

Strategy pattern

main class → client

- i) code that changes < > code that remains same.

DP
code এর এ part গুলাতে change হয় সেগুলি আলাদা করে.
encapsulate করতে হবে যাতে পরে কোনো change আসলে
unchanged part এ গোনে affect না পরে,

→ Scalability ও benefit পাওয়া যায়

→ Modularity এর কারণ Testing এ benefit পাওয়া যায়,

Context: Code এর এ part change হয়ে, calculator, player, car, Duck

Behaviour/strategy: ... " " " যদিগুলি change হয়, operation, run/cibble, honk/fly

- ii) Change => code in interface/abstraction.

not in implementation
Interface defines signature
of its object

DP
→ setter() method ফিরে dynamically behaviour change করা যায়,

- iii) Favor composition over inheritance
(has a)

DP
→ Inheritance use করলে each behaviour

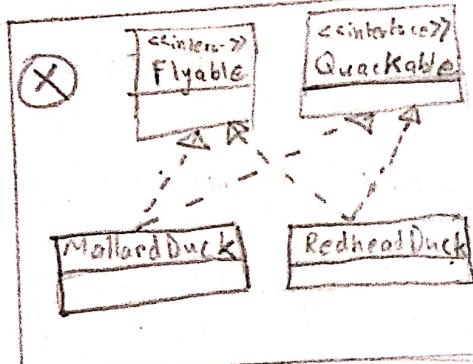
এই ক্ষয় আলাদা code করতে হবে,

ফল code duplication বার্চে.

composition use করলে code reuse হবে

এবং Dynamically behaviour change করা যায়

(run time 1)



client

Duck

Fly Behaviour flyBehaviour

Quack Behaviour quackBehaviour

```
performFly () {  
    flyBehaviour.fly()  
}
```

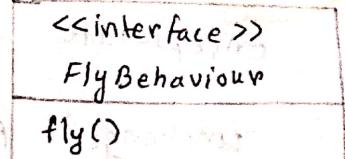
```
performQuack()
```

setFlyBehaviour ()

setQuackBehaviour ()

fly behaviour \rightarrow what makes action
 \rightarrow part of handle \rightarrow

Encapsulated fly behaviour



FlyWithWings

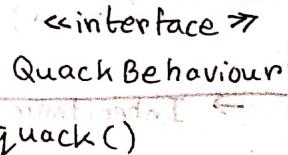
```
fly() {  
    //implement flying  
}
```

FlyNoWay

```
fly() {  
    //do nothing  
}
```

ex: Game \rightarrow player update

Encapsulated quack behaviour



Quack
quack()

Squeak
quack()

Observer pattern

i) Subject ଏବଂ Observer ପ୍ରି ମଧ୍ୟ one-to-many dependency ଆଛା
ଯେହାନେ subject ଏବଂ state change ହେଲେ ତାର ଅଧିକାରୀ dependant
observer ଗୁଣେ automatically update ହସ୍త,

ii) Strive for loosely coupled designs between subject and observer.

ଏହି ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାରେ system flexible ହସ୍ତ ଏବଂ change handle କୁଣ୍ଡଳାପାଇଁ,

DP କାବଣ୍ଗ object ଏବଂ ଯଦ୍ୟକାରୀ interdependency minimized ହସ୍ତ

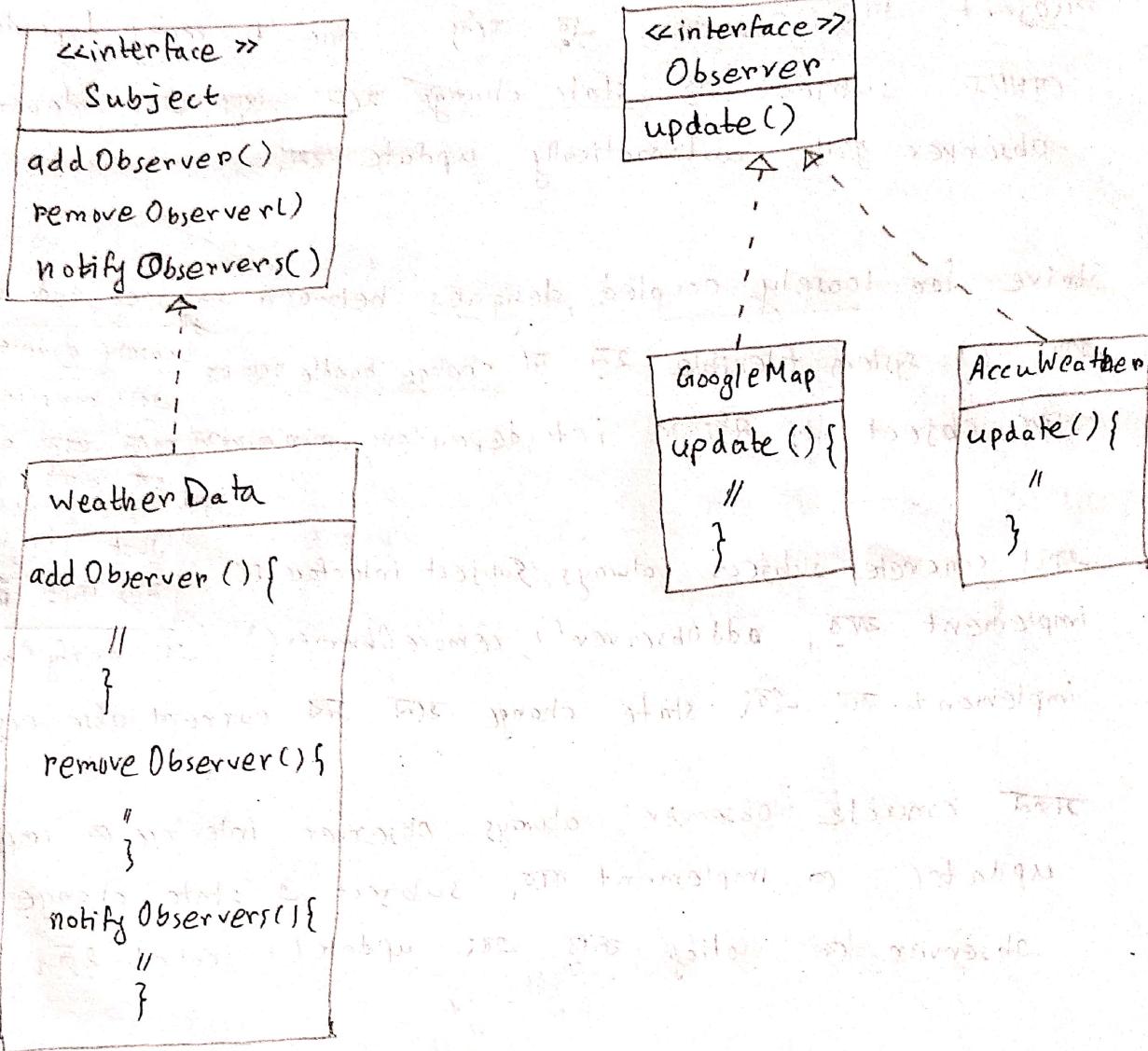
Loosely coupled:
ଏହାରେ component ଏବଂ change

ଯାତର ଅନ୍ୟ component କୁଣ୍ଡଳାପାଇଁ
ଯେଉଁ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ଏଫେକ୍ଟ ହୋଇଥାଏ,

Just interface ଏବଂ
ମଧ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା interacted ହୋଇଥାଏ,

ଏହାରେ concrete subject always Subject interface କୁ
implement କରି, addObserver(), removeObserver(), ଏବଂ notifyObservers()
implement କରି ଏବଂ state change ହେଲେ ତାର current observers ଦ୍ୱାରା update
କରାଯାଇଥାଏ,

ସାବଳ concrete observer always Observer interface କୁ implement କରି,
update() କୁ implement କରି, subject କୁ state change ହେଲେ
observer କୁ notify କରି ଏବଂ update() called ହସ୍ତ,



Decorator pattern

object is wrap JU.

i) Decorator দিয়ে dynamically object এর behaviour extend করি,

→ Inheritance use করলে জুড়মাত্র compile time এ statically behaviour determine করা যাব। কিন্তু composition use করলে run time এ 3 decorator দিয়ে behaviour extend করা যাব। main function

এই আমৃতা composition use করি এবং এটি flexibility পাই,

(open-close principle)

ii) Classes should be open for extension, but closed for modification of existing code.

