**Name: Ompratap Singh**

**Candidate’s experience: 9 years.**

**Role: Developer**

**Replies to Questions (Edited):**

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, in most cases.

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

Yes. Most processing should be done on the server side, specially for computation heavy tasks.

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, complex UI may be difficult to move to server-side.

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

Yes. But it can be handled by proper knowledge transfer to the back-end developers.

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

Yes, if the priority is timeline then we should not try new things in the project.

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. We should move the UIs with most computations first.

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

Very Likely.

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

Somewhat likely.

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

We can adopt this model in many use cases. Specially, where the computations are intensive.

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

Teams reluctant to adopt new paradigms.

Infrastructure cost because the computations are moving to the cloud. The application dev may not be ready to bear the cost.

**Original Transcript:**

0:0:0.0 --> 0:0:8.60  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh, that inflation also gained for 2223 minutes after are you know, when the in the beginning?

0:0:9.70 --> 0:0:10.130  
Ompratap Singh  
OK. Yeah.

0:0:9.80 --> 0:0:10.800  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, I think I've already has start.

0:0:11.870 --> 0:0:12.40  
Ompratap Singh  
Yes.

0:0:11.940 --> 0:0:12.710  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah, I'm gonna start.

0:0:13.140 --> 0:0:19.380  
Lavneet Singh  
So thank you all for joining this interview and helping us to solve it.

0:0:20.90 --> 0:0:41.490  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm, so again kindly introduce yourself and then we will go through a couple of slides that I have prepared, which is going to basically talk about the approach I have already shared with you that the video and set of questions so that you know you come prepared and you don't have a surprise or anything.

0:0:41.500 --> 0:0:43.120  
Lavneet Singh  
So you can collect your thoughts and share.

0:0:44.20 --> 0:0:47.790  
Lavneet Singh  
So let's start with your brief introduction.

0:0:48.190 --> 0:0:48.540  
Ompratap Singh  
Yeah.

0:0:48.420 --> 0:0:48.700  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:0:48.550 --> 0:0:48.940  
Ompratap Singh  
Hi.

0:0:49.70 --> 0:0:54.760  
Ompratap Singh  
Hi my name is Ompartap Singh and I'm being in IT industries.

0:0:54.830 --> 0:0:59.180  
Ompratap Singh  
Last nine years, I worked on many domains.

0:0:59.290 --> 0:1:5.860  
Ompratap Singh  
Currently I'm involved in the telecom domains and I'm basically from technical side and from.

0:1:7.50 --> 0:1:10.620  
Ompratap Singh  
OHS expertise from Java and Java.

0:1:10.630 --> 0:1:11.220  
Ompratap Singh  
Full stack.

0:1:11.550 --> 0:1:24.210  
Ompratap Singh  
So I worked on various Java framework and along with that I do have knowledge on cloud side 8 WS Azure and kindly also exploring the the new things of the genre right.

0:1:24.270 --> 0:1:30.50  
Ompratap Singh  
So this is the my work which I'm doing right now in my company, yeah.

0:1:31.720 --> 0:1:32.140  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:1:32.290 --> 0:1:32.910  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:1:33.260 --> 0:1:45.360  
Lavneet Singh  
So I will share my screen, I mean and we will go through the, umm, the the presentation and then we will ask some questions.

0:1:45.370 --> 0:1:47.100  
Lavneet Singh  
Then you can share your thoughts, OK.

0:1:47.610 --> 0:1:48.70  
Ompratap Singh  
OK, sure.

0:1:49.560 --> 0:1:54.80  
Lavneet Singh  
So ohm, can you see my screen?

0:1:54.640 --> 0:1:55.630  
Ompratap Singh  
Yes, I can now.

0:1:57.40 --> 0:2:1.310  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, so on this, is there an approach we are proposing?

0:2:1.780 --> 0:2:10.580  
Lavneet Singh  
So which is basically for the applications who are connected to cloud and they run on the battery operated devices.

0:2:11.460 --> 0:2:17.670  
Lavneet Singh  
So what happens is basically we are proposing a modified MVVM design pattern.

