

# **Tours & Travels Platform Development Using CRM-Salesforce**



A Capstone Project  
Presented to  
SmartBridge x Salesforce

By  
Cariño, Marcus Jeremy M.

July 18, 2025

<b>Project Overview.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Objectives.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Phase 1: Requirement Analysis &amp; Planning.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Understanding Business Requirements.....	3
Defining Project Scope and Objectives.....	3
Designing the Data Model and Security Model.....	4
Creating the Project Roadmap and Milestones.....	5
<b>Phase 2: Salesforce Development – Backend &amp; Configurations.....</b>	<b>6</b>
Setup Environment and DevOps Workflow.....	6
Customization of Objects, Fields, and Validation Rules.....	6
Automation: Workflow Rules, Process Builder, Flows, and Approval Process.....	9
Apex Classes, Triggers, and Asynchronous Apex.....	12
<b>Phase 3: UI/UX Development &amp; Customization.....</b>	<b>15</b>
Lightning App Configuration.....	15
Page Layouts and Dynamic Forms.....	16
User Management.....	18
Reports.....	19
Dashboards.....	20
Lightning Web Component (LWC).....	21
Example Functionalities.....	21
Lightning App Page.....	22
<b>Phase 4: Data Migration, Testing &amp; Security.....</b>	<b>24</b>
Field History Tracking.....	24
Duplicate & Matching Rules.....	25
Profiles.....	26
Role Hierarchy.....	27
Permission Sets.....	28
Sharing Settings.....	29
Apex Test Classes.....	30
Test Cases and Defect Fixing.....	32
Data Migration via Import Wizard.....	34
<b>Phase 5: Deployment, Documentation &amp; Maintenance.....</b>	<b>36</b>
Deployment Strategy.....	36
Maintenance Strategy.....	37
Documentation Strategy.....	37
Troubleshooting Approach.....	38
Future Enhancements.....	39
<b>Conclusion.....</b>	<b>40</b>

## **Project Overview**

The Tours and Travels CRM is a custom Salesforce-based solution designed to address the operational needs of global travel agencies. It centralizes booking management, customer engagement, employee collaboration, and financial tracking into a unified platform. The system streamlines core processes such as trip bookings, payment tracking, customer onboarding, and feedback handling. Through tailored automation and role-based access controls, the CRM enhances service efficiency, reduces manual tasks, and enables data-driven decision-making for tour operators and managers.

## **Objectives**

The primary objective of the Tours and Travels CRM is to build a scalable and intelligent system capable of managing the complete lifecycle of travel bookings and customer interactions.

The project aims to:

- Automate booking processes and payment confirmations to minimize delays and human errors.
- Improve customer satisfaction through personalized communication and timely updates.
- Enable employee-specific access and functionality via roles, profiles, and permissions.
- Collect and analyze business insights through customized reports and dashboards.
- Maintain data security and integrity through validation rules, sharing settings, and audit trails.
- Provide a user-friendly interface tailored to the responsibilities of agents, guides, finance officers, and service representatives.

## **Phase 1: Requirement Analysis & Planning**

### **Understanding Business Requirements**

The project began with a comprehensive study of how tours and travel agencies operate globally. The analysis revealed several recurring challenges:

- Manual booking processes often result in slow responses and data inconsistencies.
- Fragmented communication between customers, agents, and finance staff hinders coordination.
- Lack of systematic tracking for guest information, payments, and tour feedback.
- Difficulty managing packages based on geography, group size, and membership levels.

Stakeholder interviews and secondary research were conducted to understand the roles and expectations of customers, travel agents, finance officers, and tour guides. Key user needs identified include real-time status updates, customizable tour options, and simplified task handling for internal staff.

### **Defining Project Scope and Objectives**

The scope of this CRM includes designing a complete digital system for:

- Customer onboarding and data management
- Tour package listing and filtering
- Booking creation and guest tracking

- Payment processing and monitoring
- Automated follow-ups and feedback collection
- Employee assignment and task tracking

Project objectives were shaped to address these needs by leveraging Salesforce's declarative and programmatic capabilities. The CRM is built to serve not only individual travelers but also groups and corporate clients, offering flexible pricing and service structures.

### **Designing the Data Model and Security Model**

The system's data model was designed around several key entities and their relationships:

- `Booking__c` is the core object linked to `Customer__c`, `TravelPackage__c`, and `Employee__c`.
- `BookingGuest__c` serves as a master-detail child of `Booking__c`, tracking individual travelers per booking.
- `BookingPayment__c` ensures traceability of transaction status for each booking.
- `Feedback__c` collects structured ratings and remarks linked to past trips.

Security was enforced through a combination of:

- **Role hierarchy:** enabling managers to view subordinate records.
- **Profiles:** defining object and field-level access based on job function.
- **Permission sets:** granting extra access for specific users as needed.
- **Field-level security:** hiding sensitive financial or contact data from unauthorized roles.

- **Sharing rules:** allowing controlled access to records across different user groups.

### **Creating the Project Roadmap and Milestones**

A milestone-based roadmap was outlined to structure the development process. Each milestone addressed a functional layer of the system—from foundational object creation to advanced automation and testing. Milestones were grouped into five key phases:

- Phase 1: Requirement Analysis & Planning
- Phase 2: Salesforce Backend Development
- Phase 3: UI/UX Customization
- Phase 4: Data Migration, Testing & Security
- Phase 5: Deployment, Maintenance & Documentation

## **Phase 2: Salesforce Development – Backend & Configurations**

### **Setup Environment and DevOps Workflow**

The development environment was initialized through the Salesforce Developer Edition platform. This served as the base instance for configuring objects, automations, and Apex logic.

Initial setup activities included:

- Activating the Developer Edition and accessing Setup.
- Verifying object creation permissions.
- Familiarizing with Salesforce CLI and Developer Console for Apex code deployment.
- Establishing naming conventions for objects, fields, and automation processes to maintain consistency throughout the application lifecycle.

Though this project did not require full DevOps integration or CI/CD pipelines, care was taken to separate configuration tasks logically to simulate modular development best practices.

