

# Front to Back *Never Back to Front*



adamlbarrett.bsky.social



BigAB

# Software Development



Big Companies  
and Small





PEBCAK



Front to Back  
*Never Back to Front*

Never  
Back  
to Front

# AWS Console

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation console with the following details:

**CloudFormation** > **Stacks** > **SFSetup-Go7Pd2UE8**

**CloudFormation** sidebar:

- Stacks **Stack details** (selected)
- Drifts
- StackSets
- Exports
- Infrastructure Composer
- IaC generator
- Hooks overview [New](#)
- Hooks [New](#)
- Registry
  - Public extensions
  - Activated extensions
  - Publisher
- Spotlight
- Feedback

**Stacks (2)** table:

Stack	Status	Last Updated
Serverless-Inc-Role-Stack	<span>CREATE_COMPLETE</span>	2022-11-16 15:19:43 UTC-0500
SFSetup-Go7Pd2UE8	<span>CREATE_COMPLETE</span>	2022-08-16 16:38:19 UTC-0400

**SFSetup-Go7Pd2UE8** Stack info tab:

**Overview**

<b>Stack ID</b> arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:943171012855:stack/SFSetup-Go7Pd2UE8/56ee0e70-1da3-11ed-9e66-0a8b29982015	<b>Description</b> This stack creates an IAM role that can be used by Serverless Framework for use in deployments.
<b>Status</b> <span>CREATE_COMPLETE</span>	<b>Detailed status</b> -
<b>Status reason</b> -	<b>Root stack</b> -
<b>Parent stack</b> -	<b>Created time</b> 2022-08-16 16:38:19 UTC-0400
	<b>Updated time</b> -
<b>Deleted time</b> -	<b>Drift status</b> <span>NOT_CHECKED</span>
<b>Last drift check time</b> -	<b>Termination protection</b> Deactivated
<b>IAM role</b> -	

Footer:

CloudShell Feedback © 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences



It's happening.  
It's happening.

peacock

# Submit to whom?

The button with the text "submit", though a known design anti-pattern, is so common that people have no problem with it, but it is still a good example of how thinking of the implementation works its way forward to the User Experience

Username:

Email:

Password:

Submit



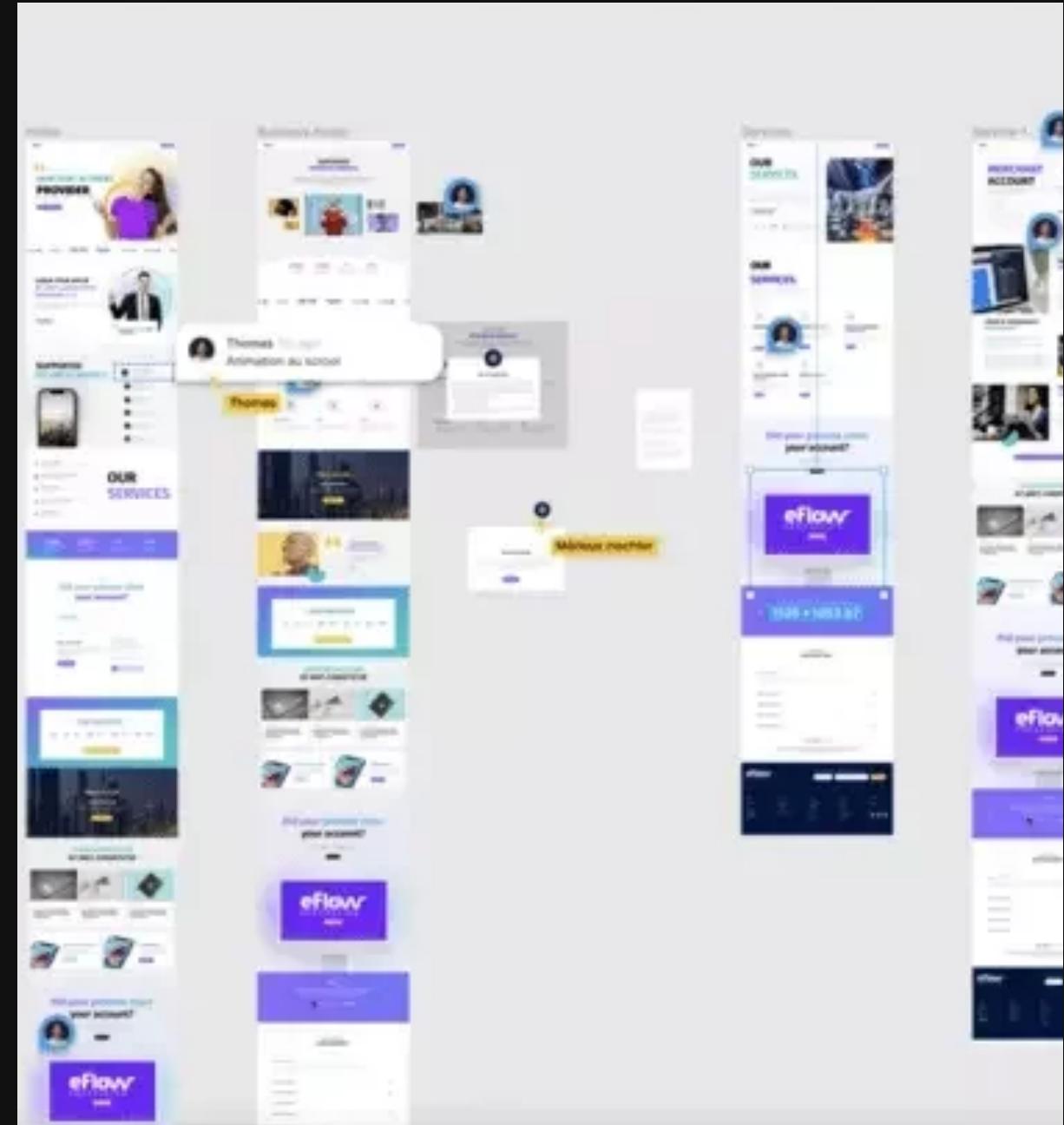
When Backend Developer  
work as Frontend Developer



