



Aviation

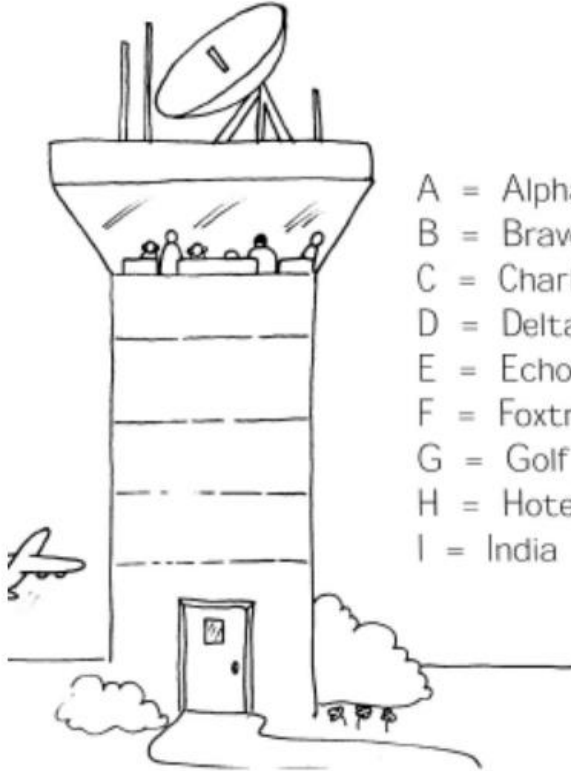
General Knowledge



01

General View

Aviation Alphabet



A = Alpha
B = Bravo
C = Charlie
D = Delta
E = Echo
F = Foxtrot
G = Golf
H = Hotel
I = India

J = Juliette
K = Kilo
L = Lima
M = Mike
N = November
O = Oscar
P = Papa
Q = Quebec
R = Romeo

S = Sierra
T = Tango
U = Uniform
V = Victor
W = Whiskey
X = X-ray
Y = Yankee
Z = Zulu

Captain and first officer (pilot and copilot)



Flight attendant



Cockpit Crew



Cabin Crew



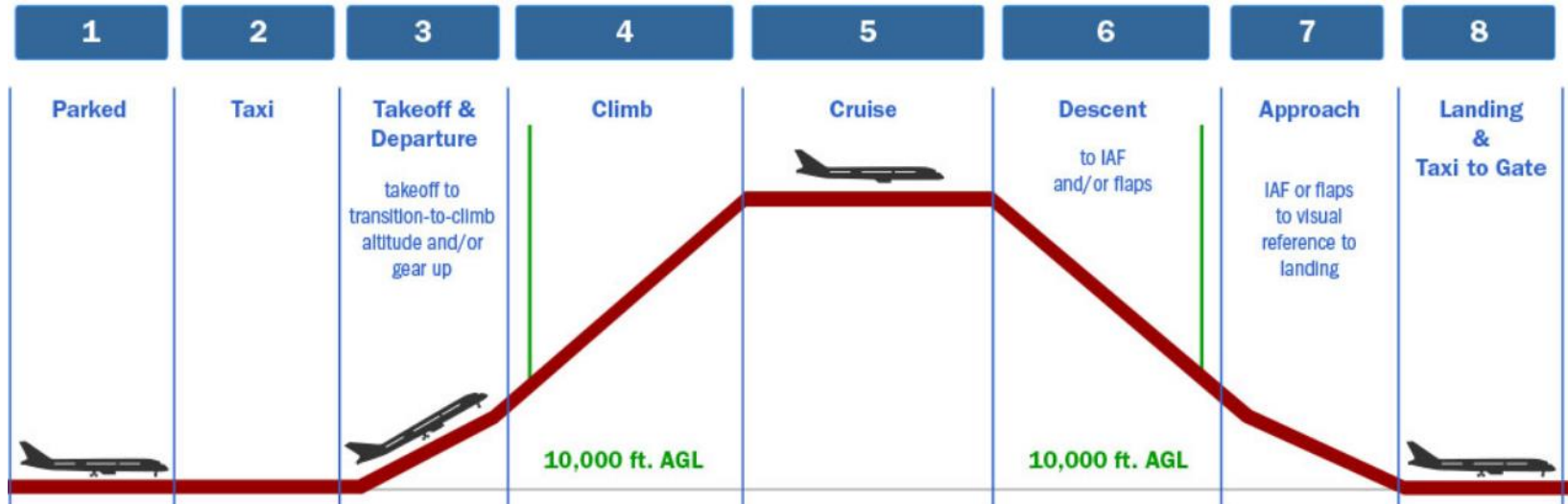
Seat belt and Harness



Air traffic Control



Phases of Flight



Aerodrome Definitions

- **Departure Aerodrome**
- **Destination Aerodrome**
- **Alternate Aerodrome**
- **What is Diversion?**

Aircraft or Airplane

- **Aircraft :**

Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface.

- **Aeroplane :**

A power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft, deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces which remain fixed under given conditions of flight.

Aerodrome Aprone



Aerodrome Taxiway



Aerodrome Runway



Aerodrome Lighting



Aerodrome Stand



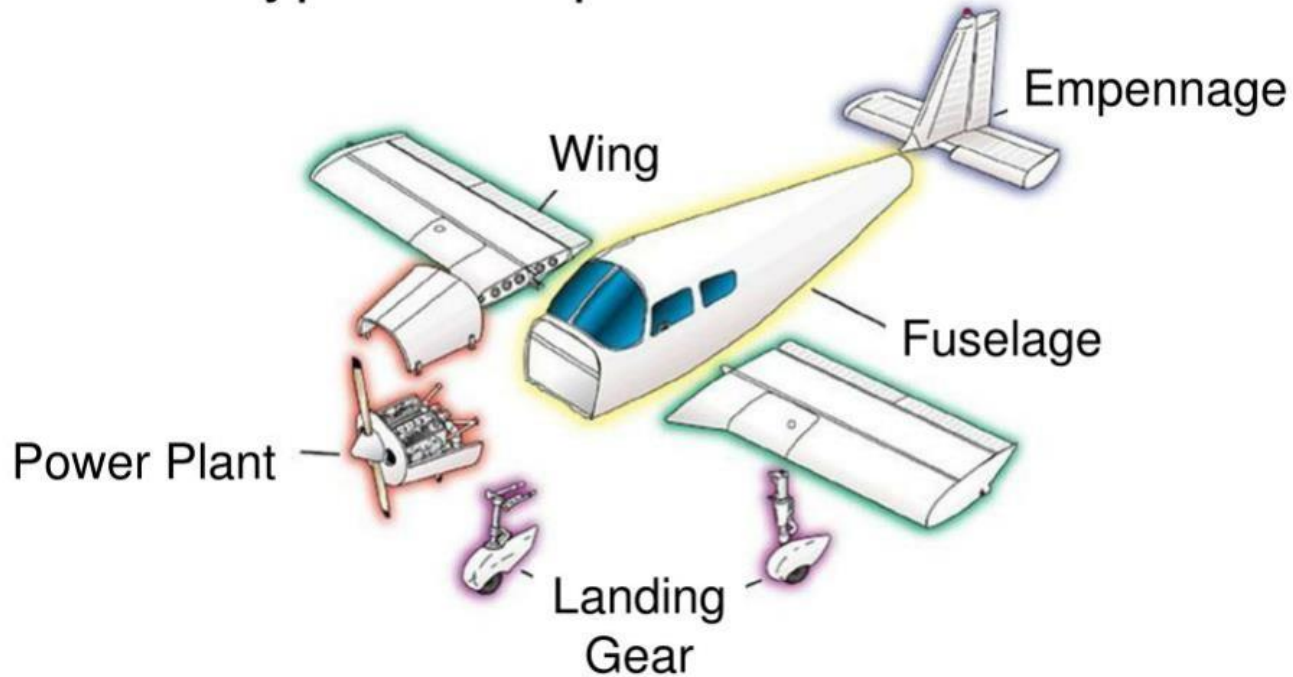


02

Principles of Flight

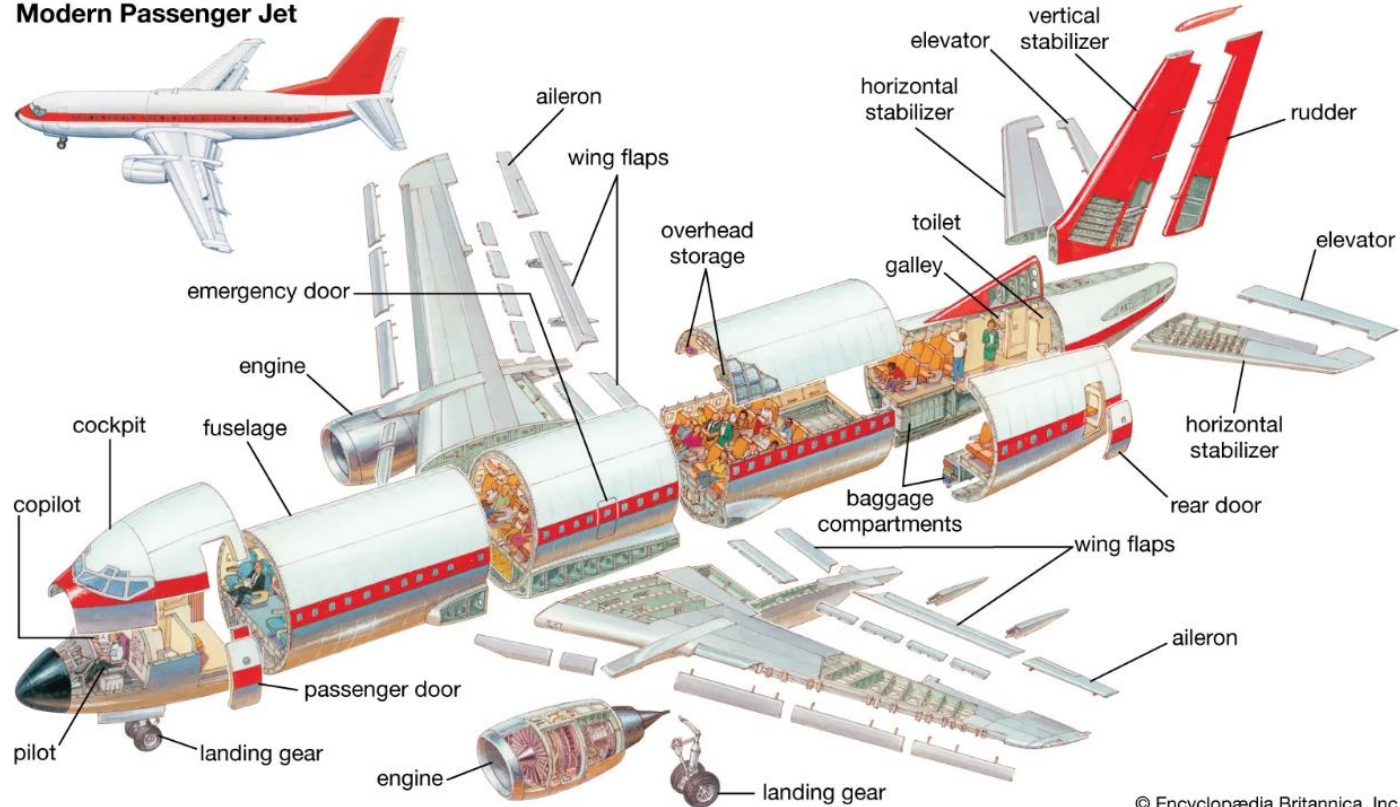
Aircraft Components

Five typical components



Aircraft Components

Modern Passenger Jet



Aircraft Components

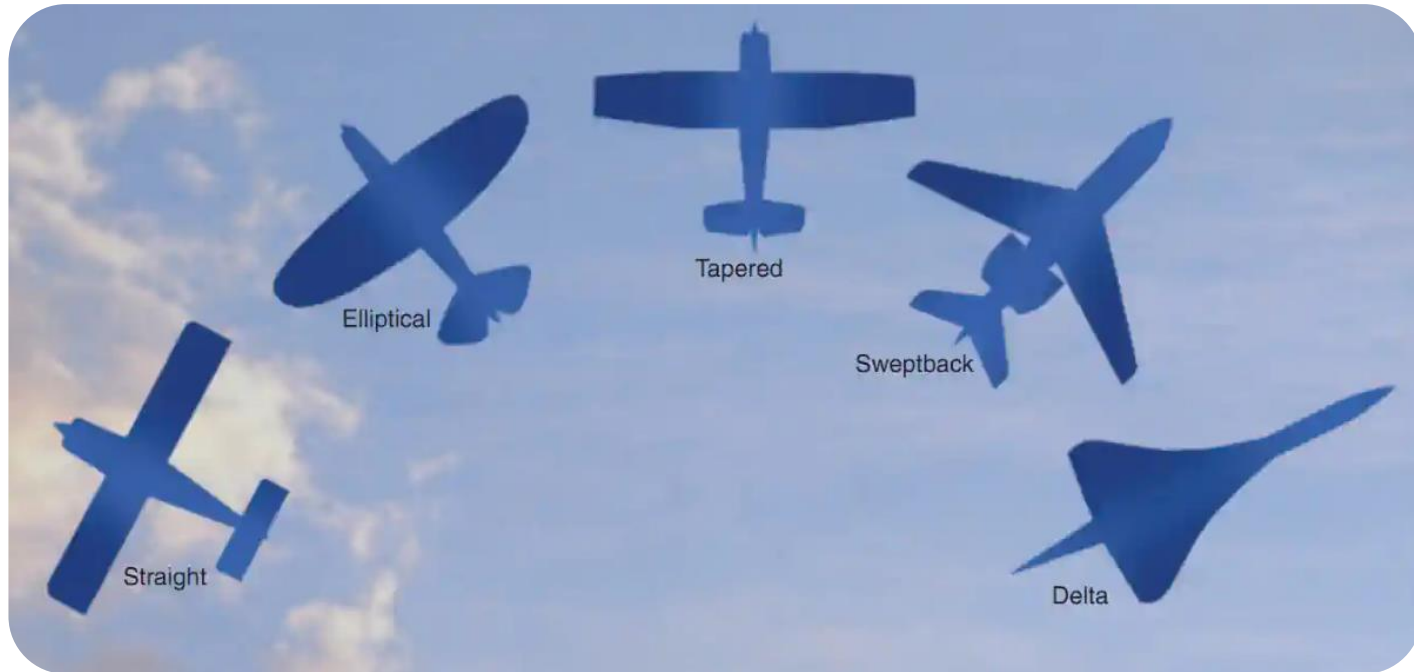
- **Fuselage :**

The fuselage is the central body of an airplane and is designed to accommodate the crew, passengers, and cargo. It also provides the structural connection for the wings and tail assembly.

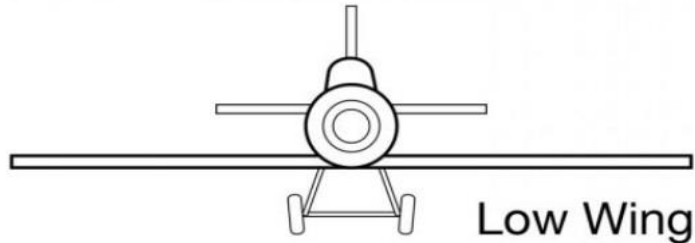
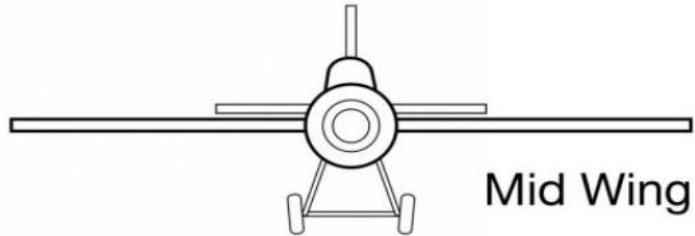
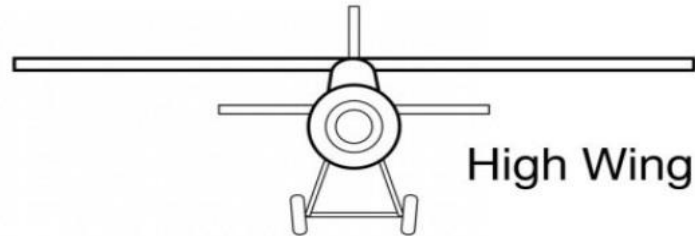
- **Wing :**

The wings are attached to each side of the fuselage, support the airplane in flight.

