DEWEIG OPNIENT





SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE STRATEGIES

Monolithic

- Single codebase
- Simple for small apps

Microservices

- Independent services
- Scalable for large systems

■ Serverless

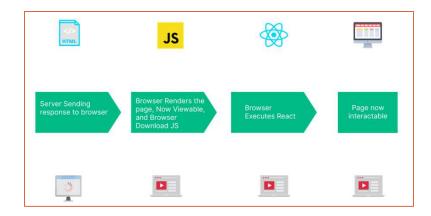
- Event-driven
- No server management





Server-Side Rendering (SSR)

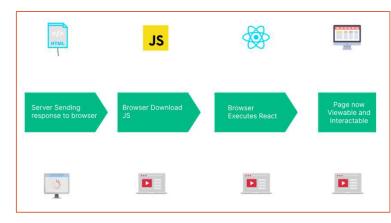
- Server renders HTML and sends it to client, reducing client-side processing
- Single project where front-end & back-end are tightly couped
- Examples:
 - JavaScript: ExpressJS, NestJS
 - Java: Spring MVC, Spring Boot
 - .NET: .NET MVC, .NET Core
- o Typical websites:
 - Amazon
 - New York Times
 - LinkedIn





Client-Side Rendering (CSR or Single-Page App)

- Front-end communicates with back-end via APIs, rendering occurs on client
- Separate projects for front-end & back-end
- Examples:
 - Front-end: ReactJS, Angular, VueJS, NextJS, SveltKit, Remix
 - Back-end: ExpressJS, NestJS, Spring Boot, Laravel, .NET Core, Flask
- o Typical websites:
 - ReactJS: Facebook, Instagram, Netflix
 - Angular: Trello, Paypal
 - VueJS: Gitlab, Xiaomi, Alibaba





	Server-Side Rendering (SSR)	Client-Side Rendering (CSR)
Advantages	Better SEO	Less load on server
	Fast initial loading	Better UI/UX
Disadvantages	Frequent server requests	Slower initial load
	Slower time-to-interactive	SEO challenges



Universal Web App (Isomorphic Web App)

- o Combine SSR & CSR to leverage advantages of both:
 - SSR: Better SEO, faster initial load, accessibility, social media preview
 - CSR: Rich interactivity, cost-effective rendering, easier maintenance
- Examples:
 - Next.js (React with SSR + CSR)
 - Nuxt.js (Vue with SSR + CSR)
 - Angular Universal
- Use cases:
 - SSR: Admin dashboard, content-heavy site
 - CSR: Interactive user portals





Hybrid web app

- Current trend combining web and native app features
- Differs from Universal Web Apps (focus on SSR/CSR) by targeting native mobile + web
- o Advantages:
 - Multiple platforms: web, iOS, Android
 - Faster build time, Easier to update, online/offline support
- Examples:
 - React Native
 - Flutter
 - Ionic, Capacitor







Hybrid

Web App



DATABASE FOR WEB APPLICATION

- SQL (Structured Query Language)
 - Relational database
 - o_Examples:
 - MySQL
 - SQL Server
 - SQLite
 - Oracle
 - PostgreSQL
 - CockroachDB
 - Our Cases:
 - Financial systems
 - E-commerce





DATABASE FOR WEB APPLICATION

NoSQL (Not Only SQL)

- Non-relational database
- <u>Examples:</u>
 - MongoDB
 - Neo4j
 - Cassandra
 - Couchbase
 - DynamoDB
- Examples:
 - Real-time analytics
 - Content management





DATABASE FOR WEB APPLICATION

	SQL	No-SQL
Data Model	Tables with fixed rows and columns	Document, Key-value, Graph, etc.
Schema	Strict, predefined	Flexible, dynamic
Scalability	Vertical (upgrade hardware)	Horizontal (add servers)
Joins	Required	Not required
Data to Object Mapping	Requires ORM (e.g., Sequelize)	No ORM needed (e.g., Mongoose)



FULL-STACK WEB TECHNOLOGIES

MERN

- o Mongo DB: No SQL database
- ExpressJS: middleware
- ReactJS: front-end
- o NodeJS: back-end

MEVN

- o Mongo DB: No SQL database
- ExpressJS: middleware
- VueJS: front-end
- NodeJS: back-end

■ MEAN

- o Mongo DB: NoSQL database
- ExpressJS: middleware
- Angular: front-end
- NodeJS: back-end

□ PERN

- PostgreSQL: SQL database
- ExpressJS: middleware
- VueJS: front-end
- NodeJS: back-end
- * Why popular? Lightweight, JavaScript-based, strong community support



CLOUD SERVICES FOR WEB DEPLOYMENT

• AWS: Comprehensive cloud platform (EC2, S3, Lambda)

• Azure: Microsoft' cloud platform

o GCP: Scalable cloud services

o Firebase: Real-time database, hosting, authentication

Netlify: Static site hosting, serverless function

Render: Simplified deployment for web apps

Vercel: Optimized for frontend frameworks (Next.js)

o Heroku: Easy PaaS for small apps

