**1. What is SRS (Software Requirements Specifications)? What are difference between Functional and Non-Functional Requirements?**

SRS, or Software Requirements Specification, is a crucial document in software development that outlines the detailed requirements and specifications for a software project. It serves as a blueprint for developers, designers, and other stakeholders to understand what the software should do and how it should behave. The SRS document typically includes information such as functional requirements, non-functional requirements, system architecture, use cases, user stories, and more.

Functional Requirements:

What the System Should Do: Functional requirements define the specific functions, features, and interactions that the software system must perform. They describe the system's behavior in response to various inputs or actions.

Examples: Login functionality, data validation, user registration, report generation, and any other actions or tasks the software should enable or perform.

Non-Functional Requirements:

How the System Should Perform: Non-functional requirements specify the quality attributes, performance characteristics, and constraints that the software system must meet. They describe how well the system should work rather than what it should do.

Examples: Performance (e.g., response time, throughput), scalability, security, usability, reliability, maintainability, and regulatory compliance.

In summary, functional requirements focus on the specific functionality and features of the software, answering the question of "what," while non-functional requirements focus on the quality attributes and constraints, answering the question of "how." Both types of requirements are essential for developing a comprehensive understanding of the software project and ensuring that the final product meets the needs and expectations of the stakeholders.

**7. What is Lean model? What are it’s pros and cons?**

The Lean model, in a business context, is often associated with the principles and practices of Lean methodology or Lean management. Lean is a management philosophy and set of tools and techniques that aim to maximize value while minimizing waste in various processes and operations within an organization. It originated in manufacturing but has since been adapted and applied to a wide range of industries and functions, including software development, healthcare, and service industries.

Pros:

Efficiency Improvement: Lean focuses on identifying and eliminating waste, which can lead to significant improvements in efficiency and productivity. By streamlining processes and reducing unnecessary steps, organizations can deliver products or services more quickly and at lower cost.

Customer-Centric: Lean places a strong emphasis on understanding customer value and aligning processes to meet customer needs. This customer-centric approach often results in improved customer satisfaction and loyalty.

Continuous Improvement: Lean encourages a culture of continuous improvement, where employees are empowered to identify and address problems. This fosters a sense of ownership and engagement among employees.

Reduced Costs: By eliminating waste and optimizing processes, organizations can reduce operational costs, which can lead to improved profitability.

Flexibility: Lean principles can be applied to various industries and functions, making it adaptable to different contexts.

Cons:

Initial Resistance: Implementing Lean can face resistance from employees and management who may be reluctant to change established processes. It may require significant cultural and mindset shifts.

Complexity: Lean is not a one-size-fits-all solution, and its implementation can be complex, requiring expertise and careful planning. This complexity can be a barrier for some organizations.

Overemphasis on Cost Cutting: In some cases, organizations may focus too heavily on cost reduction, potentially at the expense of quality or long-term sustainability.

Lack of Innovation: While Lean is excellent for optimizing existing processes, it may not inherently encourage innovation or the development of entirely new products or services.

Not Suitable for All Situations: Lean may not be the best approach for every organization or situation. Some industries or projects may benefit more from other methodologies or strategies.