MY INTERNSHIP EXPERIENCE IN 3000 WORDS :

Hi sir, I am pranesh valan p from Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India. I am glad that the company called surfboard payments has given me this opportunity to learn about programming in centos Linux 7 software on day 1. In today's program I have learned some good communication skills, how to talk and interact with employees in the company. And the company environment was so good and well structured, the meeting hall with screening system was good, and teaching was good. In the first session Abraham co – founder of the company said that about how to behave in the company, every Friday they will keep the sports activities fresh in your mind. And koushik said about the daily task: whatever

we observe or take notes that day, we want to complete. In the internship, they will give one task, we want to buy a book called extreme ownership. We want to read the book fully and write a report about what we observe in the book before completing the six week mentorship training program. Otherwise we want to pay a fine. In the second session, I installed the linux centos OS 7 and they taught how to run in coding, that's all about the day .

The next day of my internship I have learned about how to
uninstall KDE plasma workspaces and gnome Linux os, and after that I have installed again with a use of the command called username and password and I have

installed with the Code using yum grouplist and the second code is yum group install "GNOME Desktop Graphical Administration tools" and the third step is to add the sudo yum group install "GNOME Desktop Graphical Administration tools" and after that
final step to reboot the system using GNOME os. n the second session we teach problem solving to learn about all the techniques in logical skills. That's all for the second day of my internship training period.

On the third day of my internship I attended a problem solving session with Koushik. He has taught us about the skills that we are taking , reading and speaking. A skill that is the ability to perform an action with

determined results with good execution often with a given amount of time, energy or both skills can often be divided into general and domain specific skills. For example, in the domain of work. Some general Skills includes time management, teamwork and leadership, self motivation , conceptual skills, perception, speaking skills, designing, content writing, Creative thinking, management skills, monitoring skills, security skills, drawing skills, communication skills, content writing, painting skills, listening skills. And it has given some how to constraints the skills, firstly i have to understand the problem , generating the solutions and arranging the solutions, that are creating the skills, and they talked about the game called sudoku in

the first session, it has nine boxes , one , two , three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine boxes. When it has the smallest one of the boxes, and in the last nine boxes it has the sequence of numbers 2,4,6,8 and atlast we want to solve the problem. Then koushik spoke about how to tell about yourself all of my batch mates have explained very well. I said that I am interested in listening to music and starting a new business in marketing or some other. I said that I have completed my bachelor of engineering/ bachelor of technology in the field of electrical and electronics engineering in Karunya university. Then I met with my intern friends and understood the problem solving questions. And how to solve the problem as well as regarding the problem like farmers,

foxes, bags of rice, and the rivers have both sides to go right and left. And the first step is the farmer will go in the boat with hen and hen comes back. And the second step is the fox will go with the hen and the fox comes back. And the farmer will take a bag of rice and the farmer comes back etc. And the programming has reading, writing, problem solving, googling - (Resarching), typing, thinking, and breaking down the problem. Reading means reading the command and executing it on the desktop. And writing is the command to execute the command. It has to execute the process, as we are googling from the internet and doing some research about it and typing in the command and executing it in the program. Thus breaking down the problem has to execute

the command. After that we want to search about the five apps , that is the Youtube app which has the features like searching and watching the videos and content related etc. second one is the Twitter app which allows you to tweet to other users , we can share to your friends and family. And the third app is Instagram. We can make video calls, voice calls and messaging to your friends and family. And the fourth one is that snap chat also communicates with other people easily, etc.

And the fourth day of my internship I said that right now, I am a fresher and searching for a job or apprentices training or internship. If I perform well for these six weeks of the mentorship training program,

after this training , if I get a job in this company, I will really be satisfied with my efforts and prayers . otherwise i will search for a job. The second question is what are the values of life? It has patience : everything and whatever I do , patience is needed for me. Second one is effortness : whatever effort I put in is for my good and the third one is effectiveness for me and my job role. What I am capable of after that , he asked about fundamental beliefs in life is to stay positive and don't give up in life. And the second session was some definition questions given to me like Firstly is API : Application Programming Interface that has the software intermediary that allows two applications to talk to each other. And second one is UI: User interface design is