### **Customization of Objects, Fields, and Validation Rules**

Several custom objects were created to support core business processes:

- `Customer_Info__c`: Manages customer contact and demographic data.
- `Booking__c`: Tracks reservation details and is linked to customer and tour information.
- `TravelPackage__c`: Stores tour-related details such as country, price, duration, and availability.
- `BookingGuest__c`: Captures guest-specific data linked to a Booking record.
- `BookingPayment__c`: Handles payment status, type, and amount for bookings.

- Employee\_\_c: Manages internal team members, including their department and role.
- Feedback\_\_c: Collects post-travel evaluations from customers.

Each object was enhanced with the necessary custom fields, including picklists, formulas, checkboxes, and roll-up summary fields. Global value sets were implemented for fields like Country, City, Membership Type, and Department to standardize inputs. Below are related screenshots of object creation, custom fields, and formulas.

Global Value Sets	
Action	Label ↑
<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Del</a>	<u>City</u>
<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Del</a>	<u>Country</u>
<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Del</a>	<u>Languages</u>
<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Del</a>	<u>Membership</u>
<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Del</a>	<u>Package Type</u>
<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Del</a>	<u>Preferred Accommodation</u>
<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Del</a>	<u>Trip Type</u>
Deleted Global Value Sets (0)	

*Figure 1. Global Value Sets*

Description: Validation rule for status enforce pending

**Error Condition Formula**

Example: `Discount_Percent__c > 30` More Examples...

Display an error if Discount is more than 30%

If this formula expression is true, display the text defined in the Error Message area

Insert Field Insert Operator

`AND( ISNEW(), NOT( ISPICKVAL(Booking_Status__c, "Pending") ) )`

Check Syntax No errors found

**Error Message**

Example: `Discount percent cannot exceed 30%`

This message will appear when Error Condition formula is true

Error Message: `Booking Status must be "Pending" when a new record is created.`

This error message can either appear at the top of the page or below a specific field on the page

Error Location: ☐ Top of Page ☒ Field: Booking Status

Save Save & New Cancel

*Figure 2. Code for Booking Status as default “Pending”*



The Object Name is used when referencing the object via the API.  
 Object Name: **Booking\_Payment** Example: Account

Description: This is a new object for booking payment

Context-Sensitive Help Setting: ☒ Open the standard Salesforce.com Help & Training window  
☐ Open a window using a Visualforce page

Content Name: --None--

**Enter Record Name Label and Format**

The Record Name appears in page layouts, key lists, related lists, lookups, and search results. For example, the Record Name for Account is "Account Name" and for Case it is "Case Number". Note that the Record Name field is always called "Name" when referenced via the API.  
 Record Name: **Booking Payment Number** Example: Account Name

Data Type: **Auto Number** Warning: If you plan to insert a high volume of records in this object, via the API for example, use the Text data type.

Display Format: **BPN-{0000}** Example: A-{0000} What Is This?

Starting Number: **1**

Figure 3. Sample Object Creation

**Fields & Relationships**  
 30 Items, Sorted by Field Label

FIELD LABEL	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONTROLLING FIELD	INDEXED
Accommodation Amount per Person per Day	Accommodation_Amount_per_Person_per_Day__c	Formula (Currency)		
Approval Status	Approval_Status__c	Picklist		
Booking Date	Booking_Date__c	Date		
Booking Number	Name	Auto Number		✓
Booking Status	Booking_Status__c	Picklist		
Cancel Confirmation	Cancel_Confirmation__c	Checkbox		
Cancellation Date	Cancellation_Date__c	Date		
Cancellation Reason	Cancellation_Reason__c	Text Area(255)		
Created By	CreatedById	Lookup(User)		
Customer	Customer__c	Lookup(Customer Info)		✓
Customer Email	Customer_Email__c	Email (Unique)		✓
Guide Assigned	Guide_Assigned__c	Lookup(Employee)		✓

Figure 4. Sample Fields and Relationships

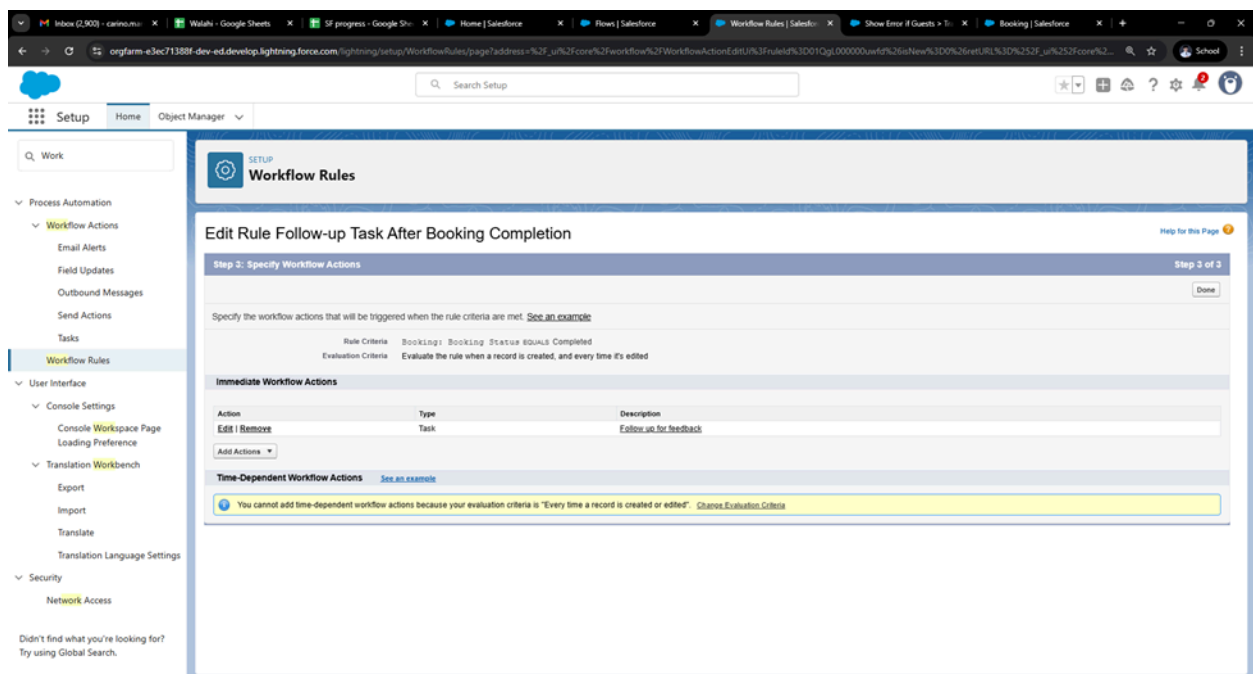
Validation rules were added to enforce data integrity:

- Phone numbers must be exactly 10 digits.
- Emails must follow a valid format.
- Guests cannot have future-dated birthdays.
- Mandatory fields are conditional based on role selection (e.g., Language for Guides).
- Age must be greater than zero.
- Booking Status must default to "Pending" upon record creation.