So how do we do this?  
(the whole front-to-back thing)

# Ask yourself...

- What can the user see?
  - What can the user do?



What can the user see?

Where can I get the info I need?

What can the user do?

What are all the different interactions?

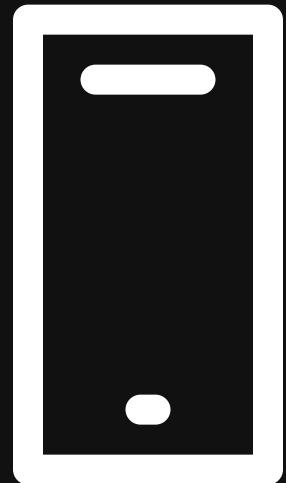
UI Events



User Interactions



System Actions





Categories

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(0)



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?

**CRUD APIS SUCK!**

{ }

```
1 class Cart {  
2     addProduct(product, quantity = 1) { /*...*/ }  
3  
4     removeProduct(product) { /*...*/ }  
5  
6     changeQuantity(product, quantity) { /*...*/ }  
7  
8     addPromotionCode(code) { /*...*/ }  
9  
10    subscribe(callback) { /*...*/ }  
11  
12    getData() { /*...*/ }  
13 }
```

# Swagger Petstore

1.0.0

OAS3

This is a sample Petstore server. You can find out more about Swagger at <http://swagger.io> or on [irc.freenode.net, #swagger](#).

[Terms of service](#)[Contact the developer](#)[Apache 2.0](#)[Find out more about Swagger](#)**Servers**<https://petstore.swagger.io/v2>[Authorize](#)

## pet Everything about your Pets

[Find out more](#) ^[POST](#)</pet> Add a new pet to the store[PUT](#)</pet> Update an existing pet[GET](#)</pet/findByStatus> Finds Pets by status[GET](#)</pet/findByTags> Finds Pets by tags[GET](#)</pet/{petId}> Find pet by ID[POST](#)</pet/{petId}> Updates a pet in the store with form data[DELETE](#)</pet/{petId}> Deletes a pet



Schemes

HTTPS



Authorize



## Cart Everything about your Carts

[Find out more](#)



POST

/cart/add-product



POST

/cart/remove-product



GET

/cart Get this users stored cart



POST

/cart/add-promotion-code Promotion codes generally lead to discounts



DELETE

/cart/{cartId} Deletes a Cart



## store Access to Petstore orders



GET

/store/inventory Returns pet inventories by status



POST

/store/order Place an order for a pet



GET

/store/order/{orderId} Find purchase order by ID



What can the user see?

What can the user do?

What data do I need?

What actions can I take?

