**Respondent’s Profile**

Experience: 20 years.

Role: Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

**Quotes**

Yeah, we [API] sometimes send a lot of data, which [the app] is probably not even using them[data].

I think while working on the agents applications and all, I think yeah battery is a good constraint that we want to optimize on.

I think back end may not be too complex to implement. I think I don't see moving it to back end will create an issue.

I think if we ensure that back end is not adding too much of overhead from the development time perspective, then I think we can always bring in these concepts, right?

Once you develop a boilerplate code and then start giving it as a sample project, I think learning curve after that we'll be to just keep changing the couple of variables on both sides. Once you give enough material around this and there are **enough sample projects in GitHub**.

I think real word I see definitely some use cases which can be solved. Maybe applications which are not too complex so maybe we can leverage this kind of paradigms. Because it's a lot of times people do complain about size of the application, battery conservation of the applications. If some paradigm is able to solve such issues, I think it's a game changer in my opinion.

And I should say thank you to you Lavneet. I think it's a great introduction of the new paradigm. I think this is how the paradigm shifts actually do come into the picture. Someone has to do really a lot of groundwork on these things and good experiments on that mobile and the Wi-Fi, 4G, I think it, it is a lot of effort in my opinion. Yeah, it's good.

**Replies (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.

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

Yes

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

No

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

No

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

Yes

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

Very 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

Very Likely – for discussion, Somewhat Likely – for implementation

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

Very Likely

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

Yes, for applications that are not too complex. But not for some apps that are calling 3rd party API too frequently.

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

Inability of developers to see the potential of this paradigm. Push from top level/architect level will help.

**Original Transcript**

0:0:0.0 --> 0:0:0.430  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, yeah.

0:0:-2.-460 --> 0:0:1.70  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, but according has started, so thank you.

0:0:1.300 --> 0:0:15.260  
Lavneet Singh  
For joining the call and agreeing to be part of this survey, really appreciate the cooperation of all of you people who are helping us from the industry to get better in this approach.

0:0:16.370 --> 0:0:16.550  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah.

0:0:16.90 --> 0:0:18.440  
Lavneet Singh  
So I will.

0:0:18.490 --> 0:0:30.400  
Lavneet Singh  
So just you know, you give your introduction and then after that I will, you know share my screen or talk about the new paradigm and then we can go through the question answer session that we discussed.

0:0:31.310 --> 0:0:31.830  
Ravikumar CH  
Good, good.

0:0:30.830 --> 0:0:32.960  
Lavneet Singh  
So I have already shared that question.

0:0:32.970 --> 0:0:42.190  
Lavneet Singh  
Answers with you also the production about the paradigm with you so that you can come prepared so that it's not a surprise the questions would not be surprised to you.

0:0:42.240 --> 0:0:49.660  
Lavneet Singh  
You can collect your thoughts, you know, and then answer so that we can get maximum information feedback from experts like you.

0:0:50.520 --> 0:0:50.660  
Ravikumar CH  
No.

0:0:50.170 --> 0:0:50.760  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah.

0:0:50.870 --> 0:0:53.560  
Lavneet Singh  
So please introduce yourself.

0:0:54.480 --> 0:0:54.930  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah.

0:0:54.980 --> 0:0:55.590  
Ravikumar CH  
Hi Lavneet.

0:0:55.600 --> 0:1:16.70  
Ravikumar CH  
So yeah, I started my career in 2005 with computer associates and I worked in novel network software during that time, like 10 year of two years and I had to debug some instructions that related issues because non letter doesn't have any higher language support.

0:1:16.80 --> 0:1:19.790  
Ravikumar CH  
So have to the lower level.

0:1:20.100 --> 0:1:30.240  
Ravikumar CH  
So with that experience, I could secure a good opportunity with Microsoft and worked on a emulator where I implemented ARM instruction to access it.

0:1:30.250 --> 0:1:30.720  
Ravikumar CH  
Instructions.

0:1:31.650 --> 0:1:44.800  
Ravikumar CH  
They're during the initial two years and after that worked on prior system setup, Visual Studio setup and either tooling software with all those experiences with couple of gentlemen in Microsoft.

0:1:44.810 --> 0:1:47.480  
Ravikumar CH  
So I started this company called Monocept.

