To-Supply-Leftover-Food-to-Poor

The initiative to supply leftover food to the poor is crucial for several reasons. First and foremost, it addresses hunger and food insecurity. Millions of people, particularly those living in poverty, struggle to access sufficient food, and redistributing leftover food helps meet their nutritional needs. In addition to combating hunger, this practice plays a significant role in reducing food waste. Globally, a large amount of food is discarded, even as many go hungry. By redirecting excess food to those in need, we not only provide nourishment but also minimize the environmental impact of food waste.

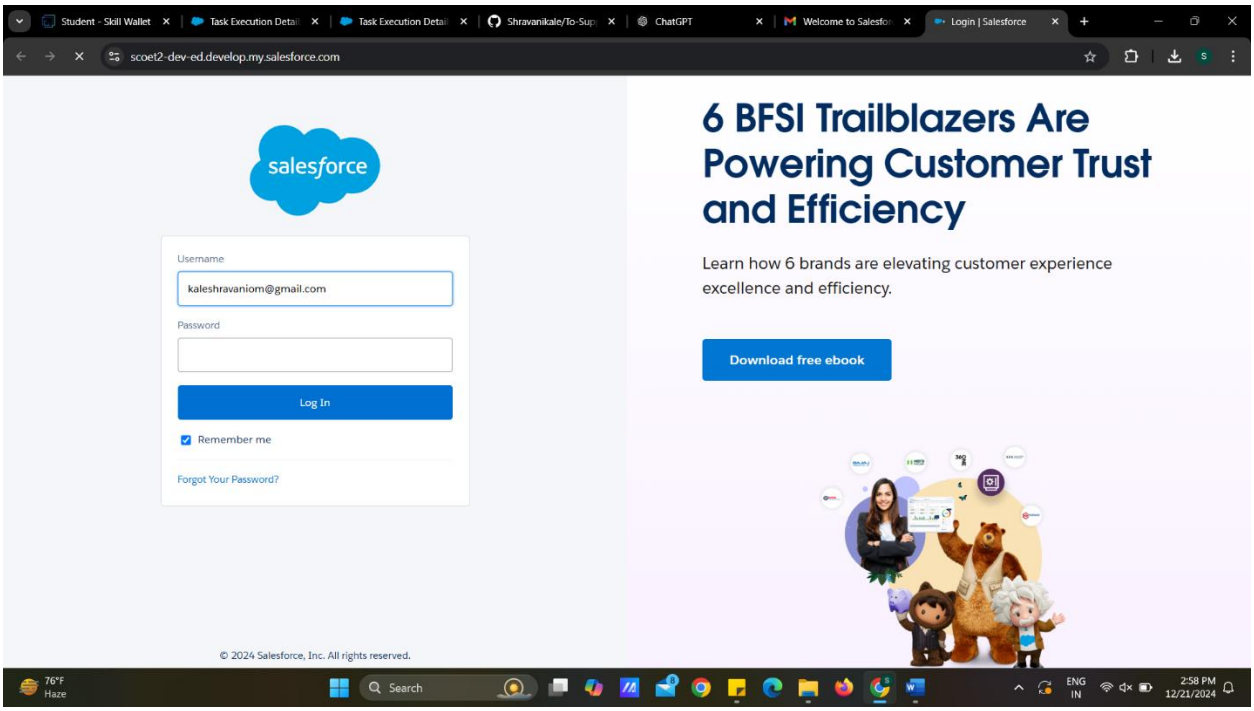
This contributes to a more sustainable use of resources and reduces the environmental footprint of food production, transportation, and disposal. Moreover, supplying leftover food promotes social responsibility, encouraging empathy and kindness within communities. It fosters a sense of solidarity and helps build stronger, more connected societies. Economically, this practice is efficient as it allows food resources to be used more effectively, reducing the need for additional food production and distribution.

