Development Strategies for Web Applications

Background

- Started with PHP/MySQL in 2000
- BS and MS in computer science from MSU
 - What I missed in the process
- Six years of web development at NSCL
- Why did I decide to give this talk?

Initial Configuration

- Production web server
- Production database server
- Development web server with debugging enabled
- Development database server
- Network accessible production code
- Network accessible development code
- Copy script to move files from development to production

- Passwords open to public or developers
- Code changes need to move to production
- Developers overwriting each others code
- Development code affecting production
- No way to confirm defects or behavior
- No way to go back to a working version
- Updates to database schema made by hand

Three Tier Model

- Each tier will have its own configuration file for passwords, database server, and paths
- Production
 - Only updated with source control checkout
- Test / QA
 - Configured the same as production
 - Limited access
- Development
 - Every developers desktop

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Apache Friends on the Desktop

- Free cross platform PHP enabled web, MySQL, and mail server
- Allows the developer to schema changes
- Mail is only delivered locally
- Database changes will not impact production
- Limited path into production

Development

- Each developer modifies her own configuration file
- Check out the most recent version for version control ①
- Deploy a backup of production database or use a dummy schema if security dictates
- Developer commits code based on your own standards

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Test / QA

- Important to be kept up to date
 - All code needs to go through QA
- Those in charge of testing have access
- After testing concludes, code is tagged as a release version
- Code can be replaced with production at any time

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Communication Between Developers

- Concurrent development is possible since each user has their own version
- Identify independent portions of a project to break it up
- Code merging must be regularly practiced

Version Control

- Much more than just source code
- All database schemas (create statements)
- All database changes (edit statements)
- Stored Procedures, Triggers, and Views
- Ability to reproduce database corresponding to code version
- Could also include documentation

Rollout Procedure

- After testing has been completed and version created
- Mark all features implemented and bugs fixed with this version
- Do a checkout of code to production
- Run updates on production schema

Passwords open to public or developers Code changes need to move to production Developers overwriting each others code Development code affecting production ✓ No way to confirm defects or behavior ✓ No way to go back to a working version ✓ Updates to database schema made by hand

Considerations

- Time to deploy updates should remain short
 Convincing others of the benefits associated with the additional cost of development
- Rollout is a two step process

Other Ideas

- Bug tracking
- Consistency of input
- Database class (mysqli, PDO, custom)
- Security <u>http://shiflett.org/php-security.pdf</u>

Stored Procedures and Views

SP's are a contentious issue

- Pros (security, limiting traffic, abstraction)
- Cons (new api, hide business process, no objects, testing, error reporting)
- Views for temporal tables

Open Questions

- What does it mean to roll back a schema?
- How to improve the testing phase?
- How to handle file uploads?

Demo

- Mail
- Tortoise
- WinMerge

Software

- www.apachefriends.org
- <u>www.tortoisecvs.org</u>
- <u>winmerge.org</u>
- dev.mysql.com/downloads/gui-tools/5.0.html
- PuTTY (Pageant)
- Firefox Plugins
 - Web Developer
 - Firebug