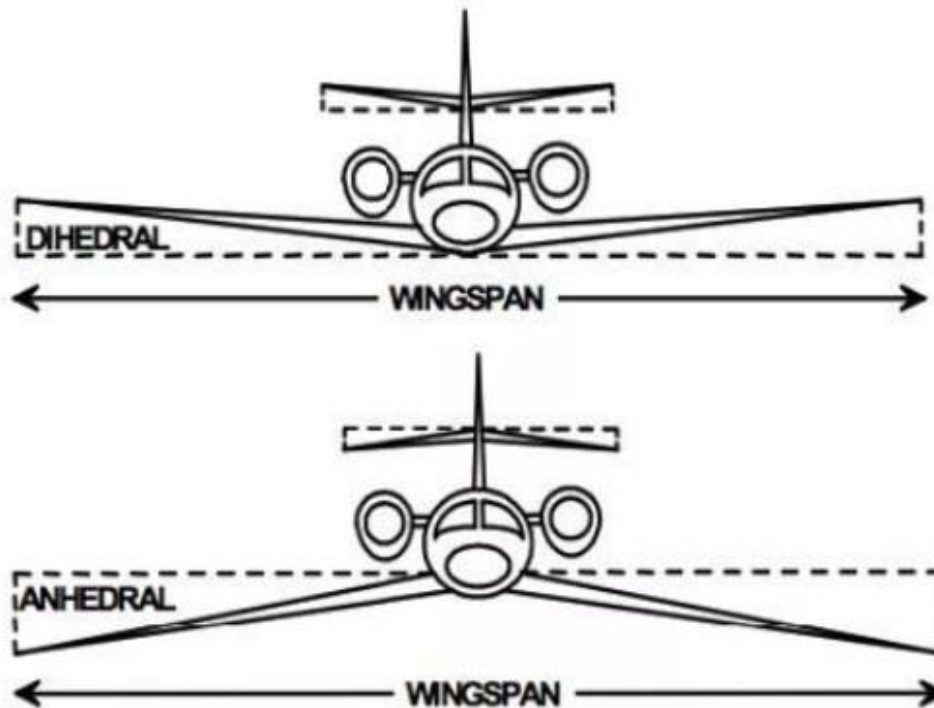
Aircraft Wing



Aircraft Wing



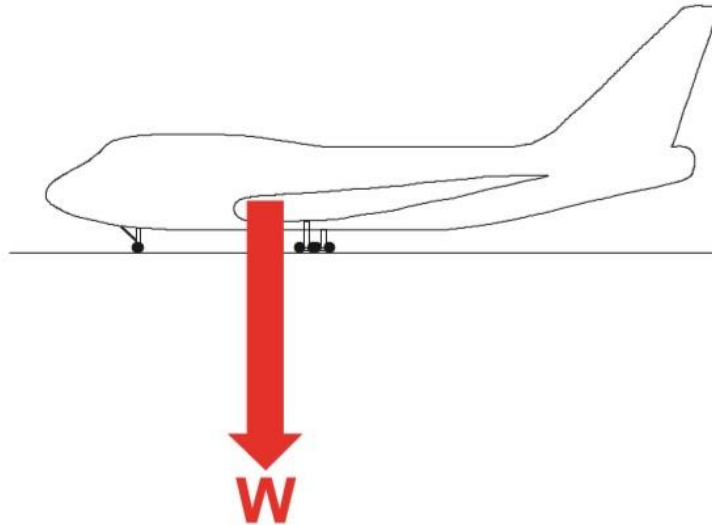
Aircraft Wing



Forces in Flight

- **Weight :**

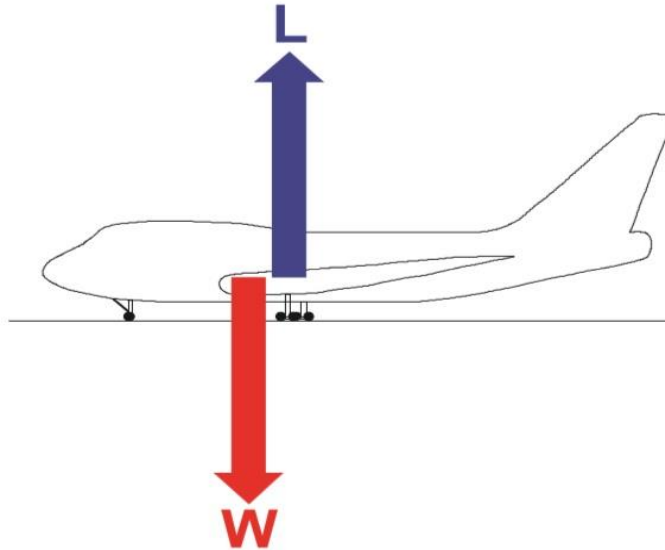
With the aircraft stationary on the ground it has only the force due to the acceleration of gravity acting upon it. This force, its **WEIGHT**, acts vertically downward at all times.



Forces in Flight

- **Lift:**

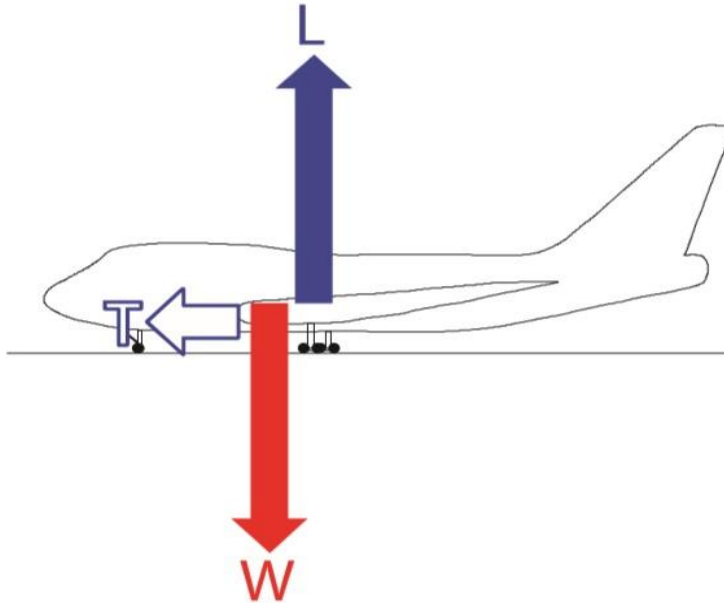
Before an aeroplane can leave the ground and fly, the force of weight must be balanced by a force which acts upwards. This force is called LIFT. The lift force must be increased until it is the same as the aeroplane's weight.



Forces in Flight

- **Thrust :**

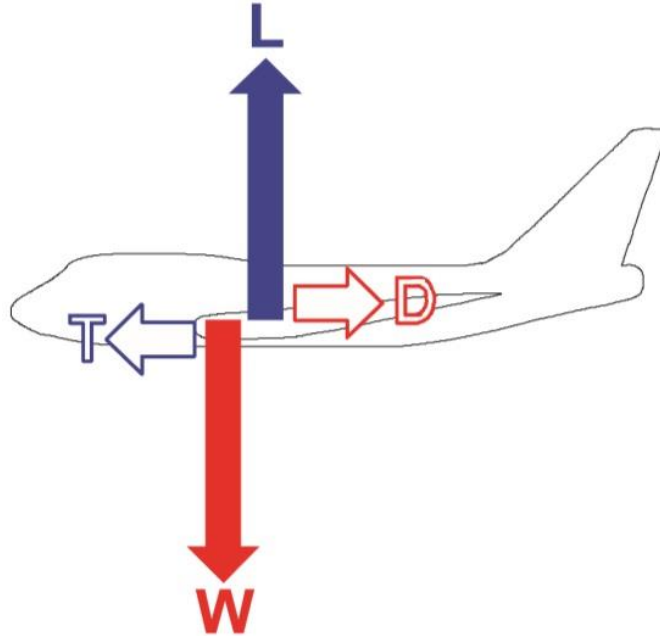
To generate a lift force, the aeroplane must be propelled forward through the air by a force called THRUST, provided by the engine(s).



Forces in Flight

- **Drag :**

From the very moment the aeroplane begins to move, air resists its forward motion with a force called DRAG.

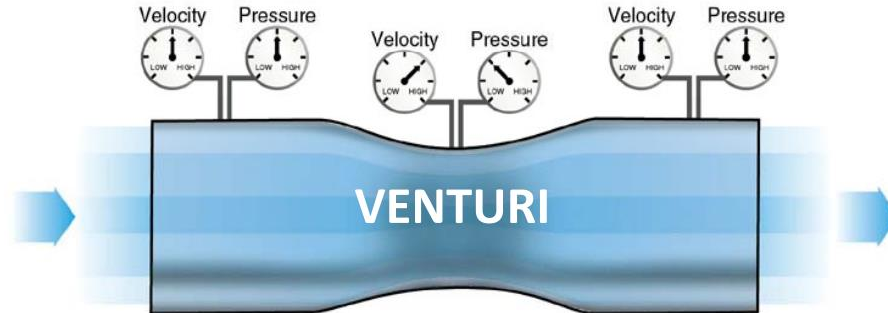


HOW DOES LIFT PRODUCE?

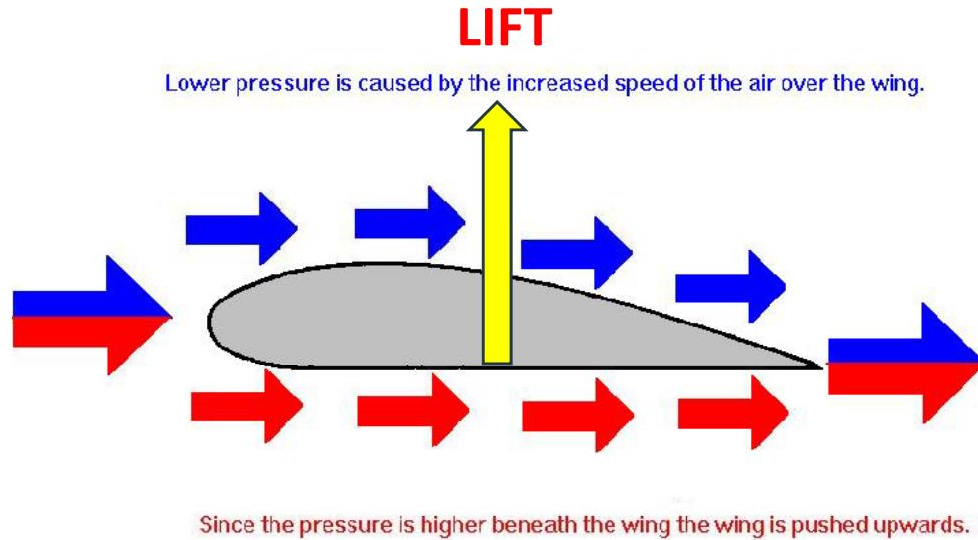
- **BERNOULLI'S PRINCIPLE :**

states that :

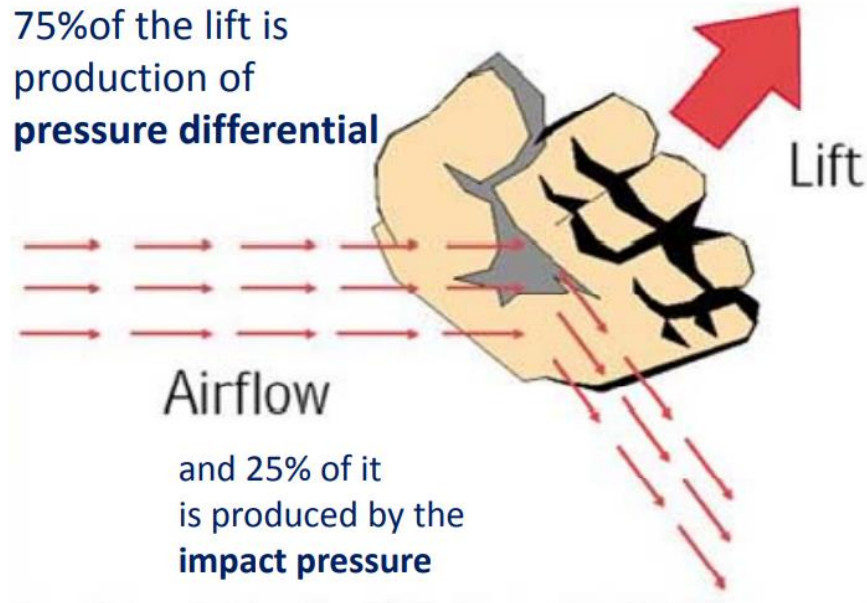
as the velocity of a moving fluid (liquid (liquid or gas) increases increases , the pressure within the fluid decreases.



HOW DOES LIFT PRODUCE?

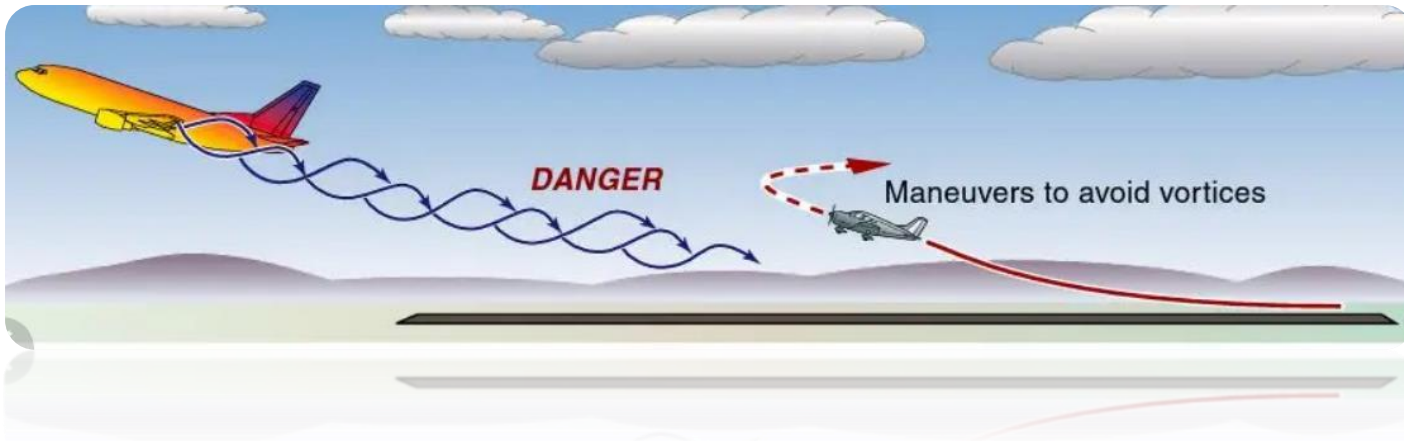


HOW DOES LIFT PRODUCE?



WAKE TURBULENCE

- Trailing wing tip vortices extend behind aircraft for a considerable distance and can present an extreme hazard to any aircraft unfortunate enough to encounter them.
- Wake turbulence cannot be detected, so it is important for pilots to be aware of the potential distribution and duration of trailing vortices.



