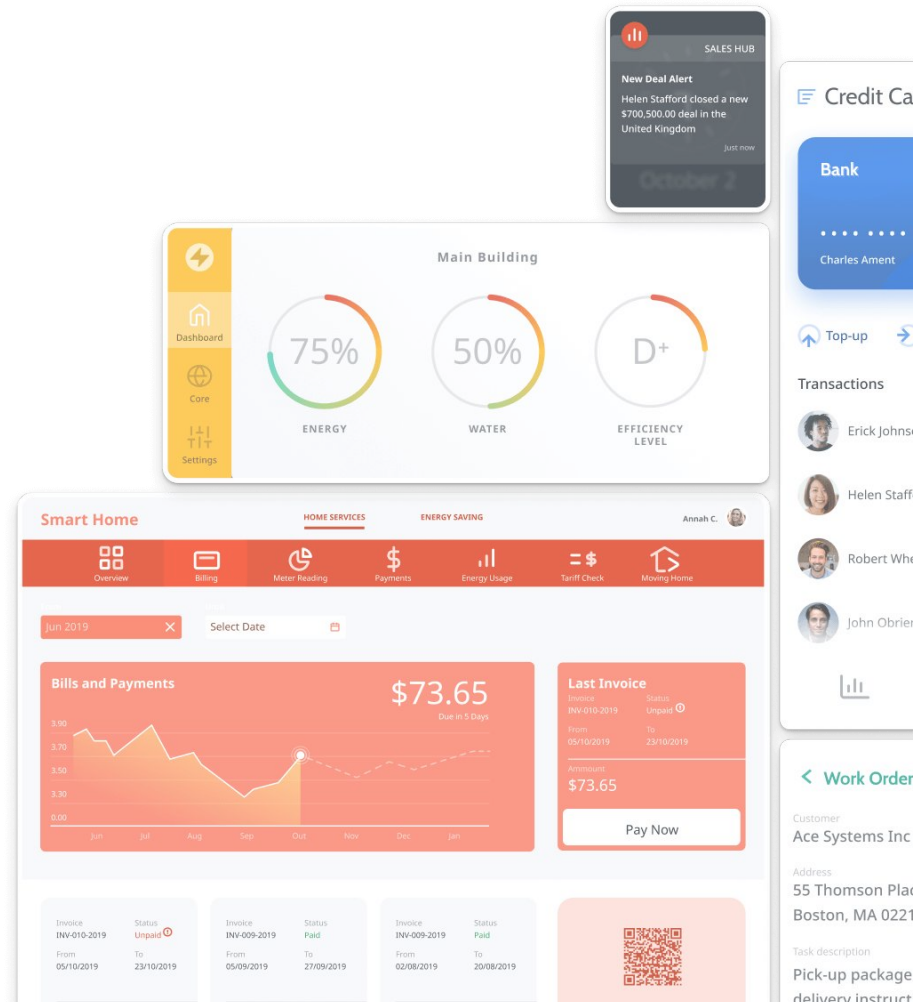


Modeling Data Relationships

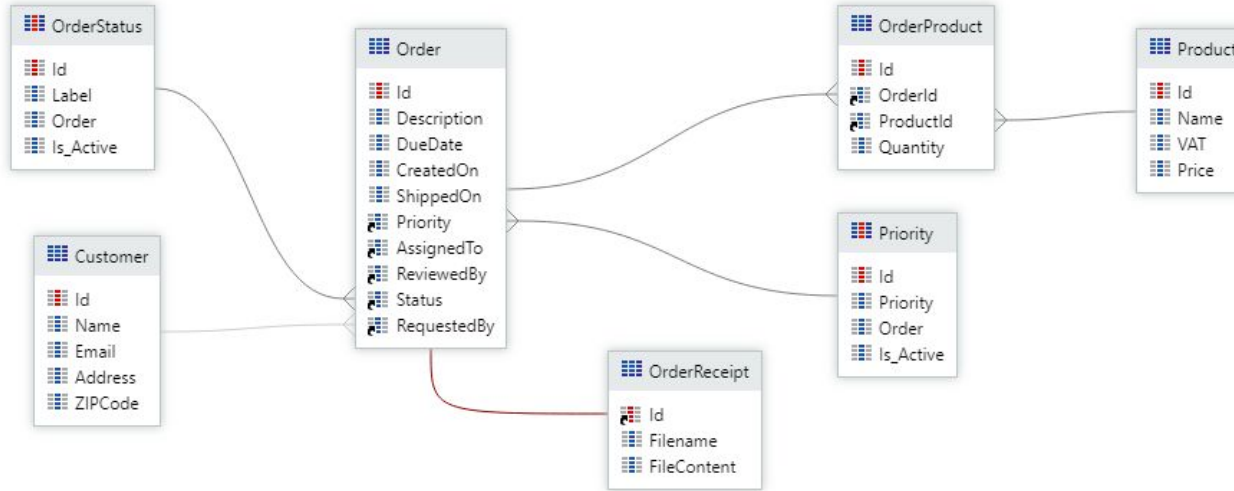
Reactive Developer Boot Camp



What you will learn here

- Data Relationships
- Entity and Reference Identifiers
- Types of Relationships

Data Relationships

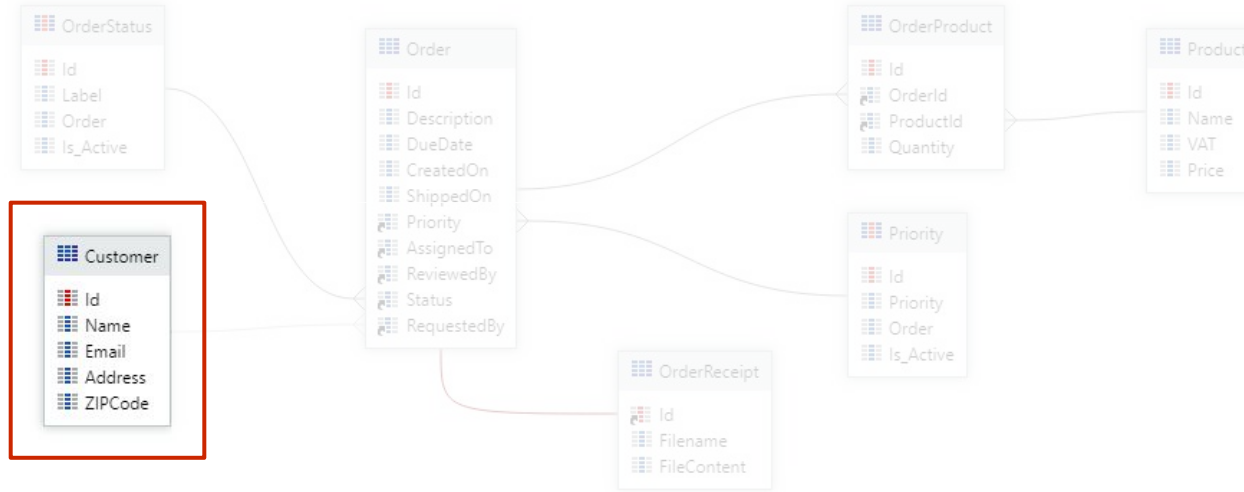


Data is rarely isolated

A rich data model establishes the relationships between data

