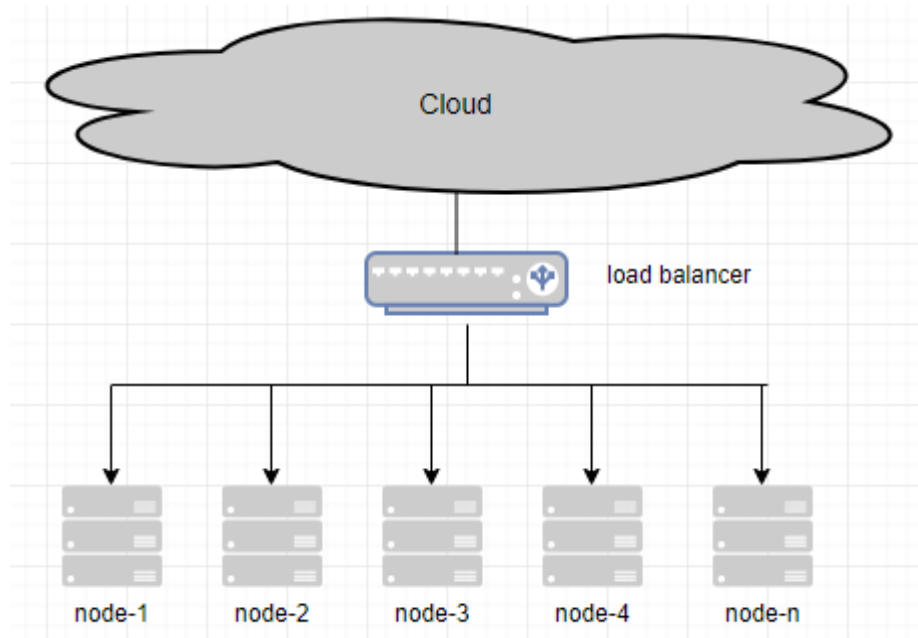


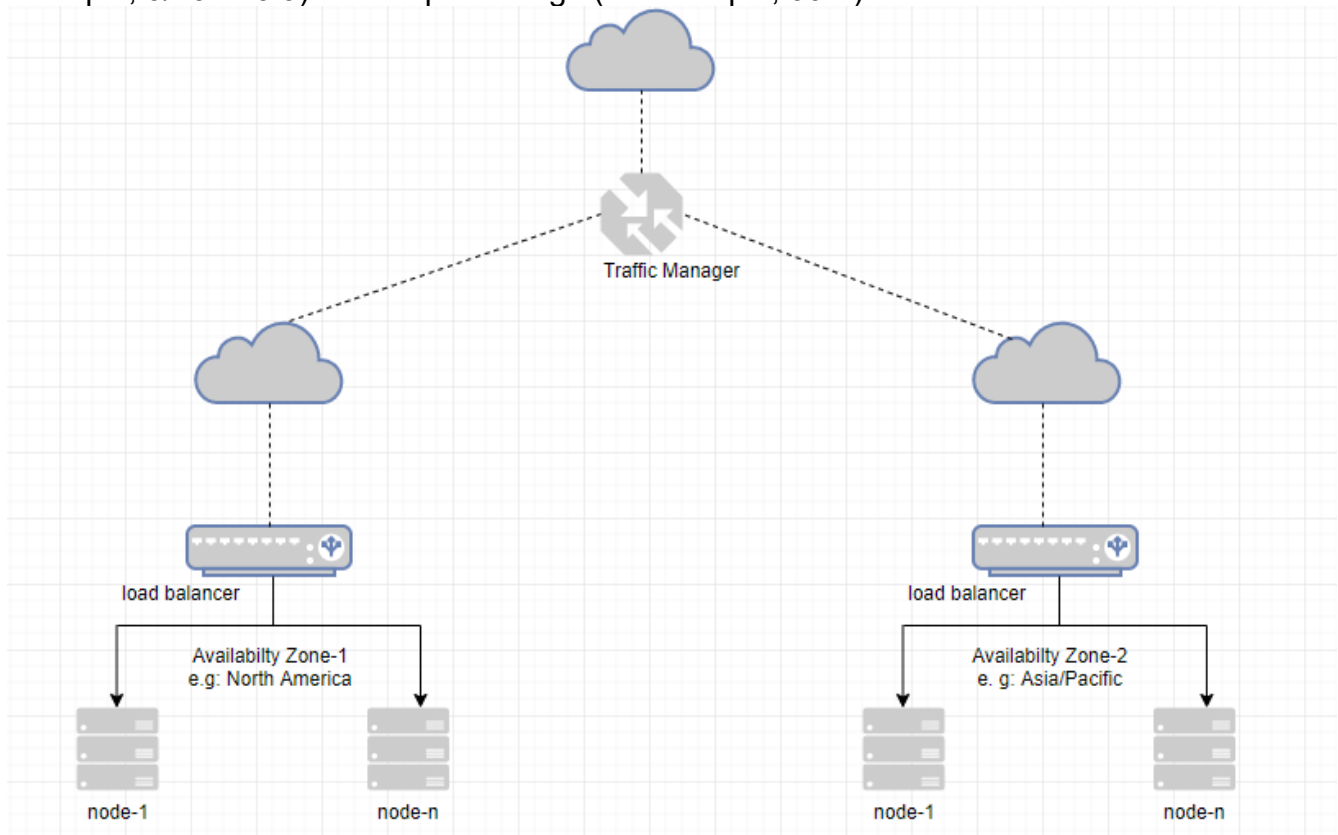
Scalability: Scalable software typically refers to business applications that can adapt to support an increasing amount of data or a growing number of users. It can be achieved by two ways

