

Challenges Faced in Web Development: A Survey Paper

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Abstract— Web development is a domain with rapid growth along with speed evolution in recent years, driven by the ever-expanding digital landscape. In today's age, there are web applications for almost all purposes, from having education and knowledge to booking flight tickets, web technologies have been part of all markets now. Websites, to talk in terms of a consumer, make many things easier and faster with lower efforts. We use them daily for various purposes. Irrespective of our differences, age groups, genders, interests, and goals, websites have something to offer for all categories. This made web technologies favorable, adaptable, and still evolving. It has evolved continuously and taken over many other domains defining its position as a key aspect of digital platforms. Web technology has helped enhance features available digitally as well as has led to being the source of various advanced web-based applications. This survey paper goes over the evolution of web development over the years and discusses its life cycle. It aims to analyze different domains of web development and goes over the differences in some of the most widely used languages and frameworks in each giving a slight idea of them with the help of comparison tables and graphs. Then it focuses on the main issues faced in respective domains considering the technological challenges and available options for them. Then the issues of merging web technologies with other technologies are discussed too. The paper's main initiative is to identify and categorize key challenges of their vivid domains.

Index Terms— Web development, front-end development, back-end development, compatibility, user experience.

I. INTRODUCTION

We live in a digital age where almost everything can be done digitally, say payments, sending job applications, networking, or even education. Factors like COVID making us all stay at home and the booming of work-from-home jobs in recent times as well as an increase in sales of smartphones which symbolised modernisation for middle-class and lower-middle-class people also made people rely on the digital era more. In this, web development has made many options open for different spectrums of users to cater to their needs. Surely with all these positives, there are some negative parts of it.

This paper aims to look over these negative hurdles that are faced by web developers mainly in correspondence to some major domains. It has multiple frameworks, technologies, platforms, and languages. Since there are many complexities, it leads to multiple challenges throughout the web development life cycle not only the existing ones,

but many emerging technologies which are emerging due to the demands, too have added up to the already existing challenges and complexity. The developers have to further face the difficulties of keeping up with the emerging technologies and those in demand and expect it. To look at the overall view, we discussed the evolution of web development its life cycle, and introduction along with the basics of each domain leading us to a descriptive introduction for some of the major domains and their comparison in technologies. We have also included a literature review to go through major research marks and graphs throughout the way as needed.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The paper "Issues and Challenges Towards Enhancement of Web Application Development", was authored by Abdulrahman Saidu, Salisu Mohammed Kwadan, and Suleiman H. Adamu and published in the Journal of Information Engineering and Applications (Vol.5, No.8, 2015). It highlights the issues faced for improvement in web applications as well as the advancement done in the domain. It sheds light on issues like web design, browser compatibility, and many more one by one individually and gives a basic overview of it. Further, the paper provides potential solutions to overcome the above-stated issues. This helps the reader to be aware of possible issues of various backgrounds as well as suggestions to tackle them easily.

The research paper "Web Design: A Key Factor for Website Success" by Carlos Flavián, Raquel Gurrea, and Carlos Orús released in the Journal of Systems and Information Technology brings light to the role played by web design in the booming e-commerce platforms and ways it affects the same. It highlights how important it is to Understand user views and requirements, for having a dependable web design in a competitive environment like e-commerce to stand out and draw in more customers. This paper effectively conveys how web design plays an important role in achieving website success and user satisfaction In a highly competitive online environment. The author has also presented "The Guidelines for Success of Online Business" as a sub-section in which he presents tips and tricks to use web design as a tool to put an e-commerce website ahead of others in the competition.

The research paper "HTML5 in Web Development" drafted by Ch Rajesh, K S V Krishna Srikanth featured in the International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies (IJCSIT), Vol. 5 (2) puts light on the features and importance of HTML5. It explores various elements and gives a brief on how to use them. It also goes through the evolution of web standards and the emergence of HTML5 as a powerful tool for enhancing web functionality. HTML5's versatility is underscored, enabling the development of multimedia-rich web applications that can run seamlessly across various platforms. The paper delves into the key features of HTML5, such as Canvas for graphics, audio and video support, geolocation services, and offline capabilities, highlighting its potential to streamline web development.