The relationships can be as important as the data itself

Data Relationships

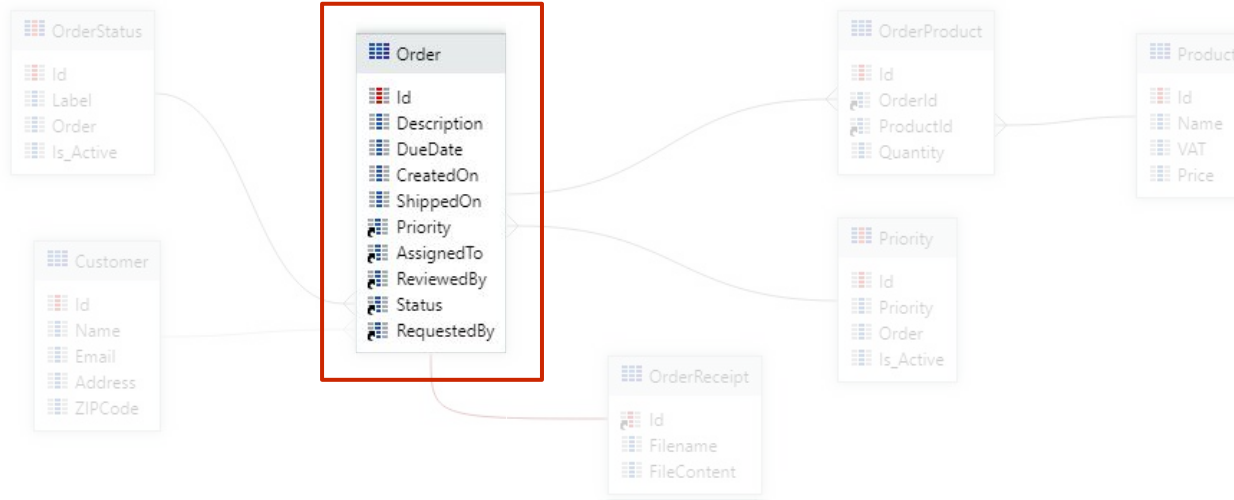


Data is rarely isolated

A rich data model establishes the relationships between data

The relationships can be as important as the data itself

Data Relationships

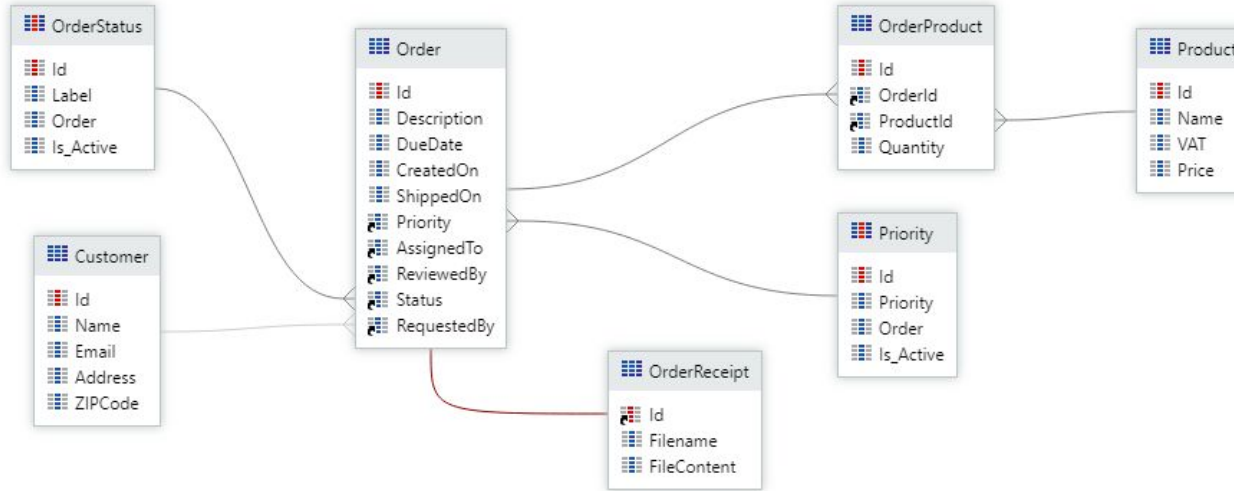


Data is rarely isolated

A rich data model establishes the relationships between data

