**Respondent's Profile**

**Experience: 9 years**

**Role: Developer**

Q1. Do you or your team work actively on an app/web app that runs on a battery-operated device like a phone, a tablet or a laptop?

Yes.

Q2. Does the app use API that could be sending more data than required on the client side in the UI?

Yes. The same API is consumed two platforms.

Q3. Could the RMVRVM paradigm be followed in the project that your team is doing to save energy on client devices?

Yes. If main motive is to save battery.

Q4. Which of the following issues do you think could the RMVRVM paradigm face when followed in your project?

a) UI of app is too complex to move to server-side

Yes.

b) Collaboration issues because front-end and back-end teams are different

No. It depends on team to team. UI team still needs to tell what they require. They've been doing that only so far too. Just making sure no extra data.

c) The project cannot implement a change due to tight delivery milestones

Yes. Generating release every couple of weeks.

d) The paradigm has a high learning curve

No

Q5. The RMVRVM approach could be applied in app/web app gradually, starting from the feature under development, taking one UI page at a time. How likely is it that your team can adopt RMVRVM using this approach?

a)Very Likely b)Somewhat Likely c)Unlikely d)Not at all

Somewhat Likely

Q6. How likely are you to discuss the RMVRVM paradigm in your organization or team to explore its applicability?

a)Very Likely b)Somewhat Likely c)Unlikely d)Not at all

Unlikely

Q7. How likely are you to explore further the RMVRVM paradigm in your organization by recommending a pilot or an intern project?

a)Very Likely b)Somewhat Likely c)Unlikely d)Not at all

Unlikely.

Q8. What is your opinion on the applicability or potential of real-world usage of the RMVRVM paradigm?

We'll have to have versioning in API to RMVRVM paradigm. Back-end deployment cost could be more. Back-end deployment is quicker. If application is quite simple, if app is coming part of OS, in that case they would worry about the phone is performing, if battery is not lasting - then issue.

Q9. What are the constraints you see that could hinder applying the RMVRVM paradigm in the source code of your current project?

We've already used data and viewmodels separetly. Back-end is quite similar, but in existing apps won't work because they'll work on old data model. Versioning is also an issue. Back-compat. Better for lower end devices.

**Original Script**

0:0:0.0 --> 0:0:3.450  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, so regarding I started we can start.

0:0:3.460 --> 0:0:10.170  
Lavneet Singh  
So thank you for joining this call and thanks for agreeing to be part of the survey.

0:0:10.480 --> 0:0:12.820  
Lavneet Singh  
I really appreciate that, uh.

0:0:12.410 --> 0:0:12.870  
<anonymous>  
No, she.

0:0:12.830 --> 0:0:21.520  
Lavneet Singh  
So we are going to start with like you can give your introduction for the record and then I will present my screen.

0:0:21.690 --> 0:0:27.860  
Lavneet Singh  
We will walk through the the paradigm and then once that happens, we will go through some questions.

0:0:28.220 --> 0:0:36.830  
Lavneet Singh  
I will post some questions you can answer then that will be the data point we are collecting and for this video record we are just it's not going to be public anywhere.

0:0:37.260 --> 0:0:42.590  
Lavneet Singh  
I'm recording it because I'm recording the transcript also, but I may have to revisit the video.

0:0:45.580 --> 0:0:45.780  
<anonymous>  
Umm.

0:0:42.600 --> 0:0:49.360  
Lavneet Singh  
You know what was said so that I can capture the data points so there is no no other reason for having a video call.

0:0:50.910 --> 0:0:51.570  
<anonymous>  
OK, sure.

0:0:52.300 --> 0:0:53.710  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, let us start.

0:0:53.720 --> 0:0:55.800  
Lavneet Singh  
So can you please introduce yourself Bhatt?

0:0:56.230 --> 0:0:56.680  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:0:56.730 --> 0:1:0.280  
<anonymous>  
So I am Barrett Bachani and I have.

0:1:0.290 --> 0:1:3.780  
<anonymous>  
It's been like 9 years since I've been part of this industry.

0:1:4.250 --> 0:1:9.790  
<anonymous>  
I have majorly worked with the iOS applications and I have worked with a different kind of application.

0:1:9.800 --> 0:1:20.220  
<anonymous>  
Multiple projects I have worked with IoT applications I have worked with the client and server side kind of applications and I have worked with offline application as well.

