**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **14-July-2020** | **Name:** | **Raziya Banu** |
| **Course:** | **Coursera** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC058** |
| **Topic:** | **Subqueries** | **Semester & Section:** | **8th sem & ‘B’ section** |
| **Github Repository:** |  |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report –** In my first session today I have studied about - Case statements As we continue our discussion on data manipulation, and transition to data analysis, we're finally going to get to one of my favorite topics in SQL, case statements. When you're conducting data science, you're always needing to transform variables or recode the data in order to help you with your analysis. As you know by now, most of our time is spent cleaning up this data. Case statements are really easy to start to do this. We use them a lot when we're doing things like when we're hiding, coding, or taking an individual categorical variable and creating its own column out of a binary variable. We also do it when we want to create different groupings. So a lot of times, when we're doing some type of forecasting or predicting,  we want to create bins of what we're going to predict.    Case statements can help with all of these tasks, which is why they're great to cover and we're going to do that in this video. After this lesson, you should be able to define what a case statement does,  describe some situations in which a case statement is useful, explain what each part of the case statement syntax does, use a case statement using appropriate syntax, and explain how to categorize,  or bin, your data. Let's begin. The case statement is a built-in function that mimics an if-then-else kind of statement found in most programming languages.  This can be used in select, insert, update, and delete statements. The logic that the case statement takes is as follows. You're going to say, case, and then, when, and then you'll have a condition.  Then after you say the condition, you put, then, and what the result expression will be. So you could have multiple cases when it's a certain expression and what you want the result to be, and that could go on for a while. When you're done with that, if the expression declared in the when part of the statement is not one of those cases, then at your option, you can elect to say what else the result would be and then you end your expression. This shows just an outline of what it would look like. Let's look at a simple case statement as an example.  Let's say I want to reclassify my cities, and I'm interested in looking at just the Calgary cities.  And so I want to create a new column, that's Calgary, or Other, for my city. To do this, I'm going to say,  CASE City, and then, WHEN it's Calgary, and I have that in my quotation because it's a string, then I'm going to classify it as Calgary. Also, I'll classify it as Other, then I'm going to end this, and I'm going to call the calculation, Calgary. Here, I also pulled in some additional information about the employee, the first name, the last name, their ID, and then I have the city. I pulled in the city so you could see if it's classified right.  And as you can see here, that's true. And Lethbridge is classified as Other. And then you can see Calgary, there is a classification as Calgary. This is just a quick way that now, I create my own binary variable for a categorical variable. Instead of calling it Calgary, I could have also named it as zero or one and this would been really great method for a lot of the algorithms that we use, especially in clustering, where you don't want to use categorical variables, so you transform that into the one hot encoding.  The only thing I would do differently here if I wanted to do that would be, instead of calling it Calgary or Other, I would call it Calgary with one, and then Other would be zero. You can also use this as a search, though. For this example, I'm going to show you how you could add a couple of the cases together. Here, what I'm looking at in the Chinook database is how I'm going to classify my tracks.  I want to classify them based on the number of bytes they have. Again, we have discussed a little bit earlier in the course how we do this when we're doing predictive modeling or forecasting. So here, we may want to bin all of our small sales customers into one and predict their future sales, or large scale customers into another, and so on and so forth. In this case, I'm going to be looking at the size of the tracks, and so I want to bin the bytes. Again, it starts the same way. I say, case, I'm treating it just as I'm selecting another column. So you can see, I have my select statement, I have my selected track ID, name, bytes, and then I say I want it to select the case. It starts, WHEN Bytes, but this time, I have an expression so WHEN Bytes are less than 300,000, then I'm going to classify this as a small. When the bytes are greater than or equal to 300,001 and less than 500,000, then it's going to be classified as medium. And then I have my large category, which would be anything greater than or equal to 500,001 bytes.I also put on here the else, and I put that for Other. |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| I’m Having Trouble Logging In Sometimes it’s hard to keep track of all of your passwords. If you can’t log in to Trailhead, make sure that you’re using your Trailhead credentials or one of your linked social accounts. Sometimes your Trailhead username and password is different than your production Salesforce username and password.  If all else fails, you can reset your password. To reset your password, click **Login** and then **Forgot Your Password?** Enter your username, then click **Continue**.  If you can’t remember your password for one of your linked social accounts, such as Google or LinkedIn, reset your password on the respective site. Keep in mind that we can’t reset your password for you, whether it’s your Salesforce password or one of your social passwords. Where Do I Go for Help? What if you're absolutely certain you nailed a challenge, but Trailhead isn't agreeing? What if something else just isn't working? Search [Trailhead Help](https://trailhead.salesforce.com/help) for help with specific problems, general troubleshooting tips, and everything in between. Feel free to give us feedback on our help content by clicking the thumbs up or thumbs down at the end of each article.  If you're still stuck, you can always turn to the community. The [Developer Forum](https://developer.salesforce.com/forums?communityId=09aF00000004HMGIA2#!/feedtype=RECENT&dc=Trailhead&criteria=ALLQUESTIONS) and the [Trailblazer Community](https://success.salesforce.com/answers?id=906300000004AYoAAM#!/feedtype=POPULAR&dc=Additional_Products&criteria=OPENQUESTIONS) are full of learners who may have run into the same problem as you and are happy to help. If all else fails, contact Trailhead support by clicking **Submit Case**from any knowledge article. What Are These Points for, Anyway? The points you earn on Trailhead are a testament to your knowledge of Salesforce, and the skills you’ve built by working through modules, projects, and superbadges. You get more points for completing a hands-on challenge than you do for a multiple-choice quiz, to reflect the extra effort involved.  The more points you get, the more badges you earn, and the more quickly you earn ranks. Most of all, though, the points are just fun. What If I Want to Skill Up People at My Own Company with Trailhead? If you love what you see on Trailhead and have already started thinking about how helpful it would be to have your own Trailhead content, we've got you covered with myTrailhead.  Just like Salesforce Trailhead, myTrailhead has modules, which each focus on a particular skill and include a series of units. And just like on Salesforce Trailhead, each unit ends with a quiz, and completing a module earns users points, a badge, and a cascade of digital confetti. The difference is that myTrailhead is accessible only to other users at your company, and it includes your company's custom content and branding.  If you're interested in myTrailhead, click **For Companies** in the navigation banner at the top of the page, then **myTrailhead**. From here you can see myTrailhead features and get more information. What If I Want to Track the Progress of Other Trailhead Users at My Company? If you want a birds-eye view of Trailhead and myTrailhead badges earned across your org, install Trail Tracker from the [AppExchange](https://appexchange.salesforce.com/appxListingDetail?listingId=a0N3A00000EFpAtUAL). Trail Tracker syncs Trailhead activity, including in-progress and completed badges, between Trailhead and your org. The app also allows you to assign badges to employees, and comes with a set of pre-built reports and dashboards to more easily track activity.  Trail Tracker is a great tool for enabling your org to ramp up on Trailhead, and for organizing any kind of team-based activity, like badge-a-thons or learning jam sessions. And since Trail Tracker is built on the Salesforce Platform, you can use employee badge data in workflows, reports, and other processes to meet your business needs. | | | |