Finally, providing nutritious food to the poor can improve their health and well-being, reducing the risk of malnutrition and enhancing their ability to pursue opportunities in work, education, and daily life. In essence, supplying leftover food to the poor is a powerful way to address multiple social, economic, and environmental challenges while fostering a culture of compassion and responsibility.

Steps Involved while creation of this project are as follows:

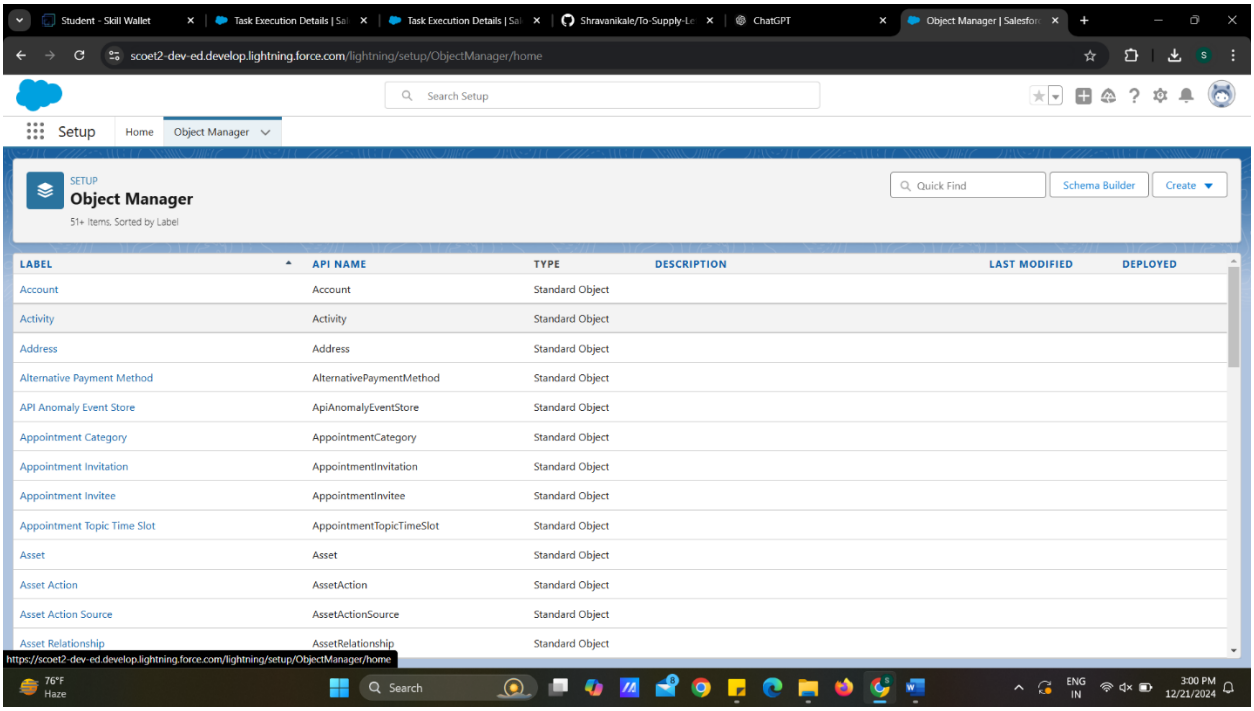
Salesforce Developer Account Creation:

To start working with Salesforce, the first step is to create a Salesforce Developer Account. This account is free and provides you with a sandbox environment for testing and development. You can sign up for a developer account on the Salesforce Developer website. Once the account is created, you gain access to Salesforce's cloud-based platform, where you can build and test applications.

