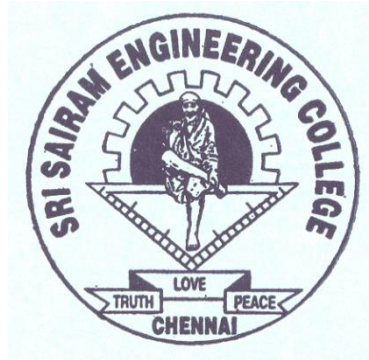


SRI SAI RAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE
SAI LEO NAGAR, WEST TAMBARAM, CHENNAI-44



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**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION
ENGINEERING**

Professional Communication

VI SEMESTER

APRIL 2021

SRI SAI RAM ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Sai Leo Nagar, West Tambaram, Chennai-600 044.

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Bonafide Certificate

REGISTER NUMBER

412518106133

Certified to be the bonafide record of the work done by

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412518106032 of

B.E Electronics and Communication Engineering in the year 2021

Subject: **Professional Communication**

Subject Code: HS8581



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Submitted for the SIXTH Semester University Practical Examination held
on _____ at Sri Sai Ram Engineering College, Chennai-600 044.

Internal Examiner

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COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH – I

Identify the grammatically correct sentence

1. I go always to school by subway
I always go to school by subway ✓
2. Can you give me some information? ✓
You can give me information?
3. She said me that she liked you
She told me that she liked you ✓
4. You cannot buy all what you like
You cannot buy all that you like ✓
5. The clock has struck five ✓
The clock has struck five hours
6. He doesn't know to swim
He doesn't know how to swim ✓
7. As soon as you remain idle, you cannot succeed
Until you remain idle, you cannot succeed ✓
8. The discussion will begin after dinner ✓
The discussion will begin after the dinner
9. You may not realize that how important time is ✓
You may not realise how important time is
10. I seldom go to the theatre
I seldom go to theatre ✓

COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH – II

Identify the grammatically correct sentence

1. More than one employee was killed in the accident ✓
More than one employee were killed in the accident
2. I request you to kindly help me ✓
I request you kindly to help me
3. The doctor saw the pulse of the patient ✓
The doctor felt the pulse of the patient ✓
4. He put off his coat ✓
He put of his coat
5. There were few incidents of irregularity during the Emergency years ✓
There were few incidents of irregularity for the Emergency years
6. One must finish his task on time ✓
One must finish one's task on time ✓
7. Whose photograph is lying here? ✓
Which photograph is living there? ✓
8. It is one of the most important day in my life ✓
It is one of the most important days in my life ✓
9. He was elected as President of our society ✓
He was elected President of our society
10. It is him who came to see us ✓
It is he who came to see us ✓

VOCABULARY - I

Pick out the most effective word from the given words to give a complete meaning to the sentence.

1. The book has been **hyped up** far beyond its worth.
a) priced b) circulated c) publicized d) praised
2. He saw his role in the organization as **proactive**.
a) effective b) ineffective c) motivator d) taking the initiative
3. The investment scheme had been a **scam** all along.
a) swindle b) plain c) failure d) successful
4. Another theory **postulates** that the yogic treatment relaxes the mind and body.
a) highlights b) to assume to be true c) makes doubtful d) discard
5. Sanjay has a **propensity** for getting into debt.
a) liking b) aptitude c) will d) natural tendency
6. The Bosnian forces had no artillery and were completely **annihilated**.
a) disarmed b) tired of fighting c) destroyed d) inefficient
7. No one welcomes him to a party for he is so **garrulous**.
a) behaves indecently c) too proud c) to have ego d) talks too much
8. Illness **prevalent** in ageing population
a) incurable b) commonly occurring c) infectious d) curable

VOCABULARY – II

Fill in the blanks with the best option to complete the text

1. By coincidence, the image of the sun as viewed from the Earth is nearly _____ that of the moon as viewed from the earth.
a. concomitant with b. homogenous with c. congruent with d. tantamount with
2. _____ is intrinsic to language, but writers should nevertheless strive to be as precise as possible.
a. Equivocation b. Malapropism c. Ambiguity d. Grandiloquence e. Innuendo
3. It is now clear that ice ages, far from being _____, occur regularly.
a. glacial b. pervasive c. prodigious d. aberrant e. sublime
4. It is a _____ that the accused was set free.
a. bad news b. disgraceful action c. rumour d. harmful
5. I _____ you to speak frankly about my performance.
a. to ask earnestly b. to be sure c. expect d. to hope
6. Ayurvedic drugs may be used to _____ allopathic treatment.
a. replace b. to make complete c. to discontinue d. super cede
7. She had already _____ the adventure.
a. intimated b. to let down c. summarized d. to tell
8. I do not like the _____ of that building. The entrance is too small, and there are no windows in the lounge.
a. layout b. format c. content d. infringement

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

1. Choose the correct meaning of the following idioms/idiomatic phrases out of the given alternatives.

1. To steal the show

- a) To gain popularity
- b) To rob someone of his wealth
- c) To leave the show stealthily
- d) To send someone out of show

2. To show the door

- a) To extricate someone from service
- b) To escort someone up to door
- c) To repair the house door
- d) To exaggerate about self

3. To push to the corner

- a) To make someone insignificant
- b) To fight with someone
- c) To make a physical assault
- d) To defeat someone in wrestling

4. To eat a humble pie

- a) To eat a coarse food
- b) To eat delicious food
- c) To commit mistake and apologize
- d) To give food to the poor.

