

## Design pattern

Lecture Note 18

① Design Pattern: ग्राहक द्वारा उपयोग करने वाली अचूक समस्या का समाधान है। यह एक सामान्य समस्या का समाधान है जो अनेक प्रोजेक्टों में आविष्कार किया जाता है। इसका उपयोग अनेक प्रोजेक्टों में अनेक समस्याओं को आसानी से हल करने के लिए किया जाता है।

### Advantage

- reusable and can be used in multiple project.
- provide template solution
- well tested and proven means of developing robust solution effortlessly.

### 3 types

① Creational pattern: during software development, object वाला बनाना होता है। यह वास्तव में विभिन्न विकास की विधियों का एक संग्रह है। यह विभिन्न विकास की विधियों का एक संग्रह है। यह विभिन्न विकास की विधियों का एक संग्रह है।

② Structural: विभिन्न विकास की विधियों का एक संग्रह है। यह विभिन्न विकास की विधियों का एक संग्रह है। यह विभिन्न विकास की विधियों का एक संग्रह है।

③ Behavioral: विभिन्न विकास की विधियों का एक संग्रह है। यह विभिन्न विकास की विधियों का एक संग्रह है।

## Creational

- i) Singleton
- ii) Factory
- iii) Abstract factory
- iv) Prototype
- v) Builder

## Structural

- i) Adapter
- ii) composite
- iii) Proxy
- iv) fly weight
- v) Facade
- vi) Bridge
- vii) Decorator

## Behavioral

- i) Template method
- ii) Mediator
- iii) Chain of responsibility
- iv) observer
- v) Strategy
- vi) Command
- vii) State
- viii) Visitor
- ix) Iterator
- x) Interpreter
- xi) Memento

④ factory method: user interface provide obj creation logic | user superclass obj create method | factory superclass under subclass method | obj creation alter factory method

④ Abstract: user interface obj creation | abstract factory obj create method inside factory logic | factory create method define obj factory create method

④ Builder: user complex obj create method | builder complex obj part divide method | builder part create method | builder part integrate method | user factory builder factory

④ Prototype: similar kind of obj creation | clone obj

④ Object pool: performance boost | reuse obj | creation costly

④ Singleton: ഒരു ഓഫീസ് ensure ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസ്ഥാ ഫോറും class  
create ചെയ്യുന്ന (singleton class), ഫോറും class ഇൽ only ഒരു  
instance create ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ കമ്പിനും ഫോറും class ഇൽ  
multiple obj create ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്, അതു ഗ്രാഫിക്സ് access ചെയ്യുന്ന  
അല്ലെങ്കിൽ global access point ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്, മാത്രമേ ഹൈക്കോംപ്യൂട്ടർ  
client ഇൽ access ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

⑤ why we need singleton?

⇒ ~~multiple~~ single DB connection share ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. multiple  
obj create ചെയ്യുന്നതും ഒരു obj connection create ചെയ്യുന്നതും  
ഡാഗ്രാഫുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതും ഒരു obj create ചെയ്യുന്നതും  
സെപ്പറേറ്റേറു ഡാഗ്രാഫ് create ചെയ്യുന്നതും വരുന്നതും  
class ലോറു create ചെയ്യുന്നതും DB ലോറു connection share ചെയ്യുന്നതും  
ഡിലാമി ഫോറും multiple obj create ചെയ്യുന്ന ദിനേന്നാണ്. അല്ല  
എണ്ണിക്കുന്ന single obj create ചെയ്യുന്നതും ഒരു മാനുസ്ക്രിപ്റ്റിലെ  
ഈ കോഡു കമ്പിനും multiple obj create ചെയ്യുന്നതും വായ്പാടും,  
ഒരു multiple database create ചെയ്യുന്നതും

front ലോറു create ചെയ്യുന്നതും കൂടി ഇതു കാണാം

① default ലോറു constructor അല്ലെങ്കിൽ private ലോറു  
ചെയ്യുന്നതും കാണാം. ഒരു - ഉള്ള അവസ്ഥാ new ഫോറും obj create ചെയ്യുന്നതും  
default constructor automatically call ചെയ്യുന്നതും കാണാം. ഏറ്റ്  
def `new` obj in ഇത് കമ്പിലെ നിരൂപിതാബദി ലോറു create ചെയ്യുന്നതും എല്ലാ  
other constructor ലോറു private ലോറു ചെയ്യുന്നതും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ  
constructor ലോറു call ചെയ്യുന്നതും, new ഫോറും obj create ചെയ്യുന്നതും  
ശാമ്പാം. So private constructor ലോറു 225

⑪ singleton class යේ මේ static obj create හෝ 'constructor' යේ ඇ static obj දී access ඇත්තේ මෙය static method access යි. static we know, static obj නො තැබුණු ඇත්තේ නැතින්, static used ඇත්තේ වෙන් copy ඇත්තේ create ඇත්තේ නො තැබුණු ඇත්තේ static obj දී access ඇත්තේ නො තැබුණු ඇත්තේ static method නො තැබුණු ඇත්තේ global access point නො තැබුණු ඇත්තේ

5 method to design singleton

- classic implementation
- make getInstance() synchronized
- Eager instantiation
- Use "Double checked" locking"

→ By ENUM

⑫ SOLID

S → Single Responsibility

O → Open closed principle

L → LISKOV substitution

I → Interface segregation

D → Dependency Inversion

S → ~~object~~ feature නො තුළා විට මෙයින් ප්‍රතිඵලීය නො තුළා විට

O → Open for extension and closed for modification

project 2 න්‍යුත් feature

add දැක්වූ නේ | තොමරා

න්‍යුත් feature add නේ එහි

වැනි code add ඇත්තා නැතු

සුදුනු ලබන වෙවා

තැබා ඇති

Existing code හෝ modify කළ

වැනි |

මෙම න්‍යුත් feature සඳහා ප්‍රතිඵලීය නො තුළා

වැනි න්‍යුත් feature සඳහා ප්‍රතිඵලීය නො තුළා

L → child class, parent class හෝ definition හෝ behaviour

ලෙස ප්‍රතිඵලීය නො තුළා

න්‍යුත් ප්‍රограм්ම තුළා base class හෝ use කළ තුළා  
derived class හෝ base class හෝ original implementation  
alter කළ න්‍යුත් extend කළ න්‍යුත් නැතියාද

I → නොමැති හෝ method හෝ න්‍යුත් හෝ implement

යුතු කළ න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත්

client හෝ requirement යුතු න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත්  
interface use කළ න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත්

D → higher level module හෝ lower level module හෝ  
දියුණු න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් , එක්ස්ස්ස් හෝ එක්ස්ස්ස් හෝ එක්ස්ස්ස්  
depend කළ න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් | dependent කළ න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත්  
හෝ න්‍යුත් න්‍යුත් |

SDLC → used by software industry to design, develop and test high quality software.