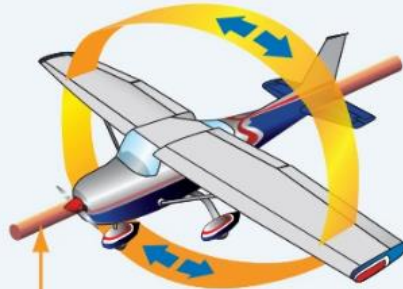
Aircraft Axis

Pitching



Lateral axis

Rolling



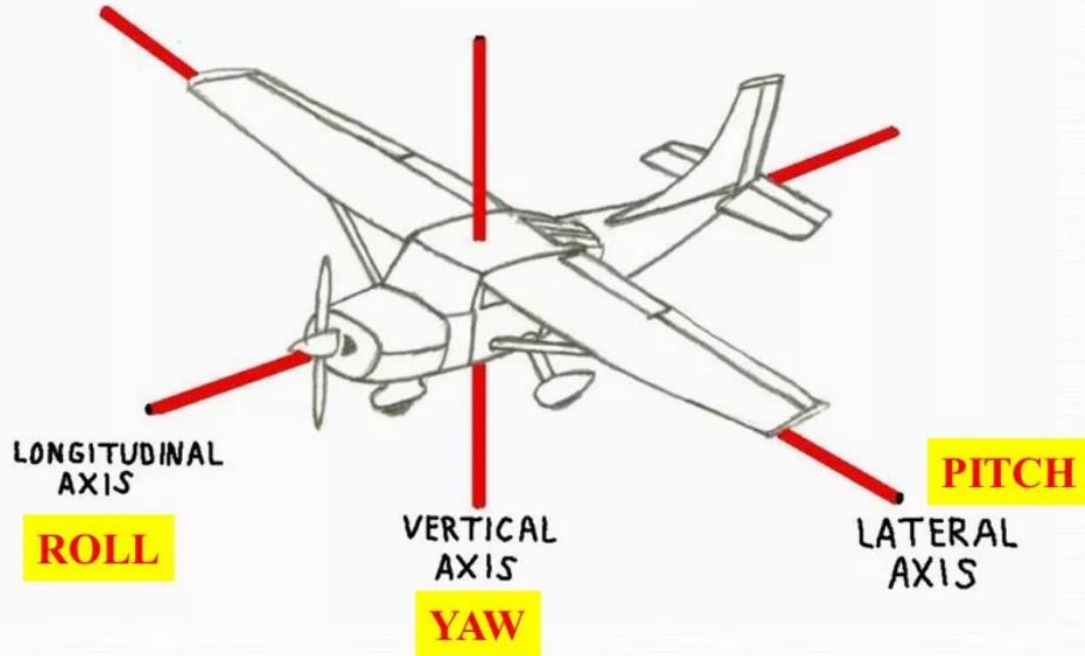
Longitudinal axis

Yawing



Vertical axis

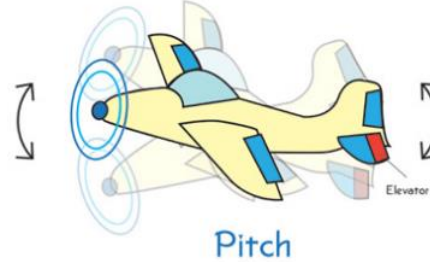
Aircraft Axis



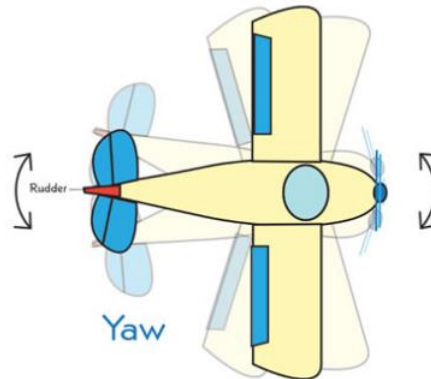
Aircraft Motion Around Axis



Use the ailerons to control
Roll

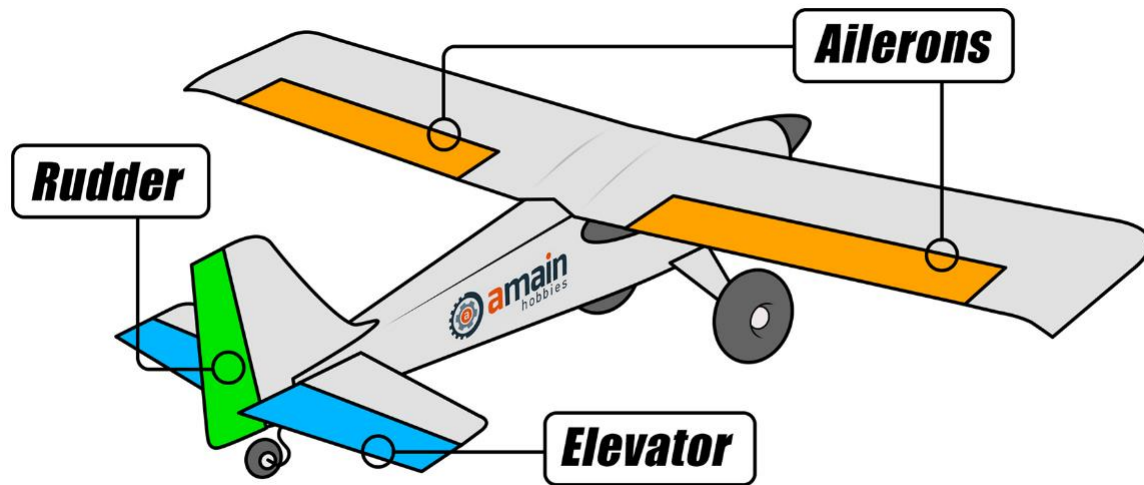


Use the elevators to control
Pitch

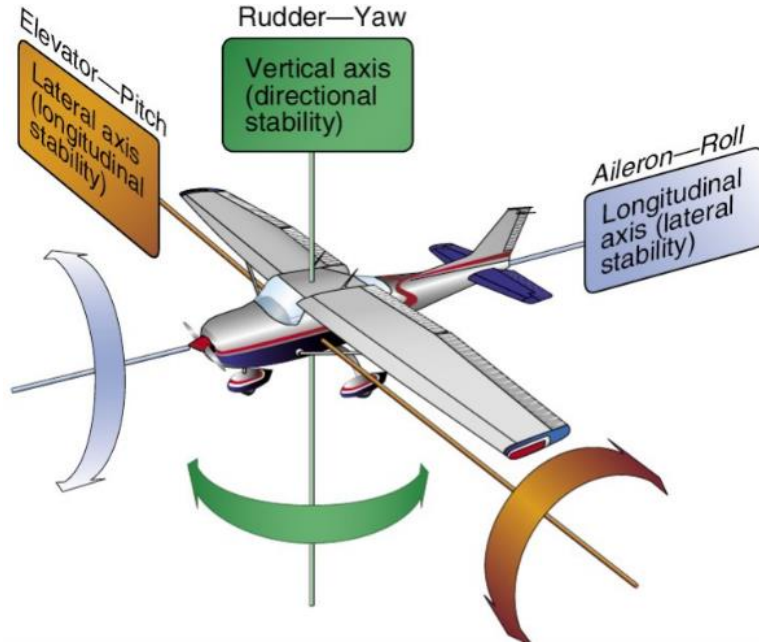


Use the rudder to control
Yaw

Aircraft Control Surfaces



Aircraft Control Surfaces



Primary Control Surface	Airplane Movement	Axes of Rotation
Aileron	Roll	Longitudinal
Elevator/Stabilator	Pitch	Lateral
Rudder	Yaw	Vertical

High Lift Devices

- Aircraft are fitted with high lift devices to reduce the take-off and landing distances.
- High lift devices are flaps and slats.



