INTERNSHIP PROGRESS REPORT

Submitted in the partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

CSE(MOBILE COMPUTING)

Submitted by:

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19BCS4257

AT

HIGHRADIUS CORPORATION

Under the Supervision of: DIVYA JHA

STUDENT MENTOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

APEX INSTITUE OF TECHNOLOGY

CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY, GHARUAN,

MOHALI - 140413, PUNJAB

APRIL,2022

MONTHLY INTERNSHIP REPORT

The purpose of the Internship Progress Report is to evaluate the actual progress of the internship. It is one way to update university on your activities and progress during the internship period.

A. Internship Contact Information

Student Name	Anand Svarup Bhatia
Student UID	19BCS4257
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Student Contact No.	9878650403
Internship Organization Name	HIGHRADIUS CORPORATION
Organization Address	HighRadius Corporation Westlake 4 Building (BP Campus) 200 Westlake Park Blvd. 8th floor Houston, TX 77079
Internship Supervisor	Divya Jha
Internship Supervisor Phone	8777034093
Internship Supervisor Email	Divya.jha@highradius.com
Report period (start date)	1 MARCH ,2022
Report period (end date)	22 MARCH ,2022

B. Distribution of hours:
Orientation ____**5**____
Observing ____**15**____
Meetings (e.g. staffing, working with the team, etc) ____**18**____
Lectures, Seminars, Conferences ____**18**____
Assessment ____**15**____
Planning (activity analysis, goals and objectives, etc) ____**4**____
Studying/Researching ___**5**_____

C. Implementation (in *hours* which so ever is applicable. Otherwise mention Not Applicable):
a. Leadership ___**1**_____
b. Counselling ___**NA**_____
c. Supervision ___**14**_____
d. Evaluation ___**3**_____
e. Documentation ___**10**_____
f. Discharge/Transition Plans ___**NA**_____
g. Other (Please specify) ___**NA**_____

Total clock hours during this report period ___**80**_____

Introduction, stating where and when the internship was commenced, along with a brief description of the organization.

With an immense pleasure, I Anand Svarup Bhatia student of Chandigarh University pursuing bachelors of engineering in computer science want to inform to the institution that I have been shortlisted as a business consultant intern at a fintech start-up High Radius Corporation, with a video resume followed by a spontaneous case study based question the shortlisting procedure was conducted. The internship commencement was from February 15, 2022. The work location in work from home due to post pandemic situations but are expected to get better with time in either of their offices.

ABOUT HIGHRADIUS:

HighRadius is a Fintech enterprise Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) company that leverages Artificial Intelligence-based Autonomous Systems to help companies automate Accounts Receivable and Treasury processes.

 The HighRadius® Integrated Receivables platform reduces cycle times in your order-to-cash process by automating receivables and payments processes across credit, electronic billing and payment processing, cash application, deductions, and collections. HighRadius offers cloud-based Autonomous Software for the Office of the CFO. More than 700 of the world's leading companies have transformed their order to cash, treasury and record to report processes with HighRadius. Our customers include 3M, Unilever, Anheuser-Busch InBev, Sanofi, Kellogg Company, Danone, Hershey's and many more.

Autonomous Software is data-driven software that continuously morphs its behavior to the ever-changing underlying domain transactional data. It brings modern digital transformation capabilities like Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation, Natural Language Processing and Connected Workspaces as out-of-the-box features for the finance & accounting domain.

Finance business stakeholders have been led to believe that they have only two choices: pick an application software vendor that digitizes a paper or Excel-based process to an electronic system of record, or, choose a middleware platform for AI or RPA to build and maintain in-house, domain-specific capabilities. In contrast, HighRadius Autonomous Software combines the best of both worlds to deliver measurable business outcomes such as DSO reduction, working capital optimization, bad-debt reduction, reduce month close timelines and improve productivity in under six months.

