

# QUALITATIVE\_SUCCESS\_CRITERIA

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# 1 Djed Qualitative Success Criteria

**Measuring success through human experience, not just metrics**

## 1.1 Philosophy

Quantitative metrics (downloads, test coverage, bundle size) tell us *what* happened. Qualitative criteria tell us *why it matters* and *how it feels* to use Djed.

**Core Questions:** - Does this make developers' lives better? - Would we be proud to recommend this to others? - Does this align with our vision of infrastructure excellence?

## 1.2 Overall Djed Vision Success Criteria

### 1.2.1 The “5-Minute Test”

**Scenario:** A developer new to LUXOR joins the team

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They can read the Djed README and understand what it offers in < 2 minutes - ✓ They can add @djed/logger to their project and see logs in < 5 minutes - ✓ They feel **confident** the package is production-ready (tests, docs, examples) - ✓ They say "This is exactly what I needed" not "I guess this works"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ They're confused about what Djed is for - ✗ They copy-paste code without understanding it - ✗ They abandon it for a simpler alternative - ✗ They ask "Is this safe to use in production?"

## 1.2.2 The “Production Confidence Test”

**Scenario:** A senior engineer reviews Djed for production use

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They audit the code and find it **clean, well-tested, and maintainable** - ✓ They check the documentation and find **answers to all their questions** - ✓ They review the examples and see **real-world patterns**, not toy demos - ✓ They approve it with "This is professional-grade infrastructure"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ They find untested edge cases or security concerns - ✗ They can't understand how to configure it for production - ✗ They say "This feels like a side project, not infrastructure" - ✗ They block usage until it's "more mature"

## 1.2.3 The “Ecosystem Coherence Test”

**Scenario:** A developer uses multiple Djed packages together

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Packages **feel like they belong together** (consistent APIs, naming, patterns) - ✓ Integration is **obvious and natural** (logger + config + errors work seamlessly) - ✓ Documentation shows **how packages compose**, not just individual usage - ✓ They think "Whoever designed this thought about the whole system"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Each package feels like it was built by different teams - ✗ Integration requires hacks or workarounds - ✗ No guidance on how packages work together - ✗ They say "Why isn't this one library instead of many packages?"

# 1.3 📦 Phase 1: @dqed/logger Success Criteria

## 1.3.1 Package Quality

### 1.3.1.1 L1 API (Novice): "It Just Works"

**Scenario:** Junior developer needs logging in their first Node.js app

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They run `const logger = createLogger();` and it **works immediately** - ✓ They see **formatted, timestamped logs** in the console without configuration - ✓ They feel **empowered**, not overwhelmed by options - ✓ They think "This is simpler than `console.log` but way better"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ They get configuration errors or cryptic warnings - ✗ Output is ugly or unreadable - ✗ They give up and use `console.log` instead - ✗ They think "This is too complicated for logging"

### 1.3.1.2 L2 API (Intermediate): "Control When I Need It"

**Scenario:** Mid-level developer needs to customize logging for different environments

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They find the configuration options **intuitive and predictable** - ✓ They can add file logging **without reading docs** (autocomplete + types guide them) - ✓ They configure different log levels for dev/prod **with confidence** - ✓ They think "I have control, but it doesn't overwhelm me"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Configuration options are confusing or poorly named - ✗ TypeScript types don't help them understand what's possible - ✗ They have to read docs for every small change - ✗ They think "Why is this so hard to customize?"

### 1.3.1.3 L3 API (Expert): "Power for Edge Cases"

**Scenario:** Senior engineer needs custom transports and formats

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They can **drop down to Winston** for advanced features without friction - ✓ Custom transports and formats **work as expected** - ✓ Documentation shows **realistic advanced examples**, not just "it's possible" - ✓ They think "Good abstractions that don't get in my way"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Abstractions make advanced usage impossible or hacky - ✗ No documentation on how to extend - ✗ They fork the package to add features - ✗ They think "I should have just used Winston directly"

## 1.3.2 Documentation Quality

### 1.3.2.1 README: “First Impressions Matter”

**Scenario:** Developer discovers @dqed/logger on npm or GitHub

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They understand **what it does in 10 seconds** (clear description + examples) - ✓ They see **quality signals** (badges, tests, bundle size) that build trust - ✓ They find the **Quick-Start link** and click it immediately - ✓ They think "This looks professional and well-maintained"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ README is vague about what the package actually does - ✗ No clear entry point for getting started - ✗ Looks abandoned or incomplete - ✗ They think "I'll find something else"