The relationships can be as important as the data itself

Data Relationships

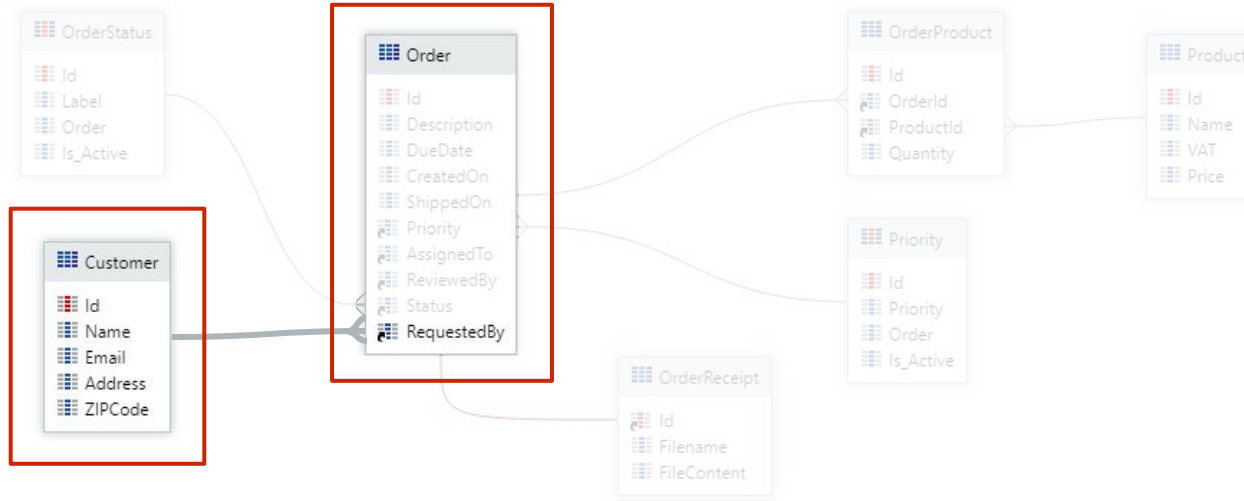


Data is rarely isolated

A rich data model establishes the relationships between data

The relationships can be as important as the data itself

Data Relationships

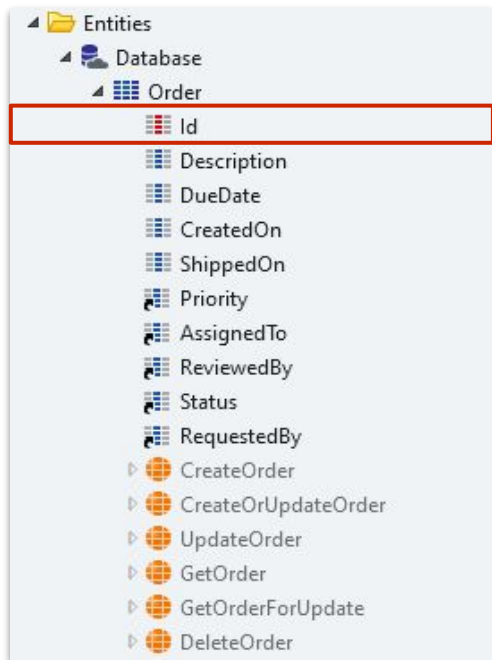


Data is rarely isolated

A rich data model establishes the relationships between data

The relationships can be as important as the data itself