## Automation: Workflow Rules, Process Builder, Flows, and Approval Process

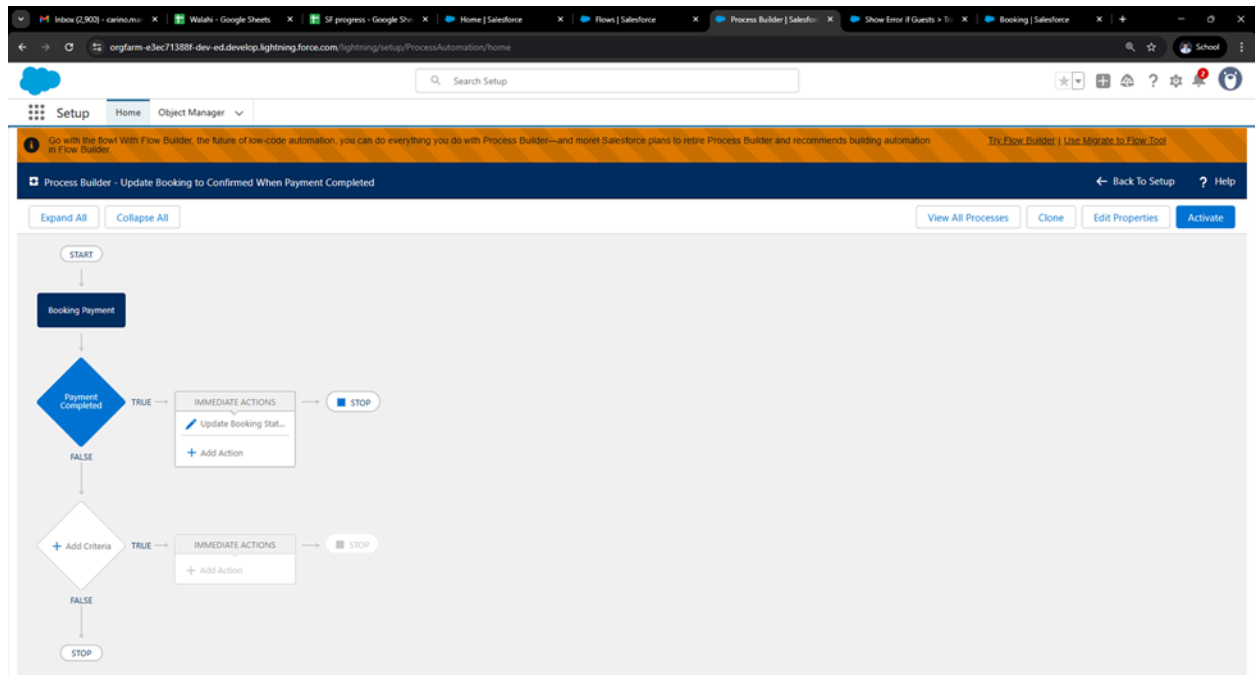
A layered automation strategy was applied using Salesforce's declarative tools:

- **Workflow Rule:** Automatically creates a Task record for the Booking Owner when a Booking is marked as Completed. The task reminds the owner to collect feedback, with a due date set three days after the travel end date.



*Figure 5. Sample Workflow Rule*

- **Process Builder:** Updates the Booking\_Status\_\_c field to "Confirmed" when the related BookingPayment\_\_c record is marked as "Completed".



*Figure 6. Sample Process Builder*

- **Approval Process:** Enables multi-step review and approval of Booking cancellation requests. Notifications and field updates were configured to occur based on approval outcomes, with custom email templates sent to involved parties.

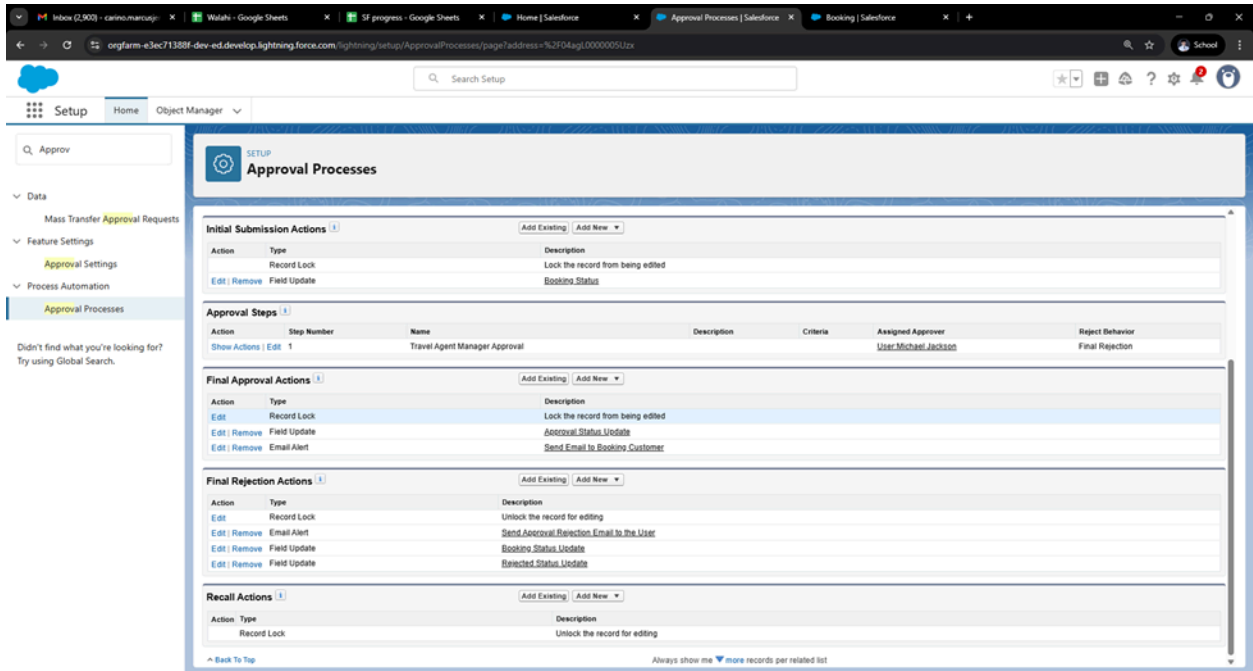


Figure 7. Sample Approval Process

- **Flow (Before Save):** A record-triggered Flow was created on the BookingGuest\_\_c object. It ensures that the number of guest records does not exceed the Number\_of\_Travelers\_\_c value in the parent Booking. This helps enforce guest count consistency without Apex intervention.