Accomplishments and Work Performed, including a summary of activities and tasks, initial job responsibilities, and changes in job scope over the internship

In the third phase of the internship we learned about the technical aspects such as SQL language for data manipulation and , MS-EXCEL, distribution system and a lot more as per the role offered by the HighRadius Corporation.

SQL is a stored computer language designed to retrieve and manage data on a related website. SQL stands for Structured Query Language. This tutorial will give you a quick start to SQL. It covers many of the topics needed for a basic understanding of SQL and hearing how it works.

Why Learn SQL?
SQL is a structured query language, which is the ultimate computer language, to manipulate and retrieve data stored on a related website.

SQL is the standard language of the Related Database System. All Related Website Management Systems (RDMS) such as MySQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Postgres and SQL Server use SQL as their site language.

Also, they use a variety of vernacular languages, such as -

MS SQL server uses T-SQL,
Oracle uses PL / SQL,
The MS Access SQL version is called JET SQL (native format) etc.
SQL Applications
As mentioned earlier, SQL is one of the most widely used questionnaires on a website. I will list a few of them here:

- Allows users to access data on related web administration systems.

- Allows users to interpret data.

- Allows users to define data on a website and manage that data.

- Allows embedding of languages using SQL modules, libraries and advanced editors.

- Allows users to create and dispose of archives and tables.

- Allows users to create views, archives, tasks on the site.

- Allows users to set permissions on tables, processes and views.

A brief history of SQL

1970 - Drs. IBM's Edgar F. "Ted" Codd is known as the father of information. He described the database relationship model.

1974 - Formal Questionnaire Language emerged.

1978 - IBM worked to develop Codd's ideas and produced a product called System / R.

1986 - IBM developed the first prototype of a related website and was modeled by ANSI. The first dating site was released by Relational Software later known as Oracle.

SQL Process
When you issue a SQL command for any RDBMS, the system determines the best way to process your request and the SQL engine determines how the function will translate it.

There are various components involved in this process.

These sections -

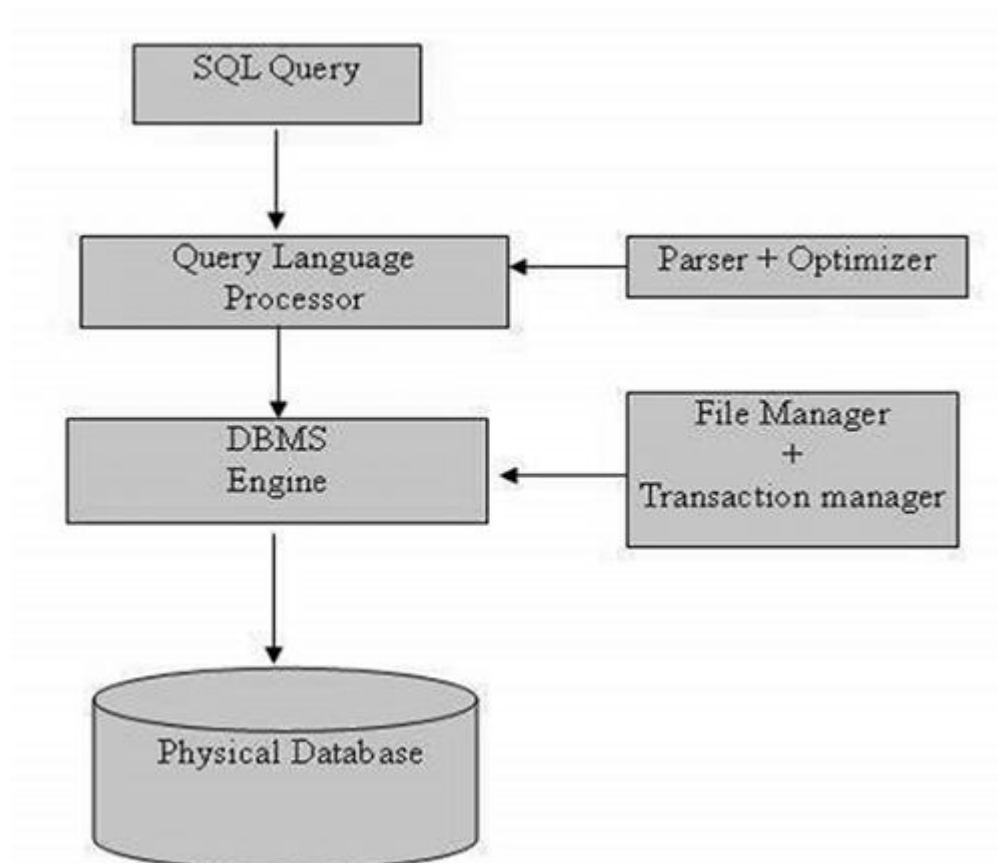Dispatcher Question
Development Engines
Old Query Engine
SQL Query Engine, etc.
The classic query engine handles all non-SQL queries, but the SQL query engine will not handle logical files.
The following is a simple diagram showing SQL Architecture -