0:1:20.650 --> 0:1:26.860  
<anonymous>  
But mostly 70% of the application that I've worked with are based on client and server architecture.

0:1:27.310 --> 0:1:32.850  
<anonymous>  
Right now I'm working with the share chat and it's a social media application and it follows the same paradigm.

0:1:34.610 --> 0:1:34.900  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:1:34.910 --> 0:1:35.460  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, cool.

0:1:35.870 --> 0:1:36.330  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:1:36.760 --> 0:1:43.720  
Lavneet Singh  
So now I will share my screen and I will will walk through the paradigm once more.

0:1:43.830 --> 0:1:45.380  
Lavneet Singh  
I have already shared the video with you.

0:1:45.390 --> 0:1:47.800  
Lavneet Singh  
It's the similar thing, but just to refresh our mind.

0:1:47.810 --> 0:1:49.560  
Lavneet Singh  
And then we'll go through the question.

0:1:49.570 --> 0:1:49.750  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:1:49.930 --> 0:1:50.150  
<anonymous>  
Sure.

0:1:51.510 --> 0:1:53.110  
Lavneet Singh  
So are you able to see my screen?

0:1:53.490 --> 0:1:53.630  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:1:55.370 --> 0:1:57.410  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, so but this is a.

0:1:59.120 --> 0:2:7.210  
Lavneet Singh  
Approach that we want to have for development of applications which are like connected to cloud and run on battery operated devices.

0:2:7.220 --> 0:2:10.540  
Lavneet Singh  
So we want to make those application as energy efficient as possible.

0:2:11.590 --> 0:2:16.700  
Lavneet Singh  
So it is based on this model view view model paradigm.

0:2:16.750 --> 0:2:22.320  
Lavneet Singh  
So in MVVM design pattern what we have is the set of UI pages.

0:2:26.80 --> 0:2:26.210  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:2:22.430 --> 0:2:32.500  
Lavneet Singh  
Basically, the UI that we need to show it to the user and with each you you will have a view model object associated which contains the data that is required in the UI.

0:2:32.650 --> 0:2:46.990  
Lavneet Singh  
So it it contains only that much data which is required in the UI and then there is a third layer which is the model layer which has could be the object which is much larger in structure or it could be collection of objects.

0:2:47.0 --> 0:3:23.480  
Lavneet Singh  
These objects we get from the back end API when we call the API and receive the information and because these are generally collection of objects larger than what is required in the UI in their structure, we end up doing these operations, filtering, sorting, subsiding through these collection of objects to get what we require in the view model object that requires or that has a a processing involved which consumes a battery and additionally what we have observed is that the data we get on the data model side from back end many times the data happens to be.

0:3:23.950 --> 0:3:35.580  
Lavneet Singh  
Some portion of the data happens to be totally unused in in the UI, it is not even required in the UI, but it we still got it through the network, consuming battery etcetera and it is just lying over there.

0:3:36.230 --> 0:3:44.70  
Lavneet Singh  
So our approach that we are you know exploring or proposing is trying to get rid of these two issues.

0:3:44.200 --> 0:3:47.940  
Lavneet Singh  
So first we want that there should be no processing on the device side at all.

0:3:48.960 --> 0:4:0.40  
Lavneet Singh  
And then secondly, is that no excess rate that will come to the client side, so we are calling this approach as remote model view remote view model, which is basically an evolution of MVVM pattern.

0:4:0.50 --> 0:4:11.680  
Lavneet Singh  
So what we are doing saying is let us move the view model objects to the server side actually and fill them up like from the model objects or from wherever database layer cetera.

0:4:12.770 --> 0:4:21.840  
Lavneet Singh  
And when the when it is required like for example one page is showing up so the API call goes and the view model is prepared.

0:4:21.910 --> 0:4:54.370  
Lavneet Singh  
Or if it is already not cached and then the response is sent back to the client side in terms in form of Jason, let's say and this Jason is exactly the contains the exactly the information that is required in the UI and it is used to fill up this review model proxy object we're calling it proxy object because that two representation is actually lying on the server side but we do need a view model objects here because the data binding because of which the data gets updated into the view that is required on the server on.

0:4:54.380 --> 0:5:4.400  
Lavneet Singh  
The client side, so we call this view model proxy objects for each page that guest filled up and therefore by data binding the data will show up in the US.

0:5:5.550 --> 0:5:5.750  
<anonymous>  
OK.