- Planning
- <sup>defining</sup> Analysis → SRS (Software Requirement Specification)
- Designing
- coding/implementation
- Testing
- Deployment and maintenance

SRS: agreement between developer and customer तक

software development वा उस वायर्टुअल functional & non-functional requirement के agreement तक उपलब्ध वर्तमान

Planning: unique idea आवाज, और market & implementation service provider द्वारा formal/informal communication

Defining/Analysis: service provider ने customer की idea requirement ग्रहित, उनका → requirement team द्वारा share होता, इसकी अंतीम estimate वा cost कीटा जाता है, जो stuff की लागत में होता, जो बहुत लागत, जो customer की cost, time वा budget की होती है तो negotiation की जाती है, जो negotiation की भूमि SRS document द्वारा दी जाती है,

Designing: Design related वा उसका एक, SRS वा उसकी depend वा उसकी वायर्टुअल basic structure वा design Document Specification) वा documented वर्तमान,

Coding / implementation: Terra platform, Terra stack, backend, frontend, a Terra framework / language use Terra's DDS, target program code with Terra.

Testing: SRS is requirement meet all test cases testing tools

Unit testing: focuses on smallest unit of software design done by programmer using sample input and observing its corresponding output

Integration testing: output produce इसे बड़ा ग्रुप  
of components को combine करेंगे। एवं परीक्षा  
top down, bottom up, sandwich, big bang आदि

Black box: used for validation, internal mechanism  $\Rightarrow$  focus MD

Black box: used for validation, ignore the output for outside & will focus the internal m

white box: used for verification. internal mechanism  
→ focus on output and on focus on

Alpha: product customer to work release testing first validation testing year, QA people to work

Beta: Limited number of users to test product released to, test or real-time environment to test functionality.

System: different OS 1 2016 നോക്കാൻ വരുത്താൻ മുൻ ടെസ്റ്റ് ഫോർ  
black box testing 18 under 1

Deployment: take product ready for market and bring it to customer  
Deploy and maintenance: when product test राखे गए तो  
उत्पन्न या deploy राखे रखें, एवं market और release करें तो उपलब्ध होता है  
existing customer जैसे कम्पनी में maintenance राखे रखें,  
कम्पनी की लिंग वाली बारों तक तकनीकी दृष्टि से अद्वितीय होती है।

### Model

i) Waterfall

ii) Spiral

iii) Rapid Application development

iv) Iterative

v) V-shaped

vi) Big bang

vii) Agile

## Database

① DBMS: collection of programs that user can use to create & maintain DB.

Database: interrelated collection of data in form of data table/file.

এবং সমন্বিত

2 types: 1) General → only 1 file or uninterrelated transfer file (e.g. DB)

2) Relational → interrelated separate file as

সাথেই DB

② elements in DB —

→ Field = column

→ record = row

→ value

③ key field: the field এর মেջে কোনো রেকর্ডে DB এর record

শনাক্ত, অনুভাব, ধরণের ক্ষেত্রে আবশ্যিক

3 type → primary, composite, foreign

④ primary: the field এর মাথায় একটি record এর প্রতিটা

শনাক্ত করা যায়।

⑤ Composite: দুটির সমষ্টি একটি field এর মাথায় একটি record

এর শনাক্ত করা যায়। অল্প কুকুর ক্ষেত্রে key field এর মাথায়

composite key হিসেবে একটি বের করা যায় এবং এটি

⑥ foreign: এর table এর primary key নথি আর table এর

দ্রাবণ key হিসেবে used হয়,

## ④ DBMS एवं element :

- Data
- Hardware & software
- user
- methodology

## ⑤ RDBMS :

Characteristics	RDBMS
i) store data as file	i) as tabular form
ii) table यूनियन मार्क सेमिनर्स आदेवा	ii) बैजनाली
iii) single user support	iii) multiple user support
iv) रोम और निये रात रात चाहे भी	iv) large amount of data
v) Microsoft access	MySQL, oracle, sqlite

## ⑥ Database relation:

इसे यह उत्तराधिक table एवं यूनियन प्रक्रिया के समर्थन क्षेत्र माना जाता है जिसके द्वारा query बनाना यथा इनमें से अन्य को नियन्त्रित किया जाता है।

⑦ One to one : यद्यपि एक table एवं एक record एवं यह एक table एवं only एक record एवं सम्बन्धित है।

⑧ One to many : यद्यपि एक table एवं एक दूसरे table के बीच का यह सम्बन्ध एक table एवं अन्यतर record एवं अन्यतर युक्ति रखता है।

⑨ Many to many : यह table एवं यह अन्य table record एवं matching होते हैं इसका extra ऑडिटर table नाम से भालू का table होता है।

sorting: Data table ने रखने के लिए specific field

अक्सर मात्रा मात्रा / sorted file  
इसलिए extra एवं table create हो, so extra space  
रखते हैं, इसलिए add करने से file update  
होता है। इसीलिए जब

indexing: यह table का विकल्प देता है data table का record

यहाँ specific field अनुमान मात्रा है, new data  
adding के index file auto update हो, इसलिए  
3 space की है,

Query: Database का कार्यक्रम हिले लिखान अथवा घोड़े परिवर्तन  
करने वाले या रखने वाले query होते हैं।

- i) select query - Data table का field or col किसी भी तरह query
- ii) parameter
- iii) crosstab - query एवं data द्वारा group करने के लिए बनाया गया query
- iv) unmatched - 2 फ़िल्टर एवं unmatched data द्वारा बनाया गया query
- v) action - किसी query का उल्लंघन किए तो table ने data का change  
करता है।

4 types -

i) Make table query

ii) Append

iii) Delete

iv) Update

① 3F query, QBE

② DQL (Query Lang)

③ QBE (Query By Ex)