SQL Commands

The standard SQL instructions for dealing with related information sites are CREATE, SELECT, INSTALL, UPDATE, Delete and Done. These commands can be divided into the following groups according to their nature -

DML - Data Manipulation Language

Sr.No.	Command & Description
1	**SELECT** Retrieves certain records from one or more tables.
2	**INSERT** Creates a record.
3	**UPDATE** Modifies records.
4	**DELETE** Deletes records.

DDL - Data Definition Language

Sr.No.	Command & Description
1	**CREATE** Creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in the database.
2	**ALTER** Modifies an existing database object, such as a table.
3	**DROP** Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other objects in the database.

DCL - Data Control Language

Sr.No.	Command & Description
1	**GRANT** Gives a privilege to user.
2	**REVOKE** Takes back privileges granted from user.

What is RDBMS?

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System. RDBMS is the basis of SQL, and on all modern web applications such as MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.

The Relational database management system (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) based on the relationship model as introduced by E. F. Codd.

What is a table?

The data in the RDBMS is stored on a website called tables. This table is basically a collection of related data included and contains multiple columns and rows.
What is a field?

Each table is divided into smaller sections called fields. The fields in the CUSTOMERS table include ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS and SALARY.

A field is a table column designed to store specific information about each record in the table.

What is a Record or Line?

The record is also called the data line for each entry in the table.

What is a column?

A column is a vertical table business that contains all the information associated with a particular field in a table.

What is NULL value?

NULL value refers to a value in a field that appears to be empty, meaning that a field with a value of NULL is a field that has no value.

It is very important to understand that the NULL value differs from the zero value or field containing spaces. NULL field is the one left blank during record creation.

SQL SELECT Statement

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name;
```

SQL DISTINCT Clause

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name;
```

SQL WHERE Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  CONDITION;
```

SQL AND/OR Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  CONDITION-1 {AND|OR} CONDITION-2;
```

SQL IN Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  column_name IN (val-1, val-2,...val-N);
```

SQL BETWEEN Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  column_name BETWEEN val-1 AND val-2;
```

SQL LIKE Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  column_name LIKE { PATTERN };
```

SQL ORDER BY Clause

```
SELECT column1, column2....columnN
FROM   table_name
WHERE  CONDITION
ORDER BY column_name {ASC|DESC};
```

SQL GROUP BY Clause

```
SELECT SUM(column_name)
FROM   table_name
WHERE  CONDITION
GROUP BY column_name;
```

SQL COUNT Clause

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name)
FROM   table_name
WHERE  CONDITION;
```

SQL HAVING Clause

```
SELECT SUM(column_name)
FROM   table_name
WHERE  CONDITION
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING (arithematic function condition);
```

