**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **08/06/2020** | **Name:** | **SHILPA C** |
| **Course:** | **Management and Leadership- modern leaders training** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC086** |
| **Topic:** | **1: Introduction**  **2: What is a Leader?**  **3: Leadership Styles**  **4: The Importance Context**  **5: Learning to Lead**  **6: Tools for Leading Teams**  **7: Focus on the Big Rocks**  **8: Closing** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th Bsec** |
| **Github Repository:** | **shilpa-c** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**   * Leadership is projection of personality — that combination of persuasion, compulsion and example — that makes other people do what you want them to do. Industry must find natural leaders, train them in the technique of management and give them an opportunity to lead. – Field Marshall Sir William Slim * A manager develops people. Through the way he manages he makes it easy or difficult for them to develop themselves. He directs people or misdirects them. He brings out what is in them or he stifles them. – Peter Drucker * Leadership is undoubtedly the most widely discussed, written about and researched topics in the area of general management. The process of leading is one of the four management functions. P.F. Drucker has opined that leadership is one of those elusive attributes that separate effective managers from less effective ones.   Definition of Leadership:   * It has to be noted at the outset that leadership derives from power and is similar to — yet distinct from — management. We may first suggest a definition of leadership and discuss various issues connected with this strategic aspect of management. * It is not that easy to suggest a useful definition of leadership, because it is connected with three related concepts: power, influence and authority. * Power refers to the potential ability of a manager to affect the behaviour of others and is generally related to the control of valued or scarce resources. The manager is said to be exerting influence when he consciously or unconsciously exercises power to affect the behaviour or attitudes of someone else.   Leader versus Manager?  Leaders and Managers The world needs both Leaders and Managers. We have a choice in how we lead, and most importantly, why we lead. You can be an effective manager and bad leader, or a good manager and great leader? It’s your decision!Leaders and managers often think differently   * a manager tells you what to do a leader teaches why and how you do it a manager holds you accountable * a leader builds confidence, creating self-accountability * a manager depends on role title or formal authority to lead a leader leads independently of their role title or authority * a manager is focused on what’s right now a leader is focused on what’s right * a manager is guided by fear and reaction a leader is guided by passion and purpose * a manager gets joy from their own success a leader gets joy from the success of others   Leadership Styles  Examine the different approaches to leading   * Autocratic Leader Also known as an authoritarian leader. The autocratic leader usually has most of the power, authority, and responsibility in a situation or in an organization. Decision-making by the team or group is rare or limited; instead, the team members are tasked with implementing the leader’s decisions and choices. * Charismatic Leader The charismatic leader can readily transform attitudes and beliefs in others. This leader has the power to influence and inspire people, and the goals of the organization generally reflect that vision. * Transformational Leader Like the charismatic leader, the transformational leader also inspires others. However, this leader specializes in initiating and delivering change. This leader also motivates employees to perform. * Laissez-faire Leader With the Laissez-faire leader, the team has a high degree of autonomy. The leader maintains a hands— off approach to leading, but provides the needed tools to allow them to make day-to-day decisions. The name is a French term describing the economic systemthat opposes government interference in economic matters. |

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| **Date:** | **08/06/2020** | **Name:** | **SHILPA C** | |
| **Course:** | **Beginner PHP and MySQL tutorial** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC086** | |
| **Topic:** | **IntroductionGetting started** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th Bsec** | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL is developed, marketed and supported by MySQL AB, which is a Swedish company. MySQL is becoming so popular because of many good reasons −  MySQL is released under an open-source license. So you have nothing to pay to use it.  MySQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages.  MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.  MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc.  MySQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets.  MySQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development.  MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB).  MySQL is customizable. The open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MySQL software to fit their own specific environments. | | | |