Development Methodology

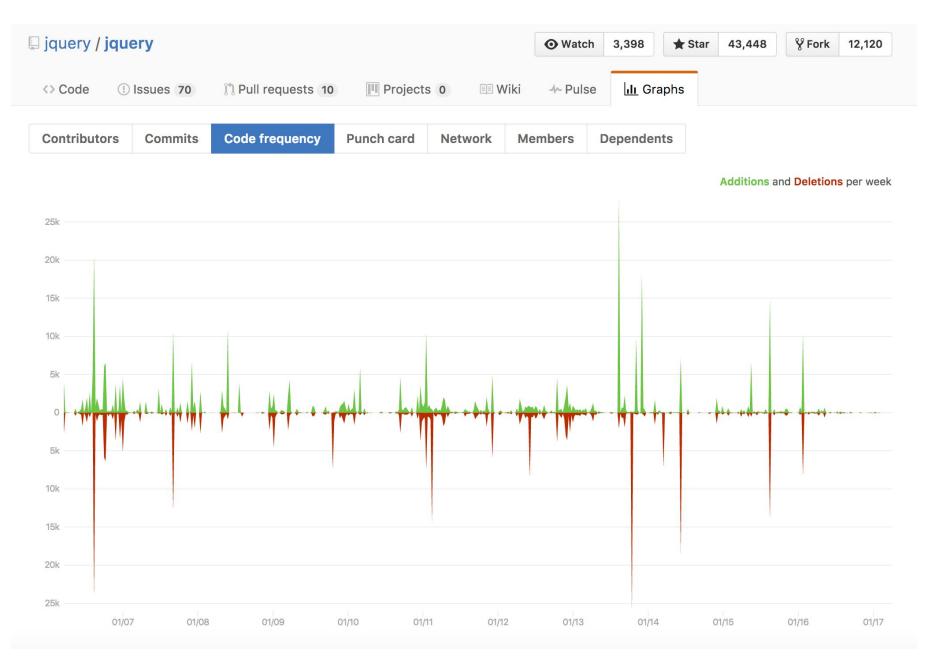
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Motivation

To be able to be **fast and reliable** (not to break things down while developing), we need to be **clever** in how we develop software.

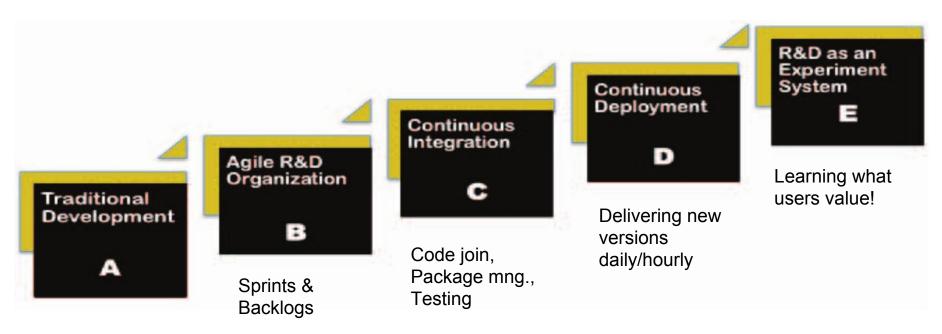
It is very **frustrating** when working code breaks and stops working.

Also, it is very **expensive** (in time) to share our code with colleagues, debug it, etc.



Jquery code changes over time.

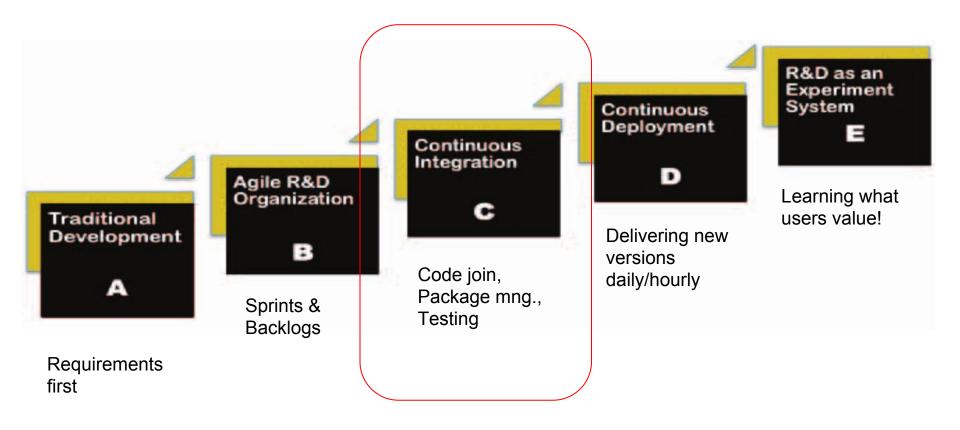
Stairway to Heaven



Requirements first

Olsson, Helena Holmström, Hiva Alahyari, and Jan Bosch. "Climbing the" Stairway to Heaven"--A Mulitiple-Case Study Exploring Barriers in the Transition from Agile Development towards Continuous Deployment of Software." Software Engineering and Advanced Applications (SEAA), 2012 38th EUROMICRO Conference on. IEEE, 2012.

