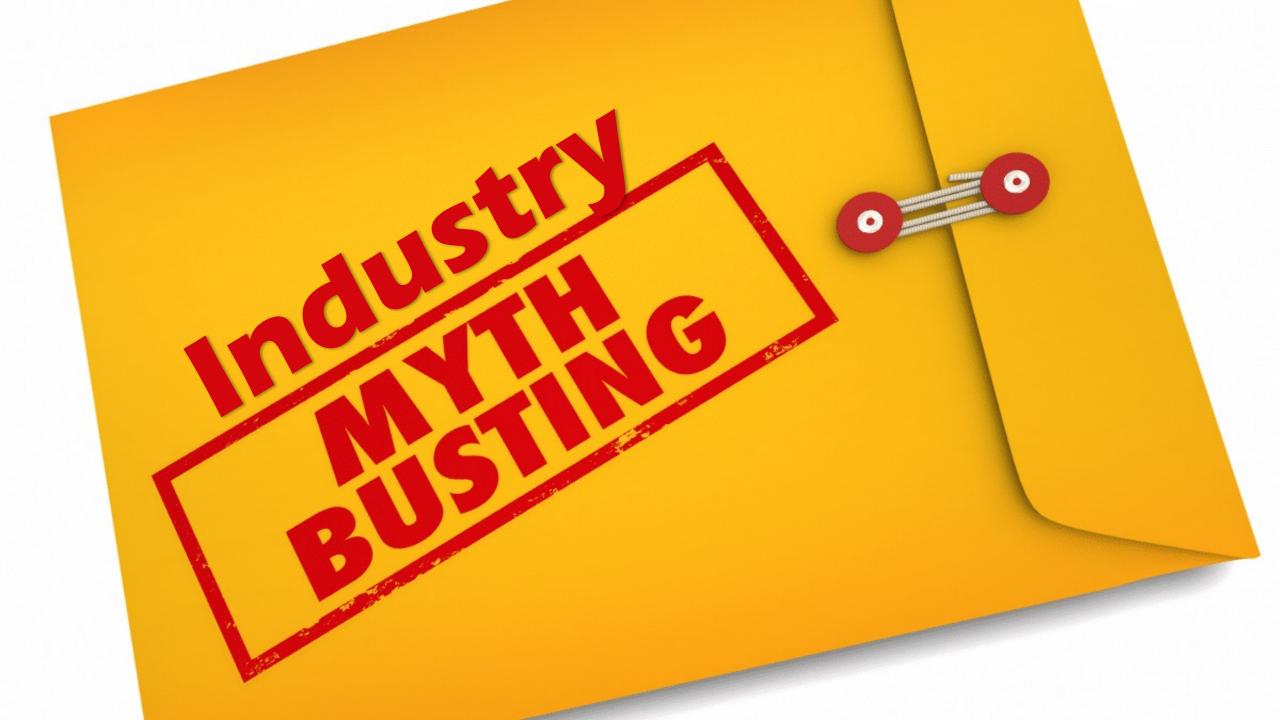


GOTO AMSTERDAM 2023







BIFORK®





















Yeah, well you know, that's just like your opinion, man.





icro-services

Monoliths





Touted Benefits of Microservices

- Speed of development / getting code to production
- Scalability of development
- Choice of technology
- Different lifecycles
- Scalability of individual deployments

Microservices: Our Reasons

For Development:

- Only run what's relevant locally
 - No need to run whole platform
- Only know what's relevant
 - Ignore parts you don't know / care about
- Service per client nice granularity
 - Security, focused API, compatibility over time



Microservices: Our Reasons

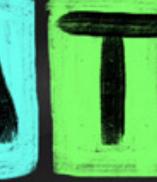
At Runtime:

- Per-service scalability
 - E.g. for Staatsloterij draw or big soccer match
- Limit blast radius when service fails
 - Very important for availability
- Easier to update ad-hoc
 - Just push image & update Kubernetes deployment