→ নতুন functionality add করা কোথা, আমরা existing code alter না করে, নতুন code লিয়ে functionality add করি,
বরং কোথা pre-existing tested code এ bug এর side effect করে নাম।

iii) abstract BaseItem

getDescription()

cost()

Item extends BaseItem

get>Description()

cost()

abstract BaseDecorator extends BaseItem

Base Item ob

Decorator extends BaseDecorator

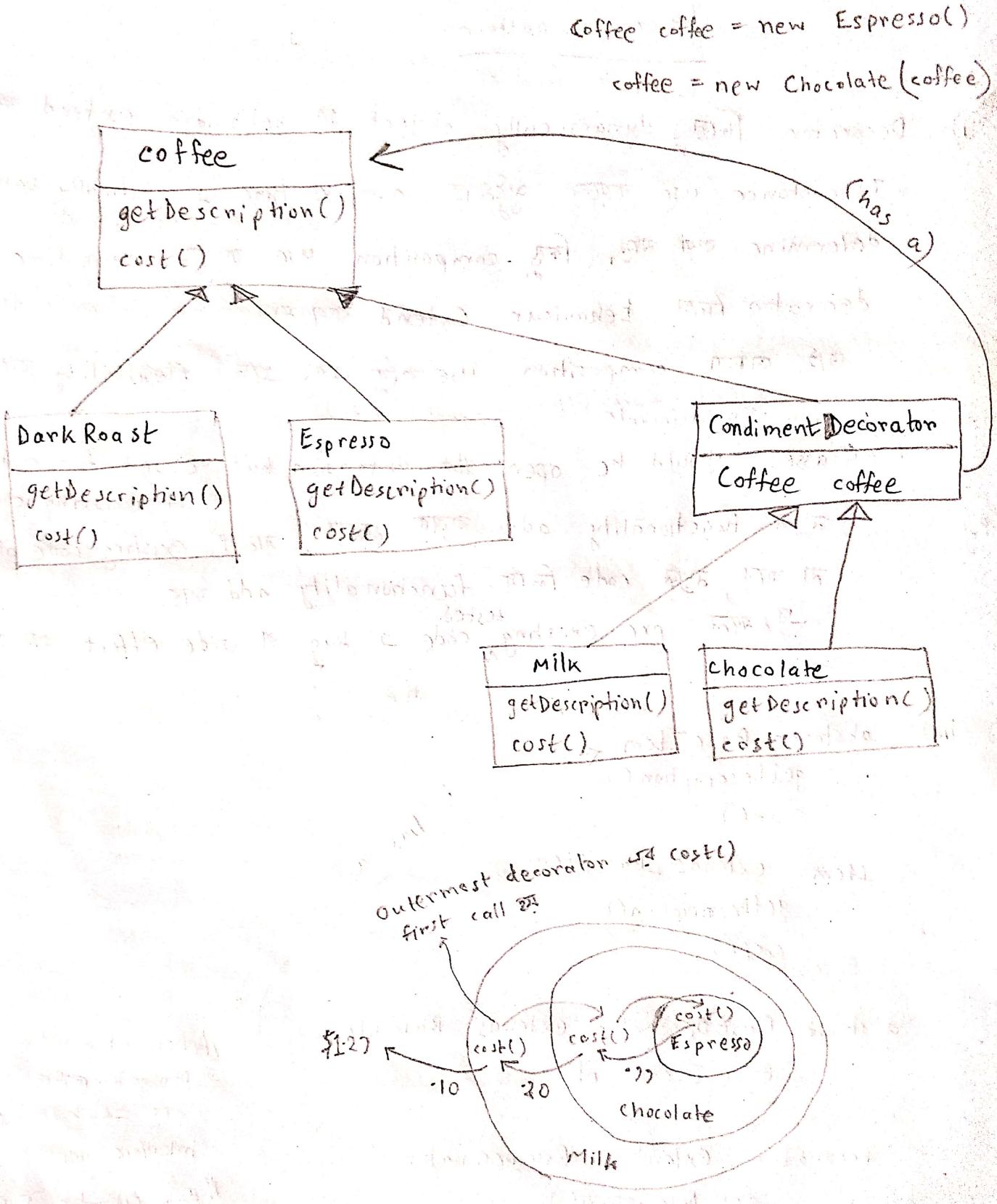
get Description()

cost()

(has a)

// Decorator এর
decorator item decorate
করা হয়েছে same
interface implement এটি।

// BaseDecorator এর BaseItem
এর একটি instance এন্টিমি
লি decorator এর item এ
decorate করা হচ্ছে point on



Adapter pattern

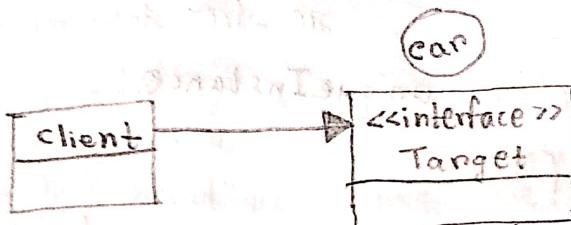
(one or more)

- i) Converts the interface of a class into another interface that the clients expect.

কুইক ক্লাস এর ইন্টারফেস অনিয়ন্ত্রিত হলে adapter ফার্ম

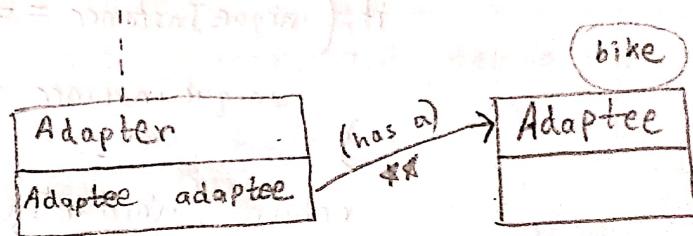
অটো এক্সারে কাছ রাখানো যাব।

ii)



adaptee: Adapter থাক
adapt করো
ex: bike

Adapter & adaptee এর
কোরি রেফেরেন্স থাকো



Client এর প্রয়োজন হচ্ছে Target interface (car), But আমাদের কাছে Adaptee (bike)

Adapter, bike এর interface টাকে car এর সাথে adapt করার,

Adapter, car interface কে implement করে এবং car এর method call

গুলো নিয়ে bike এর equivalent method গুলো call করে,

- iii) Adapter class change গুলোকে encapsulate করে

অর্থাৎ, Car class এবং bike class এর কোনে এই দিতে হবে না,

Singleton pattern

i) → Singleton pattern ensure करे कि से एकी class पर at a time
एकी instance ने आकरे पर जाके access करवा देना

एकी global point 2787 (static getInstance() method).

ex: GPU driver object, Register settings object

ii) →

```
public class Singleton {
    private static Singleton uniqueInstance;
    private Singleton() {}

    public static Singleton getInstance() {
        if (uniqueInstance == null) {
            uniqueInstance = new Singleton();
        }
        return uniqueInstance;
    }
}
```

reference variable \neq static
पर तो static static method पर access
देखा देखा

Private constructor - याते class ने किसी बाइये (एकी instantiate करना)

Static unique Instance - Singleton class पर एकमात्र instance करना

Static getInstance() - class की instantiate करना एकमात्र way

की lazy instantiation करता है instance की क्षमता प्रोत्तरा तो होल
की create 3 रहे ना,

iii)

→ Multithreading system → multiple thread getinstance() method দ্বাৰা
access কৰে multiple object create কৰে ফলত আৰু,

(i) Thread null condition satisfy কৰে instance create কৰতে পাৰিব।

(ii) এইমাত্ৰা আৰুকী Thread এই null condition satisfy কৰে ফলত আৰু,

এই মুলেই object create হৈ যাব।

Solution:

i) synchronized keyword use কৰে, (getinstance(), fill(), ...)

→ multiple thread at a time method ^{synchronized} মূলোক access কৰতে পাৰিব।

But কোনো Thread synchronized method access কৰলে সম্ভূগ
class একটি lock কৰে ফললে, তাই synchronized method optimized না।

Synchronized block use কৰা better.