### 1.3.2.2 Quick-Start Guide: “Speed to Success”

**Scenario:** Developer wants to evaluate @dqed/logger quickly

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They get **working code in under 5 minutes** by copy-pasting examples - ✓ Examples are **realistic** (not just "hello world") - ✓ They learn **best practices** naturally through examples - ✓ They think "I can see exactly how this works in my project"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Examples are too simplistic to be useful - ✗ Guide assumes knowledge they don't have - ✗ No guidance on production setup - ✗ They think "This doesn't answer my real questions"

### 1.3.2.3 API Documentation: “Reference When Needed”

**Scenario:** Developer needs to look up a specific option or method

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They find the information **quickly** (good structure, search, TOC) - ✓ Every option is **explained with examples**, not just type signatures - ✓ Edge cases and gotchas are **documented proactively** - ✓ They think “This documentation respects my time”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Documentation is hard to navigate - ✗ Options are listed but not explained - ✗ They have to read source code to understand behavior - ✗ They think “This feels incomplete”

## 1.3.3 Testing & Quality

### 1.3.3.1 Test Coverage: “Confidence to Deploy”

**Scenario:** Developer reviews test suite before using in production

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Tests cover **real-world scenarios**, not just happy paths - ✓ Test names **explain behavior** clearly (readable as documentation) - ✓ Edge cases and error conditions are **thoroughly tested** - ✓ They think “These developers care about correctness”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Tests are trivial or redundant - ✗ Critical paths are untested - ✗ Test names are cryptic (test1, test2) - ✗ They think “This is just for the coverage numbers”

### 1.3.3.2 Bundle Size: “Respect for User’s App”

**Scenario:** Developer adds @dqed/logger to size-sensitive application

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Bundle impact is **negligible** (< 2 KB) - ✓ No surprise dependencies in their bundle analyzer - ✓ Tree-shaking works as expected - ✓ They think “This won’t bloat my application”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Package adds unexpected weight - ✗ Dependencies bring in bloat - ✗ Can’t tree-shake unused code - ✗ They think “This is too heavy for what it does”

# 1.4 🚀 Phase 2A: Core Infrastructure Packages

## 1.4.1 @djed/config Success Criteria

### 1.4.1.1 The “No More .env Bugs” Test

**Scenario:** Developer uses @djed/config instead of manual env var parsing

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Missing required env vars are **caught at startup**, not in production - ✓ Type errors (string vs number) are **prevented by schema validation** - ✓ They get **clear error messages** pointing to the exact problem - ✓ They think “This saves me from stupid mistakes”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Errors are cryptic or unhelpful - ✗ Validation happens too late (after app starts) - ✗ No guidance on how to fix issues - ✗ They think “This adds complexity without value”

### 1.4.1.2 The “Environment Parity” Test

**Scenario:** Developer configures different settings for dev/staging/prod

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Configuration **hierarchy is obvious** (.env.local overrides .env) - ✓ They can **preview what config will load** before running the app - ✓ Sensitive values (secrets) are **clearly marked and protected** - ✓ They think “I trust this configuration won’t leak secrets”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Override behavior is surprising or undocumented - ✗ No way to validate config without running the app - ✗ Secrets accidentally logged or exposed - ✗ They think “I’m not sure what values are actually being used”

### 1.4.1.3 The “Type Safety Joy” Test

**Scenario:** Developer uses TypeScript with @djed/config

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Their editor **autocomplete**s config keys perfectly - ✓ Type errors are **caught at compile time**, not runtime - ✓ Refactoring config is **safe** (renames cascade automatically) - ✓ They think “This is how config should work in TypeScript”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Types are `any` or too loose - ✗ Autocomplete doesn’t work - ✗ Type errors slip through to runtime - ✗ They think “I’ll just use process.env”

## 1.4.2 @djed/errors Success Criteria

### 1.4.2.1 The “Debug Faster” Test

**Scenario:** Developer investigates a production error

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Error message includes **all context** needed to diagnose (user ID, request ID, etc.) - ✓ Stack traces are **clean and readable** (no noise from library internals) - ✓ Error codes/types make it **easy to search logs** and find related issues - ✓ They think “I know exactly what went wrong and where”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Generic error messages like “Something went wrong” - ✗ Missing context (what user? what request?) - ✗ Stack traces are cluttered and unhelpful - ✗ They think “I have no idea what caused this”