④ SQL (Structured Query Language)

## SQL Statement

### i) DML (Data Manipulation Lang)

- select
- insert
- update → update existing record

- delete → removes only rows in the table and struct remains same

### ii) DDL (Data Definition Lang)

- create
- Alter → used to add/modify attribute of the relation in DB
- drop → delete all the data in the table and table structure

### iii) DCL (Data Control Language)

- Grant → user to certain access
- Revoke →

### iv) DTL (Data Transaction Lang)

- commit - final data change
- rollback - data is restored from previous transaction
- savepoint - data at a certain point is saved

Centralized: that is located, stored and maintained in single location

single player games, NFS, vice city (entire game in one system)

Decentralized: There is no central storage. Many servers

client can information provide to different servers for control

Peer connected: cryptocurrency, blockchain

Ex: Bitcoin. There is no single organization. Bitcoin network has own logic  
All nodes have same logic. Every node maintains account details

Distributed: No data storage. All nodes contain same information

The clients are equal and have equal rights

⇒ Google search system. Multiple computers working together

to user to complete a simple task.

## Design pattern

## Advantage

- reusable and can be used in multiple project.
  - provide template solution
  - well tested and proven means of developing robust solution effortlessly

 3 types

① Creational patterns: during software development, we need to create objects to fulfill requirements. Creational patterns help to hide creation logic from user.

④ structural: एम्बे object वाले तो create एक फैच्चर  
feature तो combine एक तो पानि उसी तरीके feature  
एक तो use एक तो तो, एक तो combine एक तो single  
तो तो feature composition एक तो पानि उसी idea  
inheritance use एक

(iv) Inheritance uses objects of one class as members of another class.

Behavioral: assembly of objects are used for communication.

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- iii) Abstract Factory
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## Behavioral

- i) Template method
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④ Factory method: user ctor interface provide obj & user superclass ctor obj create method factory superclass ctor under ctor subclass ctor obj creation alter factory ctor

④ Abstract: user ctor obj factory ctor, abstract factory obj create ctor factory class ctor inside ctor factory logic ctor factory ctor obj factory create ctor factory define ctor factory

④ Builder: user complex obj create ctor factory ctor, builder ctor complex obj ctor part ctor divide ctor factory, ctor part ctor integrate ctor user ctor, ctor

④ Prototype: similar kind of obj creation ctor factory

④ Object pool: user performance boost ctor ctor ctor, ctor ctor ctor ctor ctor

④ singleton: ଏହା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବେ ensure କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏକ କ୍ଲେସ୍ ବିଳାପିତା କରିବାକୁ  
ପାଇଁ ଏକ କ୍ଲେସ୍ ବିଳାପିତା (singleton class), ଯାଏ କ୍ଲେସ୍ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ  
instance create କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ  
multiple obj create କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନାହାର । ଏକ ଏକ access କରିବା  
କରିବା ଏକ ଏକ global access point କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ, ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ  
client ଏକ ଏକ access କରିବାକୁ  
client ଏକ ଏକ access କରିବାକୁ  
client ଏକ ଏକ access କରିବାକୁ  
client ଏକ ଏକ access କରିବାକୁ

④ why we need singleton?

⇒ single ଗୋଟିଏ multiple  
ଏକିମଧ୍ୟ DB connection share କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ multiple  
obj create କରିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ଏହି obj connection କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା  
କିମ୍ବା share କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ, ଏହି obj create କରିବାକୁ  
ଏକ ଏକ separate DB connection create କରି, ଏହି ବାବର୍ଦ୍ଦିତିକୁ  
ଏକ ଏକ classରେ create କରି, DB ଏକ ଏକ connection share କରି  
ଦିଲାମ । ଏହିମଧ୍ୟ multiple obj create କରିବାକୁ ଦିଲାନାମି  
ଏକିମଧ୍ୟ single obj create କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହି ଏକିମଧ୍ୟ  
ଏକିମଧ୍ୟ ଏକିମଧ୍ୟ multiple obj create କରିବାକୁ  
ଏକିମଧ୍ୟ multiple database create କରିବାକୁ  
ଏକିମଧ୍ୟ create କରିବାକୁ  
ଏକିମଧ୍ୟ create କରିବାକୁ

① default ଏକ constructor ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଭାବେ private କରିବାକୁ  
ହେଁ । କାହାର - କେବଳ new କରିବାକୁ new କରିବାକୁ  
default constructor automatically call କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହି  
default constructor କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ  
ଏହି କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ  
default constructor କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ  
constructor କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ, new କରିବାକୁ  
କରିବାକୁ ; So private constructor କରିବାକୁ 2ମୀତିରେ

⑪ singleton class තුළ static obj create සහ යොත්  
එයා ඇ static obj නිස්සා access ඇතුළ මාදා ආකෘති static method  
static we know, static obj නිසා පැවතීමෙන් ඇතුළ යොත් යොත්  
ගෙත් static use ඇත්තේ නැත්තු වෙතින් copy ඇ class නිසා create  
ඇත්තා මාදා යොත් static obj නිසා access ඇතුළ නො  
static method නිසා යොත්තා මාදා නිසා global access point.

5 method to design singleton

- classic implementation
- make getInstance() synchronized
- Eager instantiation
- Use "Double checked" locking"
- By ENUM

⑫ SOLID design principles

S → Single Responsibility → මුළු ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රතිපාදන නිවැරදි ප්‍රතිපාදන නිවැරදි  
O → Open closed principle → ප්‍රතිපාදන නිවැරදි නිවැරදි  
L → Liskov substitution  
I → Interface segregation  
D → Dependency Inversion

is suburban local road there suburban local road is a  
local road is a local road is a local road is a local road  
local road is a local road is a local road is a local road

5 → state stages when class changes its state for ex  
O → open for extension and closed for modification

project 2 ମଧ୍ୟରେ feature

add ହୁଏ ୱେଳେ । ତାହାରେ

ନେଇ feature add ହେଉଥିବା

କୌଣସି code add ହୋଇଲା

ଅନ୍ତରେ ଆମରୀ welcome

ବାବାଟିଛି ।

Existing code ରେ modify ହେବାରେ

ନେଇ ।

ଅନ୍ତରେ କୌଣସି ବାବାରେ

ଯାଏ ଯାହାର ଐଡିଟିଫିକେଟିଭ ଓ behavior extend ହେବାରେ

— କାହାରେ without modifying anything in existing source

code.