The research paper titled "Exploring Challenges, in Front End Web Development" written by Samudio and LaToza delves into the difficulties faced by web developers specifically when dealing with APIs. In a study that analyzed 301 user interface web development posts on Stack Overflow, the authors found that developers often turn to Stack Overflow for help when they encounter obstacles in their programming tasks, looking for guidance on how to change code snippets to achieve the wanted functionality. These challenges often stem from a lack of understanding of how certain code idioms are implemented. The paper identifies 28 programming barriers across 11 idioms, shedding light on the knowledge required of developers when working with front-end web frameworks. The research suggests ways to improve interaction with APIs through improved programming content and tools. Essentially, the paper highlights the importance of understanding and addressing these barriers to improving web development practices.

III. EVOLUTION OF WEB DEVELOPMENT

Web development has evolved in various ways over the years. As the devices got more advanced, the focus on user experience has increased unlike before which was just on fulfilling the basic tasks. Here is a short overview of the timeline of web development to give a better and wider idea:

1. *Early 1990s*: Static Pages – The simplest form of web pages using HTML
2. *Late 1990s*: Dynamic Pages – Rise in adaption to server-side languages like PHP for dynamic content in web pages.
3. *Early 2000s*: CSS - Presentation of web pages became more important and CSS became popular.
4. *Mid-2000s*: Web 2.0 – Referring to 21st-century web technologies that focus on user interaction and engagement, better interfaces, networking and collaborations (like cloud computing), and more web services.
5. *Late 2000s*: JavaScript Frameworks – Improvement in interactivity of frontend with the use of frameworks like jQuery, Angular, and React.

6. *2010s: Responsive Design* – The increase in device models and their use by a large population led to the need to make sure that they adapt to all the various screen sizes
7. *Mid-2010s: Single Page Applications* – Their basic function is to load a part of a web page rather than a whole to provide uninterrupted user experiences. They increased with the support of frameworks such as React and Vue.js.
8. *Late 2010s: Web Assembly* – This expanded the web functionalities and enabled the performance of high-end applications on web technologies.
9. *2020s: Web Apps* – Increasing the spectrum of conditions in which the services are provided like low or no network.
2020s: Progressive Web Apps – Providing services in conditions like low network connectivity or no connectivity at all enhances the features of web development.
10. *Present: Web 3.0* – This refers to the upcoming generation of features and protocols in web technologies.
11. *Present: Web 3.0* – This refers to emerging technologies and future possibilities of features and protocols while including blockchain in web development.

Web development like every other domain in software has been constantly evolving while increasing its focus on providing better performance, increasing security, enhancing accessibility as well as integration with other technologies like Artificial intelligence, Augmented reality (AR), and virtual reality (VR), machine learning, and many more.

IV. LIFE CYCLE OF WEB APPLICATIONS

Web applications, to function well have to go through a series of stages in the process. Here's a detailed breakdown of the web application life cycle:

1. *Objective*: The beginning of the life cycle for a web application needs a basic objective to function and provide to its user. This stage includes gathering the required materials and analyzing them.
2. *Design*: The choice of technologies, frameworks, and databases with the overall architecture of the web application and making algorithm of its functioning.
3. *Development*: Writing the code for the front end and back end for specifications needed in the application.
4. *Testing*: Test the applications after integration and see if it is meeting the expectations before deployment.
5. *Deployment*: The application is deployed to the web server and made accessible on the internet.
6. *Maintenance*: This is the operational phase where continuous monitoring, performance optimization, and regular maintenance are done to ensure user satisfaction.
7. *Scaling*: Growth in terms of feature updates and user traffic calling for more optimized ways.
8. *Security*: Regular security audits to protect website and user data from vulnerabilities and security threats.
9. *Backup*: Backing up data and configurations and disaster recovery to ensure restorations on the application as it was in unexpected conditions.
10. *Feedback*: User support to realize issues of users and provide solutions for it to make sure user is satisfied with web services.
11. *End*: Eventually, the web application reaches the end of its life cycle where it can be replaced by a newer application, or it may be decommissioned. Data migration and archival are done in this phase.

