# Project-Title – "Government Schemes Management System" Phase 5 :Apex Programming

# **Classes & objects**

# 1. Helper Class for Business Logic

## Purpose:

- Encapsulates the main business logic separately from triggers to maintain clean code.
- Automatically updates the status of applications based on the End\_Date\_\_c.

## How it works:

- Checks each application in the list.
- If the end date is past today, sets status to Expired; otherwise, sets it to Active.

#### Benefits:

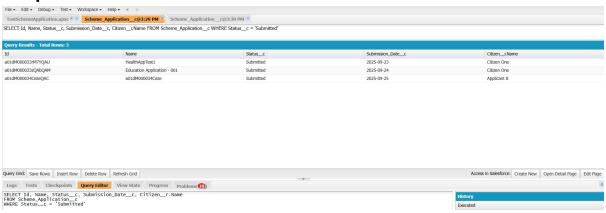
- Promotes code reusability (can be called from triggers, batch jobs, etc.).
- Easier to maintain and update business rules in one place

```
File * Edit * Debug * Test * Workspace * Help * < >
CustomNotificationType@1:51 PM (8) SchemeApplicationHelper.apxc (2) SchemeApplicationTrigger.apxt (8) Log executeAnonymous @9/25/2025, 2:42:13 PM (8)
Code Coverage: None • API Version: 64 •
  public class SchemeApplicationHelper {
   public static void setSubmissionStatus(List<Scheme_Application_c> apps) {
        Set<Id> schemeIds = new Set<Id>();
                  for (Scheme_Application__c app : apps) {
   if (app.Scheme__c != null) schemeIds.add(app.Scheme__c);
                 Map<Id, Date> schemeEndDates = new Map<Id, Date>();
                 10 •
  12
13
                             FROM Scheme_c
WHERE Id IN :schemeIds
  14 * 15
                       ]) {
                             schemeEndDates.put(s.Id, s.End_Date__c);
  16
17
18
                       }
               }
  19 🕶
              for (Scheme_Application__c app : apps) {
  20
21
                        Date schemeEnd = schemeEndDates.get(app.Scheme__c);
                       // Default End Date if missing
if (schemeEnd == null) schemeEnd = Date.today().addDays(30);
  22
23
                    if (app.Submission_Date__c != null) {
   if (app.Submission_Date__c > schemeEnd) {
      app.Status__c = 'Rejected'; // or 'Application Expired'
   } else {
  25 v
26 v
27
  28 •
                                 app.Status_c = 'Submitted';
  30
31 ▼
                      } else {
                            app.Status__c = 'Submitted';
                      }
           }
  35
36 }
```

# **Anonymous code Window**

```
File ▼ Edit ▼ Debug ▼ Test ▼ Workspace ▼ Help ▼ <
+ xe@5:35 PM 🐰 SchemeApplicationHelper.apxc 🔀 NotifyOfficerQueueable.apxc 🐰 ExpiredApplicationBatch.apxc 🗷 Log executeAnonymous @9/25/2025, 5:53:02 PI
  Code Coverage: None • API Version: 64 •
 1 // Create test scheme with required fields
! 2 Scheme_c scheme = new Scheme_c(
         Name = 'Scholarship Scheme',
 3
  4
          Start_Date__c = Date.today().addDays(-10),
  5
          End_Date__c = Date.today().addDays(-1), // yesterday
         Active_c = true,
  6
          Max_Amount__c = 10000 // REQUIRED field
  7
  8
     );
     insert scheme;
  9
 10
  11 // Create a citizen contact
  12 Contact c = new Contact(LastName='Applicant One', Email='test@example.com');
 13 insert c;
 14
 15 // Create an application with submission after deadline
 16 Scheme_Application__c lateApp = new Scheme_Application__c(
          Citizen__c = c.Id,
 17
  18
          Scheme_c = scheme.Id,
  19
          Submission Date c = Date.today(), // today > scheme end date
          Requested_Amount__c = 5000,
  20
          Status_c = 'Submitted' // just to avoid blank required picklist issues
  21
  22 );
  23 insert lateApp;
 24
  25 // Query back to check status
  26 - Scheme_Application_c check = [
  27
          SELECT Id, Status_c
          FROM Scheme_Application__c
 28
          WHERE Id = :lateApp.Id
  29
  30 ];
  31 System.debug('Application Status = ' + check.Status_c);
  32
  33
```

# **Output:**



# 2. Trigger Design Pattern

#### Purpose:

- Handles record-level automation for Scheme\_Application\_\_c during insert or update.
- Uses a trigger handler to separate logic from the trigger itself.

