

Pattern	Brief Description
<b>Rethinking Documentation</b>	
<b>MOST KNOWLEDGE IS ALREADY THERE</b>	There is no need to record a piece knowledge when it is already recorded in the system itself.
<b>PREFER INTERNAL DOCUMENTATION</b>	The best place to store documentation is on the documented thing itself
<b>FOCUS ON SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE</b>	Use documentation for the specific knowledge and learn the generic knowledge from trainings
<b>ACCURACY MECHANISM</b>	You can only trust documentation if there is a mechanism to guarantee its accuracy.
<b>FUN ACTIVITY</b>	To make an activity sustainable, make it fun
<b>Knowledge Exploitation</b>	
<b>ACCURACY MECHANISM patterns</b>	
<b>SINGLE SOURCE PUBLISHING</b>	Keep the knowledge in one single source of truth and publish from there when needed
<b>RECONCILIATION MECHANISM</b>	Whenever knowledge is repeated in more than one place setup a reconciliation mechanism to detect inconsistencies immediately.
<b>CONSOLIDATION OF DISPERSED FACTS</b>	Diverse facts put together become useful knowledge
<b>TOOLS HISTORY</b>	Your tools also record knowledge about your system.
<b>READY-MADE DOCUMENTATION</b>	Most of what you do is already documented in the literature.
<b>Knowledge Augmentation</b>	
<b>AUGMENTED CODE</b>	When the code doesn't tell the full story add the missing knowledge to make it complete.
<b>DOCUMENTATION BY ANNOTATION</b>	Extend your programming language using annotations for documentation purposes.
<b>DOCUMENTATION BY CONVENTION</b>	Rely on code conventions to document knowledge.
<b>MODULE-WIDE KNOWLEDGE AUGMENTATION</b>	Knowledge that spans a number of artifacts that have something in common is best factored out in one place.
<b>INTRINSIC KNOWLEDGE AUGMENTATION</b>	Only annotate elements with knowledge that is intrinsic to them
<b>EMBEDDED LEARNING</b>	Putting more knowledge into the code helps its maintainers learn while working on it
<b>SIDECAR FILES</b>	When putting annotation within the code is not possible put them next into a file to them.
<b>METADATA DATABASE</b>	When putting annotation within the code is not possible keep them in an outside database.
<b>MACHINE ACCESSIBLE DOCUMENTATION</b>	Documentation that is machine-accessible opens new opportunities for tools to help at design level
<b>RECORD YOUR RATIONALE</b>	Rationale behind decisions are some of the most important things to augment the code with.
<b>ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR INFLUENCES</b>	The knowledge of the major influences of a team is a proxy of their mindset to better understand the resulting code.
<b>COMMIT MESSAGES AS COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENTATION</b>	Carefully written commit messages make each line of code well-documented
<b>Knowledge Curation</b>	
<b>DYNAMIC CURATION</b>	It's not because all the works of art are already there in the collection that there is nothing to be done to make an exhibition out of it.
<b>HIGHLIGHTED CORE (Eric Evans)</b>	Some elements of the domain are more important than others
<b>INSPIRING EXEMPLARS</b>	The best documentation on how to write code is often just the code which is already there

<b>GUIDED TOUR, SIGHTSEEING MAP (Simon Brown)</b>	It is easier to quickly discover the best of a new place with a guided tour or a sightseeing map.
<b>Automating Documentation</b>	
<b>LIVING DOCUMENT</b>	A document that is evolving at the same pace as the system it describes
<b>LIVING GLOSSARY</b>	The code as the reference of the domain language of the system
<b>LIVING DIAGRAM</b>	A diagram that you can generate again on any change so that it's always up-to-date.
<b>ONE DIAGRAM</b>	ONE STORY One diagram should only tell one specific message.
<b>Runtime Documentation</b>	
<b>VISIBLE TEST</b>	Tests that produce a visual output for human review in a domain-specific notation
<b>VISIBLE WORKINGS (Brian Marick)</b>	Working Software as Its Own Documentation
<b>INTROSPECTABLE WORKINGS</b>	Your code in memory as a source of knowledge.
<b>Refactorable Documentation</b>	
<b>CODE AS DOCUMENTATION</b>	Most of the time the code is its own documentation.
<b>INTEGRATED DOCUMENTATION</b>	Your Integrated Development Environment (IDE) already fulfils many documentation needs.
<b>PLAIN-TEXT DIAGRAMS</b>	Diagrams that cannot be genuine living diagrams should be created from plain-text documents to ease their maintenance.
<b>Stable Documentation</b>	
<b>EVERGREEN CONTENT</b>	Evergreen Content is content that remains useful without change for a long time
<b>PERENIAL NAMING</b>	Some names last longer than others.
<b>LINKED KNOWLEDGE</b>	Knowledge is more valuable when it is connected provided the connections are stable.
<b>LINK REGISTRY</b>	An indirection that you can change to fix broken links in one single place.
<b>BOOKMARKED SEARCH</b>	Search made into a link is more stable than a direct link
<b>BROKEN LINK CHECKER</b>	Detecting broken links as soon as possible helps keep it trusted.
<b>INVEST IN STABLE KNOWLEDGE</b>	Stable knowledge is an investment that pays back over a longer period of time.
<b>How to Avoid Documentation</b>	
<b>CONVERSATIONS OVER FORMAL DOCUMENTATION</b>	
<b>WORKING COLLECTIVELY AS CONTINUOUS KNOWLEDGE SHARING</b>	Working Collectively is an opportunity for Continuous Knowledge Sharing.
<b>COFFEE MACHINE COMMUNICATION</b>	Not all exchange of knowledge has to be planned and managed. Spontaneous discussions in a relaxed environment often work better and must be encouraged.
<b>IDEAS SEDIMENTATION</b>	It takes some time to find out whether a piece of knowledge was important or not.
<b>THROW-AWAY DOCUMENTATION</b>	Documentation that's only useful for a limited period of time before it can be deleted.
<b>ON-DEMAND DOCUMENTATION</b>	Document what you've seen necessary to be documented.
<b>ASTONISHMENT REPORT</b>	Newcomers' superpower is to be bring a fresh perspective.
<b>INTERACTIVE DOCUMENTATION</b>	Documentation that tries to emulate the interactivity of a conversation.

