

Week 2: Development Tasks

Unit 1: Domain Modeling





What is Domain Modeling

1. Keep your domain models clean, concise, comprehensible by

Factoring out technical aspects
Separating Concerns, e.g.

- Fiori Markup
- Authorization
- Persistence
- ... in same or different files or projects

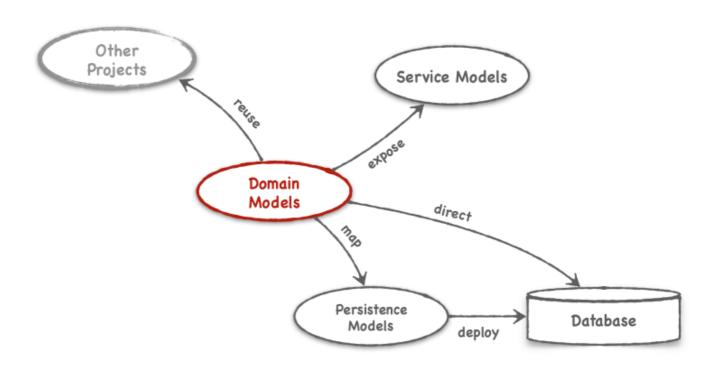
2. Intrinsic Extensibility

Project-level

→ Reuse and Extend

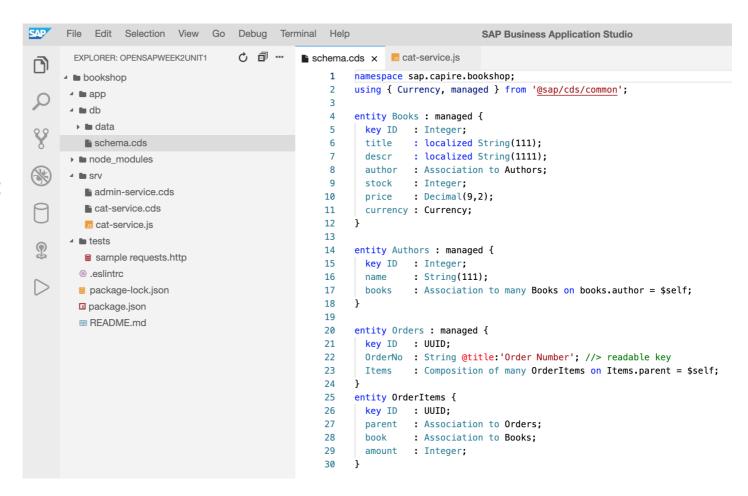
SaaS-level

→ Dynamic Extensibility



Domain models

- Types, Entities and Associations
- Aspects
- Best Practices in Domain Modeling:
 - Naming Conventions
 - Namespaces
 - Avoid over Normalization
 - Simple, flat structures
 - Enterprise featurese.g. localized data



Entities, Types and Associations (recap)

```
namespace 'our.library';
entity Books {
 key ID : UUID;
 title : String;
 descr : String;
 author: Association to Authors;
entity Authors {
 key ID : UUID;
       : String;
 books : Association to many Books on books.author=$self;
 birth : Date;
 death : Date;
```

- Entities represent data that can be read and written by consumers, uniquely identified by their primary keys.
- 2. **Types** describe the types of elements within entities.
- 3. **Associations** capture relationships between entities.

```
entity Books {
    key ID : UUID;
    title : String;
    genre : Genre;
    author : Association to Authors;
}

type Genre : String enum {
    Mystery; Fiction; Drama;
}
```

Aspects

The aspect 'additionalInfo' can be reused in other entities as well:

```
aspect additionalInfo {
          genre : Genre;
          language : String(1000);
}

entity Books : additionalInfo {
    key ID : String(3);
          name: String(3);
}
```



```
entity Books {
  key ID : String(3);
    name : String(3);
    genre : Genre;
    language : String(1000);
```

Best practices: Naming Conventions

1. Naming Conventions

- Start entity and type names with uppercase letters for example, Books
- Start elements with a lowercase letter for example, title
- Use plural form for entities for example, Authors
- Use singular form for types for example, Genre

```
entity Books {
    key ID : UUID;
    title : String;
    genre : Genre;
    author : Association to Authors;
}

type Genre : String enum {
    Mystery; Fiction; Drama;
}
```

