

ICICS 014 3:30PM | FEB 16 | BIWEEKLY



SOFTWARE ENGINEERING TEAM



UBC CSSS

PROJECT HUB





- Biweekly (hopefully)
 - Workshop or talk
 - o Demos!
 - Open workspace
- Food!
- Make friends!
- Learn stuff!

PROJECT HUB





Slack Workspace:

https://ubccsss.org/projecthub-chat

BRINGING AN IDEA TO LIFE



- Robert Lin @bobheadxi
- **BSc Mathematics** 3rd year
- Launch Pad Tech Lead Web + Moonshot
- Interested in backends, DevOps, and distributed systems

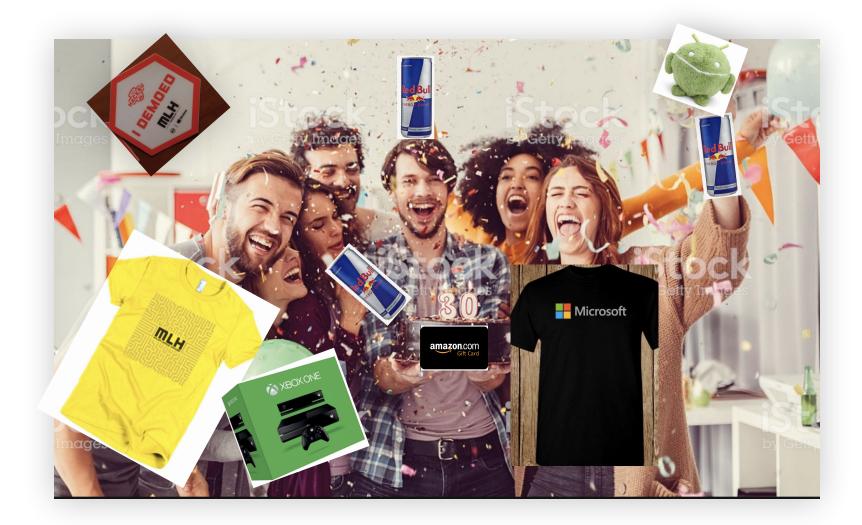
TODAY'S KEY POINTS

- 1. Why build "personal projects"?
- 2. Ideation
- **3.** Putting things together
- 4. Long-term considerations

"YOU SHOULD MAKE PERSONAL PROJECTS!"

...but why?





1. WHY?

PERKS

Beautiful GitHub profile

Things to spice up your resume

"I've written some Python"

"I can object oriented blah blah"



CONSIDER...

What is software engineering?

The code you write matters

A lot of cool stuff to learn

Problem solving comes with practice

CONVINCE YOURSELF

convince yourself of your goals

2. IDEATION

QUESTIONS TO ASK

What am I interested in?

What sounds cool?*

What sounds fun?

DON'T ASK

What programming language am I going to use?

Omg it sounds hard can I actually do it?

Will it make me money?

KEEP IN MIND

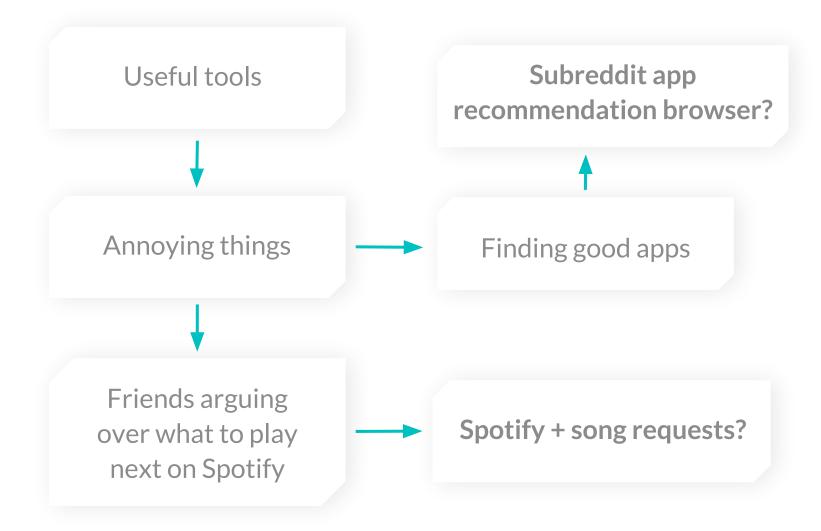
Simple is good

Simple is probably harder than you think

Hard is probably easier than you think*

It doesn't have to be super unique at first

What are your goals?



