# **Phase 3: Data Modeling & Relationships**

#### 1. Introduction:

This phase focused on designing the core data model for the SAHAYA system on Salesforce. It involved defining the key entities (objects), their attributes (fields), and the relationships between them to accurately model the disaster response ecosystem. The goal was to create a scalable and intuitive structure that supports efficient tracking of disasters, medical camps, patients, and volunteer assignments.

# 2. Objectives:

- Configure standard and custom objects to represent disasters, medical camps, patients, and volunteer assignments.
- Add relevant custom fields to capture critical information for each entity.
- Create record types to categorize different types of patients (e.g., Emergency vs. Standard).
- Customize page layouts and compact layouts for a user-friendly experience tailored to different roles (e.g., Medical Volunteer vs. Disaster Manager).
- Use Schema Builder to visualize the entire data model and object relationships.
- Understand and apply Lookup vs. Master-Detail relationships appropriately.
- Implement the Volunteer Assignment object as a junction object to manage the many-to-many relationship between Volunteers (Contacts) and Medical Camps.

# 3. Configuration Steps:

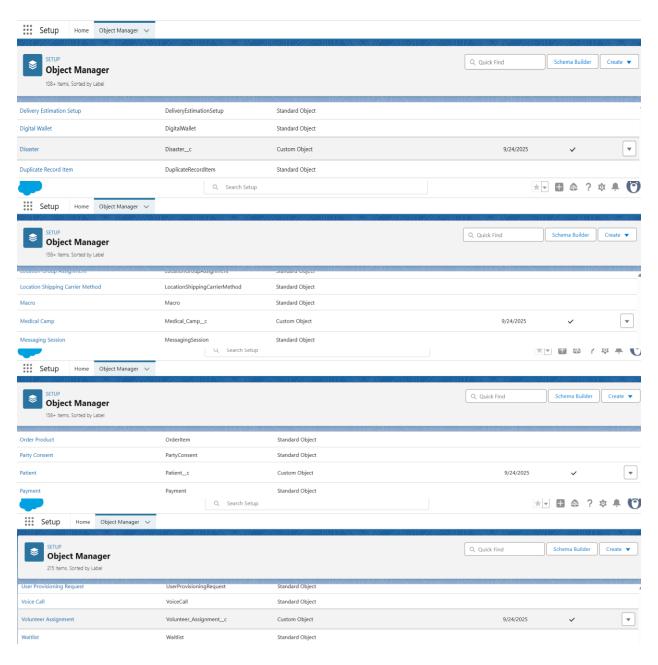
Step 1 — Standard & Custom Objects

Standard Objects Used:

- Contact: Represents Volunteers, Doctors, and Nurses in the system.
- User: Represents system users like Disaster Managers and Field Coordinators

Custom Objects Created:

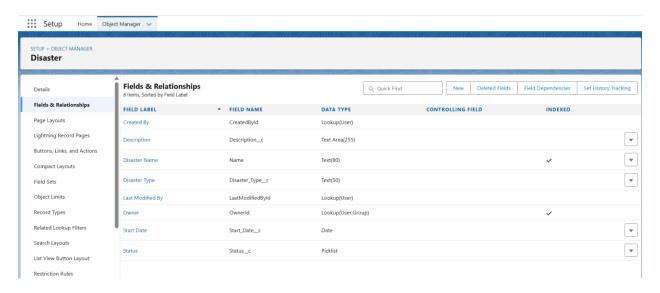
- Disaster\_c: Represents a disaster event (e.g., "Chennai Floods 2024").
- Medical\_Camp\_\_c: Represents a physical relief camp established in response to a disaster.
- Patient\_c: Represents an individual receiving medical aid.
- Volunteer\_Assignment\_\_c: Serves as a junction object to manage assignments of volunteers to medical camps.



Step 2 — Fields

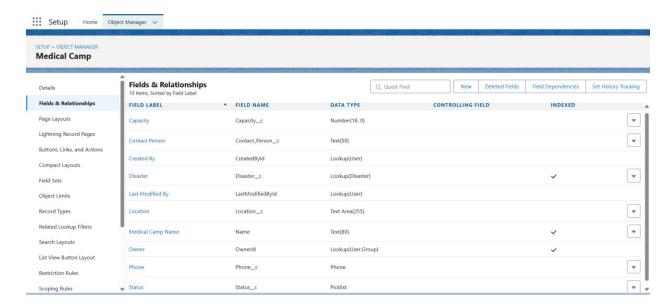
# Disaster c Fields:

- Type\_c (Text)
- Start Date c (Date)
- Status\_c (Picklist: Active, Standby, Closed)
- Description c (Text Area)