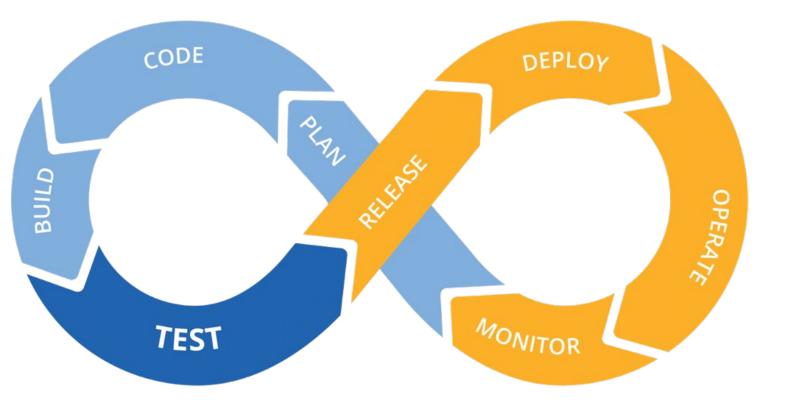






You must be this tall to use microservices







kubernetes







If you're unable to create a majestic monolith with basic programming tools like encapsulation and namespaces, you don't have what it takes to improve upon the situation with a distributed swarm of microservices. Your spaghetti code will just be on five different plates.