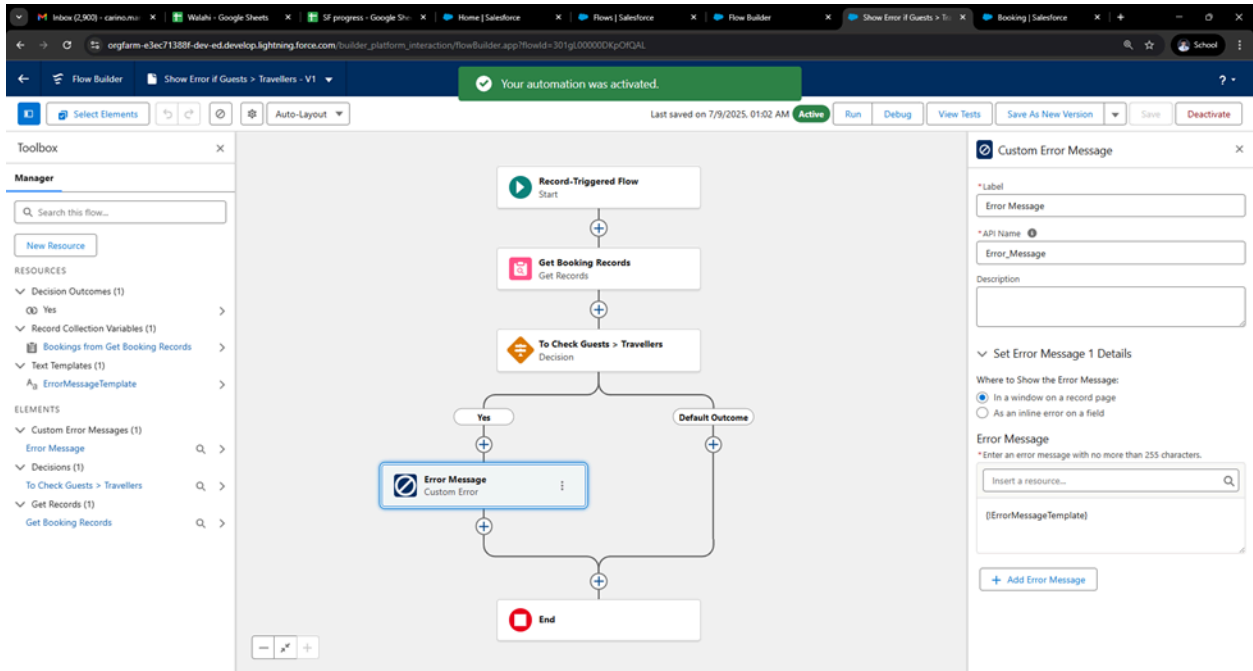


Figure 8. Sample Flow

## Apex Classes, Triggers, and Asynchronous Apex

Where declarative tools were insufficient, Apex code was implemented:

- **Trigger on Booking:** When a Booking is created, it automatically generates:
  - One BookingPayment\_\_c record with default status "Pending".
  - Multiple BookingGuest\_\_c records matching the number of travelers.
- **Trigger Handler Pattern:** A trigger handler was used to centralize and maintain logic readability.
- **Future Apex:** An asynchronous email confirmation is triggered when a Booking is updated and its status becomes "Confirmed". This reduces blocking operations and ensures smooth user experience.

- **Queueable Apex + Scheduler:** A reminder email is sent to customers three days before their travel start date. This job is scheduled to run daily, ensuring timely communication.
- **Batch Apex + Scheduler:** Another scheduled batch job sends payment reminders for bookings created the previous day with status still marked as "Pending". A summary email is sent to the administrator after batch execution completes.

All custom logic was written following best practices for governor limits, bulkification, and test coverage.

To automate email notifications upon confirmation of a booking, a custom Apex Trigger was implemented. This logic ensures that an email is only sent when the **Booking Status** changes from any other value to "Confirmed".

```
for (Booking__c booking : Trigger.new) {
    Booking__c oldBooking = Trigger.oldMap.get(booking.Id);

    // Check for status change to "Confirmed"
    if (booking.Booking_Status__c == 'Confirmed' && oldBooking.Booking_Status__c != 'Confirmed') {
        bookingIdsToSend.add(booking.Id);
    }
}

if (!bookingIdsToSend.isEmpty()) {
    // Call the Future Method
    BookingConfirmationEmailer.sendBookingConfirmation(bookingIdsToSend);
}
```

*Figure 9. Sample Snippet of Code*

To enhance system responsiveness and avoid timeouts during record updates, a **Future Apex class** was implemented to handle outbound email processing after a booking is confirmed.

```

public class BookingConfirmationEmailer {

    @future(callout=false)

    public static void sendBookingConfirmation(Set<Id> bookingIds) {

        List<Messaging.SingleEmailMessage> emails = new List<Messaging.SingleEmailMessage>();

        List<Booking__c> bookings = [SELECT Id, Name, Customer_Email__c, Total_Billing_Amount__c
                                     FROM Booking__c
                                     WHERE Id IN :bookingIds];

        for (Booking__c booking : bookings) {

            if (String.isNotBlank(booking.Customer_Email__c)) {

                Messaging.SingleEmailMessage mail = new Messaging.SingleEmailMessage();

                mail.setToAddresses(new String[] { booking.Customer_Email__c });

                mail.setSubject('Booking Confirmed: ' + booking.Name);

                mail.setPlainTextBody(

                    'Dear Customer,' + '\n\n' +

                    'Your booking has been confirmed. Please find the details below:\n' +

                    'Booking ID: ' + booking.Name + '\n' +

                    'Total Bill Amount Paid: $' + booking.Total_Billing_Amount__c + '\n\n' +

                    'Thank you for booking with us!'

                );

                emails.add(mail);

            }

        }

        if (!emails.isEmpty()) {

            Messaging.sendEmail(emails);

        }

    }
}