5. Above board

- a) To travel by a ship
- b) To cross all the limits
- c) To go on a voyage
- d) Fair without any doubt

6. Over head and ears

- a) To cover one's face
- b) To work very hard
- c) Completely, in all respects
- d) To make one's all efforts

7. On the brink of

- a) To be very intimate
- b) To go stray
- c) To be very close to
- d) To stroll on river side

8. To grease one's palm

- a) To bribe someone
- b) To help the needy person
- c) To massage one's hand
- d) To make an irritating gestures

9. A Lion's share

- a) A major share
- b) An act of bravery
- c) Food for a lion
- d) A cage for a lion

10. Out and out

- a) In a drunken condition
- b) Completely
- c) To drink wine
- d) To turn someone out of home

2. Out of four alternatives given for idioms/phrases underlined in the following sentences, choose one which expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

1. When his brother returned from the factory, he looked like a duck in a thunder storm.

- a. Very handsome. b. Very tired. c. Very enthusiastic d. Distressed.

2. Ignoring his father's warnings to him, he burnt his fingers by interfering in John's affairs.

- a. Got ashamed of b. Got himself into trouble c. Suffered monetary loss.
d. burnt his hand in fire.

3. I found his father having a cold feet in starting a new business.

- a. Very confident about b. Too much interested c. reluctant
d. Over enthusiastic.

4. He had to eat a humble pie in starting a row with his neighbour over a trifle.

- a. To feel sorry and apologise for a wrong b. to take simple food
c. To remain without food d. To be punished for doing something wrong.

5. By disobeying the orders of his boss, John stirred up a hornet's nest.

- a. to get severe punishment. b. To invite a trouble c. To make a protest
d. To be imprisoned.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.

1. The best way to win a friend is to avoid.

a) irony in speech b) pomposity in speech c) verbosity in speech d) ambiguity in speech

2. While talking to an uneducated person, we should use

a) ordinary speech b) his vocabulary c) simple words d) polite language

3. If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound

a) late b) boring c) foolish d) democratic

4. A 'slip of the tongue' means something said

a) wrongly by choice b) unintentionally c) without giving proper thought d) to hurt another person

5. Speech can be curse, because it can

a) hurt others b) lead to carelessness c) create misunderstanding d) reveal our intentions

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Courage is not only the basis of virtue; it is its expression. faith, hope, charity and all the rest don't become virtues until it takes courage to exercise them. There are roughly two types of courage. The first an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury or death, is physical courage. The second, more reasoning attitude which enables him to take coolly his career,

happiness, his whole future or his judgement of what he thinks either right or worthwhile, is moral courage.

I have known many men, who had marked physical courage, but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places, but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked moral courage. On the other hand I have seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage but were very cautious about taking physical risks. But I have never met a man with moral courage who couldn't, when it was really necessary, face a situation boldly.

1. A man of courage is

a) cunning b) intelligent **c) careful** d) curious

2. Physical courage is an expression of

a) emotions b) deliberations c) uncertainty d) defiance

3. A man with moral courage can

a) defy his enemies b) overcome all difficulties **c) face a situation boldly** d) be very pragmatic

4. People with physical courage often, lack

a) mental balance **b) capacity for reasoning** c) emotional stability d) will to fight

5. All virtues become meaningful because of

a) faith b) charity **c) courage** d) hope

3. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Most people have some common sense. When we see something suspicious on TV, in the newspaper, or on the Internet, we roll our eyes and wonder how anyone could believe something so stupid. Nevertheless, there are stories that even educated people still believe. These tales may or may not be true, but they leave us wondering whether they are real or not. On National Geographic Channel, these stories are dissected in full detail in the series *Is It Real?*

Thousands of years ago, aliens landed on Earth. They tampered with the evolution of humans and the results of this can be seen practically everywhere. Sound ridiculous? Not to some people. Believe it or not, there are those who believe that alien astronauts had a hand in making the human race what it is today. Travel back in time with Ancient Astronauts and visit our "alien ancestors."

In the autumn of 1888, Jack the Ripper roamed the streets of London's East End. After his reign of terror was over, five women had been butchered. To this day, the mystery of who slaughtered these ladies remains unsolved. No one knows for sure, but the truth may be revealed on Jack the Ripper.

Vampires. Just the thought of these fictional beasts is enough to make your blood run cold. While we may think that they only come to life in books and movies, vampires are actually based on real people. Historians, folklorists, scientists, and doctors all work together to investigate the plausibility of vampires. Take a bite into this juicy mystery on Vampires.

No other channel can offer this type of programming other than National Geographic Channel. In this unique series, they've stripped away 12 myths that have stood the test of time to expose the truth and find out the answer to the question, Is It Real?

1. What type of person would believe these stories?

a) anyone with a fear of ghost b) a person without any common sense

c) anyone with a bit of imagination d) only educated people

2. Who was Jack the Ripper?

a) a notorious actor in London's East End theatre district

b) a name assigned to a famous butcher c) a moniker assigned to an unknown murderer d) a serial killer of hundreds of women in the 1800s

3. The truth about vampires may be known because _____

a) a novelist is looking into it

b) different people in different fields are weighing in on it

c) there's new evidence that can prove their existence

d) National Geographic Channel knows the truth

4. What is the purpose of this series?

a) to uncover the details about a series of murders.

b) to solve well-known crimes.

c) to hide the truth about fairy tales.

d) to take apart stories that people believe.

4. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Deserts have come to symbolize for us places of extreme heat. The fact is most of the famous deserts of the world are places where the thermometer goes bubbling away and where the sun beats down without mercy. But this does not mean that a desert must be a place where it is always hot. If you find out the definition of a desert you will understand why this is so.

A desert is a region where only special forms of life can exist because there is a shortage of moisture. In a 'hot' desert, there simply is not enough rainfall. So the definition holds true. But suppose there is a region where all water is frozen solid and cannot be used by plants. This satisfies the definition too. Only it would make this a 'cold' desert.

Many people do not know that much of the Arctic is really a desert. There is very little rainfall a year, and most of the water is frozen. So it is quite properly called a desert. The great Gobi Desert in the middle of Asia is bitterly cold in winter time.

Most of the dry, hot deserts with which we are familiar are found in two belts around the world, just north and south of the Equator. They are caused by high atmospheric pressures that exist in those areas which prevent rain from falling. Other deserts, which are found farther away from the Equator, are the result of being in 'the rain shadow'. This is the name for an effect that is caused by mountain barriers that catch rainfall on their seaward side and leave the interior region dry.

Deserts differ greatly in appearance. Where sand is abundant, the winds may build sand hills

or dunes. These are sand deserts. Rock deserts consist mostly of bare rock, which forms fantastic cliffs and hills. No great rivers originate in deserts. But a river may rise in moist areas and cross great deserts on its way to the sea. The Nile, for example, flows through the desert region of the Sahara.

The animals that exist in the desert are those that have managed to adapt themselves to its conditions. They must be able to do without water for long periods, or be able to reach water holes at great distances. The camel, for example, is highly adapted to desert life. It has

padded feet to walk on sand, a water-storing stomach, humps of fat as a reserve supply of energy, and nostrils that can be closed to keep out sand during windstorms.

Many of the smaller desert creatures need to drink no water at all. They get what liquid they need from the sap of food plants and from night dew on leaves or stones.

1. The **most** accurate definition of a desert is a region where

- a) temperatures are extremely high
- b) the sun beats down mercilessly
- c) there is a lack of moisture
- d) there are bitterly cold winters

2. Most deserts are

- a) famous
- b) dry and hot
- c) dry and cold
- d) wet and cold

3. The following are reasons why a desert is dry **except**

- a) special forms of life exist there
- b) it is so cold that water freezes
- c) there are high atmospheric pressures in the area, preventing rainfall
- d) it is in 'the rain shadow' area

4. Where are deserts found ?

- a) In the Arctic
- b) North and south of the Equator
- c) Away from the Equator
- d) Throughout the world

5. In the passage, the word **abundant** means

- a) different
- b) existing
- c) plentiful
- d) unlimited

6. Both sand and rock deserts are

- a) sandy
- b) windy
- c) hilly

d) rocky.

7. Which of the following sources of water is **not** found in the desert ?

- a) rivers
- b) seas
- c) water holes
- d) dew

8. Which parts of the camel make it suitable for desert life?

Padded feet, Water Storing , Stomach , Nostrils , Hump

CLOZE EXERCISES

1. Choose the right option from the list to complete the passage

(past, blowing, by, scored ,past ,get, through, drops, score, since, against, heavily, through, practicing, drops, mind, from, better, feeling, kick)

1. The sky was getting darker by the minute and strong wind was **blowing** across the field. Soon, **drop** of water were falling down **from** the overcast sky.

Peter did not **mind** the rain at all. It was better than playing under the hot **sun** . He liked the of **feeling** rain on his face and the cold sensation **when** it soaked through his football jersey.

His team had been **practicing** hard for the tournament. It had been two years **since** they last won the Inter-Constituency Football Cup. Last year, in the game **by** Rockingham, their team had lost **against** just one goal. They were determined to win the Cup back this year.

"Goal!"

His team had **scored** again. Peter wanted to **score** the next goal. If only he could get **passed** the two defenders, he would be able to **kick** the ball into the goal easily.

He did not **get** to score his goal because the rain was pouring too **heavily** and the field was getting too wet. As the boys ended their game and walked **across** the field, Peter sneezed he felt an unpleasant tingle of coldness running **through** his body.

(that, male, when, latter, unlike, together, collect, other, member, in, after, such, laid, span, during, over, with, rest, hatched, into)

2. The honey bee is a very unusual kind of insect. **Unlike** other insects which live alone, the honey bee lives as a **member** of a community. These bees live **together** in what is known as a bee colony.

The head of the colony is called the queen bee. She is larger than the **rest** of the bees. Her main task **in** the colony is to lay eggs. Most of the **other** bees are the worker bees. These bees **collect** nectar and pollen from flowers. The nectar **that** is carried by the worker bees is deposited on the hive and then converted **into** honey. The worker bees also help look **after** the young bees. As soon as the eggs are **hatched**, the worker bees feed the young bees **with** pollen and nectar. The third type of bee found in the colony is the drone or **with** bee. The main task of **male** a bee is to mate with a new queen.

The queen bee has a life **span** of about three years. **During** this period, she would have **laid** more than half a million eggs. **When** the queen bee is dying, a new queen would be groomed. This new queen would eventually take **over** the 'duties' of the old queen when the **latter** dies.