9:10 AM · Jun 21, 2023 · 183.2K Views

394 Retweets 52 Quotes 2,297 Likes 191 Bookmarks



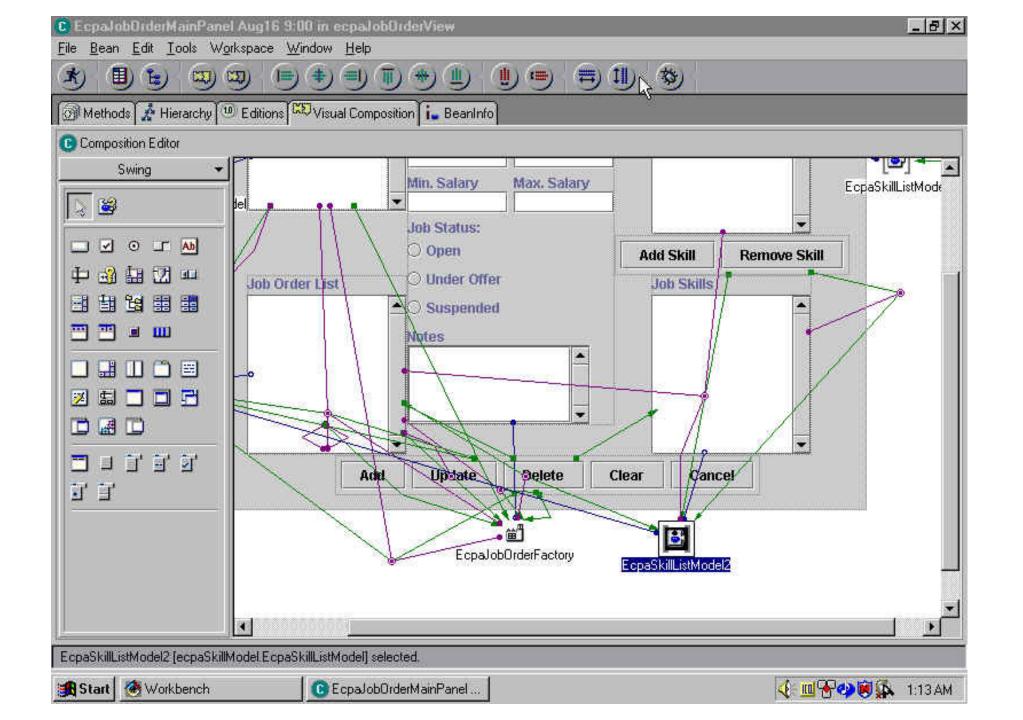
Feature Branches

Trunk-based Development

Version Control

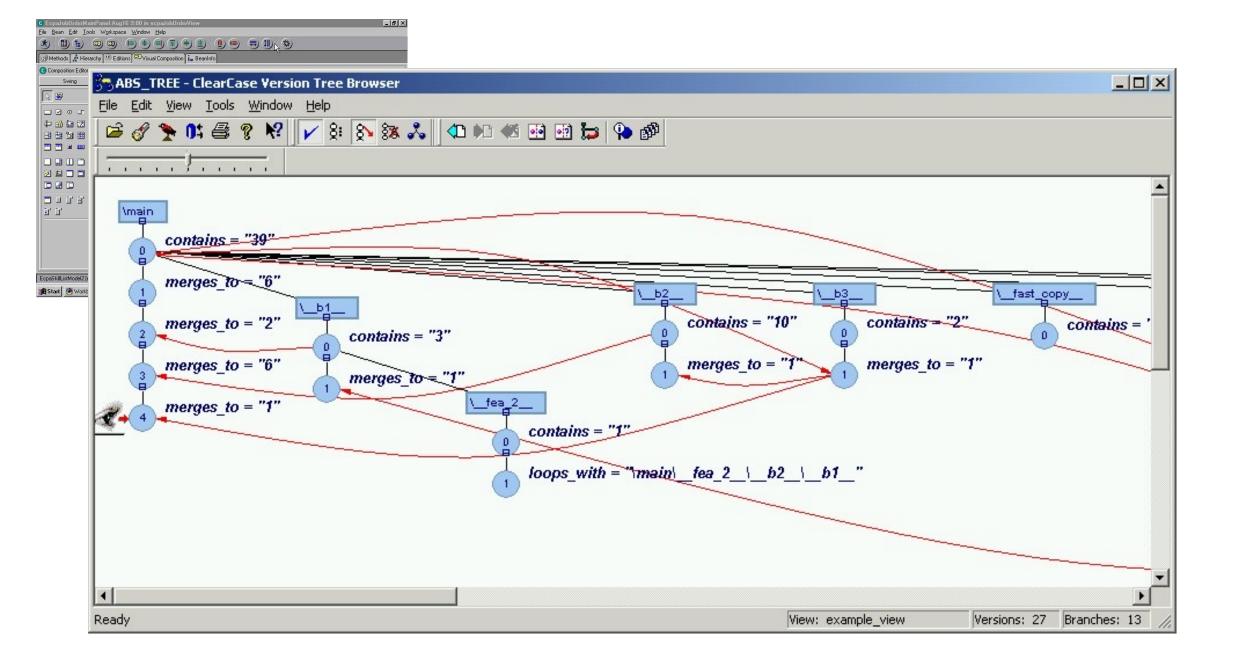
Source Control

Management



THS SABAD DEAM

AND YOU SHOULD FEEL BAD ABOUT





