Building Full-Stack Applications

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Table of Contents

- What is a full-stack application?
  - Basic example
- How to build a frontend
- How to build a backend
  - Popular API/networking frameworks
- How to build a database
  - Choosing the right database
- What is a stack?
- How does this all tie together?
  - Example revisited
- What is “the cloud”?
- Other cool concepts
- How to start building

01

What is a Full-Stack App?

Any type of software that includes three major components:

What makes a full-stack app?

01

Frontend

The part that users interact with directly “client-side operations”

02

Backend

Handles business logic, APIs, “server-side operations”

03

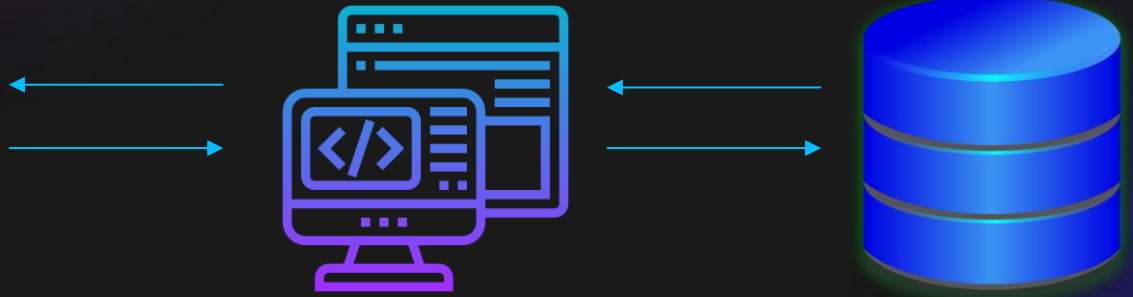
Database

Stores and retreives data

Example

Instagram – Social Media App

Instragram's full-stack components



Frontend

What the user sees – Profiles, Feed, Etc.

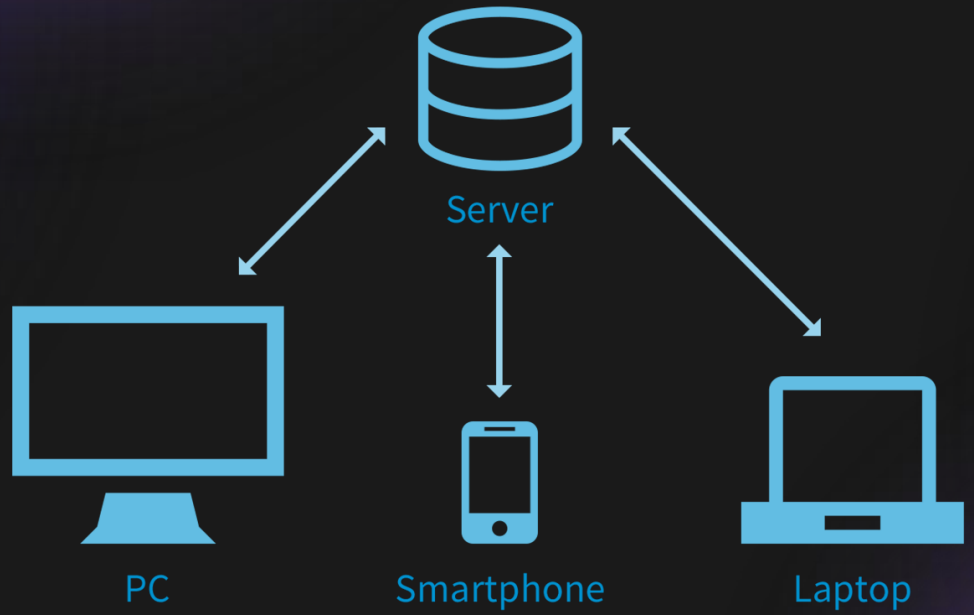
Backend

Reccomendation Engines, Network Trafficing, Etc.

Database

User profiles, post, interactions, etc.

