

▲ alexpotato on June 22, 2020 | next [-]

I think it was Maciej Cegłowski, founder of <https://pinboard.in>, who related the following story:

- He had a competitor who couldn't make the product work given revenues < costs
- He ended up buying the competitor
- Because his infrastructure costs were much lower (I believe due to NOT using AWS whereas the competitor did) he was able to make money on the cash flow from the competitor because he ran his business more efficiently.

This story struck me because it was a vivid reminder that two companies, in the same industry and with the same product can have VASTLY different operating models when it comes to people, costs, infrastructure etc.

I 100% believe you are correct in that pattern matching plays a role. That being said, it's important to add that there are "a thousand right ways and a million wrong ways." Just because one of the 1000 is the hot ticket doesn't mean it's the only way.

▲ toadi on June 23, 2020 | prev | next [-]

Seems like most people cargo cult companies together or even keep him



1000 people.

I totally get that from an employee perspective, skills and domain knowledge are valuable and transferable. They absolutely would be perfect for your position. Vue experience is arbitrarily irrelevant.

What they don't get us that you don't want to interview 1000 people to find the "best one". You want to interview 5, and pick the best of those.

The trick (for hopefuls) is being one of the 5. -that's- the problem they have to creatively solve. Relying on your CV is the -least possible way of standing out-.

So I say this to all you bright folks looking for work - show some creativity, do something different, make my hiring easy. You can be great? Cool - prove it. Because there are thousands in line with you, and a CV is the least you can do.

AA



news.ycombinator.com





▲ foofie on Jan 16, 2024 | parent | prev | next [-]

> I am finding that more and more people are looking for extremely specific and narrow experience. Like, if you haven't used <x> technology and worked in <y> domain, they don't want to even speak to you.

That was my experience as well. If a candidate doesn't claim to have over 5 years of experience in a specific tech stack then recruiters just downrank or completely eliminate them from their short list of candidates.

And I won't even start on the hard skills screening process.

I believe this is a reflection of low-level HR technicians with zero tech background taking over the hiring process of some companies. Their work is to filter out unsuited candidates and present a short list of best fits. Thus they follow a pattern matching strategy with the candidate's CV, otherwise they have no way to tell if someone is even competent.

▲ mjenkins65 on Jan 16, 2024 | root | parent | next [-]

I am finding a bit of a different

AA  news.ycombinator.com 





1. Add a list of skills and/or technologies you're particularly good in. You can include stuff you've used but aren't current in, but make sure it's annotated as such
2. Add a high-level summary that hits the aggregated highlights of your career. Especially important for making sure that the resume reader quickly understands your specialties and focus, depth and breadth. Your Blender work is badass and should def show up in that summary
3. If you have education, I'd add a small thing about that at the bottom. For smaller orgs it doesn't matter but bigger ones it will make a difference. Ditto if you have any certifications

Overall though, I heartily agree that it's a vicious hiring market right now so don't take it personally. You look like a fascinating candidate! If we had open slots and our markets lined up more, I'd be shooting you an email. I'm a little weird in this regard, but I am particularly impressed by open source work that people do. It shows passion, motivation, and a willingness to make the world a better place, which are three things I really appreciate.

▲ MattPalmer1086 on Jan 15, 2024 | parent | next [-]

This is good advice no matter what



many people.

I entered tech in 2004, during the immediate aftermath of the dotcom crash. At that time software engineers got paid well, but not insane. Additionally, every software engineer I met was passionate about writing code. Honestly, around 2019 I was really missing those days. The field has become flooded with people looking for a high paying job with essentially no interest in software or computer science beyond the paycheck it provides. I don't blame people for wanting to make money, but I do miss virtually everyone in the industry being genuinely fascinated with software and programming.

The good news is, if you're the kind of person who would write code even if it paid minimum wage, you'll survive this. People whose book shelves are filled with CS books, who find themselves working on coding problems at night because it's fun, who can't help hacking around with new ideas on the weekend, will very likely continue to work in software. You'll likely make less money, but you'll also have more fun.

Unsurprisingly, in this current market I'm getting paid less but having more fun at work than I've had in nearly a decade.

▲ drewcoo 10 months ago | root | parent | next





**jhbrown** 5:45 PM

Step 1: make your code work.  
Step 2: make it right. Step 3:  
make it performant **to the  
extent needed by end-users.**  
Step 4: eliminate dependencies.



2





## Threads

involved.



**Maurizio Vacca** 1d ago

the "don't reinvent the wheel" mantra have been a strong factor into it, leading to situation as the **LeftPad** drama.

But at certain point, especially using libraries like ramda, fp-ts, zio and so on you kinda need to evaluate how much you're using of said libraries, what are the advantages and whether or not you can write something reliable by yourself.

Also people are happy to let someone else maintain the code which in JS ecosystem is always a bet (I would say in the whole open source world is): the moment maintainers stop to work, means either the library is considered stable or is just dead and you will have to fork it and do your homework.



Home



DMs



Activity



More





# Thread

#general

**sebbes** Wednesday

I usually have my Model as dumb as possible, so something like

```
type alias Model =  
{ text : String, email :  
String }
```

(as my Model represents my form state hence the text can be any string, including the empty one).

Then I have a "consolidated" type which is the data in the shape the API want it. E.g. I could have:

```
type alias Validated =  
{ text :  
String.NonEmpty, email :  
Email }
```

(eg from <https://package.elm-lang.org/packages/MartinStewart/elm-nonempty-string/latest/>) (edited)



1



1



Add a reply