THS SABAD DEAM

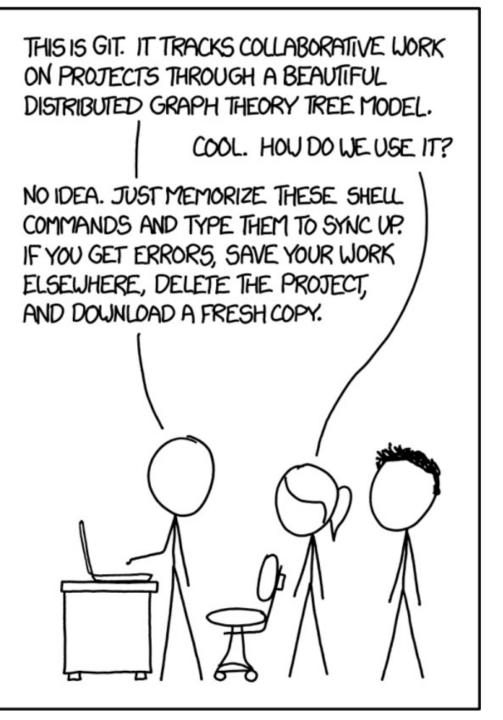
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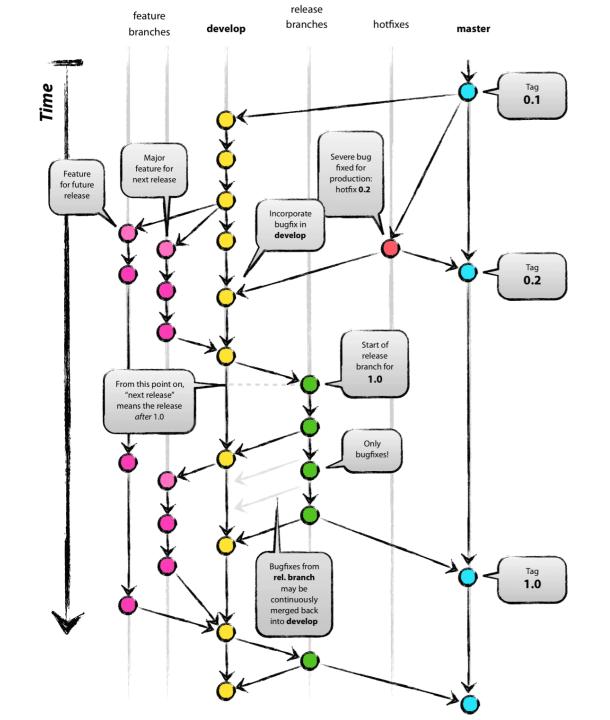
"Git gets easier once you get the basic idea that branches are homeomorphic endofunctors mapping submanifolds for a Hilbert space." -- internet joke