Thread গুলো always যাবত।
Latest value টাৰ access পাৰিব।

ii) synchronized block use কৰে double-checked locking.

```
public class Singleton {
    private volatile static Singleton uniqueInstance;
```

Volatile keyword ensure কৰে মেঘে
multiple thread uniqueInstance কে
correctly handle কৰবে।

```
    private Singleton() {}
```

1st Null condition ensure কৰাবে, একবাৰ
uniqueInstance create হওয়াৰ পৰা আৱ
synchronized block এ চুকবনো efficient কৰিব।

```
    public static Singleton getInstance() {
```

if (uniqueInstance == null) {

synchronized (Singleton.class) {

if (uniqueInstance == null) {

uniqueInstance = new Singleton();

}

}

return uniqueInstance;

}

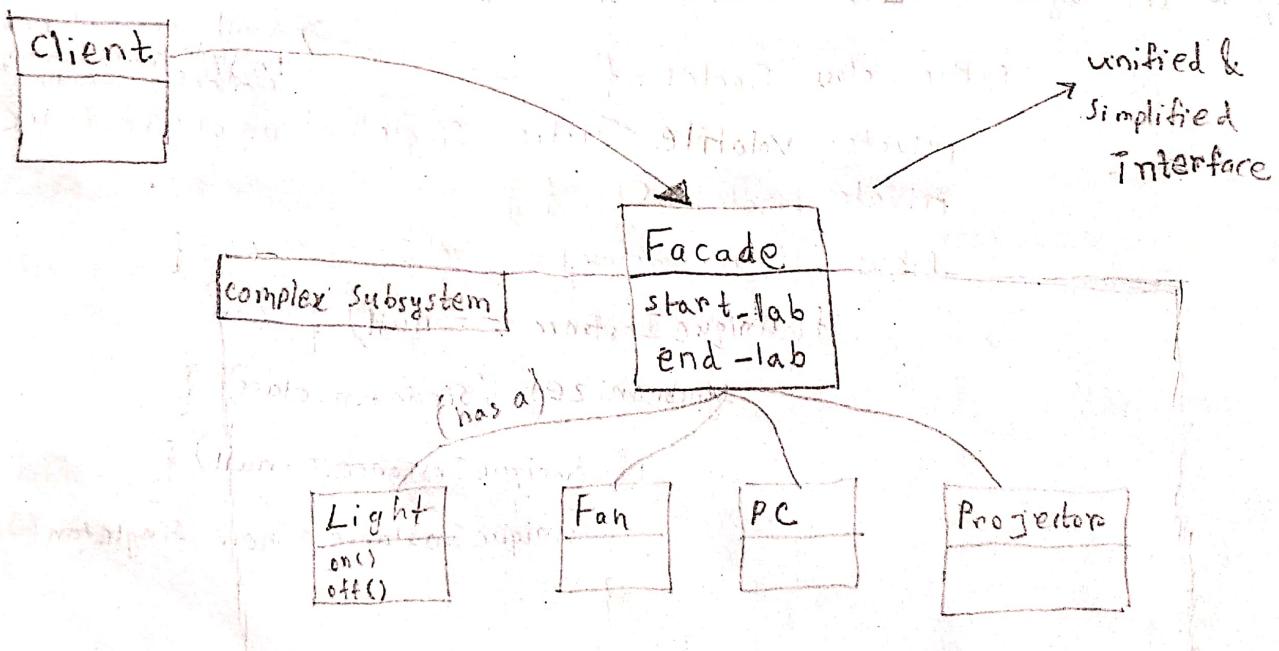
}

* Synchronized block use কৰা অসম্ভব। JVM ৫ এভাবে হৈ।

iii) Eager instantiation: private static Singleton uniqueInstance = new Singleton();

Facade pattern

- i) Facade pattern provides a unified and simplified interface to a complex subsystem. (Lab, Home theatre)
- ii) Facade decouples a client from a subsystem.
 - Subsystem का component वे होने चाहिए जो सल्ला, client code change करते हैं तो, तभी client code का अपडेट facade पर हो सकता है।
 - But facade और subsystem बहुत tightly coupled होते हैं।
- iii) Principle of least knowledge
 - class ने अलग कर दिया है dependency (Projector) with system के लिए इसे system के fragile होते हैं। System के एक part का change करने वाले part वे affect नहीं। इनकी maintenance cost भी complexity वाले, तभी Facade manages all those subsystem components.



Decorator wraps an object to extend behaviour
 Adapter " " to change its interface
 Facade " " to provide simplified interface

- iv) Open-closed principle violate होता है।
 - subsystem का component add करने वा change करने वाले existing code (Facade) का अपडेट होता है।
 - Single responsibility violate होता है, तभी Facade मिले रखा काढ़ ना, कमज़ोर हो जायेगा।

Command Pattern

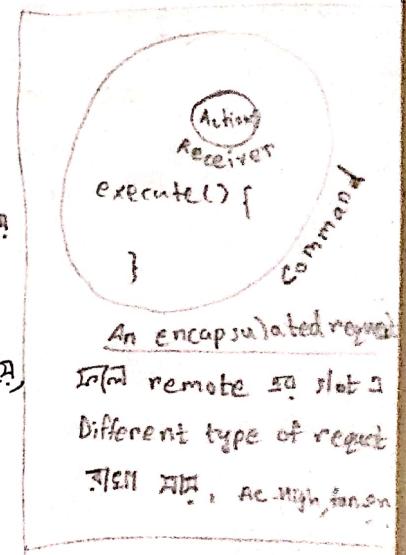
→ यदि Home Automation System, Programmable remote आवश्यक होता है।
 Each slot में अलग-अलग command set का पाठ्य (run time) हो।
 Remote पर Command एवं माध्यम device गुणों विज्ञु action perform करते हैं।
 * Remote, vendor class एवं फ़ूटवारी निम्न तालिका में दिया गया है।
 future और नए vendor class आवश्यक होने पर उनका लिए code modify करना चाहिए।
 प्रकार command pattern RemoteControl class एवं

Vendor class (To decouple करें।)

request → Command Encapsulate

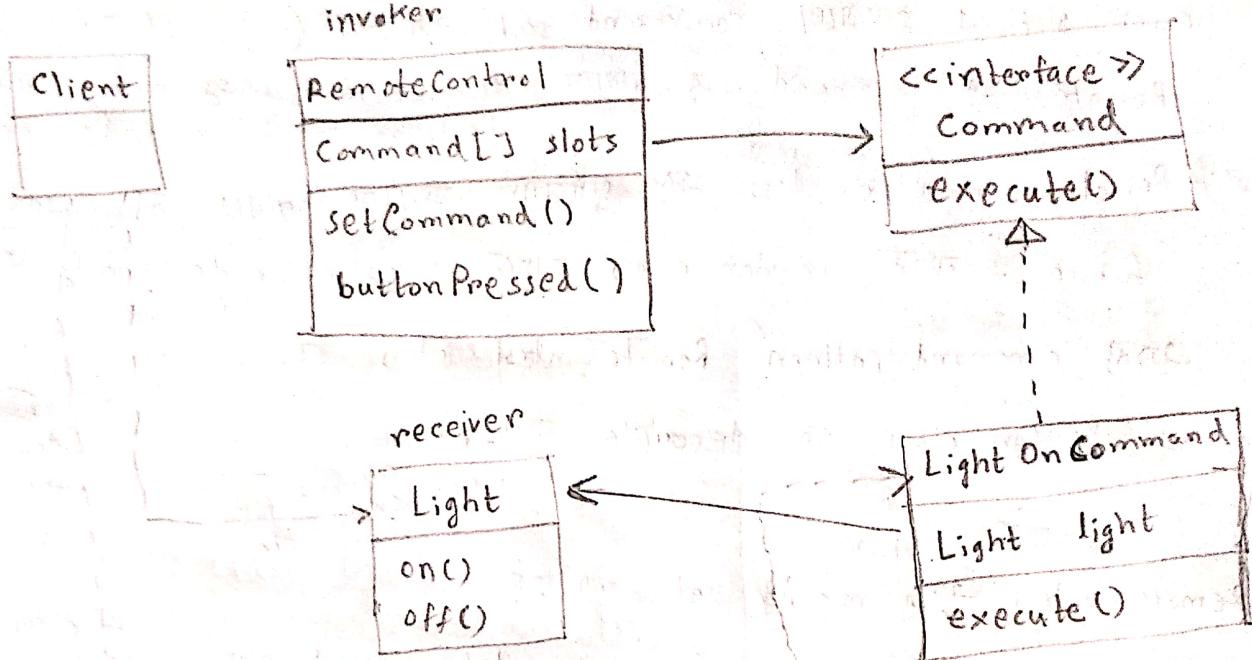
→ RemoteControl एवं Command set का इसी

Button Pressed इसी Command एवं execute() method call के,
 execute() method, vendor class एवं method call का विज्ञु Action perform करते हैं।



Customer	client	client
Waiter	Invoker	RemoteControl
order	Command	Command
Cook	Receiver	Light, Fan

→ Facade pattern open-closed principle violate करते हैं। Command pattern यह नहीं करता।