Client-Server Model



Instagram - Client-Server Model

Client

Frontend

User Device

Server

Backend

Database

Instagram's Servers

02

Building a Frontend

Three types of frontends

Websites

- Web-based
- Built with HTML/CSS/JS

Desktop

- Built with GUI libraries

Mobile

- Built with mobile-specific GUI libraries

Web-based Frontends

HTML

Hyper-Text Markup Language

CSS

Cascade Style Sheets

JS

JavaScript

HTML/CSS/JS Example - Button

- **HTML**- Places the button on the screen

```
<button>Your Text Here</button>
```

- **CSS**- Makes the button pretty

```
input.inputbox, .inputbox,                    template.css (line 788)
input[type="text"],
input[type="password"] {
    border: 2px solid #EAEAEA;
    color: #666666;
    font-size: 12px;
    height: 15px;
    margin-top: 2px;
    padding: 3px;
    width: 190px;
}
.top_bar_login_form_input {                   style.css (line 8193)
    background: none repeat scroll 0 0 #FFFFFF;
    border: 1px solid #CCCCCC;
    font-size: 12px;
    height: 16px;
    margin-left: 5px;
    padding: 5px;
    width: 116px;
}
```

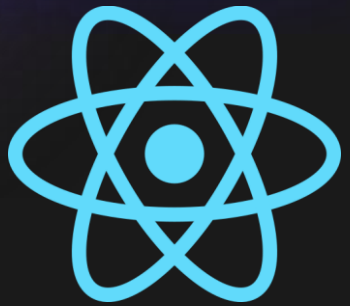
- **JS**- Makes the button do stuff

```
<html>
    <body>
        <script type="text/javascrip">
            console.log('Hello world!');
        </script>
    </body>
</html>
```

HTML ‘Element’ Examples

-
- <h1>
  - , ,
- <img>
- <form>
- <textarea>
- <button>
- <select> / <option>

Popular Web-based Development Tools



React

JS/TS, helps build dynamic, component-based UIs

Tailwind CSS

CSS Framework with pre-defined classes

Figma

UI/UX design tool

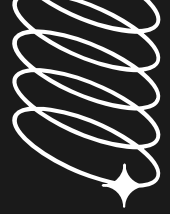
Desktop & Mobile Frontends

Desktop

- Electron.js (HTML/CSS/JS)
- Qt (C++/Python/Rust/etc.)
- .NET (C#)

Mobile

- React Native (JS/TS)
- Flutter (Dart)
- SwitfUI (Swift – IOS)
- Jetpack Compose (Koitlin - Android)
- JavaFX (Java - Android)

