

# Backend Development

CS 485/698: AI-Assisted SE

# Today's Agenda

- P3 grading standards discussion
- P4 deadline discussion
- Team meeting (~15 minutes)
  - Standup meeting: check in with your team, discuss anything blocking you
  - Michael and I will be coming by to check in with your teams
- In-class activity: making matches in the backend for “AI Tinder”

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- Let's take a secret vote. Close your eyes...

# Team Meeting (~15 min)

- Standup meeting:
  - Check in with your team
  - Discuss anything blocking you
  - Be ready to answer our question: **what can you demo by Wednesday?**
- Michael and I will be coming by to check in. Ask us about:
  - P3 grading
  - P4 expectations

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  - Other examples: messages in Discord, posts on Reddit, ...
- Typical solution: some kind of **database**

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- However, a relational database is not the only option for data storage in a webservice
  - In-memory cache (e.g., Redis) for short-term data
  - Blob storage (e.g., S3) for rarely-accessed data
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Choose the right storage for the needs of your application!

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- Storing data also has legal/security implications:
  - GDPR, similar regulations may require deletion on request
  - Best practice: **encrypt data at rest**: it's harmless even if it leaks

# Backend: Interacting with the Frontend

- Often, our business logic is going to require us to interact with the frontends of various users
  - E.g., a ride-hailing app needs to notify the user that a driver is approaching
  - Often this involves the data of more than one user
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- Different kinds of applications use different strategies for the *notifications* that they send to users

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- **Frontend poll**: every  $n$  seconds, the frontend calls a backend endpoint to see if there are any new matches
  - How's this for battery life (especially if you're not popular)?
- Whenever the backend discovers a match, it sends a **push notification** to the frontend UI of each user
  - The user who swiped last is easy to notify
  - What if the other user isn't currently using the app?
    - Wait til they turn on the app
    - Force their computer to notify them now

# Backend Development: In-Class Activity

- Find person with same letter/number as you
  - Early in the alphabet/smaller number = front of room
- If you have a **letter**, you're doing a **frontend poll**; if you have a **number**, you're doing **push notifications**
  - Either way, specification/instructions on next slide
- Pick one of your codebases from last Wednesday to serve as a base
  - Doesn't matter which, you decide
- **Pair programming** activity: two people, one computer
  - Close all but one computer!

# Polling (letters)

- Make the frontend poll the backend every 10 seconds for matches.
- The backend needs a function to receive poll requests.
- Mock the 'likes' database so that you're likely to get a match during testing
- Bonus: make a real local 'likes' database

# Pushes (numbers)

- Frontend UI checks for Push API support.
- Register a service worker to listen for notification events.
- Ask the user for permission to send push notifications.
- Subscribe to notifications by creating a subscription object using the applicationServerKey.
  - An applicationServerKey is generated by the backend and passed to the client during subscription. It has a public key and a private key for encrypting notification messages.
- Send the subscription object to the backend.
- When there's an event, the backend's Push Manager will send push events to all relevant subscriptions.
- Frontend's service worker will listen for the event and trigger a push notification in the frontend UI.

# In-Class Activity: Show and Tell

- Explain, compare, and contrast your backend with another pair
  - see table for assignments ----->
- Start by spending ~2-3 minutes explaining your backend to the other pair
- Then, discuss + share tooling tips:
  - Which was easier to build? Why?
  - Which was easier to test? Why?
  - How much does the level of detail in the spec matter?

A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4
E	5
F	6
G	7
H	8
I	9
J	10

# In-Class Activity: Discussion

- Which backend was easier for the LLM to implement?
  - Does the complexity of the specification matter?
  - Does the amount of detail in the specification matter?
- Which backend is better? How do you know?
- Are “better” backends always harder to implement (using an LLM)? Why or why not?
- Security: how can you tell that only the correct frontends can see each match?
  - How would you test this?

# Wrapup and Reminders

- A4 due Wednesday before class
- P4 due Friday AoE