L → Child class, parent class ରେ definitionରେ behaviour

ରେ same state ରେ ହେବାରେ ।

ସବୁ କୌଣସି program କୌଣସି base class ରେ use ହେବାରେ  
derived class ରେ base class ରେ original implementation  
alter କରି କାହାରେ extend କରି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

I → କୌଣସି ରେ method ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରି କାହାରେ implement  
କରି କାହାରେ ବାବାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ

Client ରେ requirement ଅନୁପାନ କରିବାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ  
interface use କରିବାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ  
କାହାରେ କାହାରେ ,

D → higher level module ରୁହେ lower level module ରେ  
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା , ଏଇ class ରୁହେ generic class ରେ କିମ୍ବା direct  
depend କରି ଦିଆଯାଇବା , dependent କରି କାହାରେ abstraction

SDLC → used by software industry  
to design, develop and test high  
quality software.

- Planning -  
refining/
- Analysis → SRS (Software Requirement Specification)  
planning & analysis
- Designing  
Designing
- coding/implementation  
coding
- Testing  
testing
- Deployment and maintenance  
Deployment & maintenance

SRS: agreement between developer and customer युक्ति

→ software development का एक नियमित functional & non-functional requirement का agreement होता है जिसका उपयोग

Planning: unique idea वाली, किसी market & implementation से service provider के बीच formal/informal communication

Defining/Analysis: service provider के customer के idea requirement का अनुसर, उनका → requirement team के नियम शारीरिक, इसका estimate करके काम की की cost विवरण, किसी stuff का मानकीनीकता, किसी त्रैमाणीकरण, किसी customer को की cost, time का बदला बताया, इसका negotiation करें, इसका negotiation का नियम SRS document में दिया जाएगा,

Designing: Design related का नियम SRS के बाहर, depend के software development के के basic structure जैसे डिजाइन और डिजाइन और other documents, DDS (Design Document Specification) का documented बनाया जाएगा,

Coding / implementation: ~~new platform, new stack, backend, frontend~~ core framework / language use ~~new~~ ~~old~~ DDDs  
original program code ~~new~~ ~~old~~

Testing: SRS ~~is~~ requirement meet ~~in~~ ~~and~~ ~~at~~ testing date  
error!

Unit testing: focuses on smallest unit of software design,  
done by programmer using sample input and observing  
it's corresponding output

Integration testing: individual software module combined  
of components ~~to~~ combine ~~in~~ ~~in~~, ~~and~~ ~~in~~  
top down, bottom up, sandwich, big bang (in)

Black box: used for validation, internal mechanism ~~is~~  
ignore ~~the~~ output for ~~outside~~ ~~area~~ focus ~~on~~

white box: used for verification, internal mechanism  
~~is~~ focus ~~on~~, from output ~~and~~ ~~on~~ focus ~~on~~

Alpha: product customer ~~is~~ ~~not~~ release ~~in~~ ~~early~~  
validation testing ~~in~~, QA people ~~are~~ ~~not~~

Beta: limited number of user ~~is~~ ~~not~~ product released  
~~in~~, ~~in~~ ~~a~~ real-time environment ~~in~~ test ~~area~~

System: different OS ~~is~~ ~~not~~ available ~~in~~ ~~one~~ ~~test~~, ~~for~~  
black box testing ~~is~~ ~~under~~ ~~in~~

Deployment: To do communication with product marketing department.

Deploy and maintenance: User product test till end of project.

Sell or deploy till 2019, after market 1 release 2020 to existing customer as ③) maintenance till 2021, end of project 2021-2022 from marketing till 2022 (estimated).

### Model

- i) Waterfall
- ii) Spiral
- iii) Rapid Application development
- iv) Iterative
- v) V-shaped
- vi) Big bang
- vii) Agile

④) e-commerce

Planning & analysis: A first business analyst, product manager business stakeholder user requirement gather till 2020 for e-commerce user till 2020 as: for future user till 2020, is the SRS document.

Design: Business analyst is giving SRS review till 2020 for.

SRS document for development till 2020 | Developers till 2020 SRS doc till 2020 requirement gathering till 2020 | Designers till web design till 2020, Developers till system architecture till design till 2020.

Development: Develop web page, API's required to implement the functional.

Testing: e-commerce or bug till 2020 and records, for error.

Deploy & main: code deploy till 2020 as customer till 2020 available till 2020.

DBMS

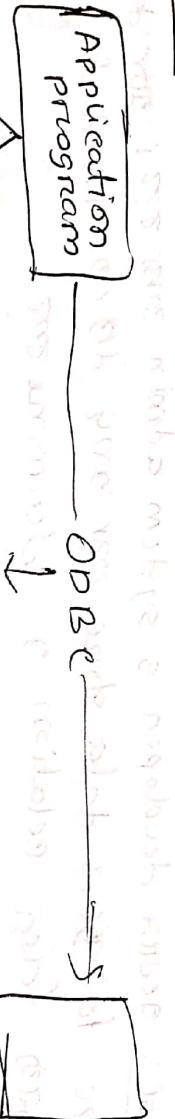
DBMS architecture helps in →

3 types → ① -tien  
② - " "

tier : client, server and DB all reside in the same

1 tier: client, server and DB as  
machine.  
PC as Microsoft Word as its main envt. 1 tier DB as  
Stone as i.e. DB as main PC as DB envt, as amfar  
as per 1 tier DB as main PC as DB envt 1 so general layer model  
is called as 1-tier  
2 tier: client, server and DB as  
separate entities.

