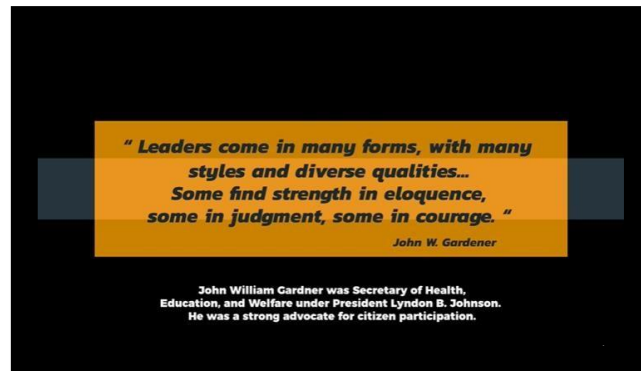
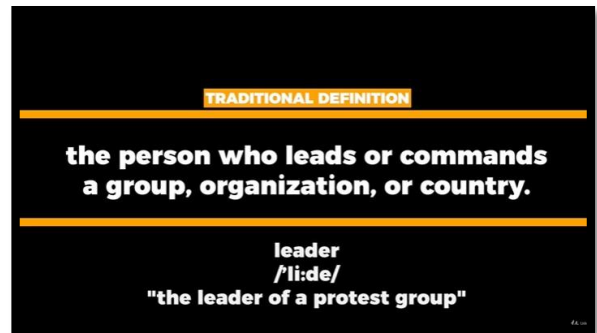
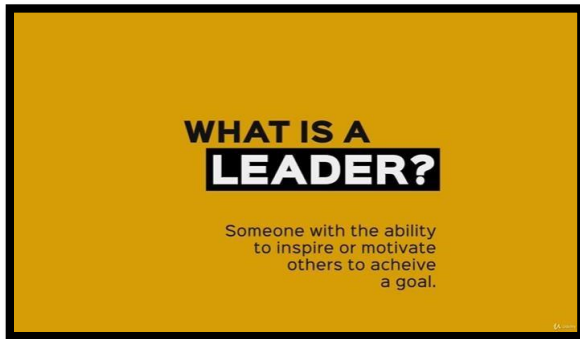


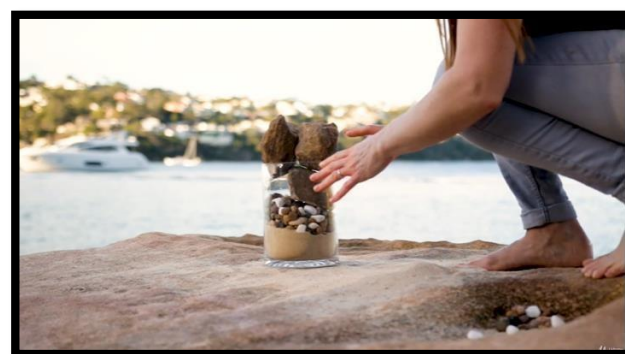
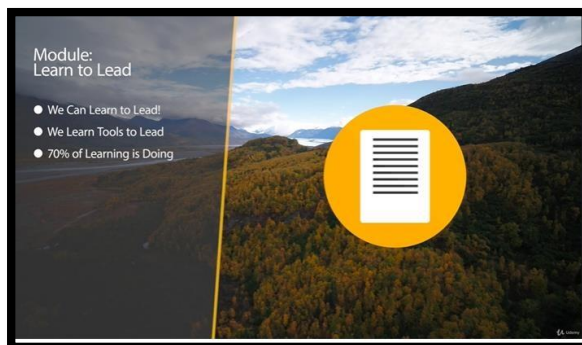
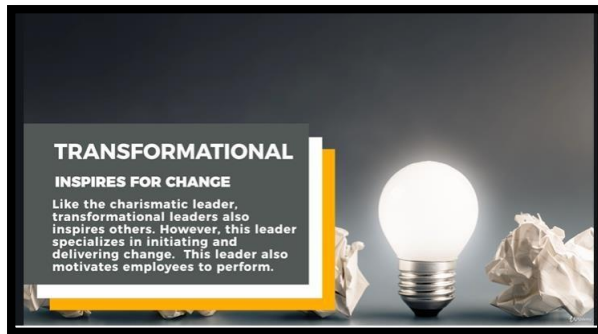
DAILY ASSESSMENT

Date:	8/06/2020	Name:	Shilpa S
Course:	Management & Leadership – Modern Leaders Training	USN:	4AL14EC078
Topic:	Introduction What is a Leader? Leadership Styles The Importance Context Learning to Lead Tools for Leading Teams Focus on the Big Rocks Closing	Semester & Section:	8th - A
GitHub Repository:	Shilpa_online		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session





REPORT –

What is a leader?