the process designers use to build the interfaces. In software or computerized devices. And the third one is the server. In computing , a server is a piece of computer hardware or software (Computer Program) that provides functionally for other programs or devices called clients. And the fourth one is the database : That organized , the collection of structured information or data typically stored electronically in a computer system. And we spoke about the flutter it has given the programming of interscript of data. And we spoke about the powergres - meaning it has the process of data, and the Gcloud is to cloud that interface etc. after that he teaches about command mode, insert mode and visual mode. Command mode is to execute

commands. And insert mode is to write or type the data and visual mode is to copy, paste and delete the data, and the one is bulk edit mode is to use vim command to execute in the system of centos. We use this command to list out of selection files and that is to go back to the previous menu. It has the :q for closing a file, and :w is for writing a file. That is the reason why we are using this code. In that circumstances ,we learned how to install the git using centos using yum install git.use sudo yum group install "development tools" and after that it was a great session with abin. My mentor has given a clear view on how to execute the program in an easy way. And I have learned about how to push the git file to the local repository. And how to create a github

account and how to create a repository, after that i have learned some command like git commit -m "some file name" - it will execute the commit statement in the git hub, after that i have given some command of git push - it the push the file to the local repository. Git init - it will initialize the command. Git status - The git status command displays the state of the working directory and the staging area. It lets you see which changes have been staged, which haven't, and which files aren't being tracked by Git. Status output does not show you any information regarding the committed project history.

HTML - The HyperText Markup Language, or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by

technologies such as Cascade style sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as Javascript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. Html elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural Semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links. , quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using single brackets. Tags such as <img /> and <input /> directly introduce content into the

page. Other tags such as <p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

CSS : Cascading style sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in the markup language such as HTML, CSS is a cornerstone technology of the world wide web, alongside html and javascript. They are three types of css: inline css, external or embedded css, and external css. Inline css - Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with an element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the

style attribute. **Internal or Embedded CSS:** This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file. External CSS : contains a separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, … etc). CSS property written in a separate file with .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using **link** tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages. The script element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute. And the fourth code is the var arr = [given number] , and we are using for loop (i=0; i<9; i++) is the first initialize the i=0 ; and

i<9, is to print the number nine times, and we are using if(arr>18) and open the document .write(arr[i] + " = you are eligible to vote" + "<br>" and close the loop, then it's true. We can use another to open the loop and open the document.write(arr[i] + " = you are not eligible to vote" + "<br>" and close the loop. And we want to close the loop. The </script> tag is used to embed a client side script (javascript) if the script element either contains scripting or me to observe the whole new experience. They have the boat crew from the members. During seal training they have really gone through the commodities and the powerful in every race, in that they won every single race. The boat crew leaders raced back and said briefly what they were off. Meanwhile

the lets swap out the plan and the boat crew leaders could possibly make any difference i wondered. They want to have sustainability etc.

JAVASCRIPT: JavaScript is a text-based programming language used both on the client-side and server-side that allows you to make web pages interactive. Where HTML and CSS are languages that give structure and style to web pages, JavaScript gives web pages interactive elements that engage a user.

GIT - local branching on the cheap: Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency. Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast

performance. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows. The Git feature that really makes it stand apart from nearly every other SCM out there is its branching model. Git allows and encourages you to have multiple local branches that can be entirely independent of each other. The creation, merging, and deletion of those lines of development takes seconds. This means that you can do things like:**Frictionless Context Switching** is to Create a branch to try out an idea, commit a few times, switch back to where you branched from, apply a patch, switch back to where you are experimenting, and merge it in. **Role-Based Codelines** to Have a branch that always contains only what goes to

production, another that you merge the work into for testing, and several smaller ones for day to day work. **Feature Based Workflow** is to Create new branches for each new feature you're working on so you can seamlessly switch back and forth between them, then delete each branch when that feature gets merged into your main line.**Disposable Experimentation** is to Create a branch to experiment in, realize it's not going to work, and just delete it - abandoning the work—with nobody else ever seeing it (even if you've pushed other branches in the meantime). Small and Fast - Git is fast. With Git, nearly all operations are performed locally, giving it a huge speed advantage on centralized systems that constantly have to communicate with a server somewhere. Git was built to work on the Linux kernel, meaning that it has had to effectively handle large repositories from day one.