0:2:17.680 --> 0:2:18.910  
Lavneet Singh  
So what MVVM?

0:2:22.840 --> 0:2:23.80  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:2:18.920 --> 0:2:24.690  
Lavneet Singh  
It is like model view and view model design pattern for the client side applications.

0:2:24.860 --> 0:2:26.930  
Lavneet Singh  
Generally on with the UI.

0:2:27.300 --> 0:2:36.630  
Lavneet Singh  
So what happens is in ambigram design pattern we have US pages that we show to the user and that you are UI page which shows the data.

0:2:36.680 --> 0:2:37.810  
Lavneet Singh  
That data is rice.

0:2:37.910 --> 0:2:41.250  
Lavneet Singh  
They may view model object that is called UI pages.

0:2:41.440 --> 0:2:46.850  
Lavneet Singh  
Views UI page called view and this object is called view model of this view.

0:2:47.140 --> 0:2:56.460  
Lavneet Singh  
So each page has its own view model and it contains data that is exactly perfect match for what is required in the UI.

0:2:56.890 --> 0:2:57.360  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:3:2.380 --> 0:3:2.640  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:2:57.610 --> 0:3:10.880  
Lavneet Singh  
And then we have heard layer which is called data model of the model layer we had we have we we have objects which have much larger information or larger structure than what is required in the UI.

0:3:13.800 --> 0:3:14.60  
Ompratap Singh  
Mm-hmm.

0:3:11.190 --> 0:3:20.740  
Lavneet Singh  
It might also be flexion of objects and this data model is also on the client side and it is filled up by calling the API from the service.

0:3:21.700 --> 0:3:33.370  
Lavneet Singh  
But basically doing the processing that we call the API, get that data in the data model we have to because it doesn't match or it is like not in the structure that is required in the US.

0:3:38.250 --> 0:3:38.620  
Ompratap Singh  
Umm.

0:3:33.650 --> 0:3:44.890  
Lavneet Singh  
So we have to filter and sort and research around this data and fill up this view models which basically have the now have the data learn.

0:3:48.410 --> 0:3:48.610  
Ompratap Singh  
2.

0:3:44.900 --> 0:3:52.950  
Lavneet Singh  
This automatically shows up in the UI, so the point being we no need to process the data on the client side.

0:3:53.590 --> 0:3:53.880  
Ompratap Singh  
Mm-hmm.

0:3:53.320 --> 0:4:8.250  
Lavneet Singh  
You guys buy something and even after that we have observed that there is much more many times there is much more data than required in the client side because maybe they API has been written for desktop and stuff like that.

0:4:8.830 --> 0:4:9.50  
Ompratap Singh  
Mm-hmm.

0:4:8.680 --> 0:4:15.290  
Lavneet Singh  
So this data is just writing here, never gets used in the URL actually and it would have come through the network.

0:4:15.300 --> 0:4:27.630  
Lavneet Singh  
As you can imagine, so all these things, OK, it could be like the processing happens because of these things and the battery of the vision, all of the device gets consumed by the application.

0:4:28.660 --> 0:4:28.960  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:4:28.630 --> 0:4:35.40  
Lavneet Singh  
So what we are doing is a modified or evolved Emilian pattern called remote model.

0:4:35.800 --> 0:4:36.210  
Ompratap Singh  
Umm.

0:4:35.530 --> 0:4:38.580  
Lavneet Singh  
You both of you there?

0:4:38.590 --> 0:4:42.960  
Lavneet Singh  
What we are saying is don't bring any data model data to the client side.

0:4:48.540 --> 0:4:48.700  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:4:43.440 --> 0:4:56.340  
Lavneet Singh  
In fact, move the view models to the server side so that all the processing of professional what is required in the US side can be done on the server side itself.

0:4:56.800 --> 0:5:1.230  
Lavneet Singh  
So you can have server side remote models, which is basically their own structures.

0:5:1.670 --> 0:5:10.600  
Lavneet Singh  
Do the signal processing or whatever you want to do, because now you are and you are close to your database and other services with get data from.