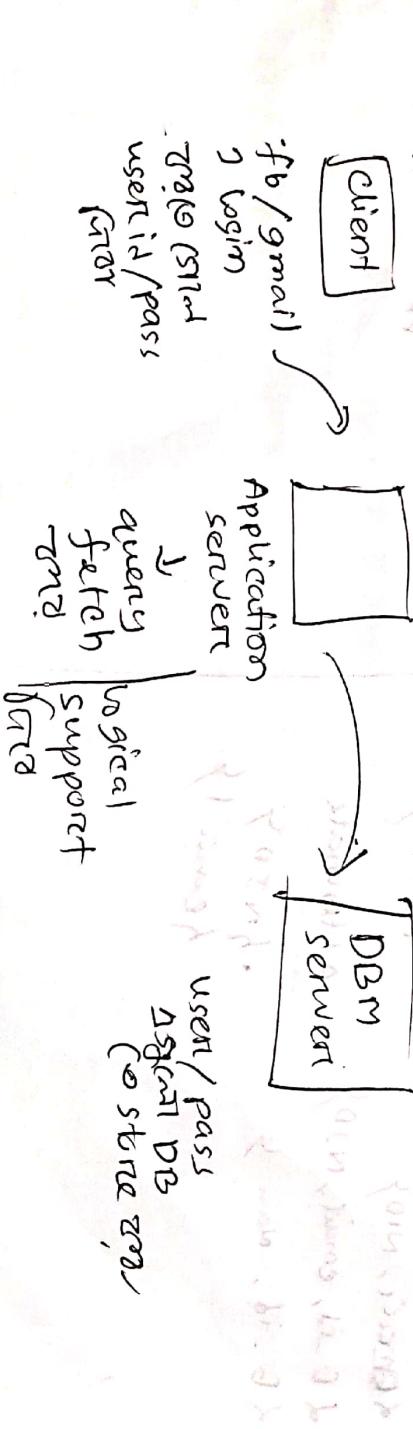
2-tier: 2 layers. Client layer, DBM server layer.



Database  
server  
open DB to client  
DB connectivity  
Server error  
query reply client

Ex: Bank - The program is suppose to send a message to the client side to run a certain function.

3-tier: view layer on logical level



## ACID

- i) Atomicity - ensures change 2at, otherwise, grants change 2at
- ii) Consistent - before and after transaction, data in consistent state
- iii) Isolated - transaction runs running transaction does not affect other transaction
- iv) Durable - a 2nd change committed or failing 2nd transaction

④ Data abstraction in DBMS

Physical: lowest level, managed by dbms. consists of data storage description and details of this level are hidden from system admin, developer and user

Logical: where developer & system admin must req. to determine what to store data store var only db to give data point

as part of relation to determine

View: hide details of the table schema and its physical storage from user

Emp_id	NID	Name	Email	Dept
--------	-----	------	-------	------

Supervisor	Employee	Employee	Candidate	Normalisation from table
Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	NID	reduce redundancy level
Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	insertion anomaly
Kenya, NID	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	deletion anomaly
Kenya, NID	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	update anomaly
Kenya, email, NID	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	insert
Kenya, email, NID	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	update
Kenya, name, NID	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	delete

~~Super key~~: combination of all possible attributes to uniquely identify row or identify table rows.

~~Candidate~~: can be attribute or set of attributes from certain row to uniquely identify record. It is also called primary key  
→ minimal super key / not super key with no redundant attributes

~~Alternate~~ = candidate key - primary key

~~Unique key~~: is primary key with null value

~~ER model~~:

Entity: Any entity that has physical existence

student

Type of attribute

a) Single vs Multivalued

b) Simple vs composite

c) Stoned vs derived

d) Key vs Non key

(unique)

e) Required vs optional attribute

f) Complex = composite & multivalued

One to one relationship between two entities  
one to one, many to single instance relationship

associated after

One to many: more than one instance of an entity in a relationship  
relationship is linked between  
many one one instances

Many to many: a single instance on left and right  
relationship is linked between  
multiple instances



Eid	Ename	age
e1	A	20
e2	B	25
e3	C	24
E4	C	28

Eid	DID
e1	D1
e2	D2
e3	D3

DID	Dname	Loc
D1	TT	Phuket
D2	Pnud	Chiang Mai
D3	Hk	Rajkot

Id	Name	City
c1	A	
c2	B	
c3	C	
c4	D	

ID	Order no	Date
c1	O1	2023-01-01
c1	O2	2023-01-02
c2	O3	2023-01-03
c3	O4	2023-01-04

Order no	Item	Cost
O1	1	100
O2	2	200
O3	3	300
O4	4	400



## Complexities

insertion - Worst  $\frac{AC}{O(m)}$   $\frac{BC}{O(m)}$   $\frac{SC}{O(1)}$

selection -  $O(m)$   $O(m)$   $O(m)$

Bubble -  $O(m)$   $O(m)$   $O(m)$

Merge -  $O(m^2 \log(m))$   $O(m^2 \log(m))$   $O(m^2 \log(m)) = O(m)$

Heap -  $O(n^2 \log(m))$   $O(n^2 \log(m))$   $O(n^2 \log(m))$

Linear search -  $O(n)$   $O(n)$   $O(1)$

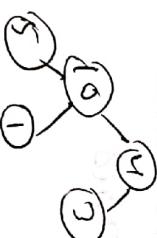
Binary search -  $O(\log(m))$   $O(\log(m))$   $O(1)$

Binane

④ Heapsort  $\rightarrow$  given input trace heap build process

→ given input trace heap build process

Build Heap



Max-heap

After building heap  $\rightarrow$  transform into max-heap

max heap 1 parent node  $\geq$  child node

max heap 2 parent node  $\geq$  child node

swap first and last node and delete the last node

swap from heap

Merge : Divide and conquer algo

join = merge

Order by - sort result-set

Select distinct → return distinct value

Insert into - insert new record in table

Update - modify existing records in table

Delete - delete existing record

Aliases - give a table (or col. in a table) a temporary name - ~~name~~ ~~number~~

Join - used to combine row from two or more tables

inner join : refer to records both table to matching values in one record return pair

left join : left table to all record return pair

right table to matching record return pair

right :

full outer : return n all pair record where can't

join left on right table

Union = 2 or more select statement to result set to

combine two

## OOP

Class: It is a blueprint, that describes the details of object.  
class 2 has their data & function define ~~as~~, our obj 2 class  
2d obj create ~~data~~, 2 obj automatically data/function share  
-faster ~~and~~ !

Object: instance of class. It has own state, behaviour &  
identity.

