

CSCI 165 Introduction to the Internet and the World Wide Web Lec 4: Backend Programming



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Overview

- Focus: Web Development
- Architecture: Internet
- Core Ideas:
 - 1. Backend
 - 2. NodeJS

What is Backend?

What we've done so far

- Front-end
 - HTML + CSS + Javascript
 - Executed on the browser
 - Front-end controls the UI of the web application, how information is represented to the user, and how the user interacts with information
 - What it doesn't do: accessing information from a secure database, etc.

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Front vs Back

- Front-end
 - HTML + CSS + Javascript
 - Executed on the browser
 - Ul of the web application
 - Information Representation
 - User Interaction

- Back-end
 - PHP, NodeJS
 - Executed on the Server
 - Brain of the web application
 - Database Interaction
 - Complex calculation, etc.

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Front vs Back

- Front-end developing
 - Works with Clients and Users
 - End users of the product
 Work is mainly dependent on the
 customer's needs and what they
 will see.

- Back-end developing
 - Works with Front-end engineers
 - Realising functions of the product Doesn't really care about the customer, yells at front-end quite a lot

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Front vs Back

Common Front-End tools

HTML5

- Markup language to create
 Web Pages and Web
 components
- Parsed By the browsers

Jquery

- JS library that provides a ton of services and tools for most needed functionally in the web
- Interrupted by browsers

CSS3

- Cascading style sheet to add Custom themes for your HTML Code.
- Parsed by the browser

Bootstrap¹

- framework for Html5, css, javascript
- ready made styles and components
- Interrupted by browsers

Javascript

- Programming language for providing functionally and Interactions in your front end Development
- Interrupted by browsers

Others

- There are tons
- More added everyday
- You need to learn as you work and progress

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Backend

Common Back-End tools

Languages

- PHP, NodeJS, Python, etc.
- Develop backend services, programme that runs on the server

Frameworks

- Libraries that provide database access and server request functions
- Django, Spring, etc.

Servers

- Unlike Frontend, Backend needs Servers to understand backend Code and provides compilers for
- Apache, Nginx, Node, etc.

Security

- Protect your data
- Protect your server
- Protect your wallet

Databases

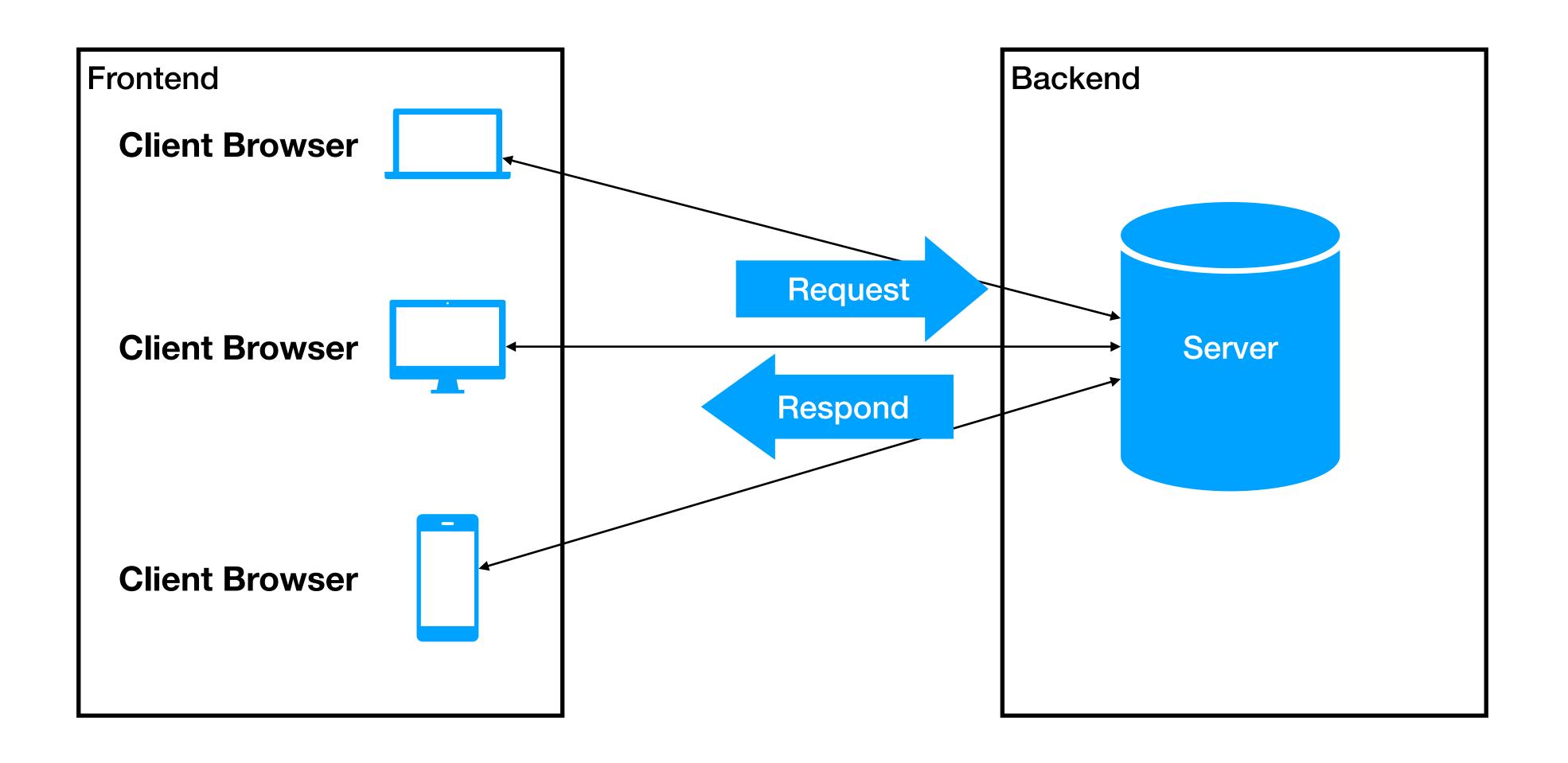
- Most important part
- Provides data storage
- e.g. SQL, MongoDB,Postgre etc.