- i) Horizontal scaling means that you scale by adding more machines into your pool of resources.

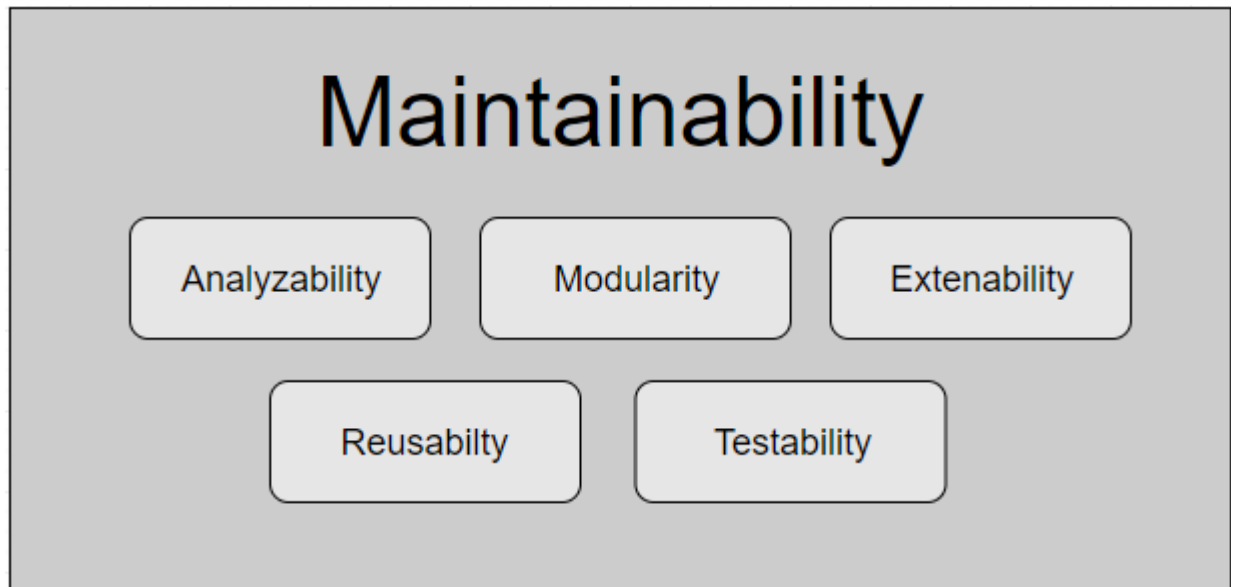


- ii) Vertical scaling means that you scale by adding more power (CPU, RAM) to an existing machine.

Availability: Availability is the ratio of time a system or component is functional to the total time it is required or expected to function. This can be expressed as a direct proportion (for example, 9/10 or 0.9) or as a percentage (for example, 90%).