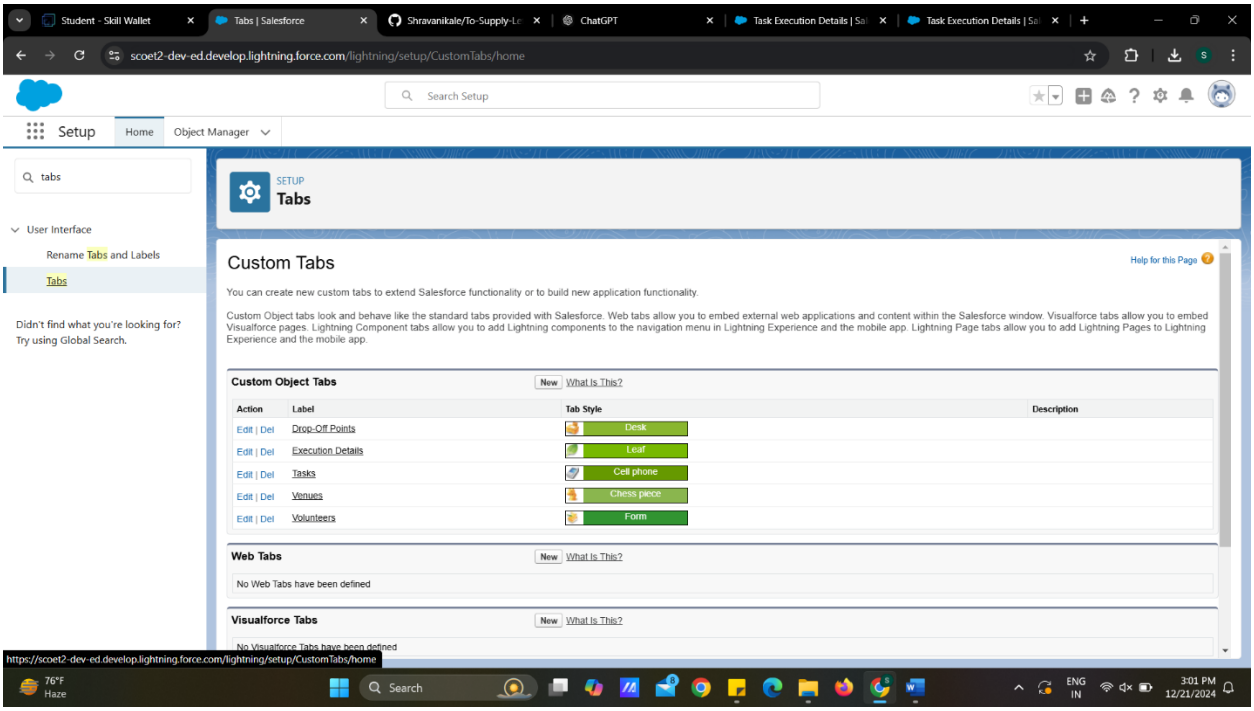


Object:

In Salesforce, an object is a database table that stores data specific to your organization. Objects are used to store records of a particular type, such as accounts, contacts, or custom objects created by developers. Salesforce provides standard objects (like Account, Contact, and Opportunity) and allows users to create custom objects to suit their business needs.



Tabs:
Tabs in Salesforce provide an interface for users to access different objects and features. Tabs can be used to display data from standard or custom objects. When you create a custom object, you can create a corresponding tab to give users a quick way to navigate to the data associated with that object.

