UDDEHAL NARESH

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OBJECTIVE

Dedicated and Skilled Java developer in leading back-end development designing and implementing Seeking a challenging position where I can contribute my skills in Java development, problem solving and collaboration to drive organizational success and personal growth.

SUMMAURY

- developed a java-based web application using a spring boot and mysql for an academic project demonstrating
- Proficiency in full stack development
- Implemented user authentic and data management features showcasing an understanding of database integration
- And security best practices
- Utilized version control with git for collaborative coding with a small team ensuring code integrity and tracking changes
- Creative a movie recommendation sprints consistently delivering
- Participated in agile development sprints consistently delivering assigned features on time and showcasing

Skills

Data
- MYSQL

Front-end
- HTML
- CSS

Backend
- Java

Tools /operations

- Postman

Education

B .Tech Electronics and computer engineering -	6.13CGPA	Presidency university (Bangalore)
Higher secondary school	-7.71CGPA	Sri Chaitanya jr college(Vijayawada)
Secondary School	- 8.8CCPA	Prathibha high school (Bommanahal)

Air Quality Monitor index (Mini project)

- An air quality monitor index, most commonly the Air Quality Index (AQI), is a single number that indicates how clean or polluted the air is and what health effects might be a concern. Air quality monitors measure the concentration of specific pollutants in the air and convert that data into an easy-to-understand index value.
- Different countries and regions have their own versions of the AQI, which are tailored to their national air quality standards.
- Air quality monitors measure the concentration of several major pollutants and calculate a sub-index for each. The overall AQI is the highest of these sub-indices. This method ensures that the final AQI reflects the most harmful pollutant currently in the air.
- Major pollutants measured by AQI monitors
- Particulate Matter (PM2.5 and PM10): These are tiny airborne particles, with PM2.5 being especially dangerous because its small size allows it to penetrate deep into the lungs.
- Sulfur Dioxide (SO2): This gas is released from burning fossil fuels and can worsen respiratory illnesses.
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2): Produced by vehicle and industrial emissions, NO2 can cause respiratory problems.
- Ozone (O3): Ground-level ozone is a key component of smog that can cause respiratory issues, especially on hot days.
- The AQI is divided into color-coded categories that correspond to different health concerns. While the specific ranges can vary by region, a common scale is used in the U.S. and for global

Languages :

- English
- Telugu
- Kannada

DECLARATION

I here declare that above furnished information is true as of my knowledge.

(Naresh)