Encapsulation: Data ~~as~~ code ~~in~~ ~~other~~ single unit is bind ~~as~~!  
As per prog ~~as~~ data member & method ~~as~~ ~~are~~ ~~not~~ bind ~~as~~,  
unnecessary details reveal ~~as~~ ~~other~~ ~~areas~~ specific ~~as~~ ~~area~~!  
Protect ~~as~~ encapsulation.

```
Public class Person {
    private String name;
    private int age; // data hidden
    void set(int a) {
        age = a
    }
    void get() {
        return age
    }
}
```

2 ways

→ Data hiding → Data binding

```
Person p;
p.set(5)
cout << p.get();
```

जेव्हा आपले login आणि email ~~as~~ दुखात याव असते ~~internal~~ process  
backend ~~as~~ रोज राय नाही काळी यांवर असावत पाहत!  
आपला login आणि email ~~as~~ प्रकार ~~as~~ निकल, आणि आ हिला ~~as~~ ~~process~~  
encrypted ~~as~~ verify ~~as~~ ~~as~~ authentic ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~process~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~ ~~as~~  
account ~~as~~ access ~~as~~ ~~as~~ 1.

Polymorphism: Already declare var कोड में value or

behaviour जैसे subclass को assign कर दिया था तो -  
जब उसकी method का name is obj वाला हो तो उसे send

उसकी many तरफ classification को do से बदल सकता है।

2. प्रैग -

D) compile time / static / early binding / method overloading

- इसमें event compile time ना occur करा जाएगा तभी जब function तक call वाली स्ट्राक्चर हो तो अपनी binding information compiler time पर डिक्टेट करा early binding occur करा।
- compiler knows which function should call
- compiler जो class overload नहीं हो वह उसकी method overloading करा।

public:

void add (int a, int b)

↳ parameter different

\* occurs in same class

↳ inheritance को ग्राह करता है।

\* return type same on

same रूप आए

↳ same

\* same method का

method तो hide करा।

↳ same

class का name भी उसके लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

main C)

→ इसमें उसके लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

5

## Runtime dynamic / late binding (method overriding)

To play event runtime के तरीके जो resolve कर लाएं तो late binding refer कर सकते हैं लाइट बिंडिंग लाइट और virtual fune use कर सकते हैं।

तरा fune call करता है तरा value तरामात्रा अर्थात् execution आ गए बिंडिंग दरवाज़े।

class person

{ public:

void display()

}

class student : public person { public:

void display()

}

class teacher : public person

```
class public: void display()
```

}

}

main()

Teacher t; student s; Person p;

p.display() s.c(), t.c()

other way Person \* p

p = &s

p → display → access person तरा virtual करना

overriding

in sub class

\* parameter same  
\* occurs in sub class  
(super) super class

\* inheritance रिसर  
\* return type same

\* child method hides  
parent method

overriding  
(child method  
hides parent  
method)

overriding

overriding

Inheritance: another class can inherit structure, behaviour from parent class and property acquires from parent class.

```
class Person {  
    string name;  
    int age;  
}
```

```
public:  
    void display()  
    {  
        cout << name  
        << endl  
        << age;  
    }  
}
```

- less memory
- execution time

```
class Student : public Person {  
    int id;  
}
```

```
public:  
    void display2()  
    {  
        cout << id  
        << endl;  
    }  
}
```

Type, ① single: one child class over parent class to extend

```
class A {
```

```
public:  
    class B : public A {
```

```
};
```

```
};
```

④ Multilevel: class A extend class B, class B extend class C

class A {

}

class B : public A {

    class C : public B {

        class D : public C {

            class E : public D {

                class F : public E {

                    class G : public F {

                        class H : public G {

                            class I : public H {

                                class J : public I {

                                    class K : public J {

  class L : public K {

  class M : public L {

  class N : public M {

  class O : public N {

  class P : public O {

  class Q : public P {

  class R : public Q {

  class S : public R {

  class T : public S {

  class U : public T {

  class V : public U {

  class W : public V {

  class X : public W {

  class Y : public X {

  class Z : public Y {

⑤ Hierarchical: Many child class extends one parent class

class A {

    class B : public A {

        class C : public B {

            class D : public C {

                class E : public D {

                    class F : public E {

                        class G : public F {

                            class H : public G {

                                class I : public H {

                                    class J : public I {

  class K : public J {

  class L : public K {

  class M : public L {

  class N : public M {

  class O : public N {

  class P : public O {

  class Q : public P {

  class R : public Q {

  class S : public R {

  class T : public S {

⑥

⑦

⑧

⑨

⑩

⑪

⑫

⑬

⑭

⑮

⑯

⑰

↳ Inheritance is done to provide reusability in programming

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse code

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse memory

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse functionality

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse logic

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse data

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse interface

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse implementation

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse behavior

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse structure

↳ Inheritance is done to reuse design

Abstract Class: Hiding the implementation details, or user to only functionality creates /

Ex! ATM, sending msg, dialer

class MobileUser () {  
public  
virtual void sendMsg () = 0; → pure virtual func

}

class Akib : public MobileUser {  
public  
void sendmsg ()  
{ cout << "Hi" }  
};

}

class Rakib : public MobileUser {  
public

void sendmsg ()  
{ cout << "Hello" }  
};

main () {

MobileUser \*m //abstract class to pointer on reference  
use dynamic object use via user

Akib a;  
Rakib r;

m = & r

m → sendmsg(); → Hi

## ~~Advantages~~ Disadvantages of Inheritance

• Encapsulation

### ~~Abstraction~~ Inheritance

- ① Problem solved at interface level

- ② we can implement with abstract class and interface

↳ ~~Implementation~~ level

③ implementation level / ~~Implementation~~ level  
↳ ~~Implementation~~ level / ~~Implementation~~ level  
↳ ~~Implementation~~ level / ~~Implementation~~ level  
↳ ~~Implementation~~ level / ~~Implementation~~ level

Error of 2 types -

- ① compile time error : Run time or error due to missing code ;  
Run time error : Run time error due to missing code ;  
Run time error : Run time error due to missing code ;  
Run time error : Run time error due to missing code ;
- ② Run time error : Run time error due to missing code ;  
Run time error : Run time error due to missing code ;  
Run time error : Run time error due to missing code ;  
Run time error : Run time error due to missing code ;

Exception handling: An error mechanism via exception handle case

- try , try , catch , throw
- try : prog to statement to error block to either

throw: to problem throw data to runtime exception throw

main()

```

try {
    int m1, n2;
    if (m2 == 0)
        throw -1;
    cout << m1/n2;
}
if (m2 == 0)
    cout << "Division by zero";
catch (int x) {
    cout << "is not possible" << endl;
}