(died, because, of, willing, so, broke, this, which, to, on, conditions, allowed, live, quickly, spread, in, these, time, were, or)

3. The Black Death is the name of a disastrous plagues that **broke** out in Europe in 1348. At that **time**, poor people lived in the manors of their employers. **This** was the feudal system, in **which** the poor people, known as serfs, virtually belonged **to** their masters, the lords.

The serfs usually lived **in** cramped and unhygienic environments in the lords' castles. **Conditions** were so bad that diseases **spread** very quickly. Black rats, which bred very **quickly** in such environments, ran around, carrying diseases **with** them. When **there** infected rats bit other rats **or** human beings, the diseases **were** transmitted to their victims. This became **so** widespread that many villages were wiped out and about one million people **died** in just two years because of the Black Death.

Because of this, fewer and fewer people were **able** to work or to **live** in the lords' manors. They demanded to be **allowed** to rent their own land out **of** their pay. This was the beginning of the abolition of the feudal system in Europe.

(an, on, by, we, in, at, to, for, any, has, had, with, some, they, which)

4. Man and machine. Together they make up the formidable fire-fighting force in Changi Airport, ready to respond immediately to emergencies. The sheer number of passengers involved and the speed with which the Airport Fire Rescue Service has to respond call for the highest standards of operational readiness that can be demanded from any service.

The number of passengers carried in today's wide-bodied aircraft, which can exceed 400, coupled with the increased frequency of aircraft movements could result in a disaster given an unfortunate combination of improbable events. The fire service able to respond literally within seconds. Changi Airport has won international acclaim as an excellent airport, but fine buildings do not make fine airports without services such as that provided by the fire department.

JUMBLED SENTENCES

1. Arrange the following sentences in correct sequence

- i) It is by no means a biological evolution, but it is a cultural one. 4
- ii) His imagination, his reason, his emotional subtlety and toughness, makes it possible for him not to accept the environment but to change. 1
- iii) And that series of inventions by which man from age by age has reshaped his environment is a different kind of evolution. 2
- iv) Among the multitude of animals which scamper, burrow swim around us he is in the only one who is not locked in to his environment. 3
- v) That brilliant sequence of cultural peaks can most appropriately be termed the ascent of man. 5

2. Arrange the following sentences in correct sequence

- i) Politeness is not a quality possessed by only one nation or race. 1

- ii) One may observe that a man of one nation will remove his hat or fold his hands by way of greetings when he meets someone he knows. 3
- iii) A man of another country will not do so. 5
- iv) It is a quality to be found among all peoples and nations in every corner of the earth.2
- v) Obviously, each person follows the custom of his particular country. 4
- vi) In any case, we should not mock at others habits. 6

3. Arrange the following sentences in correct sequence

- i) Secondly, we can heat the steel above a certain critical temperature, and then allow it to cool at different rates. 3
- ii) We can alter the characteristics of steel in various ways. 1
- iii) Annealing has a second advantage. 7
- iv) In the process known as annealing, we heat the steel above the critical temperature and permit it to cool very slowly. 5
- v) This causes the metal to become softer than before, and much easier to machine. 6
- vi) At this critical temperature, changes begin to take place on the molecular structures of the metal. 4
- vii) It helps to relieve any internal stresses, which exist in the metal. 8
- viii) In the first place, steel, which contains very little carbon, will be milder than steel, which contains a higher percentage of carbon. 2

4. Arrange the following sentences in correct sequence

- i) This could be easily adapted for use by local authorities. 2
- ii) Paper is, in fact, probably the material that can be most easily recycled. 4
- iii) Recycling of this kind is already happening with milk bottles, which are returned to the dairies, washed out and refilled. 6
- iv) On top of that, more and more dairies are experimenting with plastic bottles. 1

- v) A machine has been developed that pulps papers then processes it into packaging.
E.g., egg boxes and cartons. 3
- vi) It would mean that people would have to separate their refuse into paper and non-paper, with a different dustbin for each. 5
- vii) And now with massive increase in paper prices, the time has come, at which collection by local authorities could be profitable. 7
- viii) But both glass and paper are being threatened by the growing use of plastics. 8

5. Arrange the following sentences in correct sequence

- i) Human beings can walk, run, swim, and so on, but robots are usually confined to one place. 4
- ii) Another advantage human beings have is the way the same person can do jobs as different as making a cup of tea or designing a new machine. 6
- iii) It is known fact that robots have many advantages over human beings. 1
- iv) Taking into account all these factors, it should be remembered that robots owe their existence, to human beings. 8
- v) However, it is also true that humans can do many things that robots can't. 2
- vi) For example, humans can carry out a task without having to be told exactly how to do it, they don't have to be programmed. 3
- vii) And unlike robots, people can know whether what they are doing is good or bad and whether it is boring or interesting. 7
- viii) Even if the robots are able to move, they can do so, only in a very limited way. 5

GENERAL TOPIC

ENVIRONMENT

A healthy environment is one that is sustainable for a long period of time. It is the source of life

for everyone. It directs the life of everyone and determines the proper growth and development.

It consists of all living beings and creatures and their surroundings. It directs our growth and development. A healthy environment is sustainable for an extended period. Human beings depend for water, shelter, food, various other things on the Environment that surrounds us.