0:5:20.270 --> 0:5:20.630  
Ompratap Singh  
Umm.

0:5:10.970 --> 0:5:27.820  
Lavneet Singh  
You can either get right exactly from service to your database or mobile models or models and fill up this view models and once they take all happens, this view models are used to prepare the responses and the rest.

0:5:27.830 --> 0:5:31.830  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, actually turns the Jason which is a representation of the view model.

0:5:33.90 --> 0:5:33.330  
Ompratap Singh  
Mm-hmm.

0:5:32.980 --> 0:5:41.250  
Lavneet Singh  
Now on, because we also have the model of this because as per the paradigm we this your views in this to view model.

0:5:41.260 --> 0:5:49.820  
Lavneet Singh  
So we have that same objects, but we are calling them proxy because they simply represent what is present on the service side.

0:5:51.400 --> 0:5:51.740  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:5:49.890 --> 0:5:57.940  
Lavneet Singh  
The the view models so the Jason that has come here on the client side is basically exactly what the view model required.

0:5:57.950 --> 0:6:2.360  
Lavneet Singh  
So it should start view models and therefore it will show up automatically in the view.

0:6:3.300 --> 0:6:3.490  
Ompratap Singh  
Umm.

0:6:16.70 --> 0:6:16.370  
Ompratap Singh  
Mm-hmm.

0:6:3.210 --> 0:6:17.760  
Lavneet Singh  
So the goals that we get, you know, will meet with this paradigm remote model, we remote we model and we are we there is no processing done on the device and there is no excess data sent to the.

0:6:18.990 --> 0:6:23.900  
Lavneet Singh  
So that way we will still battery and you do lesser network traffic.

0:6:23.910 --> 0:6:25.710  
Lavneet Singh  
Also battery will be saved on the planet.

0:6:26.590 --> 0:6:26.810  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:6:27.40 --> 0:6:29.490  
Lavneet Singh  
So what we did was we did it yesterday.

0:6:29.560 --> 0:6:32.450  
Lavneet Singh  
I mean, first we did the experiments we created.

0:6:32.460 --> 0:6:36.650  
Lavneet Singh  
It was platform application which was running on both Android and iPhones.

0:6:37.20 --> 0:6:40.160  
Lavneet Singh  
So you could run for example in this screenshot.

0:6:40.220 --> 0:6:44.810  
Lavneet Singh  
If you can observe, it will use RPI RBM, so you you can select no.

0:6:45.260 --> 0:6:50.650  
Lavneet Singh  
If you select no, the task that it is running will be run on the device itself.

0:6:51.300 --> 0:6:51.620  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:6:51.120 --> 0:7:1.260  
Lavneet Singh  
If you select yes, something in this case, yes, then it will send the request of toxication to the back end API office application.

0:7:1.720 --> 0:7:1.990  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:7:1.430 --> 0:7:12.110  
Lavneet Singh  
The task me agreement there and the result of the task, which basically says the task is completed, will be traveling back into this client side and then it is reported here.

0:7:12.950 --> 0:7:13.830  
Ompratap Singh  
Mm-hmm. OK.

0:7:14.440 --> 0:7:19.70  
Lavneet Singh  
You guys sleep between using that pad, their proposed paradigm or not.

0:7:19.340 --> 0:7:27.680  
Lavneet Singh  
And we also were tracking like what was the duration since that engineer has been run, what is the start battery percentage, how much it has been consumed yesterday?

0:7:35.230 --> 0:7:35.500  
Ompratap Singh  
Umm.

0:7:28.510 --> 0:7:39.210  
Lavneet Singh  
So what we observed, if you've seen the graph, this is the all the mediums that are done and orange and Gray line, these are the RMB.

0:7:39.610 --> 0:7:43.240  
Lavneet Singh  
So Orange one is using that Wi-Fi and Gray one is using force.

0:7:43.850 --> 0:7:53.360  
Lavneet Singh  
What do we have observed that there is a large gap or battery consumption action in every case that we tried, we arrive very powerful.