Each of these stages is integral to the overall life cycle of a web application, and they often repeat. The web application life cycle is a continuous process, with ongoing updates and improvements to ensure that the application remains functional, secure, and aligned with user demands and business requirements.

V. DIFFERENT DOMAINS

Web development includes several domains that are later integrated to give the required features in the web applications, some of which are listed below:

1. *Front-end Development*: It revolves around creating the user interface and user experience through HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to build interactive and visually appealing websites.
2. *Back-end Development*: covers server-side programming to manage databases, handle user authentication, and process data, mainly utilizing languages like Python, Ruby, PHP, Java, or Node.js.
3. *Full-stack Development*: putting together front-end and back-end development skills to work on all aspects of a web application.
4. *Web Design*: works on the aesthetics and visual layout of websites, consisting of color schemes, typography, and graphics.

5. *UI/UX Design*: concerned with optimizing the user interface and user experience to create intuitive and user-friendly web applications.
6. *Web Accessibility*: With the help of accessibility guidelines, it Ensures websites are accessible to all users, including those with disabilities.
7. *Web Security*: Dealing with shielding websites and web applications from numerous security threats like hacking, data breaches, and vulnerabilities.
8. *Web Performance Optimization*: improving websites for better speed and efficiency to ensure fast loading times and smooth user experiences.
9. *Web Content Management*: Involving content creation, organization, and management of websites using content management systems (CMS).
10. *E-commerce Development*: Focused on building online stores and platforms for buying and selling products and services.

These domains often overlap, and web developers may specialize in one or more areas based on their interests and expertise.

VI. FRONTEND

Front-end technology in web development refers to the technologies and Tools that are utilized to create the user interface and visual elements of a website or web application. This is a crucial aspect of web development that users interact with directly through their browsers. the focus of Front-end development is on creating a smooth, interrupting, seamless, and engaging user experience by designing and implementing the visual and interactive aspects of a website. In summary, front-end technology is a crucial component of web development This focuses on the creation of the visual and interactive aspects of websites and web applications. To get deeper into understanding frontend development, here are some of the most used languages:

1. *JavaScript*: It makes websites dynamic as well as interactive. This is the most widely known as well as used language in the domain.
2. *HTML*: It is a markup language which means that it is used to structure content on the web page.
3. *CSS*: It is a markup language just like HTML and is used with it as a complement to style the web page giving more diverse options.
4. *TypeScript*: Super set of JavaScript which adds up static typing, making code more reliable and maintainable.
5. *Python*: It is not considered as front front-end language but is gaining its image as one due to frameworks like Flask and Django for building websites.
6. *Ruby*: It is accompanied by the Ruby on Rails framework, which is famous for beautiful syntax and rapid development.
7. *Swift*: It is a programming language for all Apple platforms for developing iOS and macOS applications like Apple TV or Apple Watch.
8. *Kotlin*: It was originally used for Android development but is also used as a frontend language in web development offering concise syntax.