```

*Figure 10. Sample Snippet of Code*

### **Phase 3: UI/UX Development & Customization**

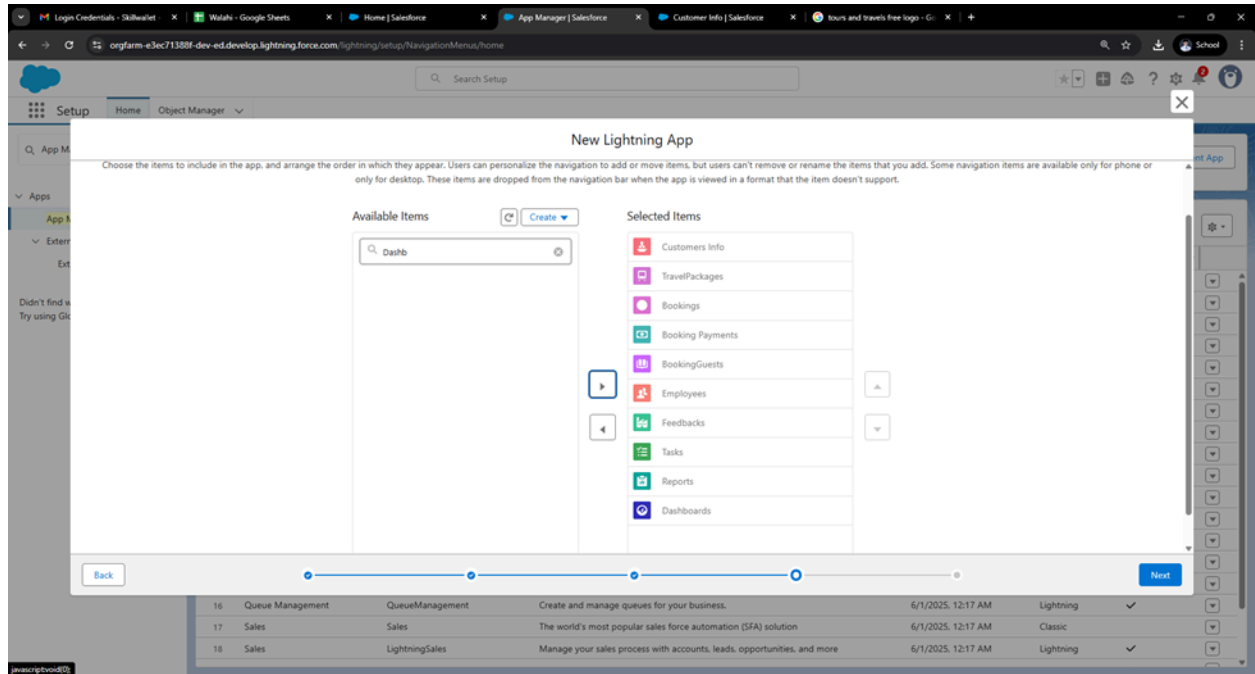
This phase of development was centered on enhancing user experience by customizing the interface of the Tours and Travels CRM. Through the use of Lightning components, page layout configurations, user account setup, and reporting tools, the application was optimized for role-based usage, clarity, and real-time data presentation. The goal was to provide a seamless and intuitive environment that supports day-to-day travel operations while adhering to data visibility requirements across roles.

#### **Lightning App Configuration**

A dedicated Lightning App named "**Tours & Travels CRM**" was created using the App Manager in Salesforce Setup. The app serves as the primary interface for users to access various objects and functionalities. It includes custom tabs for:

- Customer Info
- Travel Packages
- Bookings
- Booking Guests
- Employees
- Booking Payments
- Feedback
- Reports and Dashboards





*Figure 11. Lightning App for Tours & Travels CRM*

This setup enables centralized navigation and modular access based on user roles.

## Page Layouts and Dynamic Forms

Each major object was customized with an appropriate page layout to improve data entry and visibility. Fields were logically grouped and reordered to follow business process flows.

Dynamic Forms were enabled particularly for the **Booking** object to achieve conditional field visibility. For example:

- The **Cancellation Date** and **Approval Status** fields are only displayed when the **Booking Status** is set to "Cancelled".
- Conditional rendering was applied for both desktop and mobile platforms, ensuring consistency across devices.

This approach reduced form clutter and guided users based on the current context of the record.