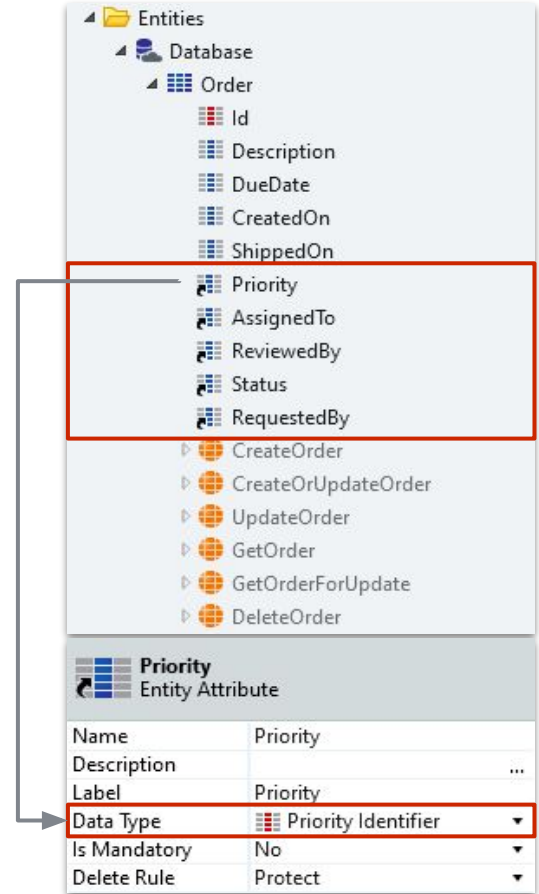
Entity Identifier



- An Entity **must** have an **Identifier** to allow relationships
 - **Id** attribute is a long integer and automatically numbered by default
 - Mandatory
 - Possible types
 - Text
 - Integer / Long Integer
 - (Another) Entity Identifier
- Represents the DB table's Primary Key
 - Support **simple primary keys**
 - **NO** composite keys!