0:1:47.820 --> 0:2:2.610  
Ravikumar CH  
So we are about 12 years now and work on a lot of mobile frameworks and application developments and web application performance issues and here could serve Indian insurance which would our expertise.

0:2:2.620 --> 0:2:3.410  
Ravikumar CH  
So far we gained.

0:2:3.420 --> 0:2:5.800  
Ravikumar CH  
So it's roughly about 1920 years now.

0:2:7.0 --> 0:2:7.230  
Lavneet Singh  
Both.

0:2:6.660 --> 0:2:8.40  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah. Yeah.

0:2:8.850 --> 0:2:9.240  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah.

0:2:9.290 --> 0:2:9.910  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:2:9.470 --> 0:2:10.510  
Ravikumar CH  
Good, thanks.

0:2:10.520 --> 0:2:11.60  
Ravikumar CH  
Thanks a lot.

0:2:10.70 --> 0:2:12.80  
Lavneet Singh  
So I will thank you.

0:2:14.500 --> 0:2:14.760  
Ravikumar CH  
And.

0:2:12.210 --> 0:2:20.40  
Lavneet Singh  
I will share my screen now and you know we can talk about the approach and then we can have the question answers.

0:2:20.410 --> 0:2:21.220  
Lavneet Singh  
Are you able to see my?

0:2:23.100 --> 0:2:24.360  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, I can see that.

0:2:25.870 --> 0:2:36.810  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, so basically we are talking about an approach to develop an energy efficient applications which are connected to the cloud and run on that you operated devices.

0:2:37.720 --> 0:3:3.620  
Lavneet Singh  
So big basically comes from the idea that we want to improve upon the NVM design pattern, which is model, view, view, model, design pattern where we have views which is basically the number of the pages that we display to the user on the device side and underlying each page there is an associated view model object which contains the data that is shown into the UI.

0:3:4.210 --> 0:3:14.470  
Lavneet Singh  
So the framework that we use will automatically ensure that whatever updates happen to the view model object state are reflected in the UI based and vice versa.

0:3:15.450 --> 0:3:24.590  
Lavneet Singh  
And then there is a third layer which is model layer on the device, which is basically a could be collection of objects or single object also.

0:3:24.920 --> 0:3:34.270  
Lavneet Singh  
But generally the structure or the content of the model object is much larger than what is required really to show in the OR display in the UI.

0:3:34.860 --> 0:3:44.450  
Lavneet Singh  
It could be collection of objects that are gotten from API calls from the back end side and therefore to you know prepare this.

0:3:44.470 --> 0:3:48.360  
Lavneet Singh  
Views view model objects and so that they write data is shown in the UI.

0:3:48.850 --> 0:3:54.550  
Lavneet Singh  
There could be processing like filtering of the data model or model objects or collections, sorting, searching.

0:3:54.970 --> 0:4:5.120  
Lavneet Singh  
All these processing needs to be done on the device and second thing we have observed is that the data that comes from the ATSID into this data model or model objects.

0:4:5.590 --> 0:4:8.440  
Lavneet Singh  
Much of that data lies unused.

0:4:8.450 --> 0:4:9.840  
Lavneet Singh  
It is not even required on the.

0:4:11.770 --> 0:4:12.410  
Lavneet Singh  
On that device.

0:4:13.370 --> 0:4:22.180  
Lavneet Singh  
So this processing and getting the data through network access data all these activities consume the battery of the device.

0:4:22.690 --> 0:4:46.200  
Lavneet Singh  
So what we are proposing is an improved or evolving model evolved model of on the envy which is remote model view and remote view model RNVR view where we have two goals where one is there should be no processing on the device at all and 2nd the there's going to be no excess data sent to the client.

0:4:46.630 --> 0:4:56.400  
Lavneet Singh  
So what we basically propose is that the view models that we have on the client side should be actually moved to the server side and on the server side only.

0:4:56.750 --> 0:5:20.900  
Lavneet Singh  
They are prepared from remote models or any data sources that might be available on the on the server side and when the API call comes to get this back information, let's say the UI page is shown and we need the information of the viewmodel, then the response from that particular view model is prepared and send it back, send it to the client side.

0:5:20.950 --> 0:5:41.80  
Lavneet Singh  
We need GSM phone so this GSM is just the one or the structuring just sufficient for the view model to get his object state review model object also stays resides in the client side but we are calling it that as props because they're basically the presentation of their corresponding models on the server side.

