# Development Checklist

# Pre-Development Planning

## Requirements Analysis

- [ ] Define module purpose and functionality
- [ ] Identify target user groups (admin/client)
- [ ] List required external API integrations
- [ ] Document service lifecycle requirements
- [ ] Define data storage requirements
- [ ] Specify security and compliance requirements

## Architecture Design

- [ ] Choose appropriate module type (Product/Plugin/Payment/Notification)
- [ ] Design database schema
- [ ] Plan API integration points
- [ ] Define error handling strategy
- [ ] Design logging and monitoring approach

# Development Phase

## Module Structure Setup

```
modules/{Type}/{ModuleName}/
├── [ ] {ModuleName}.php              # Main module class
├── [ ] config.php                    # Configuration file
├── [ ] hooks.php                     # Event hooks (optional)
├── Controllers/
│   └── [ ] {ModuleName}Controller.php
├── Models/
│   └── [ ] {ModuleName}.php
├── Services/                         # API clients, business logic
```

```
│   └── [ ] ExternalAPIClient.php
├── views/
│   ├── admin_area/
│   │   ├── [ ] product.blade.php
│   │   └── [ ] service.blade.php
│   └── client_area/
│       └── [ ] general.blade.php
└── lang/
    ├── [ ] en.php
    └── [ ] pl.php
```

# Core Module Implementation

## Main Module Class

- [ ] Class extends appropriate parent (Product/Plugin/Payment/Notification)
- [ ] Constructor calls `parent::__construct()`
- [ ] All required methods implemented
- [ ] Proper error handling in all methods
- [ ] Comprehensive logging implemented

## Lifecycle Methods

- [ ] `activate()` - Creates database tables, initial setup
- [ ] `deactivate()` - Cleans up resources
- [ ] `update()` - Handles version migrations

## Product Module Specific

- [ ] `getProductData()` - Processes product configuration
- [ ] `saveProductData()` - Validates and saves product config
- [ ] `getProductPage()` - Returns admin product configuration HTML
- [ ] `getServiceData()` - Processes service instance data
- [ ] `saveServiceData()` - Validates and saves service config
- [ ] `getServicePage()` - Returns admin service configuration HTML

## Service Lifecycle (Product Modules)

- [ ] `create()` - Queues service creation job using correct Task::add() pattern
- [ ] `createJob()` - Actual service creation logic executed asynchronously
- [ ] `suspend()` - Queues service suspension job (optional - implement if needed)
- [ ] `suspendJob()` - Actual service suspension logic (optional - implement if needed)
- [ ] `unsuspend()` - Queues service reactivation job (optional - implement if needed)
- [ ] `unsuspendJob()` - Actual service reactivation logic (optional - implement if needed)

- [ ] `termination()` - Queues service termination job (optional - implement if needed)
- [ ] `terminationJob()` - Actual service termination logic (optional - implement if needed)

# Admin Interface

## Permissions

- [ ] `adminPermissions()` returns proper permission definitions
- [ ] All permissions have descriptive names and keys
- [ ] Permission keys follow naming convention

## Navigation

- [ ] `adminSidebar()` returns navigation menu items
- [ ] All menu items have required permissions
- [ ] Menu links point to valid routes

## Routes

- [ ] `adminWebRoutes()` defines all web routes
- [ ] `adminApiRoutes()` defines all API routes
- [ ] All routes have proper permissions
- [ ] Route names are unique and descriptive

## Controllers

- [ ] Controllers extend Laravel Controller class
- [ ] All controller methods are public
- [ ] Web methods return View objects
- [ ] API methods return JsonResponse objects
- [ ] Proper input validation implemented
- [ ] Error handling implemented

# Client Area (Product Modules)

## Configuration

- [ ] `getClientAreaMenuConfig()` returns menu tabs
- [ ] Each tab has name and template path
- [ ] Template files exist for all tabs

## Variables

- [ ] `variables_{tab_name}()` methods exist for all tabs
- [ ] Methods return appropriate data arrays