Air Brakes

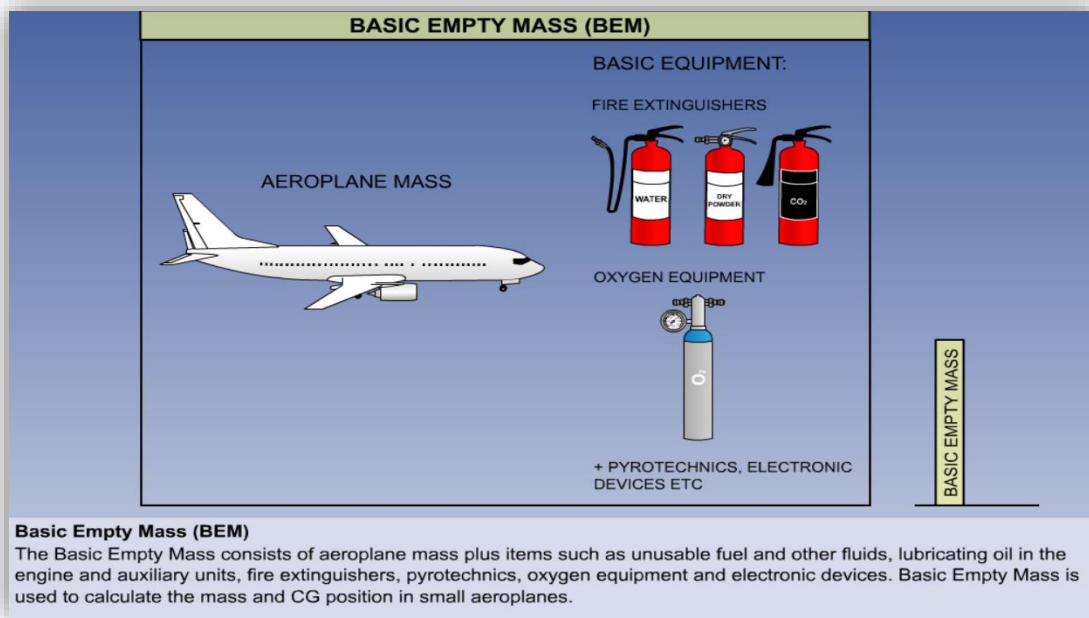




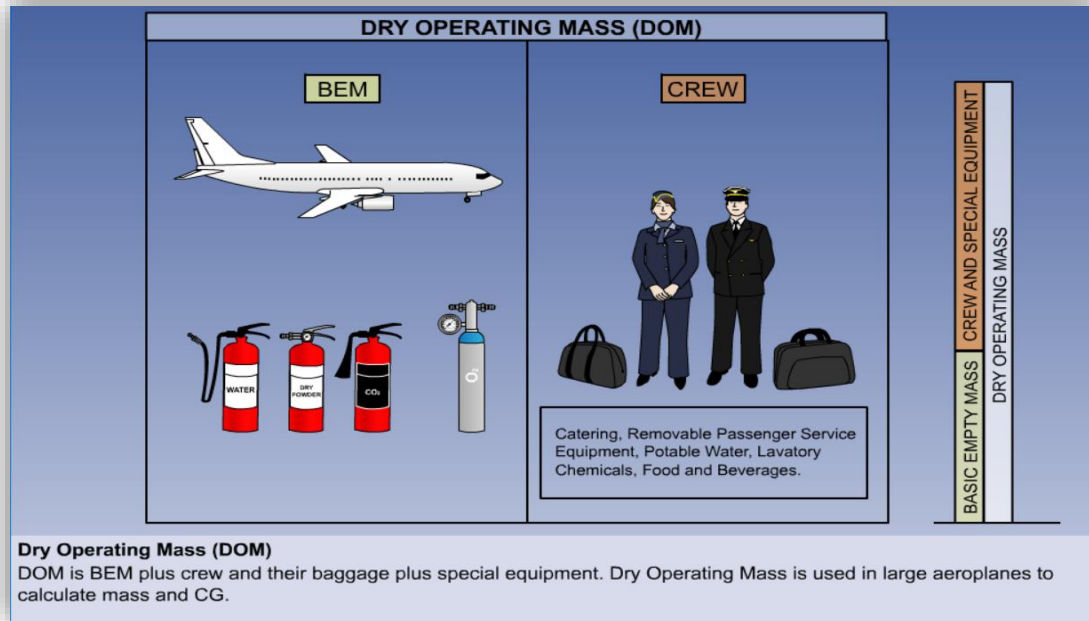
03

Weight & Balance

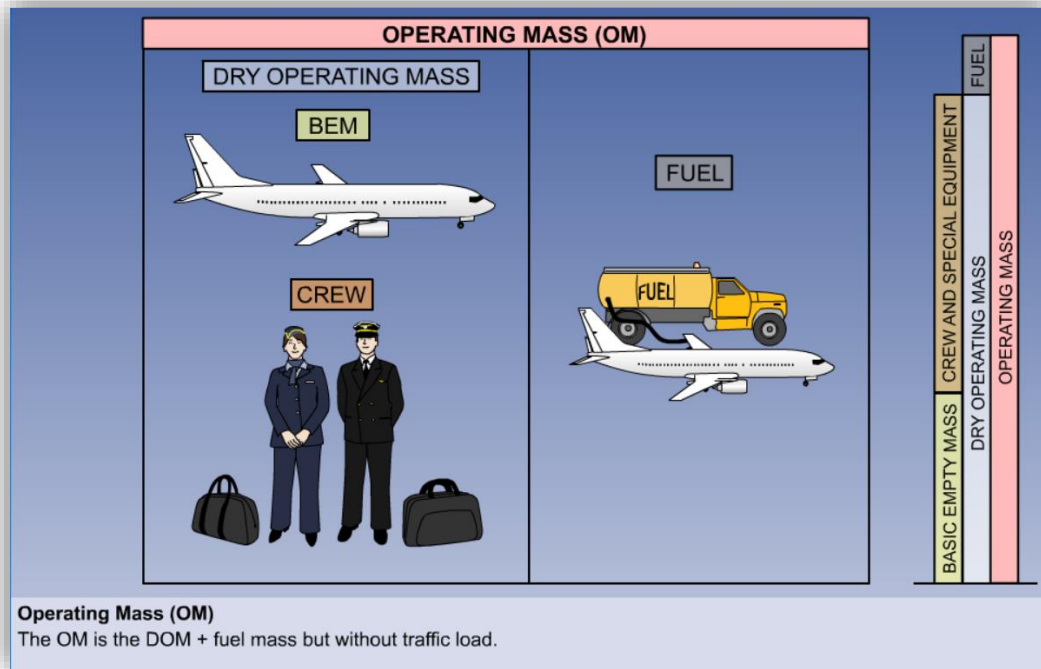
Weight Definitions



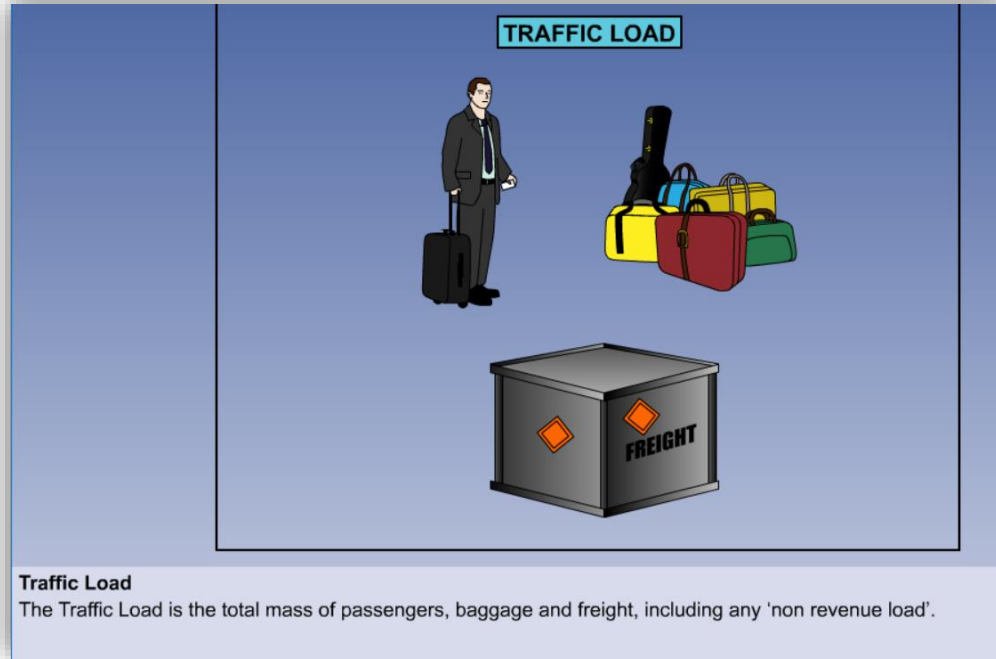
Weight Definitions



Weight Definitions

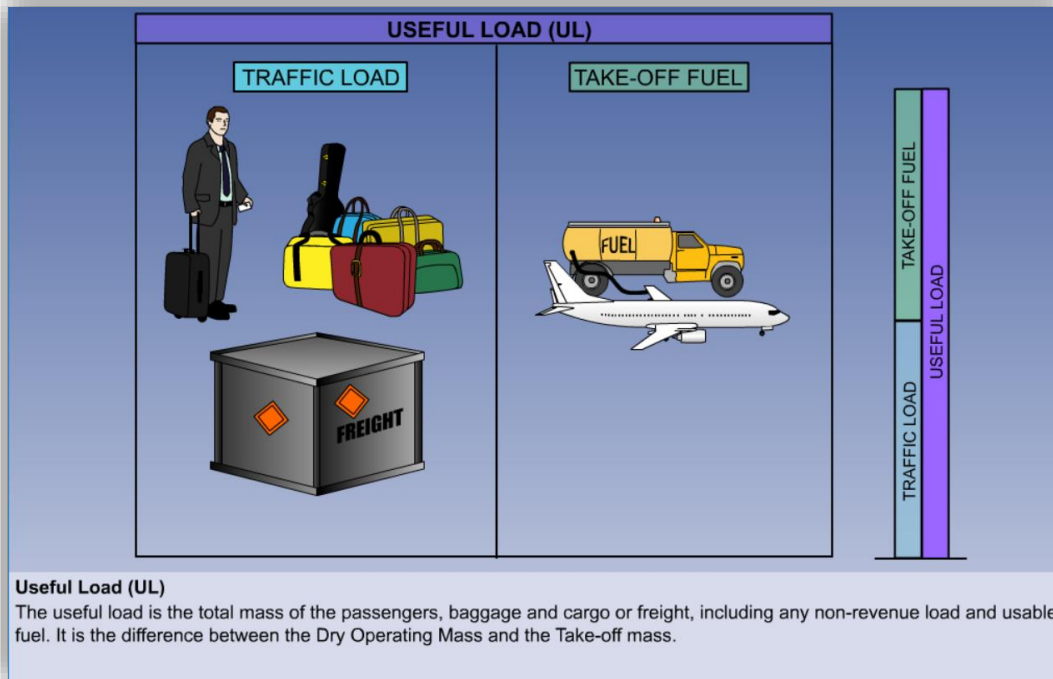


Weight Definitions

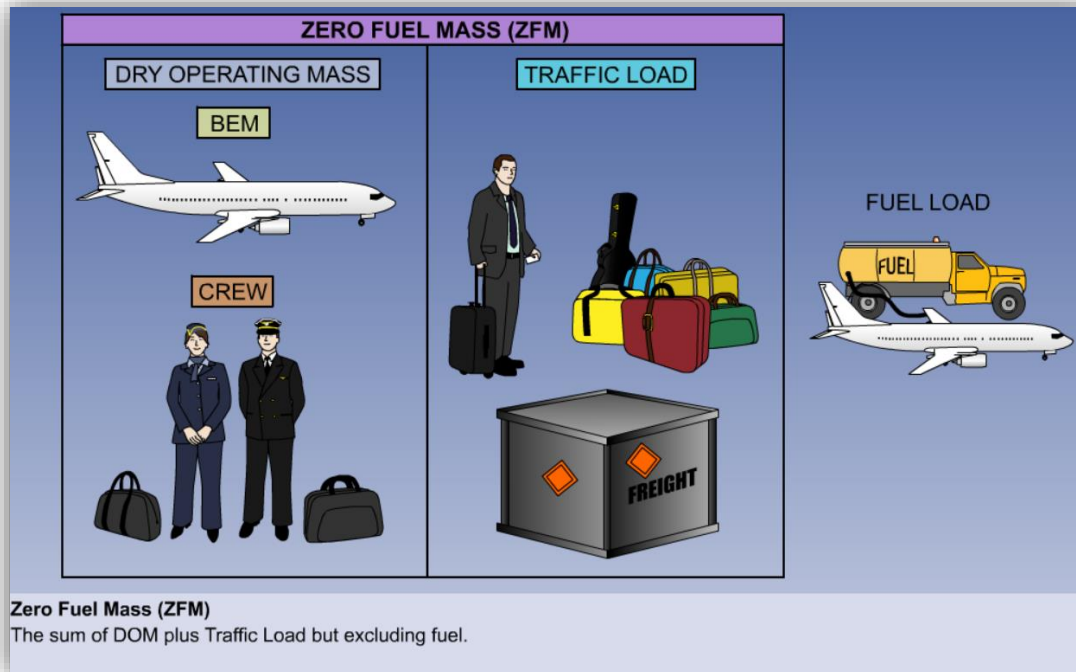


Difference between Traffic load and payload is non revenue load

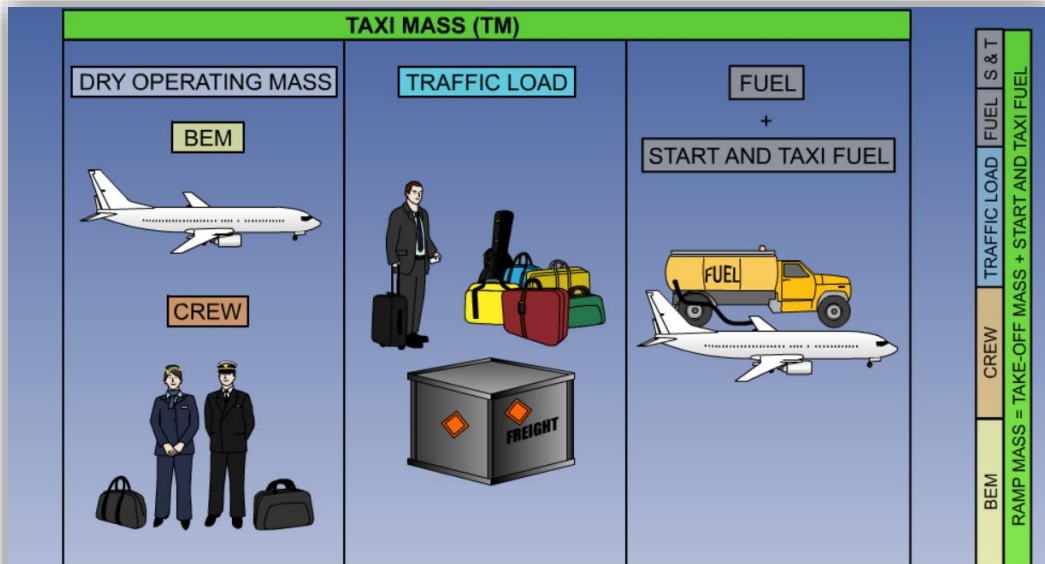
Weight Definitions



Weight Definitions



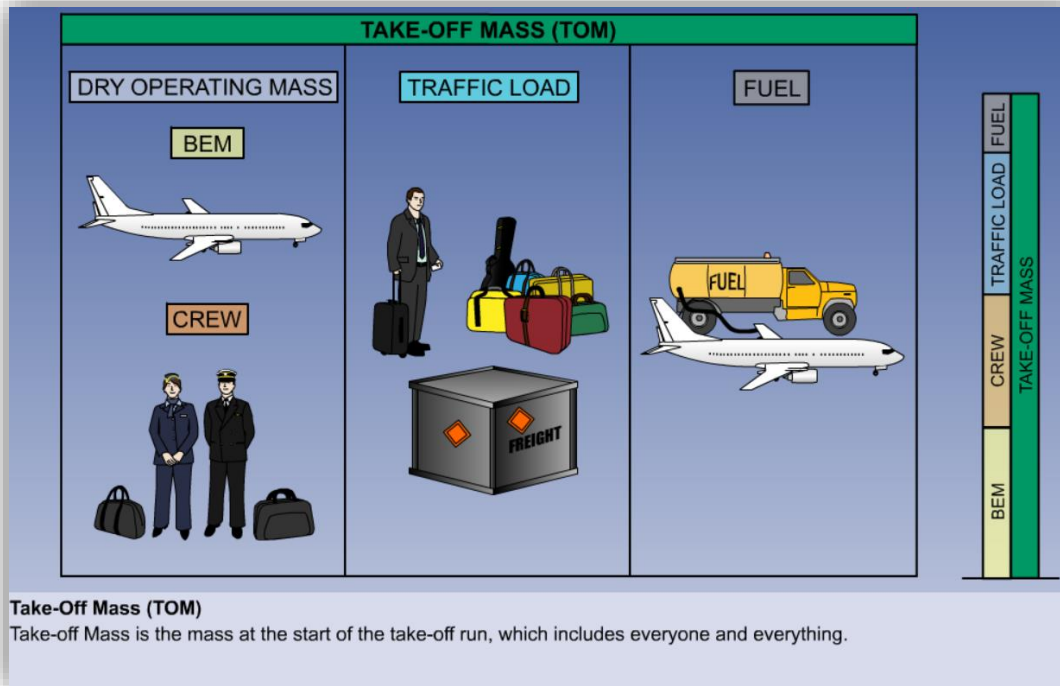
Weight Definitions



Taxi Mass (TM)

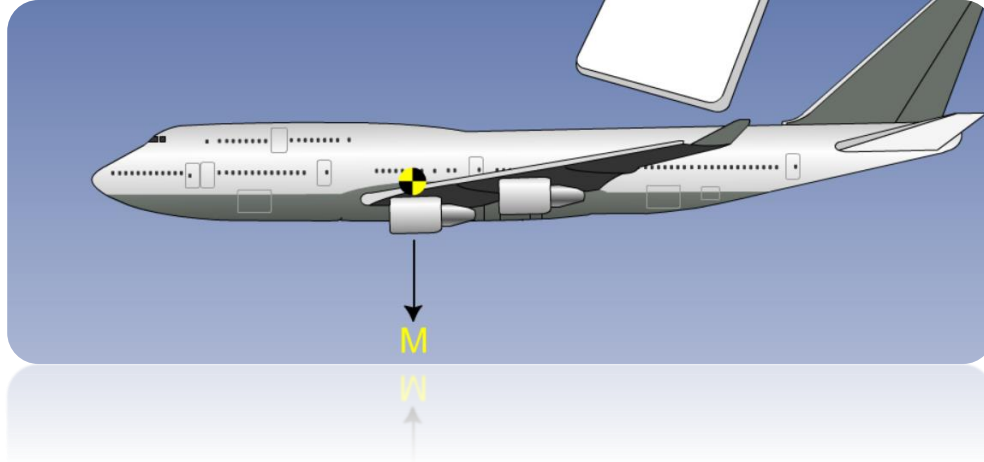
The Taxi Mass is the mass of the aircraft at the start of taxi. It may be referred to as Ramp Mass.

Weight Definitions



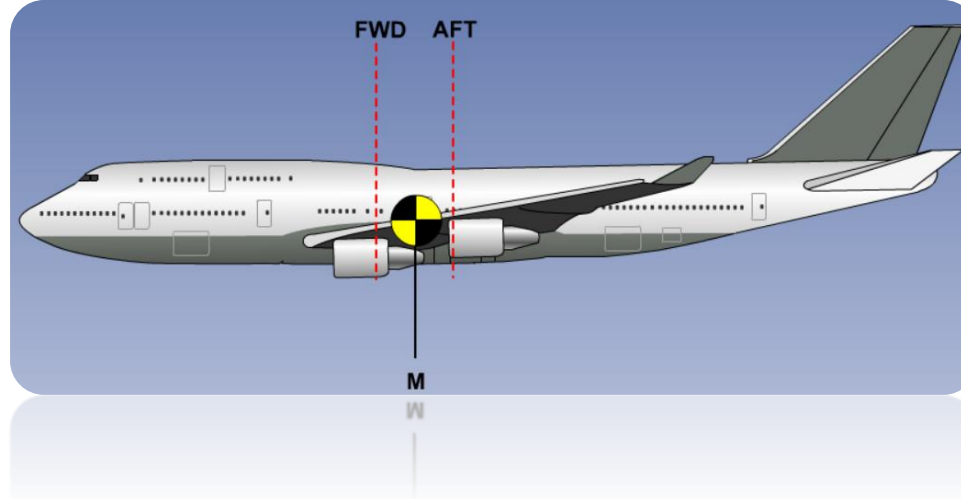
Center of Gravity

- Center of gravity (CG)
 - The point through which the weight acts.
 - The point of aircraft balance.
 - The point which the aircraft maneuvers around it.



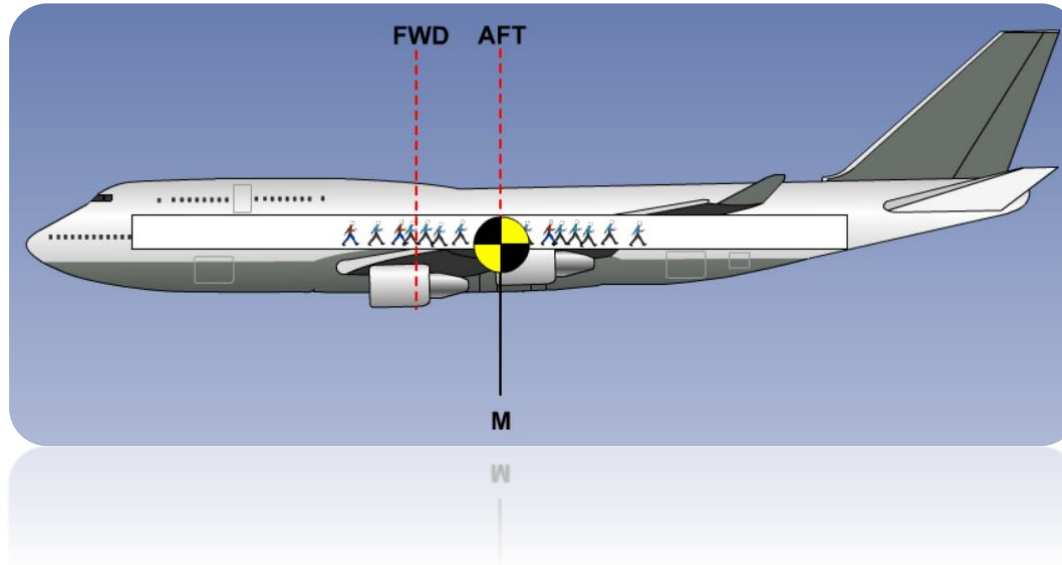
Center of Gravity Limits

- CG limits
 - The point of CG must locate between forward and aft limits during all phases of flight.
 - The CG limits are constant points which determine by aircraft manufacture.
 - If the CG moves out side of limits the performance of the aircraft would be affected.



Centre of gravity movement

- CG moves toward the heavier side.



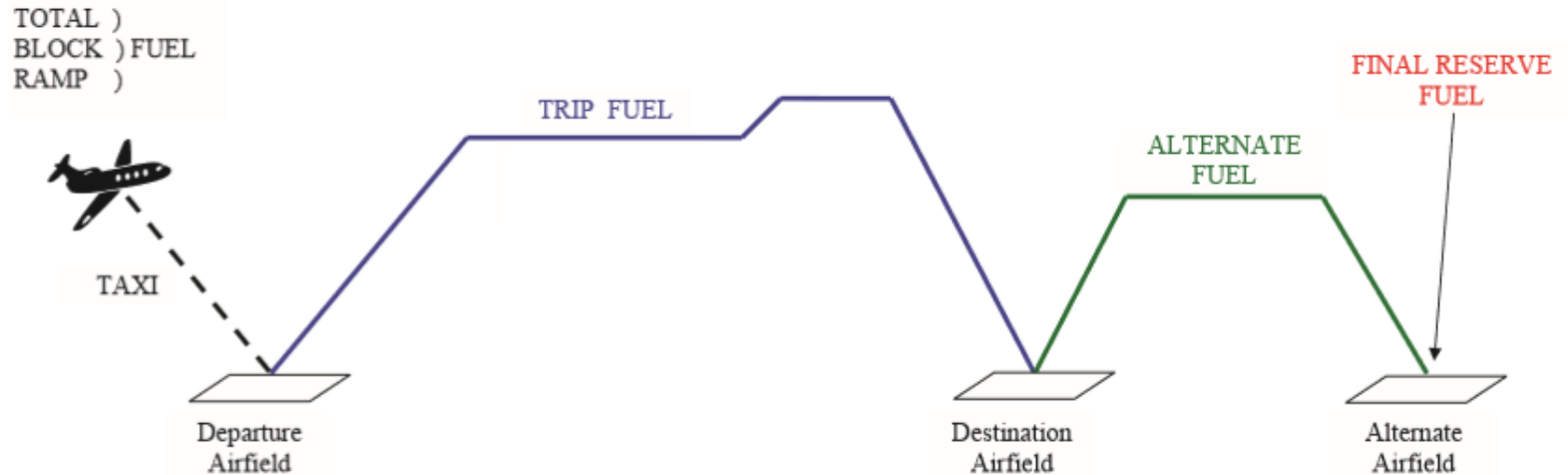
Centre of gravity movement

- **Factors affecting CG position :**
 - Passenger and cargo distribution
 - Fuel distribution

Aircraft Fuel Definitions

- Block fuel : total amount of fuel on board of aircraft before starting taxi.
- Taxi fuel : amount of fuel required to taxi from apron to runway.
- Trip fuel: amount of fuel required to fly from departure to destination.
- Final reserve fuel : amount of fuel to allow aircraft to fly 30 minutes in holding.
- Alternate fuel : amount of fuel to allow aircraft to fly to alternate aerodrome if its Not possible to land in destination.

Aircraft Fuel Definitions



Holding

- As the name suggests, holding is the act of delaying an aircraft from proceeding on course.
- Holding becomes necessary when there is a need to keep air traffic within specified airspace that is reasonably protected.



04

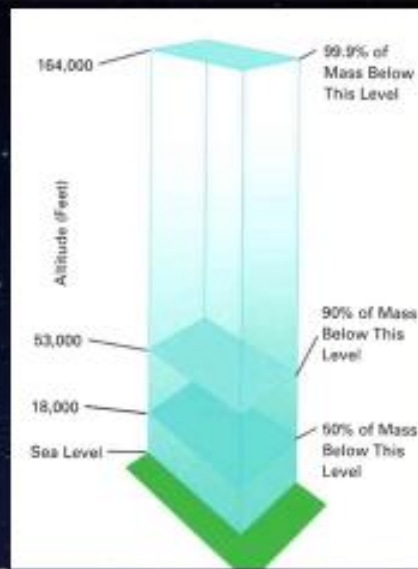
Meteorology

Atmosphere



The earth is surrounded by a mixture of gases which are held to it by gravity.

**The mixture of gases is called air
and
the space it occupies is called the atmosphere.**



The Constituents of the Atmosphere (By Volume)

Nitrogen	78.09%	Argon	0.93%
Oxygen	20.95%	Carbon Dioxide	0.03%

Plus traces of:

Neon	Nitrous Oxide	Helium	Nitrogen Dioxide
Krypton	Carbon Monoxide	Xenon	Sulphur Dioxide
Hydrogen	Ammonia	Methane	Iodine and Ozone

The atmosphere protects life on earth by shielding it from incoming ultraviolet (UV) radiation



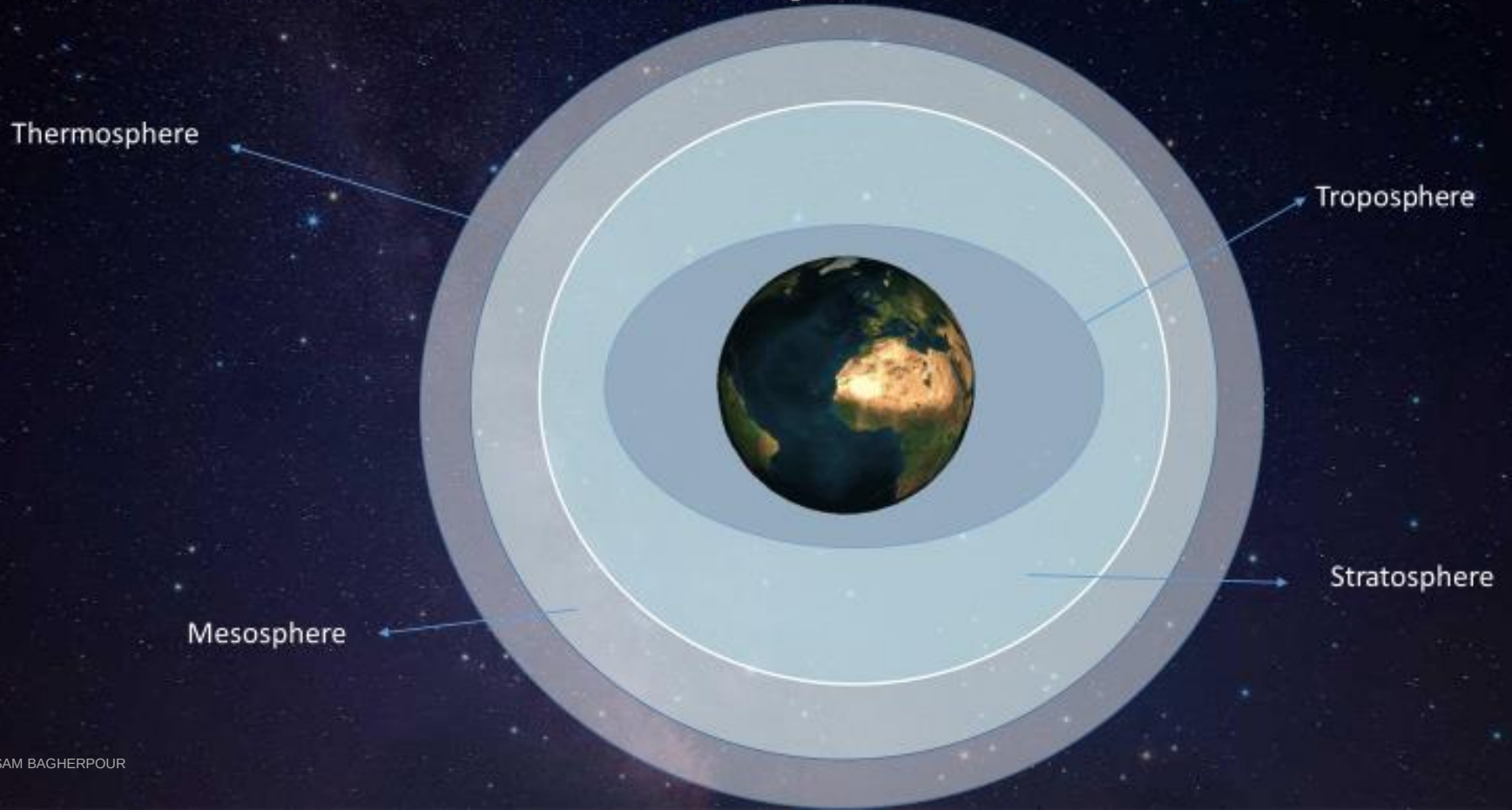
keeping the planet warm, and preventing extremes between day and night temperatures.