BOB'S THOUGHTS

Websites aren't always the best first project

You don't have to do it yourself

It doesn't have to be your project to start with*

Define your features - a "MVP"



Minimum Viable "Product"*

A set of core features / pieces of functionality

Could just be one thing

Less is more

It doesn't have to be fantastic

Friends arguing over what to play next on Spotify



- Log in
- Create a playlist
- Let users request songs for a particular playlist
- Allow creator to approve songs

3. PUTTING THINGS TOGETHER

BREAK IT DOWN

Look at each of your features and think about how they might work

Consider your interface

- web/mobile app?
- command line?
- messenger?

RESEARCH

Learn about the pieces you'll need

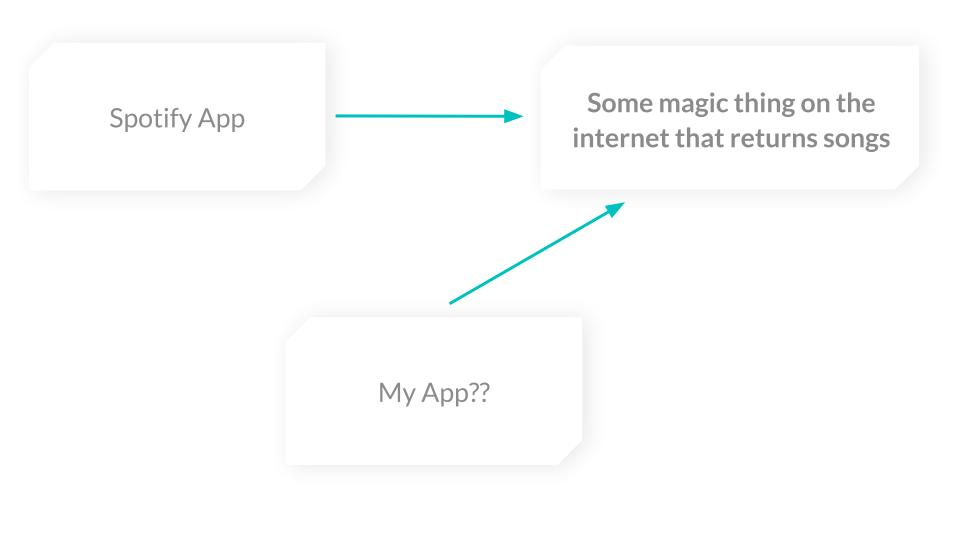
web/mobile app: how will it interact with things?

Look at examples!

- similar projects on GitHub
- how does Spotify work?

Spotify App

Some magic thing on the internet that returns songs



BOB'S THOUGHTS

Be patient

You won't know everything

Don't be afraid of reading source code

Aim for a high-level understanding - try to visualize the pieces of an example

Make use of on-hover tooltips and the ability to jump into the source for a function (cmd-click or something)

- Browser: Sourcegraph extension
- Code Editor: Visual Studio Code, IntelliJ, etc.

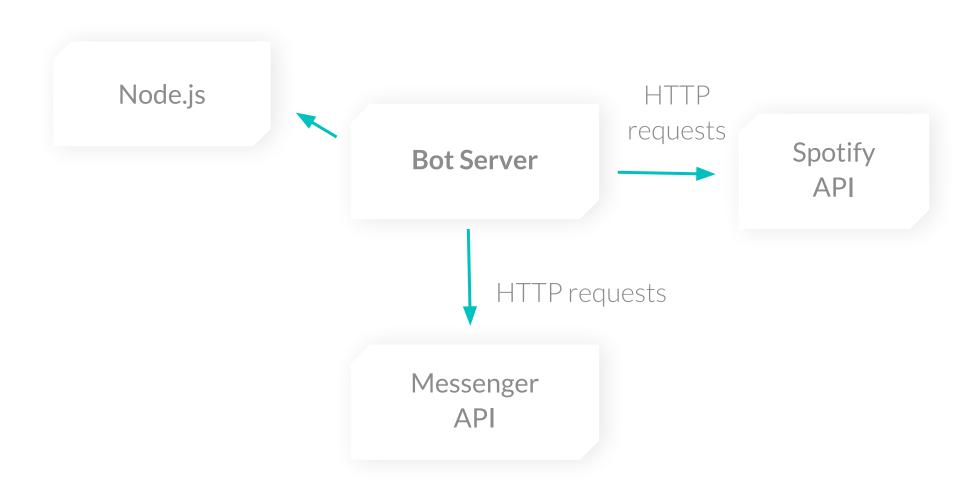
```
// parse node data, restarting stopped containers if necessary
var (
                 = make([]*NodeInfo, 0)
        nodes
        ignored = 0
        restarts = var nil Type // Type must be a pointer, channel, func, interface, map,
        failed
                    nil is a predeclared identifier representing the zero value for a pointer, channel,
for _, container : func, interface, map, or slice type.
        var l = c.
                                                                                               01)
                                                 Find references
        n, err :=
        if err != nil {
                 l.Debugw("container ignored", "reason", err)
                 ignored++
                 continue
```