SQL CREATE TABLE Statement

```
CREATE TABLE table_name(
column1 datatype,
column2 datatype,
column3 datatype,
.....
columnN datatype,
PRIMARY KEY( one or more columns )
);
```

SQL DROP TABLE Statement

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

SQL CREATE INDEX Statement

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX index_name
ON table_name ( column1, column2,...columnN);
```

SQL DROP INDEX Statement

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP INDEX index_name;
```

SQL DESC Statement

```
DESC table_name;
```

SQL TRUNCATE TABLE Statement

```
TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
```

SQL ALTER TABLE Statement

```
ALTER TABLE table_name {ADD|DROP|MODIFY} column_name {data_ype};
```

SQL ALTER TABLE Statement (Rename)

```
ALTER TABLE table_name RENAME TO new_table_name;
```

SQL INSERT INTO Statement

```
INSERT INTO table_name( column1, column2....columnN)
VALUES ( value1, value2....valueN);
```

SQL UPDATE Statement

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2....columnN=valueN
[ WHERE  CONDITION ];
```

SQL DELETE Statement

```
DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE  {CONDITION};
```

SQL CREATE DATABASE Statement

```
CREATE DATABASE database_name;
```

SQL DROP DATABASE Statement

```
DROP DATABASE database_name;
```

SQL USE Statement

```
USE database_name;
```

SQL COMMIT Statement

```
COMMIT;
```

SQL ROLLBACK Statement

```
ROLLBACK;
```

SQL issues

Limitations are the rules that apply to the data columns in the table. These are used to limit the type of data that can be entered into the table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data on the website.

Limits can be column level or table level. Column level limits are applied to only one column while table table limits are applied to the entire table.

The following are some of the most used barriers found in SQL -

NOT NULL Constraint - Confirms that the column cannot contain NULL value.

DEFAULT Constraint - Provides a default column value when no one is specified.

UNIQUE Constraint - Ensures that all values in the column are unique.

KEY Key - Alternatively identifies the line / record in the website table.

External Key - Identifies the row / record separately from any other website table.

CHECK Limit - Barrier CHECK ensures that all values in the column meet certain conditions.

HEAD - Used to build and extract data from a website very quickly.

Data Integrity
The following categories of data integrity are available for each RDBMS -

Business Integrity - There are no duplicate lines in the table.

Domain Integrity - Forces the valid entries of a particular column by limiting the type, format, or range of values.

References to references - Lines cannot be deleted, used by other records.

Integrity of User Definition – Apply s certain business rules that do not apply to the business, domain or indexed integrity.

Website Design
Web site customization is the process of organizing data on a website. There are two reasons for this practice -

Eliminate unwanted data, for example, storing the same data in more than one table.

Ensuring that data dependence makes sense.

B2B

What is Business-to-Business (B2B)?

Business-to-business (B2B), also called B-to-B, is a type of transaction between businesses, such as one that involves both the manufacturer and the seller, or the seller and the seller. Business-to-business means business done between companies, rather than between companies and individual buyers. Business-to-business differs from business-to-consumer (B2C) and business-to-government (B2G).

Business-to-business (B2B) is a business or business formed between one business and another, such as a merchant and a seller.

B2B transactions usually take place in a supply chain, where one company will purchase equipment for another to be used in the production process.

B2B transactions are also common in automotive industry companies, as well as property management, housing maintenance, and industrial cleaning companies.

Meanwhile, a business transaction to a buyer (B2C) is a transaction between a company and an individual buyer.

Business-to-business transactions are common in the general supply chain, as companies purchase parts and products similar to other consumables used in production processes. Finished products can be sold individually through business transactions to the consumer.

In the case of communication, business-to-business refers to the ways in which employees from different companies can communicate, such as on social media. This type of communication between employees of two or more companies is called B2B communication.

Business-to-business transactions and large corporate accounts are common in productive firms. Samsung, for example, is one of Apple's leading providers in the production of the iPhone. Apple also has B2B partnerships with firms such as Intel, Panasonic and semiconductor manufacturer Micron Technology.

B2B transactions are also the backbone of the automotive industry. Most car parts are made independently, and car manufacturers buy these parts to assemble cars. Tires, batteries, electrical appliances, pipes and door locks, for example, are usually manufactured by various companies and sold directly to car manufacturers.