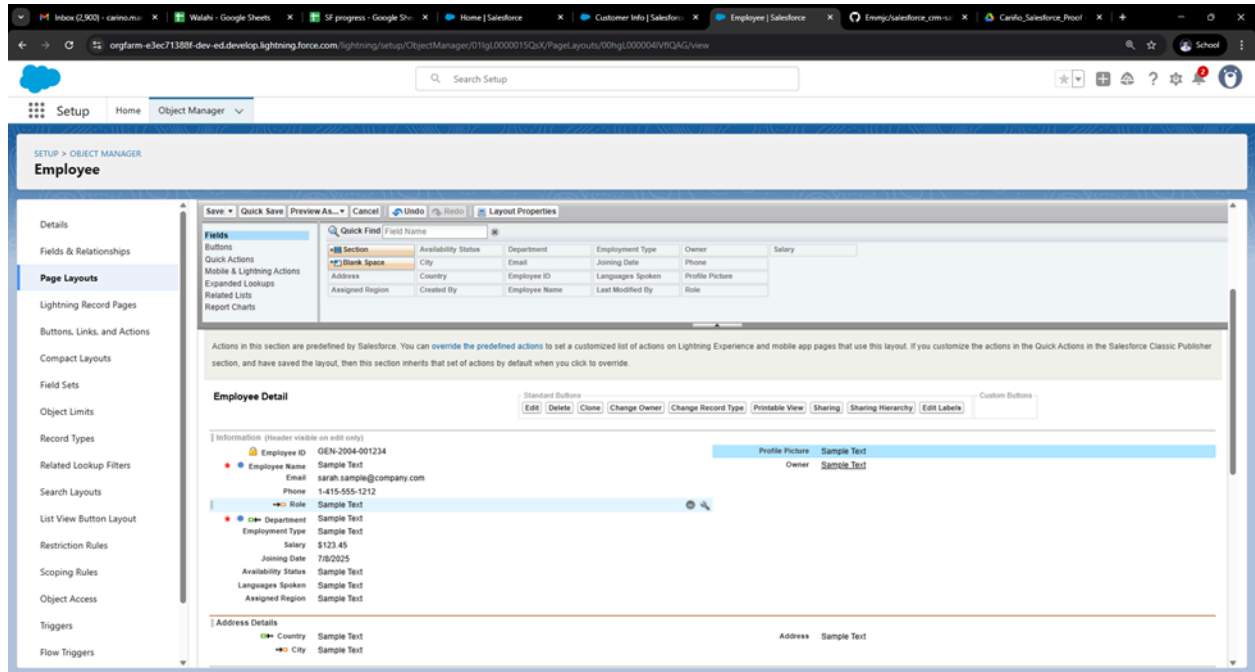


Figure 12. Page Layouts

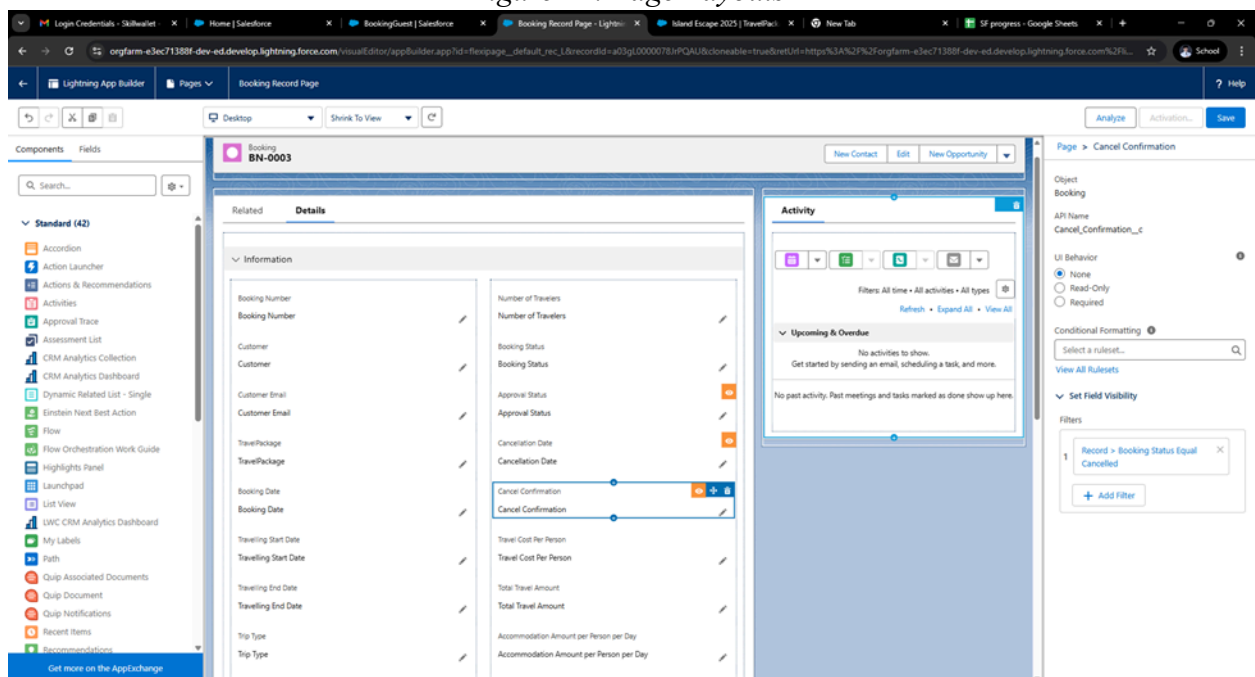


Figure 13. Dynamic Forms

## User Management

Multiple user accounts were created and assigned appropriate roles and custom profiles established during Phase 2. Users included representatives for the following job functions:

- Travel Agent
- Travel Agent Manager
- Tour Guide
- Finance Officer
- Marketing Executive

