

BACKEND & DATA LAYER

Advanced Programming

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2024-III



UNIVERSIDAD DISTRITAL
FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE CALDAS

Outline

1 Data Layer

2 Backend Layer



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1 Data Layer

2 Backend Layer



Data System Concepts

Key Points of Data Systems:

- Data modeling is the process of designing the structure and organization of data.

- Data storage is the process of storing data in structured or unstructured format.
- Data retrieval is the process of accessing and retrieving data from a storage system.
- Data manipulation is the process of modifying and transforming data.
- Data security is the process of protecting data from unauthorized access and ensuring its integrity and confidentiality.

files
sql
NoSQL

Structured

	data	data
row	~	~
	~	~
	~	~

Semi-structured



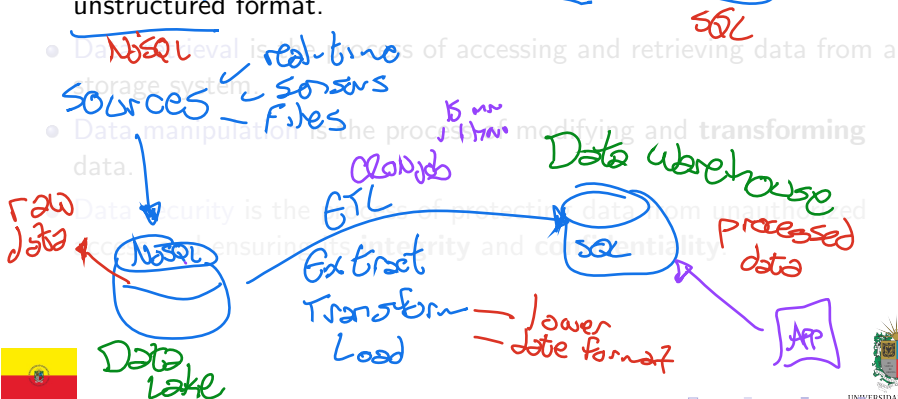
Unstructured → files



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- **Data modeling** is the process of designing the **structure** and organization of data.
- **Data storage** is the process of storing data in a **structured** or **unstructured** format.



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- **Data manipulation** is the process of modifying and transforming data. *extract data in ms*
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Handwritten notes in purple ink:

- An arrow points from "Data manipulation" to "Data security".
- Next to the arrow, it says "Damage?".
- Below the arrow, it says "increase data quality".



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Relational Databases

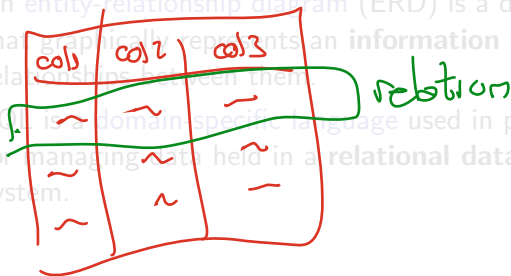
- motor
 A database management system (DBMS) is a software system that uses a standard method to **store** and **retrieve** data.
- A relational database management system (RDBMS) is a type of database management system that stores data in a **structured format**, using rows and columns.
 PostgreSQL
MySQL
Oracle
- An entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is a data modeling technique that graphically represents an **information system's** entities and the relationships between them.
 Diagram
- SQL is a domain-specific language used in programming and designed for managing data held in a **relational database management system**.
 SQL functions



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interaction



ER Diagrams

- An entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is a data modeling technique that graphically represents an **information** system's entities and the relationships between them.
- An entity is a real-world object or concept that has a **unique identity**, such as a person, place, or thing.
- An attribute is a **property** or characteristic of an entity, such as a person's name or age.
- A relationship is a **connection** between two or more **entities**, such as a person's relationship to a company or a product's relationship to a customer.
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- class → entity ≈ object instance



