



Comparative Literature Study of CodeIgniter and Laravel Framework Performance in Website Creation

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Abstract

PHP frameworks are widely used in web application development because they speed up the coding process and simplify application management. Among the popular frameworks, CodeIgniter and Laravel are often the top choices. This study aims to compare the performance of the two frameworks through literature studies from various relevant sources. The method used is a literature study of previous references, which is analyzed based on five main aspects: basic performance, ease of development, database management, security, and features and scalability. Data was obtained from official documentation, benchmark results, and scientific publications that discuss both frameworks. The analysis results show that CodeIgniter excels in execution speed and simplicity and is suitable for lightweight applications and novice developers. On the other hand, Laravel stands out for its modern features, complex database management, and more integrated security systems, making it better suited for large-scale and complex applications. The conclusion of this study shows that the selection of a framework should be adjusted to the needs of the project, the complexity of the system, and the development team's ability. This research is expected to guide developers in determining the right framework choice and encouraging further study based on direct experimental tests for more applicable results.

Keywords: PHP Framework, Codeigniter, Laravel, Web Development, Literature Study.

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1. Introduction

Today's developments in web technology demand the development of applications that are fast, efficient, secure, and easy to maintain [1]. To meet these needs, many developers use PHP frameworks, including CodeIgniter and Laravel, two popular frameworks with different characteristics [2]. CodeIgniter is known for being a lightweight framework with a simple structure and a fast installation process. At the same time, Laravel offers a modern approach with full features such as Eloquent ORM, middleware, and a built-in authentication system [3]. The diversity of features and performance of these two frameworks raises the question of which framework is more optimal to use in website development based on the needs of a particular project. Some previous studies have discussed the performance of PHP frameworks, but most have focused on specific aspects such as security or speed, without comparing the two frameworks thoroughly and comprehensively [4]. This literature study aims to fill this gap by presenting a comparative analysis of the performance between CodeIgniter and Laravel from various aspects, such as basic performance, ease of use, database management, security, features, and scalability [5] [6].

This research was conducted because many developers, especially those who are still new, face difficulties in determining the framework that best suits the needs of their projects. With this comprehensive comparison, it is hoped that it can provide a clearer picture and become a reference in choosing the proper framework. The purpose of this study is to provide an objective and informative comparative analysis as a reference for software developers in choosing a framework that suits the scale and needs of the web project being developed [7] [8] [9].

2. Research Methods

Method literature study. Study Literature Is a method Collection data or related resources - With topic that is being discussed in the research on the discussion of the CodeIgniter framework and the Laravel framework [10] [11]. The comparison of the results of the literature study of the two frameworks is prepared based on various

aspects such as the Performance Comparison of the CodeIgniter and Laravel Frameworks, Aspects of Ease of Development and Use, Performance in Database Management, Security, Features, and Scalability [12] [13].

a. Website

A website is a collection of pages of information that can be accessed through a browser [14]. Websites have various purposes, including information delivery, business services and social media [15]. Generally, a website consists of frontend elements (which interact directly with users) and backend (which manages the data and logic of the application) [16].



Figure 1. Website Logic Flow

b. PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor)

PHP is a server-side programming language to develop dynamic web applications [17]. PHP was first developed by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994 [18]. Its flexible and straightforward syntax makes PHP widely used to build small websites to large-scale web applications. Today, PHP supports a variety of programming paradigms, including procedural and object-oriented programming. The language also supports connections to databases such as MySQL, making it suitable for building interactive websites [19].

c. Framework

A framework in software development is a set of libraries and rules that make it easy to develop an application [20]. By using the framework, developers can speed up the coding process, ensure code consistency, and implement best practices in software development. Frameworks typically provide the basic structure of the application, database management, security, and other commonly needed features [21].

d. Model-View-Controller (MVC)

Model-View-Controller (MVC) is a software architecture pattern that separates applications into three main components[22]:

1. **Model:** Manage data and application business logic [23].
2. **View:** Displays user interfaces based on data from the Model [24].
3. **Controller:** Connect Models and Views, and organize data flows and user interactions. By separating the application into these three parts, MVC helps improve code maintenance, testing, and continuous development [25].