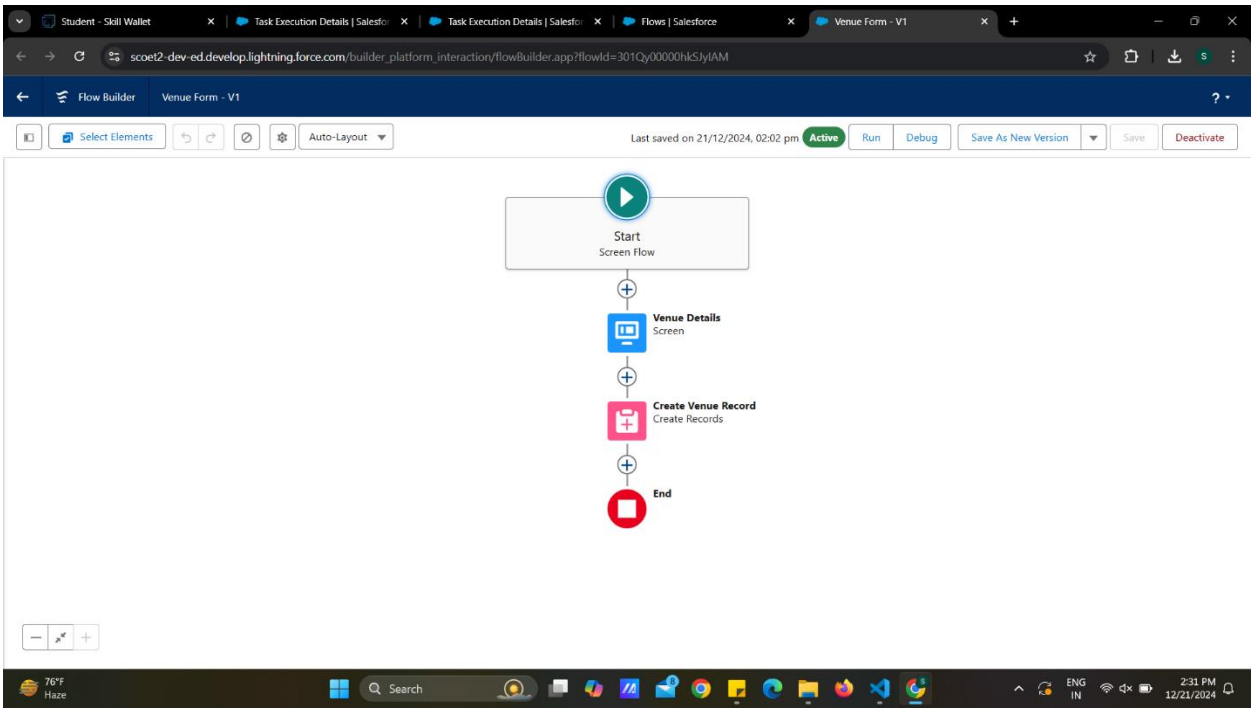


The Lightning App:
Salesforce Lightning is a UI framework that provides an intuitive and customizable interface for users. A Lightning App is a collection of components, like objects, records, and features, that work together to provide a cohesive user experience. You can customize a Lightning App to include the tabs, components, and pages most relevant to your users.

Fields:
Fields in Salesforce are the individual data elements that make up records in an object. For example, in an Account object, fields might include the account name, address, or phone number. Fields can be of different types, including text, number, date, or picklist. Custom fields can be added to objects to capture additional information.

FLOWS:
Salesforce Flows allow you to automate business processes through a series of steps. Flows can

guide users through a set of actions, update records, or perform other processes like sending emails or creating tasks. Flows are created using the Flow Builder, which provides a visual interface to design the flow's steps.



Trigger:
A Trigger is an automation tool in Salesforce that is used to perform actions before or after specific events occur in the platform, such as inserting, updating, or deleting records. Triggers are written in Apex, Salesforce's proprietary programming language, and can be used to implement complex logic that goes beyond point-and-click configuration.

Creation of Users:
In Salesforce, users are created to grant access to the platform. A user can be an employee, partner, or customer, and each user has a specific role, profile, and permission set. User creation involves defining user details such as name, email, role, profile, and login credentials.