0:5:5.420 --> 0:5:9.950  
Lavneet Singh  
So this is the kind of approach and we did some experiments on this.

0:5:9.960 --> 0:5:19.370  
Lavneet Singh  
So we built a cross platform application which you can you run on in RVR PM mode or in the MVVM mode.

0:5:19.640 --> 0:5:27.830  
Lavneet Singh  
So if you are running it on the MVVM mode, it will execute it CPU bound task on the device and report its status.

0:5:33.810 --> 0:5:34.0  
<anonymous>  
Yes.

0:5:27.840 --> 0:5:38.90  
Lavneet Singh  
It will continuously do that in the loop if you execute it in a RMB RBM format, it will send the request for the same task execution to the it's the back end API.

0:5:38.560 --> 0:5:54.890  
Lavneet Singh  
That task gets executed on the server side and status is sent back the task ID and completed status uh back to the device and it displays that status and we also track like when how much longer the application has been running.

0:5:54.900 --> 0:5:57.380  
Lavneet Singh  
What was the initial battery and what is the current battery?

0:5:57.390 --> 0:5:57.570  
Lavneet Singh  
Etcetera.

0:5:58.680 --> 0:6:11.550  
Lavneet Singh  
So what we observed is that this blue line indicates the battery consumption when the NVM option is opted for and orange and Gray lines are when the RNVR VM option is opted for.

0:6:11.760 --> 0:6:19.200  
Lavneet Singh  
So Gray line is when the phone was connected to Internet through 4G and Orange Line is when it was connected through visit in either of the cases.

0:6:20.160 --> 0:6:26.550  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh, we find in all phones that the battery consumption when RNVR PM was opted for is much lesser.

0:6:27.800 --> 0:6:37.50  
Lavneet Singh  
And remember it also this this battery consumption RDRAM mode also includes the consumption due to the network that was going on.

0:6:37.60 --> 0:6:44.660  
Lavneet Singh  
The request were going back and forth to get the status of the task execution or to send the request to execute the task.

0:6:45.770 --> 0:6:50.860  
Lavneet Singh  
Then we also did a case study in an open source application.

0:6:50.870 --> 0:6:57.600  
Lavneet Singh  
It was a restaurant kind of order placing application which you know already had this MVVM model.

0:6:57.710 --> 0:7:9.680  
Lavneet Singh  
So we measured this battery consumption and then we migrated it into RMB RBM, where we implemented a back end API, move the view models on the server side, and then executed the same scenarios.

0:7:9.990 --> 0:7:14.390  
Lavneet Singh  
So we observed a 42% lesser battery consumption on that.

0:7:15.720 --> 0:7:23.930  
Lavneet Singh  
We have a way and in addition to that, we also observed that the response time of the application has become much faster. Much better.

0:7:24.540 --> 0:7:29.630  
Lavneet Singh  
Like it was much more responsive to to the slowing or tabs etcetera.

0:7:30.220 --> 0:7:32.800  
Lavneet Singh  
So this is the basic idea about our approach.

0:7:34.40 --> 0:7:40.970  
Lavneet Singh  
So now I will end my presentation and then we can go through the questions.

0:7:40.980 --> 0:7:41.660  
Lavneet Singh  
If you are ready.

0:7:42.370 --> 0:7:42.940  
<anonymous>  
Yeah, sure.

0:7:42.950 --> 0:7:43.410  
<anonymous>  
We can go ahead.

0:7:44.930 --> 0:7:45.580  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:7:45.630 --> 0:7:50.200  
Lavneet Singh  
So the first question is that I think you already answered it in your introduction.

0:7:50.210 --> 0:7:57.380  
Lavneet Singh  
So do you or your team work actively on applications or web apps that run on battery operated devices like phone, tablet, laptop?

0:7:58.200 --> 0:8:0.230  
<anonymous>  
Yeah, you know.

0:8:0.0 --> 0:8:0.980  
Lavneet Singh  
OK. Thanks.

0:8:1.990 --> 0:8:2.290  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:8:3.360 --> 0:8:8.130  
Lavneet Singh  
A second question in the AP is that you use on the client side.

0:8:8.140 --> 0:8:13.80  
Lavneet Singh  
Does that API stand more than required data to the client side?

0:8:14.950 --> 0:8:15.770  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:8:15.950 --> 0:8:18.850  
<anonymous>  
Then at times, but there is a reason for that.