03

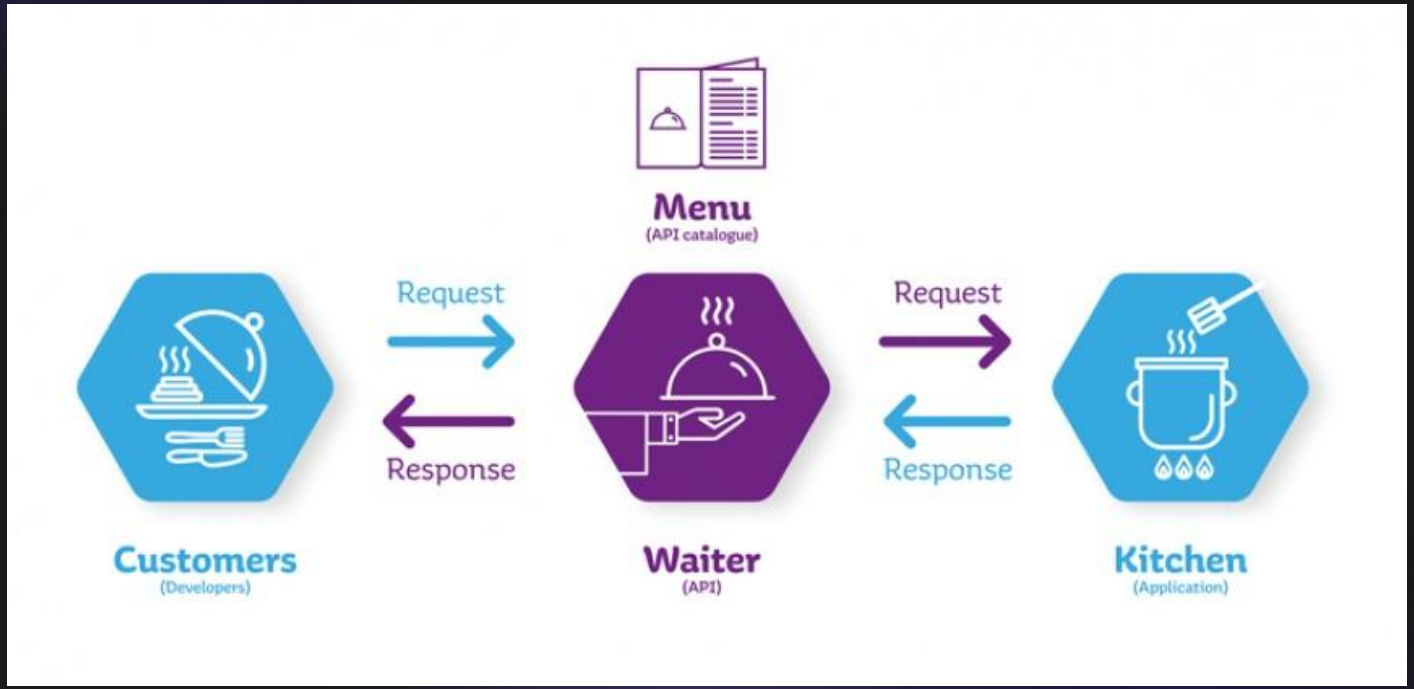
Building a Backend


What does a Backend Need to Do?

- Handle “business logic”
  - Calculating totals, managing user permissions, etc.
- Manage databases (will get into this later)
- Expose APIs
  - Communication Layer
- Handle any external services
  - Example) Stripe (Payment), Cloud-Services, Email/SMS Services, etc.

What is an API?

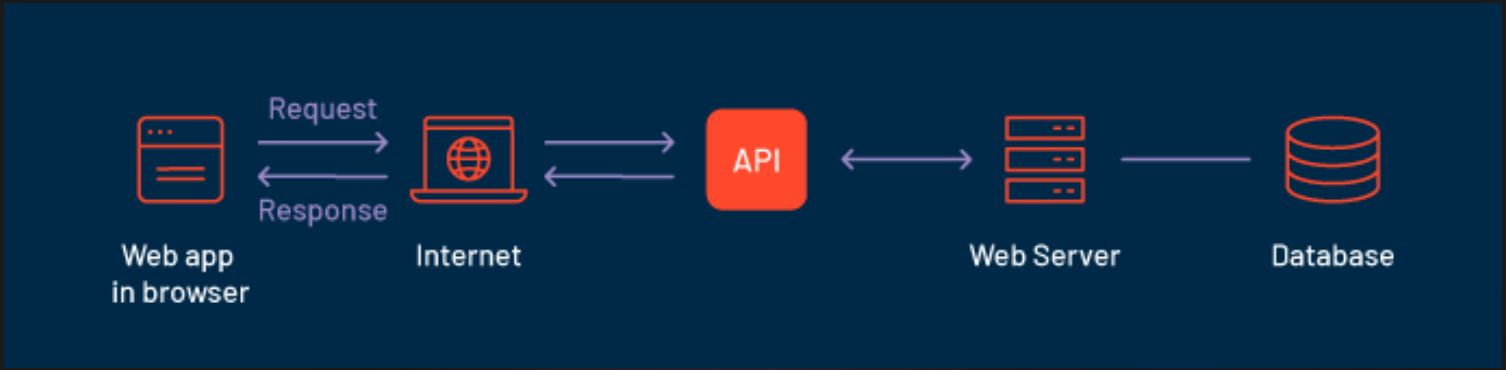
"Application Programming Interface"



What is an API? (In Practice)

User-Defined Endpoints (REST APIs)