There exists a balanced natural cycle between all living creatures and the Environment. Human

society plays a pivotal role in the degeneration of the natural environment, which affects the lives on this planet. All the negative actions in this contemporary world impact and disturb the whole ecosystem. Therefore, we need to stop exploiting the environment and keep it free from any of the human mistakes.

The environment plays a crucial role in the growth and development of all the living things on

Earth, especially to humanity's everyday life. Environmental conditions play a vital role in determining the quality of life that humans lead.

The environment is an important segment that enables the growth of all life and biotic components on Earth. It is man's responsibility to protect the environment for all the species for the near future.

The good or bad quality of our life is depending on the quality of our natural environment. Our

need for food, water, shelter, and other things depends on the environment around us. There must be a balanced natural cycle that exists between the environment and the lives of human beings, plants, and animals.

The rapid urbanization and industrialization have led to massive exploitation of our natural resources. The present world's hot topic of discussion is the abuse of the environment. Several

human activities and the high rate of population growth have created an adverse impact on the environment.

We have carelessly degenerated and exploited the natural resources without any care for the environment. We have cleared forests relentlessly to pave the way for new buildings and cities.

Our need for electricity has led to a massive amount of burning coals resulting not only pollution but also global warming. Now the earth's atmosphere has trapped heat, creating a dangerous situation.

Various other factors threaten the environment, they are:

- > The depletion of natural resources like fuels, food, and water
- > The over-consumption of natural resources have led to improper waste disposal, and they have resulted in the massive depository of hazardous and solid waste
- > Mohith Agadi rightly said 'The environment is no one's property to destroy; it's everyone's responsibility to protect.' So let us all pledge to "Save our Mother Earth" in every possible way.
- > There are multiple methods we can adopt which effectively contribute towards the cause.
- > We can plant more and more saplings in our surroundings as well as in any empty spaces.

-> We can set an example by planting a few trees in our backyard or any small area outside

or near our house. You can even keep small tubs of plants in your balcony, doorway or windows to make your living space look aesthetic as well contribute to our Earth.

-> Another effective way is to habituate ourselves to use public transport over personal vehicles.

-> Walking and Bicycling to short distance places contributes to a better environment and

good health. Its time we stopped wasting energy at home, or workspace- switch off your devices when not in use.

-> The use of fluorescent light bulbs over regular LED bulbs is another small initiative towards a better environment. These bulbs are on the expensive side, but they cut down the electricity bills and emit 70 per cent less heat in comparison to standard/ LED bulbs.

-> To create a worldwide awareness to protect our environment, the United Nations has decided on June 5 as World Environment Day.

-> To protect the environment and prevent any hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property, the Indian government has imposed the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Solutions of the Problems of our Environment

Due to all the above human activities, our planet has reached unsustainable levels. Therefore, it

is our duty and responsibility to lower the loss. Every individual can play a significant role in this solution.

For example, we should take a pledge to say 'No' to plastics. Instead of it, we may make use of

Eco-friendly substitutes like paper and cloth bags.

The government of every country must implement strict laws for industries, those are releasing the toxic wastes for proper waste management. The awareness programs should be organized

to encourage citizens to use public transport as much as possible.

Also, everyone must do plantation of trees. The less use of private vehicles will reduce the emission of harmful gases as well will save fuel resources.

In the end, I want to say that we must spread environmental awareness in our society as well as in our daily routine life. It is necessary to save and protect our environment. In my view, it is the responsibility of everyone to do our bit for the environment. Therefore, let us work together towards a greener and more sustainable future.

TECHNICAL TOPIC

COMPUTER NETWORKS

Somewhere there might be a field of interest in which the order of presentation of topics is well agreed upon. Computer networking is not it. There are many interconnections in the field of networking, as in most technical fields, and it is difficult to find an order of presentation that does not involve endless “forward references” to future chapters; this is true even if – as is done here – a largely bottom-up ordering is followed. I have therefore taken here a different approach: this first chapter is a summary of the essentials – LANs, IP and TCP – across the board, and later chapters expand on the material here. Local Area Networks, or LANs, are the “physical” networks that provide the connection between machines within, say, a home, school or corporation. LANs are, as the name says, “local”; it is the IP, or Internet Protocol, layer that provides an abstraction for connecting multiple LANs into, well, the Internet. Finally, TCP deals with transport and connections and actually sending user data. This chapter also contains some important other material. The section on datagram forwarding, central to packet-based switching and routing, is essential. This chapter also discusses packets generally, congestion, and sliding windows, but those topics are revisited in later chapters. Firewalls and network address translation are also covered here and not elsewhere.

