and know how it works. In addition, it’s free as well.
* **Joomla:** This CMS does not have a lot of users, but has a robust community and is also very spontaneous.
* **Drupal:** This is a free CSM software – very flexible and is especially suggested for assembling communities. It is commonly used for building personal  blogs, corporate blogs, professional blogs, news pages, articles, mass  media, etc.

**7- Single-Page Applications**

These applications  empower clients to connect with the website page with no interference.  Furthermore, requirements and responses take place efficiently because  of curbed quantities of information. Transiently, SPAs are faster as  compared to orthodox web applications as they accomplish logic on the  internet browser noticeably than the server. SPA is simple to develop,  debug, and deploy which compels them to be smooth and fast. The  application lets clients easily interact with a web application from a  single page. Moreover, the interaction and connection are quick, as  requests and responses communicate in modest measures of data afterward  to happen almost instantaneously. Characteristically, any single-page  application can be restructured according to requirements. Nevertheless, because of universal URLs, single-page apps aren’t very well-matched  with SEO guidelines. Thus, they are not suitable for eCommerce. But,  Social networks, e-mail services, online video/audio players can use  single web applications and their agility. Some very good examples are:

* Gmail,
* Google,
* Trello,
* Google Maps,
* Twitter

**8- Multi-Page Applications**

These  applications function in the same way as customary web applications do.  Here, the app fills up and shows an extra page from the server in the  database whenever customers click for extra activity. Within Multiple  web applications, the logic is put away and kept at the backend, which  reverts the requirements from the clients back to the server. The method toward generating pages on the server, transporting them to the  customer, and presenting them on the browser damages the UI. This can be established by using AJAX modernization, which rolls out unexpected  changes without a broad page load again. If multi-page applications are  designed in view of responsiveness – then, they can get up well with the mobile setting. MPAs are developed with the use of various languages like:

* HTML,
* CSS,
* JavaScript,
* AJAX,
* jQuery

They have a much  better likelihood of ranking for different keywords as it follows SEOs  guidelines and every single page is optimized for keywords. MPAs are  recognized for their scalability with no page limits and a load of info  about products or services. Nevertheless, they take a lot of time to  develop as associated with SPAs and are hard to maintain and update.  Some very common examples are:

* Online Stores,
* Marketplaces,
* Catalogs,
* web portals,
* catalogs,
* Enterprise Web Applications

**9- Rich Internet Application**

These types of  applications usually have a handful of functionalities of desktop  applications but are quite faster and engaging – along with better data  communication. RIAs are apprised with settling browser limitations, and  they depend on customer-side plugins like:

* Flash,
* Shockwave, and
* Silverlight

These applications  are developed by using tools that run capably as well as are very  appealing. In addition, they give an eye-catching user-experience and  high- perceptiveness as associated with the customary program  applications. The binary issues with the RIA’s are inconveniences and  susceptibility they form. These applications can even be exercised  offline. Skills used to build RIA’s consist of:

* AJAX,
* Java,
* JavaFX,
* Adobe Flash,
* Adobe Flex, and Adobe Integrated Runtime (AIR),
* Google gears,
* Microsoft Silverlight,
* Curl

Below you’ll find some of these inserted, and these are:

* Google maps,
* Google, and
* YouTube

**10- Progressive Web Apps (PWA)**

The PWAs are one of  the most properly developed forms of web applications that look  identical to a mobile application. Customers get to the entire data and  all the characteristics that enrich the performance and mobile  compliance of the web application using any of the mobile browsers. PWA  is recognized to be the improved form of the SPA and it grips the point  true in praxis. The focal determination of PWAs is to not use new rules  in structure but to improve the speed and flexibility of the web  applications in spite of gradual /bad internet links. The main  improvements are home screen installation, Cashing, and improved data  transmission over HTTP/2. A few major examples of the PWA are:

* Starbucks,
* Forbes,
* OLX,
* MakeMyTrip

**Getting To Know The Web Application Development Process**

So by now, you do  have a good understanding of what web apps are, and just why web app  development is such a brilliant skill to have – However, now it’s time  to answer the real reservation – how to build a web app, and what are  the essential features, costs, and tools involved in this process.  You’ll get a lot of options when it comes to technology. Stuff like web  app frameworks, programming languages, or libraries are all very spread  out and you don’t have to fret over them yet. However, in order to  quickly start – there are a few steps that you have to follow, and  answer certain questions. Some of these aim at what problem will your  app solve or who you want it to be built for. Simply put in perspective, here’s a step-by-step guide you can monitor to study web application  development from scuff.

**Step 1 – You Need To Have A Genuine App Idea**

Initially, you begin  with an idea for a web app that answers a problem. The finest apps come  from looking for the solutions to solve the problems you DO know people  are facing.  Your idea doesn’t have to be path-defiant or extraordinary. It can be upgraded over something that now exists. What’s significant  is that it must be an important development.

**Step 2 – Do A Complete Market Research**

As soon as you have an idea, it’s time to comprehend your viewers. You need to think about the possible market for your objective. Who are the people who could use your web app? Together, this whole comes down to  your business viewpoint. And, the technical course of your web app rests on the people you aim to serve.

