Design Docs

17-313 Fall 2024 Foundations of Software Engineering <u>https://cmu-17313q.github.io</u> Eduardo Feo-Flushing





Administrivia

• P2B due Thursday, Sep 26th, 11:59pm

• Reminder: Please do not submit participation exercises for people who are not participating.





Smoking Section

Last full row

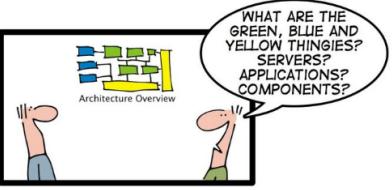


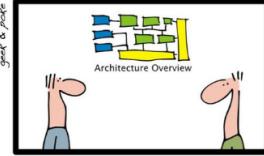


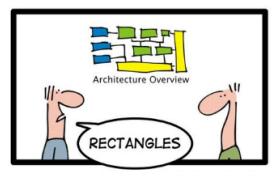


Guidelines for selecting a notation

- Suitable for purpose
- Often visual for compact representation
- Usually, boxes and arrows
- UML possible (semi-formal), but possibly constraining
 - Note the different abstraction level Subsystems or processes, not classes or objects
- Formal notations available
- Decompose diagrams hierarchically and in views
- Always include a legend
- Define precisely what the boxes mean
- Define precisely what the lines mean
- Do not try to do too much in one diagram
 - Each view of architecture should fit on a page
 - Use hierarchy







Carnegie

Universitv

Examples

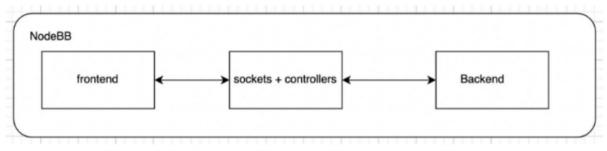
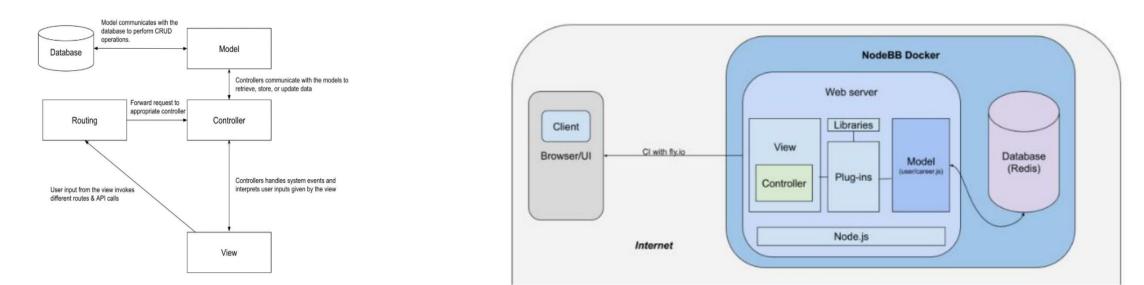


Figure 1: Architecture Diagram of Current State of NodeBB

VS

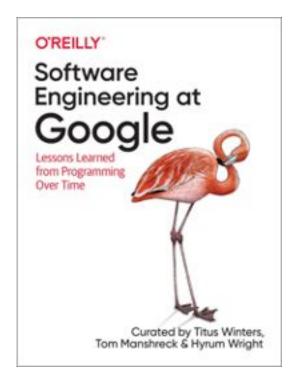






Types of documentation

- Reference documentation (incl. code comments)
- Design documents
- Tutorials
- Conceptual documentation
- Landing pages

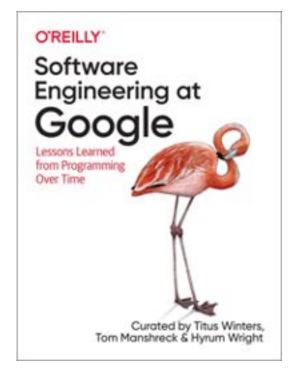






Design documents

- Code review before there is code!
- Collaborative (Google Docs)
- Ensure various concerns are covered, such as: security implications, internationalization, storage requirements, and privacy concerns.
- A good design doc should cover
 - Goals and use cases for the design
 - Implementation ideas (not too specific!)
 - Propose key design decisions with an emphasis on their individual tradeoffs

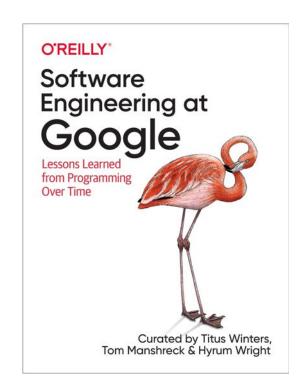






Design Documents

- The *best* design docs suggest design goals, and cover alternative designs, documenting the strengths and weaknesses of each.
- The worst design docs accidentally embed ambiguities, which cause implementers to develop contradictory solutions that the customer doesn't want.