Service providers also engage in B2B activities. Companies that specialize in real estate management, housekeeping, and cleaning industries, for example, often sell these services only to other businesses, rather than to each buyer.

What is Business-to-Buyer (B2C)?

The term business-to-consumer (B2C) refers to the process of selling products and services directly between a business and consumers who are end users of its products or services. Many companies that sell directly to consumers can be called B2C companies.

B2C became very popular during the dotcom boom in the late 1990s when it was widely used to refer to online retailers who sell products and services to online consumers.

As a business model, business-to-consumer is very different from the business-to-business (B2B) model, which means trading between two or more businesses.

Business-to-consumer refers to the process of businesses selling products and services directly to consumers, with no middle ground.

B2C usually refers to online retailers that sell products and services to consumers online.

B2C online has become a threat to traditional retailers, who have benefited by adding a brand to the price.

However, companies such as Amazon, eBay, and Priceline have evolved, eventually becoming disruptive to the industry.

Business-to-consumer (B2C) is among the most popular and well-known models. Michael Aldrich began using the B2C concept in 1979, which used television as the first line of communication for consumers.1

B2C often means shopping at supermarkets, restaurants, paid movies when you watch, and infomercials. However, the rise of the internet has created a new B2C business channel in the form of e-commerce or selling goods and services online.

Although many B2C companies became victims of the dotcom harassment that followed as investors' interest in the industry diminished and business finance dried up, B2C leaders such as Amazon and Priceline survived the movement and saw great success.

Any business that relies on B2C sales must maintain good relationships with their customers to ensure it returns. Unlike business-to-business (B2B), its marketing campaigns aimed at displaying the value of a product or service, companies that rely on B2C often receive emotional responses to their advertising to their customers.

B2C Storefronts vs. Internet Retailers

Traditionally, many manufacturers sell their products to reputable retailers. Retailers make a profit with watches that they add to the price paid by the manufacturer. But that changed when the internet came along. New businesses sprang up promising to sell directly to the buyer, thus cutting off the average person — the seller — and lowering prices. During the dotcom boom boom in the 1990's, businesses struggled to protect their web presence. Many retailers are forced to close their doors and leave the business.

In the decades after the dotcom revolution, B2C web-based companies continue to dominate their common rivals of brick and mortar. Companies like Amazon, Priceline, and eBay have survived the first dotcom boom. They continued to increase their initial success to become industry disruptors.

B2C In the Digital World

There are five types of B2C online business models that many companies use online to target consumers.

1. Direct Dealers. This is a common model where people buy goods from online retailers. This may include manufacturers or small businesses or online versions of supermarkets that sell products from different manufacturers.

2. Internet mediators. These are links or links that are not the owners of the products

DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL

What is a Distribution Channel?
A distribution channel is a series of businesses or intermediaries that go through a good process or service until it reaches the end buyer or end consumer. Distribution channels can include retailers, retailers, distributors, and even the Internet.

Distribution channels are part of the process below, which answers the question "How do we get our product from a consumer?" This is in contrast to the process going up the river, also known as the supply chain, which answers the question "Who are our suppliers?"

A distribution channel represents a series of businesses or intermediaries in which the last buyer buys a product or service.

Distribution channels include retailers, retailers, distributors, and the Internet.
In a direct distribution channel, the manufacturer sells directly to the buyer. Indirect channels involve multiple connectors before the product is completely in the hands of the consumer.
A distribution channel is the way in which all goods and services must travel in order to reach the intended buyer. In contrast, it also describes method payments made from the end buyer to the actual seller. Distribution channels can be short or long, and depend on the number of intermediaries required to deliver the product or service.
Goods and services sometimes reach consumers through multiple channels — a combination of short and long. Increasing the number of ways a consumer can get a good deal can increase sales. But it can also create complex systems that sometimes make distribution management difficult. Longer distribution channels can also mean a small profit per link for each producer for their work

