Technologies used in the web application

1.HTML

HTML, which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, is the predominant [markup language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) for [web pages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page). It provides a means to create [structured documents](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_document) by denoting structural [semantics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic) for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists etc as well as for links, quotes, and other items. It allows [images and objects](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element#Images_and_objects) to be embedded and can be used to create [interactive forms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element#Forms). It is written in the form of [HTML elements](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_element) consisting of "tags" surrounded by [angle brackets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brackets#Angle_brackets_or_chevrons_.3C_.3E) within the web page content. It can include or can load [scripts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) in languages such as [JavaScript](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) which affect the behavior of HTML processors like [Web browsers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser); and [Cascading Style Sheets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) (CSS) to define the appearance and layout of text and other material. The [W3C](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C), maintainer of both HTML and CSS standards, encourages the use of CSS over explicit presentational markup.

2.DHTML

Dynamic HTML, or DHTML, is a collection of technologies used together to create interactive and animated [web sites](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_site)by using a combination of a static [markup language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) (such as [HTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML)), a [client-side scripting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client-side_scripting) language (such as [JavaScript](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript)), a presentation definition language (such as [CSS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets)), and the [Document Object Model](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document_Object_Model). DHTML allows scripting languages to change [variables](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Variable_%28programming%29) in a web page's definition language, which in turn affects the look and function of otherwise "static" HTML page content, *after* the page has been fully loaded and during the viewing process. Thus the dynamic characteristic of DHTML is the way it functions while a page is viewed, not in its ability to generate a unique page with each page load.

3.Servlets

Servlets are Java programming language objects that dynamically process requests and construct responses. The Java Servlet API allows a [software developer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_developer) to add dynamic content to a [Web server](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server) using the [Java platform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_platform). The generated content is commonly [HTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML), but may be other data such as [XML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML). Servlets are the Java counterpart to non-Java dynamic Web content technologies such as [PHP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP), [CGI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Gateway_Interface) and [ASP.NET](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_Server_Pages), and as such some find it easier to think of them as 'Java scripts'.

4.JavaScript

JavaScript is an [object-oriented](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented)[scripting language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) used to enable [programmatic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_programming) access to objects within both the [client application](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client_%28computing%29) and other [applications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_software). It is primarily used in the form of [client-side JavaScript](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client-side_JavaScript), implemented as an integrated component of the [web browser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser), allowing the development of enhanced [user interfaces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_interface) and dynamic [websites](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website). JavaScript is a [dialect](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language_dialect) of the [ECMAScript](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ECMAScript) standard and is characterized as a [dynamic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_language), [weakly typed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weak_typing), [prototype-based](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prototype-based_programming) language with [first-class functions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First-class_function). JavaScript was influenced by many languages and was designed to look like [Java](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_%28programming_language%29), but to be easier for non-programmers to work with.

5.CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a [style sheet language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language) used to describe the [presentation semantics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics) (that is, the look and formatting) of a document written in a [markup language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language). Its most common application is to style [web pages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) written in [HTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [XHTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XHTML), but the language can be applied to any kind of [XML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML) document, including [SVG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalable_Vector_Graphics) and [XUL](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XUL).CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content (written in HTML or a similar markup language) from document presentation, including elements such as the [layout](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout), [colors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color), and [fonts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface). This separation can improve content [accessibility](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility), provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (such as by allowing for [table less web design](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tableless_web_design)). CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or [screen reader](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_reader)) and on [Braille](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille)-based, [tactile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tactile) devices. While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS style sheet, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified.