Static websites

A static website consists of a series of HTML files, each one representing a physical page of a website. So, on static sites, each page is a separate HTML file. When you visit the homepage, you are viewing the actual homepage file.

Even if two pages contain a chunk of identical content, they both contain two versions. So, if you want to update the footer, you must do so twice, once on each page.

Dynamic Websites

A dynamic website uses server technologies (such as PHP and MYSQL) to dynamically build a webpage right when a user visits the page.

Basically, what happens is the user goes to a certain web address and the server finds a bunch of different pieces of information that it writes into a single consistent web page

The benefits of dynamic websites

Easier design updates

Since each part of a web page is separate, it is much simpler to update something across many pages, all at once.

More flexible data

Because a dynamic site pulls together a bunch of page bits to make a whole page, you can store your content in a database.

Easier content updates

Dynamic websites with a content management system (CMS) make it simple for a non-technical person to create and update the content of the site.

Client/Server Architecture Mean

Client server architecture is a computing model in which multiple components work in strictly defined roles to communicate. The server hosts, delivers and manages most of the resources and services to be consumed by the client. This type of shared resources architecture has one or more client computers connected to a central server over a network or internet connection.

Client/server architecture is also known as a networking computing model or client/server network because all the requests and services are delivered over a network. It's considered a form of distributed computing system because the components are doing their work independently of one another.

Web Application

A web application is an application that is capable of working directly from a suitable web browser. The web application can run on several platforms at the same time and perform the entire task assigned by the client in a systematic format.

Parameter of Comparison	**Client Server Application**	**Web Application**
Architecture	It is made up of two tire architectures	It is made up of multi tire architecture
Operation	It requires pre-installation in the device	It can run directly on suitable web browse
Efficiency	May get overloaded by tasks decreasing the performance efficiency	Capable of working over multiple platforms in the same time with quick performance
Cookies	Cookies are not required	Cookies are needed
security	Less risk as there are fewer users	High risk comparatively as more number of users

Markup language is a series of markings that tells web servers the style and structure of a document.

HTML is not considered a programming language because it cannot create dynamic functionality.

some of the common uses for HTML:

- **Web development.** Developers use HTML code to design how a browser displays web page elements, such as text, hyperlinks, and media files.
- **Internet navigation.** Users can easily navigate and insert links between related pages and websites as HTML is heavily used to embed hyperlinks.
- **Web documentation.** HTML makes it possible to organize and format documents, similarly to Microsoft Word.

CSS

CSS is used for defining the styles for web pages. It is easier to make the web pages presentable using it.

We recommend to use CSS because the HTML attributes are compatible with future browsers, it is good to apply CSS in HTML pages.

There are several uses of CSS

Solves a big problem

CSS, tags like font, color, background style, element alignments, border and size had to be repeated on every web page. This was a very long process in HTML, But CSS has made it easier now.

Saves a lot of time

CSS style definitions are saved in external CSS files, so it is possible to change the entire website by changing just one file.

Provide more attributes

CSS provides more detailed attributes than plain HTML to define the look and feel of the website.

Pages load faster

CSS does not require the writing of HTML tag attributes every time. So using CSS, there is less code, which means faster downloading.

Easier Website maintenance

CSS makes the maintenance of the website easier. It plays an essential role in website maintenance.

Multiple device compatibility

CSS make compatible with different devices and platforms