I think two challenges of contemporary web archives are keeping up with rapidly-changing content on a site and capturing the interactive functionality and media data of a site, like databases, video, and sound.

Web crawling and archiving static content from a URL cannot keep up with modern news sites. Online news is published in volumes and the speed with which changes are made to the order, appearance, and availability of articles on a site can be measured in minutes. [Google News](https://news.google.com/news/?hl=en&gl=US&ned=us) has 9 sections on its home page with multiple articles displayed in each, followed by other areas like Editor’s Picks, Spotlight, and Recent. Many web archives claim to monitor hundreds or thousands of news sources, but truthfully only monitor their RSS feeds. “RSS feeds have become obsolete with many news sites phasing them out, and those that remain typically index a small fraction of the site’s total content” (Leetaru, 2017).

There is so much more to modern websites than static content. Video, sound, advertisements, and navigation to related articles are commonplace on many commercial destinations. How do you capture the interactive content of a site like <http://money.cnn.com/calculator/pf/cost-of-living/index.html> in a single moment of time? To be faithful to the original content, you should be able to reconstruct it at some future date. A “snapshot” of this page is not enough. With the constant evolution of web technologies, it seems apparent that you would need a team of web developers to build web crawling systems able consume any website. This is would be challenging among library and academic communities when faced with budget constraints.

Leetaru, K. (2017, March 27th). Why are Libraries Failing at Web Archiving and Are We Losing our Digital History? Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/kalevleetaru/2017/03/27/why-are-libraries-failing-at-web-archiving-and-are-we-losing-our-digital-history/#f4940f76ecd4>