Prototype pattern

- Prototype design pattern use এর একটি existing কোডে object (or state) clone করা যায়। (for database operation প্রযোজন করা)
- Object creation costly হলে Prototype pattern use এর একটি object clone() করা better. (Game এর tree, building, villain)
- naive approach: একটি class এর new object create করে original object এর field value new object কে copy করা যায়।
But একটি private field এর ক্ষেত্রে access করা যাবে না,
- prototype pattern:

```
Interface Villain Prototype {
```

```
    Villain makeClone();
```

```
abstract class Villain implements VillainPrototype {
```

```
    abstract void attackProtagonist();
```

```
}
```

```
class VillainType1 extends Villain {
```

```
    private int hp, mp;
```

```
VillainType1 < -> { . }
```

```
void attackProtagonist() { . }
```

```
public Villain makeClone() {
```

```
    return new VillainType1(this.hp, this.mp);
```

```
}
```

→ Java এর clonable এর extend করে clone করা যায়,

Proxy Pattern

- Proxy Pattern **remote object** **access control** করে দেয়।
surrogate এ placeholder provide করে।
- Firebase, youtube video cache, cloud database

client

local JVM Heap

client code

Firebox proxy

remote JVM Heap

Firebase

→ RMI we use Proxy pattern implement করে।

MVC Pattern → Compound pattern

→ MVC pattern code का functional segment विभाजित होता है, Development

model: Model maintains all the data and its state.

- ▷ सेमन ORM फ्रेम्वर्क DB वा table के class फॉर्मेट access करता है
- ▷ अधिकारी Model & Database के access विभाजित होते हैं

view: Client end व model के data का अविभाजित representation होता है।
Frontend

controller: View, controller ने माध्यम से Model के access करते हैं।

→ Client, view एवं माध्यम interact करते हैं।

View ने कोई action perform करते हैं तो controller handle करते हैं
↳ Strategy pattern

Controller ने action perform करता है तब अद्यतन ग्रन्तियाँ Model के state change करते हैं।

Model के state change होते हैं तो view के notify करते हैं

↳ Observer pattern

→ Strategy:

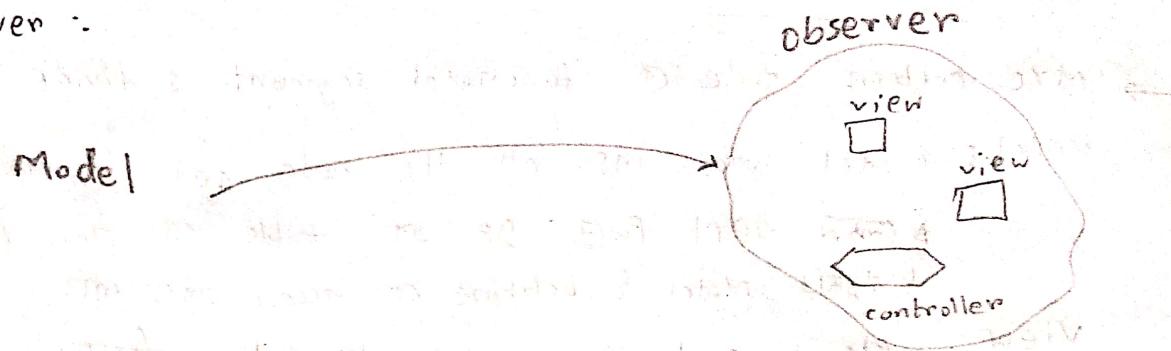


Controller ने view के behaviour, Different behaviour प्रदान करता है। View

controller के different implementation use करते हैं।

User action द्वारा controller perform होता है, जिसके View व Model decoupled होते हैं।

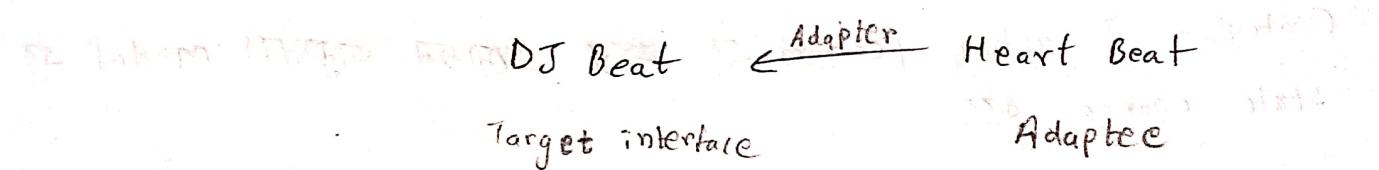
→ Observer :



Model के state change तक observer (view, controller) को notify होते हैं और उनका update होता है।

→ Adapter :

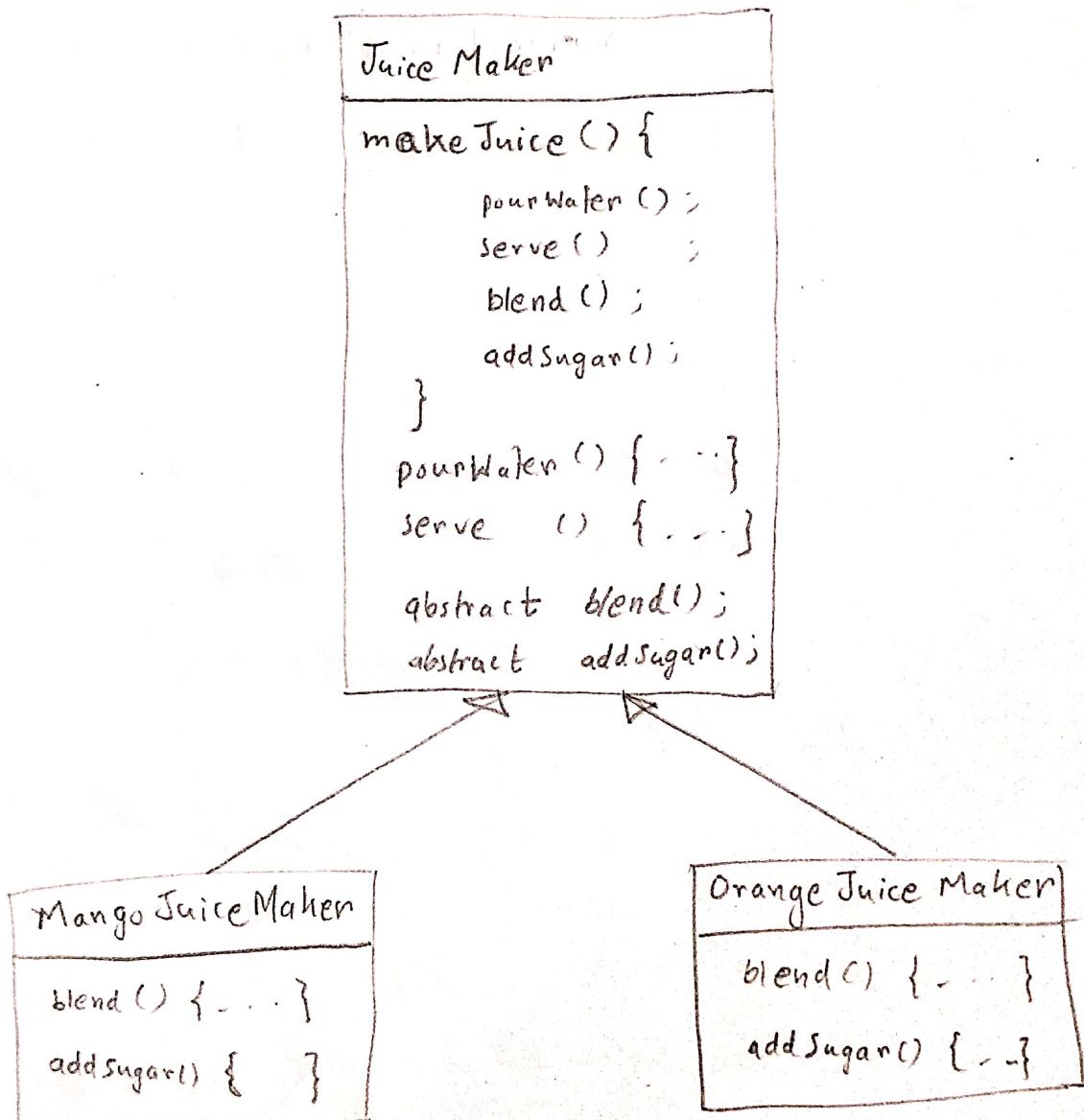
Adapter use करके अन्यानी model को adapt करके existing view पर controller पर संचय रखकर काम करा सकते हैं।