0:5:41.790 --> 0:5:48.80  
Lavneet Singh  
Because of the paradigm of Indium and view linking where there is a object that is required here.

0:5:48.90 --> 0:6:2.930  
Lavneet Singh  
So view model that present here which are linked from the view filled up with the gson that comes from the server side and therefore the UI will pop will fill up or show up in the to the user with all the data that is required.

0:6:3.750 --> 0:6:7.120  
Lavneet Singh  
Without having to do any processing on the client side.

0:6:7.530 --> 0:6:14.290  
Lavneet Singh  
And as we can imagine, there is no access data that has done because this DSN structure matches exactly what is there in the view model.

0:6:15.370 --> 0:6:19.640  
Lavneet Singh  
So we did some experiments on on this approach.

0:6:20.0 --> 0:6:28.240  
Lavneet Singh  
So we can create it a cross platform application which will run on the iPhone and Android applications and it could run in two modes.

0:6:28.250 --> 0:6:35.60  
Lavneet Singh  
One is while using this new purpose file name or using the older MVVM paradigm.

0:6:35.130 --> 0:6:41.340  
Lavneet Singh  
If you are running it, let's say using this selection, no, that Arabian should not be used.

0:6:41.350 --> 0:6:45.640  
Lavneet Singh  
Then there will be tasks that execution that will happen and it will runs only right.

0:6:45.730 --> 0:6:53.350  
Lavneet Singh  
You on that device, if we opt for yes, then the task request will be sent to the client, to the server side.

0:6:53.430 --> 0:7:6.410  
Lavneet Singh  
The execution actually of the task will happen on the server side and then it status basically which is complete task is completed that's sent back to the client and that status is displayed.

0:7:6.420 --> 0:7:15.790  
Lavneet Singh  
Over here, we tracked like for how long this application has been run and then what was the battery at the start and how much it took an option assets.

0:7:16.480 --> 0:7:39.170  
Lavneet Singh  
So what we observed is this blue line is the battery consumption when the end medium blend button is used and this orange line and Gray line are the ones, then the RER BM is used or it is basically for the vital then the phone was connected through Wi-Fi and the Gray one is when the phone is connected to Internet through the 4G function.

0:7:39.640 --> 0:7:46.970  
Lavneet Singh  
So we observed that be back to them saying is reduced a lot in each of their phones.

0:7:48.430 --> 0:7:48.750  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh.

0:7:49.150 --> 0:7:50.480  
Lavneet Singh  
Using fortune or Wi-Fi?

0:7:51.580 --> 0:7:56.70  
Lavneet Singh  
Then what do we also did was they picked up their kids history.

0:7:56.80 --> 0:8:1.500  
Lavneet Singh  
We picked up a open source application restaurant application which were already following the MVVM pattern.

0:8:2.610 --> 0:8:6.900  
Lavneet Singh  
So we're just driving and observe the battery consumption.

0:8:7.330 --> 0:8:19.120  
Lavneet Singh  
Then we modify this application wrote back end service, moved the view models to the back end and then executed that application on the RVM parallel.

0:8:19.630 --> 0:8:30.980  
Lavneet Singh  
We observed that the battery exemption for the singular set of actions reduced by 42% and as an additional benefit, the response time also was reduced or improve.

0:8:30.990 --> 0:8:34.140  
Lavneet Singh  
You can say by 45%, so response time.

0:8:34.540 --> 0:8:45.80  
Lavneet Singh  
Do you do you applications that started being more responsive, faster schools keep popping up on the new UI when required when the tag happens things like that.

0:8:49.890 --> 0:8:50.230  
Ravikumar CH  
OK.

0:8:46.90 --> 0:8:56.830  
Lavneet Singh  
So this is what we got experimentally and now I will stop my presentation and then we can move to the question.

0:8:58.520 --> 0:8:58.870  
Ravikumar CH  
Good.

0:8:59.180 --> 0:9:13.380  
Ravikumar CH  
And I think thank you very much for this paradigm shifts because these are not easy to actually try and attempt like like once someone defines these things, no one even tries to touch such models.

0:9:14.620 --> 0:9:14.970  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:9:13.830 --> 0:9:15.140  
Ravikumar CH  
In general, I think it is.