Companies using an RFC-like engineering planning process*

| Airbnb | • | Doctolib | • | Mews | • | Stripe |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|----------------|---|---------------|
| Affirm | • | DoorDash | • | MongoDB | • | Synopsys |
| Algolia | • | Dune Analytics | • | Monzo | • | Skyscanner |
| Amazon | n • | eBay | • | Mollie | • | SoundCloud |
| AutoSco | out24 • | Ecosia | • | Miro | • | Sourcegraph |
| Asana | • | Elastic | • | N26 | • | Spotify |
| Atlassia | n e | Expedia | • | Netlify | • | Stedi |
| Blue Ap | ron • | Glovo | • | Nobl9 | • | Stream |
| Bitrise | • | Gojek | • | Notion | • | SumUp |
| Booking | g.com • | Grab | • | Nubank | • | Thumbtack |
| Brex | • | Faire | • | Oscar Health | • | TomTom |
| Browser | rStack • | Flexport | • | Octopus Deploy | • | Trainline |
| Canonic | al • | GitHub | • | OLX | • | TrueBill |
| Carouse | ell • | GitLab | • | Onfido | • | Trustpilot |
| Catawik | i • | GoodNotes | • | Pave | • | Twitter |
| Cazoo | • | Google | • | Peloton | • | Uber |
| Cisco | • | Grafana Labs | • | Picnic | • | VanMoof |
| Cockroa | echDB • | GrubHub | • | PlanGrid | • | Virta Health |
| Coinbas | se • | HashiCorp | • | Preply | • | VMWare |
| Comcas | t Cable • | Hopin | • | Razorpay | • | Wayfair |
| Contain | er Solutions • | Hudl | • | Reddit | • | Wave |
| Content | ful • | Indeed | • | Red Hat | • | Wise |
| Couchb | ase • | Intercom | • | SAP | • | WarnerMedia & |
| Criteo | • | LinkedIn | • | Salesforce | | НВО |
| Curve | • | Kiwi.com | • | Shopify | • | Zalando |
| Daimler | • | Klarna | • | Siemens | • | Zapier |
| Delivery | / Hero | MasterCard | • | Spotify | • | Zendesk |
| | | | • | Square | • | Zillow |
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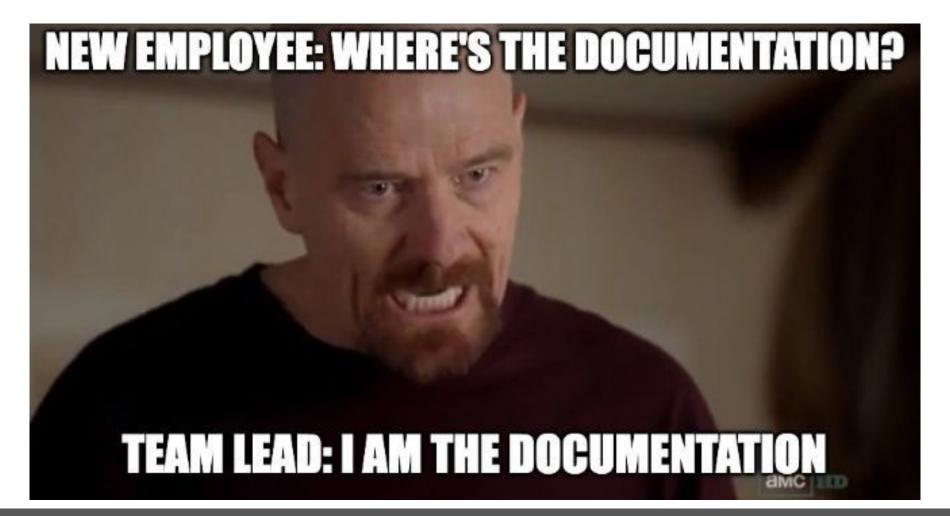


*not a complete list

pragmaticengineer.com



Why is this important?

