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Main Points

1. Specifications
2. Minimum Viable Products
3. Testing and Continuous integration
4. Development process
5. Maintenance, logging and monitoring
6. Communication

Specifications

- Bring idea from someone else’s brain into the real world
- State a problem clearly and concisely and write down the steps to required to create a solution

- Client/manager tells you the idea on high level
- Break the idea down into small chunks
- Think about all of the implementation details they’re not thinking about
- Create a time estimate
- Is proof of what you agreed to build

Spec example

- Client/Manager/Stakeholder asks for an application where a user can share photos with other users in their network and photos are viewable in an Instagram style feed
- Agree on which features are critical for MVP
- Divide their idea into smaller problems
- Figure out your timeline

MVPs

- Choose languages
- Choose service provider (AWS, Google Cloud, Azure, Heroku, Smaller provider)
- Execute on the specification
- Use SASS products to your advantage
- Your goal is to prove the product is a good idea

Downside of MVPs

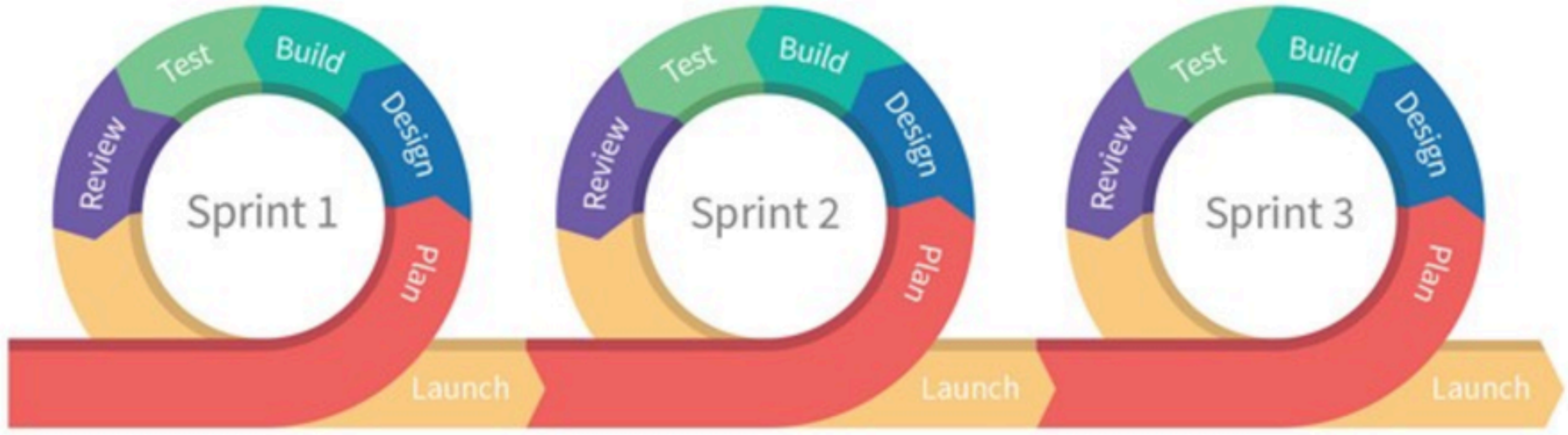
- It needs to be made clear that this is just an MVP
- They tend not to scale well
- They can be the source of technical debt if they’re used for too long
- Feature Creep
- Very little automated testing

Testing

- Makes your life easier in the long run
- Allows you to refactor and add new features with confidence
- Understand the different between unit test, integration tests and E2E tests
- If the team you join doesn’t write tests, be the change they need and start writing them

Development Process

- New feature is created based on spec along with tests
- Pull request made into your release branch
- CI is triggered to run tests
- Code review from colleague
- If the tests pass the changes are deployed



Maintenance and Monitoring

- The most important part of running a live system
- Detailed logging to know when users are getting errors
- Refactor your code to make it clearer and to prevent code rot
- Keeps servers and dependencies updated to avoid security issues and take advantage of improvements
- Fault tolerant systems

Communication

- Being in the same office is best but not a requirement
- If working remote you need clear communication channels
- Have a source of truth (project tracking software) for everyone to refer to and keep updated from
- You need buy in from your team on whatever communication system you use

Questions

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