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LOW-CODE AND NO-CODE DEVELOPMENT

Low-code/no-code development platforms are types of visual software development environments that allow enterprise developers and citizen developers to drag and drop application components, connect them together and create mobile or web apps.

Modular, low-code and no-code approaches allow professional developers to build applications effortlessly without writing code line by line. However, the growth in the number of low-code/no-code platforms is driven by a shortage of skilled software developers and the need to solve business problems quickly.

People can create applications with little or no knowledge of programming languages using the platform configurable components. Users see a user-friendly graphical user interface (GUI) that enables them to combine components and third-party application program interfaces (APIs).

Low-code is a method of designing and developing applications using intuitive graphical tools and built-in functions that reduce the size of program code. Low-code development platforms require users to have basic coding skills to develop, while no-code development platforms require no programming knowledge at all.

No-code is also a RAD approach and is part of a modular, low-code, plug-and-play development approach. No-code has a completely hands-off approach, with complete dependence on visual tools, while low-code has some developer involvement in the form of scripting or manual coding.

Low-code/no-code applications can provide close alignment with business requirements, can be implemented quickly, and are generally less expensive than in-house developed systems. These programs do not achieve these benefits by magic, they outsource development to users rather than professional system developers.

Advantages of Low-code/no-code approaches are as follows: they are easy to understand; their increased agility; customer experience.

Disadvantages of Low-code/no-code approaches are reduced flexibility; security and risk; vendor lock-in.