**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **20/07/2020** | **Name:** | **Prajwal Kamagethi Chakravarti P L** |
| **Course:** | **Coursera** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC107** |
| **Topic:** | * **Welcome Statistics** | **Semester & Section:** | **6 & B** |
| **Github Repository:** | **https://github.com/alvas-education-foundation/Prajwal-Kamagethi.git** |  |  |

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| **SESSION DETAILS**  **Session images**    **Report:**  **Understanding statistics is essential to understand research in the social and behavioral sciences. In this course you will learn the basics of statistics; not just how to calculate them, but also how to evaluate them. This course will also prepare you for the next course in the specialization - the course Inferential Statistics.**  **In the first part of the course we will discuss methods of descriptive statistics. You will learn what cases and variables are and how you can compute measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode) and dispersion (standard deviation and variance). Next, we discuss how to assess relationships between variables, and we introduce the concepts correlation and regression.**  **The second part of the course is concerned with the basics of probability: calculating probabilities, probability distributions and sampling distributions. You need to know about these things in order to understand how inferential statistics work.**  **The third part of the course consists of an introduction to methods of inferential statistics - methods that help us decide whether the patterns we see in our data are strong enough to draw conclusions about the underlying population we are interested in. We will discuss confidence intervals and significance tests.**  **You will not only learn about all these statistical concepts, you will also be trained to calculate and generate these statistics yourself using freely available statistical software.** |

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| **Date:** | **20/07/2020** | **Name:** | **Prajwal Kamagethi Chakravarti P L** |
| **Course:** | **Salesforce** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC107** |
| **Topic:** | * **Build-your-career-with-salesforce-skills** | **Semester & Section:** | **6 & B** |
| **Github Repository:** | **https://github.com/alvas-education-foundation/Prajwal-Kamagethi.git** |  |  |

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| **SESSION DETAILS**  **Session images**    **Report:**  **Secure Your Users' Identity** **Learning Objectives** **After completing this module, you’ll be able to:**  **Describe ways to identify your users in addition to a username and password.**  **Set up two-factor authentication.**  **Use the Salesforce Authenticator app to verify identity.**  **Get login information about users who log in to your org.** **Secure Identity with Two-Factor Authentication and Salesforce Authenticator:** **As an admin, you probably walk a fine line between making sure that your Salesforce org is secure and that your users can log in quickly and easily.**   * **The most effective way to protect your org and its data is to require that users provide more than just their username and password. Security experts call this two-factor authentication, or 2FA for short.**  **What Is Two-Factor Authentication?**  * **Sounds like a mathematical equation, right? Whether math thrills you or fills you with dread, just know that 2FA has nothing to do with high school algebra. But it has everything to do with making sure that your users are who they say they are.**   **What are the two factors?**   * **Something users know, like their password** * **Something users have, such as a mobile device with an authenticator app installed** * **That second factor of authentication provides an extra layer of security for your org.**   **As an admin, you can require it every time your users log in. Or you can require it only in some circumstances, such as when users log in from an unrecognized device or try to access a high-risk application.**   * **After users successfully verify their identity with both authentication factors, they can access Salesforce and start working.**  **How Two-Factor Authentication Works**  * **You might not have known what it’s called, but you’ve probably already used two-factor authentication.** * **Every time you get cash from the ATM, you use something you have (your bank card) plus something you know (your PIN). And maybe you already have an authenticator app on your phone. For instance, you enter a verification code that you get from the app when you log in to some of your online accounts.** * **This unique code is sometimes called a time-based one-time password (or TOTP for short) because it expires after a set amount of time.** * **Several vendors, including Salesforce and Google, provide apps that generate these time-sensitive codes.**  **Set Up Two-Factor Authentication for Every Login**  * **Now that you know the basics of two-factor authentication, let’s see how easy it is to set up.**   **Suppose you’re a Salesforce admin for Jedeye Technologies, a company *not* located in a galaxy far, far away.**   * **Your chief security officer has handed you a mission: Make all employees supply more than their username and password every time they try to access the company’s Salesforce org.**  **Step 1: Set the session security level for two-factor authentication****Step 2: Create a user****Step 3: Create a permission set for two-factor authentication****Step 4: Assign the permission set to Sia’s userx** |