Direct and indirect channels

Channels are divided into two different forms — direct and indirect. The direct channel allows the consumer to buy from the manufacturer while the indirect channel allows the consumer to buy goods from the retailer or retailer. Indirect channels are common in goods sold in brick and mortar stores.

Generally, if there are additional connectors involved in the distribution channel, the price of the property may increase. Conversely, a direct or short channel can mean lower costs to consumers because they are buying directly from the manufacturer.

Types of Distribution Channels
Although the distribution channel may seem endless at times, there are three main types of channels, all of which include a manufacturer, retailer, retailer, and end buyer.

The first channel is the longest because it includes all four: manufacturer, retailer, retailer, and buyer. The adult wine and beverage industry is a good example of this long distribution channel. In this industry — thanks to rules born without restriction — the wine company cannot sell directly to the seller. It operates in a three-phase system, which means that the law requires a wine company to first sell its product to a retailer and then to the retailer. The seller then sells the product to the final buyer.1

The second channel disconnects the seller — where the manufacturer sells directly to the seller who sells the product to the final buyer. This means that the second channel contains only one mediator. Dell, for example, is big enough to sell its products directly to reputable retailers like Best Buy.

The third and final channel is the direct model for the consumer where the manufacturer sells its product directly to the end consumer. Amazon, which uses its platform to sell Kindles to its customers, is an example of a straightforward model. This is the shortest distribution channel possible, cutting through both the seller and the seller.

Choosing the Right Distribution Channel

Not all distribution channels work for all products, so it is important for companies to choose the right one. The channel must be aligned with the overall purpose of the company and the strategic vision of integrating it with its marketing goals.

The distribution method should add value to the buyer. Do buyers want to talk to the seller? Will they want to manage the product before buying? Or do they want to buy it online without any problems? Answering these questions can help companies decide which channel to choose.

Second, a company should consider how quickly it wants its products to reach the consumer. Some products are better given a direct distribution channel such as meat or product, while others may benefit from indirect channels.

If a company chooses multiple distribution channels, such as selling products online and in a retailer, the channels should not clash. Companies need to develop strategies so that one channel does not override the other.

What is a Distribution Channel and What Components Do We Have?

The term "distribution channel" refers to the methods used by a company to deliver products or services to the end consumer. It usually involves a network of medium-sized businesses such as manufacturers, retailers, and retailers. Selecting and monitoring distribution channels is an important aspect of procurement control.

What Is the Difference Between Direct and Indirect Distribution Channels?

Direct distribution channels are what allow the service provider or service provider to deal directly with their customer. For example, a company that makes clothes and sells them directly to its customers using an e-commerce platform will be using a direct distribution channel. Conversely, if the same company had to rely on a network of retailers and retailers to sell its products, it would be using an indirect distribution channel.

What Are The 3 Types Of Distribution Channels?

Three types of wholesale distribution channels, retailers, and direct sales to the buyer. Retailers are medium-sized businesses that buy large quantities of a product from a manufacturer and then sell it to retailers or — sometimes — up to the buyers themselves.

Relationship to Your Academic Experience, describing any connections that were found between the work performed thus far as an intern and your classroom experiences prior to and during the internship. In short, Skills you learned in classes that will be most valuable on the job. Be very specific.

The brainstorming of ideas while comprehending the business case was something that was emphasized in the soft skills sessions in our academics, so they were helpful. Talking about the cases understanding was solely the matter of understanding use of modern calculative measures like excel, pivot chart, pareto analysis were having certain indirect links in the relationship with the curriculum introduced.

The most difficult situation I encountered during this month of internship.