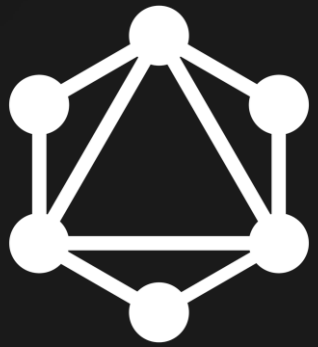
- **GET** (/api/users) → Get a list of all users
- POST (/api/users) → Add a new user



Types of APIS

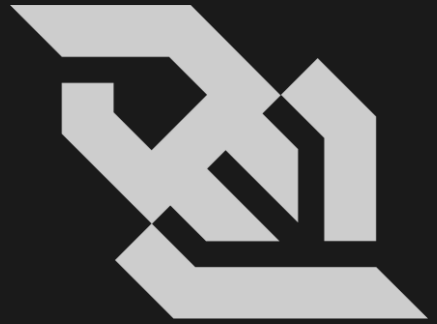
REST

HTTP Protocol, JSON Format



GraphQL

Single, flexible endpoint. Client requests exactly what they need



WebSockets

Real-time, two-way communication

Example external services

- Authentication
  - Autho, Firebase Authentication, AWS Cognito
- Payments/Subscriptions
  - Stripe, PayPal, Square
- Analytics
  - Google Analytics, ElasticSearch, Snowflake
- LLM/AI APIs
  - OpenAI (ChatGPT), Google Vision, Anthropic/Gemini/Grok/etc.
- Geolocation/Mapping
  - Google Maps, Mapbox, Geoapify
- Many, many others







Backend Languages

Pretty much anything:

- Python
- Java
- JavaScript/TypeScript (Node)
- Rust
- Go
- Ruby
- C#
- C/C++
- Elixir
- PHP

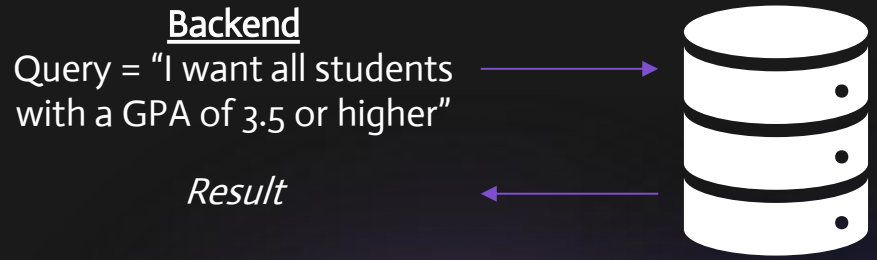
04

Building a Database

What is a “Query”?

A request for data from a database

- Looks different for different types of databases
  - Popular languages include SQL, MQL, Cypher, etc.
- Managed by the backend – Database only stores data



What is a database?