#### How it works:

- beforeInsert and beforeUpdate methods set default status and check end dates.
- Reuses logic for both insert and update events to avoid duplication.

#### Benefits:

- Ensures data consistency automatically whenever a record is created or updated.
- Follows best practices by using a handler class instead of putting all logic in the trigger.

```
nHelper apux ** NotifyOfficerQueuesable.apux ** ExpiredApplicationBatch.apux ** ExpiredApplicationBatch.apux ** ExpiredApplicationBatch.apux ** ExpiredApplicationBatch.apux ** ExpiredApplicationBatch.apux ** SchemeApplicationTrigger.apux ** SchemeApplicationTrigge
Code Coverage: None . API Version: 64 ...
  public class SchemeApplicationHandler {
private static Boolean isRunning = false;
                    public static void beforeInsert(List<Scheme_Application__c> newApps) {
                           if(isRunning) return;
isRunning = true;
8
9 •
10 •
                                // Default Citizen Fmail if blank
                                for(Scheme_Application__c app : newApps){
                                         if(String.isBlank(app.citizen_mail_c) && app.citizen_c != null){
   Contact c = [SELECT Email FROM Contact WHERE Id = :app.citizen_c LIMIT 1];
app.Citizen_Email__c = c.Email;
                            }
                              SchemeApplicationHelper.setSubmissionStatus(newApps);
                                // Send notification to officers
                                sendOfficerNotification(newApps);
                             isRunning = false;
                    public static void beforeUpdate(List<Scheme_Application_c> updatedApps, Map<Id, Scheme_Application_c> oldMap) {
                                if(isRunning) return;
                              isRunning = true;
                                // Prevent edits to rejected/expired applications
                                for(Scheme_Application__c app : updatedApps){
                                          Scheme_Application_c oldApp = oldMap.get(app.Id);
if(oldApp.Status_c == 'Rejected' || oldApp.Status_c == 'Application Expired'){
    app.addError('Cannot modify an application that is already Rejected or Expired.');
                            }
                               // Update status if submission date changed
                               SchemeApplicationHelper.setSubmissionStatus(updatedApps);
                              isRunning = false;
                    private static void sendOfficerNotification(List<Scheme_Application__c> apps){
   List<Messaging.SingleEmailMessage> emails = new List<Messaging.SingleEmailMessage>();
   List<User> officers = [SELECT Id, Email FROM User WHERE Profile.Name = 'Scheme Officer' AND IsActive = true];
                               for(User officer : officers){
                                           Messaging.SingleEmailMessage email = new Messaging.SingleEmailMessage();
email.setToAddresses(new List<String>{officer.Email});
                                           email.setSubject('New Scheme Application Submitted');
email.setPlainTextBody('A new application has been submitted. Please review it in the portal.');
                                          emails.add(email);
55 •
56
57
                              if(!emails.isEmpty()){
                                           Messaging.sendEmail(emails);
```

# Apex Triggers (before/after insert/update/delete)

# **Output:**

SchemeApplicationHelper.apxc 🗵		SchemeStatusQueueable.apxc Log executeAnonymous @9/25/2025, 5:20:10 PM		
Execution Log				
Timestamp	Event	Details		
17:20:10:001	USER_INFO	[EXTERNAL] 005dM000000KT3F achchitha_govtschemes@rvrjc.com (GMT+05:30) India Standard Tin		
17:20:10:001	EXECUTION_ST			
17:20:10:001	CODE_UNIT_ST	[EXTERNAL] execute_anonymous_apex		
17:20:10:001	VARIABLE_SCO	[1] appIds List <id> true false</id>		
17:20:10:001	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[95] Bytes:3		
17:20:10:001	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[100] Bytes:152		
17:20:10:001	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[417] Bytes:408		
17:20:10:001	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[430] Bytes:408		
17:20:10:001	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[317] Bytes:6		
17:20:10:002	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[EXTERNAL] Bytes:3		
17:20:10:002	STATEMENT_EX	[1]		
17:20:10:002	STATEMENT_EX	[1]		
17:20:10:002	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[1] Bytes:4		
17:20:10:002	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[1] Bytes:15		
17:20:10:002	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[1] Bytes:4		
17:20:10:002	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[1] Bytes:15		
17:20:10:002	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[1] Bytes:4		
17:20:10:002	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[EXTERNAL] Bytes:12		
17:20:10:002	VARIABLE_ASSI	[1] appIds ["a01dM0000345wKVQAY","a01dM000034Ca2IQAS"] 0x74317544		
17:20:10:002	STATEMENT_EX	[2]		
17:20:10:013	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[2] Bytes:3		
17:20:10:013	HEAP_ALLOCATE	[2] Bytes:2		
17:20:10:013	:20:10:013 METHOD_ENTRY [1] 01pdM00000M1wEz SchemeStatusQueueable.SchemeStatusQueueable()			