```

Friend class: allowed to access public, private, protected data

class A {

private:

int id = 101

public string name = "Akib"; // No inheritance involved

public:

friend class B;

}

class B {

public:

void display(A ob) { cout << ob.name << endl; }

cout << ob.id << endl; // friend class can access private members

cout << ob.name << endl; // friend class can access private members

class B has no access to ob.id because it is private to class A

main() {

A ob1, B ob2

ob1.display(ob1);

ob2.display(ob1);

Virtual function

class A {

public:

void display() {

cout << "from class A" << endl;

}

class B : class A {

public:

void display() {

cout << "from class B" << endl;

}

public:

cout << "from class B" << endl;

}

acteria. A  $\rightarrow$  display (class A) return address / smart pointer early binding when linker compile code, compiler ~~isn't~~ ready after new term ~~will~~ jump table  $\rightarrow$  the entry, early binding ~~will~~ compiler doesn't care about address pointer.

so, ~~a~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~a~~  $\rightarrow$   $\oplus b \rightarrow$  for dtr

class A show trace !

so, ~~a~~  $\rightarrow$  first class B return ~~to~~  $\oplus b$ , late binding ~~to~~  $\oplus b$  ! so virtual add  $\oplus b$  ~~to~~  $\oplus b$  !

abstract class: A class that contain pure virtual fun. is called abstract class . can't create object : used as base class for other derived class .  
pure virtual:

public:  
virtual void function () = 0; // no definition

when a func  $\rightarrow$  class  $\rightarrow$  use ~~trace~~ ~~address~~ ~~entry~~ class from derived class  $\rightarrow$  use target  $\rightarrow$  ~~target~~ ~~base~~ class

class Database

class Manager  
virtual "void getName() = 0"

class Accountant

class customer  
void getName()

void getName()

class Database {  
 virtual void getname() = 0;  
};

class Accountant : public Database {  
public:  
 virtual void getname() {  
 cout << "accountant" << endl;  
 }  
};

class Manager : public Database {  
public:  
 virtual void getname() {  
 cout << "manager" << endl;  
 }  
};

class Customer : public Database {  
public:  
 virtual void getname() {  
 cout << "customer" << endl;  
 }  
};

main()  
{  
 Manager m;  
 Account a;  
 Customer c;  
  
 m.getname()  
 a.  
 c.  
}

④ static-key word use in memory management ग्रन्ती

static variable के लिए हमें इसका नियम class के नाम

तैयार करें

6.0 recent work

```
package static keyword;
class Student {
    static String uniName = "LU";
    static int id = 101;
    static String name;
    public void display() {
        System.out.println("Name : " + name);
        System.out.println("Id : " + id);
        System.out.println("University Name : " + uniName);
    }
}
```

```
public class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Student s1 = new Student ("Anisul", 101);
        Student s2 = new ("Rakib", 102);
        s1.display();
        s2.display();
    }
}
```

```
void merge(int a[], int l, int mid, int r)
```

```
int n1 = mid - l + 1
```

```
int n2 = mid - r + mid
```

```
int left[n1], right[n2]
```

```
for (i=0; i<n1; i++)
```

```
left[i] = a[l+i]
```

```
for (j=0; j<n2; j++)
```

```
right[j] = a[mid + 1 + j]
```

```
int i, j, k;
```

```
i=0 = j=0, k=0;
```

```
while (i < n1 and j < n2)
```

```
if (left[i] <= right[j]) {
```

```
a[k] = left[i]
```

```
i++;
```

```
else,
```

```
a[k] = right[j]
```

```
j++;
```

```
k++;
```

```
while (i < n1) {
```

```
a[k] = left[i]
```

```
i++;
```

```
k++;
```

```
while (j < n2) {
```

```
a[k] = right[j]
```

```
j++;
```

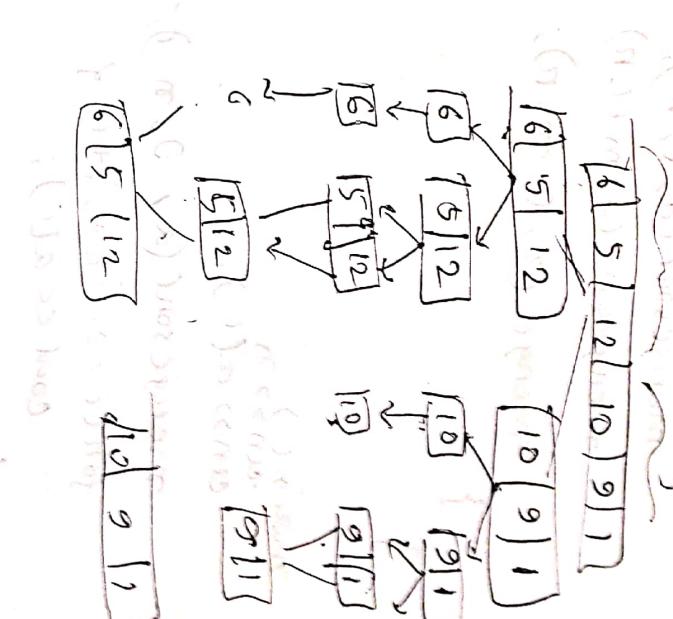
```
k++;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

$\rho = \text{length of array}$   
 $q = \text{mid}$



void mergesort (int a[], int l, int r)

{ if (l < r)

int m = l + (r - l) / 2;

mergesort (a, l, m);

mergesort (a, m + 1, r);

merge (a, l, m, r);

}

else cout << a[l];

else cout << a[r];

main()

cin >> a[0];

mergesort (a, 0, n - 1);

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

cout << a[i];

}

if (largest !=

int temp;

a[i] = a

a[largest]

temp;

if

heapsort (

void heapsort (

int son (int n

if

heapsort

son (int

int

a[

a[

heapsort

if

heapsort (

else cout << a[0];

else cout << a[n - 1];

else cout << a[n / 2];

else cout << a[n / 2 + 1];

heapsort

### Heap sort