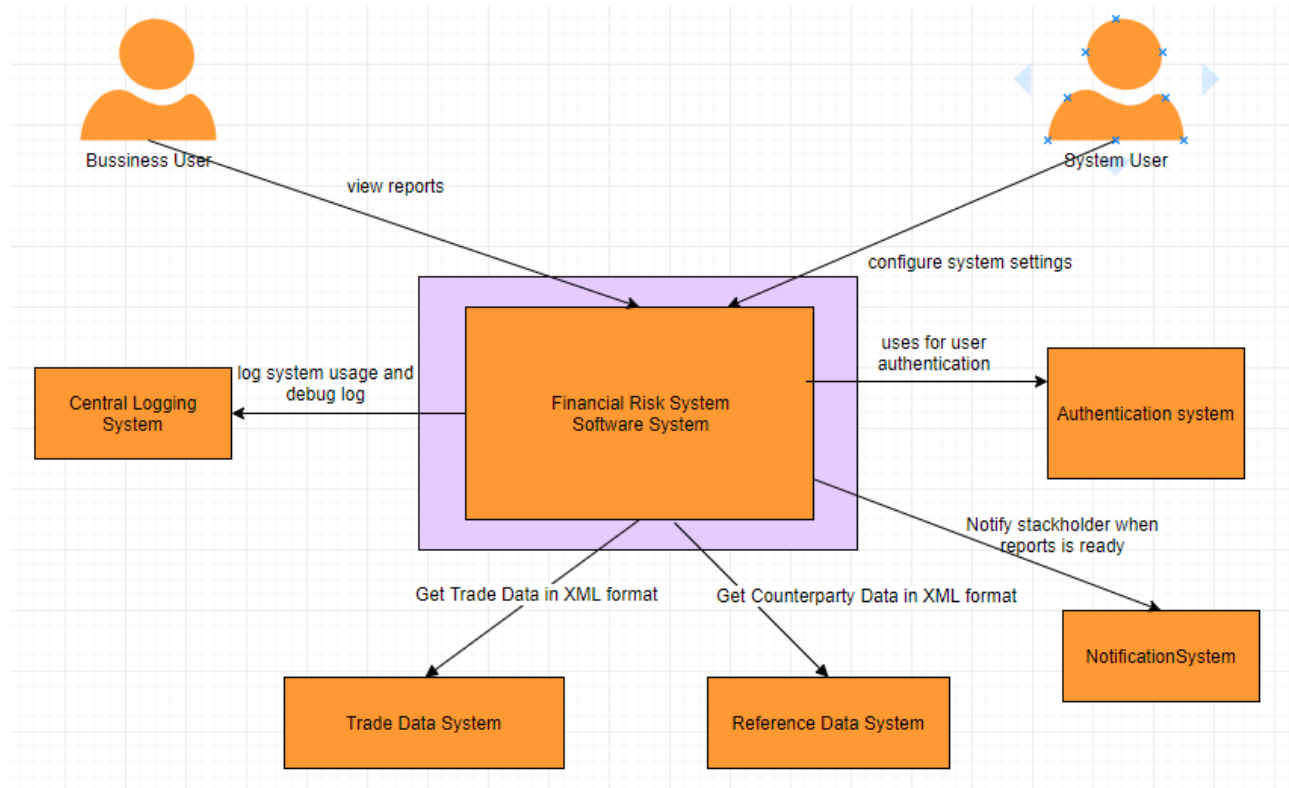


Maintainability: Maintainability is itself a measure of the ease to modify code, higher maintainability means less time to make a change. Coding standards are a way to achieve high maintainability and are developed as a result of previous experiences, they aren't universal and are dependent on developer preferences.