Referencing an Entity

- Entities can be referenced by their identifier
 - Create an attribute of type *Entity Identifier*
 - Can be mandatory or not
 - Static Entities can only reference other Static Entities
- Represents the database table's Foreign Key
- *NullIdentifier()* is the default value for reference attributes

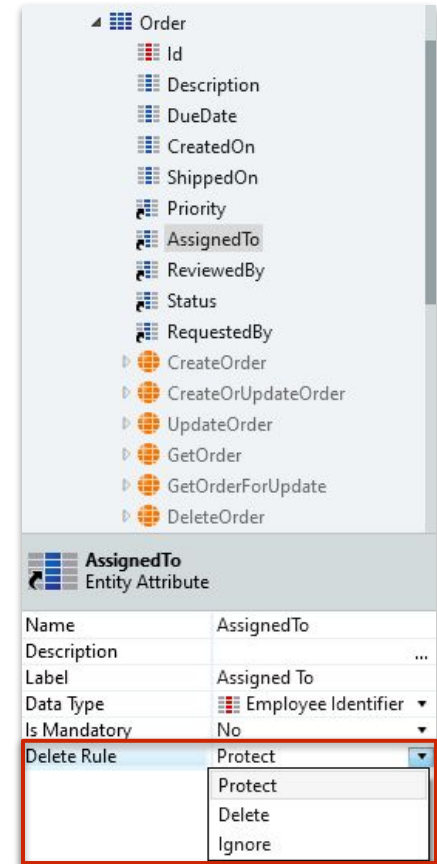


The screenshot displays the OutSystems IDE interface. On the left, the 'Entities' tree shows a 'Database' containing an 'Order' entity with attributes: Id, Description, DueDate, CreatedOn, ShippedOn, Priority, AssignedTo, ReviewedBy, Status, and RequestedBy. The 'Priority' entity is highlighted with a red box. On the right, the 'Priority Entity Attribute' configuration panel is shown. It has a table with the following rows: Name (Priority), Description (empty), Label (Priority), Data Type (Priority Identifier), Is Mandatory (No), and Delete Rule (Protect). The 'Data Type' row is highlighted with a red box. A blue arrow points from the 'Priority' entity in the tree to the 'Priority Identifier' data type in the configuration panel.

Priority Entity Attribute	
Name	Priority
Description	
Label	Priority
Data Type	Priority Identifier
Is Mandatory	No
Delete Rule	Protect

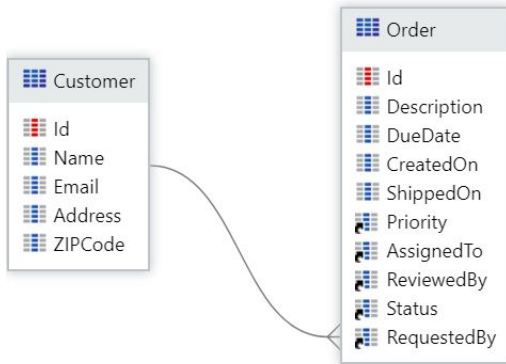
Delete Rule

- Property of the reference attribute
 - Specifies the referential integrity
- Applied when deleting a record from the referenced Entity
 - Protect - does not allow deleting the record
 - Employee with Orders assigned to it is not deleted
 - Delete - deletes the record and cascades delete all the records that reference it
 - Employee is deleted as well as all the Orders assigned to it
 - Ignore - does not guarantee referential integrity
 - Employee is deleted. Orders are kept