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entity

↳ attribute

≈

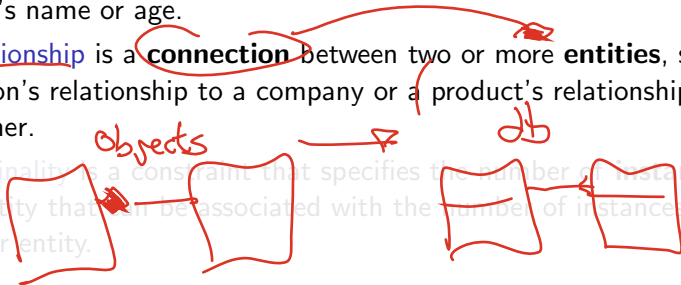
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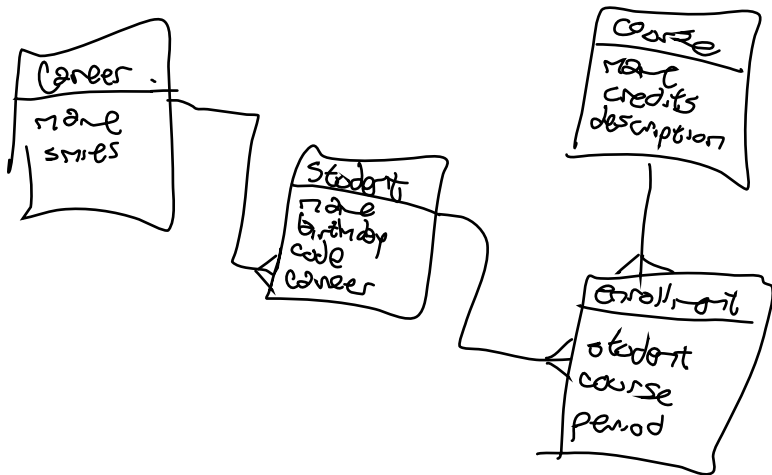
1-1

1-m

m-m



Study Case: ER Diagram for an Academic System



Data Access Objects and Data Transfer Objects

Data Access Objects (DAOs) and Data Transfer Objects (DTOs) are design patterns used to separate the data access logic from the business logic in an application. \

- A Data Access Object (DAO) is an object that provides **an abstract interface** to some type of database or other persistence mechanism.

- A Data Transfer Object (DTO) is an object that carries data

Person Db

name	age	address	phone
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

row object

list of rows

list of objects

DAO → public class Person {

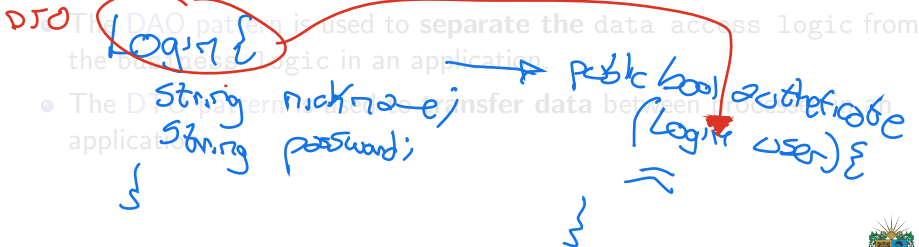
String name;
int age;
String address;
String phone;
:
}



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- A **Data Transfer Object** (DTO) is an object that **carries data** between processes in an application.
- The **DAO pattern** is used to **separate the** data access logic from the business logic in an application.
- The **DTO pattern** is used to **transfer data** between processes in an application.



Object-Relational Mapping

now ↔ object

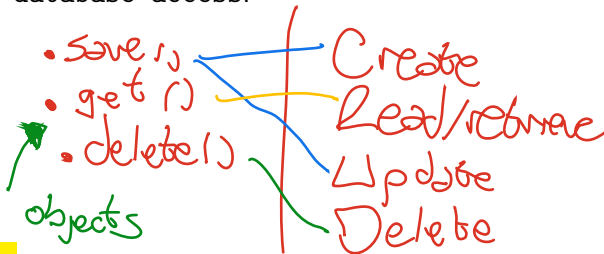
- Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) is a programming technique that converts data between incompatible type systems using object-oriented programming languages.
- An ORM framework is a tool that automates the process of mapping objects to relational databases.
- ORM frameworks include features such as data validation, data retrieval, and data manipulation.
- ORM frameworks lets you work with data in an object-oriented way, rather than in a relational way.