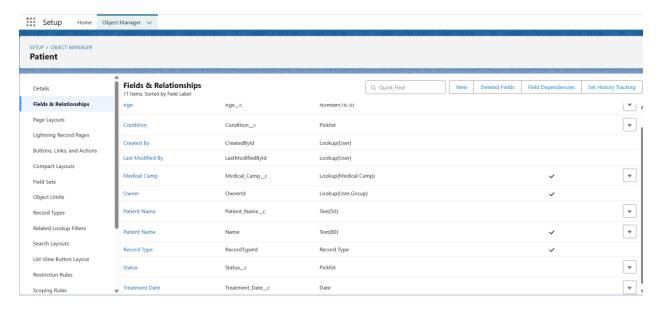
### Medical Camp c Fields:

- Disaster\_c (Lookup to Disaster)
- Location\_c (Text Area)
- Status c (Picklist: Active, Inactive, Closed)
- Capacity c (Number)
- Contact\_Person\_c (Text)
- Phone\_c (Phone)



### Patient c Fields:

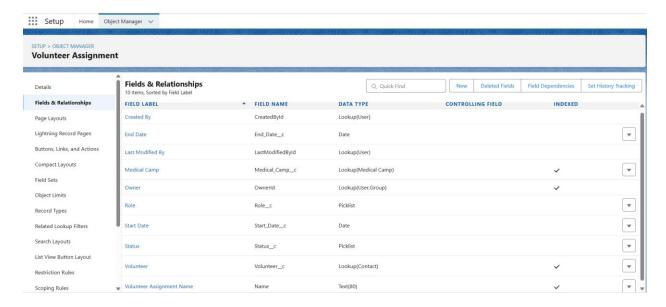
- Patient Name c (Text)
- Medical\_Camp\_c (Lookup to Medical Camp)
- Age\_c (Number)
- Condition\_c (Picklist: Minor, Serious, Critical)
- Treatment\_Date\_\_c (Date)
- Status\_c (Picklist: Treated, Under Observation, Referred)



# Volunteer Assignment c Fields:

• Contact c (Lookup to Contact)

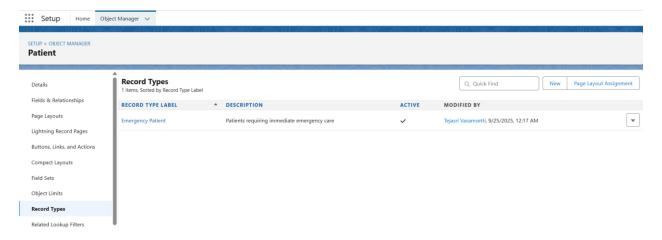
- Medical Camp c (Lookup to Medical Camp)
- Start Date c (Date)
- End\_Date\_c (Date)
- Status\_c (Picklist: Active, Completed)
- Role\_c (Picklist: Doctor, Nurse, Paramedic, Helper)



Step 3 — Record Types

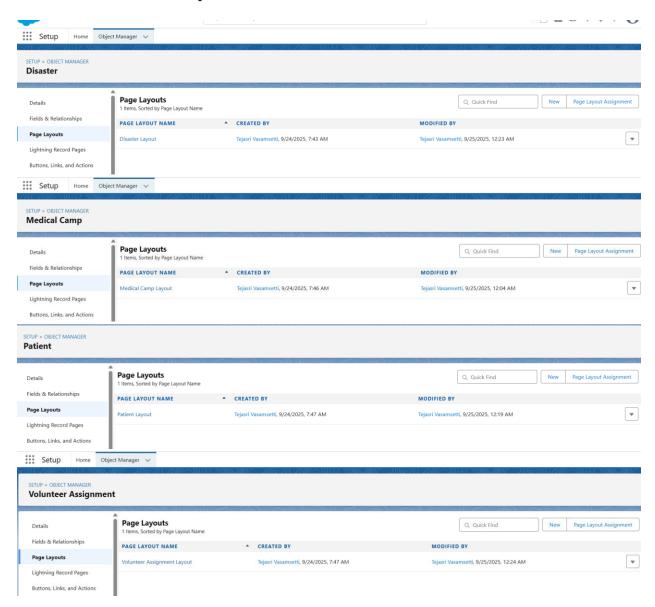
Created on the Patient\_c object to distinguish between different patient care pathways.

• Emergency Patient: For patients requiring immediate, critical care.