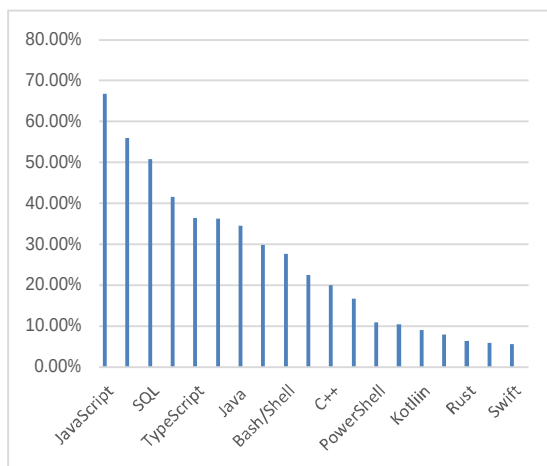


Figure 1. Most preferred languages for Frontend

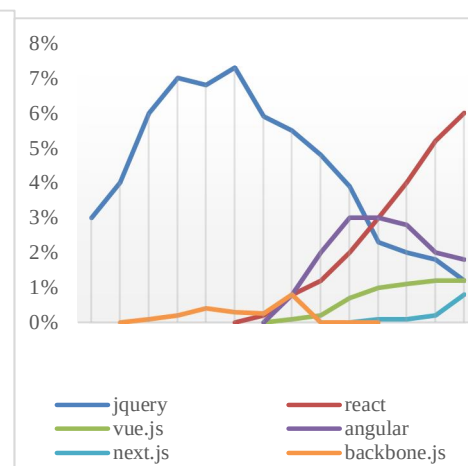


Figure 2. Popularity among the frameworks

TABLE I. COMPARISON IN COMMON FRONTEND LANGUAGES.

Aspect	HTML	CSS	JavaScript	Python	TypeScript
Type	Markup Language	Style Sheet Language	Programming Language	Programming Language	Programming Language
Purpose	Structure content	Style and layout	Interactivity and dynamic behavior	General purpose scripting	Superset of JavaScript
Syntax	Tags enclosed in angle brackets	Rules with properties and values	Complex syntax for programming	Clear and readable syntax	An enhanced type system for JS
Interactivity	None	None	Enables interactivity and logic	None	None
Styling	None	Styles content presentation	Can modify styles dynamically	None	None
DOM Manipulation	Limited	Limited	Full support for DOM manipulation	Limited	Limited
Use Cases	Creating page structure	Designing and styling	Building interactive web apps	Web development	Web development
Browser Compatibility	Widely supported	Widely supported	Widely supported	N/A (Server side)	N/A (Server side)
Ecosystem	Basic	Extensive libraries and frameworks	Vast ecosystem with frameworks	Rich package ecosystem	Typescript-specific libraries
Popularity	Foundational, widely used	Foundational, widely used	The most popular and extensively used	Popular in scripting	Growing in popularity
Frameworks / Libraries	None	Bootstraps	React	Django, Flask	Angular, Express.js
Animations	Limited	CSS animation	Animation libraries and CSS	None	Limited

VII. PROBLEMS FACED IN FRONT END

Front-end web development has rapidly grown in terms of popularity, use as well and need. This also gave way to several challenges which are proportional to the complexity of the domain. Following are some common challenges web developers working on frontend face:

1. **Browser Compatibility:** As a website has to work on different devices and browsers, the variation in engine and standard support has to be adapted too. To ensure consistency in functions and appearance across all these varieties, code is to be written that works on all major browsers like Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Edge, which requires extra effort.
2. **Responsive Design:** As discussed in the browser adaptability issue above, here we talk of device adaptability. Websites, when run on different devices, have different layouts, screen sizes, and ratios. Developers need to consider all these factors which makes the development of a responsive design more complicated so images, texts, typography, navigation, and animations used on the website work equally well on all variants.
3. **Performance:** User experience is a very important factor affecting evolution and techniques in web development, and it mostly depends on the frontend part that interacts with the user. Slow-loading websites can lead to poor experience and impact the SEO rankings.
4. **User Accessibility:** Designing for accessibility requires adhering to standards such as Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) and ensuring compatibility with screen readers
5. and assistive technologies.
6. **Security:** Front-end development plays a role in mitigating security risks, such as cross-site scripting (XSS) and cross-site request forgery (CSRF). Ensuring secure communication, validating user inputs, and employing best practices for data protection are crucial.
7. **Maintainability and Scalability:** As projects grow, maintaining and scaling front-end code can become challenging. Adopting modular approaches, using tools like version control systems, and implementing coding standards can help manage complexity and ease collaboration.
8. **Tooling and Workflow:** The front-end development ecosystem has a wide array of tools, libraries, and frameworks. Choosing the right ones and setting up an efficient workflow can be overwhelming, especially for beginners.

