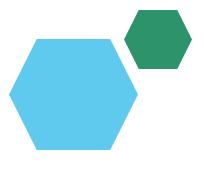
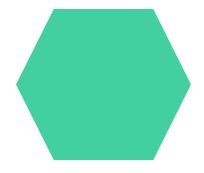
### **Employee Data Analysis using Excel**





STUDENT NAME: B.GEETHA

**REGISTER NO: 122202419** 

**DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP** 

COLLEGE: BHAKTAVATSALAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN



## PROJECT TITLE



## **AGENDA**

- 1.Problem Statement
- 2. Project Overview
- 3.End Users
- 4. Our Solution and Proposition
- 5. Dataset Description
- 6. Modelling Approach
- 7. Results and Discussion
- 8. Conclusion



## PROBLEM STATEMENT

A project statement includes information about the project's boundaries, business need, and expected outcome. It may also include constraints and assumptions that could affect the project.

A meeting agenda includes information about the meeting's purpose, goals, and objectives, as well as topics to be discussed and time allocations. Here are some tips for writing a meeting agenda:

- •State the goal: Clearly state the meeting's goal.
- •List topics: List the topics to be discussed in order of importance.
- •Set time frames: Set time frames for each topic, including time for questions.
  - •Assign facilitators: Assign facilitators for each action point.
  - •Plan participation: Plan strategies for participation to address each topic.
- •Share in advance: Share the agenda in advance to help everyone come prepared.

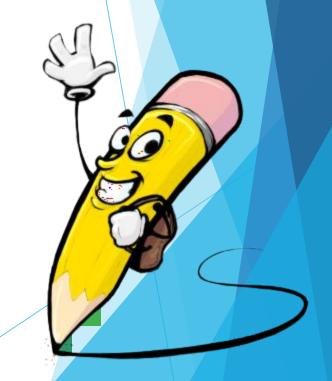


## PROJECT OVERVIEW

A project overview is a detailed description of a project's goals, objectives, and steps to achieve them. It can also include the project's schedule, budget, resources, and status. A project overview can help keep a team organized and aligned with the project's goals.

A meeting agenda is a list of topics, action items, and activities to be discussed during a meeting. It can include the meeting's goal, a list of topics, time allocations, and assigned facilitators. The agenda should be shared with all participants well in advance of the meeting.

Here are some tips for writing a successful project management meeting agenda: Clearly state the goal, List key topics, Decide on attendees, and Set time frames for discussions.



#### WHO ARE THE END USERS?

End users are the people or entities that use a product or service. They are often, but not always, the same as the customers who purchase the product or service. For example, if a company buys software for its employees to use, the employees are the end users, but the company is the customer.

End users are important in product development because they can provide feedback to developers. This feedback helps ensure that the product works properly and is useful for the people who need it.

#### OUR SOLUTION AND ITS VALUE PROPOSITION



The results and discussion sections of a research paper are different in that the results section presents the findings of a study, while the discussion section explains the meaning of those findings:

- •Results section
- •This section should present the facts of the study in an unbiased manner, without any analysis or interpretation. The results section should include findings supported by tables, charts, graphs, and other figures.
- Discussion section
- •This section interprets the meaning of the results, explains why they matter, and puts them in context. The discussion section should include explanations of the results, connections to previous research, and interpretations of the results. The discussion section should not repeat the results.
- In qualitative research, the results and discussion sections are sometimes combined. Separating the two sections can help the reader view and analyze the entire study more continuously.

# Dataset Description A dataset description typically includes the following information:

Identifier: A number or handle that uniquely identifies the dataset

Creator: The name of the person who created the dataset

Title: A name that describes what the data represents

A dataset is a collection of data related to a specific topic, theme, or industry. It can include numbers, text, images, videos, and audio, and can be stored in a variety of formats, such as CSV, JSON, or SQL.

Here are some ways datasets are used:

Market research: Datasets can be used to conduct market research

Competitor analysis: Datasets can be used to analyze competitors

Price comparison: Datasets can be used to compare prices

Trend identification: Datasets can be used to identify and study trends

Machine learning: Datasets can be used to train machine learning models

## THE "WOW" IN OUR SOLUTION

A "wow" digital experience can be created by providing a seamless experience that's personalized and optimized for customers:

•Personalization: Use customer data to create tailored product recommendations, discount offers, and content.

•Optimization: Use A/B testing and customer data to ensure your platform is always optimized.

•Anticipation: Create agility in your optimization, experimentation, and innovation approaches.

•Great customer support: Provide great customer support.

•Augmented reality: Use augmented reality.

•Gamification: Use gamification.

•Social media: Use social media.

•Human connection: Focus on human connection.



## **MODELLING**

A modeling approach is a way of investigating a phenomenon or problem by using a specific type of model. The approach you choose depends on the problem you're trying to solve and the domain you're working in. Here are some examples of modeling approaches:

- •Regulatory network modeling: Uses Boolean logic, fuzzy logic, Bayesian models, kinetic models, and stochastic models
- •Geometric modeling: Compares a particle structure's geometric form to data
- •Finite element model updating: Uses an optimization algorithm that evaluates a set of design variables by running one simulation at a time
- •Immuno-dynamics modeling approach: Explores the consequences of third-party conflict management on the spread of aggression
- •Hierarchical modeling approach: Deals with data dependencies
- •Simulating cells: Investigates cells with different levels of individual receptor subunits
- •Multi-scale modeling approach: Solves a problem in two steps: first, determine the critical regions within the structure, then replace them with high fidelity models

## **RESULTS**

The results and discussion sections of a research paper are different in that the results section presents the findings, while the discussion section explains the meaning of those findings:

- •Results section
- •Presents the facts of the research in an objective and academic manner. The results section should include the research data, measurement of data, variables, treatments, and statistical analyses. It should focus on the major results that support or reject the research hypothesis.
- •Discussion section
- •Interprets the meaning of the results, explains why they matter, and puts them in context. The discussion section should include explanations of the results, connections to previous research studies, and interpretations of the results. It should also outline the limitations and strengths of the study, and suggest future lines of work.
- In qualitative research, the results and discussion sections are sometimes combined. However, separating the two sections can help the reader view and analyze the study as a whole, rather than reading the results in between the discussion.

## Conclusion

This is also one of the very important to have naan mudhalvan for gaining this knowledge about the 7 weeks class we have learned how to create and resume and how to talk and interacte with people. And gained more knowledge through this modules and also very much useful for the future.

And we have gained more knowledge and it will be useful for the upcoming the future students

So this is all about the upcoming slides of the presentation

Thank you!!