0:9:15.230 --> 0:9:16.560  
Ravikumar CH  
They definitely could experiment.

0:9:16.570 --> 0:9:18.60  
Ravikumar CH  
I would suggest I would say.

0:9:18.430 --> 0:9:18.740  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:9:19.50 --> 0:9:19.370  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:9:20.130 --> 0:9:20.430  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:9:18.810 --> 0:9:20.870  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, yeah, yeah.

0:9:20.880 --> 0:9:22.320  
Ravikumar CH  
We can go through the questionnaire.

0:9:23.330 --> 0:9:23.800  
Lavneet Singh  
Yes.

0:9:23.890 --> 0:9:30.480  
Lavneet Singh  
So the first question is, uh, which I think you already mentioned in your introduction also.

0:9:30.490 --> 0:9:39.40  
Lavneet Singh  
So do you or your team work actively on applications or web applications that run on the battery operated device like phones like tablets or laptops?

0:9:40.420 --> 0:9:45.70  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, we do develop plot of apps, so we have native mobile apps.

0:9:55.110 --> 0:9:55.410  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:9:55.470 --> 0:9:55.710  
Lavneet Singh  
Thanks.

0:9:56.370 --> 0:10:8.740  
Lavneet Singh  
Second question, when this API calls are done from the client side, do you think that many times the API is send data which is much more than required on the client side?

0:10:9.910 --> 0:10:17.40  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, we do send because we can't uh develop different different APIs for different different needs.

0:10:17.450 --> 0:10:20.910  
Ravikumar CH  
So we the API signature change in general are.

0:10:22.860 --> 0:10:26.210  
Ravikumar CH  
Predefined and then will be serving a lot of needs.

0:10:26.220 --> 0:10:30.500  
Ravikumar CH  
So yeah, we try to consume the same API S for like a lot of pages.

0:10:30.510 --> 0:10:30.630  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah.

0:10:31.610 --> 0:10:34.50  
Lavneet Singh  
So therefore they they will be sending to the.

0:10:31.990 --> 0:10:38.170  
Ravikumar CH  
So even though, yeah, we'll be sending, sometimes we send a lot of data, which is probably not even using them.

0:10:40.380 --> 0:10:40.550  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah.

0:10:39.410 --> 0:10:58.990  
Lavneet Singh  
Open next question would be RMB RMB paradigm be followed in the project that your team is doing to save the energy on the client devices, meaning saving from the saving of energy or improving the battery consumption by the application or mining reducing the battery consumption by the application.

0:10:59.180 --> 0:11:4.590  
Lavneet Singh  
With that perspective in mind, will this paradigm be be be useful in your project?

0:11:6.260 --> 0:11:7.150  
Ravikumar CH  
Uh, yeah.

0:11:7.160 --> 0:11:14.50  
Ravikumar CH  
Means if I keep battery at the constant like we work on out of agency applications and they're on the ground.

0:11:15.30 --> 0:11:15.270  
Lavneet Singh  
Yes.

0:11:14.640 --> 0:11:17.390  
Ravikumar CH  
So Battery is an important aspect for them.

0:11:18.510 --> 0:11:18.730  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:11:18.40 --> 0:11:32.770  
Ravikumar CH  
Like if some application which they're using consuming all the resources like battery and all and within 2/3 hours if they run out of there battery then yes it is tough for them to again recharge the battery at some other space and all.

0:11:32.780 --> 0:11:41.600  
Ravikumar CH  
So yeah, I think while working on the agents applications and all, I think yeah battery is a good constraint that we want to optimize on.

0:11:42.670 --> 0:11:43.180  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:11:43.520 --> 0:11:43.830  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:11:44.890 --> 0:11:52.320  
Lavneet Singh  
Next question, so which of the following issues do you think would the RMB RPM paradigm space then followed in your project?

0:11:52.330 --> 0:11:57.900  
Lavneet Singh  
So for example, first one is UI of the applications too complex to move to a server side.

0:11:57.990 --> 0:12:1.170  
Lavneet Singh  
Because of this reason, uh, I don't be able.

0:12:1.180 --> 0:12:2.90  
Lavneet Singh  
Could not be applied.