Git is written in C, reducing the overhead of runtimes associated with higher-level languages. Speed and performance has been a primary design goal of Git from the start. **Distributed** is One of the nicest features of any Distributed SCM, Git included, is that it's distributed. This means that instead of doing a "checkout" of the current tip of the source code, you do a "clone" of the entire repository.**Multiple Backups -** This means that even if you're using a centralized workflow, every user essentially has a full backup of the main server. Each of these copies could be pushed up to replace the main server in the event of a crash or corruption. In effect, there is no single point of failure with Git unless there is only a single copy of the repository.**Any Workflow -** Because of Git's distributed nature and superb branching system, an almost endless number of workflows can be implemented with relative ease. **Subversion-Style Workflow -** A centralized workflow is very common, especially from people transitioning from a centralized system. Git will not allow you to push if someone has pushed since the last time you fetched, so a centralized model where all developers push to the same server works just fine. **Staging Area -** Unlike the other systems, Git has something called the "staging area" or "index". This is an intermediate

area where commits can be formatted and reviewed before completing the commit. One thing that sets Git apart from other tools is that it's possible to quickly stage some of your files and commit them without committing all of the other modified files in your working directory or having to list them on the command line during the commit.
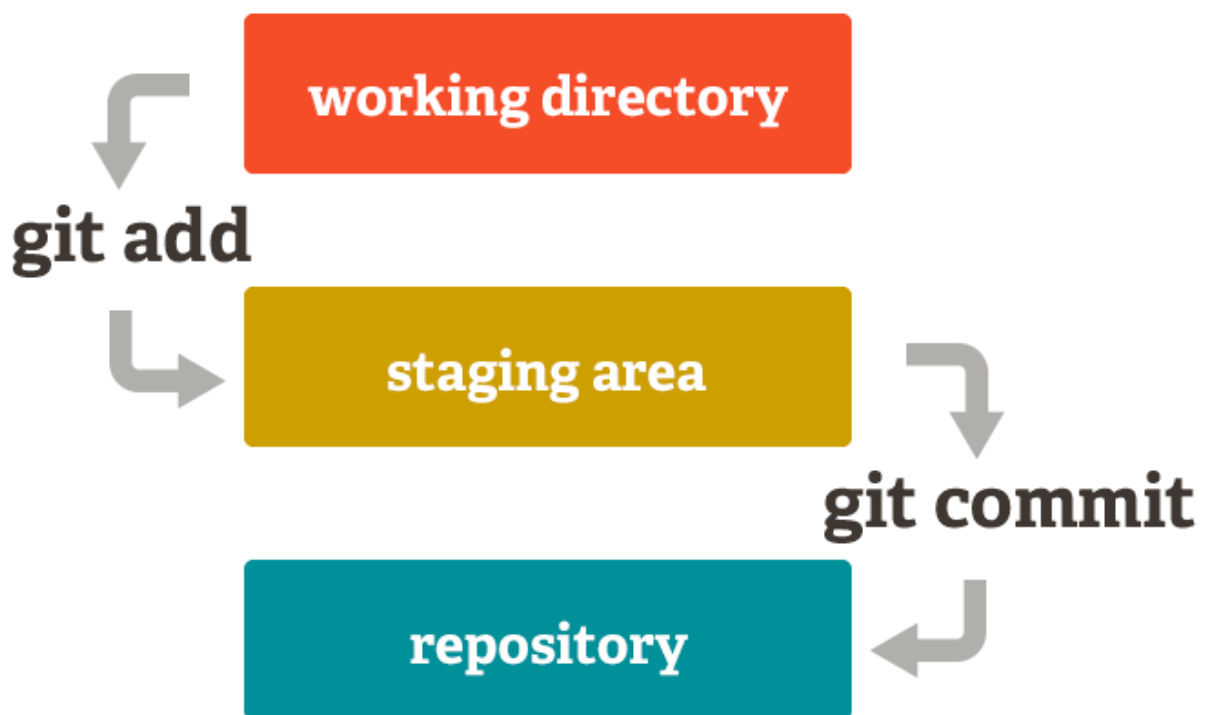
This allows you to stage only portions of a modified file. Gone are the days of making two logically unrelated modifications to a file before you realized that you forgot to commit one of them. Now you can just stage the change you need for the current commit and stage the other change for the next commit. This feature scales up to as many different changes to your file as needed.