### AJAX Controllers

- [ ] `controllerClient_{tab_name}Get()` methods implemented for AJAX requests
- [ ] `controllerClient_{tab_name}Post()` methods implemented if needed
- [ ] Methods handle requests appropriately and return JsonResponse
- [ ] Proper error handling and validation in AJAX methods

## Database Design

### Tables

- [ ] Proper table naming convention used
- [ ] Primary keys defined appropriately
- [ ] Foreign keys reference correct tables
- [ ] Indexes added for frequently queried columns
- [ ] JSON columns used for flexible data storage
- [ ] Enum fields for status tracking

### Migrations

- [ ] `activate()` creates all necessary tables
- [ ] `deactivate()` properly cleans up tables
- [ ] `update()` handles schema changes between versions
- [ ] Foreign key constraints properly handled

## API Integration

### External API Client

- [ ] GuzzleHttp Client properly configured (timeouts, base_uri, headers)
- [ ] Authentication implemented correctly (Bearer token, API key, etc.)
- [ ] Retry logic implemented for failed requests with exponential backoff
- [ ] Rate limiting considerations implemented
- [ ] Error handling for different HTTP response codes
- [ ] API credentials stored in environment variables, not hardcoded

### Security

- [ ] API credentials stored securely (environment variables)
- [ ] Sensitive data encrypted before storage
- [ ] Input sanitization implemented
- [ ] Output escaping for user-facing data

# Validation & Security

## Input Validation

- [ ] All user inputs validated using Laravel Validator
- [ ] Custom validation rules for business logic
- [ ] Proper error messages in multiple languages
- [ ] XSS prevention implemented
- [ ] SQL injection prevention through proper ORM usage

## Security Measures

- [ ] Permission checks in all controller methods
- [ ] CSRF protection for forms
- [ ] Rate limiting for API endpoints
- [ ] Secure password generation and storage

# Error Handling & Logging

## Error Handling

- [ ] Try-catch blocks around all external API calls and database operations
- [ ] Graceful degradation for failed operations
- [ ] User-friendly error messages (no technical details exposed to users)
- [ ] Proper HTTP status codes returned (200, 422, 500, etc.)
- [ ] Service status properly updated on failures (setProvisionStatus('failed'))

## Logging

- [ ] `$this->logInfo()` for successful operations with context
- [ ] `$this->logError()` for failed operations with error details
- [ ] `$this->logDebug()` for development debugging (not in production)
- [ ] Structured logging with service_uuid, action, and relevant data
- [ ] No sensitive data logged (passwords, API keys, personal data)

# Performance Optimization

## Caching

- [ ] Expensive API calls cached with `Cache::remember()`
- [ ] Cache keys use module-specific prefixes
- [ ] Cache invalidation strategy implemented
- [ ] Cache TTL set appropriately (typically 5-30 minutes for API data)

### Database

- [ ] N+1 query problems avoided using eager loading (with())
- [ ] Appropriate indexes created on foreign keys and frequently queried columns
- [ ] Large datasets processed in chunks using chunk() method
- [ ] Database transactions used for related operations (DB::transaction())
- [ ] Bulk inserts used instead of multiple single inserts

### Memory Management

- [ ] Memory usage monitored for large operations
- [ ] Large arrays/objects unset when no longer needed
- [ ] Streaming used for large file operations

# Testing Phase

### Unit Testing

- [ ] Tests for all core methods
- [ ] Validation logic tested
- [ ] Error handling tested
- [ ] Mock external dependencies

### Integration Testing

- [ ] Full service lifecycle tested
- [ ] API integration tested with real/mock services
- [ ] Database operations tested
- [ ] Queue job processing tested

## Manual Testing

- [ ] Admin interface navigation works
- [ ] Product/service configuration saves correctly
- [ ] Client area displays properly
- [ ] Service operations work end-to-end
- [ ] Error scenarios handled gracefully

## Performance Testing

- [ ] Load testing for API endpoints
- [ ] Memory usage profiling
- [ ] Database query optimization
- [ ] Cache effectiveness measurement