Being a good leader is equally about understanding what it is
NOT...

... it is NOT about your age

... it is NOT about your ethnic background

... it is NOT about the level of experience you have (great or small)

... it is NOT about your gender

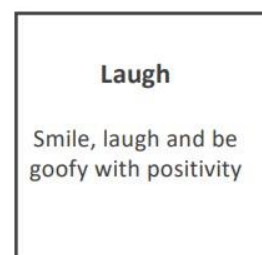
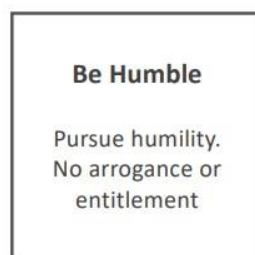
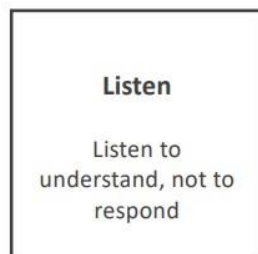
... it is NOT about your confidence (or lack of)

... it is NOT about your skills or expertise

... it is NOT about a job title

... it is NOT not about your level of authority

... it is NOT about your passion (or lack of)



Leadership Styles

- Examine the different approaches to leading

Autocratic Leader

Also known as an authoritarian leader. The autocratic leader usually has most of the power, authority, and responsibility in a situation or in an organization. Decision-making by the team or group is rare or limited; instead, the team members are tasked with implementing the leader's decisions and choices.

Charismatic Leader

The charismatic leader can readily transform attitudes and beliefs in others. This leader has the power to influence and inspire people, and the goals of the organization generally reflect that vision.

Transformational Leader

Like the charismatic leader, the transformational leader also inspires others. However, this leader specializes in initiating and delivering change. This leader also motivates employees to perform.

Laissez-faire Leader

With the Laissez-faire leader, the team has a high degree of autonomy. The leader maintains a hands— off approach to leading, but provides the needed tools to allow them to make dayto-day decisions. The name is a French term describing the economic system that opposes government interference in economic matters.

Context

The circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood.



Learning to Lead

We are born to lead, but deciding to become a leader is a choice.

Nature vs. Nurture

- We lead in different circumstances.
- Nature provides the tools, we just need to learn how and when to use them.

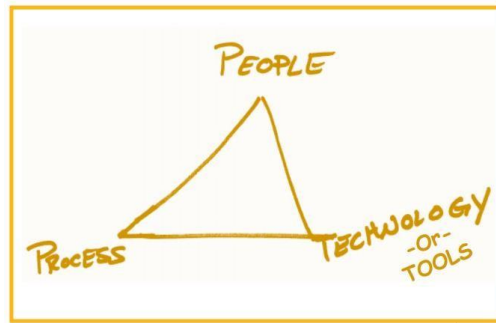


Problem Solving

You lead by helping teams focus on the right problems

Help narrow the Focus to solve the Right problems

- Most project delivery issues can be distilled into one of these categories
- These are great categories to start with to help teams narrow their focus on the right issues.



Focus on the “Big Rocks”

Priority, Order, and Consistency (POC) help you deliver on Your Goals.