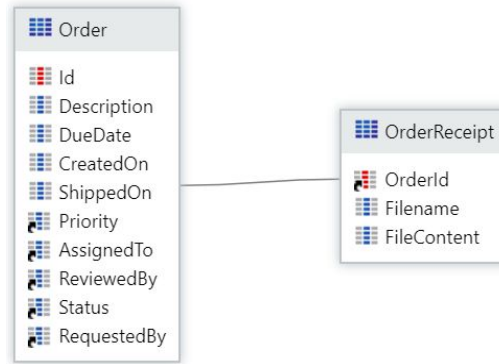


Types of Relationships

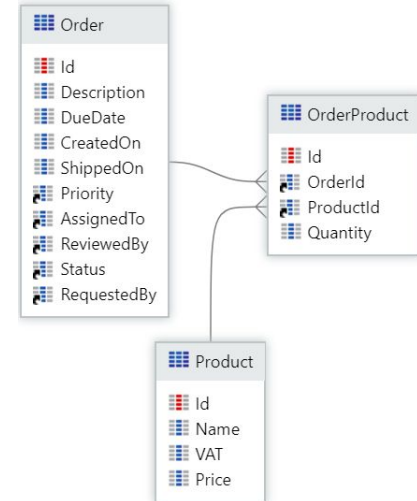
1-to-Many



1-to-1

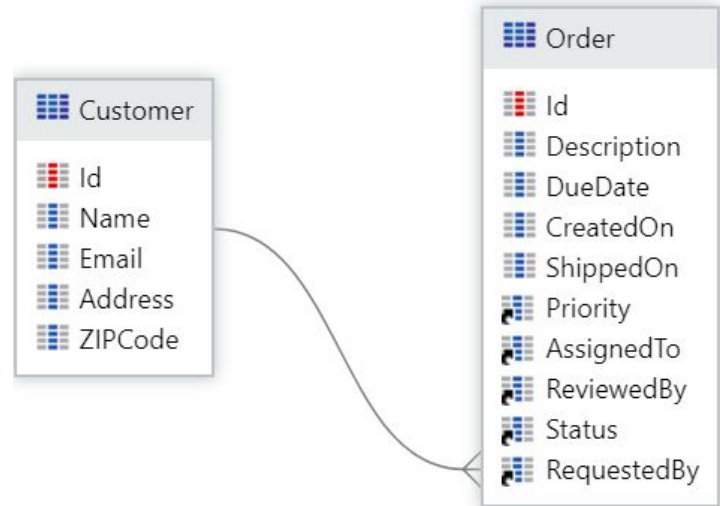


Many-to-Many



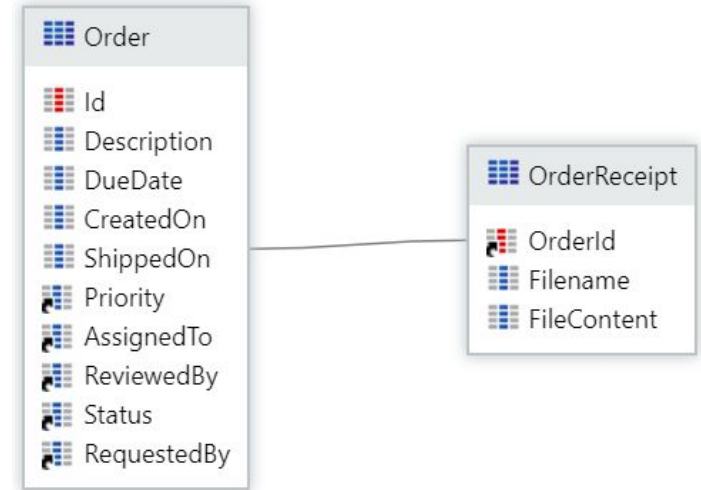
