EDAM Studio Understanding Mappings

2023-03-11

Table of Contents

[1.0 Background 2](#_Toc128371680)

[2.0 EDAM Studio Projects Structure 2](#_Toc128371681)

[2.1 EDAM App Data Templates and Projects 2](#_Toc128371682)

[2.1.1 Adding Project Collections 3](#_Toc128371683)

[2.2 Projects Folder 3](#_Toc128371684)

[2.3 Understanding the Project Process Arguments 4](#_Toc128371685)

# 1.0 Mapping Challenges

Data Mappings from conceptual to physical has been used to define, explain, or document how to similar or different Data Asset (collection of data-components and elements with a business purpose) relate to each other. Some challenges found while mapping data entities include:

* Resolve ambiguities such as source elements whose values require additional data to provide a context or meaning. This dilemma requires the identification of element values that may have more than one meaning and needs a code, flag, or other information to be able to map to a meaningful piece of information. These are usually resolved in applications, reports or other assets by using some code or kind of business logic before is presented to a reader.
* Related but different from the previous, lack of easy resolution to common or frequently asked questions (FAQ). At times you will find that the source information is not properly categorized and requires code or logic to answer the FAQ. For example, an activity disposition may be represented by 40 or more codes still the users may frequently ask about final dispositions, if not properly coded then some code or logic is needed.
* Manage source and target schemas.
* Be always able to validate source, target, or results against the schema.
* Have source, target and results readable, clear, and concise naming.
* Keep an understandable data vocabulary.
* Keep semantics consistent and within the business domain.

While mapping some scenarios maybe found including:

* Simple mappings. Source items map to target uniquely one to one, or many to one using an expression or function that resolve to one target element. Source or target documents don’t have arrays.
* Complex mappings. When arrays or collections of data components or elements are found the mappings get complex. Although child elements may be simple the context of the collection is needed to properly map those to the target by flattening (many to one), selecting a subset of the collection to be mapped, or map all components or elements.