

MANISH KUMAR

Vill- Jhangirpur , po - Tehwara, Pin Code - 847107 Muzaffarpur (Bihar) , Mo-8507688106
msrajput.764@rediffmail.com

SUMMARY

Knowledge of EV Technology, EV sub systems, Power Battery systems, Cooling System of HV components, High voltage system, BMS , PDU , Motor and motor controller, low voltage system, wiring harness (Roof as well as Body Harness) , CAN systems, VCU, Modules, Fuse box , Hydraulic systems, Pneumatic systems etc.

WORKING EXPERIENCE:-

Service Engineer

NXTE Mobility Pvt. Ltd. (January 27 – Present)

- Performed **installation, troubleshooting, and preventive maintenance** of **2-wheeler and 3-wheeler Electric Vehicles (EVs)**.

Junior engineer at PMI electro mobility solutions

may 2021- 25 Jun 2025

- Complete knowledge of integration of parts 7 meter , 9 meter & 12 meter electric bus i.e electrical parts as well as mechanical parts .
- Complete analysis of High voltage battery , BMS, PDU , MCIJ , VCU and various type of module
- Fault diagnostic and troubleshooting of High voltage system low voltage system (Interior Connections) through CAN
- IT MS material testing, installation and troubleshooting such as : OBU (MNVR) 7.0/7.1 , Distribution bore matrix , IP and analog cameras, VTS and SOS switch etc.
- Complete knowledge of charging infrastructure and protocols.
- Worked closely to the application engineering team to tune Controllers and optimise to the performance of the electric vehicle systems .
- Utilized my knowledge of EV Technology and electric drives to optimise the performance and efficiency of electric vehicle components.

Stator and rotor performance testing at India Nippon Electrical Ltd

May 2017 to May 2021

- 3 year NEEM training and 1 year Apprenticeship in India Nippon Electricals Ltd Rewari (Haryana)
 - Where my contribution is that : Rotor and stator voltage testing , Soldering , pulshar coil testing .
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EDUCATION

- 10th pass from BSEB board Patna Bihar in 2010 with 55.8 %
- ITI passed with Electrician trade From Bihar ITI from Bihar in 2014 with 81.42 %

- Diploma passed with electrical engineering from Centre for Bioinformatics tupudana Ranchi (Jharkhand) in 2016 with 75.64%
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Skills: Communication , Man power handling, problem solving, Quality control
- Languages: Hindi , English
- DOB - 10/02/1994
- Sex - Male

Ujjawal Kumar Singh

NIU-24-20782

Noida International University

Python Data Types – Explanation with Examples

Python is a dynamically-typed language, which means you don't need to declare the data type of a variable explicitly. Python automatically assigns the appropriate data type based on the value. The main built-in data types in Python include **Numeric**, **String**, **List**, **Tuple**, **Set**, **Dictionary**, and **Boolean**.

Below are explanations and two examples for each data type:

1. Numeric Data Types

Python supports three types of numeric data:

- **int** (Integer): Whole numbers (positive or negative) without decimal points.
- **float** (Floating Point): Numbers with decimal points.
- **complex**: Numbers with a real and imaginary part (e.g., $3 + 4j$).

Examples:

Example 1: Integer

```
marks = 85
```

Example 2: Float

```
temperature = 36.6
```

These numeric values are commonly used for arithmetic operations, loops, and counters in programming.

2. String Data Type

A string is a sequence of characters enclosed within single quotes ('...'), double quotes ("..."), or triple quotes ('''...' or '"""..."""') for multi-line strings.

Examples:

Example 1: Simple string

```
language = "Python"
```

Example 2: Multi-line string

```
message = """Hello,  
Welcome to Python programming!"""
```

Strings are used for storing text data such as names, messages, or any combination of characters.

3. List Data Type

A list is an ordered and mutable (changeable) collection of items. Lists are defined using square brackets [] and can contain elements of different data types.

✓ Examples:

Example 1: List of numbers

```
numbers = [10, 20, 30, 40]
```

Example 2: Mixed-type list

```
profile = ["Alice", 23, True, 88.5]
```

Lists are widely used for storing related data like student names, scores, or items in a cart.

4. Tuple Data Type

A tuple is an ordered and immutable (unchangeable) collection. Tuples are written using parentheses () and are generally faster than lists.

✓ Examples:

Example 1: Tuple of strings

```
colors = ("red", "green", "blue")
```

Example 2: Mixed-type tuple

```
student = ("John", 21, False)
```

Tuples are useful for fixed data that should not be modified, like coordinates or days of the week.

5. Set Data Type

A set is an unordered collection of unique elements. Sets are defined using curly braces {} and automatically remove duplicate values.

✓ Examples:

Example 1: Set of numbers

```
unique_ids = {101, 102, 103, 101}
```

Example 2: Set of characters

```
vowels = {'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'}
```

Sets are commonly used for operations involving membership tests, removing duplicates, or performing set operations (union, intersection, etc.).

6. Dictionary Data Type

A dictionary is an unordered collection of key-value pairs. It is defined using curly braces {} where each key is unique and maps to a specific value.

✓ Examples:

Example 1: Basic dictionary

```
student_info = {"name": "Sara", "age": 20}
```

Example 2: Product details

```
product = {"name": "Laptop", "price": 45000}
```

Dictionaries are ideal for representing real-world data such as database records, JSON data, and configuration files.

7. Boolean Data Type

Boolean data represents one of two possible values: **True** or **False**. These are often used in conditional statements and loops.

Examples:

Example 1: Boolean True

```
is_registered = True
```

Example 2: Boolean False

```
has_access = False
```

Booleans are essential for decision-making in programs using if, while, or for statements.