Technology	Description	Pros	Cons
React	A declarative, efficient, and flexible JavaScript library for building user interfaces. It allows developers to create large web applications that can change data, without reloading the page.	Component-Based Architecture: Facilitates the development of reusable UI components. Virtual DOM: Improves performance, as changes are first made to the virtual DOM and then efficiently updated in the real DOM. Flexibility: Easily integrates with other frameworks and libraries.	Learning Curve: The concepts of JSX and component lifecycle can be challenging for beginners. Rapid Pace of Development: Frequent updates can sometimes lead to a need for continuous learning.
JavaScript	A lightweight, interpreted, or just-in-time compiled programming language with first-class functions. While it is most well-known as the scripting language for Web pages, many non-browser environments also use it.	High Versatility: Used for both client-side and server-side development.  Asynchronous Processing: Supports callbacks and promises for handling asynchronous operations.  Large Ecosystem: Extensive libraries, frameworks, and tools.  Widely Supported: Supported by all modern web browsers.	Browser Compatibility: Different browsers can interpret JavaScript differently.
MongoDB	A NoSQL database that uses a document-oriented data model and a non-structured query language. It is one of the most popular databases for modern web applications.	Flexible Schema: Allows for the storage of data in a format that varies from document to document. Scalability: Designed with scalability in mind, supporting horizontal scaling through sharding. Performance: Fast read and write operations, especially for unstructured data.	Transaction Support: Historically, lacked comprehensive support for multi-document transactions Memory Usage: Can be resource-intensive, as it requires more memory for data storage compared to traditional relational databases.