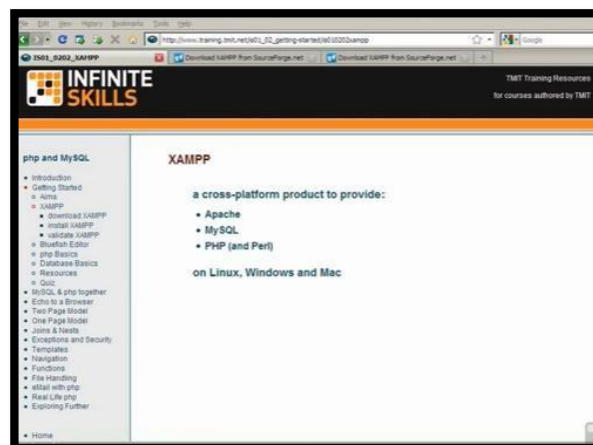
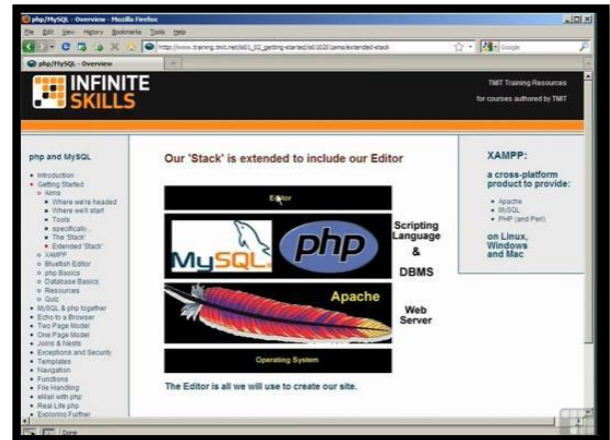
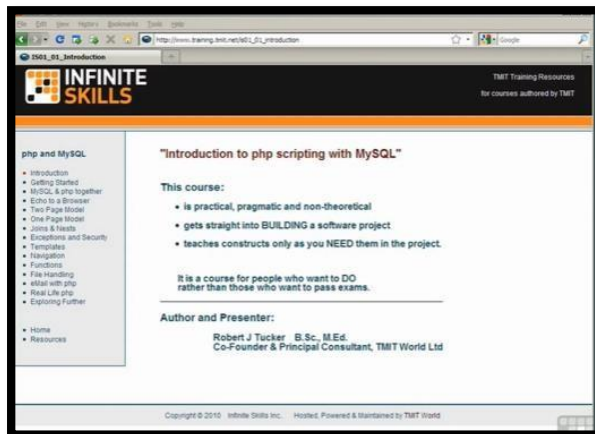
PRIORITY + ORDER + CONSISTENCY Working on your “big rocks” first and making that a daily habit will change your life and those around you.

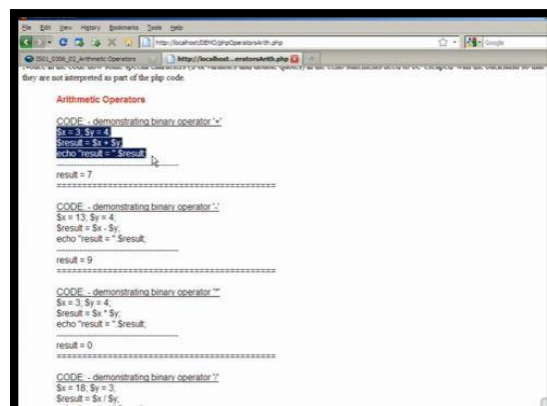
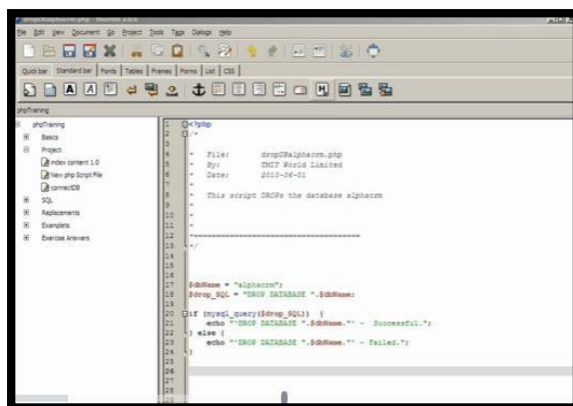
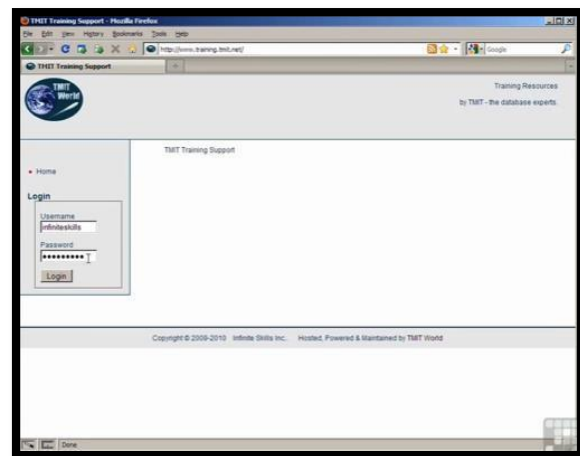
DAILY ASSESSMENT

