A) Technological Requirements

Technology	Choice	Pros	Cons
Programming Language	JavaScript	- Full-Stack Consistency: JavaScript is used both on the front end (React) and back end (Node.js).	- Single Language Learning Curve: Developers need to be proficient in JavaScript for both front-end and back- end development.
		- Wide Adoption: JavaScript is one of the most widely used languages, fostering a large and active developer community.	
Database	MongoDB	- Flexible Schema: MongoDB, being a NoSQL database, allows for a flexible	- Limited Support for Complex Queries: MongoDB may not be as suitable

		schema.	for complex queries compared to relational
			databases.
			- No ACID
		- Scalability:	Compliance:
		MongoDB is	MongoDB sacrifices
		horizontally scalable,	some aspects of ACID
		making it suitable for	compliance for
		handling growing	flexibility, which
		amounts of data.	might be a concern for
			certain applications.
		- Document-	
		Oriented: Well-suited	- Schema Design
		for document-oriented	Challenges: Requires
		data structures,	careful planning of
		making it intuitive for	data models due to the
		representing rental-	lack of a rigid schema.
		related information.	
Back-End	Express.js	- Lightweight and	- Less Opinionated:

Framework	Fast: Express.js is a	Some developers may
	minimal and flexible	find the framework's
	Node.js web	minimalism to be less
	application	opinionated, requiring
	framework.	more decisions during
		development.
	- Middleware	- Limited Built-In
	Support: Express.js	Features: Compared
	provides robust	to some full-fledged
	middleware support,	frameworks,
	enhancing the	Express.js requires
	extensibility of the	additional libraries for
	application.	certain features.
	- Active	
	Development:	
	Regular updates and a	
	large community	
	ensure the framework	
	stays current and well-	

		supported.	
		- Component-Based	- Learning Curve:
		Architecture: React's	Developers need to
		component-based	learn React's
Front-End Library	React	architecture promotes	component-based
		reusability and	paradigm, which
		maintainability of	might pose a learning
		code.	curve initially.
		- Virtual DOM for	
		Efficiency: React's	- JSX Syntax: JSX
		virtual DOM enhances	might seem unusual at
		application	first, especially for
		performance by	developers used to
		minimizing actual	traditional HTML.
		DOM manipulations.	
		- Large Ecosystem: A	- Boilerplate Code:
		vast ecosystem of	Setting up a React
		libraries and	project can involve
		community-driven	some boilerplate code,

		components simplifies	though tools like
		development.	Create React App
			alleviate this.
			- Callback Hell
		- Single Language	(Callback Pyramids):
		Stack: Node.js	Asynchronous
Back-End Runtime	Node.js	enables full-stack	callbacks may lead to
		JavaScript	complex nested
		development.	structures (Callback
			Hell).
		- Scalability: Node.js	- Young Ecosystem:
		is known for its ability	Being relatively
		to handle a large	newer, some mature
		number of concurrent	enterprise features
		connections	might be less
		efficiently.	established.
		- Package Manager	
		(npm): npm simplifies	
		package management,	

		making it easy to integrate third-party libraries.	
DB-App Framework	Mongoose	- Simplified MongoDB Interaction: Mongoose is an ODM (Object Data Modeling) library that simplifies MongoDB interactions.	- Learning Curve for Schema Definitions: Developers need to learn Mongoose's schema definitions, especially if they are new to MongoDB.
		- Middleware Support: Hooks for everything - pre and post-save, queries, validations. Mongoose is giving us control.	- Potential Overhead: Mongoose introduces some overhead, and for simple use cases, direct MongoDB interaction might be more suitable.
		- Schema Validation:	- Complexity for

	Mongoose enables	Simple Projects: For
	schema-based	smaller projects, the
	validation, preventing	added complexity of
	inconsistent data	Mongoose might be
	storage.	unnecessary.