

## Automations

The last important feature I want to model before moving on is automation. As I said earlier, we need to build flows like this one:

"When a person subscribes to my e-mail list, add them to my awesome e-mail sequence."

At the database level, it's straightforward; I think we only need two tables to represent such automation:

| id | name              |
|----|-------------------|
| 1  | Add to newsletter |

The more exciting part is the steps of this automation:

| id | automation_id | type   | name             | value              |
|----|---------------|--------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1  | 1             | event  | subscribedToForm | {"form_id": 1}     |
| 2  | 1             | action | addToSequence    | {"sequence_id": 3} |

The first row represents the event, so the *"When a person subscribes to my e-mail list"* part. While the second row is the action itself, or the *"add them to my awesome e-mail sequence"* part. The type and name columns are self-explaining. The value contains the ID of the "thing" that needs to be dealt with. Once again, I'm using a JSON column. However, these two examples can be done using a simple integer; what happens when there are more advanced, complicated steps? Such as *"When a subscriber purchases a particular product, then wait for two days and send an upsell e-mil."* In this case, we can benefit from a JSON column. On the other hand, we sacrifice nothing in the case of simple examples.

As you can see, it's a pretty simple database structure. However, we'll face some challenges in the code.