### 1.4.2.2 The “Consistent API Responses” Test

**Scenario:** Frontend developer integrates with API using @djed/errors

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ All errors have **consistent structure** (code, message, context) - ✓ HTTP status codes **match semantic meaning** (404 for NotFound, 400 for Validation) - ✓ Error messages are **user-friendly when needed**, technical when debugging - ✓ They think “Error handling is predictable across all endpoints”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Error format varies by endpoint - ✗ Status codes don’t match error types - ✗ Error messages expose internal details to users - ✗ They think “I need custom handling for every error type”

### 1.4.2.3 The “Monitoring Integration” Test

**Scenario:** DevOps engineer integrates errors with monitoring (Sentry, Datadog)

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Errors **serialize cleanly to JSON** with all context preserved - ✓ Integration with monitoring tools is **documented and works out-of-the-box** - ✓ Error metadata (severity, category) **maps to monitoring concepts** - ✓ They think “This makes our error tracking so much better”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Errors lose context when serialized - ✗ No guidance on monitoring integration - ✗ Custom metadata doesn’t fit monitoring tools - ✗ They think “I’ll write my own error handling”

## 1.4.3 @djed/http-client Success Criteria

### 1.4.3.1 The “No More Retry Logic” Test

**Scenario:** Developer calls unreliable external API

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Retry logic **works automatically** for transient failures (500, timeout) - ✓ Exponential backoff is **sensible and configurable** - ✓ Logs show **each retry attempt** clearly (via @djed/logger integration) - ✓ They think “I don’t have to think about retries anymore”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Retries trigger on non-retriable errors (401, 404) - ✗ Backoff is too aggressive or too slow - ✗ No visibility into retry behavior - ✗ They think “I still need to write custom retry logic”

### 1.4.3.2 The “Debugging Bliss” Test

**Scenario:** Developer debugs failed API call

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Logs include **full request details** (URL, headers, body) via @djed/logger - ✓ Errors include **response details** (status, headers, body) via @djed/errors - ✓ Request IDs **flow through** for distributed tracing - ✓ They think “I can see exactly what was sent and received”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Logs are missing request/response details - ✗ Errors are generic ("Request failed") - ✗ No request correlation across services - ✗ They think "I have to add debug logging everywhere"

### 1.4.3.3 The “Ecosystem Harmony” Test

**Scenario:** Developer uses @djed/http-client with @djed/logger and @djed/errors

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Integration is **automatic** (just pass logger instance, errors work out-of-box) - ✓ Logs include **structured metadata** (duration, status, retry count) - ✓ Errors are **typed and actionable** (NetworkError, TimeoutError, etc.) - ✓ They think "All these packages were designed to work together"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Integration requires custom glue code - ✗ Logs are unstructured or missing data - ✗ Errors are generic JavaScript Error objects - ✗ They think "These packages don't know about each other"

## 1.5 Phase 2B: Templates Success Criteria

### 1.5.1 mcp-server-minimal Template

#### 1.5.1.1 The “15-Minute MCP Server” Test

**Scenario:** Developer needs to create a new MCP server

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They clone the template and have a **working MCP server in < 15 minutes** - ✓ Example tools are **realistic and instructive**, not just "hello world" - ✓ Documentation explains **how to add custom tools** step-by-step - ✓ They think "This template saved me hours of boilerplate"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Template doesn't run out-of-the-box - ✗ Examples are too trivial to learn from - ✗ No guidance on customization - ✗ They think "I should have started from scratch"

### 1.5.1.2 The “Best Practices Built-In” Test

**Scenario:** Junior developer builds their first MCP server from template

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Code structure **guides them toward good patterns** (separation of concerns, error handling) - ✓ Comments and docs **explain the “why”**, not just the “what” - ✓ Tests are **included and demonstrate testing patterns** - ✓ They think “I’m learning best practices just by using this template”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Code is poorly organized or uncommented - ✗ No explanation of design decisions - ✗ Tests are missing or not helpful - ✗ They think “I don’t understand why it’s structured this way”

### 1.5.1.3 The “Djed Integration Showcase” Test

**Scenario:** Developer sees how all Djed packages work together

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Template uses **@djed/logger**, **@djed/config**, **@djed/errors** seamlessly - ✓ Integration patterns are **obvious and well-commented** - ✓ They can **copy patterns to their own projects** confidently - ✓ They think “This is the reference implementation for Djed”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Template doesn’t use Djed packages, or uses them poorly - ✗ Integration is hidden or unclear - ✗ Patterns don’t generalize to other projects - ✗ They think “Why doesn’t this use the Djed packages?”