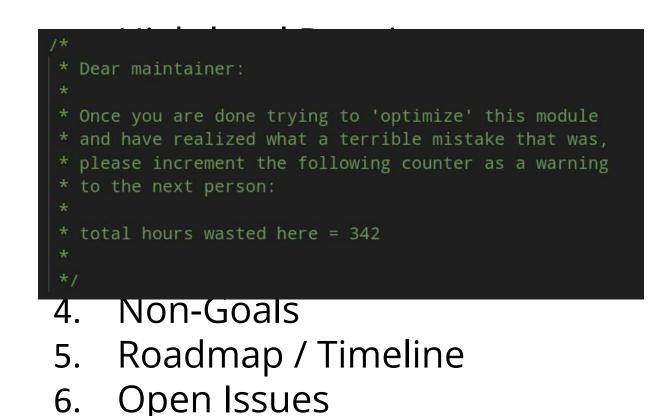






Common parts/templates

- 1. Metadata: *version, date, authors*
- 2. Executive Summary: *problem being solved, project mission*
- Stakeholders (and non-stakeholders)
- 4. Scenarios / User Stories
- 5. User Experience



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Examples: SourceGraph RFCs

Requests for Comment



https://about.sourcegraph.com/handbook/communication/rfcs

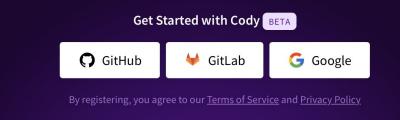




Meet Cody 🐸

We're building the only AI coding assistant that knows your entire codebase

Cody answers technical questions and writes code directly in your IDE, using your code graph for context and accuracy.







When to use an RFC:



- You want to frame a problem and propose a solution.
- •You want thoughtful feedback from team members on our globally-distributed remote team.
- You want to surface an idea, tension, or feedback.
- You want to define a project or design brief to drive project collaboration.
- You need to surface and communicate around a highly cross-functional decision with our <u>formal decision-making</u> <u>process</u>.





Don't use an RFC when



- You want to discuss personal or sensitive topics one-on-one with another team member.
- You want to make a decision to change something where you are the decider. In the vast majority of cases, creating an RFC to explain yourself will be overkill. RFCs should only be used if a decision explicitly requires one of the bullets in the previous page.





RFC Labels



- WIP: The author is still drafting the RFC and it's not ready for review.
- **Review**: The Review label is used when the RFC is ready for comments and feedback.
- **Approved**: When the RFC is for the purpose of making a decision, the Approved label indicates that the decision has been made.
- **Implemented**: When the RFC is for the purpose of making a decision, the Implemented label indicates that the RFC's proposal has been implemented.
- **Closed**: When the RFC is for the purpose of collaboration or discussion but not necessarily to make a decision or propose a specific outcome that will eventually become Implemented, the Closed label indicates that the RFC is no longer an active collaborative artifact.
- **Abandoned**: When the RFC is for the purpose of making a decision, and there are no plans to move forward with the RFC's proposal, the Abandoned label indicates that the RFC has been purposefully set aside.





Observe Sourcegraph Design Docs

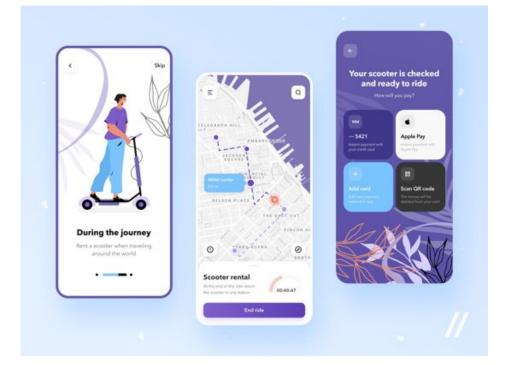
- Docs are publicly available <u>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zP3FxdDlcSQGC1qvM9IHZRa</u> <u>HH4I9Jwwa</u>
- Let's take a look at one!





Exercise

- 3 Proposed Features:
 - Add Payment Method
 - More Secure Authentication
 - Add Android Support







Time to write our own design docs!

- Divide up into 3 sections –NOTE: you should be signed in w/Andrew to google
- Your mission:
 - Brainstorm a feature to add to a scooter app and write a design spec, together, in real time!
 - Review the design doc, collaborate around text
 - Review another team's design doc, ask questions/leave comments



bit.ly/313-designdoc-front



bit.ly/313-designdoc-middle