0:7:54.200 --> 0:7:55.620  
Ompratap Singh  
Hmm, OK.

0:7:56.340 --> 0:8:7.920  
Lavneet Singh  
Consulate connected a you know to book an open source application and then we measure the and the battery invention of the code.

0:8:7.970 --> 0:8:10.290  
Lavneet Singh  
It was already following them in the architecture.

0:8:11.200 --> 0:8:11.520  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:8:11.150 --> 0:8:23.510  
Lavneet Singh  
Then we converted to RMB, IBM, and we observed that the reduced by around 42 and also we got a better response time of the application.

0:8:23.520 --> 0:8:31.760  
Lavneet Singh  
So it was much quicker to respond to the what you say the tabs and the other gestures of the user.

0:8:45.250 --> 0:8:45.470  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:8:32.530 --> 0:8:51.350  
Lavneet Singh  
So that way we have, you know, basically done the experiment and case studies will see that there is a considerable improvement in backfield animation, meaning that reduced and also the response time of the application is competitive.

0:8:52.650 --> 0:8:56.600  
Lavneet Singh  
So this is what we found is experimental so now.

0:8:58.700 --> 0:9:0.130  
Lavneet Singh  
We can go through the questionnaire.

0:9:0.140 --> 0:9:0.510  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:9:0.580 --> 0:9:1.70  
Ompratap Singh  
Yeah, sure.

0:9:0.520 --> 0:9:2.650  
Lavneet Singh  
And then you can hear your thoughts.

0:9:2.660 --> 0:9:5.760  
Lavneet Singh  
So I am stop sharing, I'll start asking those questions, OK.

0:9:6.40 --> 0:9:6.340  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:9:8.210 --> 0:9:13.240  
Lavneet Singh  
So the first question is which I think you better replied in your introduction.

0:9:13.250 --> 0:9:21.720  
Lavneet Singh  
Also, do you or your team work actively on application or web application that run on that devices like phone or tablet or laptop?

0:9:23.960 --> 0:9:35.420  
Ompratap Singh  
Yes, not in all scenario, but we do partially use the application on the laptop that client we use or application on website.

0:9:38.780 --> 0:9:38.870  
Lavneet Singh  
Yes.

0:9:35.740 --> 0:9:43.590  
Ompratap Singh  
So that is again the battery operated devices and we provided some rendering concept and modeling.

0:9:43.680 --> 0:9:48.530  
Ompratap Singh  
We've allowed to view the models of the buildings and all this on their laptops.

0:9:49.730 --> 0:9:50.10  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:9:49.270 --> 0:9:52.910  
Ompratap Singh  
We have such a I use cases in our applications, yeah.

0:9:54.240 --> 0:9:54.640  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:9:55.90 --> 0:10:9.330  
Lavneet Singh  
So any second question is when you see that the API is the new data from server to client side, so does that use API that could be sending more than the more data than required on the client side in the US?

0:10:10.690 --> 0:10:20.240  
Ompratap Singh  
Uh in most cases, yes, I can say yes, because uh, as such, we don't have any limit S and restrictions over the failed level.

0:10:20.490 --> 0:10:41.230  
Ompratap Singh  
But we do provide the some limitations and options to to end user who calling our API to control the limit the data set like get this chunk of data and then based on the request request to another chunks so that limits limitations and pettiness we do provide.

0:10:47.160 --> 0:10:47.530  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:10:41.240 --> 0:10:55.460  
Ompratap Singh  
But at such at the field level, we don't have any limit dances and we also don't have any reference use case which is being used at the UI side is where you to client to client.

0:10:54.730 --> 0:10:58.210  
Lavneet Singh  
Open OK or?

0:11:0.170 --> 0:11:12.110  
Lavneet Singh  
3rd question, so could this paradigm that we are proposing are we followed or used in the project that your team is doing or to save the energy on the client devices?

0:11:12.120 --> 0:11:21.240  
Lavneet Singh  
Meaning, if how important the saving of Nandhu on the client device is, in your opinion is that you can use this paradigm because it achieves that.