```
void heapify (int a[], int n; int i) {
    int largest = i // initialize largest as root
    int left = 2*i + 1 // left child
    int right = 2*i + 2 // right child

    if (a[left] > a[largest])
        largest = left
    if (right < n and a[right] > a[largest])
        largest = right
    if (largest != i) {
        int temp = a[i];
        a[i] = a[largest];
        a[largest] = temp;
        heapify (a, n, largest)
    }
}

void heapSort (int a[], int n) {
    for (int i = n/2 - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        heapify(a, n, i);
    }
    for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) {
        int temp = a[0];
        a[0] = a[i];
        a[i] = temp;
        heapify (a, i, 0)
    }
}
```

insertion

7 8 ⑤ 2 4 6 3

5 7 8 ② 4 6 3

2 4 5 7 8 ⑥ 3

2 4 5 6 7 8 ③

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Selection

6 4 25 12 22 ⑪

i compare max & min swap max  
minimum swap max

25 12 22 64

⑪ (min) and max

⑪ (max) and min

Bubble

5 1 5 4 2 8 9

1 5 4 2 8 9  
1 4 5 2 8 9

1 2 ④ 5 8 9

1 2 ④ 5 8 9

① selected the first number

O(n<sup>2</sup>)

O(n<sup>2</sup>)

O(n<sup>2</sup>)

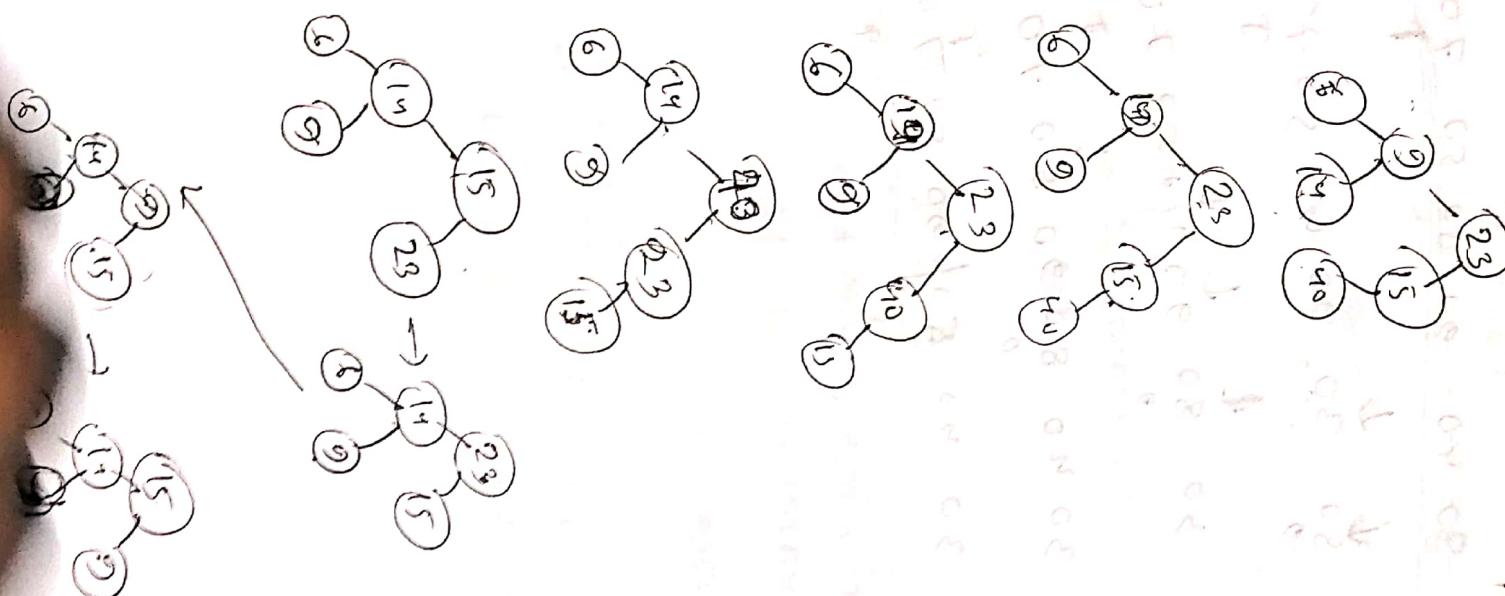
O(n<sup>2</sup>)

O(n<sup>2</sup>)

Heapsort

23 9 15 6 14 40

6 9 14 15 23 40



Max-heap -> sorted array

(max-heap) describes

max-heap -> sorted array  
-> Get max value & remove

max-heap (max-heap) X.

max-heap -> sorted array

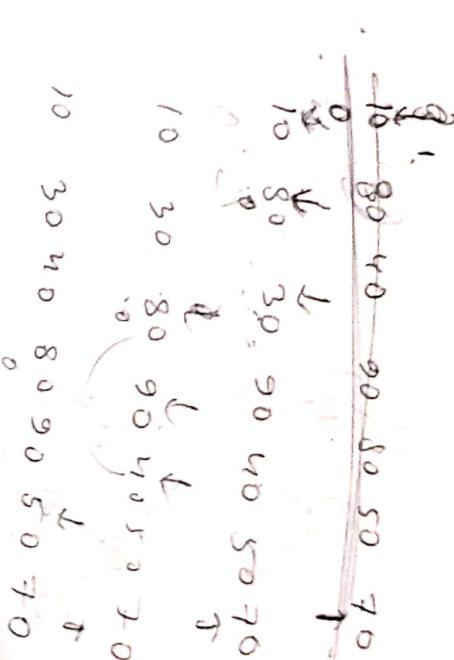
max-heap -> sorted array

Quick sort

```

12 smaller elem
j = loop      i = -1
for (j=0, i=0)    j = 0
    if (a[i] < pivot)
        swap(a[i], a[j])
        j++
    i++
}

```



Queue

```

void queue
{
    is
    {
        15
    }
}

```

read or

get

static

web 2.0

connect

```

int mystack [size], top = -1
void push (int x)
{
    if (top >= size) overflow
    else stack [top+1] = x;
    top++
}
if (top < 0) underflow
else top--;
peek ()
{
    if (top < 0) error
    else stack [top]
}

```

### Queue

front = 0; rear = -1

```
void enq (int 'x')
{
    if (rear + size) queue full
    else
        queue [front + rear] = x
    front++;
}
```

90 80 50 70  
60 40 50 20  
80 90 50 70  
80 90 80 70

80 90 80 70  
web 1.0

read only, embed information share my opinion  
A2: static information connect together  
static content viewer!

web 2.0  
read and write, interaction 2.0 more, people  
connect easier, two way communication, face ..