The most difficult situation I faced in this internship was to understand the pattern of online internship and making interaction via online channels more efficient. During the pandemic times its very difficult for people to coordinate and understand the work flow and manage good relationships with peers.

Use of business communications at work is really a deal when it comes to interaction with people at work competition and striving for excellence among peers who are fighting for the same job profile, this thing is actually very interesting.

Talking about the content , the content was refined highlighting the core of communication and basic understanding about how things work as a consultant and what are the domains they work in was very good knowledge.

Along with that working on more and more business cases led pushed us outside our comfort zone of constantly thinking and using logic driven approach for coming to feasible conclusions.

The things/topics I need to learn more about in the classroom to become more effective on the job.

Interpersonal skills are also known as social skills. The process of using social skills is called socialization. We all learned communication skills at an early age. Before we spoke we learned human communication skills from the caregivers around us. In the workplace, communication skills are known as interpersonal skills. Both social skills and interpersonal skills refer to the same thing — interacting with others.

At work, you will work with many people every day. Strong interpersonal skills will allow you to communicate and work with all types of people, including managers, colleagues, and clients. Interpersonal skills do more than just give you the ability to interact with other people. Collaborative skills help you develop relationships with people. Strong relationships with your coworkers will help you succeed at work.

Studies show that poor interpersonal skills are a major cause of misunderstandings, promotions, or even loss of employment.

Here are seven tips for interpersonal skills that will help you develop strong relationships and get along well with people at work:

1. Manage relationships
2. Understand the feelings of others
3. Collaborate with others
4. Great Attitude
5. Showing respect
6. Proper communication
7. Active Obedience

1. Manage relationships

You spend a lot of time with people at your workplace. If you are a full-time employee, you can expect to spend 40 hours or more a week with coworkers. You can begin to understand why it is so important to have good working relationships with colleagues and supervisors! Good relationships will help you to get along with people and help you do your job better.

Do you have a co-worker or a tough boss? Stay respectful and professional to that person. If you need to deal with that person make sure you do it carefully. You will never know! A hardworking coworker may become a friend over time.

2. Understand the feelings of others

The ability to discern and relate to the feelings of others is called empathy. Empathy will help you to build strong relationships with others. When you have empathy, people are more likely to empathize with you and their feelings.

When people tell you something important, it shows that they feel comfortable around you. Do your best to put yourself in their shoes. Think about how you would like to be treated if you were in their position. What would you like to say to yourself? What would you expect someone to do for you?

3. Collaborate with others

Collaborating, or working well with others, is an important part of interpersonal skills in the workplace. Even though each employee may have his or her own responsibilities and goals, every employee or team has the same goal. That goal is to help the company succeed. Without co-operation, the workplace can become an unpopular place, and the company will not succeed.

Before starting a team project or collaboration, make sure each person understands what is expected of them. Make sure everyone is able to share their ideas or thoughts.
Encourage your team to be a safe place to share and share.

4. Have a Big Attitude

Having a positive attitude will affect many aspects of your work.
 A positive attitude will help you to deal with stress and depression and will help you to be flexible
 in your work. Regularly sharing a positive attitude will help you grow in your position and ultimately help you move forward in your career.

In a previous post, we talked about 5 Ways to Improve Your Mind and Success at Work:

Avoid negative thinking and complaining
Spend time with positive people
Thank you for your work
Give yourself a chance to recharge
Reward yourself by doing good work

5. Showing respect

When you show respect for others at work, people will respect you. You can show respect for others
by being polite and courteous. Always remember to ask and thank you.

When people talk to you, listen to what they have to say and look them in the eye to show that you
 are listening. Wait until other people have finished speaking before you respond so as not to cause
 them to forget what they wanted to say.

6. Appropriate Communication

Interpersonal skills are not limited to what you say at work, including your actions, or your actions.
 The way you treat people at work will determine whether they feel comfortable with you when they are