Template pattern

→ Parent class ↗ Template method (algorithm) define रखा गया,
Template method एक common method है parent class के
define करा देते, यही method जूनी subclass के define करा देते,
~~पर~~ Code reuse होता।

→



SOLID

→ makes software design understandable, flexible, maintainable, scalable

single responsibility

(method, class)

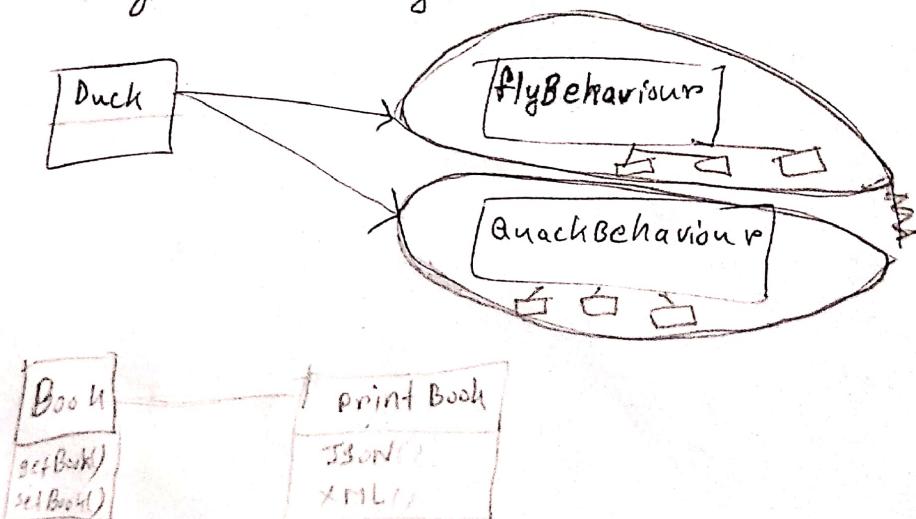
- (method, class)

 - Every module should have one and only one responsibility and thus only have one reason to change.
 - چیزی که module چیزی که loosely coupled باشد
 - method چیزی که single responsibility.

setInformation (string Name, string Autor) ~~X~~

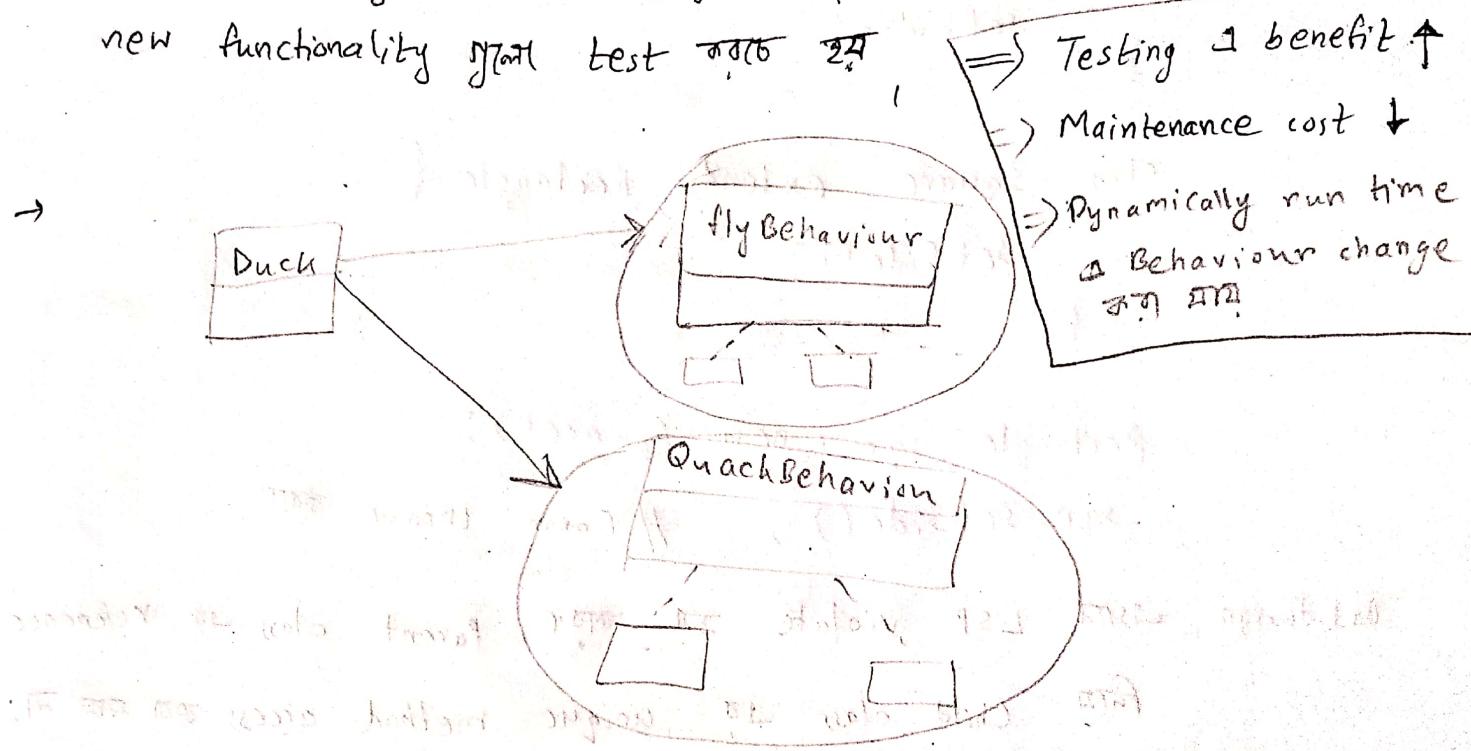
Set Name (string Name) ; setAuthor (string Author) ✓

class to single Responsibility.



Open closed principle

→ classes should be open for extension, but closed for modification.
নতুন functionality add করার জন্য প্রয়োজন হলো existing code alter করা,
নতুন code লিখে functionality add করি,
এবং সেই already tested module গুলি কো-test করতে হবে না, just
new functionality গুলি test করতে হবে



Lishov Substitution principle

→ Parent Class ଏହି reference function କିମ୍ବା Child class ଏହି object କିମ୍ବା
refer କରୁଣେ code ଏହି functionality କି ପାଇଁ କୋଣା କମାଲ ନାହିଁ ।

→ Class Rectangle{

set Height();

`setWidth()`

3 Square extends Rectangle {

SetSide()

1

```
Rectangle sgr = new Square();
```

sqr.setSide(); // Error throw पाया.

Bad design, એહાને LSP violate હતું, કાર્ય Parent class ને reference ફરીસ્વામે Child class ને unique method access રહ્યો નથી તો,

→ Template Parent class ৰা কে এমনভাৱে design কৰতে হব
যাতে Child class-এ নতুন কোনো functionality implement
কৰতে না হৈ।