0:8:19.50 --> 0:8:22.880  
<anonymous>  
Generally we when we do versioning of API we remove the extra data.

0:8:23.320 --> 0:8:32.380  
<anonymous>  
But let's say if the same API is being consumed by two platforms and the two the platforms are having different UI and they are showing different information.

0:8:32.390 --> 0:8:33.320  
<anonymous>  
Let's say they have.

0:8:33.390 --> 0:8:38.40  
<anonymous>  
They're running some experiment on one client and they are running sending some other experiment on other client.

0:8:38.230 --> 0:8:46.900  
<anonymous>  
So in that case, since the API is same the maybe the data which is being used by Android is different than the API, the data being used by ISV.

0:8:46.990 --> 0:8:49.530  
<anonymous>  
So yeah, times are we have extra data coming in.

0:8:51.20 --> 0:8:51.430  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:8:51.480 --> 0:8:51.820  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:8:52.70 --> 0:8:52.190  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:8:52.730 --> 0:9:3.120  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh, so next question, could this RMV RBM paradigm be followed in the project that your team is going on doing to save energy on the client devices?

0:9:3.130 --> 0:9:11.860  
Lavneet Singh  
So basically, from the perspective of saving the battery on the client device, do you think this paradigm can be followed or is it a useful?

0:9:12.800 --> 0:9:13.110  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:9:13.120 --> 0:9:21.350  
<anonymous>  
I mean, if our main motive, like one of our motive is to save battery and it is a high ask, then we can do that.

0:9:21.360 --> 0:9:26.900  
<anonymous>  
But if we have other asks which are much, much much greater than this, then we will focus there.

0:9:26.890 --> 0:9:28.960  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm, OK.

0:9:29.130 --> 0:9:33.560  
Lavneet Singh  
So you're saying if the main motive is to save battery, then we should.

0:9:33.830 --> 0:9:34.990  
Lavneet Singh  
We can follow this paradigm.

0:9:35.460 --> 0:9:35.640  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:9:37.350 --> 0:9:37.650  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:9:39.350 --> 0:9:46.0  
Lavneet Singh  
Next question is which of the following issues do you think would the RMB RBM paradigm says when followed in your project?

0:9:46.430 --> 0:9:59.360  
Lavneet Singh  
So let's say if you want to follow this paradigm, but could for example first first part of this question UI of the application is too complex to move to a server side.

0:9:59.470 --> 0:10:4.760  
Lavneet Singh  
So could the complexity of the UI be the issue while trying to follow this paradigm?

0:10:3.460 --> 0:10:6.260  
<anonymous>  
Yes, yes, absolutely.

0:10:7.440 --> 0:10:7.800  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:10:8.830 --> 0:10:9.160  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:10:9.880 --> 0:10:13.950  
Lavneet Singh  
Then second is collaboration issues because front end and back end teams are different.

0:10:13.960 --> 0:10:19.530  
Lavneet Singh  
So this paradigm, as you could see that it moves some more work on the server side.

0:10:19.850 --> 0:10:20.10  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:10:19.600 --> 0:10:26.470  
Lavneet Singh  
So could collaboration between teams be an issue that this will block or slow down the paradigm adoption?

0:10:27.110 --> 0:10:30.260  
<anonymous>  
Yeah, I mean, it is a, it depends from team to team.

0:10:31.400 --> 0:10:31.640  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:10:30.370 --> 0:10:40.600  
<anonymous>  
If the team is smart enough to have a great collaboration, then I don't think there will be an issue because what UI it needs to do, they need just need to tell what they require, right?

0:10:41.850 --> 0:10:42.40  
Lavneet Singh  
If.

0:10:44.130 --> 0:10:44.460  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:10:48.440 --> 0:10:48.700  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:10:40.650 --> 0:10:53.320  
<anonymous>  
That's what they have been doing as of now as well, but now they have to make sure that the kind of data that they are getting, it should be the exact data that they will be showing, right that we we need to get the view model now, right.

0:10:53.330 --> 0:10:58.670  
<anonymous>  
I I don't need to do anything, knee parsing or anything, any manipulation should not be there in the data right?

0:10:59.730 --> 0:11:0.60  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:10:58.850 --> 0:11:4.280  
<anonymous>  
So if you are just telling our requirements to the back end directly, then it will be OK.