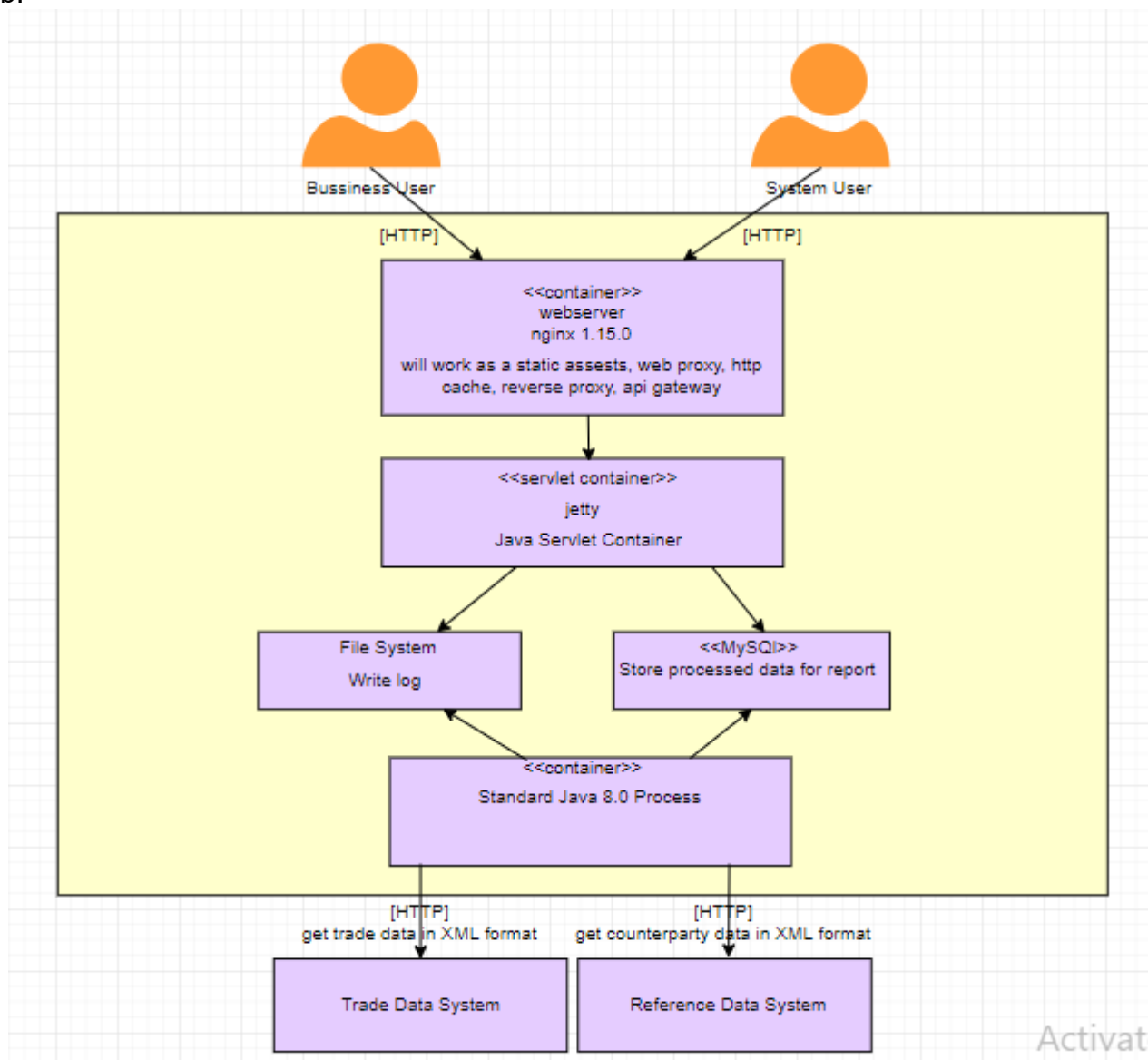


Software Reliability: Software Reliability is the probability of failure-free software operation for a specified period of time in a specified environment. Software Reliability is also an important factor affecting system reliability.

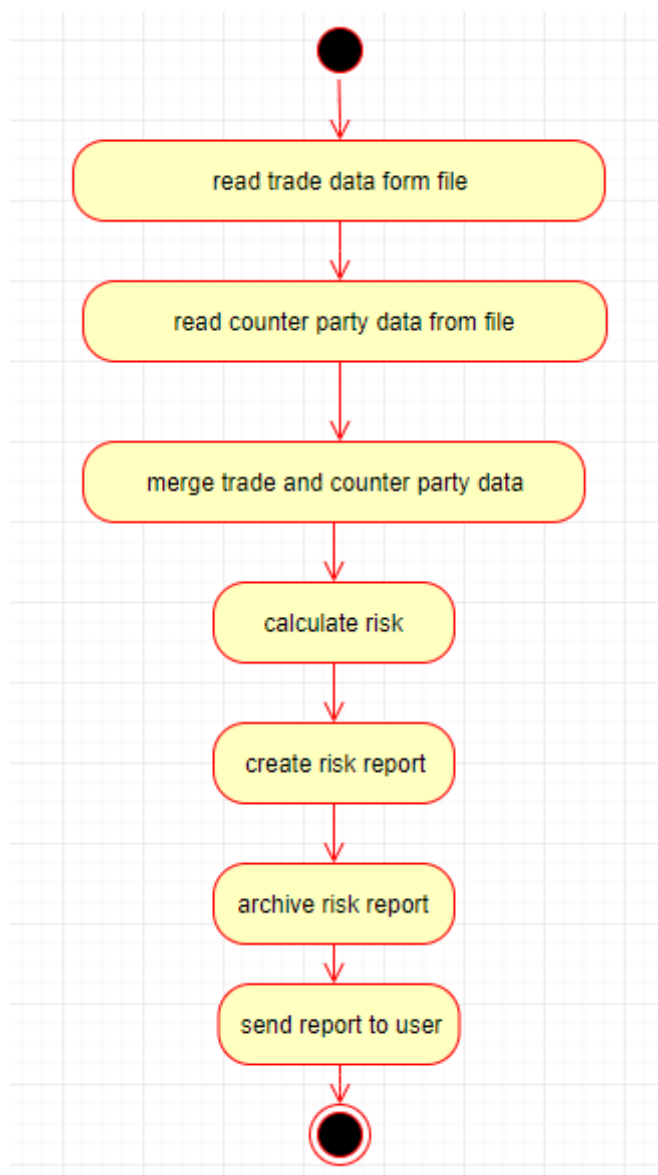
2. a.