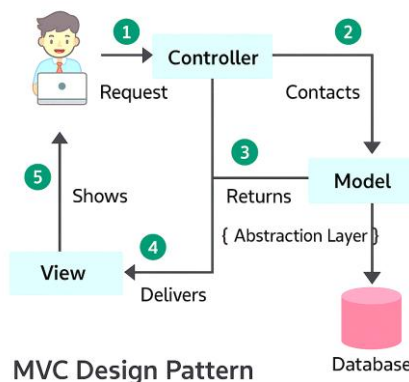


Figure 2. MVC Logic Flow

e. Composer

Composer is a dependency manager for PHP. With Composer, developers can manage external libraries and automate the installation process and package updates needed in a PHP project [26]. The Composer uses the composer.json file to define the required dependencies and the Composer.lock to lock the version used, resulting in consistency in the development environment.

f. Framework Laravel

Laravel is one of the most popular PHP frameworks that implements MVC patterns. Developed by Taylor Otwell in 2011, Laravel provides many modern features such as routing, middleware, ORM (Eloquent), blade templating engine, database migration, authentication system, and more. Laravel is designed to make the web development process faster, safer, and more enjoyable with expressive and elegant syntax [27].

g. Framework CodeIgniter

CodeIgniter is a lightweight PHP framework known for its speed and simplicity [28]. The framework uses the MVC pattern and is perfect for developing small to medium-sized web applications. CodeIgniter doesn't rely on Composer for installation, making it easier to use in a traditional hosting environment. In addition, CodeIgniter offers complete documentation and high flexibility in setup and usage.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. CodeIgniter and Laravel Framework Performance Comparison

Framework performance is often measured by application response time and usage of system resources such as CPU and memory [29]. CodeIgniter has a reputation for being a lightweight and fast framework. Due to its minimalist design without too many external dependencies, CodeIgniter can execute requests faster and use less memory [30]. Benchmarks show that CodeIgniter response times can be up to 20-30% faster than Laravel for simple applications. Laravel, on the other hand, loads many internal services by default, such as Eloquent ORM, middleware, and dependency injection systems. This makes Laravel slightly slower in initial execution speed than CodeIgniter, with an estimated difference in response times of about 15-25% slower for basic tasks. Still, this advantage is usually insignificant in large-scale applications, where architecture and data management are more critical. In general, for applications with high-performance and small-to-medium-scale needs, CodeIgniter is superior in terms of basic performance [31]. However, for complex applications that prioritize maintainability and features, Laravel is worth considering even though it's a bit heavier in performance.

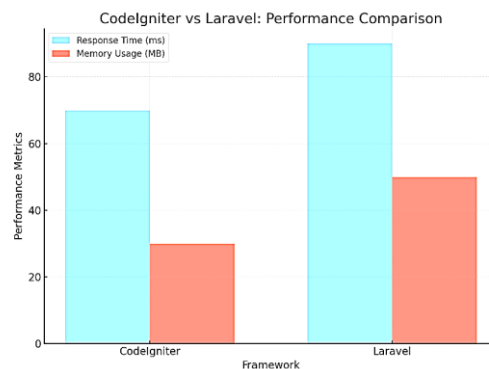


Figure 3. CodeIgniter and Laravel Performance Comparison

3.2. Aspects of Ease of Development and Use

Ease of development includes difficulty learning the framework, documentation clarity, and building applications' efficiency [32]. CodeIgniter is designed with the principle of simplicity in mind [33]. The framework does not strictly impose the use of the object-oriented programming (OOP) concept and is more flexible in the architecture [34]. This makes CodeIgniter very beginner-friendly, with a sloping learning curve, with a score of 88% [35]. Developers can quickly create simple apps without much configuration [36]. CodeIgniter Setup Ease of 90%, CodeIgniter Development Speed Reaches 85%, Documentation Clarity Reaches 80%, Code Maintainability Reaches 65% [37]. Average ease of development and use reaches 81% [38]. Laravel applies modern software engineering principles such as dependency injection, service containers, event-driven development, and using patterns such as the Repository Pattern [39]. Although Laravel's syntax is very expressive and elegant, Laravel has a steeper learning curve of 75%, especially for developers unfamiliar with modern OOP concepts or design patterns [40]. Laravel Setup Ease of 75%, Laravel development speed reaches 75%, Laravel Documentation Clarity reaches 85%, Code Maintainability reaches 90%. Average ease of development and use reaches 79% [41]. In this aspect, CodeIgniter is easier to use for beginners or projects with short deadlines [42]. However, for professional developers who need a neat and long-term maintainable project structure, Laravel is a better choice [43].

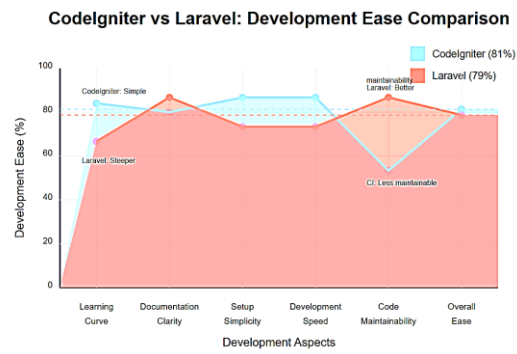


Figure 4. CodeIgniter and Laravel Ease Comparison

3.3. Performance in Database Management

Interaction with databases is an essential part of modern web applications. CodeIgniter uses Active Record as its query builder method. Active Record CodeIgniter is simple and practical enough for a regular CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operation. However, Active Record CodeIgniter support is more limited for more complex queries or complex relationships between tables. Laravel has Eloquent ORM, which provides a model-based approach to database management [44]. Eloquent offers more natural relationships between tables, such as one-to-many, many-to-many, and polymorphic relationships. In addition, Laravel also provides a flexible Query Builder if developers want to avoid the complexity of Eloquent [45]. Laravel also has a robust database migration system to help manage database schemas in the versioning process [46]. In terms of pure performance, Active Record CodeIgniter may be a little faster for simple queries. Still, in terms of flexibility and ease of managing complex databases, Laravel is far superior [47].