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Challenges with developing in Industry

1) Changes to dependencies:

- a) How do we <u>speed up</u> the download of the necessary dependencies?
- b) How do we make sure that our colleagues use the "right" version of the libraries?

2) Changes to code:

a) How do we make sure that changed code works in the same way as before?

Answer to these Challenges

1) Package Management!

2) Automatic Testing!

1. Package Management

The idea behing PM

Package managers **simplify** installing and updating project dependencies.

Browsing all the library websites, downloading and unpacking the archives, copying files into the projects — all of this is replaced with a few commands in the terminal.

Popular package Managers

- 1) NPM
- 2) Bower

With Bower each package is installed once, with NPM packages that need dependencies reinstall packages.

Installation of NPM and Bower

NPM:

https://nodejs.org/en/

Bower:

- npm install -g bower

NPM

1) We initiate a new project in the terminal:

\$ npm init

This creates a new project and stores all the relevant metadata describing the project in a file "package.json"

```
"name": "tempdev",
"version": "1.0.0",
"description": "",
"main": "index.js",
"scripts": {
 "test": "echo \"Error: no test specified\" && exit 1"
"author": "",
"license": "ISC"
```

Adding dependencies with NPM



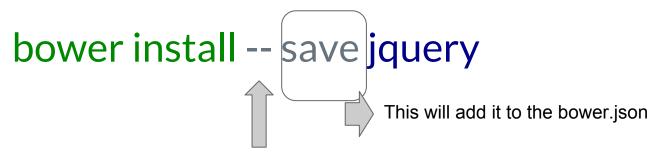
Bower

The same things can be achieved with bower.

bower init

```
"name": "tempdev",
"description": "",
"main": "index.js",
"license": "ISC",
"homepage": "",
"ignore": [
 "**/.*",
 "node_modules",
 "bower components",
 "test",
 "tests"
```

Adding dependencies with Bower



The library that we wish to add

Installing at a later time

bower install

That easy:)

2. Testing

TDD (Test-Driven Development)

Instead of writing the program first, developers write the tests, see them fail, and write the program until the tests succeed.

Mocha test library for JS

Feature-rich JavaScript test framework running on Node.js and in the browser.

https://mochajs.org/



Installing mocha & should

Yes, you guessed it:

npm install mocha should --save-dev

Writing our first test

```
// A simple javascript function
// that we will test later
exports.cleans = function(word)
   return word.toLowerCase();
```

An example test

```
var should = require('should');
var mainF = require('../index');
describe('Our Amazing Basic Test', function() {
  it('is running', function() {
     true.should.equal(true);
  });
  it('should return lower capital letters words', function() {
     var inputWord = "TestWORD";
     var outputWord = "testword"
     mainF.cleans(inputWord).should.equal(outputWord);
  });
});
```

Running the test

mocha test

OR

Change package.json test to: mocha and run: npm test

```
MCC02SN2SKGVC8:tempdev ae9693$ npm t

> tempdev@1.0.0 test /Users/ae9693/Desktop/tempdev

> mocha

Our Amazing Basic Test

✓ is running

✓ should return lower capital letters words

2 passing (10ms)
```

Tests have been ran!

Testing examples

```
var beverages = { tea: ['chai', 'matcha', 'oolong'] };
beverages.should.have.property('tea').with.length(3);
```

More testing Examples

```
// simple referencing
var obj = { foo: 'bar' };
expect(obj).to.have.property('foo');
expect(obj).to.have.property('foo', 'bar');
// deep referencing
var deepObj = {
   green: { tea: 'matcha' }
 , teas: [ 'chai', 'matcha', { tea: 'konacha' } ]
};
expect(deepObj).to.have.deep.property('green.tea', 'matcha');
expect(deepObj).to.have.deep.property('teas[1]', 'matcha');
expect(deepObj).to.have.deep.property('teas[2].tea', 'konacha');
```

3. Experimentation

Learning what customers care about!

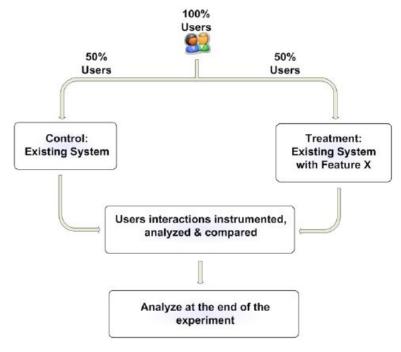
There are a lot of ideas on what our customers want.

HiPPOs have a loooot of ideas:).