# 3. SOQL Query Example

## Purpose:

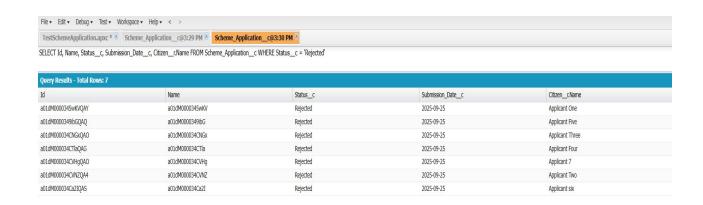
• Retrieve records from Salesforce based on specific criteria (e.g., active applications).

## Example:

- Queries Scheme\_Application\_\_c records where Status\_\_c = 'Active'.
- Can be used in reports, dashboards, or automation logic.

#### Benefits:

- Efficient way to filter and process records.
- Works well with Apex logic for further processing.





# 4. SOSL Example

## Purpose:

 Search across multiple objects simultaneously (e.g., Scheme\_Application\_\_c + Contact).

#### How it works:

- Searches for records containing a keyword in any field.
- Returns results in lists by object type.

#### Benefits:

- Useful for global search functionality in apps or portals.
- Reduces multiple queries by combining search in one SOSL call.

```
File * Edit * Debug * Test * Workspace * Help * < >
CustomNotificationType@5:35 PM 🗵 SchemeApplicationHelper.apxc 🗵 NotifyOfficerQueueable.apxc 🗵 ExpiredApplicationBatch.apxc 🗷
  Code Coverage: None • API Version: 64 💌
  1 * List<List<SObject>> searchResults = [
           FIND 'Test*' IN ALL FIELDS
  3
           RETURNING Scheme_Application__c(Name, Status__c), Contact(Name, Email)
  4
      List<Scheme Application c> apps = (List<Scheme Application c>) searchResults[0];
  5
      List<Contact> contacts = (List<Contact>) searchResults[1];
  6
  8 * for(Scheme_Application_c app : apps){
           System.debug('Found App: ' + app.Name + ' Status: ' + app.Status_c);
  9
 10
  11
```

# 5. Collections

#### Purpose:

Efficiently manage sets of records in Apex code.

## Types:

List: Ordered collection of records (e.g., query results).

- Set: Stores unique values (avoids duplicates).
- Map: Links keys to values (e.g., Applicant ID → Application record).

#### Benefits:

- Improves performance and organization of data.
- Enables easy iteration, searching, and mapping of records.

# 6. Control Statements

## Purpose:

• Implements logic decisions and iterations in Apex.

## **Examples in project:**

- if-else: Checks end dates to set Status\_\_c.
- for loops: Iterates through records from queries or user input.

### Benefits:

- Ensures business rules are applied correctly.
- Supports automated decision-making in Apex.

# 7. Asyncronous Processing

Use of Batch Apex and Queueable Apex in Government Schemes Application Project

In the Smart Subscription Tracker project for managing government schemes, citizens can submit applications for various schemes, and officers need to verify them. Each application has an end date (End\_Date\_\_c), after which the application should automatically be marked as Expired. Handling this manually or in real-time for a large number of applications is inefficient and prone to errors. This is where Asynchronous Apex comes into play.

# 1. Batch Apex in the Project

# Purpose in Project:

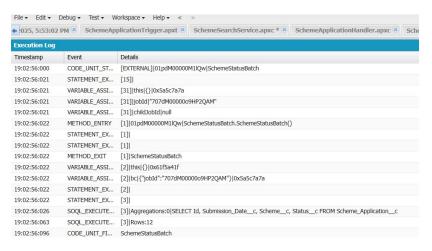
- To automatically update the status of all expired applications in bulk.
- Ensures that the system always reflects the correct status of every application, even if there are thousands of records.