Date:	8/06/2020	Name:	Shilpa S
Course:	MySQL	USN:	4AL14EC078
Topic:	Intro to Beginners PHP Getting Started Our First Look At MySQL And PHP	Semester & Section:	8th - A
GitHub Repository:	Shilpa_online		

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of Session





REPORT –

PHP is probably the most popular scripting language on the web. It is used to enhance web pages. With PHP, you can do things like create username and password login pages, check details from a form, create forums, picture galleries, surveys, and a whole lot more. If you've come across a web page that ends in PHP, then the author has written some programming code to liven up the plain, old HTML.

PHP is known as a server-sided language. That's because the PHP doesn't get executed on your computer, but on the computer you requested the page from. The results are then handed over to you, and displayed in your browser. Other scripting languages you may have heard of are ASP, Python and Perl. (You don't need to know any of these to make a start on PHP. In fact, these tutorials assume that you have no programming experience at all.)

The most popular explanation of just what PHP stands for is "Hypertext Pre-processor". But that would make it HPP, surely? An alternative explanation is that the initials come from the earliest version of the program, which was called Personal Home Page Tools. At least you get the letters "PHP" in the right order! But PHP is so popular that if you're looking for a career in the web design/web scripting industry then you just have to know it! In these tutorials, we'll get you up and running. And, hopefully, it will be a lot easier than you think.

XAMPP is an abbreviation for cross-platform, Apache, MySQL, PHP and Perl, and it allows you to build WordPress site offline, on a local web server on your computer. This simple and lightweight solution works on Windows, Linux, and Mac – hence the “cross-platform” part.

Since WordPress isn't a stand-alone application, XAMPP provides two essential components for its installation – Apache, which is used to create the local server, and MySQL which you can use as a database for your website.

Bluefish is a powerful editor targeted towards programmers and web developers, with many options to write websites, scripts and programming code. Bluefish supports many programming and markup languages. See features for an extensive overview, take a look at the screenshots, or download it right away. Bluefish is an open source development project, released under the GNU GPL license.

Bluefish is a multi-platform application that runs on most desktop operating systems including Linux, FreeBSD, MacOS-X, Windows, OpenBSD and Solaris.

A database is a separate application that stores a collection of data. Each database has one or more distinct APIs for creating, accessing, managing, searching and replicating the data it holds.

Other kinds of data stores can also be used, such as files on the file system or large hash tables in memory but data fetching and writing would not be so fast and easy with those type of systems.

Nowadays, we use relational database management systems (RDBMS) to store and manage huge volume of data. This is called relational database because all the data is stored into different tables and relations are established using primary keys or other keys known as **Foreign Keys**.

A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) is a software that – □

Enables you to implement a database with tables, columns and indexes.

- Guarantees the Referential Integrity between rows of various tables.

- Updates the indexes automatically.
- Interprets an SQL query and combines information from various tables.

MySQL Database

MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL is developed, marketed and supported by MySQL AB, which is a Swedish company. MySQL is becoming so popular because of many good reasons –

- MySQL is released under an open-source license. So you have nothing to pay to use it.
- MySQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages.
- MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.
- MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc.
- MySQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets.
- MySQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development.
- MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB).

- MySQL is customizable. The open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MySQL software to fit their own specific environments.

PHP Operators

Operators are used to perform operations on variables and values. PHP divides the operators in the following groups:

- Arithmetic operators
- Assignment operators
- Comparison operators
- Increment/Decrement operators
- Logical operators
- String operators
- Array operators
- Conditional assignment operators

An **array** is a special variable, which can hold more than one value at a time. If you have a list of items (a list of car names, for example), storing the cars in single variables could look like this:

```
$cars1 = "Volvo";
```

```
$cars2 = "BMW";
```

```
$cars3 = "Toyota";
```

Create an Array in PHP

In PHP, the `array()` function is used to create an array:

```
array();
```

In PHP, there are three types of arrays:

- **Indexed arrays** - Arrays with a numeric index
- **Associative arrays** - Arrays with named keys
- **Multidimensional arrays** - Arrays containing one or more arrays