## Low-Code vs. No-Code

## Capabilities

Front-end Development

Back-end
Processes \&
Workflow

Integrations

Data
Transformations

## Low-Code

Basic functionality can be configured via a visual editor, but complex operations (e.g.,form data validation) require additional scripting

Application workflows can be configured visually, via either pre-built modules or through scripting

Modern integrations can be achieved via visual configurations, but legacy systems or more complex data transformations require additional coding

Data transformations \& logic require complex code and data transformation

## No-Code

Both basic functionality and complex operations can be configured without need for scripting

Complex workflows can be quickly built and easily
managed across legacy systems and third-party solutions
through a purely visual UI

Modern and legacy integrations can be
configured without ever having to write a single line of code

Data transformations are executed with
a completely visual ETL tool

## Impact

## Time-to-first-build

Ease of making material changes

Ease of hiring \& training

Total cost of tech maintenance

## Low-Code

Faster: A low-code application can be completed in 3-to-6 months relative to 9-to-12 for a typical enterprise application of equal complexity

Difficult: Trained engineers must decipher and debug thousands of LOCs which may be years or decades old and written by programmers who have has long since moved on

Difficult: Requires consultants or seasoned developers trained in specific language

Less: Basic elements of code maintenance \& support are still required

## No-Code

Much Faster: A no-code application of equal complexity
can usually be completed in just 2-to-3 months

Easy: Only changes to business logic are required to change applications. No legacy code to sort through.

Easy: Anyone versed in business logic and decisioning can configure on a no-code platform

None: No legacy code to maintain or
upgrade (we take care of all that on the back end)

