**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **17-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 - SQL So in our last video, we talked about the idea of understanding your data so that you're writing queries that will help you answer your questions.Play video starting at 8 seconds and follow transcript0:08We're going to continue that discussion here. Part of what you'll do when you're trying to understand your data is you'll start to profile your data. This is where you do descriptive statistics. It's also a good opportunity to identify any data quality issues before really diving into your analysis.  It's always a good idea to take this profiling step before you finalize any of the data you're extracting.  Play video starting at 34 seconds and follow transcript0:34We're going to talk about those steps in this video. After this lesson, you should be able to determine and map out the data elements needed for a query. Discuss some of the strategies to employ, as you'd begin to write more complex queries. And explain some common troubleshooting techniques to try in your SQL code when it isn't giving you the results you expect.Play video starting at 58 seconds and follow transcript0:58Okay, so to reallyunderstand a problem, you really need to map out what are the exact data elements you need.Play video starting at 1 minute 6 seconds and follow transcript1:06You need to know the data you're going to go after and  understand some of the issues with the data from the profiling you've done.  So where do you start with your data and query? If you're always extracting data, it's always going to start with the select statement. So you're going to have to use select and from.Play video starting at 1 minute 24 seconds and follow transcript1:24What I do is usually write out okay, where is the data that I need? And then kind of draw out a diagram of the different tables and the pieces of information I need on paper. Basically, just creating my own data model and map.Play video starting at 1 minute 39 seconds and follow transcript1:39I start with this just as sources, and then from each source, I go down and  define the fields I need. And then from there, I also define how I'm going to join those different sources together.  Play video starting at 1 minute 52 seconds and follow transcript1:52From that point, I'm going to decide if I need to do any calculations. It's just kind of going through a logical process that I go through.  But again, you're always going to start with SELECT. I mean that's the great thing about SQL, it's consistent in that way.Play video starting at 2 minutes 9 seconds and follow transcript2:09What I recommend is to start simple, especially if you're new to the data. Start with just one table, add in more data, add in another table, check your results and then go back from there.  If you're using sub queries, remember to always start with the innermost query and then work out and build. Start small.Play video starting at 2 minutes 32 seconds and follow transcript2:32That leads us to our next tip which is test along the way. Don't wait to test your query until you've combined multiple sources together. And you have all your calculations done and finished. Think of this as little building blocks.  If you write a calculation of the average selling price of something, look at how many values you're getting back for just that calculation from the table and make sure that seems right. Then combine this result with another table and then test that. If you know your data, you could dive in a little bit quicker.  But this will really make sure that your order of operations is correct. This is key because as I have said before, it's easy to get results back but getting the right results back that you expect is a little bit harder.  Play video starting at 3 minutes 20 seconds and follow transcript3:20Okay, let's talk about troubleshooting. When troubleshooting, it's important to always start small and simple, and slowly start to rebuild the query to see where things went awry.Play video starting at 3 minutes 32 seconds and follow transcriptIt's helpful to start at the basic things first. Okay, I'm getting these fields from this table.  Does that work? Yes, okay, now I'm getting these fields from this table and from another table. What's my join like? Is this working? Okay, yes it is. Slowly start to build it back up in order to figure out where things went wrong. Let's say at this point, you're working through a problem and you know your data you have profiled it, you've tested it, and you have started simple and you have your query.Play video starting at 4 minutes 6 seconds and follow transcript Be sure that when you are writing it, the next thing to look at is to make sure you are formatting it correctly and commenting nicely. |

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| **Date:** | **17-July-2020** | **Name:** | **Raziya Banu** |
| **Course:** | **SalesForce** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC058** |
| **Topic:** | **Trailhead** | **Semester & Section:** | **8th sem & ‘B’ section** |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Prep for Service and Support Applications** Learning Objectives After completing this unit, you'll be able to:   * Describe the capabilities of case management such as case processes, case settings, and case comments. * Given a scenario, identify how to automate case management using case assignment, auto-response, escalation, web-to-case, email-to-case, and case teams. * Describe the capabilities of Salesforce Knowledge. * Describe the capabilities of the Community application, including Ideas and Answers.  Key Topics This unit prepares you for the service and support applications section of the Salesforce administrator exam, which makes up 13% of the overall exam. This section of the exam tests these topics.   * Case management * Support processes * Assignment rules * Case escalation rules * Auto-response rules * Web-to-case * Email-to-case * Case teams * Knowledge * Communities   **Why Does Bad Data Happen to Good Orgs?**  The staff at NMH are collecting and adding quality data to their Salesforce org and their reports reflect that (go, NMH!). But it wasn’t always that way. While they were getting Salesforce up and running, there were times when staff would forget to enter key information, or would accidentally mistype and enter the wrong information. In the CRM world, there’s a saying: garbage in, garbage out. If you enter bad data, then your reports will also be inaccurate. And no one wants that! Let’s explore what we mean by “bad data” and then talk about ways you can avoid it.  Bad data can refer to a lot of things, including:   * Incomplete records * Missing records * Duplicate records * Out-of-date data * No data standards (for example, typing “CA” in some records and “California” in others)   Bad data can come from a variety of sources and circumstances, including:   * **Little or inadequate training:** Staff at your organization may not have received enough training on best practices for collecting and managing data. * **No automated prevention:**There may not be automated mechanisms in place to prevent bad data from entering your Salesforce org. * **Lack of data hygiene policies:**Your organization may have little or no data hygiene policies in place. * **No culture of clean data:**Your leadership may not be emphasizing the importance of clean data, causing your organization to lack a clean data culture.   Research shows that bad data is consistently linked with lost revenue, wasted time, and inefficiencies. And for nonprofits with limited resources and no time to lose, having bad data can really hinder your organization from achieving its mission.  So how did NMH go get their data so clean?  **Quality Data = Quality Reports**  There are three things you can do to ensure quality data is entered into your Salesforce org. First, as we mentioned earlier, be mindful of the data you want to collect. Data without purpose is just more material to manage and can get in the way of your important work.  Second, there are plenty of tools within Salesforce that can help enforce data quality, such as required fields, in-app guidance, help text, and validation rules. Talk to your system administrator to learn more about these tools and where it might make sense to implement them.  Third, and most importantly, there are “people-based solutions” for maintaining data quality. Data quality is the responsibility of *everyone* who works in a Salesforce org. And data quality starts from the top! Leadership must cultivate a culture of clean data by emphasizing its importance across the organization. Nonprofit leaders should ensure that data hygiene schedules in place and that ownership of data maintenance is distributed across the organization. If your Salesforce data is untrustworthy, then you won’t be able to gain accurate insights from your Salesforce org—and that’s the whole purpose of this endeavor, right?  Data collection and maintenance isn’t easy, but it is possible—and the results of having reliable data make it all worth it. And lucky for you, this module is all about the Salesforce tools you can use to demonstrate the real return on your effort. In the next unit, we’ll look at how you can use NPSP’s reporting functionality to find, format, and customize reports to meet your organization’s unique needs. | | | |