PostgreSQL and SQLAlchemy

foss

- **PostgreSQL** is a **powerful**, **open-source object-relational database system**.
- **SQLAlchemy** is an **open-source SQL toolkit** and Object-Relational Mapping (**ORM**) library for Python.
- **SQLAlchemy** provides a full suite of well-known **enterprise-level persistence patterns**, designed for **efficient** and **high-performing** database access.



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- 2 Backend Layer



Backend Concepts

Key Points of Backend Systems:

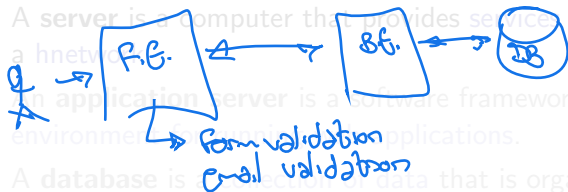
- A **backend system** is a software system that provides the **logic and functionality** to support the front-end of an application.

- A **backend system** typically consists of a server, a database, and an application server.

- A **server** is a computer that provides services to other computers over a network.

- An **application server** is a software framework that provides an environment for running applications.

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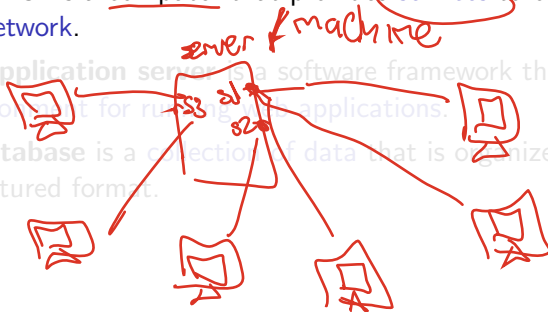
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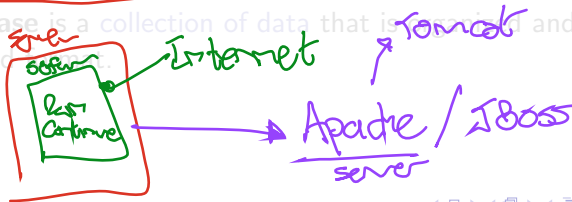


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Connection with Data Layer

- The **backend layer** is responsible for managing the **data layer** and providing the logic and functionality to support the **front-end** of an application.
- The connection between the **backend** and **data layers** is typically managed through an **application programming interface (API)**.
- An **API** is a set of **rules** and **protocols** that allows different software applications to communicate with each other.
- The **API** provides a way for the front-end of an application to interact with the backend and access the data stored in the database.
- **ORM frameworks** such as **SQLAlchemy** are often used to manage the connection between the backend and data layers.



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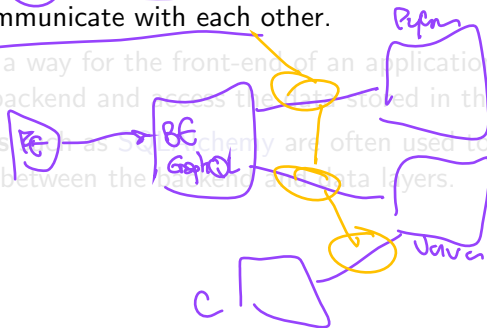
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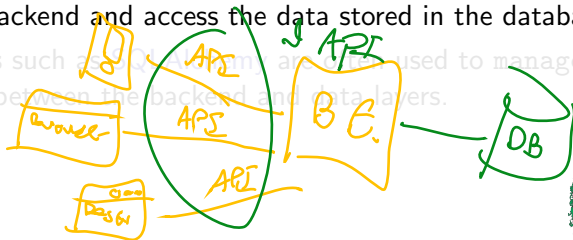
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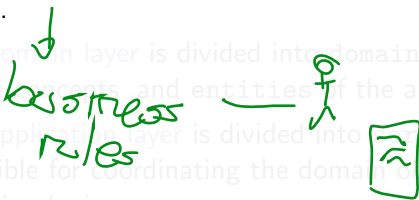
Domain-Driven Design