9. *Performance on Low-End Devices*: Not all users have access to high-end devices and fast internet connections. Optimizing front-end performance for users with slower devices and connections is essential for inclusivity and broader reach.
10. *Continuous Learning*: The fast-paced nature of front-end development means that developers need to constantly learn and adapt to new technologies and best practices. Staying updated with the latest trends and updates can be challenging but is necessary to remain competitive.
11. *Complex User Interfaces*: Modern web applications often require complex user interfaces with intricate interactions. Implementing such interfaces while maintaining a smooth user experience can be challenging and may require expertise in JavaScript and related libraries.
12. *Internationalization and Localization*: Building websites that cater to users from different cultures and languages requires careful consideration of internationalization (i18n) and localization (l10n) practices.
13. *Search Engine Optimization (SEO)*: Ensuring that your website is optimized for search engines requires understanding how search engine crawlers interact with JavaScript-driven content and adopting strategies that improve discoverability.

Overcoming these challenges requires a combination of technical expertise, collaboration, adherence to best practices, and staying updated with the latest industry trends. Front-end developers need to be adaptable and ready to learn to create web experiences that meet user expectations and deliver value.

VIII. BACKEND

In web development, the back-end technology refers to the behind-the-scenes factors and technologies that handle data processing, database management, user authentication, and the overall functionality of a website or web application. Unlike the front end, the back end provides the smooth functioning

The back end plays a role in delivering interactive web experiences. It involves tasks such as managing databases handling server requests and responses processing user input and performing calculations.

To sum up, end technology is a component of web development that handles data processing, server-side logic, and database management to create functional and dynamic web applications. It collaborates with front-end technologies to provide users with an interactive experience, on the Internet.

If you want to learn more, about the field here are some programming languages that are widely used for development;

1. *JavaScript (Node.js)*: This language is used to create a server-side application. It can be used in both frontend and backend.
2. *Python*: It is simple to understand and read. It is useful in web development, computing, and data analysis.
3. *Java*: It is a platform independent. It is known for its robust ecosystem. It is thus employed in large-scale applications.
4. *Ruby*: It is known for its syntax and developer-friendly environment. It serves as the foundation for popular web frameworks.
5. *PHP*: It is used for server-side scripting. It helps an important portion of websites, on the internet.
6. *Golang*: Software developers use Go in an array of operating systems and frameworks to develop web applications, cloud and networking services, and other types of software
7. *C#*: This language is created by Microsoft and is useful in the development of Windows applications and web services.

