

Outcomes Description

The Work environment you have experienced:

Git

GitHub

HTML

CSS

MS Excel

MS Word

PDF

Agile Scrum

Real Time Technical Skills:

HTML basic structure

<!DOCTYPE html>: This declaration defines the document type and version of HTML.

<html lang="en">: The root element of the HTML document, indicating the document type and the language (in this case, English).

<head>: Contains meta-information about the HTML document, such as character set, viewport settings, and links to external resources (stylesheets, scripts).

<meta charset="UTF-8">: Specifies the character encoding for the document.

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">: Helps make the web page responsive by adapting to various device screen sizes.

<title>: Sets the title of the web page, which appears in the browser tab.

<body>: Contains the content of the HTML document.

<h1>, : Example elements for heading and paragraph, respectively.

Basic CSS syntax:

```
/* Selectors target HTML elements */
selector {
  property: value;
Example
```

<!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>myshow4all content</title>
  link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css"> <!-- Link to your CSS file -->
  </head>
  <body>
  <!-- myshow4all conten list -->
  <h1>Dear, Team!</h1>
  Project Report.
  <a href="#" class="button">Submit</a>
  <!-- Thank you -->
  </body>
  </html>
```

Key Concepts:

Selectors: Determine which elements the styles should be applied to.

Properties: Define the style aspects like color, font-size, margin, etc.

Values: Specify the settings for the properties.

Classes and IDs: Used to apply styles to specific elements.

Box Model: Describes how elements are structured in terms of content, padding, border, and margin.

Flexbox and Grid: Layout models for building flexible and responsive designs.

Communication Skills:

Confidence:

Speak Clearly and Loudly: Ensure that your voice is clear and audible. Confidence in your communication instills confidence in your message.

Use Positive Body Language: Project confidence through your body language, such as standing/sitting up straight and maintaining eye contact.

Conflict Resolution:

Stay Calm: In challenging situations, maintain your composure. Avoid escalating conflicts with aggressive behavior.

Focus on Solutions: Instead of dwelling on the problem, work towards finding constructive solutions.

Cultural Awareness:

Respect Differences: Be aware of and respect cultural differences in communication styles, norms, and customs.

Avoid Assumptions: Don't make assumptions about others based on their cultural background.