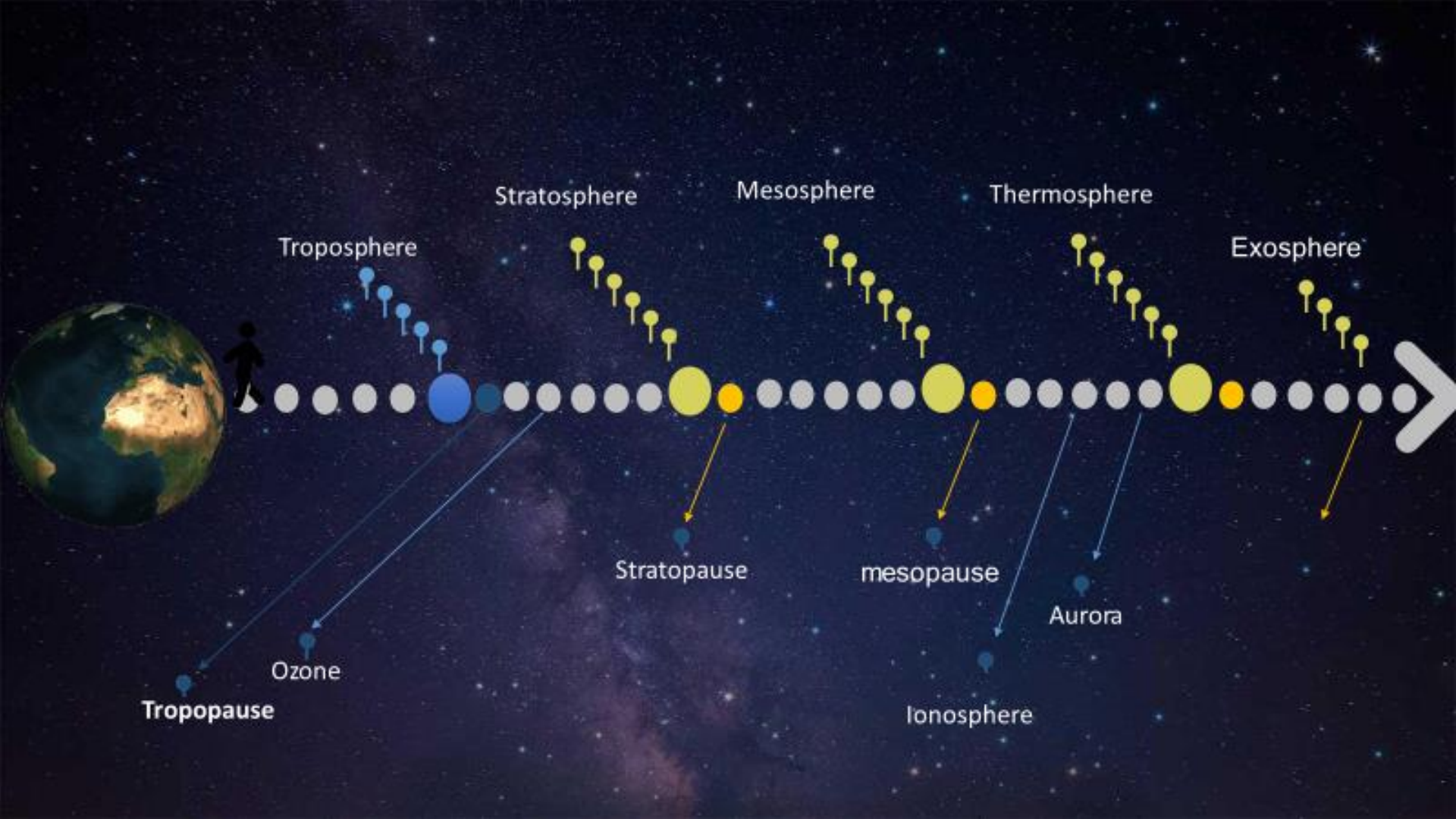


The sun heats layers of the atmosphere causing it to convect driving air movement and weather patterns around the world.



The Structure of the Atmosphere





Troposphere

contains almost all the weather.



consists of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total atmosphere in weight.



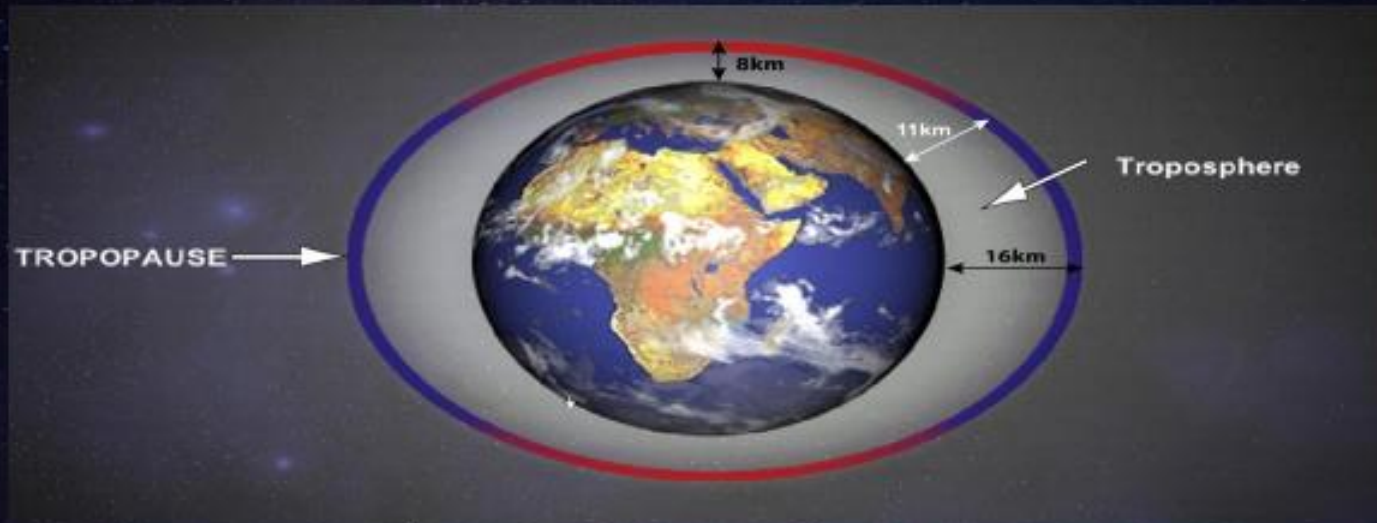
Temperature decreases with an increase in height.

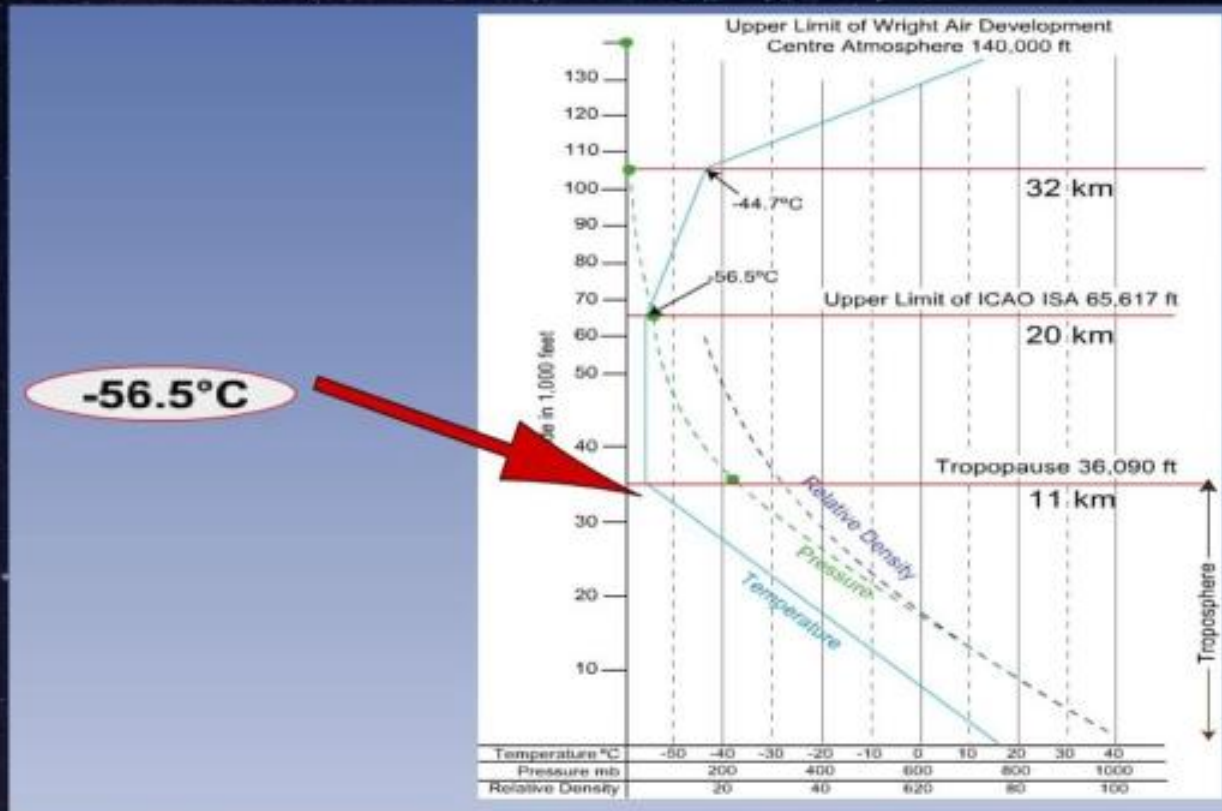


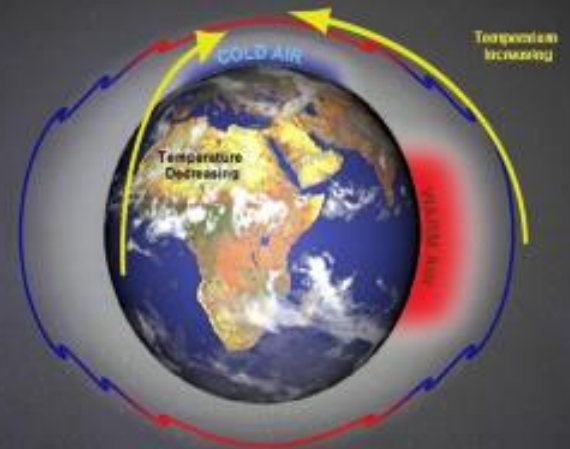
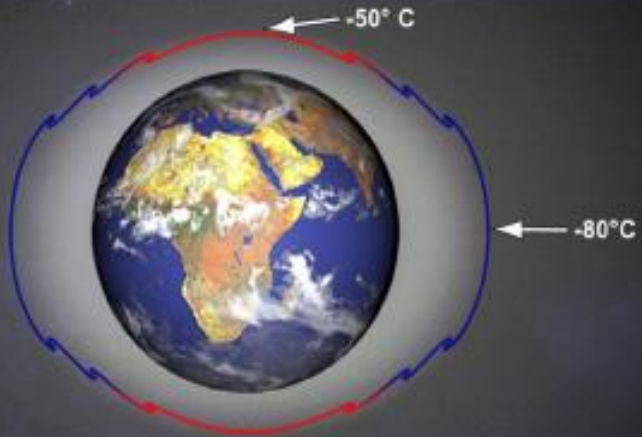
part of the atmosphere that most of the water vapor is contained

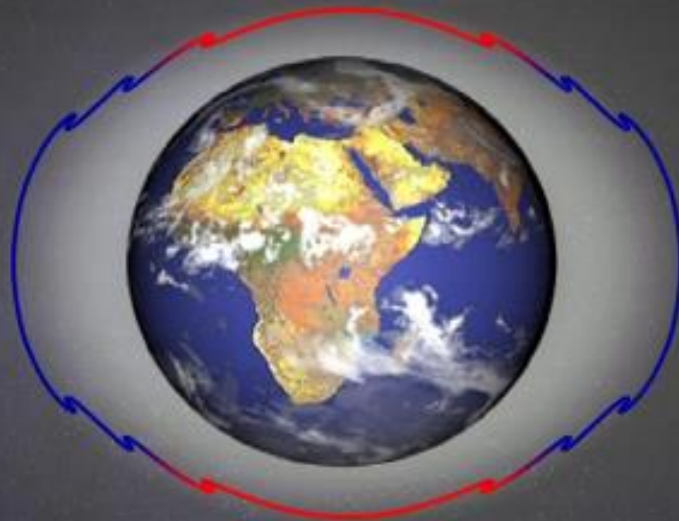
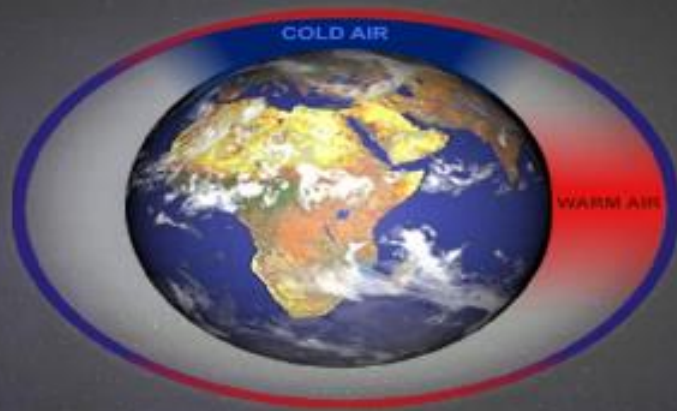


DISTANCE



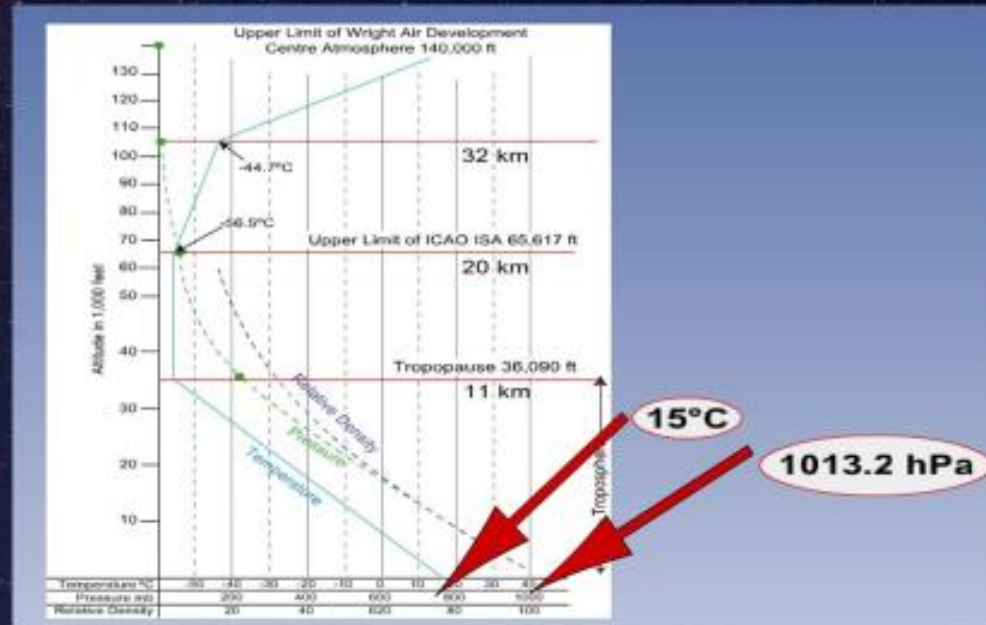






The ICAO International Standard Atmosphere (ISA) is:

- a MSL temperature of +15° Celsius,
- a MSL pressure of 1013.25 hectopascals (hPa),
- a MSL density of 1225 grams / cubic metre,
- a lapse rate of (2°C/1000 ft) up to 11 km (36 000 ft),
- a constant temperature of -56.5°C up to 20 km (65 617 ft),



Turbulence



Turbulence

- A dictionary definition of turbulence is a 'disturbed state' and so from the aviation point of view this would mean disturbed or rough air.
- **Light Turbulence**
Turbulence that momentarily causes slight, erratic changes in altitude and/or attitude (pitch, roll, yaw).
- **Moderate Turbulence**
Turbulence that is similar to light Turbulence but of greater intensity. Changes in altitude and/or attitude occur but the aircraft remains in positive control at all times.
- **Severe Turbulence**
Turbulence that causes large, abrupt changes in altitude and/or attitude. Aircraft may be momentarily out of control.



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Turbulence

- Wind shear
- Thermal Turbulence
- Mechanical Turbulence
- Cumulonimbus Clouds
- Jet streams

Wind shear

- Windshear is the sudden change in speed and/or direction of the wind including vertical currents.
- These changes affect the energy of the aircraft and that change in energy is felt inside the aircraft as turbulence
- Locations
- Turbulence occurs:
 - In the friction layer.
 - In clouds.
 - In clear air.

