

# Phase 3: Data Modelling & Relationships

## 1. Standard & Custom Objects

For CauseConnect CRM, I designed a simple data model using a mix of standard objects (already in Salesforce) and custom objects.

### Standard Objects Used

- Contact: represents donors (individuals)
- Campaign: represents fundraising campaigns (optional, but useful to track donation sources)
- User: represents internal users like Fundraising Manager and Program Manager

### Custom Objects Created

- Program: represents NGO programs or initiatives
- Beneficiary: represents people/communities supported by programs
- Donation: represents donations made by donors to programs

Standard objects let me use Salesforce's built-in features (contacts, reports, campaigns), while custom objects give me full control over NGO-specific data that Salesforce doesn't provide by default.

## 2. Fields

I created specific fields for each custom object to capture the data needed for NGO operations. Below is the current field structure I configured:

### Program Object

Field Label	API Name	Type	Notes
Program Name	Name	Text (standard)	Primary name field
Program Start Date	Program_Start_Date__c	Date	When the program started
Program End Date	Program_End_Date__c	Date	Optional, when it ended
Program Budget	Program_Budget__c	Currency	Estimated budget

Field Label	API Name	Type	Notes
Description	Description__c	Long Text	About the program

### Beneficiary Object

Field Label	API Name	Type	Notes
Beneficiary Name	Name	Text (standard)	Primary name field
Age	Age__c	Number	Optional demographic info
Gender	Gender__c	Picklist (Male, Female, Other)	--
Contact Number	Contact_Number__c	Phone	--
Program	Program__c	Lookup (Program)	Links each beneficiary to a program

### Donation Object

Field Label	API Name	Type	Notes
Donation Name	Name	Text (standard)	Primary name field
Amount	Amount__c	Currency	Amount donated
Date	Donation_Date__c	Date	When donation was made
Donor (Contact)	Donor__c	Lookup (Contact)	Links donation to donor
Program	Program__c	Lookup (Program)	Shows which program funds are used for
Frequency	Frequency__c	Picklist	Frequency of recurring donations

## Field-Level Security

- While creating fields, I made them **Visible (not Read-Only)** for the main internal profiles: Fundraising Manager, Program Manager, Field Officer.
- I will later restrict field-level access for external users (Donors, Auditors).

## 3. Record Types

I used record types to manage different kinds of records within the same object. This allows me to tailor page layouts and processes for each type.

1. Donation Object
  - a. One-Time Donation for single contributions
  - b. Recurring Donation for ongoing pledges

*I created two record types under the Donation object. This way, when a user creates a new donation record, they can choose whether it's a one-time donation or a recurring one. In the future, I can add automation or reports that specifically analyse recurring donations separately from one-time contributions.*

2. Beneficiary Object

*Initially, I considered using record types for Individual vs Group beneficiaries. After reviewing the requirements, I decided to keep things simple and stick to a single record type. This avoids unnecessary complexity while still capturing essential data.*

3. Program Object

*For now, only one record type is used for programs. If the NGO expands into different categories of programs (e.g., Health vs Education), I can introduce additional record types in the future.*

## 4. Page Layouts

For each object, I customized the page layouts to display the most relevant fields in a clean order.

- Program Layout: shows program details (start/end date, budget, description).
- Beneficiary Layout: includes demographic details, contact information, and program lookup.
- Donation Layouts: one layout for one-time donations and another for recurring donations. These layouts show donor, amount, date, payment status, and related program.

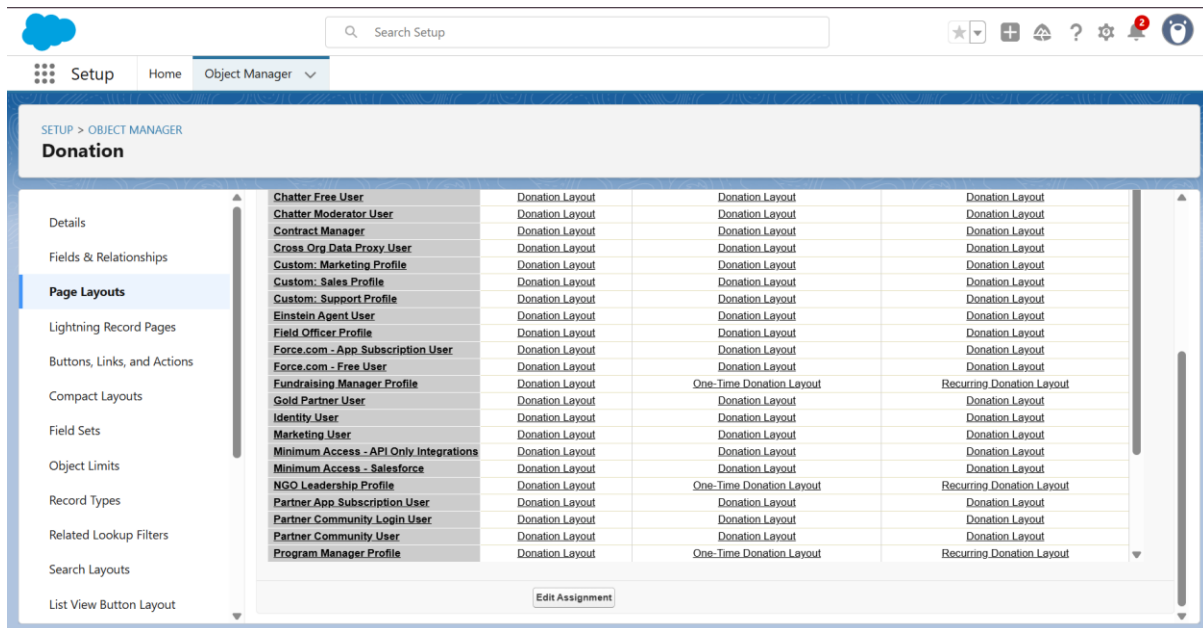


Figure 1:Page Layouts

## 5. Compact Layouts

I configured compact layouts so that important information is visible at the top of each record.