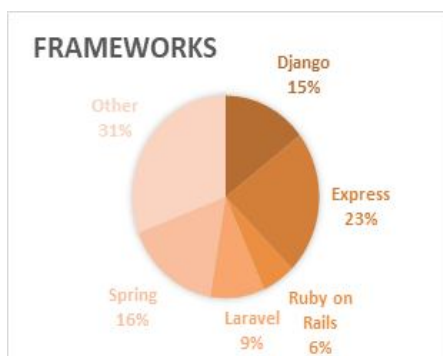


Figure 3. Most preferred frameworks for languages

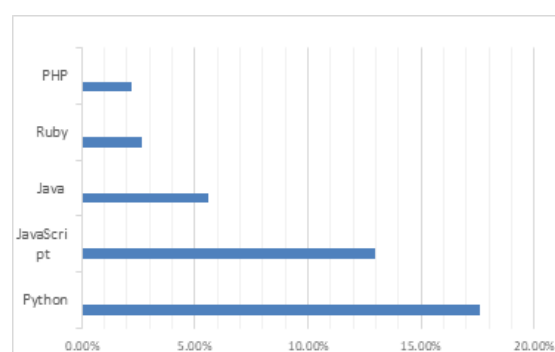


Chart 4. Top languages used as Backend Frontend

TABLE II. COMPARISON IN COMMON BACKEND LANGUAGES

Sub-Topic	Node.js	Ruby on Rails	Django	Flask	Java Spring
Performance	Single-threaded, asynchronous I/O model well-suited for real-time applications and high-concurrency scenarios.	Good performance, but can be slower due to its convention over configuration approach.	Good performance, highly optimized for high-traffic, complex apps	Lightweight and efficient, suitable for small to medium-sized applications. Utilizes the WSGI server for handling requests efficiently.	Efficient performance, but may have more overhead due to JVM. Performance optimization is possible with proper configuration.
Scalability	Scalable due to non-blocking I/O, and ability to handle a large number of concurrent connections.	Can be scalable, but might require additional configuration and optimization for scalability.	Highly scalable, and includes features like database sharding and caching for efficient scaling.	Can be scaled, but may require additional configuration for heavy traffic.	Highly scalable, and supports both horizontal and vertical scaling. Integration with cloud services and microservices architecture is possible.
Learning Curve	JavaScript familiarity might ease learning for front-end developers. Extensive libraries and documentation. Asynchronous concepts can be challenging for newcomers.	Rails follows the "convention over configuration" principle, making it easy to learn for beginners. Some learning curve for more complex features.	Python familiarity can be an advantage for learning. Django's modular nature may have a steeper learning curve for beginners.	Python familiarity may ease learning. Simple for small to medium-sized projects. Asynchronous programming may require additional understanding of complex scenarios.	Java Spring has a steeper learning curve, especially for beginners new to Java or enterprise concepts. Inversion of Control (IoC) and dependency injection concepts may be challenging for newcomers.
Ecosystem	Large and active package ecosystem via PM. Support for various frameworks and tools.	Rich plugin ecosystem, suitable for rapid development. Strong community support.	A comprehensive ecosystem with packages for various functionalities and integrations.	Python ecosystem offers numerous packages and libraries for various functionalities. Flask extensions available for added features	Java Spring ecosystem provides a wide range of libraries, modules, and tools for building diverse applications. Integration with existing Java technologies is easier.
Applications	Real-time applications: Chat applications, online gaming, live streaming.	Rapid development: Building prototypes and MVPs quickly.	Web applications with complex databases: Data-driven applications, social networks.	Microservices: Creating lightweight services for specific functionality.	Enterprise applications: Large-scale applications requiring security, scalability, and stability.

IX. PROBLEM FACED IN BACKEND

Developing a back end is a job with high responsibilities, the working of the website is completely dependent on the back end used in it. Various problems in the backend need to be noticed.

1. *Scaling*: The screen must be able to adjust vertically and horizontally, this is in high demand.
2. *Performance*: A good website must be responsive. The server response time must be short and optimizing database queries is vital for a good user experience.
3. *Security*: The website must be secure from data breaches, and injection attacks, and security risks must be continuously monitored, a good website must be safe to visit.
4. *Data Management*: Managing a huge amount of data with safety is challenging. The back-end developers need to choose a good database to have efficient data caching.
5. *Integration*: For good communication and seamless data exchange the web application must be having good integration with third-party services and APIs.
6. *Maintenance*: Maintaining a codebase is an important job. As the size of the codebase is huge back-end developers play a crucial role in organizing and writing well-documented code for collaboration.
7. *Impact on website*: There should be a collaboration between the developers and those who are working on the same project, developers can use tools like Git for a robust version control strategy.
8. *Real-time*: Incorporating real-time functionality such as chat features, notifications, and live updates requires technologies like Web Sockets and server-sent events.

9. *Testors*: Various testing such as automated, unit, integration, and stress testing must be carried out to maintain quality, and debugging is necessary.
 10. *Deployment*: For a perfect deployment of the application and lowering the downtime a structured deployment process is necessary with a strong DevOps practice. Developers can use tools like Kubernetes, and Docker for containerization
 11. *Monitoring of websites*: Continuous monitoring of website applications helps in resolving the issue and making the website application run better
 12. *Safety*: The website must be safe for the location web application, and industry-based application.
 13. *Continuous evolution*: Keeping up with the evolving technology landscape is important for back-end developers. It's vital to stay updated on tools, libraries, and frameworks to keep applications efficient
- Successfully tackling these challenges, in back-end web development necessitates a combination of expertise, collaboration, and continuous learning.