0:11:5.570 --> 0:11:5.910  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:11:6.230 --> 0:11:8.20  
<anonymous>  
It is actually on the competency to be honest.

0:11:9.580 --> 0:11:9.900  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:11:10.620 --> 0:11:10.740  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:11:11.560 --> 0:11:12.350  
Lavneet Singh  
It's hard part.

0:11:12.400 --> 0:11:17.600  
Lavneet Singh  
The project cannot implement a change, meaning adoption of this paradigm due to tight delivery milestone.

0:11:20.510 --> 0:11:20.840  
<anonymous>  
Yes.

0:11:17.610 --> 0:11:21.310  
Lavneet Singh  
So delivery milestone can be issue in adoption of this Friday.

0:11:21.440 --> 0:11:21.920  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:11:21.960 --> 0:11:29.440  
<anonymous>  
So like most of the application that I've worked with, which are really active right, we are generating the release every couple of weeks.

0:11:30.300 --> 0:11:30.650  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:11:29.710 --> 0:11:31.640  
<anonymous>  
In that case, yes, it will be a challenge.

0:11:33.470 --> 0:11:36.950  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, so you're generating at least every couple of weeks kind of.

0:11:37.550 --> 0:11:37.810  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:11:37.820 --> 0:11:39.710  
<anonymous>  
Every couple of seeing we are doing the release.

0:11:40.980 --> 0:11:42.790  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, so it is difficult, alright.

0:11:43.500 --> 0:11:45.510  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh, last one for this version.

0:11:45.520 --> 0:11:48.110  
Lavneet Singh  
Is that the paradigm has a high learning curve.

0:11:48.120 --> 0:11:51.190  
Lavneet Singh  
So could it be that the IT is difficult to learn?

0:11:51.200 --> 0:11:52.460  
Lavneet Singh  
That's why it cannot be adopted.

0:11:53.140 --> 0:11:54.590  
<anonymous>  
No, it is not difficult to learn.

0:11:54.600 --> 0:12:0.490  
<anonymous>  
It's a near a formatting change in the data and we are just what we are doing.

0:12:3.110 --> 0:12:3.360  
Lavneet Singh  
Correct.

0:12:0.500 --> 0:12:5.430  
<anonymous>  
We are filtering the existing data and converting it to what the client requires.

0:12:6.500 --> 0:12:6.760  
Lavneet Singh  
Correct.

0:12:5.760 --> 0:12:7.30  
<anonymous>  
So it's a simple task.

0:12:8.330 --> 0:12:8.640  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:12:8.970 --> 0:12:9.380  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:12:9.810 --> 0:12:11.460  
Lavneet Singh  
So now we move to next question.

0:12:11.470 --> 0:12:12.420  
Lavneet Singh  
So next three questions.

0:12:12.430 --> 0:12:17.940  
Lavneet Singh  
Question number 567 are like option between very likely somewhat likely unlikely or not at all.

0:12:18.480 --> 0:12:18.740  
<anonymous>  
OK.

0:12:28.50 --> 0:12:28.330  
<anonymous>  
Umm.

0:12:18.670 --> 0:12:30.160  
Lavneet Singh  
So if the question is the RMB LBM approach could be applied in a app gradually like starting from the feature that is currently under development or picking up one UI page at a time.

0:12:30.470 --> 0:12:35.420  
Lavneet Singh  
So how likely is that your team can adopt RMB RBM using this incremental approach?

0:12:38.190 --> 0:12:38.760  
Lavneet Singh  
So if you want.

0:12:36.780 --> 0:12:41.590  
<anonymous>  
OK, so if you are a father from start only, that's what you're.

0:12:42.900 --> 0:12:45.670  
Lavneet Singh  
So it so no, no in in existing project.

0:12:46.260 --> 0:12:46.460  
<anonymous>  
This.

0:12:45.680 --> 0:12:49.950  
Lavneet Singh  
Also, let's say you are doing some enhancement and there is a new screen that is coming up.

0:12:50.490 --> 0:12:50.690  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:12:50.370 --> 0:12:57.370  
Lavneet Singh  
So for that particular screen, they say this paradigm could be followed because you can develop it just for that particular screen.

0:13:1.690 --> 0:13:1.870  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:12:57.720 --> 0:13:3.70  
Lavneet Singh  
Ensure that the data is not coming extra just for that particular screen so it like that incrementally.