<b>DECLARATIVE AUTOMATION</b>	Every time you automate a software task, you should take the opportunity to make it a form of documentation as well.
<b>ENFORCED GUIDELINES</b>	The best documentation does not even have to be read if it can alert you at the right time with the right piece of knowledge
<b>CONSTRAINED BEHAVIOR</b>	Don't document influence or constraint the behaviour instead.
<b>REPLACEABILITY-FIRST</b>	Designing for replaceability reduces the need to know how things work.
<b>CONSISTENCY-FIRST</b>	Being consistent reduces the need for documentation.
<b>Beyond Documentation: Living Design</b>	
<b>LISTEN TO THE DOCUMENTATION</b>	Documentation as a signal to spot opportunities for improvements.
<b>SHAMEFUL DOCUMENTATION</b>	The presence of a free comment is often a signal of a shameful behavior in the code.
<b>DELIBERATE DECISION-MAKING</b>	The path to better design and better documentation starts by taking more decisions deliberately.
<b>HYGIENIC TRANSPARENCY</b>	Transparency leads to higher hygiene because the dirt cannot hide.
<b>WORD CLOUD</b>	A word cloud of the identifiers in the code should reveal what the code is about
<b>SIGNATURE SURVEY (Ward Cunningham)</b>	Looking at the code at some level of details to reveal its shape
<b>DOCUMENTATION-DRIVEN</b>	Start by explaining your goal or end result e.g. how your system will be used
<b>ABUSING LIVING DOCUMENTATION (ANTI-PATTERN)</b>	Don't go dogmatic about Living Documentation and keep subordinate to delivering value for your users.
<b>LIVING DOCUMENTATION PROCRASTINATION</b>	Have fun in your Living Documentation tools to avoid having too much fun in your production code.
<b>BIOGRADABLE DOCUMENTATION</b>	The goal of a documentation should be to make itself redundant.
<b>DESIGN SKILLS EVERYWHERE</b>	Learn and practice good design; it's equally good for your code and for your documentation for the same reasons.
<b>Living Architecture</b>	
<b>DOCUMENT THE PROBLEM</b>	Every time you document a solution without explaining the problem it attempts to solve, God kills a kitten.
<b>STAKE-DRIVEN ARCHITECTURE</b>	Is your biggest challenge on the domain understanding on a quality attribute or on socio-technical aspects?
<b>EXPLICIT QUALITY ATTRIBUTES</b>	Friends don't let friends guess the quality attributes the system was designed for.
<b>ARCHITECTURE LANDSCAPE</b>	Organizing the multiple documentation mechanisms into a consistent whole for easier navigation.
<b>DECISION LOG</b>	Keep the major system-wide decisions into a decision log
<b>FRACTAL ARCHITECTURE DOCUMENTATION</b>	Your system is made of systems. Organize your documentation accordingly
<b>ARCHITECTURE CODEX</b>	Documenting the way you take decisions enables decentralized decision-making
<b>TRANSPARENT ARCHITECTURE</b>	Architecture is for everyone, provided they have access to the information.
<b>ARCHITECTURAL REALITY CHECK</b>	Making sure that the implementation of the architecture matches its intent.
<b>TEST-DRIVEN ARCHITECTURE</b>	The ultimate living architecture is test-driven
<b>SMALL-SCALE SIMULATION AS DOCUMENTATION</b>	Documenting a large system with a smaller version of itself.
<b>SYSTEM METAPHOR (Kent Beck)</b>	A story that everyone, customers, programmers and managers, can tell about how the system works.

Introducing Living Documentation	
<b>UNDERCOVER EXPERIMENTS</b>	Start with safe-to-fail experiments without much publicity.
<b>MARGINAL DOCUMENTATION</b>	New practices can usually only be applied to new work.
<b>COMPLIANCE IN SPIRIT</b>	A Living Documentation approach can comply to even the most demanding compliance requirements by aiming for the spirit instead of aiming for the letter.
Documenting Legacy Applications	
<b>FOSSILIZED KNOWLEDGE</b>	Legacy systems should be considered blindly as a reliable documentation.
<b>BUBBLE CONTEXT (Eric Evans)</b>	Even in a legacy system you want to work as much as possible in the ideal land where everything is nice and clean.
<b>SUPERIMPOSED STRUCTURE</b>	Relate the desirable structure to the existing, less desirable one
<b>HIGHLIGHTED STRUCTURE</b>	Making a superimposed structure visible in relation with the existing source code
<b>EXTERNAL ANNOTATIONS</b>	Sometimes we don't want to touch a fragile system just to add some knowledge in it
<b>BIODEGRADABLE TRANSFORMATION</b>	Documentation of a temporary process should disappear with it when it is done
<b>MAXIMS (Serge Demeyer)</b>	Big changes to legacy systems are made by a number of people who share common objectives; use maxims to share the vision.
<b>ENFORCED LEGACY RULE</b>	Legacy transformations can last longer than the people doing them; automate the enforcement of the big decisions to protect them