# Pre-Deployment Checklist

## Configuration

- [ ] `config.php` contains all required metadata
- [ ] Version number updated
- [ ] Environment-specific settings configured
- [ ] API credentials configured in environment

## Documentation

- [ ] README with installation instructions
- [ ] Configuration guide
- [ ] API documentation (if applicable)
- [ ] Troubleshooting guide

## Security Review

- [ ] Code review completed
- [ ] Security vulnerabilities addressed
- [ ] Penetration testing performed (for complex modules)
- [ ] Compliance requirements met

## Deployment Preparation

- [ ] Database backup procedures documented
- [ ] Rollback plan prepared
- [ ] Monitoring alerts configured
- [ ] Performance baselines established

# Post-Deployment

## Monitoring

- [ ] Module logs monitored for errors
- [ ] Performance metrics tracked

- [ ] User feedback collected
- [ ] Error rates within acceptable limits

### Maintenance

- [ ] Regular security updates applied
- [ ] Performance optimizations implemented
- [ ] Bug fixes deployed promptly
- [ ] Documentation kept up-to-date

# Code Quality Standards

### PHP Standards

- [ ] PSR-12 coding standards followed
- [ ] Type hints used where applicable
- [ ] Proper namespacing implemented
- [ ] DocBlocks for all public methods

### Laravel Best Practices

- [ ] Eloquent ORM used for database operations
- [ ] Service container used for dependency injection
- [ ] Facades used appropriately
- [ ] Events and listeners used for decoupling

### Module-Specific Standards

- [ ] Consistent error response format
- [ ] Standardized logging format
- [ ] Common validation patterns used
- [ ] Consistent naming conventions

# Version Control

### Git Practices

- [ ] Meaningful commit messages
- [ ] Feature branches used for development
- [ ] Code reviewed before merging
- [ ] Version tags created for releases

## Release Management

- [ ] CHANGELOG.md maintained
- [ ] Semantic versioning followed
- [ ] Breaking changes documented
- [ ] Migration guides provided

# Common Pitfalls to Avoid

## Don't Do This

- [ ] Store API keys in code or config files (use .env variables)
- [ ] Skip input validation "for internal use"
- [ ] Use direct SQL queries instead of Eloquent ORM or Query Builder
- [ ] Ignore error handling in background jobs (always try-catch)
- [ ] Log sensitive information (passwords, API keys, personal data)
- [ ] Skip database indexes for frequently queried columns
- [ ] Use synchronous operations for long-running tasks (use Task::add())
- [ ] Hardcode configuration values (use config() method)
- [ ] Skip permission checks in controllers
- [ ] Ignore rate limiting for external APIs
- [ ] Use non-existent methods like `queueTask()` (use Task::add() directly)
- [ ] Use incorrect Task::add() parameters (no 'uuid' parameter needed)
- [ ] Call non-existent helper methods like `getJobParameter()`

## Best Practices

- [ ] Use environment variables for sensitive configuration (.env file)
- [ ] Validate all inputs with Laravel Validator rules
- [ ] Use Laravel's built-in security features (CSRF, XSS protection)
- [ ] Implement comprehensive error handling with try-catch blocks
- [ ] Use structured logging with context (service_uuid, action, data)
- [ ] Optimize database queries and add indexes on foreign keys
- [ ] Use Task::add('ModuleJob', 'Module', $data, $tags) with correct parameters
- [ ] Make configuration flexible using config.php and .env
- [ ] Implement proper authorization checks in all controller methods
- [ ] Handle external service failures gracefully with retries
- [ ] Follow the real API methods from actual module classes

- [ ] Use correct Task::add() parameters: $data must contain 'module' and 'method' only, no 'uuid'
- [ ] Always call setProvisionStatus('processing') before queueing tasks
- [ ] Store service data using setProvisionData() method

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**Remember**: A well-designed module is secure, performant, maintainable, and provides excellent user experience. Take time to plan, implement best practices, and thoroughly test before deployment.

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