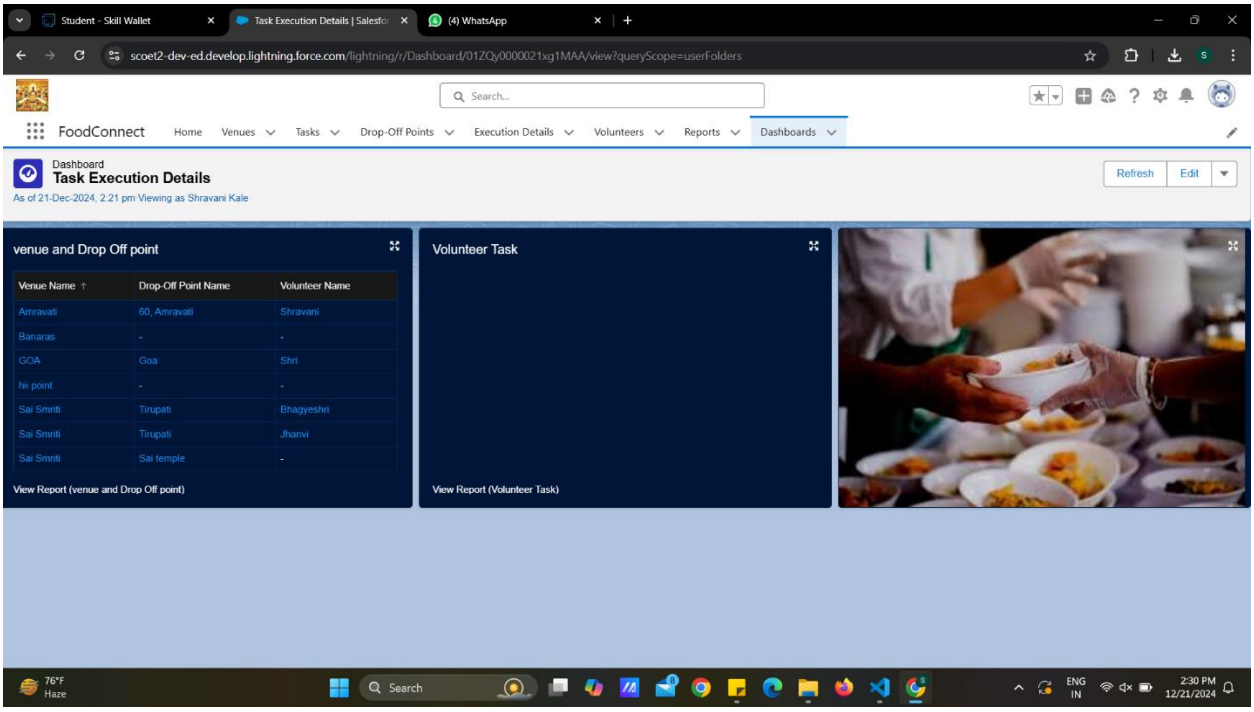
Public Groups:
Public Groups in Salesforce are used to define a collection of users, roles, or other groups. They are often used in sharing rules to provide access to records for a specific set of users. Public

groups make it easier to manage record visibility without needing to update individual user permissions.

Report Types:
A Report Type in Salesforce determines the set of data available to be used in reports. It defines which objects and fields are available for reporting and can be customized to include relationships between objects. Custom report types allow you to report on custom objects or fields that are not part of standard report types.

Reports:
Salesforce Reports are used to gather, organize, and analyze data. They can be created using the report builder, where users can choose report types, add filters, and organize data in columns. Reports can be grouped by fields, summarized, and visualized with charts. Reports are essential for analyzing business performance and insights.

Dashboards:
Dashboards in Salesforce are visual representations of data from reports. They allow users to quickly assess key metrics and trends in their business. Dashboards can include various components like charts, tables, and gauges, and can be customized to display data in real-time.



Sharing Rules:
Sharing Rules in Salesforce control the visibility of records to users or groups of users. Sharing rules can be used to extend access to records beyond the default role hierarchy. They can be set up to share records based on criteria such as ownership, record type, or specific fields.

Home Page:

The Home Page in Salesforce is the starting point for users when they log in. It provides access to key information and tools, such as recent records, tasks, and reports. The Home Page can be customized with components, such as news, charts, and recent items, to give users quick access to the most relevant data.