LAYERS

These three topics – LANs, IP and TCP – are often called layers; they constitute the Link layer, the Internetwork layer, and the Transport layer respectively. Together with the Application layer (the software you use), these form the “four-layer model” for networks. A layer, in this context, corresponds strongly to the idea of a programming interface or library, with the understanding that a given layer communicates directly only with the two layers immediately above and below it. An application hands off a chunk of data to the TCP library, which in turn makes calls to the IP library, which in turn calls the LAN layer for actual delivery. An application does not interact directly with the IP and LAN layers at all. The LAN layer is in charge of actual delivery of packets, using LAN-layer-supplied addresses. It is often conceptually subdivided into the “physical layer” dealing with, eg, the analog electrical, optical or radio signaling mechanisms involved, and above that an abstracted “logical” LAN layer that describes all the digital – that is, non-analog – operations on packets; see 2.1.4 The LAN Layer. The physical layer is generally of direct concern only to those designing LAN hardware; the kernel software interface to the LAN corresponds to the logical LAN layer

INTERNET PROTOCOL

To solve the scaling problem with Ethernet, and to allow support for other types of LANs and point-to-point links as well, the Internet Protocol was developed. Perhaps the central issue in the design of IP was to support universal connectivity (everyone can connect to everyone else) in such a way as to allow scaling to enormous size (in 2013 there appear to be around ~10⁹ nodes, although IP should work to 10¹⁰ nodes or more), without resulting in unmanageably large forwarding tables (currently the largest tables have about 300,000 entries.) In the early days, IP networks were considered to be “internetworks” of basic networks (LANs); nowadays users generally ignore LANs and think of the Internet as one

large (virtual) network. To support universal connectivity, IP provides a global mechanism for addressing and routing, so that packets can actually be delivered from any host to any other host. IP addresses (for the most-common version 4, which we denote IPv4) are 4 bytes (32 bits), and are part of the IP header that generally follows the Ethernet header. The Ethernet header only stays with a packet for one hop; the IP header stays with the packet for its entire journey across the Internet.

DNS

IP addresses are hard to remember (nearly impossible in IPv6). The domain name system, or DNS (10.1 DNS), comes to the rescue by creating a way to convert hierarchical text names to IP addresses. Thus, for example, one can type `www.luc.edu` instead of `147.126.1.230`.

Virtually all Internet software uses the same basic library calls to convert DNS names to actual addresses. One thing DNS makes possible is changing a website's IP address while leaving the name alone. This allows moving a site to a new provider, for example, without requiring users to learn anything new. It is also possible to have several different DNS names resolve to the same IP address, and – through some modest trickery – have the http (web) server at that IP address handle the different DNS names as completely different websites. DNS is hierarchical and distributed. In looking up `cs.luc.edu` four different DNS servers may be queried: for the so-called “DNS root zone”, for `edu`, for `luc.edu` and for `cs.luc.edu`. Searching a hierarchy can be cumbersome, so DNS search results are normally cached locally. If a name is not found in the cache, the lookup may take a couple seconds. The DNS hierarchy need have nothing to do with the IP-address hierarchy.

TOPOLOGY

In the network diagrammed in the previous section, there are no loops; graph theorists might describe this by saying the network graph is acyclic, or is a tree. In a loop-free network there is a unique path between any pair of nodes. The forwarding-table algorithm has only to make sure that every destination appears in the forwarding tables; the issue of choosing between alternative paths does not arise. However, if there are no loops then there is no redundancy: any broken link will result in partitioning the network into two pieces that cannot communicate. All else being equal (which it is not, but never mind for now), redundancy is a good thing. However, once we start including redundancy, we have to make decisions among the multiple paths to a destination.

Should `S1` list `S2` or `S3` as the next_hop to `B`? Both paths `A S1 S2 S4 B` and `A S1 S3 S4 B` get there. There is no right answer. Even if one path is “faster” than the other, taking the slower path is not exactly wrong (especially if the slower path is, say, less expensive). Some sort of protocol must exist to provide a mechanism by which `S1` can make the choice (though this mechanism might be as simple as choosing to route via the first path discovered to the given destination). We also want protocols to make sure that, if `S1` reaches `B` via `S2` and the `S2 S4` link fails, then `S1` will switch over to the still-working `S1 S3 S4 B` route.

CONGESTION

Switches introduce the possibility of congestion: packets arriving faster than they can be sent out. This can happen with just two interfaces, if the inbound interface has a higher bandwidth than the outbound interface; another common source of congestion is traffic arriving on multiple inputs and all destined for the same output. Whatever the reason, if packets are arriving for a given outbound interface faster than they can be sent, a queue will form for that interface. Once that queue is full, packets will be dropped. The most common strategy (though not the only one) is to drop any packets that arrive when the queue is full. The term “congestion” may refer either to the point where the queue is just beginning to build up, or to the point where the queue is full and packets are lost. In their paper [CJ89], Chiu and Jain refer to the first point as the knee; this is where the slope of the load vs throughput graph flattens. They refer to the second point as the cliff; this is where packet losses may lead to a precipitous decline in throughput. Other authors use the term contention for knee-congestion.

LAN AND ETHERNET

A local-area network, or LAN, is a system consisting of • physical links that are, ultimately, serial lines • common interfacing hardware connecting the hosts to the links • protocols to make everything work together We will explicitly assume that every LAN node is able to communicate with every other LAN node. Sometimes this will require the cooperation of intermediate nodes acting as switches. Far and away the most common type of (wired) LAN is Ethernet, originally described in a 1976 paper by Metcalfe and Boggs [MB76]. Ethernet’s popularity is due to low cost more than anything else, though the primary reason Ethernet cost is low is that high demand has led to manufacturing economies of scale. The original Ethernet had a bandwidth of 10 Mbps (megabits per second; we will use lower-case “b” for bits and upper-case “B” for bytes), though nowadays most Ethernet operates at 100 Mbps and gigabit (1000 Mbps) Ethernet (and faster) is widely used in server rooms. the data transfer rate to a typical faster hard disk is about 1000 Mbps.) Wireless (“Wi-Fi”) LANs are gaining popularity, and in many settings have supplanted wired Ethernet to end-users. Many early Ethernet installations were unswitched; each host simply tapped in to one long primary cable that wound through the building (or floor). In principle, two stations could then transmit at the same time, rendering the data unintelligible; this was called a collision. Ethernet has several design features intended to minimize the bandwidth wasted on collisions: stations, before transmitting, check to be sure the line is idle, they monitor the line while transmitting to detect collisions during the transmission, and, if a collision is detected, they execute a random backoff strategy to avoid an immediate recollision. See 2.1.5 It is almost always possible to configure the card to forward all arriving packets to the attached host; this poses a security threat and “password sniffers” that surreptitiously collected passwords via such eavesdropping used to be common