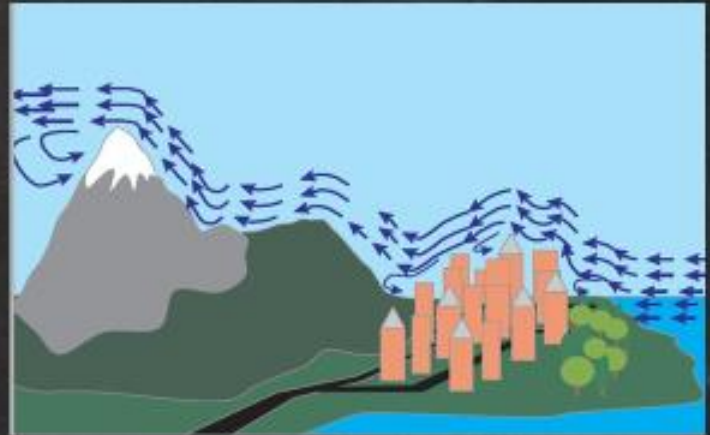
Thermal Turbulence

- **Insolation** gives rise to **convection currents**. The **intensity** of these currents depends on the **heating of the surface**. Surfaces like **rock** and **concrete** heat **rapidly** and give rise to **strong vertical currents**, whereas **grass** and **wooded** areas will only heat slowly and **create weak convection currents**. So flight within the friction layer on a sunny day will be affected by variable speed vertical currents and hence windshear giving turbulence.
- Thermal turbulence is **greatest around 1500 hrs** on **clear sunny days**.
- There is **no thermal turbulence over the sea**



Mechanical Turbulence

- This is caused by **physical obstructions** to the **normal flow of air** such as **hills, mountains, coasts, trees and buildings**.



Jet Streams

- Jetstreams are narrow fast moving currents of air which occur just below the tropopause.
- Generally the associated turbulence is found on the cold air side of the Jet Stream just below the core where the greatest windshear occurs, with a secondary area above the core extending into the stratosphere as the winds rapidly decrease in strength. The turbulence will be more severe with curved jets, developing and rapidly moving jets and in mountainous areas, particularly when mountain waves are present



Cloud

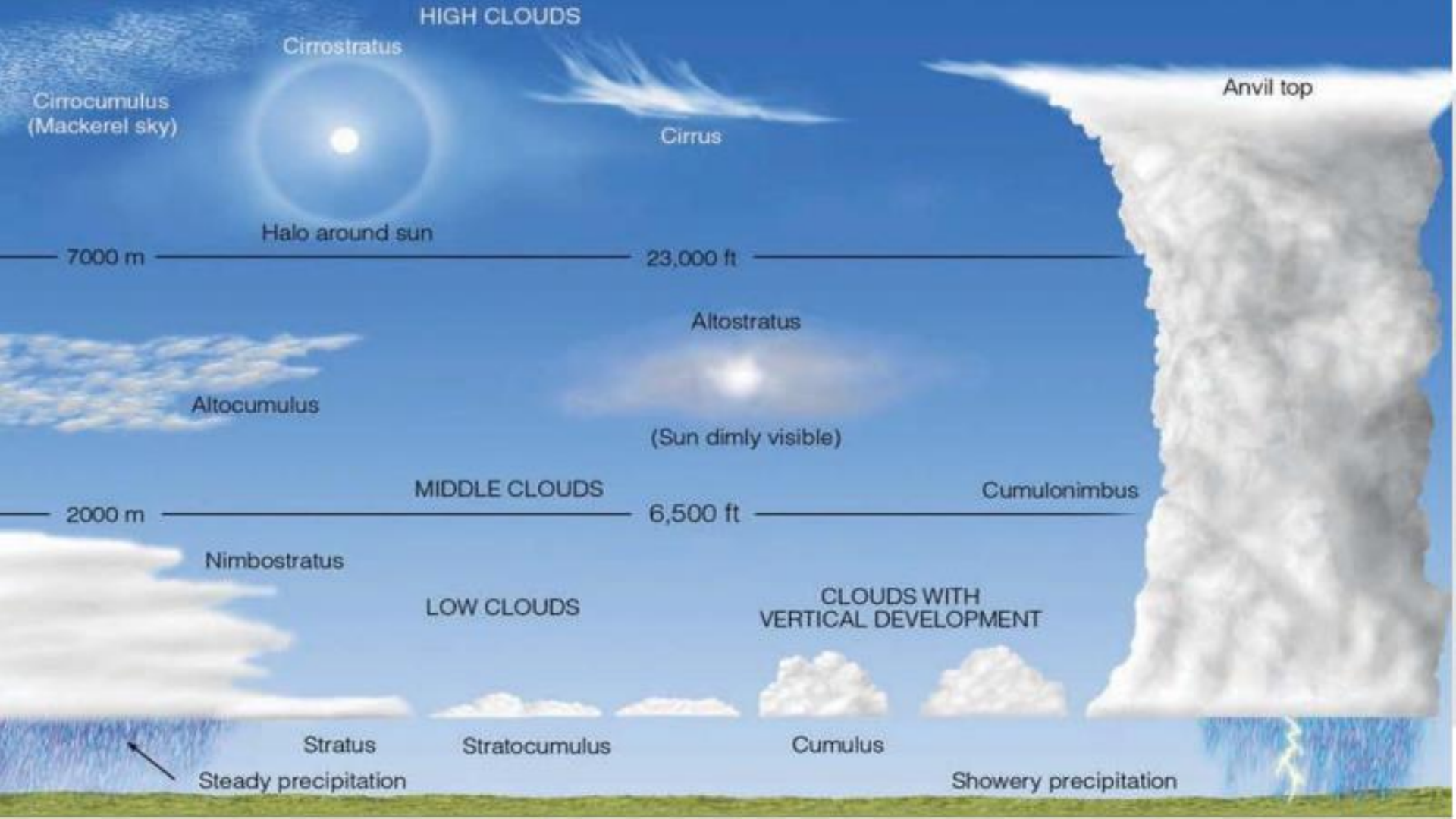
INTRODUCTION

Clouds are collections of water droplets, ice crystals, or a mixture of both.

They provide indications of:

1. possible turbulence
2. poor visibility
3. precipitation
4. icing





STRATUS, ST



Stratus (ST)

Stratus (St) is a uniform grayish cloud

is a layer cloud with large horizontal extent but little vertical development.

It generally has a very low cloud base (below 1000ft) and covers the whole sky.

It is a turbulence cloud, often found in the warm sector of polar front depressions.

It can also be formed when low fog lifts.

ST consists of water droplets that are sub-zero in winter but are not very dense, so light to moderate icing can be expected. Precipitation may occur as drizzle, freezing drizzle, or snow grains.

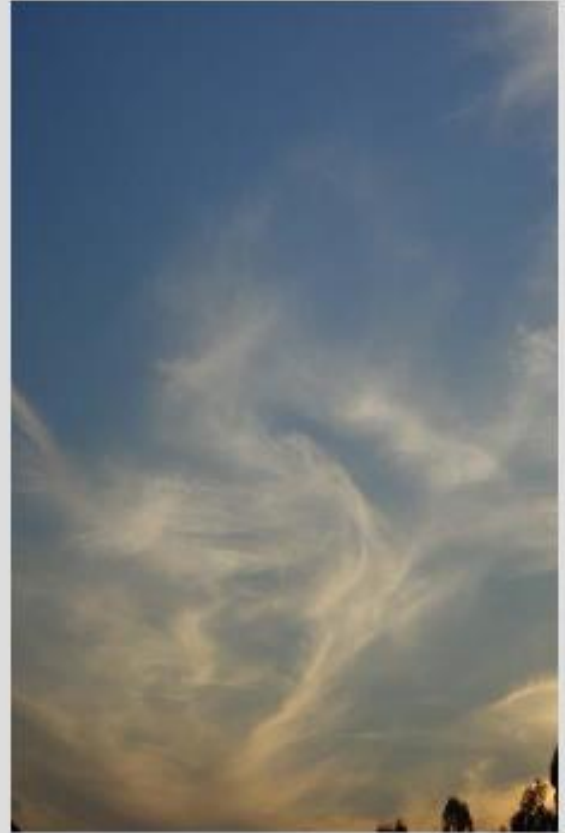


Nimbostratus (Ns)

- ▮ The **nimbostratus** (Ns)
 - ▮ is a **dark gray**, “wet”-looking cloudy layer associated with more or less continuously falling rain or snow
 - ▮ The **intensity** of this **precipitation** is usually **light or moderate** —it is never of the heavy, showery variety; unless well-developed cumulus clouds are **embedded** within the nimbostratus cloud.
 - ▮ The **base** of the nimbostratus cloud is normally **impossible to identify** clearly and its **top** may be **over 3 km (10,000 ft)** higher.
- ▮ Thin nimbostratus is usually darker gray than thick altostratus, and you normally cannot see the sun or moon through a layer of nimbostratus.
- ▮ Visibility below a nimbostratus cloud deck is usually quite poor because rain will evaporate and mix with the air in this region.
- ▮ If this air becomes saturated, a lower layer of clouds or fog may form beneath the original cloud base.

CIRRUS CI

1. Cirrus is a thin **wispy cloud**.
2. It is associated with the approach of a **warm front**.
3. It can also **indicate** the line of a **jet stream**.
4. It consists of **ice crystals** and does **not produce icing or precipitation**. Likewise,
5. there is **no turbulence**.



CIRRUS (Ci)



The most common high clouds are the **cirrus** (Ci),



Cumulus

cumulus (Cu) cloud takes on a variety of shapes, but most often it looks like a piece of floating cotton

with sharp outlines and a flat base.

The base appears white to light gray and, on a humid day, may be only 1000 m (3300 ft) above the ground and a kilometer or so wide. The top of the cloud — often in the form of rounded

Precipitation that falls from a cumulus is always showery.



a head of cauliflower, it becomes a **cumulus congestus**, or **towering cumulus** (Tcu). Most often, it is a single large cloud, but, occasionally, several grow into each other, forming a line of towering clouds.

CUMULONIMBUS

Cumulonimbus is a towering cumulus cloud with a top that has turned into cirrus. This is called

the **anvil** and extends in the direction of the wind.

This cloud is very **hazardous** to aircraft. It is very dense and consists of water droplets of varying

sizes, so **moderate to severe** icing may be expected. **Moderate to severe turbulence** is also likely.

CB can give **precipitation** in the form of **rain or snow showers** and hail.



ICING

CONDITIONS

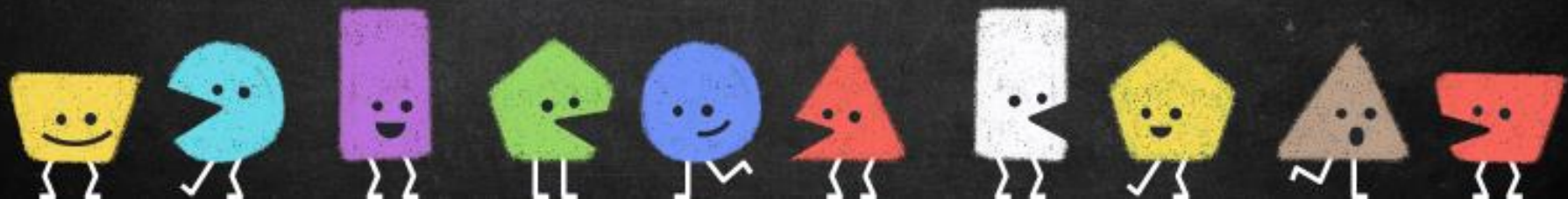
Ice forms on an airframe if the following three conditions are present:

1. Water is present in a liquid state.
2. The ambient air temperature is below 0°C .
3. The airframe temperature is below 0°C .





EFFECTS OF ICING



AERODYNAMIC

4

Ice forms mostly on the **leading edges** of the airframe and aerofoils. This spoils the aerodynamic shape of the airframe and leads to:

Reduced lift

(up to 30%)

L

Increased drag

(up to 40%)

D

W

Increased weight



Weight



Lift



Stalling speed



Weight

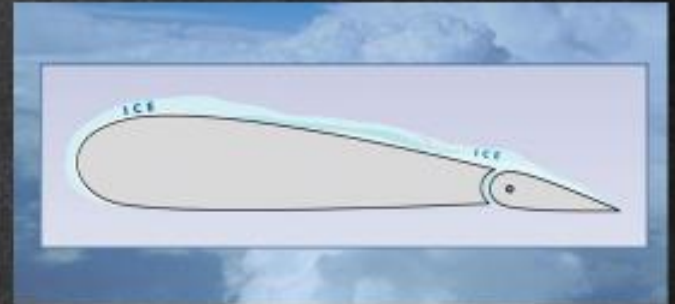
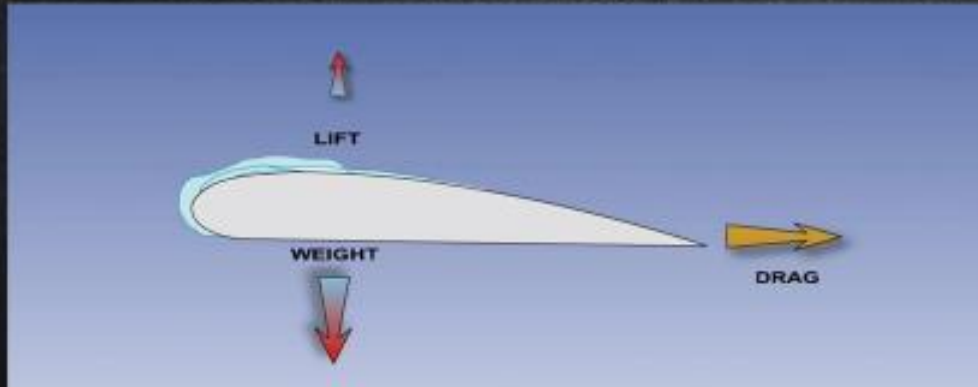
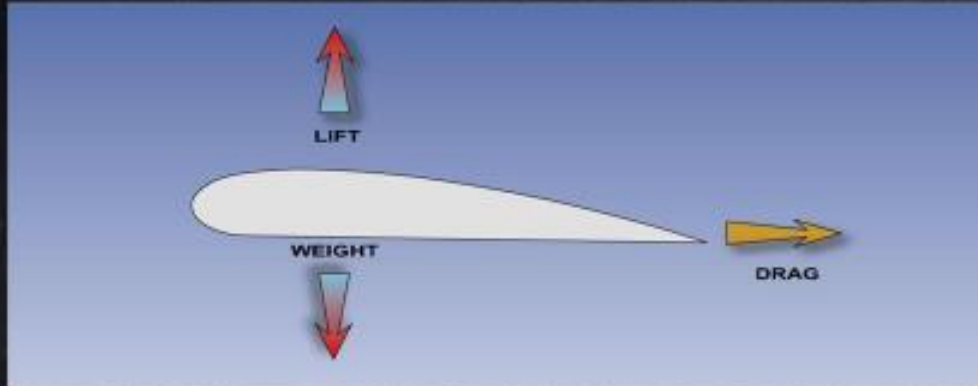


Drag



Fuel consumption





SIGNIFICANT ICING CAN JAM THE CONTROLS

INSTRUMENTS

Ice may block the pitot and static inlets leading to gross instrument errors in the altimeter,



airspeed indicator, vertical speed indicator and Machmeter. The safety implications of this are far-reaching.



OTHER EFFECTS

- Other miscellaneous effects include:
 - ✓ **Skin damage** from chunks of ice breaking off propellers
 - ✓ **Obscuration** of windscreens
 - ✓ Increased **skin friction** and associated performance effects
 - ✓ **Radio interference** due to ice build-up on aerials
 - ✓ **Landing gear deployment/retraction** problems if ice forms in gear wells or freezes gear doors closed

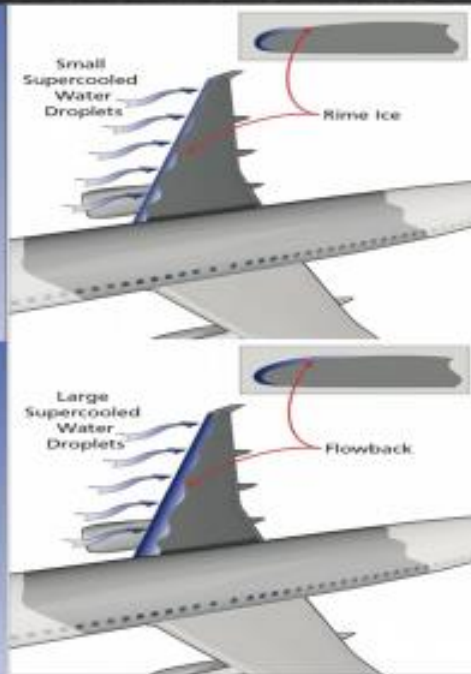




Rime Ice
Granular and opaque



Clear Ice
Smooth and transparent



Rime Ice : Granular and opaque in appearance caused by small supercooled water droplets

Clear Ice : smooth and transparent in appearance caused by large supercooled water droplets



Mixed ice : Rime and Clear ice characteristic

05

Operational Procedure

TAXI

- Movement of an aircraft along the ground under its own power excluding before take-off or after landing.



TOW

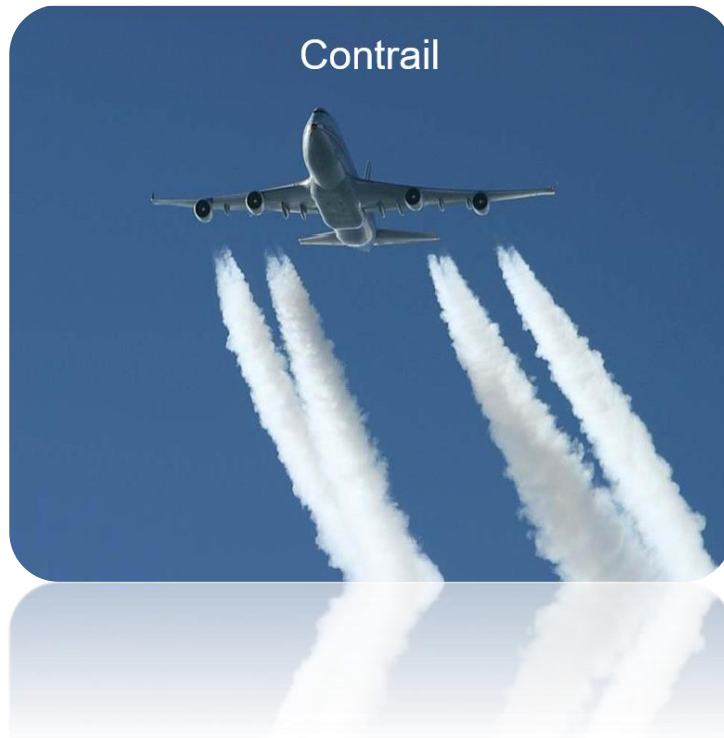
- pull an aircraft or vehicle using a bar, rope, etc. attached to another aircraft or vehicle .