# What data do they need?

## What actions can they take?

When designing modules try and remember the 80/20 rule of design. Cover the most common actions with direct functions or methods, but possibly allow for more complicated actions too

```
1 export function addCourseToSchedule {  
2   /*...*/  
3 }  
4  
5 export function beginCourse {  
6   /*...*/  
7 }  
8  
9  
10 export function abandonCourse {  
11   /*...*/  
12 }  
13  
14  
15 export function singUpForWaitingList  
16   /*...*/  
17 }
```

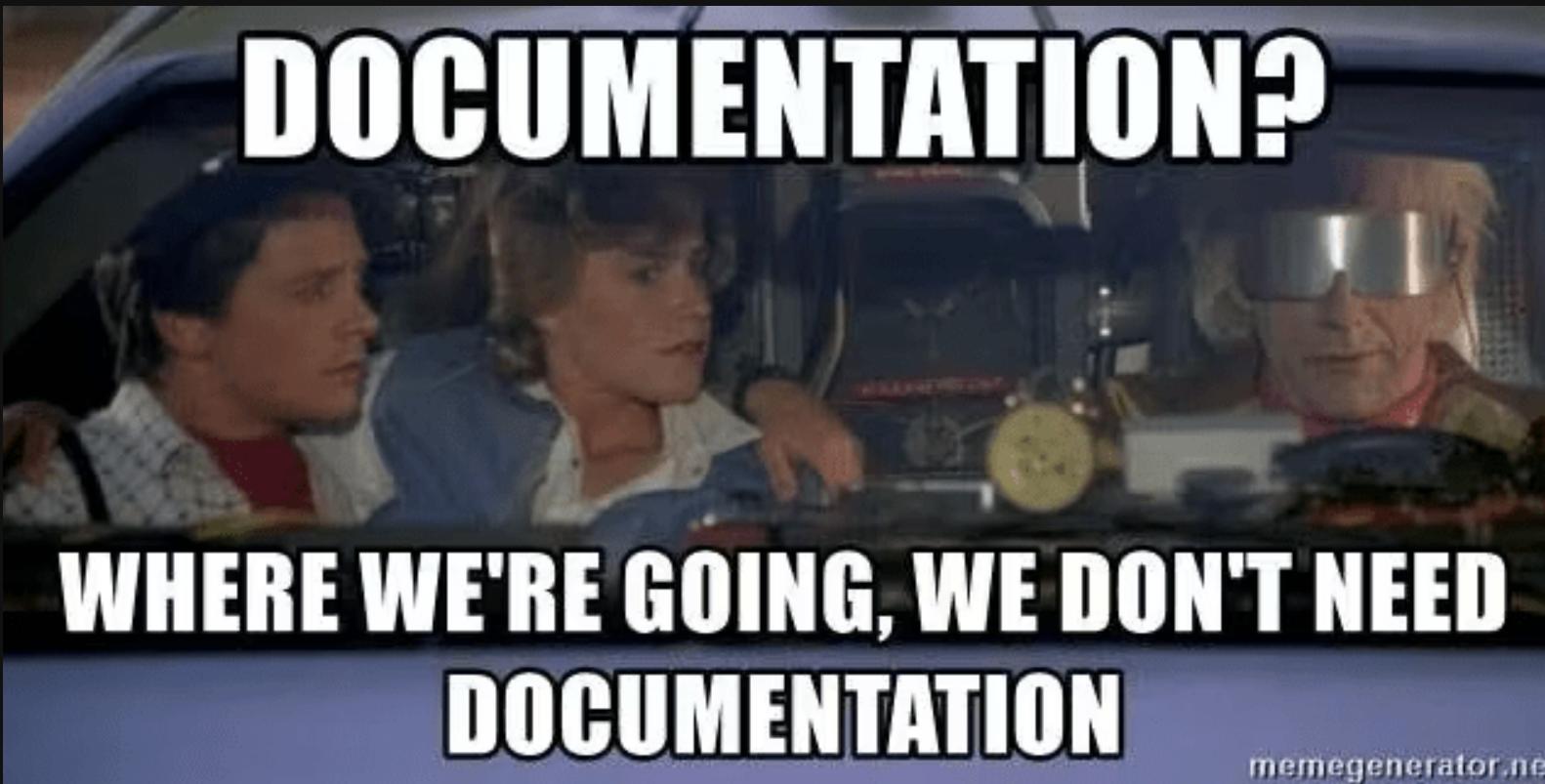


# Behaviour Driven Development

(BDD)



