**DAILY ASSESSMENT**

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| **Date:** | **15-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 - Objectives   In this video, we're going to talk about another useful feature you can keep in your back pocket. We're going to talk about using views, including what they are and how you can use them. Sometimes, when you're in a sticky situation and don't know how to solve it, views can really just help you simplify the queries you write.Play video starting at 31 seconds and follow transcript0:31After this lesson, you'll be able to discuss how and when to use views with your queries, explain how to use the AS function with views, and explain the benefits and limitations when using views.  Play video starting at 47 seconds and follow transcript0:47So as we've talked about earlier in the course, we're always combining data from multiple sources or transforming it in some way. As you know,  sometimes things like the order of operations can get a little tricky. Instead of creating a whole new table,  sometimes we can create the illusion of a table by using a view.Play video starting at 1 minute 8 seconds and follow transcript1:08A view is essentially a stored query, and it helps us clean up our queries and  simplify when we have to write.Play video starting at 1 minute 15 seconds and follow transcript1:15  In a view, you can add or remove columns without changing the schema.  You're not actually writing the query to the database or anything, what you're doing is you're kind of storing it for the time being. This is really helpful and pays off when we use it to encapsulate queries.  The syntax for this is you're just going to CREATE and you can either specify a temporary view or just create a view. You can also add in IF NOT EXISTS. So if it doesn't already exist, then you have the view name and you state what the conditions you want to go into the view.Play video starting at 1 minute 54 seconds and follow transcript1:54An important thing to remember with this,  again, is the kind of illusion that you're creating in the table.  It's only stored for the duration of a session. So it's important that if you're using the view in your query, you can save the query.Play video starting at 2 minutes 10 seconds and follow transcript2:10  And then if you come back the next day and start a new session and you're having errors in your queries, it's probably because you didn't create that view again. So just keep this in mind. It will save you some headaches and time in the long run. But a view won't be a permanent fixture in your SQL code.Play video starting at 2 minutes 29 seconds and follow transcript2:29Let's take a look at an example.  Let's say I want to get a count of how many territories each employee has. If you look at our Diagram,  this information is separated out from each other.  I'm going to create a view, so that on that view, I can just run a simple count on the number of territories. So here I will create my view. Then for my view, I'm just going to call it as my\_view.Play video starting at 2 minutes 55 seconds and follow transcript2:55Then, the AS is really the select statement.  Remember how before we've used AS as an alias to say what we want our column  name to bePlay video starting at 3 minutes 6 seconds and follow transcript3:06You can think of a view as a whole table, but now you're saying what do you want in all of that table? Your AS is going to be a select statement for what I want in that view. |

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| **Date:** | **15-July-2020** | **Name:** | **Raziya Banu** |
| **Course:** | **SalesForce** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC058** |
| **Topic:** | **Trailhead** | **Semester & Section:** | **8th sem & ‘B’ section** |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Study Up on Security and Access** Learning Objectives After completing this unit, you'll be able to:   * Explain the various organization security controls. * Given a user request scenario, apply the appropriate security controls based on the features and capabilities of the Salesforce sharing model. * Given a scenario, determine the appropriate use of a custom profile or permission set using the various profile settings and permissions. * Describe how folders can be used to organize and secure communication templates, dashboards, and reports.  Key Topics This unit prepares you for the security and access section of the Salesforce Administrator exam, which makes up 13% of the overall exam. This section of the exam tests these topics.   * Passwords * IP restrictions * Identity confirmation * Network settings * Organization-wide defaults * Roles and role hierarchy * Manual sharing * Sharing rules * Public groups * Profile settings * Profile permissions * Permission sets * Communication folder settings * Report folder settings * Dashboard folder settings   This unit provides a number of interactive, real-world, scenario-based questions that are a lot like the ones you'll encounter as a Salesforce administrator. Looking at these scenarios helps prepare you to take this security and access section of the Salesforce Administrator exam. As you tackle the practice questions, you get immediate feedback on your answers, along with detailed information on why your answers are correct (or incorrect).  The unit also contains interactive flashcards to help you prepare for the security and access section of the exam. Download the Guide Would you like a hard copy of the contents in these modules? Each module includes a link to a printable version you can download. Download the [Administrator Certification Prep: Security and Data Management guide](https://dfc-data-production.s3.amazonaws.com/files/sims/adminstudyfor/Admin_Cert_Prep_Part_2_Printable.pdf). Exam Practice Questions Ready to jump in? The sample tool below is not scored—it’s just an easy way to quiz yourself. To use it, read the scenario, then click on the answer you think is correct. Some questions may have more than one correct answer. Click submit, and you get a pop-up telling you whether the answer you chose is correct or incorrect, and why. When you reach the end, you can review the answers or retake the questions. | | | |