* → LSP satisfy Z_{tot} automatically (OCP, RIE) satisfy Z_{tot} ,

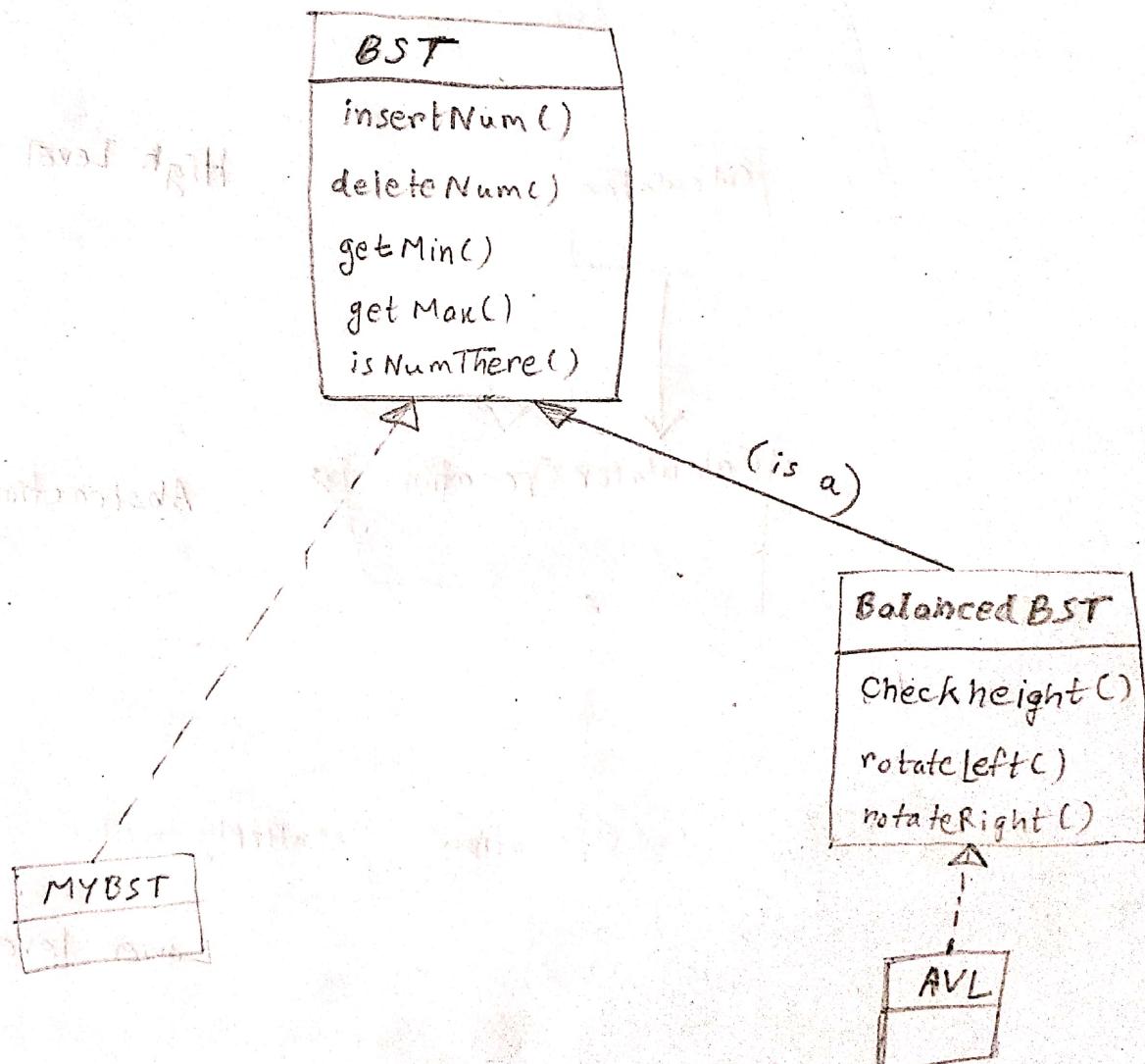
Interface Segregation

→ क्षेत्रों एकी interface के माध्यम से implement होते होने के लिए

unnecessary functionalities implement करने की वाइसी करने की ज़रूरी
MYBST → checkHeight

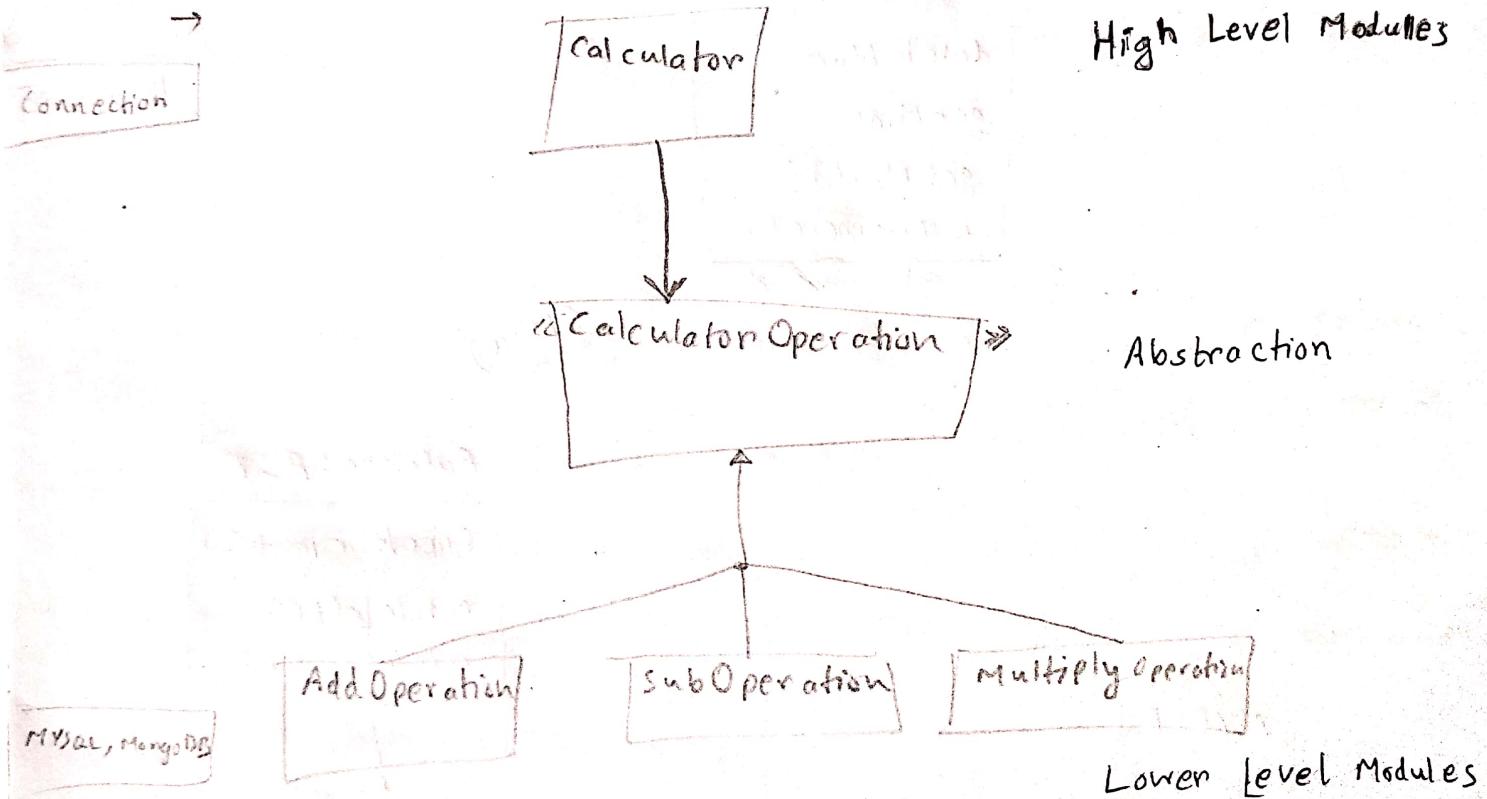
अधिक रूपते रूप से Interface के द्वारा Modular करा प्रयोग,

→



Dependency Inversion

- High level module ने directly low level module को संपर्क
depend करते हैं, इसी Abstraction पर depend करते हैं।
- Abstraction high level module को low level module को decouple
करते हैं, ताकि low level module का change उन High level
module के effect परेंगे नहीं।



SWE

एवं एसी

Objective : Resource & effort optimize के, Good software develop करें।

8 aspects of SWE :

• Software Specifications

- Market Analysis

- Requirement Engineering

- Determining Features/Service

- Feasibility check करें

• Software development :

- Software Architecture design

- Implementation

• Software validation

- Software Testing

- Quality Assurance

• Software Evolution

- Maintenance

- Add new feature/service .

④ Essential attributes of a good Software

- Maintainability | reusable, modular, Scalable.
- Acceptability | client have to accept the software.
- Dependability and security | System failure → physical/economical damage
Malicious user ✗
- Efficiency | smart resource allocation, responsiveness,
short processing time, memory utilization.