 around you. Start by always standing the right distance from the person you are talking to.

A good rule of thumb is to keep the arm length away from the person. That way, other people can easily
 hear you but not feel like you are in their own place. Some people do not like to be touched, so it
is important that you respect your privacy. Aside from just patting him on the back or shaking hands,
 it is best not to touch people at work. Keeping your hands to yourself will ensure that you do not
 irritate or offend others.

7. Active Obedience

Active listening means being fully involved while listening to someone speak. Focus entirely on the
speaker. You look at them, you nod, and you ask specific questions to make sure you understand.

Next time a co-worker or manager talks to you. Put your phone, computer, or notebook and engage fully.
 You will be amazed at how much better they understand what they are telling you and how much better you will remember it later.

8. Assumption

   Taking healthy assumptions in favor of our work

9. Identifying risks

   Possible risks that might show up

10. Issues

    What are the possible issues that are happening that are hindering with the smooth work of the entire system.

11. Dependencies

    When something depends on certain things

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  1. Manage relationships

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Collaborating, or working well with others, is an important part of interpersonal skills in the workplace. Even though each employee may have his or her own responsibilities and goals, every employee or team has the same goal. That goal is to help the company succeed. Without co-operation, the workplace can become an unpopular place, and the company will not succeed.

Before starting a team project or collaboration, make sure each person understands what is expected of them. Make sure everyone is able to share their ideas or thoughts.
Encourage your team to be a safe place to share and share.

  4. Have a Big Attitude

Having a positive attitude will affect many aspects of your work.
 A positive attitude will help you to deal with stress and depression and will help you to be flexible
 in your work. Regularly sharing a positive attitude will help you grow in your position and ultimately help you move forward in your career.

In a previous post, we talked about 5 Ways to Improve Your Mind and Success at Work:

Avoid negative thinking and complaining
Spend time with positive people
Thank you for your work
Give yourself a chance to recharge
Reward yourself by doing good work

5. Showing respect

When you show respect for others at work, people will respect you. You can show respect for others
by being polite and courteous. Always remember to ask and thank you.

When people talk to you, listen to what they have to say and look them in the eye to show that you
 are listening. Wait until other people have finished speaking before you respond so as not to cause
 them to forget what they wanted to say.

6. Appropriate Communication

Interpersonal skills are not limited to what you say at work, including your actions, or your actions.
 The way you treat people at work will determine whether they feel comfortable with you when they are
 around you. Start by always standing the right distance from the person you are talking to.

A good rule of thumb is to keep the arm length away from the person. That way, other people can easily
 hear you but not feel like you are in their own place. Some people do not like to be touched, so it
is important that you respect your privacy. Aside from just patting him on the back or shaking hands,
 it is best not to touch people at work. Keeping your hands to yourself will ensure that you do not
 irritate or offend others.

7. Active Obedience

Active listening means being fully involved while listening to someone speak. Focus entirely on the
speaker. You look at them, you nod, and you ask specific questions to make sure you understand.

Next time a co-worker or manager talks to you. Put your phone, computer, or notebook and engage fully.
 You will be amazed at how much better they understand what they are telling you and how much better you will remember it later.

Plans for the Rest of the Semester, stating what you still plan to do and the estimated hours required during the rest of the semester .

In rest of time, I plan to have my evaluation on the basis of work submitted to company by me also, on basis of this viva and presentation to be given to both company and department and also final interview for selection in business track will be there for PPO.

Conclusion, your opinion as to the value of the internship and its impact (if any) on your future career choice.

This internship helped me exploring more career choices other than coding and for my degree it also helped me in following my passion that is solving Realtime problems and help guide the customer it also helped my understanding the needs of customer and serving them better. this internship also upscaled my confidence in communication and helped me understand the qualities that corporates need in the present time. This also game me idea of corporate ethics and working habits.