

## Database Design

Table: **rate**

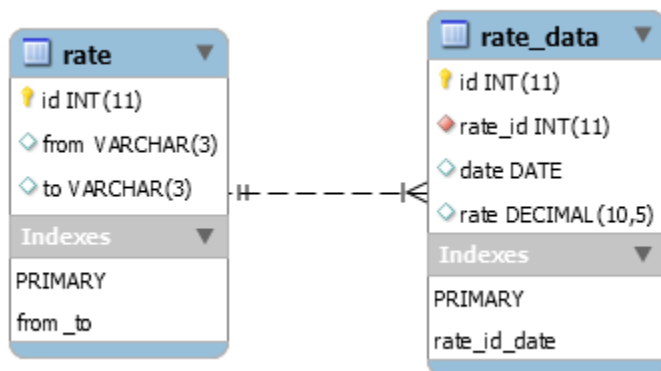
Field Name	Type	Size	Primary Key
<b>id</b>	INT	11	Yes
<b>from</b>	VARCHAR	3	
<b>to</b>	VARCHAR	3	

Table **rate\_data**

Field Name	Type	Size	Primary Key
<b>id</b>	INT	11	Yes
<b>rate_id</b>	INT	11	
<b>date</b>	DATE		
<b>rate</b>	NUMERIC	20, 5	

### Database Relation

Using one to many relationship to describe the relation, one **rate** can have many exchange **rate data**



### Fields

Field **from** and **to**, limited to only 3 character, as for International Standard ISO 4217 for currency designator

For **rate** field, instead of Float or Double, Decimal is better to handle monetary data and to prevent data truncation.

### Indexes

While both tables is indexed with auto increment primary key (**id**), an unique index (**from\_to**) is required to prevent duplication, because by *requirement*, input fields **from** and **to** are used to create or delete from **rate** table.

As well as **rate\_data** table, **from** and **to** are used to insert new exchange rate data, so we indexed it with unique **rate\_id** and **date**, so when new data by the same **rate** and **date** inserted, it will just update it with the new rate value.