0:12:2.100 --> 0:12:3.300  
Lavneet Singh  
Could this be the case?

0:12:3.310 --> 0:12:8.840  
Lavneet Singh  
Let the UI of the applications too complex because we move view models from client to server side.

0:12:9.170 --> 0:12:10.430  
Lavneet Singh  
So is it too?

0:12:10.530 --> 0:12:14.440  
Lavneet Singh  
It is too complex and we cannot apply the RVM paradigm.

0:12:14.610 --> 0:12:15.450  
Lavneet Singh  
Could that be the reason?

0:12:16.940 --> 0:12:20.250  
Ravikumar CH  
Uh, I don't think so.

0:12:20.260 --> 0:12:24.300  
Ravikumar CH  
Maybe if you could be on the offline feature that we provide.

0:12:25.350 --> 0:12:25.900  
Ravikumar CH  
OK.

0:12:25.660 --> 0:12:25.950  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:12:26.100 --> 0:12:39.330  
Ravikumar CH  
So those kind of things might concerned us on like if I move everything, every action of the UI or data that is needed to server side then I may not be able to enable the offline capabilities.

0:12:40.450 --> 0:12:42.600  
Lavneet Singh  
Sorry, but from complex.

0:12:44.400 --> 0:12:44.850  
Lavneet Singh  
This what?

0:12:40.550 --> 0:12:46.190  
Ravikumar CH  
OK, so at least the example took the example that I was talking about.

0:12:46.440 --> 0:12:52.630  
Ravikumar CH  
The agents application that may not be that may require a lot of offline capabilities so.

0:12:52.690 --> 0:12:54.680  
Lavneet Singh  
OK. OK.

0:12:54.810 --> 0:12:55.150  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:12:56.260 --> 0:12:57.410  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh next season?

0:12:57.420 --> 0:13:11.890  
Lavneet Singh  
Is that collaboration issues between front end and back end teams because they are different, but RnB Arvind paradigm moves a lot of work to the server side, so it could be that collaboration issues are coming in in way of using this paradigm.

0:13:13.530 --> 0:13:13.920  
Ravikumar CH  
Umm.

0:13:13.930 --> 0:13:15.50  
Lavneet Singh  
There's that possible?

0:13:16.950 --> 0:13:23.640  
Ravikumar CH  
That see, I think there are technologies like, yeah, what is that called? Good.

0:13:27.260 --> 0:13:27.400  
Lavneet Singh  
And.

0:13:24.780 --> 0:13:29.570  
Ravikumar CH  
Umm graph baby, where you can always ask what is the resource that you need?

0:13:29.840 --> 0:13:32.70  
Ravikumar CH  
Server said they do process and then send it back.

0:13:32.80 --> 0:13:49.290  
Ravikumar CH  
I think maybe if we use something like that in the RV like back end of RMV, RVM is used by like supported by technology Lab, Graph QL maybe then I think back end may not be too complex to implement.

0:13:49.300 --> 0:13:54.310  
Ravikumar CH  
I think I don't see moving it to back end will create an issue.

0:13:54.320 --> 0:13:59.800  
Ravikumar CH  
We'll be having one more graph QL kind of layer, so I think front and back end issues.

0:13:59.810 --> 0:14:2.20  
Ravikumar CH  
I don't think too many will come, in my opinion.

0:14:2.250 --> 0:14:3.370  
Lavneet Singh  
OK. OK.

0:14:3.410 --> 0:14:3.790  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:14:4.0 --> 0:14:5.850  
Ravikumar CH  
And there are ways to fix those things.

0:14:6.790 --> 0:14:7.200  
Lavneet Singh  
Open.

0:14:6.240 --> 0:14:8.360  
Ravikumar CH  
That how we integrate, yeah.

0:14:9.370 --> 0:14:23.100  
Lavneet Singh  
Yes, the next is that project cannot implement a change, meaning moving to RBR PM because it has tight delivery milestones for that delivery milestone be the reason why we could not apply the paradigm.

0:14:25.140 --> 0:14:28.370  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, means we actually try to prevent a lot of other paradigms as well.

0:14:29.380 --> 0:14:29.640  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:14:29.20 --> 0:14:40.200  
Ravikumar CH  
OK, lot of design patterns, but I think yeah, in general at least Indian IT space, there is a time to market is a critical thing.