0:11:24.100 --> 0:11:28.240  
Ompratap Singh  
Of course, this is the new IT.

0:11:28.250 --> 0:11:37.850  
Ompratap Singh  
We can say evolution in our industries and we can adopt these technologies in order to save the energies of the client devices.

0:11:38.520 --> 0:11:39.230  
Ompratap Singh  
Uh.

0:11:39.270 --> 0:11:52.570  
Ompratap Singh  
Other side, we can resolve this big rock at our our service side, the complex models, the mathematical computations we can do at the server side, we can't rely on the device customers.

0:11:52.580 --> 0:11:58.950  
Ompratap Singh  
Yeah, the end user devices because sometimes it takes a large times.

0:11:58.960 --> 0:12:0.930  
Ompratap Singh  
I mean the huge time, so process due process.

0:12:0.990 --> 0:12:1.140  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah.

0:12:1.280 --> 0:12:11.20  
Ompratap Singh  
So it's better to do the process at our end and and provide the final output the to the end.

0:12:11.30 --> 0:12:11.960  
Ompratap Singh  
Depp.

0:12:12.250 --> 0:12:17.320  
Ompratap Singh  
They can render it their side by just renting the JSON, not do the any computation on there.

0:12:18.540 --> 0:12:19.350  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, cool.

0:12:19.940 --> 0:12:20.260  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:12:21.140 --> 0:12:29.570  
Lavneet Singh  
Our next question on so, which of the following issues do you think could the RB RB paradigm face then followed in your pocket?

0:12:29.580 --> 0:12:34.440  
Lavneet Singh  
So suppose you want to follow RMB RMB paradigm in your project.

0:12:35.140 --> 0:12:38.160  
Lavneet Singh  
So first is, yeah, you are.

0:12:38.170 --> 0:12:44.720  
Lavneet Singh  
You off the application is too complex to move to server side, meaning they could this be the hindering or the problem?

0:12:44.730 --> 0:12:47.860  
Lavneet Singh  
Because because of the you cannot apply the RVR.

0:12:47.870 --> 0:13:0.430  
Lavneet Singh  
The first one is the user interface for the application is too complex to move to the server side because see we are moving few models from client to server side and I'm saying maybe you are just too complex.

0:13:0.440 --> 0:13:1.290  
Lavneet Singh  
We cannot move it.

0:13:1.340 --> 0:13:4.530  
Lavneet Singh  
So could that be the reason of not falling out and we all be entirely?

0:13:6.300 --> 0:13:12.300  
Ompratap Singh  
Uh, I think yes, the first option would be the ohh no.

0:13:20.640 --> 0:13:20.980  
Lavneet Singh  
You know.

0:13:12.310 --> 0:13:25.270  
Ompratap Singh  
In my project with with the first option always because our UI UI is designed a very complex way and it's not easy to mitigate with this new evolution or design patterns.

0:13:26.870 --> 0:13:35.810  
Ompratap Singh  
Other side, we do need to bifurcate the scenario and use cases in a way to what are the pages here?

0:13:35.810 --> 0:13:42.60  
Ompratap Singh  
What are the complex things we do move on the server side and server modeling, computation?

0:13:42.70 --> 0:13:44.580  
Ompratap Singh  
And what are we can rely on the client side.

0:13:45.640 --> 0:13:45.950  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh.

0:13:44.900 --> 0:13:47.920  
Ompratap Singh  
So these things we need to do, so this is the one.

0:13:47.980 --> 0:13:49.330  
Ompratap Singh  
So first option we can.

0:13:51.180 --> 0:13:58.540  
Lavneet Singh  
And second scenario is collaboration issues that because our MRBM moves some work to the server side more.

0:13:58.780 --> 0:14:9.380  
Lavneet Singh  
So could it be an issue that the front end and back end things are like, you know, not leveraging, said that that is why we could not apply this parallel, could that be the issue?

0:14:10.820 --> 0:14:14.150  
Ompratap Singh  
Umm, I don't think so.