X. CHALLENGES FACED WHILE MERGING WITH OTHER TECHNOLOGIES

Till here we discussed dealing with problems according to the need of a segment, but there are further problems that arise when the technologies are to be merged. In the following points we will discuss this one by one :

1. *Compatibility Issues*: Different technologies may have varying syntax, libraries, and APIs. Ensuring compatibility between these components can be difficult, especially if they were developed independently without considering integration.
2. *Data Interoperability*: When merging technologies, data often needs to be shared between different components. Incompatible data formats, data types, and protocols can make it challenging to transfer and process data seamlessly.
3. *Communication Protocol*: If the technologies communicate with each other they might use different communication protocols or data serialization formats. Harmonizing these protocols and ensuring effective communication can be a challenge.
4. *Performance Optimization*: Different technologies might have diverse performance characteristics. Optimizing the merged system for efficient resource usage and responsiveness can be challenging, requiring careful tuning and testing.
5. *Dependency Management*: Merging technologies often involves dealing with various dependencies, libraries, and frameworks. Managing these dependencies, including version conflicts and ensuring they work harmoniously, can be complex.
6. *Testing Complexity*: Testing a merged system can be intricate due to the increased number of components and potential interactions. Comprehensive testing is necessary to identify bugs, performance bottlenecks, and unexpected behavior.
7. *Documentation*: When merging technologies, clear documentation becomes crucial to ensure that developers understand how different components interact and how to troubleshoot issues.
8. *Project Management*: Merging technologies can lead to unexpected delays, scope changes, and difficulties in estimating timelines accurately. Project management becomes crucial to keep everything on track.
9. *User Experience*: If the merged technologies are part of a user-facing system, maintaining a consistent and cohesive user experience across different components can be challenging. Users should not perceive abrupt changes or disruptions.

XI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, to build successful and user-friendly websites and web apps, both front-end and back-end web development are essential. Focusing on the elements that users interact with directly, front-end development tackles issues including cross-browser compatibility, responsive design, performance optimization, accessibility, security, and the construction of intricate user interfaces. To stay up with changing standards and technologies, it also calls for ongoing learning. Back-end development, on the other hand, works in the background to manage data, process server requests and answers, and guarantee the overall functionality of a website or application. It is in charge of things like user authentication, database management, and complicated data processing. To offer an effective and seamless web experience, both front-end and back-end technologies must collaborate.

Successful web development projects are effective, safe, and available to a variety of users in addition to being aesthetically pleasing, it is crucial to strike a balance between the difficulties and factors to be taken into account in both front-end and back-end development. A variety of issues and obstacles that are crucial to the success of

web applications are presented by back-end web development. Scalability, performance optimization, security, effective data management, seamless connection with outside services, maintainability of codebases, and making wise decisions about technology stacks are some of these difficulties. Along with version control, real-time functionality, testing and debugging, deployment and DevOps techniques, monitoring, and regulatory compliance are other skills that back-end engineers need to be proficient in. To keep up with the changing requirements of the digital ecosystem, back-end engineers must adopt new technologies and regularly upgrade their abilities. In the end, developing strong, secure, and high-performing web applications that satisfy the requirements of consumers and businesses alike requires a well-designed and well-maintained back-end. As a result, combining or integrating various technologies in a software project poses several difficulties that need to be carefully considered and managed. Compatibility problems, data interoperability, communication protocol harmonization, performance optimization, dependency management, intricate testing specifications, the requirement for thorough documentation, efficient project management, and ensuring a uniform user experience are some of these challenges. The ability to successfully combine technologies is crucial for developing reliable and effective software systems, but doing so requires careful planning, open communication, and technical knowledge of the relevant technologies.

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