DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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| **Date:** | **13/07/2020** | **Name:** | **Namratha S Hipparagi** |
| **Course:** | **Coursera** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC040** |
| **Topic:** | **Mathematics of machine learning-Linear algebra** | **Semester & Section:** | **8 A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **namrathahipparagi\_1** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
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| **Report**  When formalizing intuitive concepts, a common approach is to construct a set of objects (symbols) and a set of rules to manipulate these objects. This is known as an algebra. Linear algebra is the study of vectors and certain algebra rules to manipulate vectors. The vectors many of us know from school are called “geometric vectors”, which are usually denoted by a small arrow above the letter, e.g. This example of a vector may be familiar from high school mathematics and physics. In this book, we discuss more general concepts of vectors and use a bold letter to represent them, e.g., x and y. In general, vectors are special objects that can be added together and multiplied by scalars to produce another object of the same kind. From an abstract mathematical viewpoint, any object that satisfies these two properties can be considered a vector.  Two geometric vectors → x, → y can be added, such that → x+ → y = → z is another geometric vector. Furthermore, multiplication by a scalar λ → x, λ ∈ R, is also a geometric vector. In fact, it is the original vector scaled by λ. Therefore, geometric vectors are instances of the vector concepts introduced previously. Interpreting vectors as geometric vectors enables us to use our intuitions about direction and magnitude to reason about mathematical operations. Two polynomials can be added together, which results in another polynomial; and they can be multiplied by a scalar λ ∈ R, and the result is a polynomial as well. Therefore, polynomials are (rather unusual) instances of vectors. |

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| **Date:** | **13/7/2020** | **Name:** | **Namratha S Hipparagi** | |
| **Course:** | **Salesforce** | **USN:** | **4al16ec040** | |
| **Topic:** | **Platform development basics** | **Semester & Section:** | **8 A** | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Report**  **Meet the Salesforce Platform**  At Salesforce, we group our services by clouds. There’s Sales Cloud for CRM, Service Cloud for customer support, and a handful of other clouds that help companies support their business functions. And while each of these clouds serves a unique purpose, there’s one thing they all have in common: the power of the Salesforce platform.  **What is the Salesforce platform, exactly?**  Like any platform, the Salesforce platform is a group of technologies that supports the development of other technologies on top of it. What makes it unique is that the platform supports not only all the Salesforce clouds, but it also supports custom functionality built by our customers and partners. This functionality ranges from simple page layouts to full-scale applications. If you’re here today, we’re assuming you know a bit about software development. Throughout this module, we’re going to give you an overview of development on the Salesforce platform. We talk about some of the pillars of Salesforce development and how they work together to create a robust system. We even touch on some common questions that developers new to the platform run into as they get started.  And then there’s the Heroku platform. Heroku gives developers the power to build highly scalable web apps and back-end services using Python, Ruby, Go, and more. It also provides database tools to sync seamlessly with data from Salesforce.  And then there’s the host of Salesforce APIs. These let developers integrate and connect all their enterprise data, networks, and identity information.  And then there’s the Mobile SDK. The Mobile SDK is a suite of technologies that lets you build native, HTML5, and hybrid apps that have the same reliability and security as the Salesforce app. The problem with the platform and all its parts is that listing them out takes a really long time. And just talking about them doesn’t help you understand everything they do. Let’s take a different approach and talk about what we can do with the platform. Or, more precisely, what we can build with it.  **The DreamHouse App**  Throughout the rest of this module, we use this scenario to explore the many exciting tools and technologies that the Salesforce platform provides. You’re a developer for DreamHouse Realty, a company that aggregates real estate listings to better connect homebuyers and real estate agents. Your boss asks you to build a new system to track real estate listings. Your internal employees will use it to track and communicate about properties. Your partner real estate brokers will use it to access information about customers. And your customers will view properties and contact brokers for viewings.  We’re going to show you a fully functional version of the DreamHouse app so you can get a feel for how it was built. As we move through, we discuss important Salesforce development concepts using the app to guide us.  **Install the DreamHouse App**  To follow along and practice the steps in this module, you need to install the DreamHouse package in your Trailhead Playground. Follow the instructions here to launch a playground and install the package. You also use this package and playground when it’s time to complete the hands-on challenge. | | | |