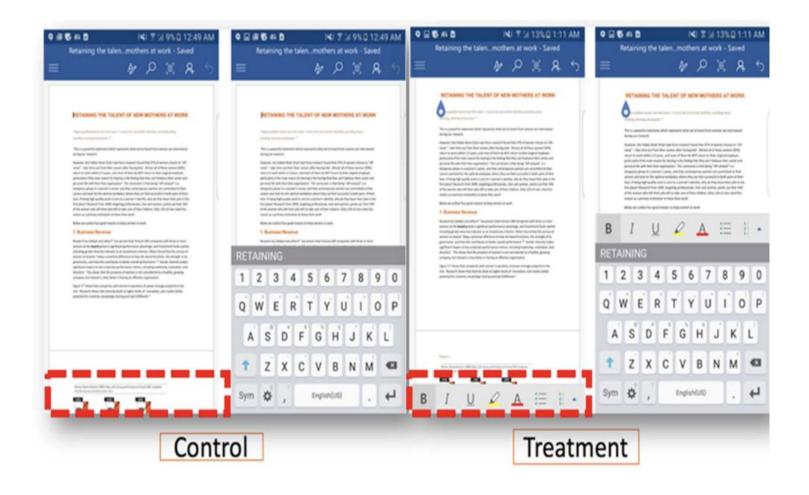
A/B (Variant) Testing

Using data to determine the "better" version of our feature/product.



Source: Ronny Kohavi, Microsoft

Example A/B test



The evolution of Cnt. Exp.

	Category/	Crawl	Walk	Run	Fly
	Phase	•	*	*	*
Technical Evolution	Technical focus of product dev.	(1) Logging of signals (2) Work on data quality issues	(1) Setting-up a reliable pipeline (2) Creation of simple metrics	(1) Learning experiments (2) Comprehensive metrics	(1) Standardized process for metric design and evaluation, and OEC improvement
	Activities	(3) Manual analysis of experiments Transitioning from the debugging logs to a format that can be used for data-driven development.	Combining signals with analysis units. Four types of metrics are created: debug metrics (largest group), success metrics, guardrail metrics and data quality metrics.	Creation of comprehensive set of metrics using the knowledge from the learning experiments.	
	Experimentation	No experimentation platform	Platform is required	New platform features	Advanced platform features
	platform complexity	An initial experiment can be coded manually (ad-hoc).	3 rd party platform can be used or internally developed. The following two features are required: • Power Analysis	The experimentation platform should be extended with the following features: • Alerting • Control of carry-over effect	The following features are needed: Interaction control and detection Near real-time detection and automatic shutdown of harmful experiments
			Pre-Experiment A/A testing	Experiment iteration support	Institutional memory
	Experimentation	Generating management support	Experiment on individual feature level	Expanding to (1) more features and (2) other products	Experiment with every minor change to portfolio
	pervasiveness	Experimenting with e.g. design options for which it's not a priori clear which one is better. To generate management support to move to the next stage.	Broadening the types of experiments run on a limited set of features (design to performance, from performance to infrastructure experiments)	Experiment on most new features and most products.	Experiment with any change on all products in the portfolio. Even to e.g. small bug fixes on feature level.
	Ftt	Limited understanding	Creation and set-up of experiments	Creation and execution of experiments	Creation, execution and analyses of
Organizational Evolution	Engineering team self- sufficiency	External Data Scientist knowledge is needed in order to set-up, execute and analyse a controlled experiment.	Creating the experiment (instrumentation, A/A testing, assigning traffic) is managed by the local Experiment Owners. Data scientists responsible for the platform supervise Experiment Owners and correct errors.	Includes monitoring for bad experiments, making ramp-up and shut-down decisions, designing and deploying experiment-specific metrics.	experiments Scorecards showing the experiment results are intuitive for interpretation and conclusion making.
	Experimentation	Standalone	Embedded	Partnership	Partnership
	team organization	Fully centralized data science team. In product teams, however, no or very little data science skills.	Data science team that implemented the platform supports different product teams and their Experiment Owners.	Product teams hire their own data scientists that create a strong unity with business. Learning between the teams is	Small data science teams in each of the product teams.
	1	The standalone team needs to train the local product teams on experimentation. We introduce the role of Experiment Owner (EO).	Product teams do not have their own data scientists that would analyse experiments independently.	limited to their communication.	Learnings from experiments are shared automatically across organization via the institutional memory features.
Business Evolution	Overall Evaluation Criteria (OEC)	OEC is defined for the first set of experiments with a few key signals that will help ground expectations and evaluation of the experiment results.	OEC evolves from a few key signals to a structured set of metrics consisting of Success, Guardrail and Data Quality metrics. Debug metrics are not a part of OEC.	OEC is tailored with the findings from the learning experiments. Single metric as a weighted combination of others is desired.	OEC is stable , only periodic changes allowed (e.g. 1 per year). It is also used for setting the performance goals for teams within the organization.

4. Resources

Summary

Use package managers for (1) fast downloading of dependencies and (2) standardising versions.

Write tests so you or your colleagues find bugs quickly.

Useful resources

https://medium.com/@dabit3/introduction-to-using-npm-as-a-build-tool-b41076f 488b0#.jo91irkg1

http://chaijs.com/api/bdd/

https://codeforgeek.com/2016/04/continuous-integration-deployment-jenkins-node-js/

Paper on the evolution of Experimentation: http://goo.gl/k88d0b

Thanks!

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