A way to store data

1

Relational Database

Tables with rows and columns – focuses on relations among rows

2

NoSQL Database

Tables with rows and columns – No relations

3

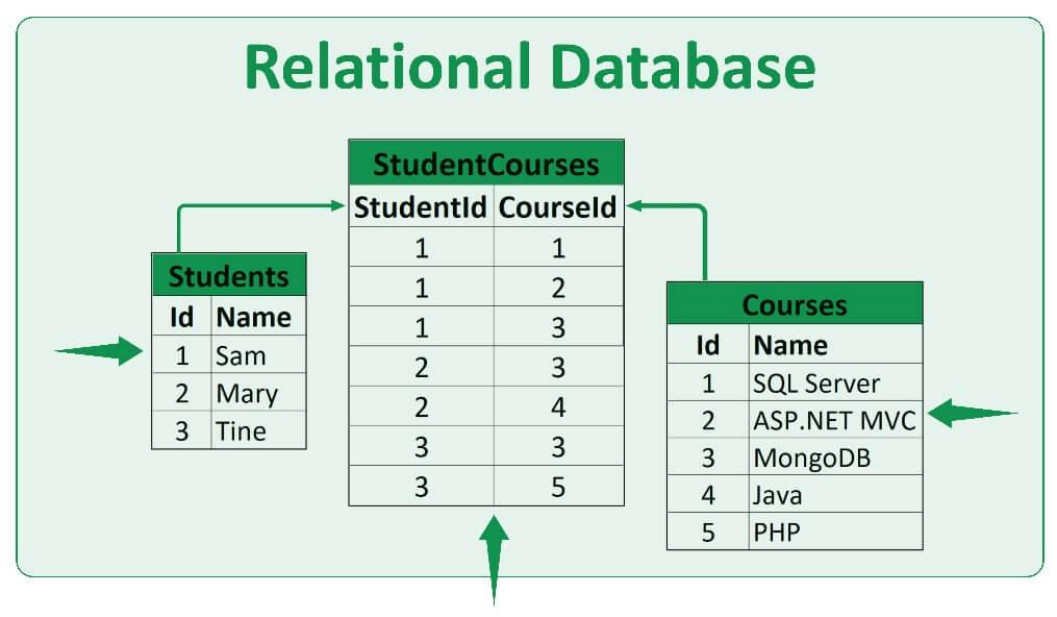
Others

For example, Graph, which Focuses on relationships and contextual meanings

Relational Databases (SQL)

Tabular with key/value pair relationships

uses **SQL** (Structured Query Language)



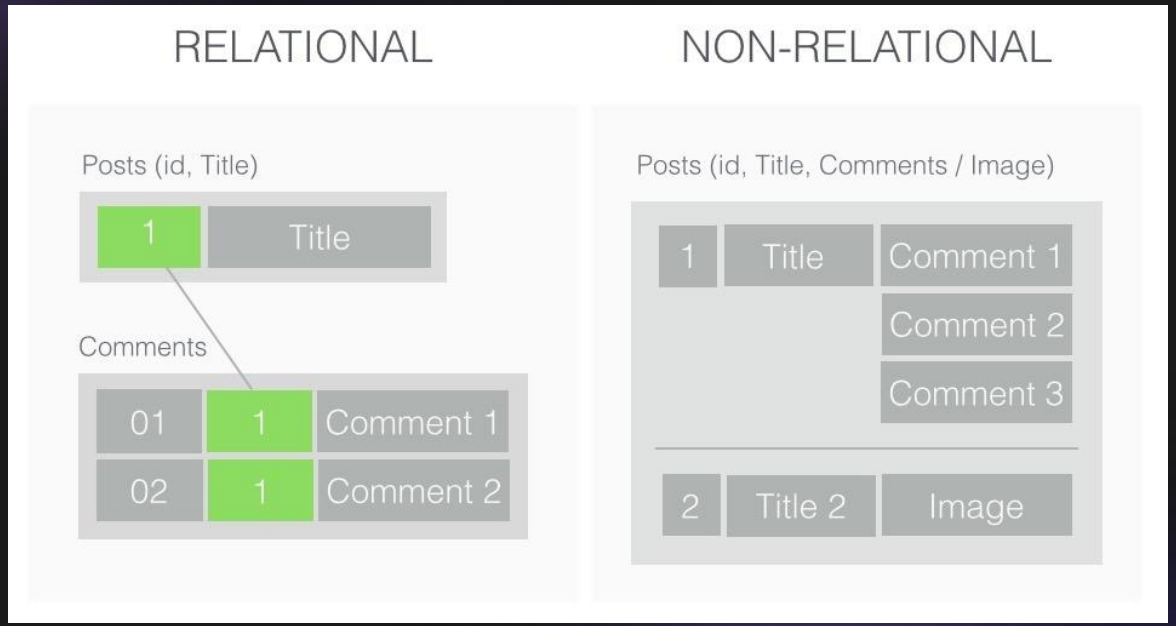
MySQL®

SQLite

Non-Relational Databases (NoSQL)