CONCLUSION:

Network is an important field that is getting more and more attention as the internet expands. The security threats and internet protocol should be analysed to determine the necessary security technology. In addition network consists of the provisions made in an underlying computer network infrastructure, policies adopted by the network administrator to protect the network and the network-accessible resources from unauthorized access and the effectiveness (or lack) of these measures combined together.

GROUP DISCUSSION

IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON JOBS

The members are :

1. Akash T
2. Ashwin B
3. Dalavai Rithish
4. Dharun Krishna R C
5. Gangireddy Balavardhan Reddy
6. Giri Prakash K
7. Harsha V
8. Kaaran R
9. Kiran B
10. Mohamed Parvesh Mushraf S

INTRODUCTION:

Technology is giving birth to a variety of avenues of new scientific discoveries and developments. Some of these are artificial intelligence, 3D printing, self-driven vehicles, and robotics. As a result, technology has started creating employment for skilled professionals. Also, considering automation in agriculture and manufacturing. This has opened opportunities for people who can drive machines and even for companies which work on automation technology. Along with the growth of jobs in the automation sector, dependent industries start growing. For example, with increasing automation in manufacturing, research and development in supply chain and logistics grows. Hence, technology has been a boon considering the number of jobs it continues to create. Given the fact that these developments in technology are endless, employment opportunities too will see an ever-increasing graph, more so in talent-rich countries such as India and China.

Member 1:

I am glad to share my points. Nowadays we are living in a digital era in which all the people want to do there all the work through the machine. Like all the human work is replaced by the machine. Coming to the scenario of technology impact are using a digitally programmed machine which alone can handle all the work which is done by more than 10 workers. Due to the impact of technology, we are doing work in very less time. There are lots of technology is invented which helps to only in urban skilled people to use that technology. Like withdraw of cash from ATM machine this is not helping in the rural area people. Because they are totally unaware of these things. .

In rural area people, they have also the lack of the internet for using the technology we should have the proper internet connectivity. There is three main sectors for the working field in our country 1. Agriculture 2. Industry 3. Service. For agriculture sector we need tractor as a machine but now a days nobody wants to do work in the agriculture field. All are want to move in the industry for their good works and in industry lots of work is done by the machine because it takes less time and it does not require any type of rest. So with the help of technology, we are producing more product day by day without any stipulation which helps to the growth of GDP of our country. In service sector we are also using lots of technology like in medical sector doctors are also use lots of machine for the checking of disease like x-ray, MRI scan, CT scan all are giving by using technology.

Member 2:

I am glad to share my points .Nowadays technology becomes an important part of our lives. We are surrounded by technology every time. This has an impact on a job as well.

Suppose you are facing some issues with your work and don't know how to get the solution then one thing that just comes to mind is technology.

In Corona times technology plays a crucial role in our lives the whole work is gone through technology like zoom, google meet and many more.

Member 3:

Unemployment is a critics problem in our country due to over population. Already India is second populated country in the world. In this time every company and factories work done by machine. The machine replaced the human on their job. But it is source of GDP growth. Many people in every state are educated but they no get any job because our government not capable to give the job. Many people are commit suicide due to unemployment in rural area no of unemployment is more than urban area it is need to our government they provide the more job and they make our India in a manufacturing hub. Then we can be decrease tbe no of unemployment. Thanks.

Member 4:

Our topic is the impact of technology on jobs. In my opinion with the increasing, the role in technology has both positive and negative impacts. The positive impact of technology are.

1. It increases the productivity, efficiency and time-consuming in the industry sector.
2. With the increasing AI it create a lot of job or skilled workers because we need workers for their magnificence and data handling and their efficiency.
3. with the automated driver it may decrease the accidents and death of the people.
4. robots can do many works were cannot able to do like going in a mining area where people works by taking their risk in life.

The negative impact of technology on jobs.

1. It lost millions of job of people whos is unskilled.
2. It increases unemployment.
3. It makes the person lazy.
4. Jobs like data entry cashier will vanish.
5. It may also cause to cause to people to increse the work duration.

Member 5:

I agree to the point that It has advantage and disadvantage also. Firstly we can talk about the advantages. Technology makes our work very easy. If we will use technology properly then it will save our time easily which is very precious for us this pandemic phase. But technology has a bad impact also. it is increasing unemployment more and if a person who doesn't have the skills of that technology then how do they work. And in rural areas a lot of people who have no skills in it. So, I think if they will learn how to use technology then it will very helpful for the people.