- Program Compact Layout:
  - Program Name
  - Start Date
  - End Date
  - Status
  - Owner
  - Budget
- Beneficiary Compact Layout:
  - Beneficiary Name
  - Age
  - Gender
  - Program
  - Contact Number
- Donation Compact Layout:
  - Donation Name
  - Donor (Contact)
  - Amount
  - Donation Date
  - Payment Status

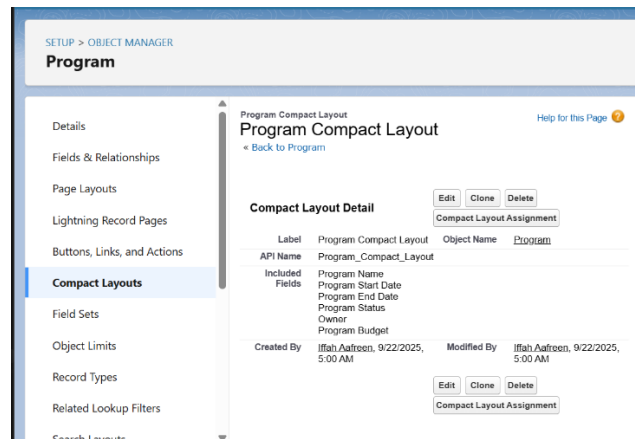


Figure 2: Program Compact Layout. Similarly made for Beneficiary and Donation

## 6. Schema Builder

I used Schema Builder in Salesforce to visualize the relationships between the objects.

Relationships:

- Program → Beneficiary (Lookup): A program can have many beneficiaries.
- Program → Donation (Lookup): A program can have many donations.
- Donation → Contact (Lookup): A donor (contact) can be linked to many donations.

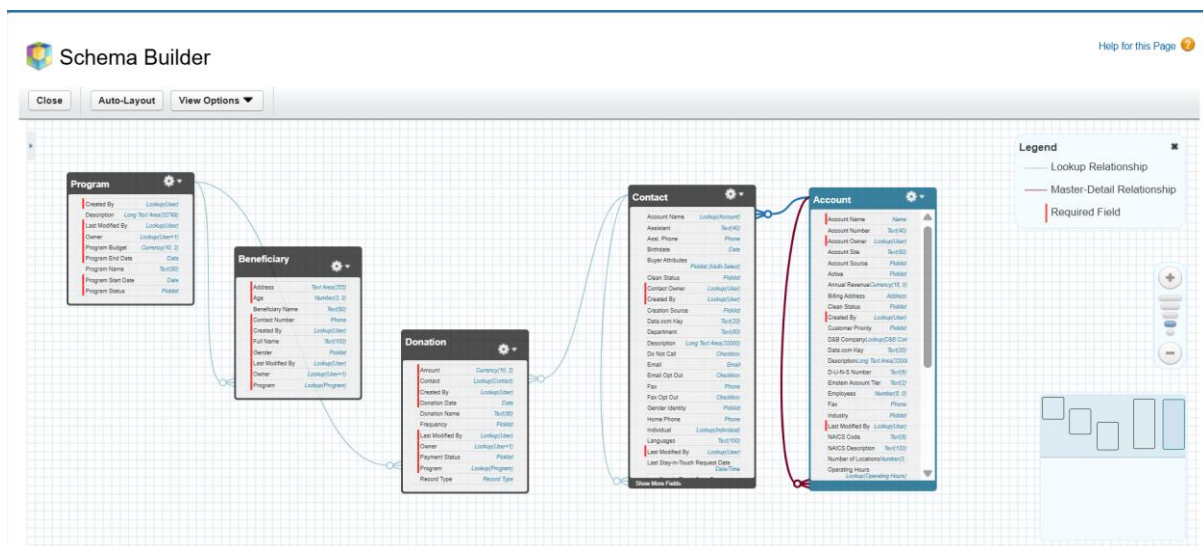


Figure 3: Schema View

## 7. Relationship Types

I chose Lookup relationships instead of Master-Detail for flexibility.

- Lookup allows records to exist independently (e.g., a donation can exist even without being linked to a program).
- Master-Detail would have forced every child record to be dependent on the parent, which didn't fit all use cases.
- Hierarchical relationships were not relevant since they apply only to the User object.

## **8. Junction Objects**

At this stage, I did not implement junction objects because the current requirements did not involve many-to-many relationships. However, I documented a potential future use case:

*If one Beneficiary can belong to multiple Programs, and one Program can support multiple Beneficiaries, then a junction object like "Program Beneficiary" would be needed.*

## **9. External Objects**

I did not create external objects in this phase. However, I noted their possible future use.

*If donation payment data is stored in external systems like Stripe or PayPal, external objects could be used to surface that data inside Salesforce without storing it directly.*

This makes the system more scalable and better integrated with third-party services.