# Documentation Driven Development (DDD)



# What data do they need?

- List of Houses
- Available Filters
- Agent info

# What actions can they take?

- change filters
- see house details
- contact agent

# Tournament Planning

Team Editor

## Bacon United

**Dora Paulsen**

Keeper

**Ashtyn Sneed**

striker

**Randi Erickson**

center back

**Areli Schwartz**

left-back

## Kidneypool

**Tori Riggins**

Keeper

**Hillary Tabor**

defensive midfielder

**Odalys Hickey**

center back

**Margaret Carver**

striker

## Northampton

**Eryn Bateman**

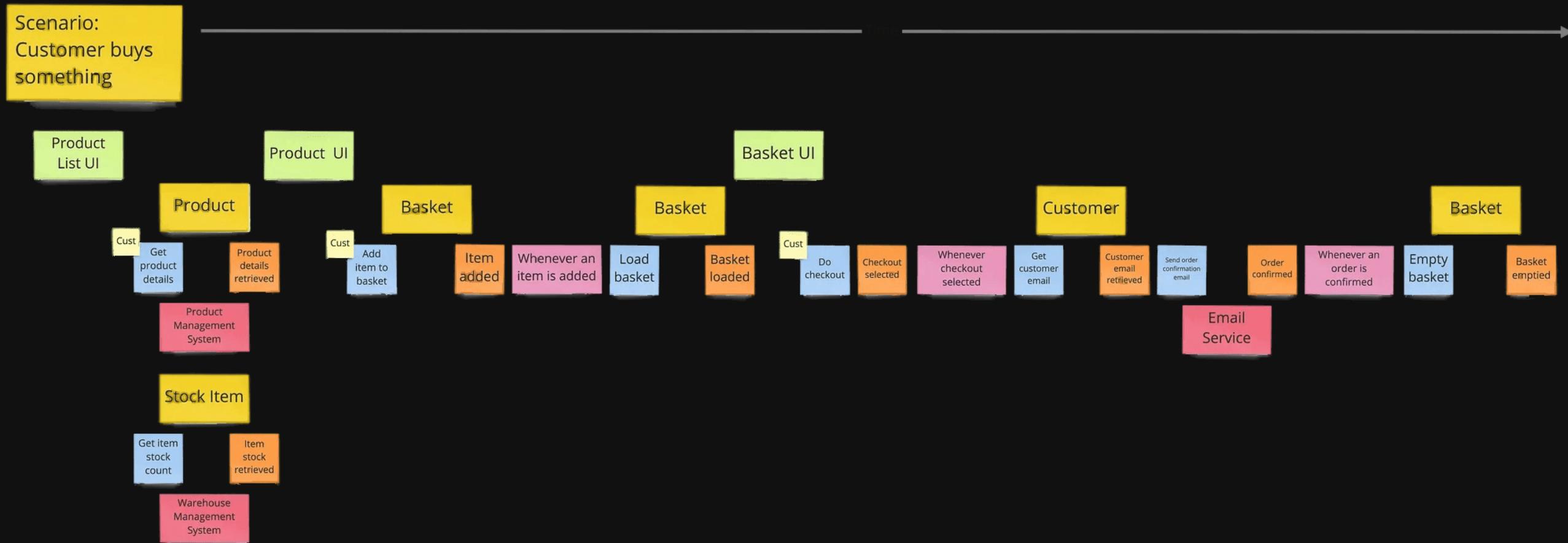
Keeper

**Gretchen Fortner**

center back

**Isla Barrett**

midfielders



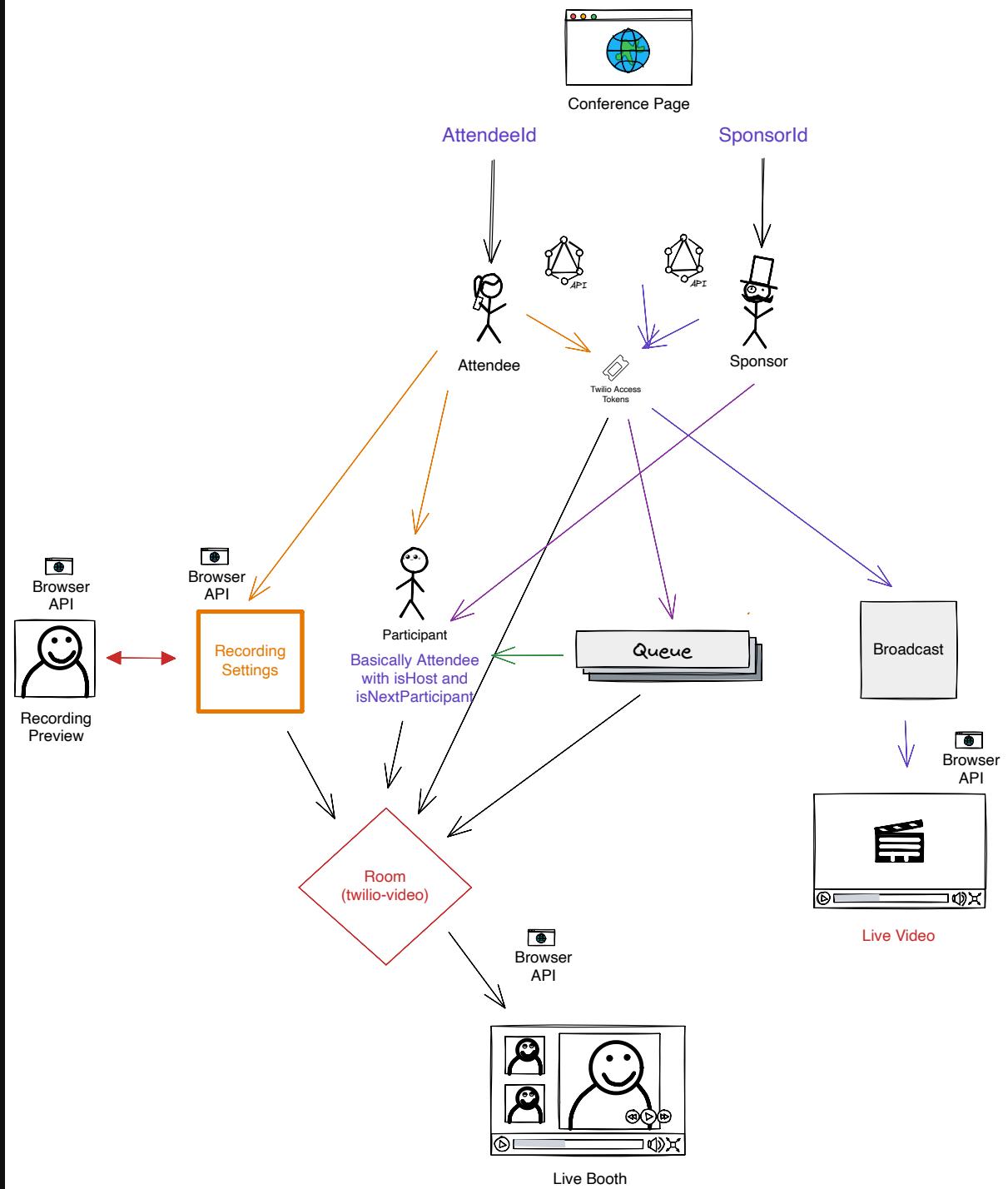
# Your REST APIs don't have to mirror your DB tables....

The image shows two overlapping software interfaces. On the right is PgAdmin, a PostgreSQL management tool. Its interface includes a 'Browser' pane showing a tree of database objects like 'Servers', 'PostgreSQL 14', 'Databases', and 'test'. The 'Query' pane displays several SQL commands for creating tables and constraints. On the left is the Swagger UI for a Petstore API, which lists various REST endpoints such as '/pet', '/pet/findByStatus', and '/pet/findByTags' with their respective HTTP methods and descriptions.

```
1 CREATE TABLE departments(
2   id serial NOT NULL,
3   department_name varchar(100),
4   CONSTRAINT departments_pkey PRIMARY KEY(id)
5 );
6
7 CREATE TABLE consultants(
8   id serial NOT NULL,
9   first_name varchar(100) NOT NULL,
10  last_name varchar(100) NOT NULL,
11  email varchar(200),
12  departments_id integer NOT NULL,
13  contract_date date
14  CONSTRAINT check_contract_date CHECK ((contract_date <= CURRENT_DATE)),
15  CONSTRAINT consultants_pkey PRIMARY KEY(id),
16  CONSTRAINT email UNIQUE(email)
17 );
18
19 CREATE INDEX consultants_last_name_idx ON consultants(last_name);
20
21 ALTER TABLE consultants
22   ADD CONSTRAINT consultants_departments_id_fkey
23     FOREIGN KEY (departments_id) REFERENCES departments (id);
```



# Think before coding...



# Front-To-Back

- Consumer First Thinking
- What data do you need?
- What actions can you take?

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[slides.com/bigab](https://slides.com/bigab)



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