Summary day 4

Morning session:

Today the topic is about **team player.** What is meant by team player and what are the roles are there being a team player.

A team player is someone who works well within a group to achieve the goal.

Then we had an interactions in what are all the roles are there being a team player. Each one told about their own perspectives of a team player. From these discussions I understood that being a team player one should have the following roles. They are,

1. A team player should be active and shares their ideas and knowledge.
2. Should respect other's opinion.
3. Takes ownership and responsibilities.
4. Should be a good problem solver.

After we discussed about **kinds of people in an organization,**

There were three kinds of people will be in an organization

1. Humble
2. Hungry
3. Smart

Humble people: Humble people are those who is calm and focus on what's best for the team rather than just personal. **For example**, In a chess board pawns are the soul of the chess. They work as a soldier.They go first ,face the danger and clears the way likewise the humble persons works for the team and also they know they don't have all the answers,so they make others to shine.

Hungry people: Hungry people are those who is focussed only on their work,they wants to learn and achieve the goal.**For example,**bullock carts is an animal which is trained to work to lift heavy objects.likewise they usually focussed only on how to achieve the goal rather than considering about others.

Smart people:smart people are those who were charming and socialize with everyone.they mainly focus on interacting with people.they were communicable by nature.

Combinations:

1. Humble+hungry->affects the team due to not having communication with others.
2. Humble +smart->they did'nt think about growth.
3. Hungry+smart->they are like skillfull politician,there work has been done but destroys the team a lot.

->In the first and third combination even the growth is there but there will be a long term affects.

Conclusion: Being a good team player one should satisfy all these three combinations.

Intensionality:

Intensionality is letting for a reason that is he/she is doing with purpose and being voluntary.

Some of the following are the examples were taught:

->The session is filled with interactions in the above topic like what are all the subjects we guys like and reason for liking those subjects.because of those interest we have in that subject which tends to like that subject intensionally.

->Another example we guys were discussed like to cooldown our brain what are the actions we will take .This will vary on person to person like preparing cooking,travelling,move on to a peaceful environment etc.in this example we were figuring out to be intensional.

->Another example were two types of scenario is there.In the first scenario two friends were planned to meet without any reason like they were just made a chatting and leaves.

In the second scenario,they were planned to meet for some specific reason purposingly.in this condition they met each other chatting is also done and also their work is been completed.so their intension is doing for a specific reason.

In this session I understood about the roles of a team player and what are all the kinds of people does the organization needs and learned the meaning of intensionality with many more simple examples taught by koushik sir.

Afternoon session:

In the afternoon session sriram sir came and taught as about GIT and why it is using and what are all the AI tools are there.I gained a clear knowledge about chatgpt,deepseek,claude.Also he made a practical session on GIT commands like

1. Touch->used to create a new file.
2. Git add->which adds the file for making changes.it moves the changes from working directory to staging area.
3. Git status->it shows the current status of our project like whats changed,whats not and whats untracked.
4. Git commit->after we made a changes in the add command we should commit it with a short message explaining about the change we made.
5. Git branch<branch-name>->it creates a new branch.
6. Git checkout<branch-name>->it switches to that branch.

Example he made practically is that he created a three png files named meme1.png,meme2.png,meme3.png.In the git window he made the following commands,

Touch.meme1.png

Touch.meme3.png

Git add meme1.png meme3.png

Git status

Git commit –m"add memes"

Git branch parallel.main

Git checkout parallel.main

In this example he created a three png files.then he calls it in git using touch command and made a changes by adding the file name and commit it with a short message "add memes" finally he made a branch file and switches it to that branch with the checkout command.

Then he discussed about **conventional commands** in that we can get the clear knowledge about the Git commands.

Then finally he teach us about **source control graph** which helps us to see the visual representation of branches that we made and what are all the sub branches we created and merged with the main branch and also it shows us who did what and when.

In this session I came to know about the git commands and its usage by means of practical.