⑤ Software product Types:

- Generic Products | developer has absolute authority over the products
Market analysis, requirement/feature determine करते हैं, और
- Customized Products | Developer and customer has shared authority.
" " " negotiation करते हैं, feature select करते हैं,

⑥ General issues that affect most software

- Heterogeneity
- Business and social change
- security and Trust

⑦ Issues of Professional responsibility

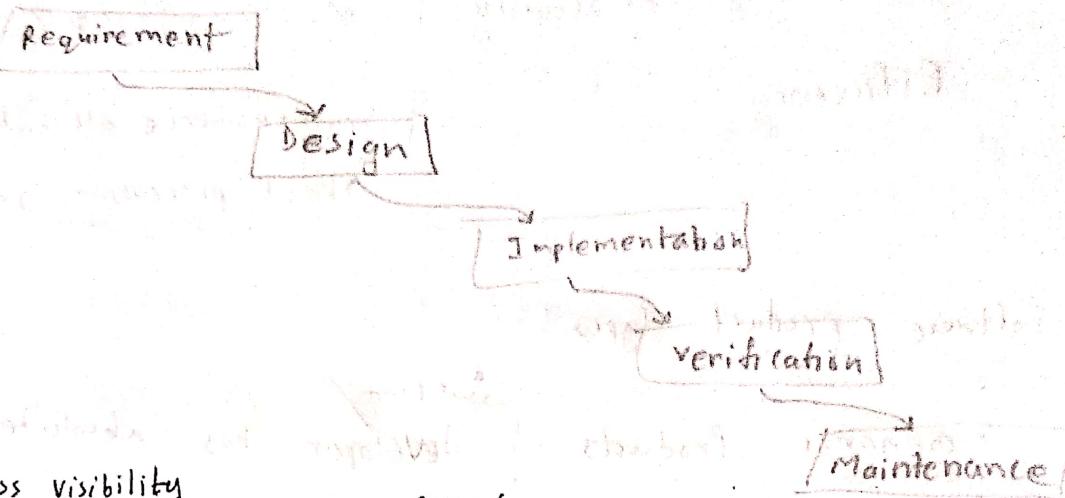
- Confidentiality
- Competence
- Intellectual property rights | client का
- Computer misuse

Q

Software Process Models

High level abstract description of software development process.

1) Waterfall Model RDIVM



pros :- Process visibility

- task of each separated

- Easy to manage

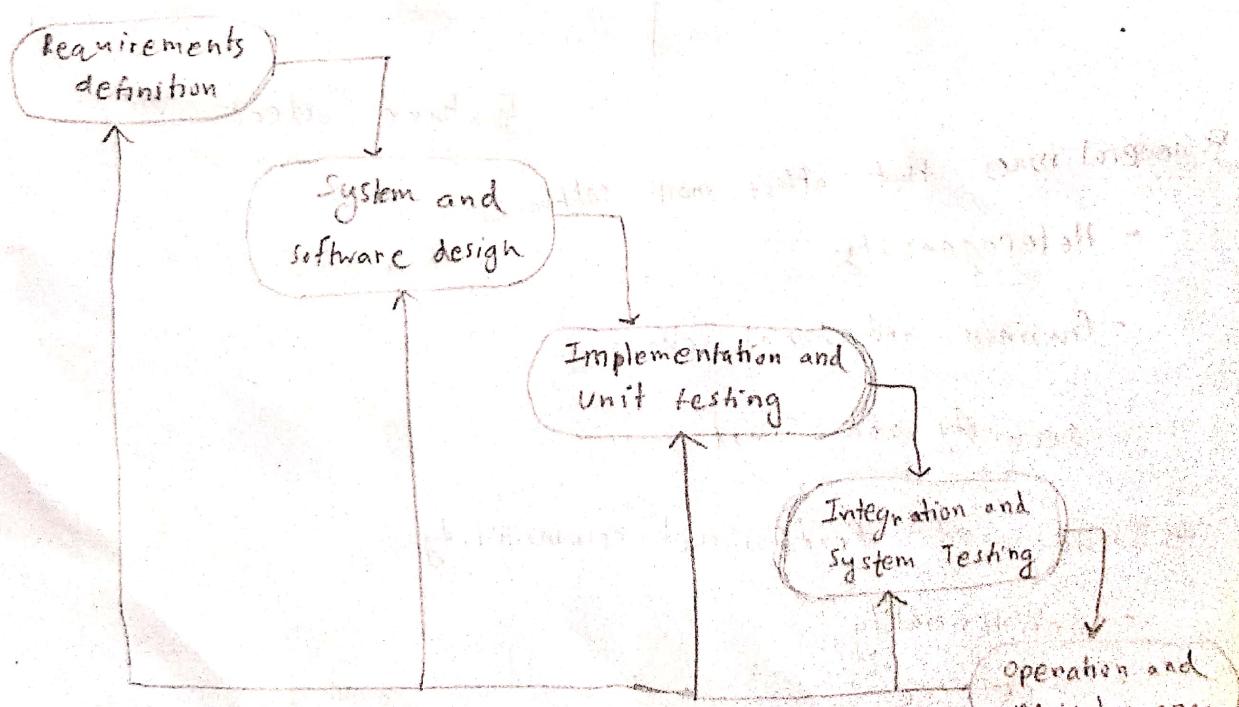
cons :-

One directional development process.

Previous stage revise तरीके में नहीं

can't cope with requirement change.

redesigned :-



- Previous stage को पूछा जाएगा तो एक अगली stage को भी पूछा जाएगा, No parallel development
- Intermediate stage को पूछा जाएगा तो stage को समझ नहीं जाएगा, Too formal
- Modern software development को stage को overlap होता है,

~~Safety~~ / security critical software मुलाकृत Incremental development model
 plane वा software अंतिम final version तक तभी कोरे bug state आज्ञा न
 मुकुसमूह रूप, प्रवृत्ति Waterfall model use हो,

* वर्तमानकालीन से software & incremental development या काम ना लागू
 version use हो develop कर द्या, (Agile method)

ii) Incremental development

→ iterative Process

Client एक requirement नेपाली भाषा द्वारा यादी **initial prototype** वा
 initial version बनाउने।

उत्तम Customer थिए feedback निये feature add होइ जाए
 Intermediate version बनाउने।

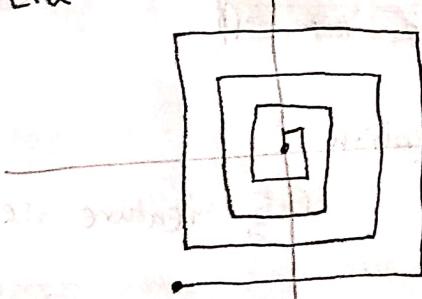
एकम रोप्त क्याल्पी intermediate version बनाउने।

feedback निये, feature add होइ, revise होइ एक
 model into बनाउने। final version बनाउने।

→

Evaluation

requirement



implementation

prototyping

design

→ soft online exam ⇒ Prototype, attendance feature, video call feature

Pros: → से विदेशी software का development नहीं होय

requirement बदला change हो, मेहरा आगे suit करा

→ कम feature दिए होलो early deployment राखा होय

→ नेपाली feedback नेपाली customer involved feel होय

Cons:

→ Process मुला visible नहीं

→ Each version एक documentation राखा cost effective नहीं

→ Regular changes leads to messy code

iii) Integration and Configuration.

④ Software specification

→ software for customers is viewpoint of describe it,

use software में की की feature भी

→ Software specification মিক্ষার্ট না কঢ়লে অসম্ভবত
system design পথ: implementation & problem এ

→ Requirement engineering 07/07/ study 07/07,

⇒ Requirement engineering

Requirement analysis and elicitation:

- Market analysis & customer র মাঝে আন্তর্বিক পরিস্থিতি
for feature যোগ করি

• Requirement Specification

~~feature select করি,~~

• Requirements validation :

- Selected requirements are realistic for check

feasibility study info.

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मित्र feature शुल्क select वाला प्रयोग implement कर सकते
enough ability याच किमी? (experience, resource, budget..)

କ୍ରୂଣେ implement କରୁଣେ customer use କରିବ ଯାଏବେ କିମ୍ବା ?
worth it କିମ୍ବା ?

(2) Software design and implementation

→ software ~~etc~~ developer's view point থেকে describe করা,

→ 4 activities, ^{that} may be part of the design process.

High level

- Architectural design : ^{System's} overall structure, principal components and their relationships.

- Database design

- Interface design

Low level

- Component selection and design. - frontend & password entry

backend MySQL & এস. সামু
মিল্ড চেক করা,

(3) Software validation

- component testing / Unit testing:

- Each component or unit টিপ্পতে বড় গোলাদা করার ক্ষেত্রে

- JUnit for Java

- System testing

- এক একটি component এর প্রচলন develop করা,

মাঝেরে component integrate করা, overall system টিপ্পতে test করা
system testing.

- Customer testing

- customer feedback নিয়ে bug fix করা,

Q) Software Evolution

- Maintenance
- Bug fixing
- Add new features
- Improvement

⇒ Software Evolution life cycle : OMER

i) operation

- software is running phase

ii) Maintenance

- Bug fixing

iii) Evolution

- new feature implement করা,
- Technical environment improve করা,

Javascript we use dynamic করা
reactjs we use frontend মুন্দু করা

iv) Phase out

- software withdrawn, এবং পাইদা নাই, কাবেও কাজে আসতে না

• Coping with change: customer expectation meet रखा जाए
software evolve करते हैं,

→ cost effective approaches to reduce the cost of rework.