## 1.5.2 express-api-starter Template

### 1.5.2.1 The “Production-Ready in 30 Minutes” Test

**Scenario:** Developer needs to start a new API project

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They run the template and have a **working API with auth, logging, error handling** in < 30 minutes - ✓ Examples include **realistic patterns** (pagination, validation, auth middleware) - ✓ Configuration is **environment-aware** (dev/staging/prod) - ✓ They think “I can deploy this to production after adding my business logic”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Template is missing critical features (auth, validation) - ✗ Examples are too simple (single GET endpoint) - ✗ No production considerations (security, monitoring) - ✗ They think "This is just a toy example"

### 1.5.2.2 The “Security by Default” Test

**Scenario:** Security engineer reviews template

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Security headers are **enabled by default** (helmet, CORS) - ✓ Input validation is **demonstrated** (request validation middleware) - ✓ Secrets are **managed properly** (via @djed/config, not hardcoded) - ✓ They think "Security is a first-class concern here"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Security is an afterthought - ✗ No input validation examples - ✗ Secrets are hardcoded or poorly managed - ✗ They think "This will get hacked in production"

## 1.6 🎓 Phase 2 Completion Success Criteria

### 1.6.1 The “Unified Ecosystem” Test

**Scenario:** Developer evaluates Djed as complete infrastructure solution

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They see **clear progression** from packages (building blocks) to templates (complete apps) - ✓ Documentation **links between packages** and shows integration patterns - ✓ All packages **share design philosophy** (progressive API, quality-first) - ✓ They think "This is a complete, well-designed ecosystem"

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Packages feel disconnected - ✗ No guidance on how to use them together - ✗ Inconsistent quality or design - ✗ They think "This is just a random collection of packages"

## 1.6.2 The “LUXOR Standard” Test

**Scenario:** LUXOR team discusses infrastructure for new project

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ Djed is the **default choice** (“Let’s use Djed for this”) - ✓ New team members are **pointed to Djed first** when starting projects - ✓ Internal projects **actively migrate to Djed** from ad-hoc solutions - ✓ They think “Djed is our infrastructure standard”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ Djed is optional or unknown - ✗ Teams build custom solutions instead - ✗ No migration from existing projects - ✗ They think “Djed? What’s that?”

## 1.6.3 The “External Validation” Test

**Scenario:** External developer (outside LUXOR) discovers Djed

**Success Looks Like:** - ✓ They **understand Djed’s value** immediately (clear positioning, docs) - ✓ They **try it in a real project** (not just play around) - ✓ They **contribute back** (issues, PRs, suggestions) - ✓ They think “This is high-quality infrastructure worth using”

**Failure Looks Like:** - ✗ They’re confused about what Djed offers - ✗ They abandon after trying one package - ✗ No engagement or feedback - ✗ They think “This is just for LUXOR, not me”

# 1.7 How to Measure Qualitative Criteria

## 1.7.1 User Interviews

**Monthly:** Talk to 3-5 developers using Djed - What do they love? - What frustrates them? - What’s missing?

## 1.7.2 Feedback Channels

- GitHub issues (feature requests, confusion, bugs)
- Internal Slack (questions, complaints, praise)
- npm reviews (if applicable)

## 1.7.3 Observation

- Watch new developers use Djed (pair programming, onboarding sessions)
- Note where they struggle, what they skip, what delights them

## 1.7.4 Self-Review

- **Monthly:** Re-read all documentation as if seeing it for the first time
- **Quarterly:** Build a sample project using only public docs (no insider knowledge)

## 1.8 Success Criteria for This Document

**This document itself succeeds if:** -  Team references it when making design decisions  
-  Code reviews cite criteria ("Does this pass the 5-minute test?") -  Retrospectives use it to evaluate what worked/didn't -  New contributors understand the quality bar

**This document fails if:** -  It's written once and never referenced -  Team doesn't agree with the criteria -  Criteria are too vague to be actionable -  It becomes a checklist without understanding the "why"

## 1.9 ★ The North Star

**Every Djed package and template should make developers think:**

*"Whoever built this really cares about my experience. This is infrastructure I can trust."*

**If we achieve that feeling consistently,** we've succeeded—regardless of download numbers.

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