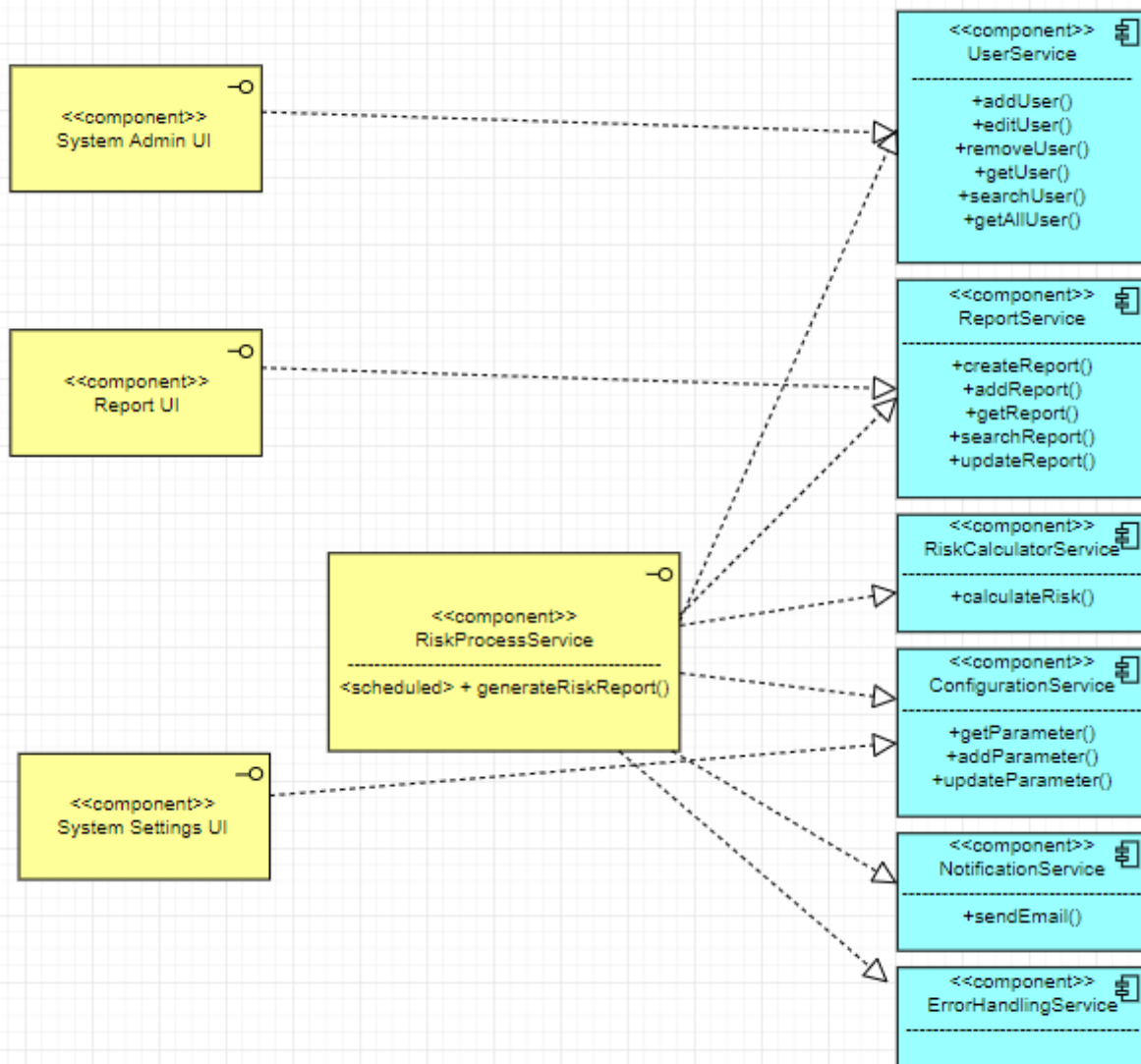


2.b.



2.c.





2.d