0:14:14.560 --> 0:14:41.660  
Ompratap Singh  
It could be the issue, but again like the the uh, the knowledge transfer is the one factor I see what arise over here because the the things which they implemented on UI set that front end teams should deliver the all the the logic implementation of the business logic to the back end teams then they can implement the similar and they can replicate the same thing on the back end side.

0:14:43.30 --> 0:14:54.990  
Lavneet Singh  
Open and you third one is the project cannot implement the exchange meaning movie to moving to this again due to tight delivery milestones.

0:14:55.0 --> 0:14:57.70  
Lavneet Singh  
Could that be the reason type delivery milestones?

0:14:58.350 --> 0:15:1.650  
Ompratap Singh  
Ohh it's depend uh.

0:15:1.660 --> 0:15:20.680  
Ompratap Singh  
If the priority is the delivery on of the features new features, definitely I think uh, we avoid to avoid such big change in our project if we do not then we will always recommend it to end up just new design better.

0:15:22.170 --> 0:15:22.480  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:15:22.730 --> 0:15:23.30  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:15:23.850 --> 0:15:30.850  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh, this paradigm has a high learning curve that would that be the reason of not adopting it?

0:15:31.730 --> 0:15:33.560  
Ompratap Singh  
Ah, no, I don't think so.

0:15:33.570 --> 0:15:36.670  
Ompratap Singh  
That could be the reason, uh to not adopt this.

0:15:38.230 --> 0:15:38.720  
Lavneet Singh  
OK. OK.

0:15:39.470 --> 0:15:39.770  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:15:40.460 --> 0:15:48.850  
Lavneet Singh  
So next question, I think next three questions are like with options like very likely somewhat likely unlikely and not at all.

0:15:49.280 --> 0:15:53.350  
Lavneet Singh  
So just you, you can opt from any of these.

0:15:53.460 --> 0:15:53.990  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:15:54.420 --> 0:16:5.680  
Lavneet Singh  
So first question is the RDRAM approach would be applied or in a web application or an application gradually like starting from the feature which is under development.

0:16:6.130 --> 0:16:8.80  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, taking one UI page at a time.

0:16:8.970 --> 0:16:14.620  
Lavneet Singh  
So how likely is that your team can adopt our envy IBM using this incremental approach?

0:16:14.630 --> 0:16:26.100  
Lavneet Singh  
Like if you new page has been is being developed or planned for for that particular page you can follow this paradigm or if you want to migrate just take one page at a time and do so.

0:16:26.110 --> 0:16:32.850  
Lavneet Singh  
If that incremental approach can be done, how likely is that your team can adopt this approach?

0:16:34.940 --> 0:16:35.310  
Ompratap Singh  
Umm.

0:16:36.210 --> 0:16:38.780  
Lavneet Singh  
Very likely, somewhat likely, or unlikely.

0:16:38.930 --> 0:16:39.280  
Lavneet Singh  
Or not.

0:16:38.240 --> 0:16:41.700  
Ompratap Singh  
You I think some somewhat likely uh.

0:16:42.670 --> 0:16:48.610  
Ompratap Singh  
Because as I said, it's very case to case and pages to pages.

0:16:49.340 --> 0:16:51.810  
Ompratap Singh  
Also, business and the competitions.

0:16:52.90 --> 0:17:2.0  
Ompratap Singh  
Uh on the pages, which were, wherever the we see the big competitions, we can move it on the now with this design pattern.

0:17:6.250 --> 0:17:6.590  
Lavneet Singh  
Focus.

0:17:2.570 --> 0:17:8.270  
Ompratap Singh  
Otherwise, we can rely on the existing solutions, so somewhat likely I can agree on this.

0:17:8.800 --> 0:17:17.690  
Lavneet Singh  
Focusing next question, how likely are you to discuss this paradigm in your organization or team to explore its application?

0:17:20.180 --> 0:17:20.590  
Ompratap Singh  
Uh.

0:17:20.140 --> 0:17:28.930  
Lavneet Singh  
So in your team and your organization, can you are you interested in discussing this, that if some other team can apply this, does it interest you?