0:14:40.690 --> 0:14:47.550  
Ravikumar CH  
So a lot of times it's a feature enablement takes precedence over the doing in the right way.

0:14:48.590 --> 0:14:49.760  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, in that.

0:14:53.100 --> 0:14:53.390  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:14:50.310 --> 0:14:53.840  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, might be getting into challenges, yeah.

0:14:56.340 --> 0:14:57.550  
Lavneet Singh  
Next one is the paradigm.

0:14:56.570 --> 0:15:7.500  
Ravikumar CH  
But I think if we ensure that back end is not adding too much of overhead from the development time perspective, then I think we can always bring in these concepts, right?

0:15:8.900 --> 0:15:9.220  
Lavneet Singh  
Open.

0:15:8.530 --> 0:15:12.400  
Ravikumar CH  
So how much bandwidth it is required to implement I think.

0:15:15.610 --> 0:15:19.740  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh, then next one is that the paradigm has a high learning curve.

0:15:19.850 --> 0:15:22.610  
Lavneet Singh  
Could the learning curve be an issue in applying this Friday?

0:15:24.640 --> 0:15:34.780  
Ravikumar CH  
Feel like all other paradigms, when they initially come, it will have a learning curve, but eventually they are part of some libraries and then boilerplate codes.

0:15:35.750 --> 0:15:36.150  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:15:41.960 --> 0:15:42.250  
Lavneet Singh  
You.

0:15:35.300 --> 0:15:55.330  
Ravikumar CH  
Once you develop a boilerplate code and then start giving it as a sample project, I think learning curve like after that we'll be keep changing the couple of variables on both sides that I think initially might be there, but once you give enough uh material around this are enough sample projects in GitHub and all.

0:15:55.540 --> 0:15:58.40  
Ravikumar CH  
I don't think this will be having a lot of issues.

0:15:59.370 --> 0:15:59.670  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:16:0.430 --> 0:16:0.590  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah.

0:16:0.400 --> 0:16:0.720  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:16:1.720 --> 0:16:8.770  
Lavneet Singh  
Now next week questions we will be like the option will be like very likely somewhat likely unlikely not at all.

0:16:9.450 --> 0:16:9.730  
Ravikumar CH  
OK.

0:16:9.190 --> 0:16:12.40  
Lavneet Singh  
So you just pick whatever is appropriate.

0:16:12.90 --> 0:16:34.180  
Lavneet Singh  
So first question on question #5, is this RMR PM approach could be applied in a web app or application gradually like starting from the feature which is under development taking one user interface page at a time so it can be an incremental applying of this approach with the existing project we can I'll pick one UAH and apply it.

0:16:34.650 --> 0:16:40.740  
Lavneet Singh  
If new UI page is being developed or USB is being developed, you can use only for that UI page and onwards.

0:16:40.750 --> 0:16:42.80  
Lavneet Singh  
We can apply this approach.

0:16:42.350 --> 0:16:48.310  
Lavneet Singh  
So how likely is it that your team can adopt RVM using this incremental approach?

0:16:49.520 --> 0:16:58.270  
Ravikumar CH  
I think there is the best way in my opinion, because changing a Big Bang change I think is tough in the enterprise space that we are in.

0:16:59.420 --> 0:16:59.660  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:16:58.640 --> 0:17:8.500  
Ravikumar CH  
I think I prefer changing something incremental only because I can see the results and then take it forward and take the best practices and the next pages and all.

0:17:12.660 --> 0:17:13.220  
Ravikumar CH  
Very likely.

0:17:9.650 --> 0:17:14.790  
Lavneet Singh  
So but you will pick very likely or somewhat likely or very likely.

0:17:14.980 --> 0:17:15.250  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:17:16.440 --> 0:17:23.140  
Lavneet Singh  
Next question, how likely are you to discuss this paradigm in your organization or team to explore this applicability?

0:17:25.940 --> 0:17:26.980  
Lavneet Singh  
Like like that.

0:17:25.390 --> 0:17:32.220  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, I think, uh, if enough materials are there enough support is we are getting from the industry.

0:17:37.50 --> 0:17:37.170  
Lavneet Singh  
No.

0:17:33.40 --> 0:17:41.180  
Ravikumar CH  
I don't mind trying the new paradigm, so we can definitely take in one of the projects and then see how it is actually coming.