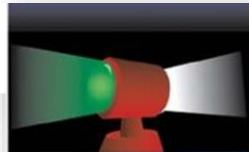
Push Back



Contrail



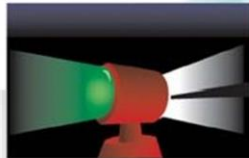
AIRPORT BEACON



CIVILIAN LAND AIRPORT



WATER AIRPORT



MILITARY AIRPORT



HELIPORT



Whoa!

Here you could give a brief description of the topic you want to talk about. For example, if you want to talk about Mercury, you could say that it's the smallest planet in the Solar System and the closest one to the Sun





Table of contents

1

Did you know?

Here you could
explain the topic of
this section

GO!

2

Multiple choice

Here you could
explain the topic of
this section

GO!

3

Is that true?

Here you could
explain the topic of
this section

GO!

4

What you learnt

Here you could
explain the topic of
this section

GO!



Before starting

Venus has a beautiful name and is the second planet from the Sun. It's terribly hot—even hotter than Mercury—and its atmosphere is extremely poisonous. It's the second-brightest natural object



Tips on how to play

01

Be quick!

Here you could give a brief description of the topic you want to talk about. If you want to talk about Mercury, you could say that it's the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest one

02

Be right!

It's only a bit larger than the Moon, and its name has nothing to do with the liquid metal, since it was named after the Roman messenger god, Mercury



Did you know that Mercury is cold?

Here you could give a brief description of the topic you want to talk about. For example, if you want to talk about Mercury, you could say that it's the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest one in the Solar System. It's only a bit larger than the Moon



menu

Memorize these percentages

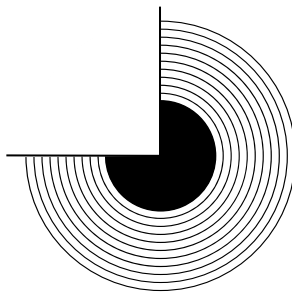
Saturn



60%

Saturn is the ringed
one

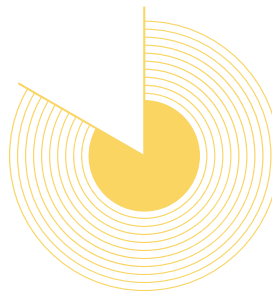
Jupiter



75%

Jupiter is a gas
giant too

Venus

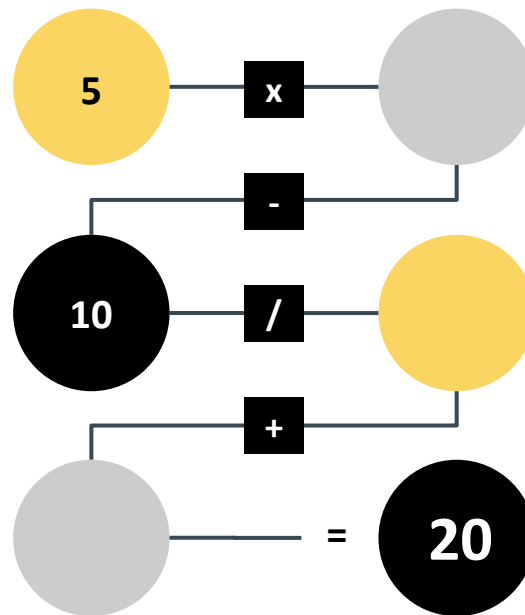
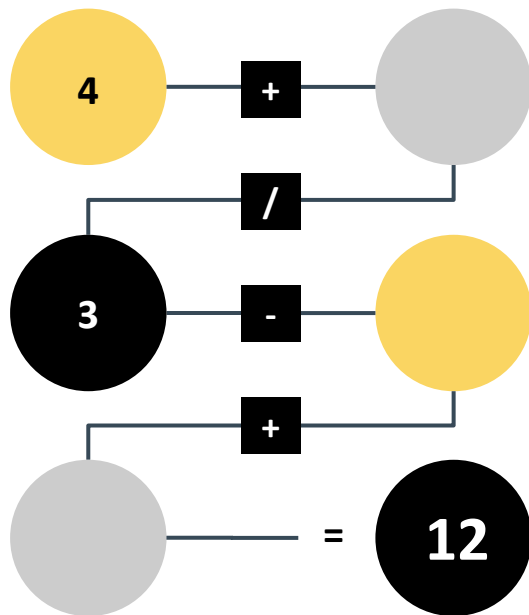


82%

Venus has a very
beautiful name



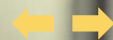
Guess the missing numbers of the following diagrams



“This is a quote, words full of wisdom that someone important said and can get the reader get inspired.”

—Someone Famous





13,102,019

Big numbers catch your audience's attention easily



Awesome words

Because key words are great for
catching your audience's attention

02

Multiple choice



A picture always reinforces the concept

Images reveal large amount of data, so remember: Use an image instead of a long text



Activity 1: The title goes here



24h 37m 23s

Jupiter's rotation period



386,000 km

Between Earth and the Moon



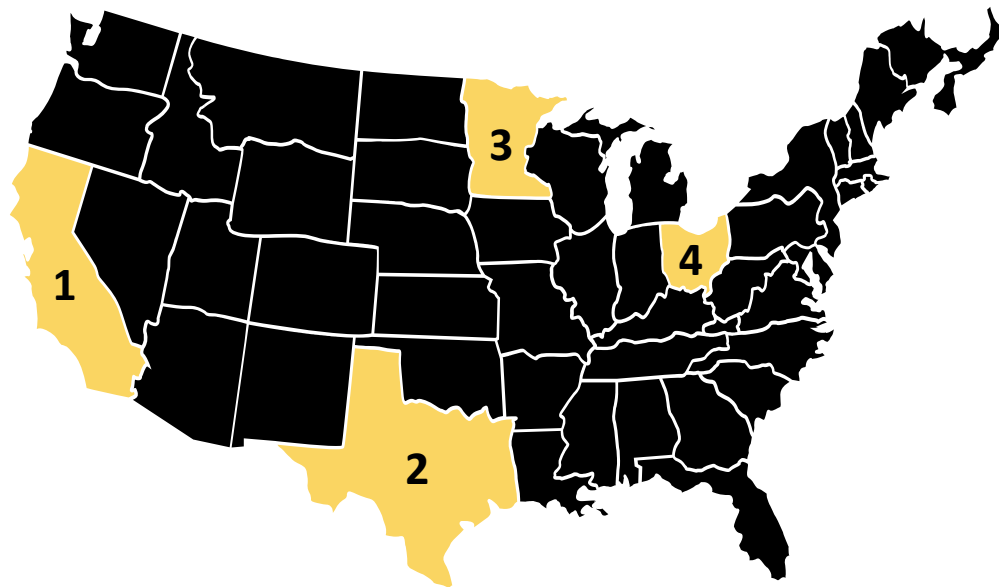
333,000.000

Earth is the Sun's mass





Activity 2: Locate the state



1

State 1

2

State 2

3

State 3

4

State 4



Four columns of text



Jupiter

Jupiter is a gas
giant and the
biggest planet



Saturn

Yes, this is the
ringed one. It's a
gas giant



Neptune

Neptune is the
farthest planet
from the Sun



Venus

Venus is the
second planet from
the Sun



menu

03

Is that true?



These are six columns

Mercury

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun

Jupiter

Jupiter is a gas giant and the biggest planet

Mars

Despite being red, Mars is actually a cold place

Saturn

Yes, this is the ringed one. It's a gas giant

Venus

Venus is the second planet from the Sun

Neptune

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun



Activity 3: Choose the correct answer

Here goes the question



Mercury

Mercury is the
closest planet to
the Sun



Jupiter

Jupiter is a gas
giant and the
biggest planet



Activity 3: Choose the correct answer

And the correct answer was...



Mercury

Mercury is the
closest planet to
the Sun



~~Jupiter~~

Jupiter is a gas
giant and the
biggest planet

Activity 4: True or false



?

Neptune is the fourth-largest planet

?

Venus is the ringed one

?

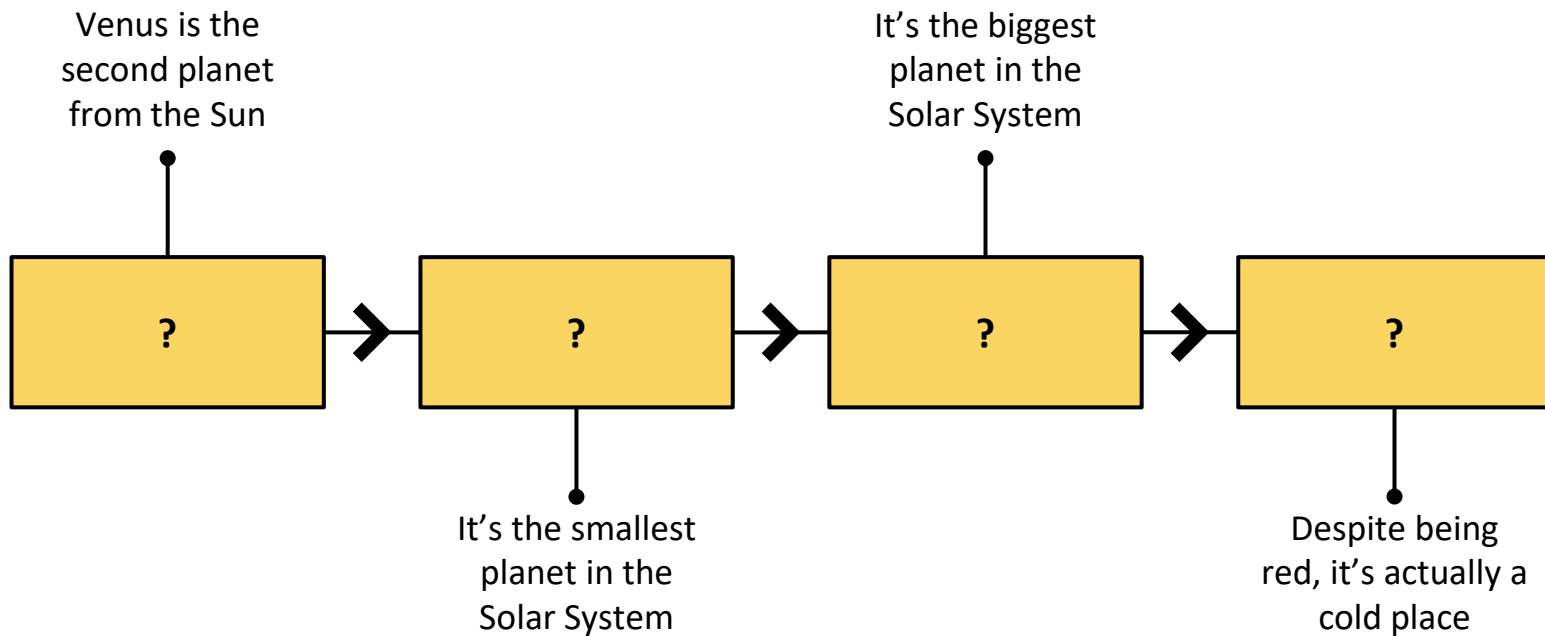
Mars the closest planet to the Sun

?

Jupiter is the biggest planet in the Solar System



Activity 5: Complete the timeline



A group of four young people (two men and two women) are shown from the chest up, smiling and high-fiving each other. They are outdoors, with a blurred background of a building and steps. The man on the left wears a red and black plaid shirt. The woman next to him wears a white shirt. The woman next to her wears a striped shirt and pink sunglasses. The man on the right wears a striped shirt and has a distinctive afro hairstyle. A large yellow rectangular box with a black border is overlaid on the bottom half of the image, containing the text.

**A picture is worth a
thousand words**

04

What you learned



Learning process

Mercury is the
closest planet to
the Sun

Despite being red,
Mars is actually a
cold place

Venus is the
second planet from
the Sun

Step 1

Step 3

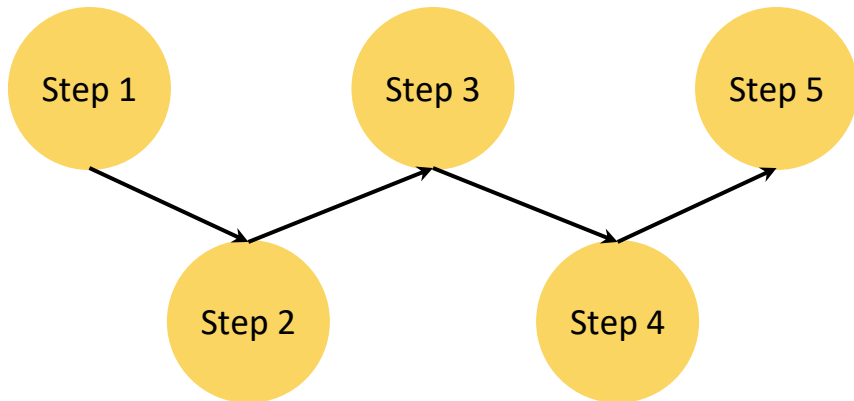
Step 5

Step 2

Step 4

Jupiter is a gas
giant and the
biggest planet

Neptune is the
farthest planet
from the Sun





Maybe you need to divide the content

Mars

Despite being red,
Mars is actually a
cold place

Venus

Venus is the
second planet from
the Sun

Mercury

Mercury is the
closest planet to
the Sun

Neptune

Neptune is the
farthest planet
from the Sun



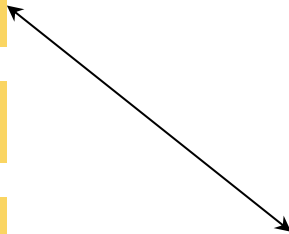
Activity 6: Match each planet with its description

Mercury

Neptune

Jupiter

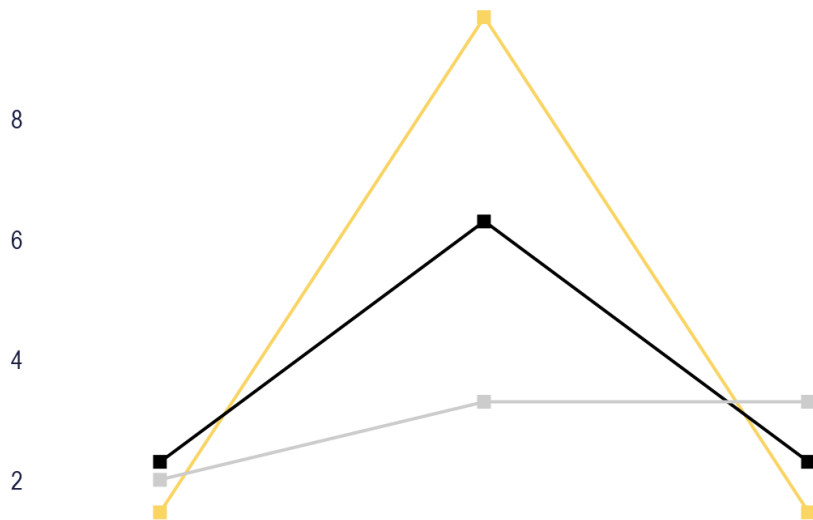
Saturn



- It's the fourth-largest planet
- This is the ringed one
- It's the closest planet to the Sun
- It's the biggest planet in the Solar System

[menu](#)

This is a graph

**1****Saturn**

It's the ringed one

2**Jupiter**

It's a big gas giant

3**Venus**

It has a pretty name

*To modify this graph, click on it, follow the link, change the data and paste the new graph here



Activity 7: Complete the table

	Mass (Earths)	Diameter (Earths)	Gravity (Earths)
Mars	100	355	?
Mercury	490	?	890
Venus	?	260	245



Our team



Christina Love

You can replace
the image on the
screen with your
own one



Max Doe

You can replace
the image on the
screen with your
own one



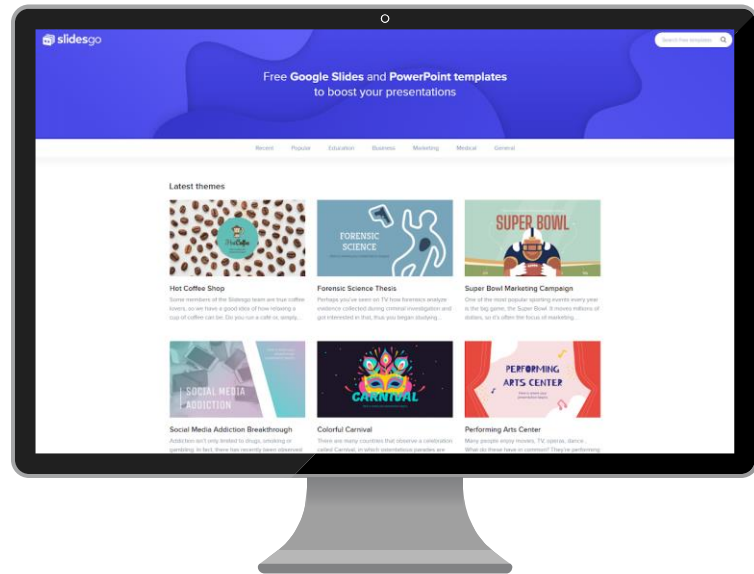
Gia Patterson

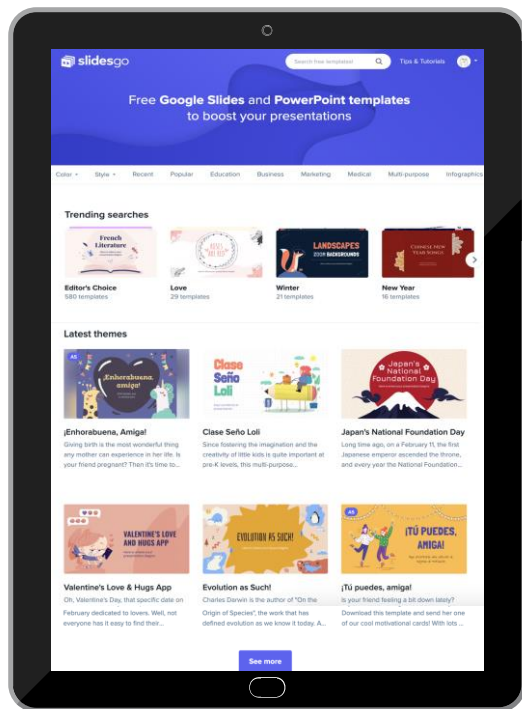
You can replace
the image on the
screen with your
own one



Website

You can replace the image on the screen with your own work. Just delete this one, add yours and center it properly





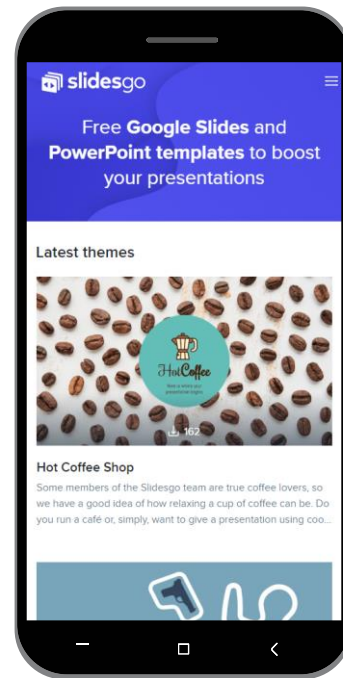
Tablet app

You can replace the image on the screen with your own work. Just delete this one, add yours and center it properly



Mobile app

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Thanks!