Several Types of Models, often optimized for Scalability/Flexibility

No unified Language



mongoDB

Cloud Firestore

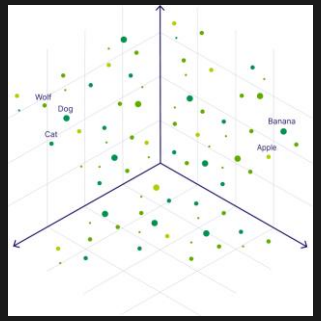
Other Types of Databases

Graph Database

neo4j

ArangoDB

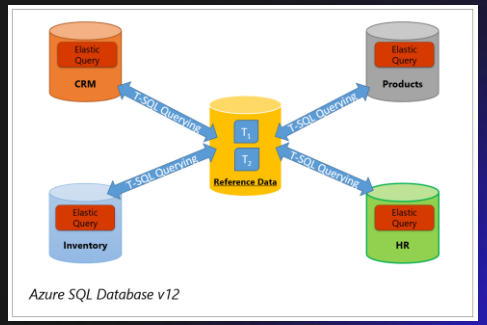
Vector Database



Pinecone

FAISS
Vector Database

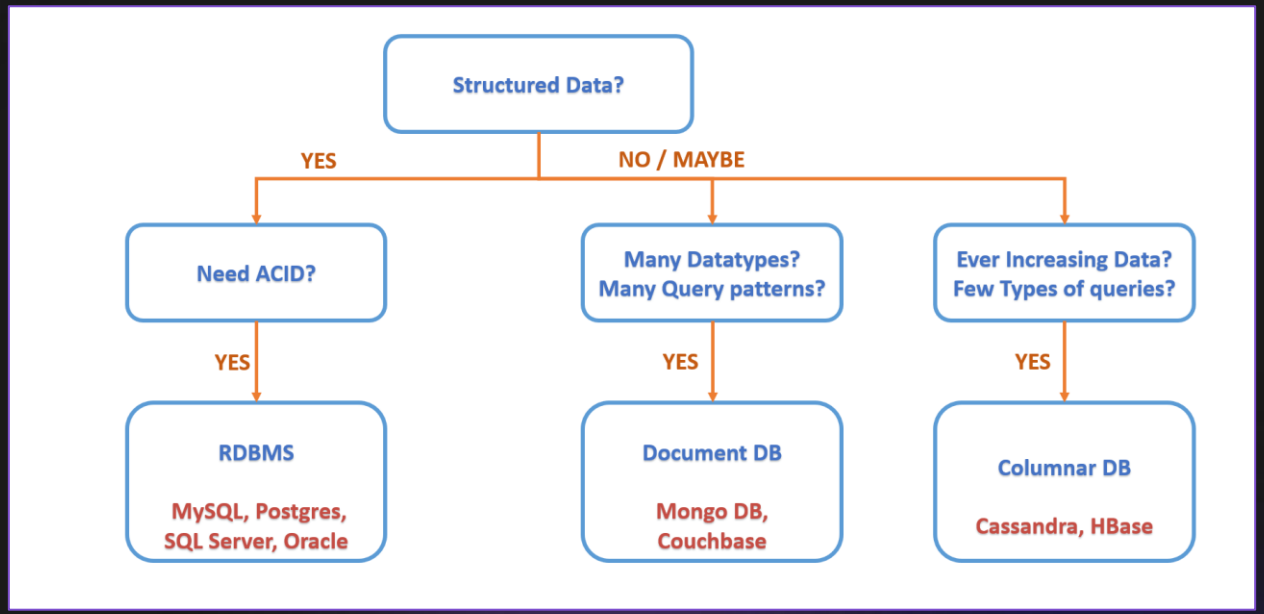
Search/Text-based Database



Solr

Which Database Do I Choose?

- Varies based on use-case and business constraints
- Five key factors: Scalability, Data Consistency, Query Patterns, System Resilience, and Cost

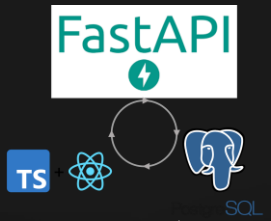


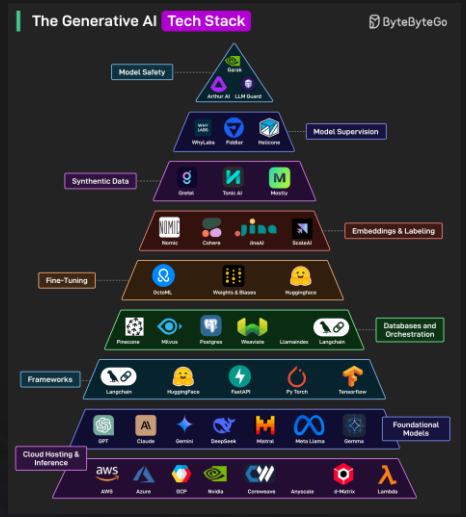
05

What is a “Stack”?