Others

- There are tons
- More added everyday
- You need to learn as you work and progress

1. We are not going to do too much here, only an intro

Backend



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Full-Stack

- Usually, one is good with Front-End or Back-End, but not both They all requires tons of experiences and learning
- Full-stack developer is one that does all, this kind of people are like one-man armies.
 - Full-stack knows about front-end development
 - Full-stack knows about back-end development
 - Full-stack has no hair nor romantic relationship with human

Concept.

NodeJS

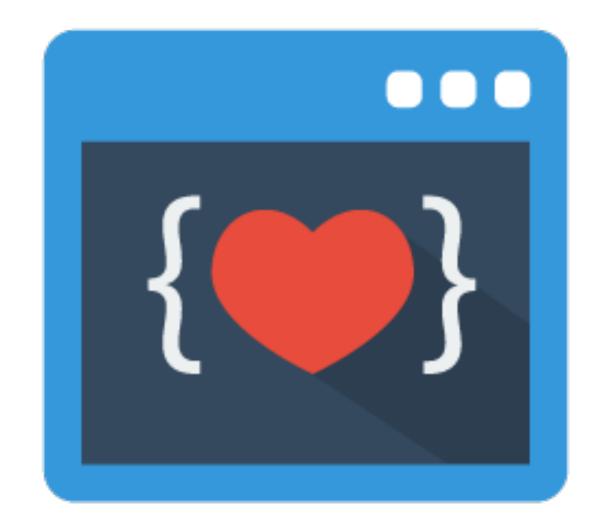
Doing backend without learning new stuff

Remember the stuff you've learned

- All kind of languages
 - **HTML**: for writing text and stuff
 - CSS: for formatting and making stuff look pretty
 - Javascript: for making HTML and CSS look even fancier and more interactive
 - Traditionally, you'd do the same thing for backend: C# + PHP + #*'*!\$§!"

NodeJS

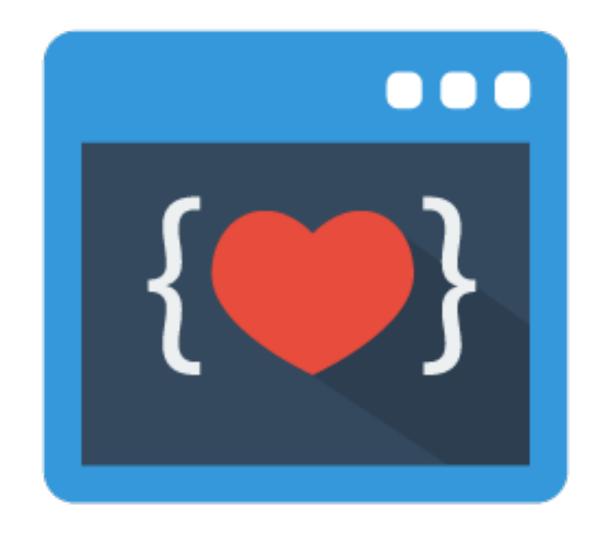
- When it came out, everybody fell in love
- For the first time, you can do backend with Javascript!
- No more learning a new language, yeeee!



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NodeJS

- Open Source Runtime Environment for Server-Side
- Uses Google's JS V8 Engine
- Cross-Platform Support Linux, MacOS, even puny Windows



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Step 1: go to https://nodejs.org

Step 2: download Node.JS

Node.js® is a JavaScript runtime built on Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine.