• Change Anticipation: change को guess करना,
future की change प्राप्ति करना आदि,

• Change Tolerance: Git, Modular coding आदि इसके
easily change कर सकते हैं,

■ Prototyping vs Incremental Delivery

Prototyping: Demo version में user के final version तक के
overall idea का helps with requirement elicitation and
requirement validation.

Incremental delivery: high priority feature full functional
प्राप्ति करते हैं।

Ex: online exam software & attendance
system.

Q 2) type of software method

i) Plan driven method

- Water fall model → ~~it has separate stage~~, stage to output यहाँ का एक एकल प्लान है।
- too slow, unnecessary documentation & cost time
- ~~too strict~~,
- too formal
- waterfall model

ii) Rapid Software development

- plan driven method → slow रुद्धि व बायेस, and social change के साथ एक जोड़ आते हैं।
- ~~casual~~ असैरी Rapid software development
- too casual
- Agile method.

⇒ Plan based method → waterfall model
⇒ Agile method → iterative process → Rapid software development → Incremental delivery

Q 3) Agile method. (Adaptable)

- iterative approach follow रहता है।
- design ~~or~~ documentation → यह समझना फ़िर code का focus है।
- working software quickly deploy रहता है।
- Requirement change को जल्दी quickly evolve रहते हैं।
- Plan-driven → Requirement जो ~~जो~~ specified उपर्युक्त contract का महजाम
- Agile → Requirement specification dynamic रहता है।

Principles of Agile methods

- i) Customer involvement
- ii) Embrace change
- iii) Incremental delivery
- iv) Maintain simplicity
- v) People, not process : ^{Team} Each developer ~~can~~ decision making ^{to} সুবিধা দেয়।

Cons of Agile approach

- i) Contract না ঘরে পড়ে রাখা হতে পারে, or customer যাবাবাবা
- ii) change করলে multiple customer র অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা difficult
- iii) Maintaining simplicity requires extra work -
সহজ documentation এ করা আবশ্যিক অসম্ভব, তাই নতুন developer গোমনাকোড করতে পারে না.
- iv) Agile method expect করে small, tightly-integrated team
কিন্তু একটি large system এ scaling করা difficult -
- v) সহজে team member কে সুবিধা দেয় তাই responsibility
এর ক্ষেত্রে unsuited হলো কোম্পানি,

Inapplicability:

- large system, long project ; due to lack of documentation
- Safety critical system

⇒ Plan-driven vs Agile ~~is~~ method of solving problem diff.,
Most project ~~is~~ ~~best~~ fit for ~~most~~ we do it,

3) Extreme programming

→ Agile software development framework, Agile is ~~old~~ structure
~~new~~ try ~~old~~,

→ XP ~~is~~ best practise introduce ~~old~~

i) User stories

Agile method \rightarrow Requirement specified ~~in~~ \rightarrow

\rightarrow replacement ~~for~~ \rightarrow user stories ~~in~~

development system user friendly \rightarrow ~~old~~ \rightarrow

আর কোনো feature \rightarrow এটা অ এক client এর প্রয়োজন কোরে

আলোচনা কোরে user story আলোচনা note কোরে,

from customer \rightarrow feature এর প্রেরণ developer কোরে কোড কোরে

ii) Refactoring

→ code \rightarrow কোড improvement কোরে cleaner & modular

code কোড কোড improvement কোরে এবং এখন কোড কোড

code smelling: এটা কোড bug নাম বা system design →

deeper problem indicate কোরে, ~~মান~~: comment, long method

comment ভাল বা বাসন্ত method এর নাম self-explanatory

স্ট্যান্ডার্ড documentation প্রয়োজন কোরে,

→ Refactoring \rightarrow code smelling কোরে কোড, code duplication কোরে কোড

iii) XP and change

change Anticipation ହାତେ tough,

XP and change ହାତେ, change Anticipate ନା ହାତେ ଜମା

current code ଯାତ୍ରିକୁ ସମ୍ପଦ �refactor କରି clean & modular

ହେଉ ହୋଇ ମାତ୍ର future change easily implement ହେବା ଯାଏ,

iv) Test first development

- Implementation ଓ ମାତ୍ରମାତ୍ର critical test case ଗୁଣୀ କିମ୍ବା ନାହିଁ

ବୁଝାଇ ହାତେ ଏବଂ code କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା change ହାଲେ କାମିଳା test case

ଆଧାର ଥୁବାରେ ଏବଂ run କରିବାକୁ ଉପରେ

v) Pair programming

ଦ୍ୱୟାକାଳୀନ programmer ଏବଂ PC କିମ୍ବା code କ୍ଷତିରେ

pros

→ informal review process ହିଲାର କାହାର ମାତ୍ରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳିନେବି
same code କିମ୍ବା

→ knowledge spread ହେବାରେ junior, senior ଥେବେ ଶିଖାଇବାରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

cons

- Productivity ଅଛିବା ହେବା ଯାଏ, ବେଳେ first କିମ୍ବା

SCRUM

daily meeting \rightarrow experience share etc.

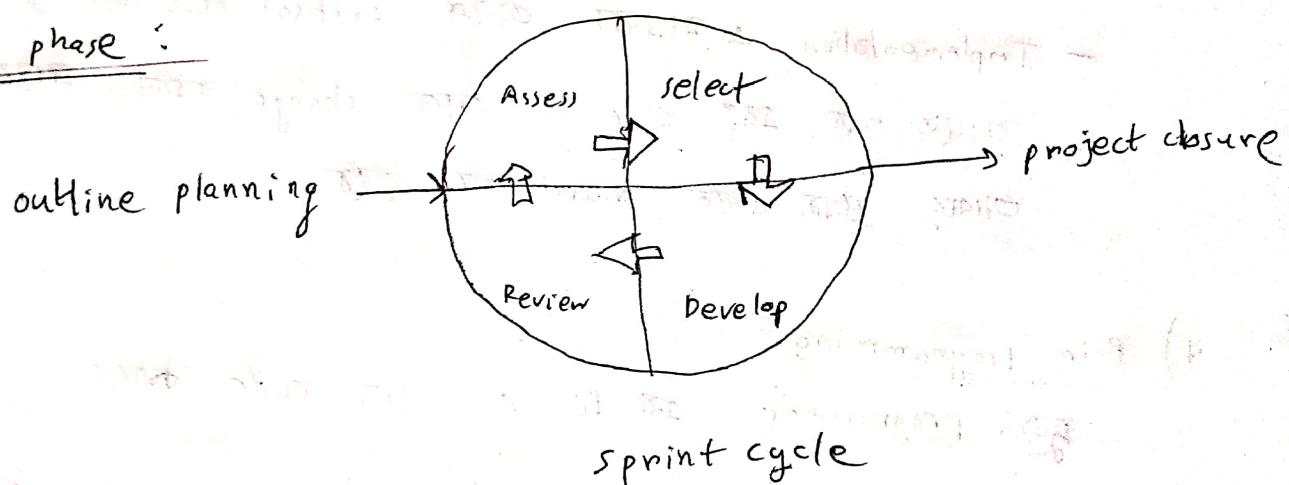
\rightarrow knowledge transfer etc.

\rightarrow आज्ञा वाले चले encourage etc.

\rightarrow अपने निर्णय भरते guilt feel etc.

~~Team member of Scrum Leader~~ \rightarrow scrum etc.

\Rightarrow 3 phase:



\Rightarrow Scrum Iterative development rule etc.

दृश्य consecutive version release पर मार्ग meeting

इनी 1 ही sprint cycle.

Scrum 1 sprint cycle का अपना timeline एवं शात् निर्दिष्ट

अमर प्रथा एवं version release इसी,

A) Domain requirement,

মানো প্রকৌশল software এর সাথে এটি দেখাত আস কি software এর

Domain related স্বতন্ত্র সম্পর্ক knowledge gain করে এটি,

তাঁরা requirement analysis এ মাত্র এটি,

B) Requirement engineering :- 7 th step:

Inception Elicitation Elaboration Negotiation Specification Validation

Requirements
management
▼
feature manage
task, deadline

Functional requirement: কোনো একটি particular input এবং particular
situation → system কিভাবে behave এটো,

Non-Functional requirement,

Product, organization, External requirement.

C) Functional requirement describes what the system should do
and Non-functional requirement :- how the system should do it.

(JS)

D) Software measurement

→ software এর measure এবং project manager decision করে রপ্তান করেন
assign করেন, resource, deadline . . .