What is a “Stack”?

- This refers to the collection of technologies/frameworks used to build something
- Some popular stacks:
  - MERN
    - MongoDB (Database)
    - Express (Backend API Framework)
    - React (Frontend)
    - Node.js (Backend)
  - Modern AI
    - FastAPI (Backend API Framework)
    - PostgreSQL (Database)
    - Milvus (Database – Vector)
    - React + Next.js (Frontend)
    - Docker + Kubernetes (Infrastructure – Will discuss later)
  - LAMP
    - Linux (OS Host Environment)
    - Apache (Web Server, Backend-ish)
    - MySQL (Database)
    - PHP (Backend Logic + Frontend)





06

Example Revisited: Instagram

Revisited: **Instragram's** full-stack components

Frontend

JavaScript/HTML/CSS (React), Swift, Kotlin, React Native

Backend

Python (Django Framework), C++/Go (Performance-Critical Microservices), GraphQL API Layer

Database

PostgresSQL, Cassandra (NoSQL), Amazon S3

Simple Example

My MPI benchmark program thingy

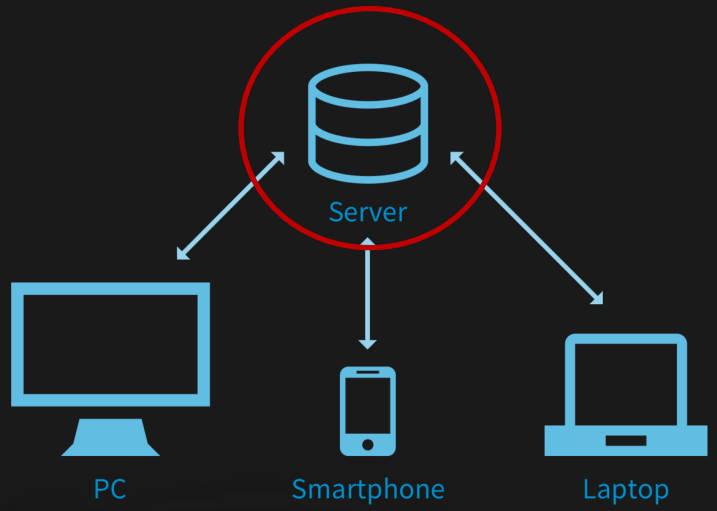
07

What is the “Cloud”?

Hosting the Server

If using your own server, must consider:

- Server must always be running
- Must be able to communicate to outside users
  - Must forward the server to the “DNS”
  - Must be able to communicate to all client devices through the internet
- Must scale with usage – could handle millions of requests per day



What Does Cloud Provide?

- Remote servers and infrastructure
- On-demand resources
- Abstracted everything pretty much

The Big **Cloud Services**

AWS

Largest & Most Mature

- EC2 (Virtual Servers)
- S3 (Object Storage)
- RDS/Aurora (Databases)
- Lambda (Serverless Functions)

Microsoft Azure

- Virtual Machines
- SQL Databases
- Blob (Object) Storage
- Functions (Serverless)
- DevOps (will cover next)

Google Cloud Platform

- Compute Engine (VMs)
- Cloud Storage (Objects)
- BigQuery (Large Database)
- Cloud Run/Functions
- Vertex AI (ML Platform)

Additional Cloud Technologies (For Deploying)

- Vercel
  - Basically no configuration, super easy, optimized for React apps
- Netlify
  - Simple, good free-tier, instant rollbacks
- Railway
  - Little configuration, easy database configuration/management
- Supabase/Firebase
- Github Pages
  - Simple and free for static websites
  - Very limited but great for some uses