0:17:44.970 --> 0:17:45.280  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:17:41.190 --> 0:17:45.290  
Ravikumar CH  
But yeah, we need to see developer community support in general for these things.

0:17:57.320 --> 0:17:57.680  
Lavneet Singh  
Focus.

0:17:45.820 --> 0:17:58.830  
Ravikumar CH  
OK, I think enough samples and someone already picking up so that we are not the we're willing to experiment but not at the cost of maybe we'll do in the internal projects 1st and then implementing the enterprise applications, yeah.

0:17:59.890 --> 0:18:0.310  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:18:0.530 --> 0:18:6.450  
Lavneet Singh  
So you are somewhat likely to recommend discuss this paradigm in your organization, or very likely to discuss.

0:18:8.580 --> 0:18:9.140  
Lavneet Singh  
In your.

0:18:8.170 --> 0:18:10.450  
Ravikumar CH  
I would like to discuss, but not sure about the.

0:18:11.320 --> 0:18:12.120  
Ravikumar CH  
No.

0:18:12.670 --> 0:18:15.860  
Ravikumar CH  
Then at what phase will be implementing this in our projects?

0:18:17.120 --> 0:18:17.360  
Lavneet Singh  
Or.

0:18:19.560 --> 0:18:20.140  
Lavneet Singh  
Someone.

0:18:16.290 --> 0:18:22.470  
Ravikumar CH  
So maybe you can say very likely for the discussion, but somewhat likely for the implementation.

0:18:21.80 --> 0:18:23.930  
Lavneet Singh  
Person implementation.

0:18:23.970 --> 0:18:24.560  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:18:24.710 --> 0:18:24.870  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank.

0:18:25.800 --> 0:18:33.470  
Lavneet Singh  
Next question, how likely are you to explore further this paradigm in your organization by recommending a POC or intensive project?

0:18:34.810 --> 0:18:36.370  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, there it is.

0:18:33.940 --> 0:18:36.930  
Lavneet Singh  
If if like you're saying no, it's the current execution.

0:18:36.380 --> 0:18:45.840  
Ravikumar CH  
Very likely I can take those chances in my umm Internet related projects and internal versus yeah, we are free to use the frameworks and paradigms.

0:18:45.740 --> 0:18:45.950  
Lavneet Singh  
Hope.

0:18:47.170 --> 0:18:47.550  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:18:45.850 --> 0:18:48.20  
Ravikumar CH  
So very likely.

0:18:47.600 --> 0:18:48.110  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:18:48.990 --> 0:18:49.390  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah.

0:18:50.170 --> 0:18:55.360  
Lavneet Singh  
Next two questions are basically your opinion questions and you can share your thoughts.

0:18:55.370 --> 0:19:2.780  
Lavneet Singh  
So first all the question #8 is what is your opinion on the applicability or the potential of real world usage of this?

0:19:3.0 --> 0:19:5.70  
Lavneet Singh  
We are being done in the real world.

0:19:5.120 --> 0:19:7.200  
Lavneet Singh  
How likely it could be useful?

0:19:10.170 --> 0:19:14.700  
Ravikumar CH  
I think real word I see definitely some use cases which can be solved.

0:19:15.960 --> 0:19:19.840  
Ravikumar CH  
Maybe applications which are not too complex.

0:19:22.510 --> 0:19:22.720  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:19:21.70 --> 0:19:24.330  
Ravikumar CH  
OK, so maybe we can leverage this kind of paradigms.

0:19:24.340 --> 0:19:30.720  
Ravikumar CH  
So because it's a lot of times people do complain about size of the application, battery conservation of the applications.

0:19:31.650 --> 0:19:31.900  
Lavneet Singh  
Correct.

0:19:35.410 --> 0:19:35.730  
Lavneet Singh  
Umm.

0:19:30.930 --> 0:19:38.310  
Ravikumar CH  
But if some paradigm is able to solve such issues, I think it's a game changer in my opinion.

0:19:43.290 --> 0:19:44.100  
Lavneet Singh  
Focused on.

0:19:38.320 --> 0:19:49.750  
Ravikumar CH  
So we can definitely use this one, but yeah, I think some applications existing applications which are very tightly are calling external services too frequently.