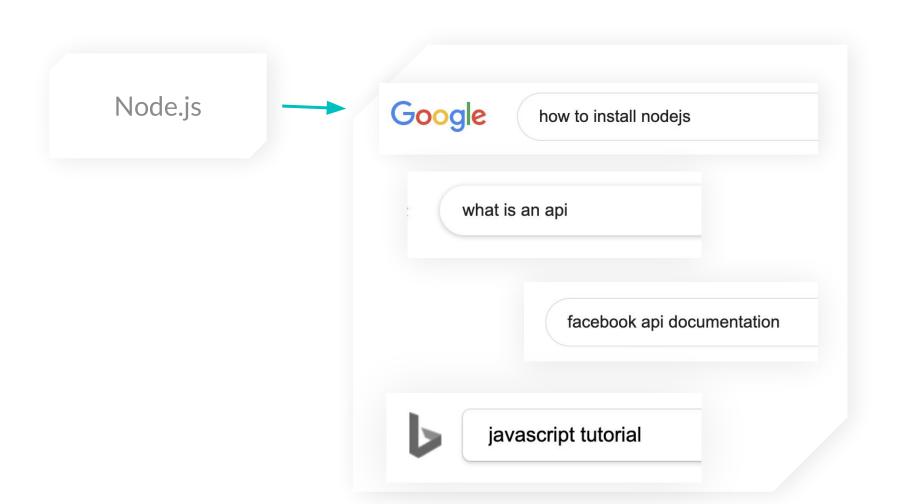
BOB'S THOUGHTS

Don't be too opinionated about tech

Don't worry about people saying "oh Python/MongoDB/x is slow"

The goal is to put something together





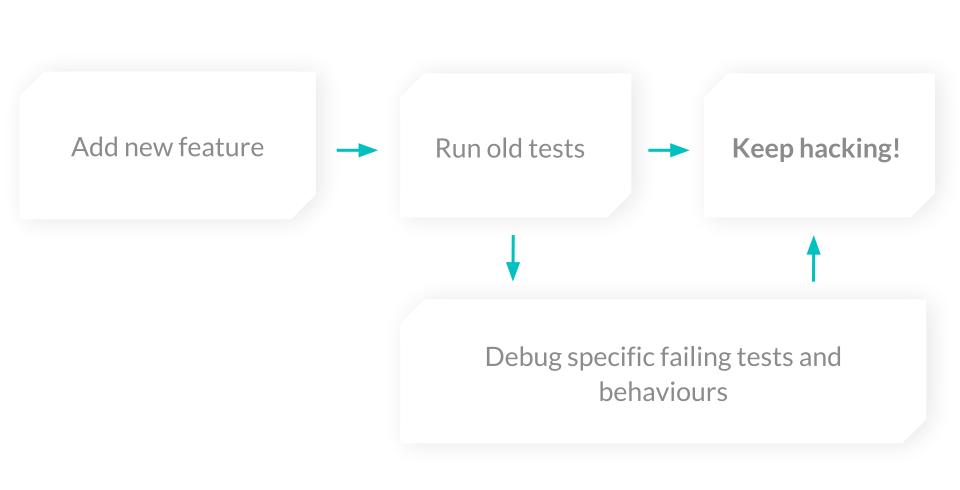
4. LONG-TERM CONSIDERATIONS

WHAT IS CODE?

Instructions for the computer, and you!

You want to be able to add new features without destroying everything

You want other people to be able to look at it (maybe)



DEPLOYING

Set up a clear, automated procedure

https://github.com/ubclaunchpad/inertia

(or some scripts, Heroku, etc....)

Programming means getting a program working. You have a problem to solve, **you write some** Go code, you run it, you get your answer, you're done. That's programming, and that's difficult enough by itself. But what if that code has to keep working, day after day? What if five other programmers need to work on the code too? Then you start to think about version control systems, to track how the code changes over time and to coordinate with the other programmers. You add unit tests, to make sure bugs you fix are not reintroduced over time, not by you six months from now, and not by that new team member who's unfamiliar with the code. You think about modularity and design patterns, to divide the program into parts that team members can work on mostly independently. You use tools to help you find bugs earlier. You look for ways to make programs as clear as possible, so that bugs are less likely. You make sure that small changes can be tested quickly, even in large programs. You're doing all of this because your programming has turned into software engineering. - Russ Cox

EXTRA

THANKS!