08

Additional **Concepts**

Foundational Developer Tools

VSCode

Industry-standard IDE, many others but most popular. Many built-in features

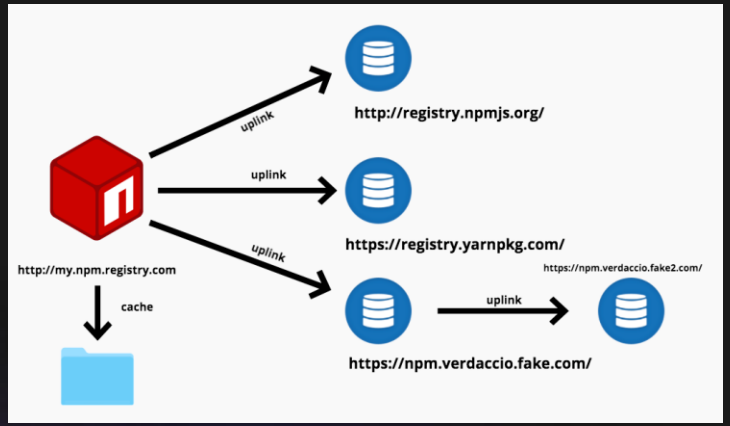
GitHub

Version control, collaboration, hosting “repos” (repositories)

What is a **package manager?**

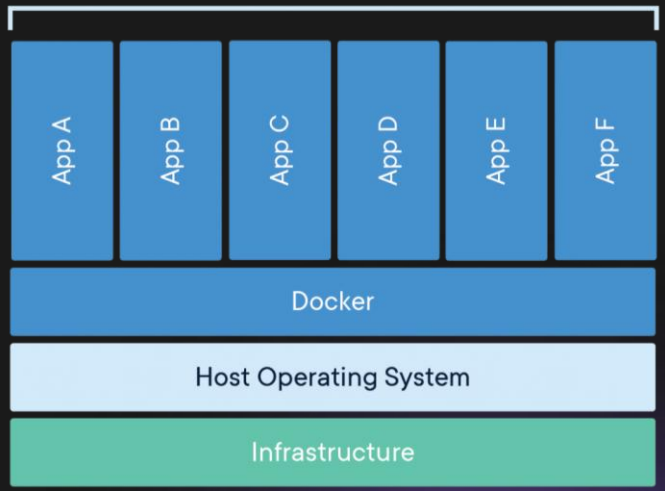
Installs, updates, and manages libraries/frameworks.


```
joshcollinsworth@Joshs-MacBook-Pro:~/Projects/npm-test
→  npm-test npm install sass

added 16 packages, and audited 17 packages in 1s

1 package is looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details

found 0 vulnerabilities
→  npm-test
```



What is Docker?

- A tool that “Containerizes” an application
- Fixes the “works on my machine” problem
- Ensures each user runs on the same environment



What is a Build Tool?

- Some frameworks, such as React, do not natively run by itself
- Build tools convert source code into executable code

What is CI/CD?

- Stands for “Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment”
- A set of practices to automate everything
  - Building Code
  - Testing Code
  - Releasing Code
- Used in industry everywhere in some form, from startups to big tech
  - “DevOps Engineer”

Jenkins

What is Agile/DevOps?

"Development Operations", essentially just a philosophy used for big app deployments.

1. Plan
2. Code
3. Build
4. Test
5. Release
6. Deploy
7. Operate
8. Monitor

09

How to Start Building

Choosing a “Stack”

1. Get an idea (usually derived from a problem)
2. Think about what the “idea” actually does
3. Ask – What do I need to accomplish this? (Web-based frontend, Payment in the backend, real-time communication, etc.)
4. Research the best tools for the job (Do I need a framework for this frontend? What is the easiest way to process payments? How can I have real-time communication?)
5. Choose the easiest *combination* of tools to use

OR

1. Pick something you want to learn or think is cool
2. Use it

How to Learn How to Build Full-Stack Software

The best way to learn is by doing.

- Ask ChatGPT tons of questions
- Watch nerd YouTube Videos (Ex. Fireship)
- Browse through GitHub for other projects
- Build random stuff
- Go to Hackathons!!!
- Building stuff yourself is better than following tutorials

Thank you!

Any Questions?