0:13:3.80 --> 0:13:5.630  
Lavneet Singh  
You can take one page by one page and do it.

0:13:5.640 --> 0:13:12.690  
Lavneet Singh  
So do you think that way it is possible to follow this paradigm in the project or applications that you develop?

0:13:13.630 --> 0:13:14.880  
Lavneet Singh  
Very likely somewhat likely.

0:13:13.380 --> 0:13:24.130  
<anonymous>  
Yeah, I mean, you can actually, we can actually follow this particular thing in a project with where we are not making many changes in a particular API.

0:13:24.480 --> 0:13:32.860  
<anonymous>  
If API needs many changes and then in that case we'll have to have versioning implemented in this right?

0:13:32.870 --> 0:13:38.370  
<anonymous>  
Let's say because there is only one API which is being consumed by the mobile application, right?

0:13:38.440 --> 0:13:40.390  
<anonymous>  
And we are just changing the data right?

0:13:41.120 --> 0:13:41.410  
Lavneet Singh  
Really.

0:13:40.400 --> 0:13:47.80  
<anonymous>  
So, but the older UI is still getting like the data which from this API only right?

0:13:48.160 --> 0:13:48.290  
Lavneet Singh  
Yes.

0:13:47.90 --> 0:13:50.720  
<anonymous>  
So we'll have to manage the versioning of data here.

0:13:51.330 --> 0:13:52.130  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, OK.

0:13:51.210 --> 0:13:58.640  
<anonymous>  
So yeah, I mean the versioning is also it's a let's say if you're doing a versioning, then you'll have to replicate that code, right?

0:13:59.600 --> 0:13:59.830  
Lavneet Singh  
Correct.

0:13:58.850 --> 0:14:9.840  
<anonymous>  
So in that case, we would want to do this like pick this approach only for the APIs which we know that will not change much in the future and they are not very complex.

0:14:10.870 --> 0:14:11.110  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:14:10.290 --> 0:14:13.990  
<anonymous>  
So in that case we can do that.

0:14:15.340 --> 0:14:17.290  
Lavneet Singh  
So should I opt go for?

0:14:17.300 --> 0:14:18.600  
Lavneet Singh  
Somewhat likely option.

0:14:18.620 --> 0:14:19.390  
<anonymous>  
Somewhat likely, yeah.

0:14:19.550 --> 0:14:20.690  
Lavneet Singh  
There's only. OK.

0:14:23.360 --> 0:14:29.430  
Lavneet Singh  
Our next question, how likely are you to discuss this paradigm in your organization or or team to explore its applicability?

0:14:30.570 --> 0:14:30.750  
<anonymous>  
Umm.

0:14:30.470 --> 0:14:32.160  
Lavneet Singh  
Very likely, somewhat likely.

0:14:32.170 --> 0:14:32.720  
Lavneet Singh  
Unlikely.

0:14:32.730 --> 0:14:33.230  
Lavneet Singh  
Not at all.

0:14:32.850 --> 0:14:40.480  
<anonymous>  
Yeah, for for the project I'm working on, battery consumption is like not the highest priority.

0:14:40.530 --> 0:14:41.630  
<anonymous>  
So what?

0:14:41.770 --> 0:14:49.720  
<anonymous>  
Let's see the change which this particular approach is coming up with is back end driven things right.

0:14:50.70 --> 0:14:57.840  
<anonymous>  
But like a, since the pressure time working on it is like a the several cost is too high, right?

0:14:58.0 --> 0:14:58.860  
Lavneet Singh  
OK. Yeah.

0:14:57.950 --> 0:15:4.510  
<anonymous>  
And if you are putting more like calculation on the server side, we'll have to put in more servers, right?

0:15:4.910 --> 0:15:5.210  
Lavneet Singh  
Right.

0:15:4.580 --> 0:15:7.380  
<anonymous>  
So in that case the cost will be much, much much higher.

0:15:14.420 --> 0:15:14.610  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah.

0:15:7.530 --> 0:15:15.930  
<anonymous>  
So, since we are not right now, OK to have that cost in our hands, so that will be very unlikely for me.

0:15:16.590 --> 0:15:19.290  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, so I will go with unlikely part here.

0:15:19.340 --> 0:15:19.540  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:15:20.750 --> 0:15:21.90  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:15:21.100 --> 0:15:21.610  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:15:21.730 --> 0:15:30.260  
Lavneet Singh  
So next question is, how likely are you to explore further this paradigm in your organization by recommending it as a pilot project or any POC or internship project?