Do you have any question?

youremail@freepik.com

+91 620 421 838

yourcompany.com

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Alternative resources

- Low view of guy wearing a white shirt
- Teenage students walking with books and talking about lessons
- Group of university students hanging out together
- Young student reading a book at the library
- Students sitting and studying on steps
- Students happy to be back at university
- Portrait of student holding books at campus



Resources

- Student working with laptop
- Young college students walking together
- Content girl in class with students
- Blonde young woman lying on hardwood floor reading book
- College students in library
- Pretty girl on porch on university
- Pretty woman reading book in library
- Smart female student with book in library
- Charming young woman sitting in library and reading book
- Friends studying on steps of university building
- Students giving five
- Friends studying near university building
- Cute blonde girl taking a front view selfie
- Student sitting with books and pen in library
- Smiley girl with headphones wearing hoodie

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Pana



Amico



Bro



Rafiki



Cuate

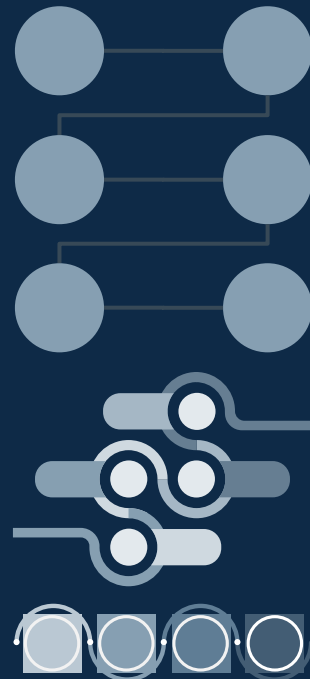
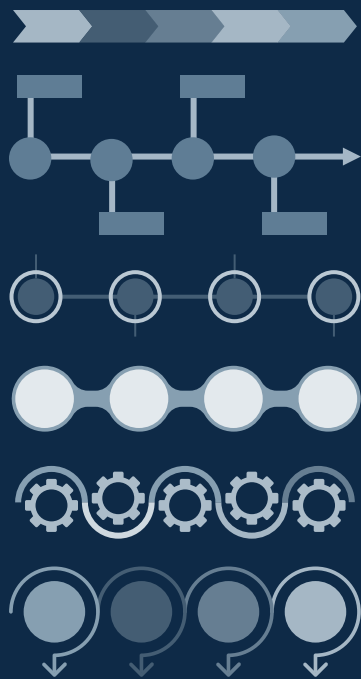
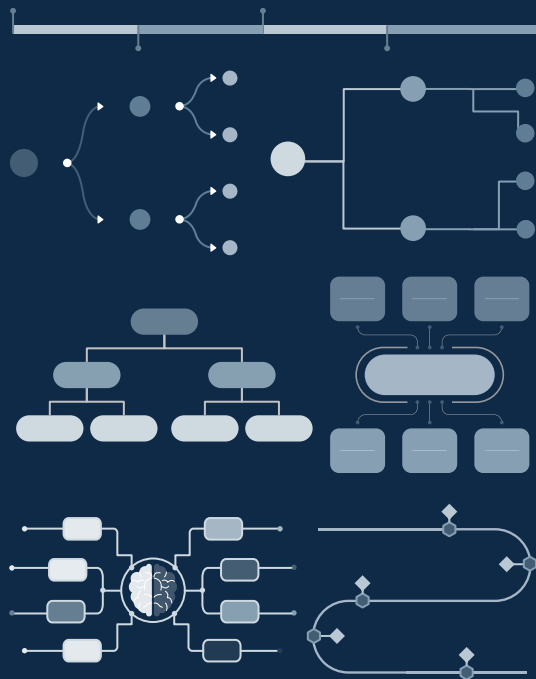
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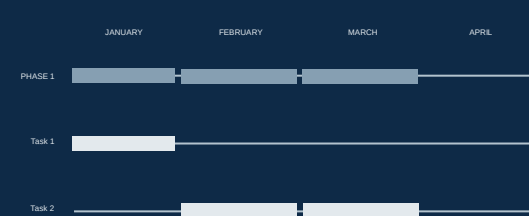
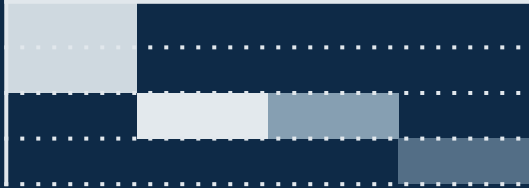
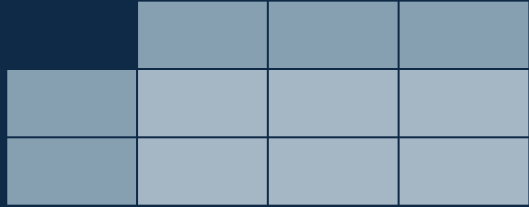
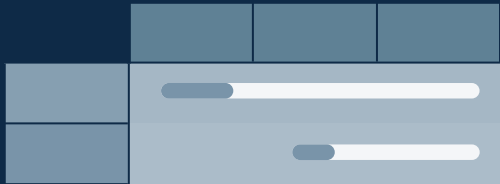
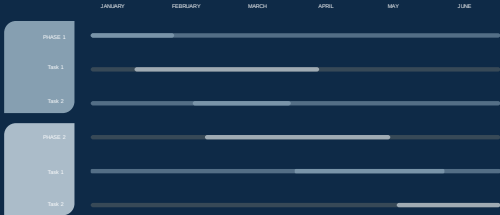
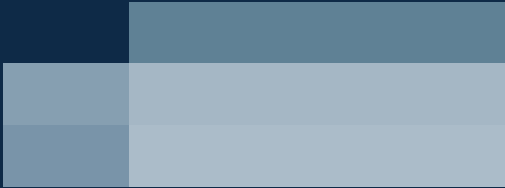
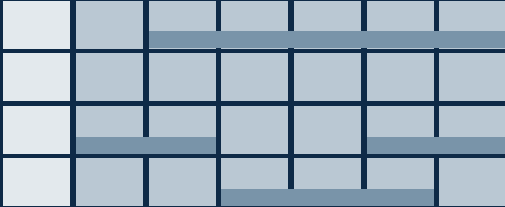
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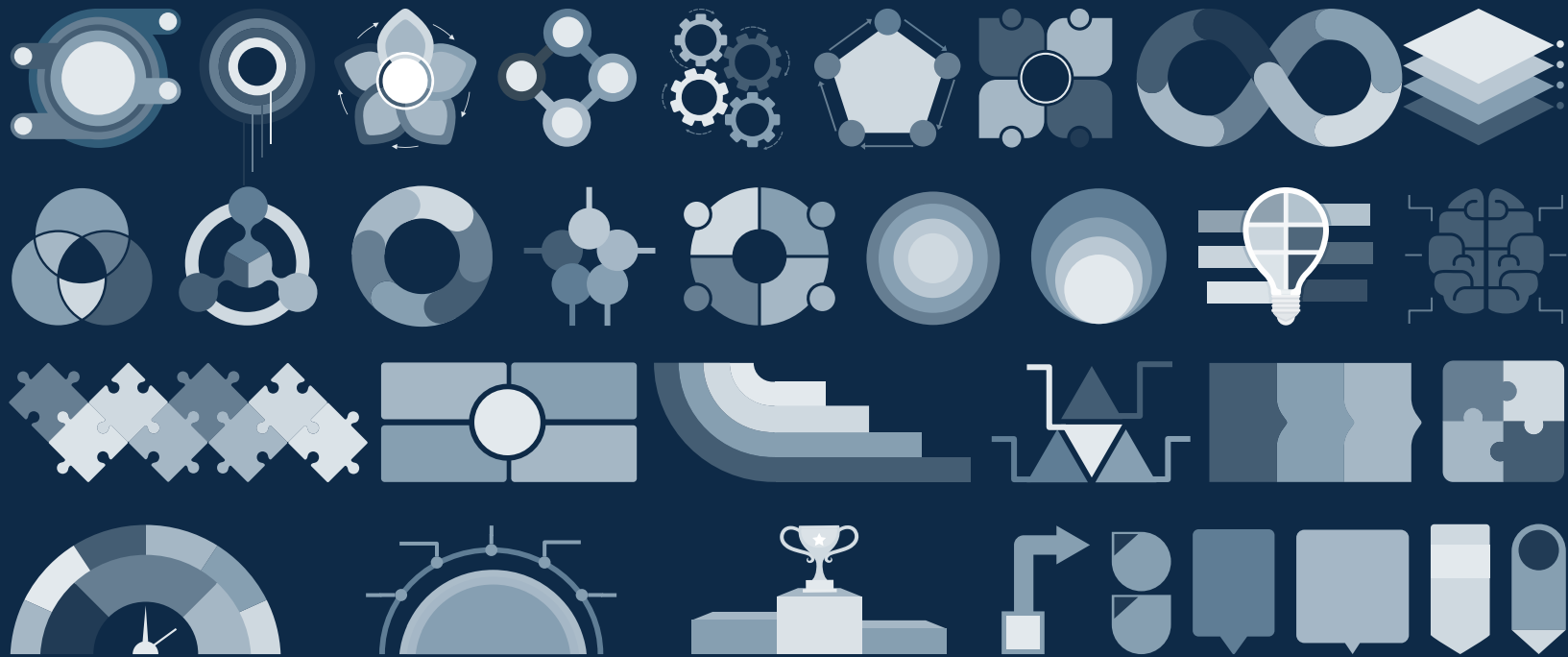
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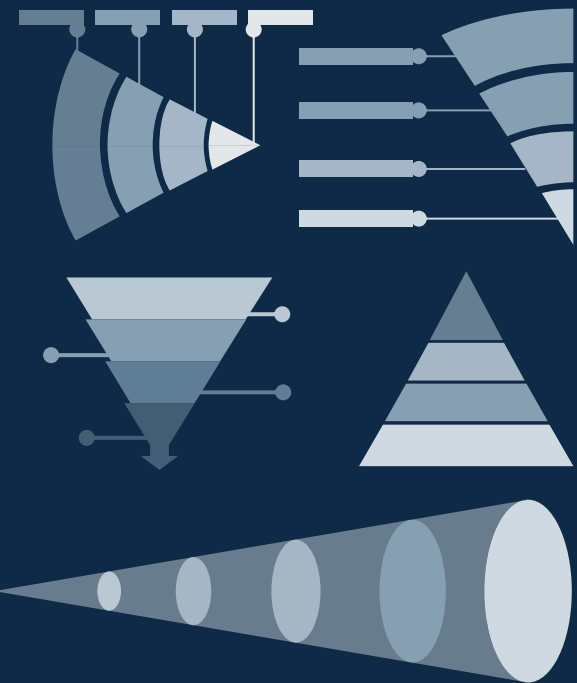
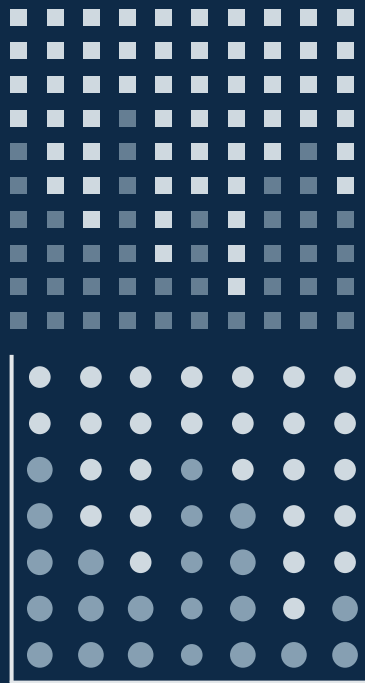












...and our sets of editable icons

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Educational Icons



Medical Icons



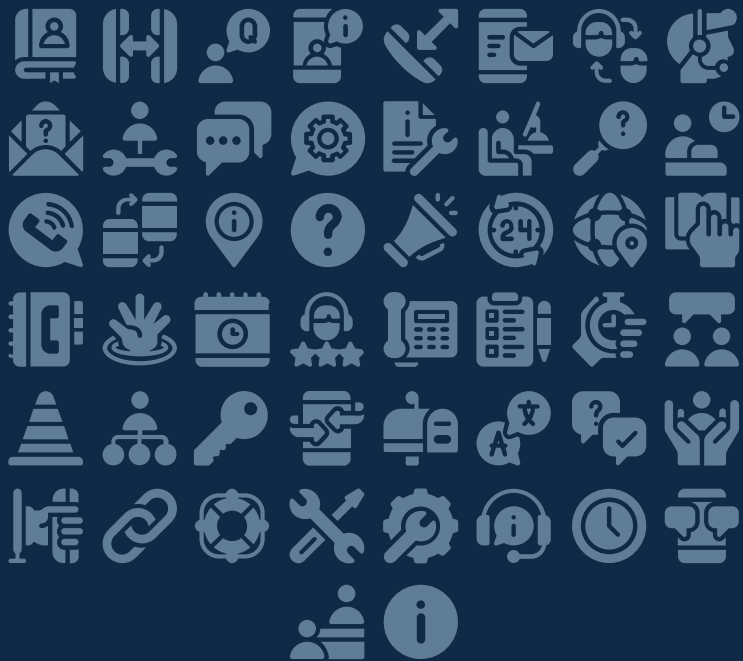
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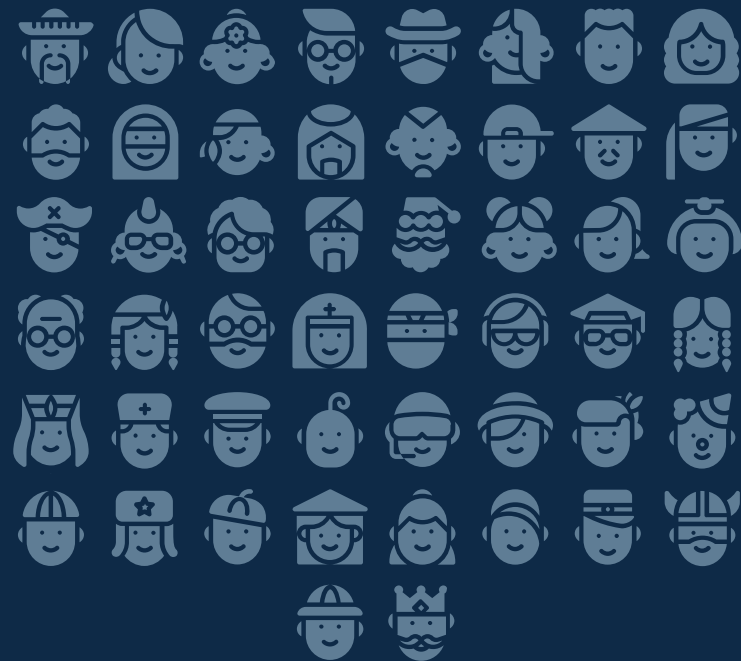
Teamwork Icons



Help & Support Icons



Avatar Icons



A large grid of 60 white icons representing various digital marketing and technology concepts, arranged in 6 rows and 10 columns. The icons include symbols for analytics, design, social media, e-commerce, communication, and general business operations.

[illegible]

Nature Icons



SEO & Marketing Icons