0:19:50.720 --> 0:19:50.960  
Lavneet Singh  
Correct.

0:19:50.200 --> 0:19:56.720  
Ravikumar CH  
In that cases, in the middle layer, I don't know if we can actually take any advantage from this additional layer.

0:19:59.210 --> 0:19:59.450  
Lavneet Singh  
Good.

0:20:0.320 --> 0:20:1.310  
Lavneet Singh  
Uh, OK.

0:20:1.320 --> 0:20:9.970  
Lavneet Singh  
So the last question, what are the constraints that you see could hinder the hinder applying the RBM paradigm in the source code of your current project?

0:20:10.20 --> 0:20:10.550  
Lavneet Singh  
So what?

0:20:10.560 --> 0:20:15.390  
Lavneet Singh  
What constraints you think may hit this that it cannot be applied?

0:20:15.400 --> 0:20:16.720  
Lavneet Singh  
What are those constraints issues?

0:20:35.900 --> 0:20:36.220  
Lavneet Singh  
Other.

0:20:18.350 --> 0:20:36.280  
Ravikumar CH  
I think the inability of the developer to realize the potential of this paradigm because developers are tuned to some learning and then they try applying whatever they learn so far trying something.

0:20:36.290 --> 0:20:45.310  
Ravikumar CH  
So unless some executive level are some architect level guidance coming initially helping someone I think.

0:20:46.380 --> 0:20:54.570  
Ravikumar CH  
Uh, yeah, if you ask developer to implement this paradigm, I think you might have issues because it is like having one more layer.

0:20:54.580 --> 0:21:3.70  
Ravikumar CH  
But I think if you can convince these two at the architect, architect level or at the executive level, what are the advantage of this application?

0:21:3.540 --> 0:21:7.560  
Ravikumar CH  
I think pushing from the top down I think might be an approach.

0:21:7.760 --> 0:21:8.680  
Ravikumar CH  
I think in my opinion.

0:21:10.320 --> 0:21:11.650  
Lavneet Singh  
OK, good.

0:21:12.120 --> 0:21:12.550  
Lavneet Singh  
Yeah.

0:21:12.560 --> 0:21:12.910  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:21:15.450 --> 0:21:15.790  
Ravikumar CH  
OK.

0:21:12.920 --> 0:21:20.310  
Lavneet Singh  
So we are done with our question, Ravi, thank you so much for your time and valuable feedback and people.

0:21:19.490 --> 0:21:21.300  
Ravikumar CH  
And I should say thank you to you Lavneet.

0:21:21.310 --> 0:21:26.60  
Ravikumar CH  
So I think it's a great pad and great introduction of the new paradigm.

0:21:26.210 --> 0:21:30.720  
Ravikumar CH  
I think this is how the paradigm shifts actually do come into the picture.

0:21:35.450 --> 0:21:35.710  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:21:31.310 --> 0:21:40.730  
Ravikumar CH  
Someone has to do really the a lot of groundwork on these things and good experiments on that mobile and the Wi-Fi for GI think it, it is a lot of efforts in my opinion.

0:21:40.740 --> 0:21:41.770  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, it's good.

0:21:42.310 --> 0:21:42.750  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you.

0:21:48.790 --> 0:21:48.980  
Ravikumar CH  
Sure.

0:21:42.820 --> 0:21:56.30  
Lavneet Singh  
And we will try to improve based on feedback from experts like you and improve this paradigm that Loach like you give the feedback about having a lot of samples on GitHub so that people can see it in action.

0:21:57.300 --> 0:21:57.430  
Ravikumar CH  
The.

0:21:56.840 --> 0:22:2.910  
Lavneet Singh  
Definitely we are going to take these advices and we will again solicit your opinion.

0:22:3.160 --> 0:22:5.330  
Lavneet Singh  
You know, we really need your support.

0:22:5.340 --> 0:22:6.830  
Lavneet Singh  
So thank you so much for your time.

0:22:9.70 --> 0:22:9.350  
Lavneet Singh  
OK.

0:22:7.470 --> 0:22:9.480  
Ravikumar CH  
Should own it and thank you very much.

0:22:9.830 --> 0:22:10.380  
Ravikumar CH  
Yeah, bye.

0:22:10.220 --> 0:22:10.700  
Lavneet Singh  
Thank you. Bye.