0:17:30.400 --> 0:17:30.990  
Lavneet Singh  
Are you ready?

0:17:31.0 --> 0:17:35.800  
Lavneet Singh  
Like me to discuss this in your organization, or somewhat likely or not, unlikely or not.

0:17:38.260 --> 0:17:40.230  
Ompratap Singh  
For a discussion and the.

0:17:42.820 --> 0:17:45.180  
Ompratap Singh  
Increase them to this new design pattern.

0:17:46.80 --> 0:17:46.180  
Lavneet Singh  
Yes.

0:17:45.190 --> 0:17:52.60  
Ompratap Singh  
I can say the very likely I'm very happy to discuss this point in my team.

0:17:52.70 --> 0:17:54.580  
Ompratap Singh  
I will be and yeah.

0:17:54.630 --> 0:18:10.730  
Ompratap Singh  
So this is the new things and I would like to share this new design and revolution to my teams, my teams, so they can understand the benefits of such new things and in the upcoming development they can apply based on the use case.

0:18:11.850 --> 0:18:12.220  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:18:12.480 --> 0:18:12.860  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:18:13.330 --> 0:18:32.650  
Lavneet Singh  
Next question is how likely are you to explore this other RB are here paradigm but recommending a pilot project or internship project like if it may not be applied in your current project on going projects can would you recommend doing a POC or pilot internship project very likely.

0:18:32.660 --> 0:18:34.700  
Lavneet Singh  
So I would likely unlikely or not at all.

0:18:36.190 --> 0:18:39.840  
Ompratap Singh  
Umm, in this question I can say somewhat likely.

0:18:40.630 --> 0:18:51.70  
Ompratap Singh  
So whenever we get a chance and the bandwidth to to adopt Arisa something new in order to improve off the software.

0:18:51.460 --> 0:19:3.690  
Ompratap Singh  
So I I would recommend teams to do the this pilots so they can understand the benefits and the the the use cases of these design bed.

0:19:5.150 --> 0:19:5.540  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:19:5.550 --> 0:19:5.740  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:19:7.350 --> 0:19:7.730  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:19:7.740 --> 0:19:10.170  
Lavneet Singh  
The next two questions are like the generic questions.

0:19:10.180 --> 0:19:12.440  
Lavneet Singh  
You can share your opinion and thoughts.

0:19:12.610 --> 0:19:22.80  
Lavneet Singh  
So next question is, what is your opinion on applicability or potential of this paradigm in real world as the real world usage of this paradigm?

0:19:22.400 --> 0:19:23.120  
Lavneet Singh  
What do you think?

0:19:23.430 --> 0:19:24.190  
Lavneet Singh  
Could it be used?

0:19:25.380 --> 0:19:25.710  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:19:26.70 --> 0:19:28.570  
Ompratap Singh  
Uh, definitely, definitely.

0:19:28.580 --> 0:19:34.630  
Ompratap Singh  
It would be used I I saw lots of use cases where we can implement such.

0:19:35.350 --> 0:20:3.690  
Ompratap Singh  
No model modeling concept like, but one I can say one use case like if if if you working on the some ohh graphical models industries where we have our models in the few gigabytes and that's models we can process can't convert in another format of model on the client side and where user do rely on the server computation only.

0:20:3.880 --> 0:20:10.850  
Ompratap Singh  
So I think this is the best design pattern we can adopt over there in such application and use cases.

0:20:11.280 --> 0:20:27.750  
Ompratap Singh  
Users can upload the models and all the computations would be the happening at the server side because it would be big rock and we need to resolve with the help of the high resource high resources of hardware like CPU and memory which help us to resolve these big rock.

0:20:28.300 --> 0:20:30.630  
Ompratap Singh  
This is was first use cases.

0:20:30.640 --> 0:20:37.160  
Ompratap Singh  
Again, I can say where where the mathematical competition has required.

0:20:37.330 --> 0:20:49.510  
Ompratap Singh  
So in that case also we use the this design patterns because big competition, big competition possible when we have a good CPU resources.

