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In two YC conversations, the Grokbot team said that when agents can build almost anything, the hard work is deciding what to merge. PMs on Reddit also set out when A/B tests are worth running, and Aakash Gupta made the case for sizing a feature request before building it.

When execution is cheap, the roadmap is the hard part

The Grokbot team appeared in two Y Combinator conversations. They say one engineer, Lauren, puts up about 4,000 PRs a month. The bottleneck has moved from engineering time to team alignment on the roadmap, the vision and "what does good look like" [1]. Someone suggests an idea in a meeting and a colleague often already has a PR for it. The team still won't merge everything, because that would produce "a bit of a Frankensteiny product" without a consistent vision [1].

The team splits the work in two: - **Small fixes go out automatically.** A system they call Sandy takes in thousands of feedback items a day from the product, support channels and X. Small bugs are reproduced, fixed and merged without anyone looking at them [1]. - **Core UX changes wait.** For changes to "the core pixels" users see every day, the team dogfoods and sits with the change "longer than feels comfortable." If something doesn't get internal product-market fit, even mixed internal PMF, it doesn't ship [1].

One engineer points her agents at maintenance rather than new features, so people have more time to think about the product experience [1].

They also expect a change in what goes wrong. With 100 agents available, failures will come less from execution and more from unclear intent or goals.

Companies will need to decide on KPIs, including for harder-to-measure work like marketing, and on who sets them [1]. On the product itself, Grokbot is organized around AI teammates rather than chats or files. The teammates use the same tools a human does and are always on, so they can bring ideas to people without being prompted [2].

When A/B tests are worth running

An r/ProductManagement thread asked when A/B testing helps and when it hurts [3]. One commenter's example: a phone seller offered free shipping with a subscription through an interstitial and tested it for a month. Checkout completion fell from 60% to 15%, about 4,000 phone buyers dropped out, and nine people took the subscription [4].

Practical rules from the thread: - **Work out the minimum detectable effect first.** If your traffic can only detect a 20–30% lift, the test tells you little. One commenter thinks it becomes worthwhile once the detectable lift is under about 15% [5]. - **Define success before launch.** Agree one main KPI, 1–3 secondary ones and what counts as a win. That avoids picking whichever metric happened to go green and running a test so long that cookie churn muddies the result [5]. - **Know what tests can't do.** They answer "which of these two works better," not "should we build this." They also measure the short term, while retention and pricing effects take weeks to show up [6]. - **Pick the right setting.** For a tool with 20 users, use qualitative methods. Experienced users respond out of habit, which skews results. Startups usually lack the traffic and the time-to-market to spare [7]. One PM said tests are rarely useful for B2B admin features [8].

Check how many users have the problem before building

Aakash Gupta discussed a feature request that turned out to affect 0.00072% of DAU, about 7 users per million [9]. The response he highlights, from someone named Nikita, turned the request into a question: "Why aren't you just posting those drafts?" That reframed a missing search bar as a publishing-friction problem [9]. In another note, Gupta estimates agents can write about 80% of PM drafts, such as PRDs, release notes and executive reports, if you give them the right context and keep refining their prompts [10].

Briefly

- **Pricing:** In r/startups, the consensus was that costs set the floor and the anchor is whatever the product replaces [11]. Include support and customer-acquisition costs in that floor, and test a specific price in a paid pilot, because saying you'd pay and actually paying are different signals [12]. One founder said he underpriced at $9 a month, took a year to get to $29, and churn barely moved [11].

- **AI alone isn't differentiation:** One founder argues AI is no longer enough to build a business on. You need other differentiation that AI can strengthen or speed up [13].
- **No AI Slop manifesto:** Modeled on the Agile Manifesto, it values outcomes over output, understanding over speed, your own thinking over a model's first draft, and improving the system over patching the output [14].
- **Hardware discovery:** Test the one assumption that would kill the concept with the smallest bench experiment you can build. Then ask likely buyers what proof they'd need, and look for a pilot rather than compliments [15].
- **Entry-level PM market:** A Reddit commenter said breaking into product is hard because entry-level hiring has dropped [16].

Sources

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