https://xkcd.com/1597/







Trunk Based

Development

"If you're not doing trunk-based development, you're not doing continuous integration" -- zealots, typically



"If you're not using hypermedia, your API is not RESTful"

-- people who are right but not helpful, typically



Ship / Show / Ask

A modern branching strategy

Ship/Show/Ask is a branching strategy that combines the features of Pull Requests with the ability to keep shipping changes. Changes are categorized as either Ship (merge into mainline without review), Show (open a pull request for review, but merge into mainline immediately), or Ask (open a pull request for discussion before merging).

.

08 September 2021



Rouan Wilsenach

CONTENTS

How do you do Continuous Integration with Pull Requests? Introducing Ship / Show / Ask Ship Show Ask

What Affects Branching Strategies?

Feature release frequency

Latest & greatest or stabilize via release branch

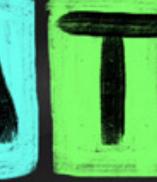
DB Schema changes and other migrations

Ability to use feature flags

Governance / auditing requirements































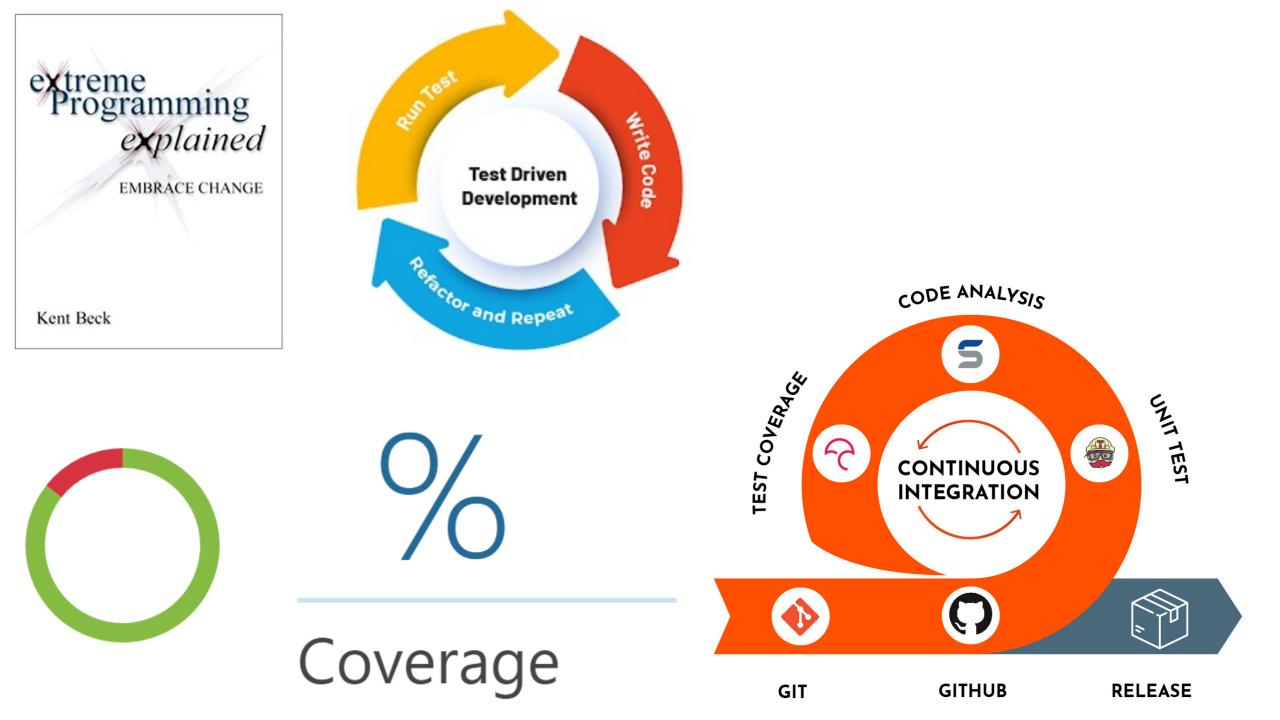






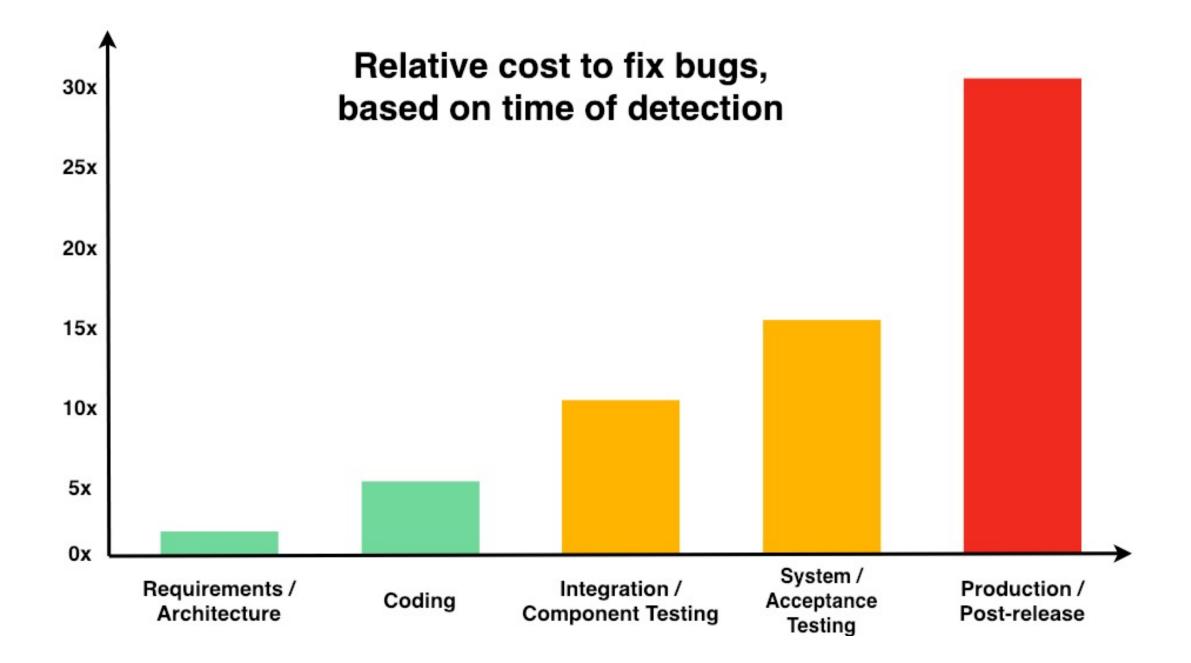
Developer Testing

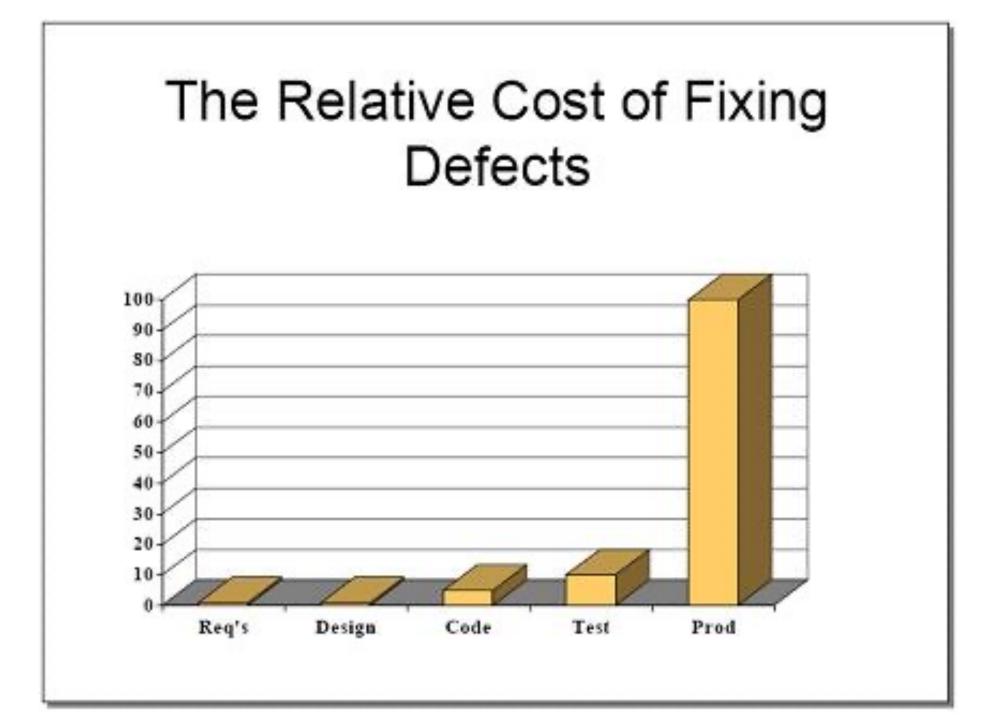


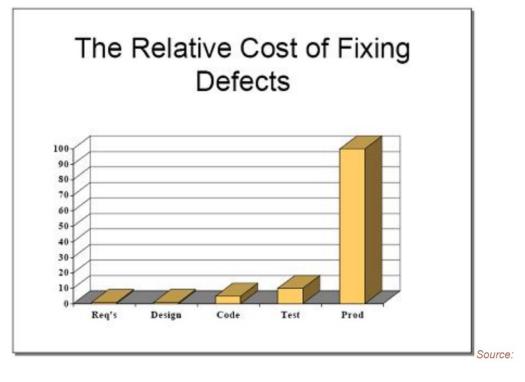




Return on Investment (ROI) = Cost of Investment







http://www.riceconsulting.com/public_pdf/STBC-WM.pdf

If this doesn't convince you of the value of unit tests, I don't know what will. The cost to fix bugs in production could be dramatically higher than the cost to fix them in development, which is why having a suite of unit tests that you can run when you make changes is invaluable because it will prevent you from getting into these costly scenarios where you have to fix nasty bugs in production.

COMMENTS

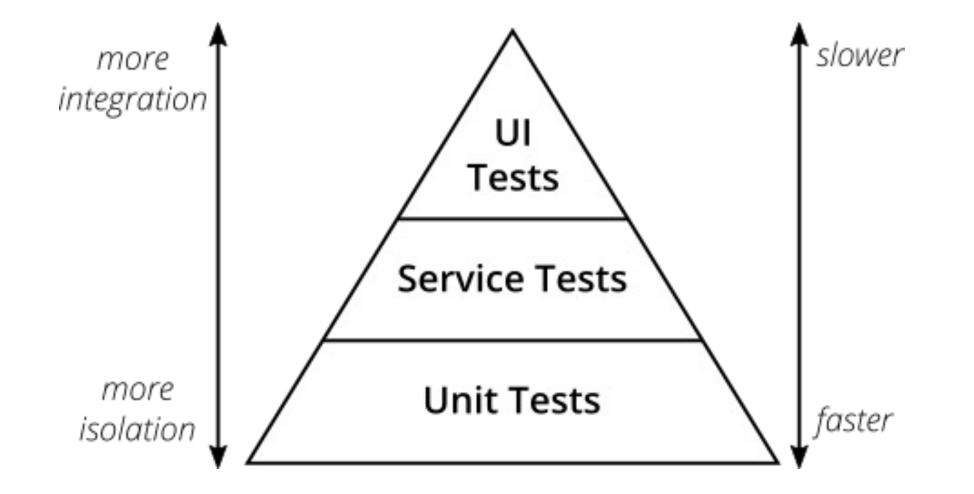
BLINDMAN

<u>REPLY</u>

November 21, 2008 at 10:45 am

"If this doesn't convince you of the value of unit tests, I don't know what will." Absolutely. I am a sucker for nice 3D bar graphs, and basically believe anything they tell me. Also....brown eyes. I never could resist them.