#BlackLivesMatter

New security releases now available for 15.x, 14.x, 12.x and 10.x release lines

Download for macOS (x64)

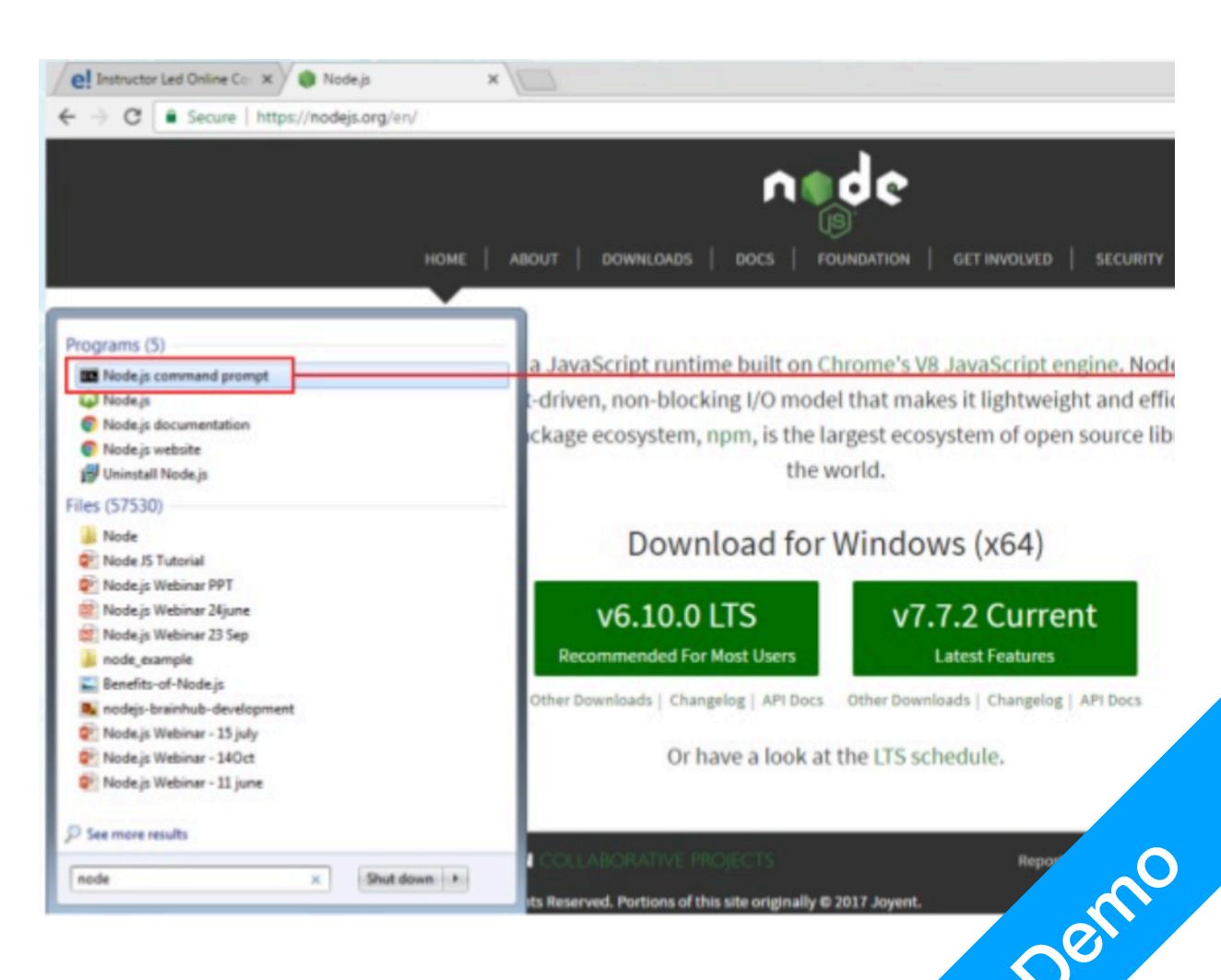




Other Downloads | Changelog | API Docs Other Downloads | Changelog | API Docs

Or have a look at the Long Term Support (LTS) schedule.

- Step 3: open command-line prompt
 - Windows: Node.js command prompt
 - macOS + Linux: open Terminal,
 type node -v and hit enter



• Step 4: create helloworld.js

```
var http = require("http");

var port = 8080;

var server = http.createServer(function (request, reponse) {
    var response.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
    response.end('Hello Cheese!\n');
})

server.listen(port, function() {
    console.log('Server running at http://localhost:8080')
})
```

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- Step 5: Run, and open http://localhost:8080 in your browser
 - Command: node helloworld.js