0:15:36.800 --> 0:15:37.50  
<anonymous>  
Umm.

0:15:30.650 --> 0:15:45.550  
Lavneet Singh  
Meaning, if you are unable to follow this paradigm in in your current project for some reason, how likely that you are to recommend it as a internship project by some intern or a pilot or POC project?

0:15:45.620 --> 0:15:47.20  
Lavneet Singh  
Very likely, somewhat likely.

0:15:47.30 --> 0:15:47.590  
Lavneet Singh  
Unlikely.

0:15:47.640 --> 0:15:48.80  
Lavneet Singh  
Not at all.

0:15:48.370 --> 0:15:49.460  
<anonymous>  
That will be like, uh.

0:15:53.850 --> 0:15:54.200  
Lavneet Singh  
It is.

0:15:49.470 --> 0:16:1.240  
<anonymous>  
Unlikely cause since we are a product based organization, we have a couple of application and we don't like we are not taking more projects like like service based organizations too right?

0:16:2.220 --> 0:16:2.420  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:16:1.250 --> 0:16:7.460  
<anonymous>  
So this this approach if we at all implement this, we know that we are not going to implement in our main application.

0:16:8.520 --> 0:16:8.860  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:16:7.910 --> 0:16:14.780  
<anonymous>  
So yeah, I mean for learning that is good, but it won't be used in our application, so unlikely.

0:16:15.940 --> 0:16:16.300  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:16:16.450 --> 0:16:16.880  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:16:17.210 --> 0:16:18.230  
Lavneet Singh  
So next two questions.

0:16:18.240 --> 0:16:20.820  
Lavneet Singh  
Question #8 and nine are like quinion questions.

0:16:20.830 --> 0:16:24.80  
Lavneet Singh  
So you can discuss or tell your work you your thoughts.

0:16:24.390 --> 0:16:32.50  
Lavneet Singh  
So question #8 is, what is your opinion on the applicability or potential of real world usage of the RBM paradigm?

0:16:32.980 --> 0:16:33.250  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:16:33.450 --> 0:16:35.350  
Lavneet Singh  
So how how can you have? Yeah.

0:16:40.80 --> 0:16:40.220  
Lavneet Singh  
Yes.

0:16:50.800 --> 0:16:51.20  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:17:1.790 --> 0:17:2.50  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:16:33.260 --> 0:17:2.510  
<anonymous>  
So I just, yeah, I I guess I already mentioned this before as well, but that we will have to have a versioning which is a very big thing like it will take a lot of time and it will uh, take a lot of efforts then uh for if we talk about the cost, the back end deployment cost is more than we talk about the application deployment cost, right?

0:17:2.520 --> 0:17:2.870  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:17:14.550 --> 0:17:14.790  
Lavneet Singh  
Correct.

0:17:2.880 --> 0:17:16.850  
<anonymous>  
And then there's upside is in that back end deployment doesn't take much time, but application deployment will have to wait for the Google and Apple respectively to review and roll those application out.

0:17:17.210 --> 0:17:17.490  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:17:17.460 --> 0:17:17.660  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah.

0:17:17.500 --> 0:17:26.820  
<anonymous>  
So there are pros and cons both ways, but if we talk about the the any other issues?

0:17:27.760 --> 0:17:28.850  
<anonymous>  
Yeah, majorly.

0:17:33.610 --> 0:17:33.970  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:17:28.860 --> 0:17:34.290  
<anonymous>  
Uh, like the versioning will be one of the issues and the back end cost, so these two will be the issues.

0:17:34.300 --> 0:17:38.350  
<anonymous>  
Otherwise, let's say if the application is quite simple.

0:17:39.680 --> 0:17:39.910  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:17:38.480 --> 0:17:44.190  
<anonymous>  
So let's say the application is OS application which comes with OS right?

0:17:51.130 --> 0:17:51.400  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:17:44.240 --> 0:17:53.800  
<anonymous>  
So now they will be thinking that since we, let's say, if Apple is launching 1 application right and they are using server client thing right?

0:17:54.330 --> 0:17:54.700  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:17:53.860 --> 0:17:57.860  
<anonymous>  
So they won't worry about worry much about.

0:17:58.450 --> 0:17:59.600  
<anonymous>  
Yeah, the server, right?