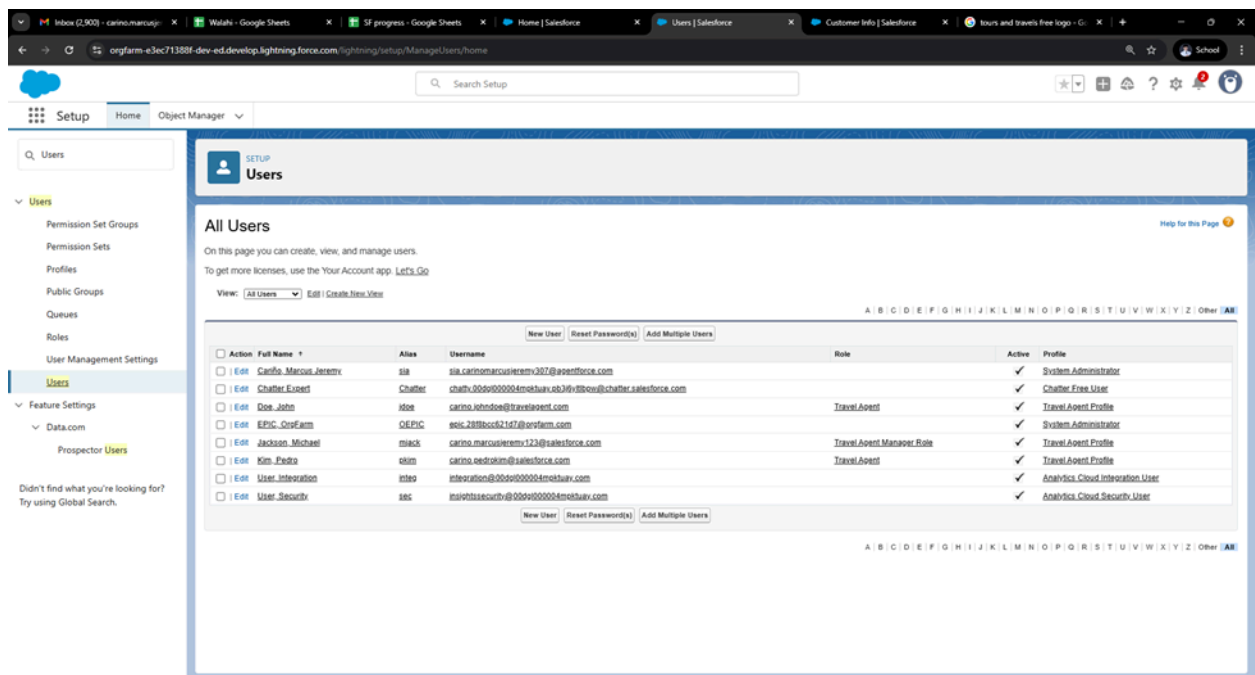


Figure 14. Users

Due to system constraints, only three active test users could be created. Each account was verified for login functionality, object access, and role-based record visibility.

## Reports

Custom reports were developed to support operational monitoring and business decision-making. The reports leveraged standard and custom fields across objects, and were filtered and grouped according to business use cases. Some examples include:

- **Monthly Revenue Report:** Grouped by revenue range to classify low, medium, and high-earning bookings.
- **Pending Payments Report:** Shows bookings with unpaid status for follow-up.
- **Top Travel Packages Report:** Displays packages with the highest number of bookings.
- **Employee Role Distribution:** Visualizes the count of employees by assigned roles.

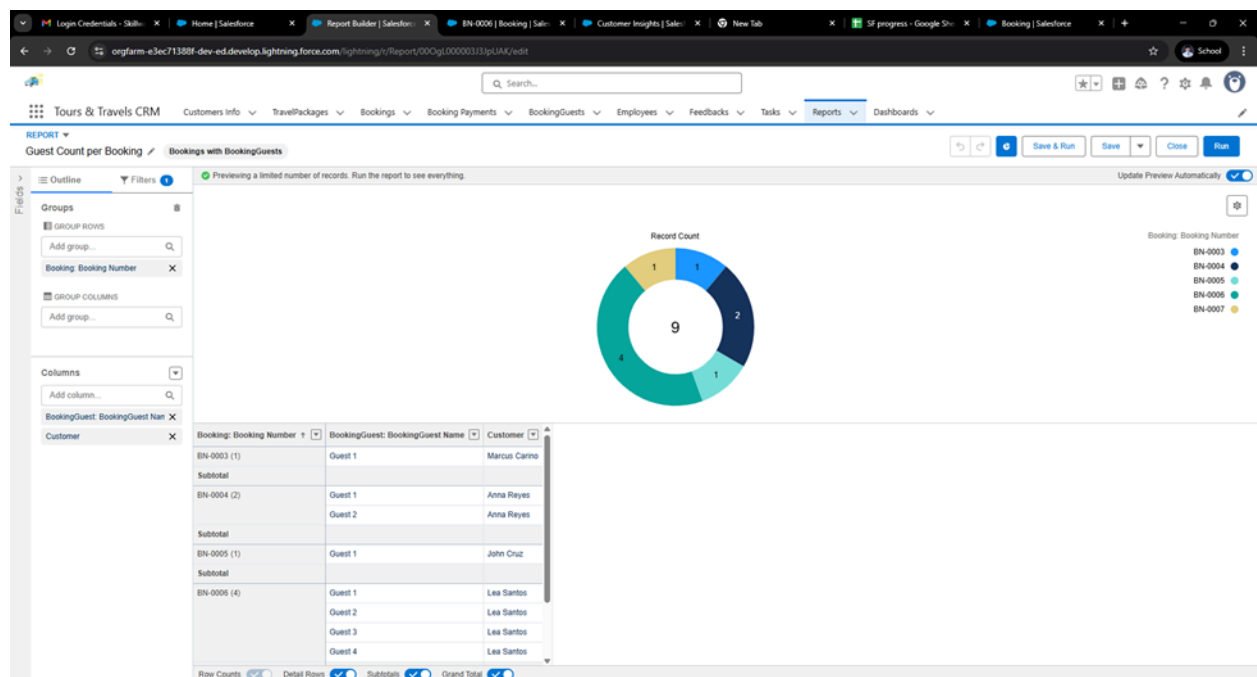


Figure 15. Sample Reports (Guest Count per Booking)

Each report was tested to confirm correct field inclusion, data grouping, and aggregation.

## Dashboards

Dashboards were created to provide graphical representations of key performance indicators. The **"Tours & Travels Dashboard"** was configured using data from the above reports. Visual components include:

- Pie charts (e.g., for revenue segmentation)
- Bar charts (e.g., for package popularity)
- Metrics summaries (e.g., count of completed bookings)