Types of Relationships

1-to-Many



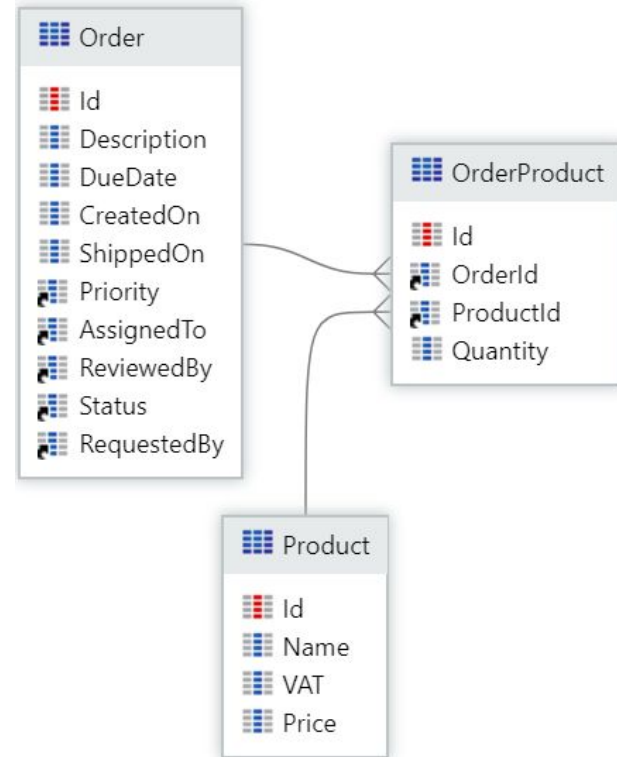
Types of Relationships

1-to-1

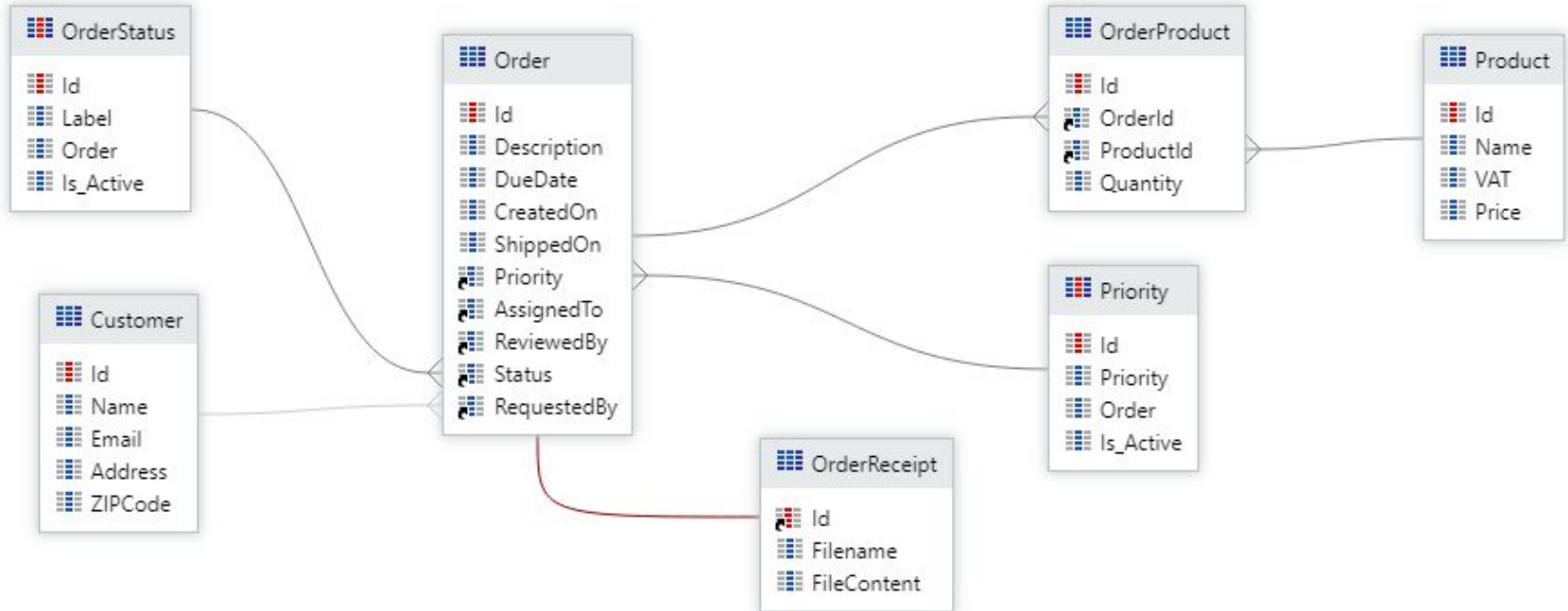


Types of Relationships

Many-to-Many



Modeling Data Relationships



Questions?



Thank You!