Of course, Git also makes it easy to ignore this feature if you don't want that kind of control — just add a '-a' to your commit command in order to add all changes to all files to the staging area.

working directory

staging area

git commit -a

repository
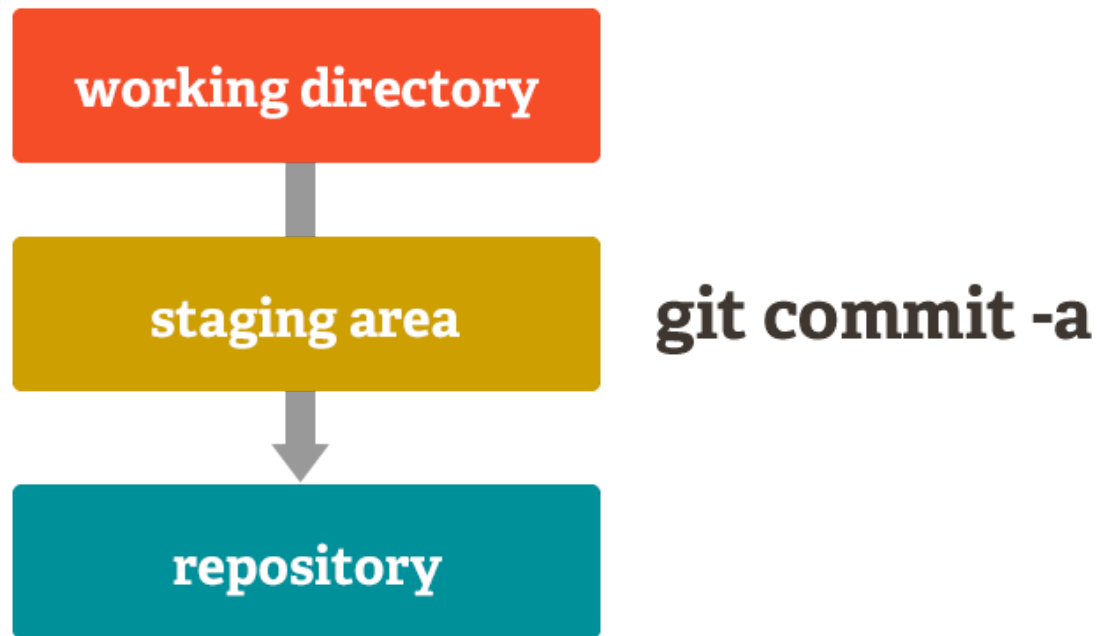
OPERATORS : An operator, in computer programming, is a symbol that usually represents an action or process. These symbols were adapted from mathematics and logic. An operator is capable of manipulating a certain value or operand. Operators are the backbone of any program and they are used for everything from very simple functions like counting to complex algorithms like security encryption. There are

several classifications of operators and each of them can have one or more operands, a specific data that is to be manipulated. Assignment Operator: This refers to the "=" (equals) sign and assigns a variable. A variable is the framework of the information. Arithmetic Operators: These include "+" (addition), "-" (subtraction), "*" (multiplication), "/" (division), "\" (integer division), "Mod" (Modulo) and "^" (exponentiation). Boolean Operators: These make use of "And" (logical conjunction), "AndAlso" (short circuit And), "OrElse" (short circuit Or), "Or" (logical inclusion), "Not" (negation) and "Xor" (logical inclusion). These symbols are also known as logical operators. Relational Operators: These include ">" (greater than), "<" (lesser than), ">=" (greater than or equal to), "<=" (lesser than

or equal to), "==" (equal to), "<>" (not equal to), and "Is" (comparing references). These symbols are used to evaluate variables.Bitwise Operators: These are used in manipulating bits of a binary value and are not always used in programming. These include the symbols "Not" (bitwise negation), "Xor" (bitwise exclusive or), "And" (bitwise and), and "Or" (bitwise or). After that I have learned arrays, objects and functions and how they work and how the compiler works in javascript or runs in the program.

CONCLUSION :

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the company and the employees of the company. And thanks to the cto of the company Abraham, you have selected me for the internship and koushik for coordinating the program in a good manner, once again thank you.