Member 6:

According to me It has dvantage and disadvantage also. First of all, I put on my views what's the advantage of technology. Technology makes our job easy. With the help of technology, we can save our time easily. But it's a negative impact also. Technology increases unemployment day by day. An only skilled person uses technology and in rural areas a lot of people don't knowledge about this. But we all know that technology has great importance to the development of India. So we all should create a skill then we can easily get a new job with technology like china people we all know there have a many jobs sector with technology.

Member 7:

Today technology has shown its impact in a very wide sphere in each and every job. Today to a very large extent the use of technology is being accepted by most of the people in jobs because they have made the present working style easier, safer and faster. The technology has changed the time period from couple of days to couple of hours. It can be understood by a small example- earlier when one wants to sanction a loan, one has to carry a bundle of documents with him and takes around a week to sanction one's loan. But now one need not carry the documents everything is online and the loan sanction is also on the spot. In short because of technology less input gives you large output as far as villages are concerned then one will come to know that now many farmers are using online prescriptions and mobile apps for their farming that's all. Thank you.

Member 8:

Thanks for giving me a golden chance to share my knowledge on the topic "impact of technology on jobs.

Technology is an important part of life as well as very useful in life these days. It improves our lifestyle and makes service easy. It saves us time. Energy and money.

We can see it's most use like a Mobile laptop computer and transport system that makes easy things it provides skilled technical job.

And it's disadvantages it takes a huge no of job and by technology, our government can't improve in unemployment. Like as India in which people in a rural area are largely unskilled labours. This has had an impact on their day to day earnings.

Technology increases productivity and reduces the burden of doing a repetitive task.

Member 9:

agree that technology made our life easy. It reduces our time to do work with accuracy. In every field, technology is used to do our work easy but as every coin has two sides it has also some demerits. It reduces no of jobs. And increase unemployment. If we need 5 people there only required 2 people. Now it is a time of AI. It doesn't require any special training. But it made men unemployed. All the work is done with a computer in every field of life. It also gives some jobs to people who have knowledge of computer and technology. But it is limited.

Member 10:

Technology makes our work easy and simple and in 20th century we are dependent on technology however technology replace the human job through artificial intelligence. Now the organization is not ready to pay to the employees if the machine is doing the same job. Instead of hiring 1000 employees, if one machine is doing the same job then why should somebody hire 1000 employees and pay the salary.

Yes, the impact of the job decreases and artificial intelligence will replace many jobs in future.

21 century will be the competitors between human vs machine. So you have to always be master in your filed and remember they are machine they use repetition and we are human we can use the brain as well as.

COVER LETTER

25.05.2020

From

Dharunkrishna R C,
Vellalar Colony,
Tiruchengode,
Namakkal.

To

CloudAxis Technologies,
Sharp SRJ
43, Gandhi road
Chennai-600002.

Respected Sir/Madam,

Sub: Application for the post of Network Administrator-Reg.

I wish to apply for the post of Network Administrator advertised in The Hindu on 5th March 2021. I am currently studying in Sri Sairam Engineering College at Tambaram. I have become particularly interested in the field of Networking and now i wish to develop my career in that direction.

I will be sincere and dedicated in my work, and if given a chance I will raise upto your expectation and I will strive for the growth of the company.

I am enclosing my resume and eagerly waiting for a positive response from you.

Thanking you

Yours Faithfully

Dharunkrishna R C

RESUME

Name : Dharun Krishna R C
Email id: e8ec064@sairamtap.edu.in
Address: Vellalar Colony,
Tiruchengode,
Chennai-600129
Mobile No: 8072451040

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To bring my strong sense of dedication, motivation, and responsibility with outstanding academics, communication career for utilizing all my skills to my profession and waiting for my initiative role.

PERSONAL STRENGTH

Hard-worker
Helping mind
Easily adopt any situation

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

S.no	Course		Year Of passing	Percentage
1	B.E	Sri Sairam Engineering College	2022	80%
2	HSC	KSR Akshara Academy	2018	80%
3	SSLC	KSR Akshara Academy	2015	80%

AREA OF INTEREST

- Programming
- Problem solving

TECHNICAL SKILLS

- C, Python
- MS OFFICE
- MS POWERPOINT

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

- Participated in Hackathons.

HOBBIES

- Drawing.
- Chess.

PERSONAL SKILLS

- Ability to work hard and learn quickly.
- Positive Attitude.

PERSONAL PROFILE

Name : Dharunkrishna R C

Date of birth : 07-03-2001

Age : 20

Father's name : Ravikrishnan A

Gender : Male

Nationality : Indian

Languages known : English, Tamil

REFERENCES

1. Dr. J. Raja

HOD-Electronics And Communication Engineering

Sri Sai Ram Engineering college.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all the information furnished above are true to the best of my knowledge.

Place: Chennai

Date:..25.05.2020

Dharunkrishna R C

MOCK INTERVIEW

1. Tell me about yourself. (or) How would you describe yourself?

I am currently studying in ECE department. I am an optimistic person who always believed in success.

2. What are your strengths?

My greatest strengths are: I am a problem solver and always have the ability to see a situation from different perspectives.

3. What are your weaknesses and what steps have you taken to overcome them?

I want to be in control. I don't trust others with work I know I can do better.

4. Who is your role model? Why?

My father is my role model. He is the person who taught me how to well behave with others and he is the man of patience.

5. What is your short term goal?

Wherever I am I should give the best for the betterment of the organization and to be dutiful at the fullest.