- **Domain-Driven Design** (DDD) is an approach to software development that focuses on the **core domain** and domain logic of an application.
- The **core domain** is the main focus of the application and represents the **key concepts** and **entities** that the application is designed to manage.
- **DDD** domain layer is divided into domain objects, which represent the core concepts and entities of the application.
- **DDD** application layer is divided into services, which are responsible for coordinating the domain objects and implementing the application logic.
- **DDD** infrastructure layer is responsible for managing the connection between the application and the external systems, such as the database or data repositories.



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RESTful APIs

- A **Representational State Transfer** (REST) is an **architectural style** that defines a set of **constraints for creating web services**.
- A **RESTful API** is an API that follows the principles of REST and uses HTTP methods to perform operations on resources.
- **RESTful APIs** use standard HTTP headers, such as Content-Type, Accept, and Authorization, to provide additional information about a request or response.
- **RESTful APIs** are typically used to build web services that can be accessed by other applications over the internet.



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HTTP Methods

- The **Hypertext Transfer Protocol** (HTTP) is a protocol that defines how data is transmitted over the internet.
- **HTTP methods** are used to perform operations on resources, such as retrieving, creating, updating, or deleting data.
- The most common HTTP methods are GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, and DELETE.

HTML

Create
Read / retrieve
Update
Delete



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 - GET is used to **retrieve data** from a server. *retrieve*
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HTTP Codes I

- **HTTP status codes** are standard response codes given by web servers on the internet.
- The status codes are divided into five categories:
 - 1xx: Informational — Request received, continuing process.
 - 2xx: Success — The action was successfully received, understood, and accepted.
 - 3xx: Redirection — Further action must be taken to complete the request.
 - 4xx: Client Error — The request contains invalid syntax or cannot be fulfilled.
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- The status codes are divided into five categories:
 - 1xx: **Informational** — Request received, continuing process.
 - 2xx: **Success** — The action was successfully received, understood, and accepted.
 - 3xx: **Redirection** — Further action must be taken to complete the request.
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404



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HTTP Codes II

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HTTP STATUS CODES

 1xx Information	100 Continue The server has received the initial part of the request and the client should proceed.	101 Switching The server understands the request and is switching to a different protocol.	102 Processing The server has accepted the request but has not yet completed it.	103 Early Hints The server provides some response headers before the final response.
	200 OK The request was successful and the response contains the requested data.	201 Created The request was successful and resulted in the creation of a new resource.	202 Accepted The request has been accepted for processing, but the processing is not yet complete.	204 No Content The server has received the initial part of the request and the client should proceed.
 2xx Success				
 3xx Redirection	301 Moved Perm. The requested resource has moved to a new URL permanently.	302 Found The requested resource can be found under a different URL.	303 See Other The response to the request can be found under a different URL using the GET method.	307 Temp. Redirect The request should be repeated with another URL, but future requests should still use the original URL.
 4xx Client Errors	400 Bad Request The server cannot understand the request due to bad syntax.	401 Unauthorized The request requires authentication, and the client has not provided valid credentials.	403 Forbidden The server understood the request, but the client does not have permission to access resource.	404 Not Found The requested resource could not be found on the server.
 5xx Server Errors	500 Internal Server Error An unexpected condition was encountered by the server, preventing it from fulfilling the request.	502 Bad Gateway The server acting as a gateway received an invalid response from an upstream server.	503 Service Unav. The server is currently unable to handle the request due to temporary overload or maintenance.	504 Gateway Timeout The server acting as a gateway did not receive a timely response from an upstream server.



Postman

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- **Postman** provides a user-friendly interface for creating and managing API requests.
- **Postman** allows you to create collections of API requests, which can be shared with other team members.
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Outline

- 1 Data Layer
- 2 Backend Layer



Thanks!

Questions?



Repo:

*[github.com/engandres/ud-public/tree/main/courses/
advanced-programming](https://github.com/engandres/ud-public/tree/main/courses/advanced-programming)*