Test Pyramid (Mike Cohn, 2009)



Me trying to refactor code with dozens of tests hardcoding implementation details



Gavin King ⊈_⊈_ @1ovthafew · Nov 1, 2022

Still feel like some folks have a too-simplistic model of testing, where more tests => better. I prefer to think in terms of false negatives vs. false positives. A false + is where a change to internal impl fails lots of tests. If your tests give lots of those, they're bad tests.

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Gavin King ∠∠∠

@1ovthafew

False positives are a tax on refactoring. And the deadweight loss associated with that tax is that developers will be incentivized to do less cleanup work on bad code.

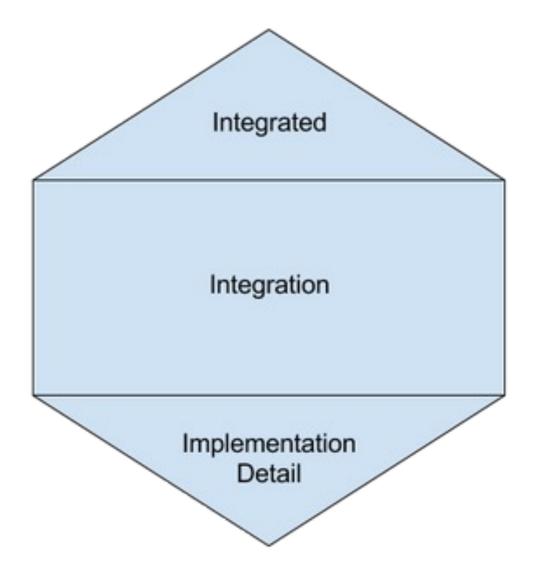
1:09 PM · Nov 1, 2022

How many code reviews have lead to *less* unit tests?

How often do you delete tests?

Me in a project where customer checks the promised X% code coverage for every sprint

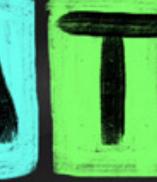
Test Honeycomb (André Schafer, 2018)



Unittest vs. Integration test

























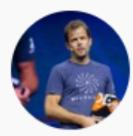












Graeme Roche... @graemer... · Nov 18, 2019 ···· Right, perhaps. I have personally seen too many projects give up on writing functional tests because the app takes too long to start. That is a shame IMO as it is the framework dictating to you the kind of tests you can write



This Also Applies To:

- Interfaces vs concrete classes
- Services vs serverless
- The Right Programming Language
- My prediction: Artisanal vs Al-generated code





NO, NO. HE'S GOT A POINT.

"You need to understand their context and then figure out how that applies to you"





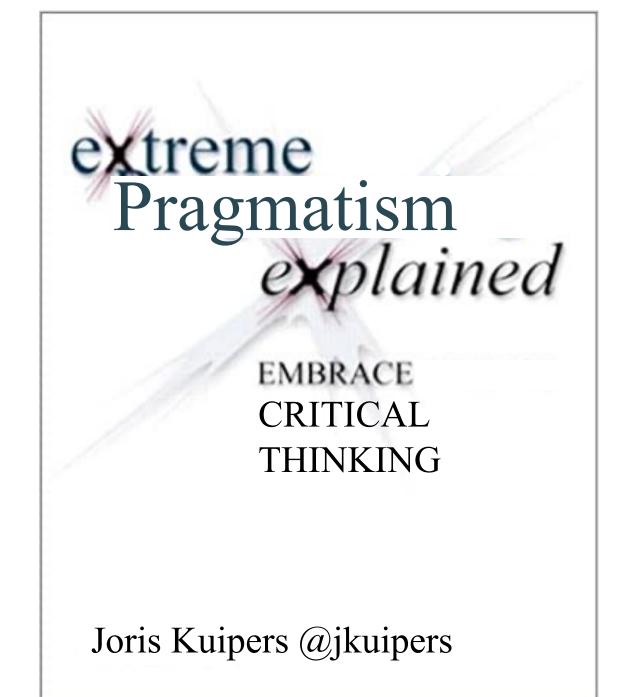
#CloudExpat:



😩 you complain about the things that seem more complex

than they were back where you came from

- you make fun of all the idiosyncrasies of the natives
- 💸 you pay less taxes than the locals





GOTO Guide

Remember to rate this session

THANK YOU!



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