Best practices: Using Namespaces & Enterprise features

1. Using Namespaces

- Use namespaces if reusing models
- Services are rarely reused, so rarely need namespaces

2. Namespaces vs Contexts

Use namespaces over top-level contexts

3. Using Enterprise Features

- Localized data
- Authentication & Authorization

```
namespace foo.bar;
 entity Boo {}
 entity Moo : Boo {}
.... is equivalent to:
 entity foo.bar.Boo {}
 entity foo.bar.Moo : foo.bar.Boo {}
  Do:
                                             Don't:
                                             context foo.bar {
  namespace foo.bar;
                                               entity Boo {}
  entity Boo {}
                                               entity Car {}
  entity Car {}
       title : localized String;
       descr : localized String;
```

Best practices: Avoid over-normalization

Do

```
entity Contacts {
    key ID : UUID;
    name : String;
    emails : array of {
        kind : String;
        address : String;
        primary : Boolean;
    }
    phones : array of {...}
}
```

Don't

```
entity Contacts {
 key ID : UUID;
 name : String;
 emails : Composition of many EmailAddresses on emails.contact=$self;
 phones: Composition of many PhoneNumbers on phones.contact=$self;
entity EmailAddresses {
 contact : Association to Contacts;
 key ID : UUID;
        : String;
  kind
 address : String;
 primary : Boolean;
entity PhoneNumbers {...}
```

Best practices: Favor simple, flat structures

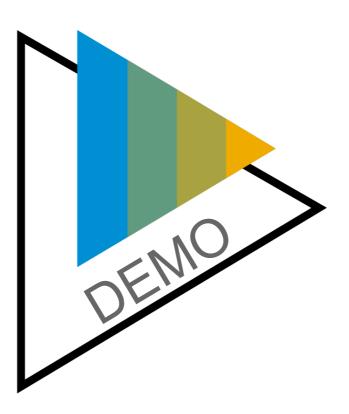
Do

```
entity Contacts {
  isCompany : Boolean;
  company : String;
  title : String;
  firstname : String;
  lastname : String;
  ...
}
```

Don't

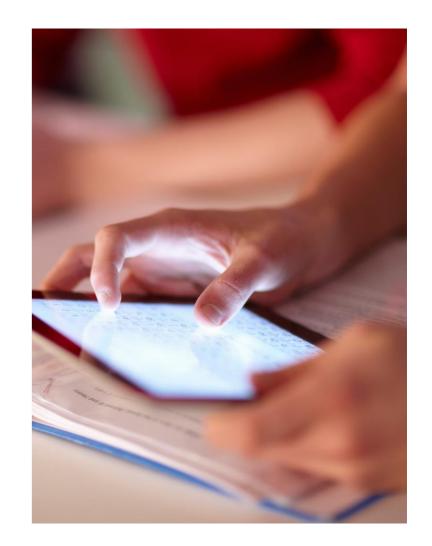
```
entity Contacts {
 isCompany : Boolean;
  companyData : {
   name : String;
 personData : {
   title : {
     primary : String;
     secondary : String;
   name : {
     firstname : String;
     lastname : String;
      . . .
```

Domain models



What you've learned in this unit

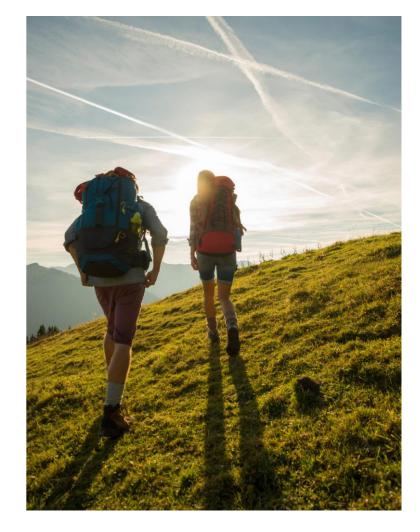
- Domain modeling with Core Data Services
- Types, Entities and Associations
- Aspects
- Best Practices in Domain Modeling:
 - ✓ Naming Conventions
 - Namespaces
 - Avoid over Normalization
 - ✓ Simple, flat structures
 - Enterprise features e.g. localized data



Further reading



- Official documentation
- Blogs: SAP Cloud Application Programming Model
- Starter Scenario
- TechEd Replay
- Hello World Tutorial



Thank you.

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