

# **COSMETIC STORE MANAGEMENT**

## **SALESFORCE NAAN MUDHALVAN PROJECT REPORT**

***Submitted By***

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***in partial fulfillment for the award of the  
degree of***

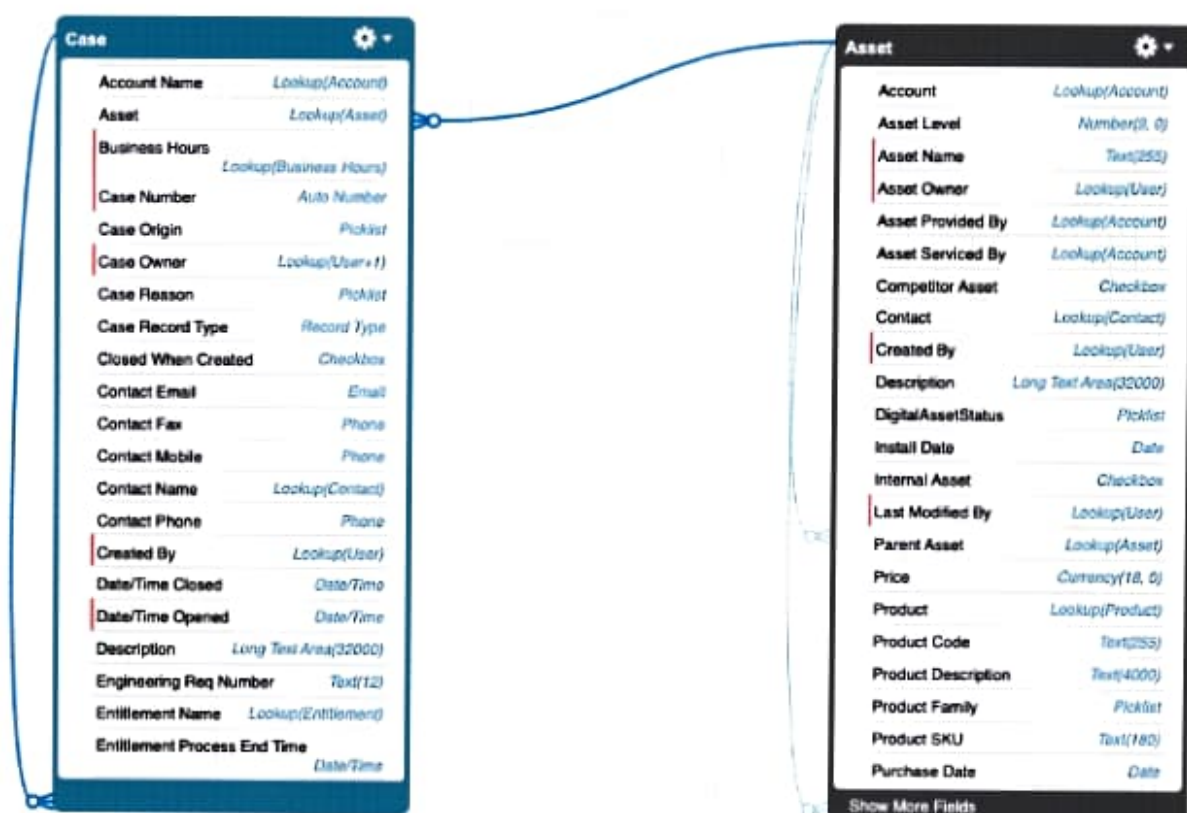
**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING  
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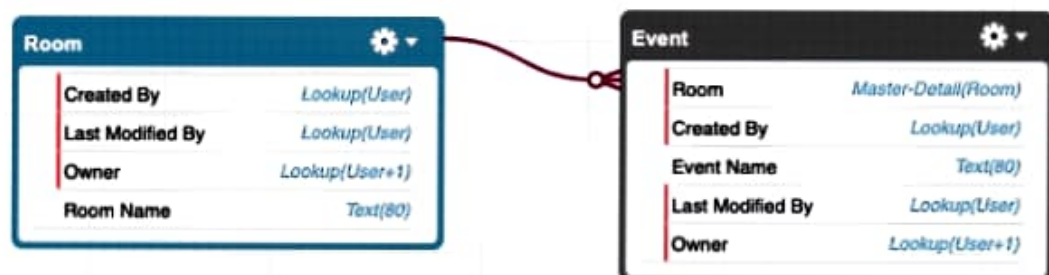
# 1. Lookup Relationships

The lookup is a loosely coupled relationship, allowing you to connect one object to another in a one-to-many fashion.



In this example, you can see that an asset may be involved with a number of cases – if the case is deleted, the asset will remain and vice versa.

In this example, you have a list of rooms employees can book for meetings. If the room is deleted, what use would the meetings be? None! However, when creating a master-detail relationship, you can check a box to allow reparenting – you could be kind and allow them to select a new room!



## New Relationship

Step 3. Enter the label and name for the lookup field

Field Label  1

Field Name  1

Description

Help Text  1

Child Relationship Name

Sharing Setting ☐ Read Only: Allows users with at least Read access to the Master record to create, edit, or delete related Detail records.  
☐ Read/Write: Allows users with at least Read/Write access to the Master record to create, edit, or delete related Detail records.

☒ Allow reparenting ☐ Child records can be reparented to other parent records after they are created

## Lookup Filter

Optionally, create a filter to limit the records available to users in the lookup field. [Tell me more!](#)

► [Show Filter Settings](#)

# Relationships

Say you have a situation where it is required you have many of one record related to many of another. Duplicating the lookup field a number of times on each object is *not* the best practice and will get *very* messy. This is where we should leverage [Junction Objects](#).

In the image below, we see that a session can have multiple speakers – but speakers can also present at multiple sessions. Adding the “Session Speaker” Junction Object in between is a perfect place to handle this relationship!