**Step 3 – Define Your Application’s Functionality**

This is the phase where you distinguish between aspiration and achievement. You need to detach one core functionality that your app does expertly, and  which is going to be the cause – attracted by which people will/shall  use your app. The chore of  setting aside multiple attractive features and focusing on one core  highlight must be undertaken at this phase. Confine the need to make  your app an all-in-one description. With that attention feature in mind, think about the rudimentary abilities  your app will require. Such as, you need user profiles, PINs,  associates, checkout, costs, content management system, and much more as per your liking.

**Step 4 – Draft Your Web App Design**

A clean drawing is your first step to web application strategy. All you need right now is a pencil Thus, draw up a basic outline of your  app, page by page. Your app doesn’t have to be intricately detailed. On  the condition that it gives you a rudimentary idea of the drift, you’re  good. Just be sure to define where the controls, text, and pictures go. This is also the phase to map out your roadmap. Essentially, get your drafts in order.

**Step 5 – Make Clear Wireframes And Prototypes**

Here, you need your computer to start the first working mockups of our web app. A wireframe is like a drawing but on a computer and a little more  organized. It tells you exactly how your app slides will look like. The following step would be making a web app prototype. Augment some  interactivity to your wireframes so that they appear just how you want  them on your real app, but with partial functionality. There are a lot of tools that you can tap to make a prototype. A few of the best tools for this purpose are:

* Sketch
* InVision Studio
* Adobe XD
* Balsamiq

**Step 6 – Get Ready To Validate Your Idea**

Theoretically, you could start corroborative the instant the idea stumbles across. You could ask your associates and social group about the possibility of  your idea. Nevertheless, now that you have an archetype, you can indeed  begin the initial stages of alpha and beta testing. Gather together a group of possible users – generally your colleagues. Ask  them to try out the web app model and begin collecting opinions. This view will help you enormously to improve your app and make it more  practical. Furthermore, during the development process, it will also  give you a strong groundwork to shape on.

**Step 7 – Select Your Technology**

So far, we were exchanging the lenient skills of web app development. The  minute you go into the development phase – you’ll need to make some  technical decisions as well. This is where the fun begins. You will require the right framework, libraries, and platforms. All of  these are essential to building your web app. As there are a lot of  options available – select a combination, or discuss with tech geeks at  Clustox to do a discovery session to find the best possible framework,  libraries, and platforms. Some of these popular client-side programming  languages are:

* HTML
* CSS
* JavaScript
* Ajax

However, when it comes to the selection of server-side programming languages – The universe is VAST! Some of these are:

* **PHP:** a mature, all-purpose language proficient in building interactive  components in websites. Accessible free for web developers. It has a  higher embeddability with HTML5 making it the perfect choice for web  development.
* **ASP.NET:** It is an open-source web app development framework by Microsoft that benefits developers to easily create dynamic web apps.
* **Ruby on Rails:** It is database-focused web app programming; wonderful for smaller web application development.
* **Python:** It has several frameworks to get the job done nicely.

When it comes to  selecting the best Web Application Frameworks, here are the top 5 that  the tech team at Clustox always suggests to all of our clients. These  are:

* **AngularJS:** It concentrates on building a comprehensive front-end for rich single-page web applications including client-side processes.
* **React JS:** This one is a front-end library that is constantly used as a framework to build the component-based structure of web apps
* **Vue JS:**A well-liked and progressive framework that also transports in the  component-based building letting you build the entire front-end web  apps.
* **Laravel:** This one uses a Model-View-Controller framework that originates with an out-of-the-box API corroboration.
* **Django:**All the tech giants like YouTube, Instagram, and Google love it. This one  is also a Model-View-Controller that uses Python for web app  development.

Once you figure out  what technology you wish to use to build your web application, you can  easily delve into the process of writing your code. What you’ll need  next, once your code is complete and your application is ready, is a way to host your web application.

**Step 8 – Now Just Host Your Application On The Web**

Select a server to  host your web-based application. Purchase a domain and put up an SSL  certificate. Also, select a cloud provider like Amazon (AWS) or MS  Azure, or the Google Cloud Platform.

**Step 9 – Deploy Your App**

As soon as you have  the code and the host, you are all set to go live. Merely deploy your  app onto your hosting solution and your app is perfect for your users to start using.

**What Are The Web Application Development Costs?**

The costs entirely  depend on how carefully organized your sub-costs are. However,  technically speaking the factors regulate the final cost of your app.  The characteristic intricacy of the app, the sum of features you consist of, the web app development company you choose, and the capacity of  other players will affect the final cost.

If developing a basic app with a straightforward interface and essential functionality, you  could build a web app starting from$2K to 17K. For a particular looking  app that could need small teams of developers and designers operational  on your project for up to 3 months, you could be observing a price  between $20 to 50K

More multifaceted web application development needs conventional UI/UX design, difficult web  app programming, countless API integrations, and more, the upper  boundary of web app development cost could go anywhere from $100-250K  and could take as many as 6 months to shape it.