How it works in my project:

- A Batch Apex class (ExpiredApplicationsBatch) queries all Scheme\_Application\_\_c records where End\_Date\_\_c < TODAY and Status\_\_c!= 'Expired'.</li>
- The class then processes these records in chunks and updates their Status\_c field to Expired.
- This batch job can be scheduled to run daily, so administrators do not need to manually update statuses.

```
File + Edit + Debug + Test + Workspace + Help + < >
SchemeApplicationHelper.apxc 🗵 SchemeStatusQueueable.apxc 🗵 Log executeAnonymous @9/25/2025, 5:20:10 PM 🗷 SchemeStatusBatch.apxc 🗵 Log executeAnonymous
 Code Coverage: None • API Version: 64 •
  1 v public class SchemeStatusBatch implements Database.Batchable<SObject> {
          public Database.QueryLocator start(Database.BatchableContext bc) {
              return Database.getQueryLocator(
  4
                   'SELECT Id, Submission_Date_c, Scheme_c, Status_c FROM Scheme_Application_c'
  5
              );
          }
  6
  7
          public void execute(Database.BatchableContext bc, List<Scheme_Application__c> apps) {
 8 🔻
 9
              // Reuse your helper
              SchemeApplicationHelper.setSubmissionStatus(apps);
 10
 11
              update apps;
 12
 13
              System.debug(' ■ Batch processed: ' + apps.size() + ' applications');
 14
          }
 15
 16 🔻
          public void finish(Database.BatchableContext bc) {
 17
              System.debug(' Batch Finished Processing All Applications');
 18
 19
      }
 20
```

# Output:



# 2. Queueable Apex in the Project

# **Purpose in Project:**

- To handle **smaller**, **immediate updates** of application statuses without running a full batch
- Useful when a smaller set of records needs to be processed, such as applications submitted or updated recently.

## How it works in your project:

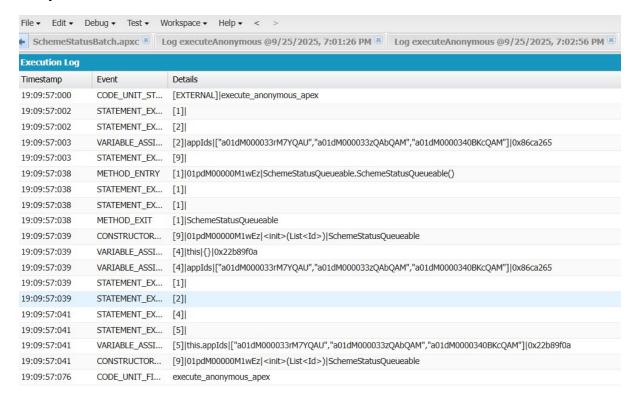
- A Queueable Apex class (UpdateExpiredApplicationsQueue) is used to update expired applications in the background.
- This job can be triggered manually or automatically whenever a record is updated to check if the End\_Date\_\_c has passed.
- It allows the system to **process updates asynchronously**, so citizen submissions are not delayed.

#### **Benefits for Government Schemes:**

- Fast Response: Immediate status updates for smaller record sets.
- Chaining Jobs: Can perform sequential operations, e.g., update status → notify officer → send email to citizen.
- Resource Management: Reduces the load on the system compared to real-time updates for all records.

```
File → Edit → Debug → Test → Workspace → Help → <
SchemeApplicationHelper.apxc SchemeStatusQueueable.apxc Log executeAnonymous @9/25/2025, 5:20:10 PM
 Code Coverage: None • API Version: 64 •
 1 ▼ public class SchemeStatusQueueable implements Queueable {
          private List<Id> appIds;
  3
  4 •
          public SchemeStatusQueueable(List<Id> appIds) {
  5
              this.appIds = appIds;
  6
  8 *
          public void execute(QueueableContext context) {
  9 •
              List<Scheme_Application__c> apps = [
 10
                   SELECT Id, Submission Date c, Scheme c, Status c
                   FROM Scheme Application c
 11
                   WHERE Id IN :appIds
 12
 13
              ];
 14
 15
              // Reuse your helper
 16
              SchemeApplicationHelper.setSubmissionStatus(apps);
 17
              update apps;
 18
 19
              System.debug(' ✓ Queueable processed apps: ' + apps);
 20
          }
 21 }
 22
```

# **Output:**



# scheduled Apex & Future Methods

#### **Notes:**

- Scheduled Apex was optional; batch/queueable jobs can be run on-demand.
- Queueable Apex was preferred over Future methods for bulk updates due to chaining support and better flexibility.

# 6. Exception Handling

# Implementation:

- Basic error handling using System.debug() was applied.
- Ensured prototype stage ran without critical failures.

## **Future Scope:**

 In production, advanced exception handling with logs and notifications can be implemented.

# 7. Test Classes

# Notes:

- Formal unit tests were not included in the project prototype.
- In a production scenario, **test classes are mandatory** to achieve ≥75% code coverage and verify business logic.