#### Step 4 — Page Layouts

- Disaster\_c Layout → Overview of disaster details, type, status, and related list of associated Medical Camps.
- Medical\_Camp\_c Layout → Core camp information, location, capacity, contact details, and related lists for Patients and Volunteer Assignments.
- Patient\_c Layout → Patient demographics, medical condition, treatment status, and link to their assigned Medical Camp.
- Volunteer\_Assignment\_c Layout → Assignment details including volunteer role, start/end dates, status, and links to the Volunteer (Contact) and Medical Camp.



## Step 5 — Compact Layouts

Compact layouts were defined to show key information in related lists, lookup dialogs, and mobile apps.

Medical Camp Compact Layout: Displays the most critical info for quick reference.

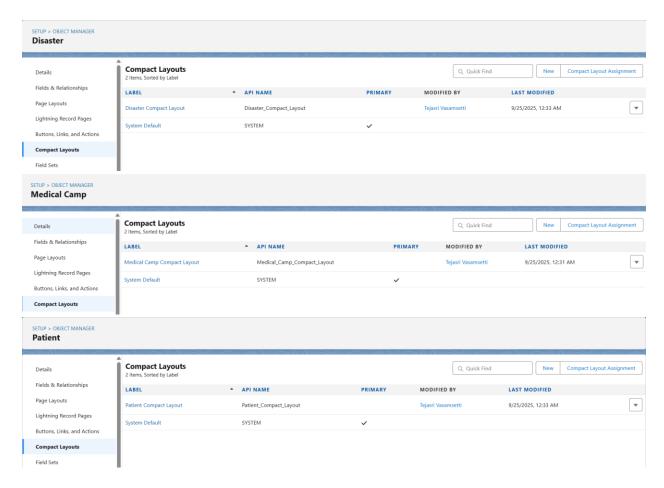
- Medical Camp Name
- Location
- Status

Patient Compact Layout: Provides an at-a-glance view of a patient's state.

- Patient Name
- Condition
- Status

Disaster Compact Layout: Useful for quickly identifying and selecting disasters.

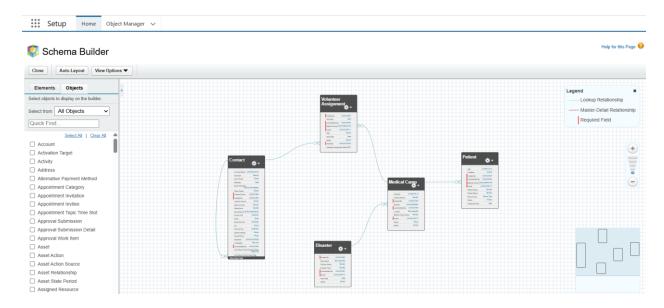
- Disaster Name
- Type
- Status



Step 6 — Schema Builder

The Schema Builder was used to visually design and validate the entire data model.

- All custom objects (Disaster\_c, Medical\_Camp\_c, Patient\_c, Volunteer\_Assignment\_c) and the standard Contact object were added to the canvas.
- The relationships were visually confirmed.

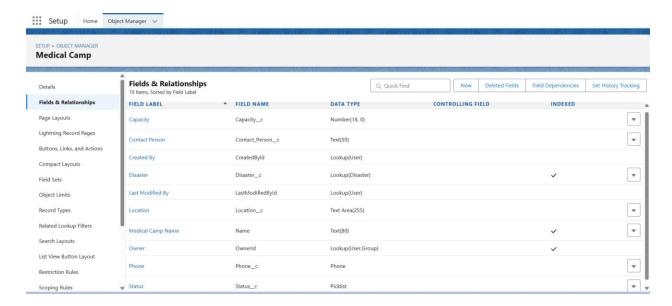


Step 7 — Lookup vs Master-Detail Relationships

Lookup Relationships: Used for all primary relationships in this phase.

- Medical\_Camp\_c to Disaster\_c (A camp is associated with one disaster, but the disaster can exist without the camp).
- Patient\_c to Medical\_Camp\_c (A patient is treated at one camp, but the camp record is independent).
- Volunteer\_Assignment\_\_c to Contact and Medical\_Camp\_\_c (An assignment links a volunteer to a camp, but both parent records are independent).

Master-Detail Relationship: Considered for Volunteer\_Assignment\_\_c but a Lookup was chosen to allow for greater flexibility. This relationship type could be used in the future if strict ownership and cascade delete are required.



Step 8 — Junction Objects

Volunteer Assignment c is implemented as a junction object.

- It creates a many-to-many relationship between Contact (Volunteer) and Medical Camp c.
- A single Volunteer can be assigned to multiple Camps.
- A single Camp can have multiple Volunteers assigned to it.

This design allows for efficient tracking of assignments, roles, and schedules.