0:18:0.250 --> 0:18:0.490  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:17:59.810 --> 0:18:3.480  
<anonymous>  
They will worry about how the phone is performing, right?

0:18:4.230 --> 0:18:4.460  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:18:3.780 --> 0:18:8.740  
<anonymous>  
Because their first product is not the OS, their first product is the phone altogether, right?

0:18:9.90 --> 0:18:9.330  
Lavneet Singh  
Correct.

0:18:14.80 --> 0:18:14.290  
Lavneet Singh  
To.

0:18:8.750 --> 0:18:14.880  
<anonymous>  
So for the OS performing grade button, the battery is not not lasting quite some time.

0:18:15.210 --> 0:18:17.440  
<anonymous>  
Then it is an issue for them.

0:18:17.580 --> 0:18:22.660  
<anonymous>  
They can also actually manipulate this approach by using both the approach at the same time.

0:18:22.670 --> 0:18:25.820  
<anonymous>  
Let's say if the battery is, the application is on the higher side.

0:18:26.640 --> 0:18:26.870  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:18:30.440 --> 0:18:30.700  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:18:25.950 --> 0:18:31.330  
<anonymous>  
Maybe we don't want to put so much pressure on the back in and we can go with the existing thing.

0:18:36.230 --> 0:18:36.480  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:18:31.460 --> 0:18:41.100  
<anonymous>  
Otherwise, we can in the second version, let's say the battery is on the lower side, then we can go ahead and put the load on the back end and so this way there is a good balance between things.

0:18:42.470 --> 0:18:42.800  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:18:42.810 --> 0:18:43.320  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, cool.

0:18:43.690 --> 0:18:44.420  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you so much.

0:19:1.510 --> 0:19:2.20  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:18:44.690 --> 0:19:2.930  
Lavneet Singh  
So last question, what are the constraints that you see that could hinder this applying this paradigm in the source code of your current project if you want to apply in this paradigm in your current project, what could be the constraints that you cannot apply because of those things as per your experience?

0:19:2.30 --> 0:19:7.70  
<anonymous>  
No, the issues will be like we have already used data models and view models separately.

0:19:8.430 --> 0:19:8.670  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:19:7.960 --> 0:19:11.770  
<anonymous>  
So all the manipulation and formatting will have to remove.

0:19:12.900 --> 0:19:13.160  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:19:17.380 --> 0:19:17.570  
Lavneet Singh  
You know.

0:19:11.980 --> 0:19:22.690  
<anonymous>  
So basically we have to kind of use the data model which is actually the view model now and what back end needs to do is manipulate the data which they were always so on the back end side.

0:19:30.190 --> 0:19:30.420  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:19:22.700 --> 0:19:32.30  
<anonymous>  
It is quite similar, they just need to have one more layer of data formatting and then send the data to us.

0:19:36.650 --> 0:19:36.930  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:19:32.120 --> 0:19:37.810  
<anonymous>  
But let's say if we talk about our existing application, they won't work because they used to.

0:19:41.690 --> 0:19:41.900  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:19:38.250 --> 0:19:43.260  
<anonymous>  
They are used to a particular data model which we are changing so only the new application will work.

0:19:43.270 --> 0:19:47.460  
<anonymous>  
The only application will not work unless we are doing versioning for for that.

0:19:47.810 --> 0:19:49.850  
<anonymous>  
Then again, we have to take care of versioning.

0:19:51.130 --> 0:19:55.230  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, So what is doing is the constraint at least and the old application.

0:19:53.880 --> 0:19:57.780  
<anonymous>  
Yes, yeah, all application backward compatibility basically.

0:19:58.890 --> 0:19:59.180  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:20:0.390 --> 0:20:0.570  
<anonymous>  
Yeah.

0:20:0.840 --> 0:20:1.400  
Lavneet Singh  
Welcome back.

0:20:2.610 --> 0:20:3.880  
Lavneet Singh  
Alright, great.

0:20:8.510 --> 0:20:8.830  
<anonymous>  
Check.

0:20:11.570 --> 0:20:12.110  
<anonymous>  
You're welcome.

0:20:3.890 --> 0:20:13.840  
Lavneet Singh  
I think there's all Bhatt we have come to the end of the questions and thank you so much for your time and I will stop the recording now.

0:20:14.770 --> 0:20:15.40  
<anonymous>  
Sure.