Regarding speed handling simple queries, CodeIgniter achieves about 85% efficiency with its Active Record, while Laravel with Eloquent is at 75%. CodeIgniter's basic ease of use is slightly superior at 80% compared to Laravel's 75%. However, Laravel is far superior for advanced query complexity, with a capability of up to 90%, while CodeIgniter is only capable of up to 60%. A significant difference can be seen in the inter-table relationship capabilities, where Laravel excels at 95% compared to CodeIgniter, which only reaches 55%. Laravel's database migration system is superior, with 90% capability, far behind CodeIgniter's 50% capability. Regarding flexibility, Laravel is also dominant with 90% compared to CodeIgniter, which only reaches 65%. Laravel is near-perfect with 95% capability for complex database management, while CodeIgniter lags at 60%. Similarly, Laravel reaches 90% in ORM maturity while CodeIgniter only reaches 65%.

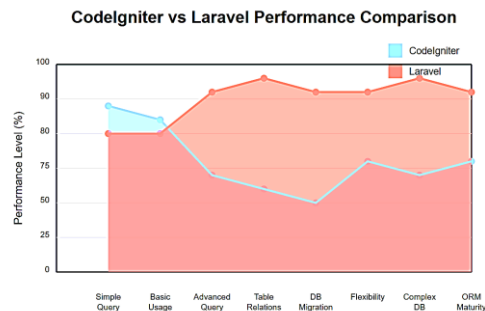


Figure 5. CodeIgniter and Laravel Performance Comparison

3.4. Security

Security is a crucial aspect of web development [48]. CodeIgniter provides basic security features such as XSS Filtering, CSRF Protection, and input validation [49]. However, most security implementations in CodeIgniter require developers to manually set up settings, such as escaping input data or using additional libraries [50]. So that CodeIgniter's security level reaches 30% [51]. Laravel builds security as an integral part of the framework. Laravel provides automatic CSRF Protection via middleware, XSS Protection via Blade templating engine that defaults to output escape, SQL Injection Protection via Eloquent ORM and Query Builder, built-in Authentication and Authorization, complete with a multi-guard system for complex application needs [52]. So in terms of security, Laravel provides up to 70% more comprehensive approach and minimal risk of developer errors than CodeIgniter [52].

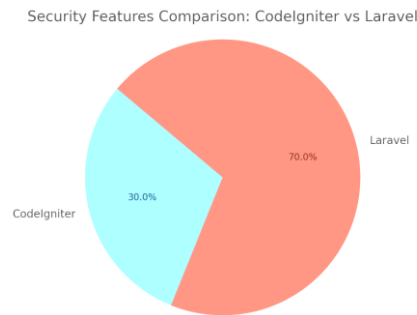


Figure 6. CodeIgniter and Laravel Security Comparison

3.5 Features and Scalability

Built-in features and the framework's ability to evolve as the application's needs (scalability) increase are critical [53]. CodeIgniter offers a small core framework suitable for small to medium-sized applications [54]. Developers need to integrate third-party libraries to add features like queue, event broadcasting, or job scheduling. This makes CodeIgniter more suitable for applications with fewer complex features [55]. Laravel provides many built-in features, including Queue Management (e.g. to manage email queues or jobs), Event Broadcasting (real-time applications such as chats or notifications), Task Scheduling (automatic scheduling with cron), API Resources for RESTful API development, Modularization through Service Providers and Packages concepts, Support for Microservices Architecture with tools such as Laravel Octane. Therefore, in terms of features and scalability, Laravel is much better equipped to support large-scale applications and future application growth than CodeIgniter [56].

4. Conclusion

Based on the literature study results, it can be concluded that CodeIgniter excels in terms of execution speed, memory efficiency, and ease of use for beginners, making it suitable for small projects and rapid development. Meanwhile, Laravel excels in complex database management, system security, and the availability of built-in features that support scalability and long-term project structure, making it an excellent choice for large-scale applications. The implications of these findings suggest that the framework selection should be tailored to the needs of the project and the team's capabilities. In the future, frameworks like Laravel are expected to become more dominant as the complexity of modern application development increases. However, CodeIgniter remains relevant for use with limited resources. Further research with a direct experimental approach is recommended to obtain more empirical and applicable results.

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