0:20:50.900 --> 0:20:51.90  
Lavneet Singh  
We.

0:20:49.950 --> 0:20:55.120  
Ompratap Singh  
Ohg good security sources and that's CPU again depend on the architecture of the CPU.

0:20:55.130 --> 0:21:3.160  
Ompratap Singh  
RMA MD that we need to decide and I don't think this option would be the feasible at the client side.

0:21:4.230 --> 0:21:4.620  
Lavneet Singh  
Yes, Sir.

0:21:3.230 --> 0:21:9.760  
Ompratap Singh  
So definitely in those two cases I do see the use of this new model.

0:21:11.80 --> 0:21:11.480  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:21:11.780 --> 0:21:12.100  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:21:12.860 --> 0:21:20.870  
Lavneet Singh  
Next and the last question, what are the constraints that you see that could hinder applying this paradigm in the source code of your current project?

0:21:20.880 --> 0:21:21.790  
Lavneet Singh  
Like what?

0:21:21.800 --> 0:21:28.690  
Lavneet Singh  
What are the issues that will stop or have a problem when we apply this paradigm?

0:21:28.700 --> 0:21:28.910  
Lavneet Singh  
What?

0:21:28.920 --> 0:21:31.690  
Lavneet Singh  
What are the constraints and your friend?

0:21:31.190 --> 0:21:39.680  
Ompratap Singh  
OK, so the first constraint I see is the not always teams being ready to adopt.

0:21:59.700 --> 0:21:59.970  
Lavneet Singh  
That.

0:21:39.690 --> 0:22:0.240  
Ompratap Singh  
Yeah, do the huge change in our software, in our software like by adopting this design pattern, we need to move our UI logic to the front end side and modeling whatever modeling competition we are doing on the UI side that we need to move.

0:22:7.30 --> 0:22:7.350  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah.

0:22:0.290 --> 0:22:11.110  
Ompratap Singh  
So I see the this is a big uh step in our software development and that may be the one kind of challenge we can see.

0:22:21.900 --> 0:22:22.10  
Lavneet Singh  
And.

0:22:11.380 --> 0:22:35.310  
Ompratap Singh  
So for with this design pattern Sachin things I do see like load on the UH server side, we need to provide the good infrastructure, the provisioning we need to provide a such a way where we can scale up the uh the the infra based on the request of the client.

0:22:35.320 --> 0:22:36.150  
Ompratap Singh  
So what?

0:22:36.340 --> 0:22:36.510  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah.

0:22:36.160 --> 0:22:38.390  
Ompratap Singh  
What happen if we can prevent this?

0:22:38.520 --> 0:22:43.130  
Ompratap Singh  
All the requests, all the big things we will resolve at the server side.

0:22:43.140 --> 0:22:55.220  
Ompratap Singh  
So the infra cost and this will be the again one challenge and one maybe sometimes maybe thing will not agree with this approach because we require the use info.

0:22:56.640 --> 0:22:56.830  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:22:58.30 --> 0:22:58.940  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, great.

0:22:59.140 --> 0:23:2.680  
Lavneet Singh  
So I think we have completed our questions.

0:23:2.990 --> 0:23:20.0  
Lavneet Singh  
So thank you for your time and considering and being part of this service, it is really helpful and we may come back to you based on the feedback to experts like you provide to us, we made, you know, seek your advice from them down the line.

0:23:20.10 --> 0:23:25.810  
Lavneet Singh  
When we try or do things to improve this Pavan, just on the survey feedbacks that we have seen.

0:23:26.90 --> 0:23:27.600  
Lavneet Singh  
So thank you so much for helping us.

0:23:27.550 --> 0:23:27.880  
Ompratap Singh  
Thanks.

0:23:27.890 --> 0:23:29.640  
Ompratap Singh  
Thanks for your you know it.

0:23:30.90 --> 0:23:30.420  
Ompratap Singh  
OK.

0:23:30.760 --> 0:23:32.130  
Lavneet Singh  
And OK, bye.