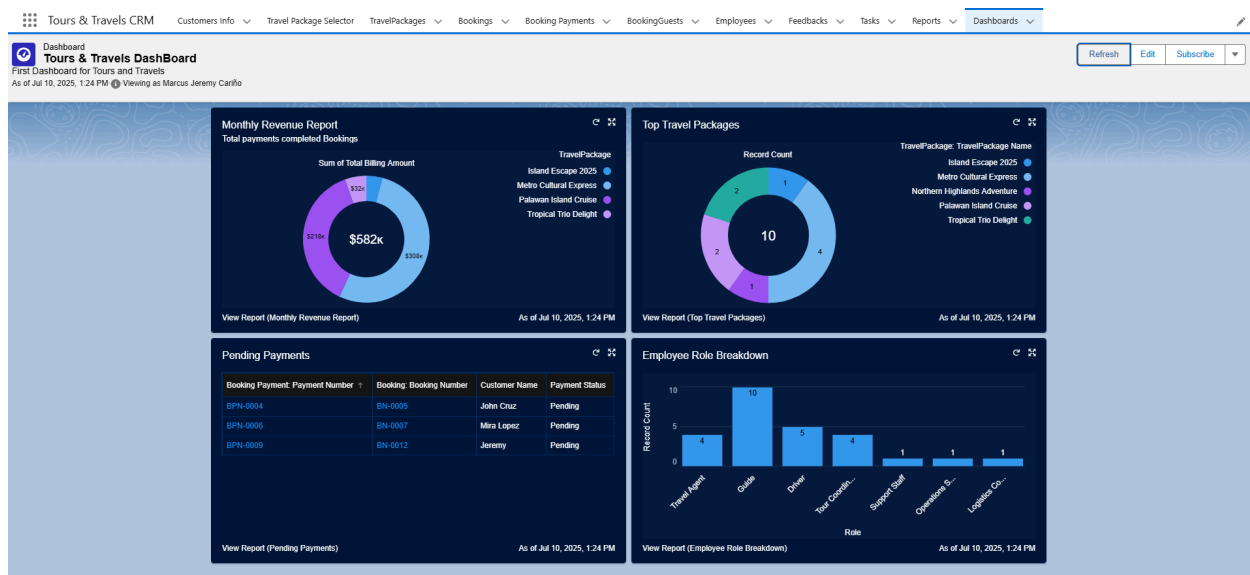


Figure 16. Sample Dashboard (Tours & Travels DashBoard)

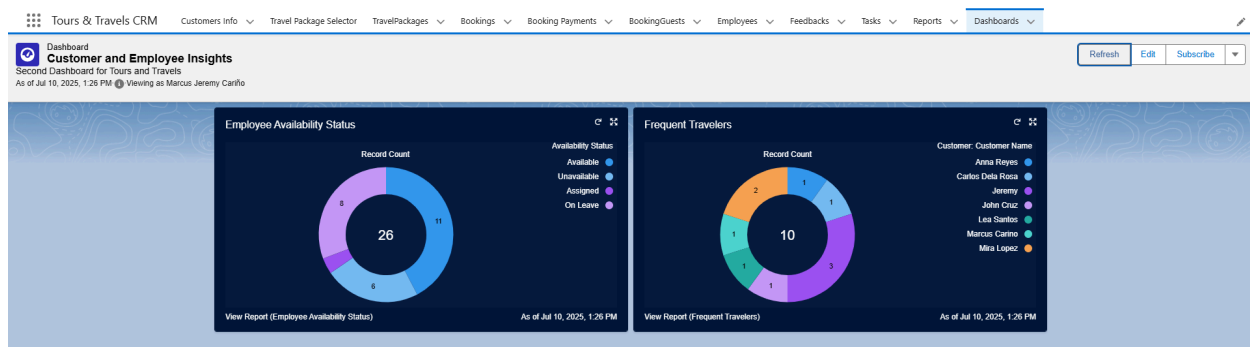


Figure 17. Sample Dashboard (Customer and Employee Insights)

These dashboards were embedded into the Lightning App and set to auto-refresh daily.

### **Lightning Web Component (LWC)**

An interactive **Lightning Web Component** named `travelPackageSelector` was developed to display available travel packages filtered by country. This feature enhances usability by enabling dynamic, real-time package filtering without page reloads.

The component was powered by a custom Apex controller (`TravelPackageController`) and was deployed on the App Home Page, the Travel Package record page, and the Lightning App Page. This reusable component improves package browsing efficiency for agents and customers.

### **Example Functionalities:**

- Drop-down filter to select country
- Automatic update of visible packages based on filter
- Display of key package details including destination, pricing, and availability

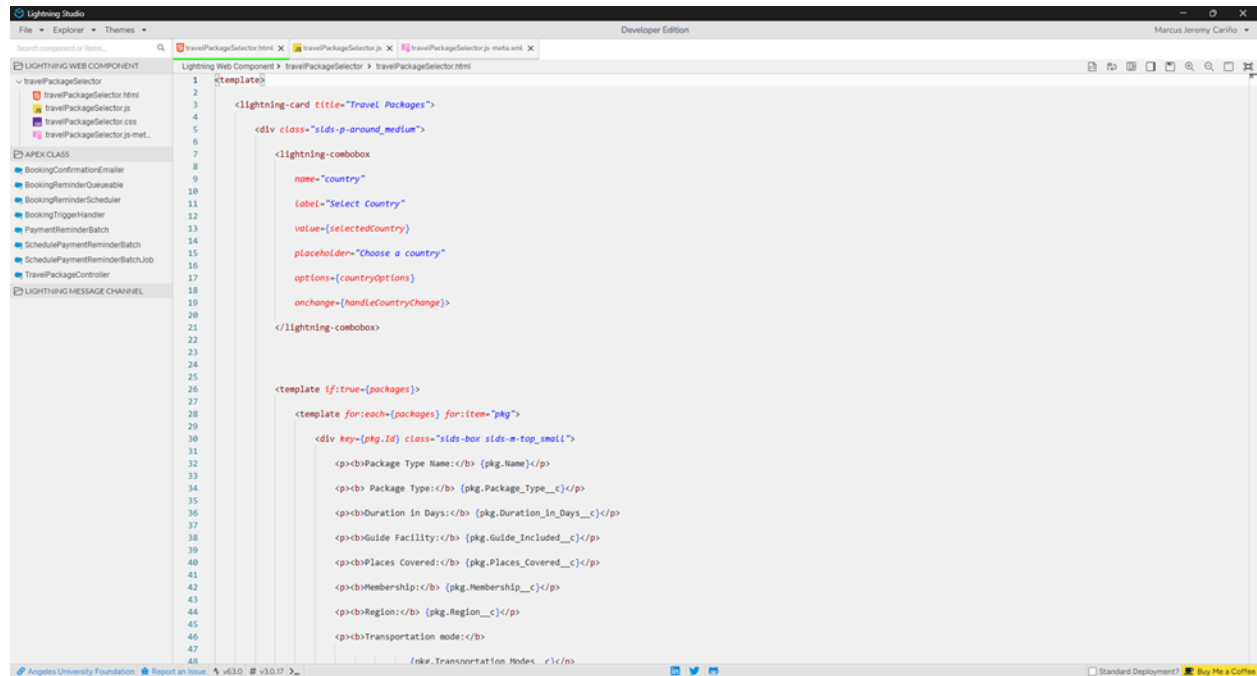


Figure 18. Lightning Web Component UI

## Lightning App Page

A dedicated Lightning App Page titled **"Travel Package Selector"** was created using the Lightning App Builder. This page serves as a standalone interface to host the LWC and was included in the CRM's navigation menu. The app page was activated and set to be accessible by all user roles that interact with travel packages.

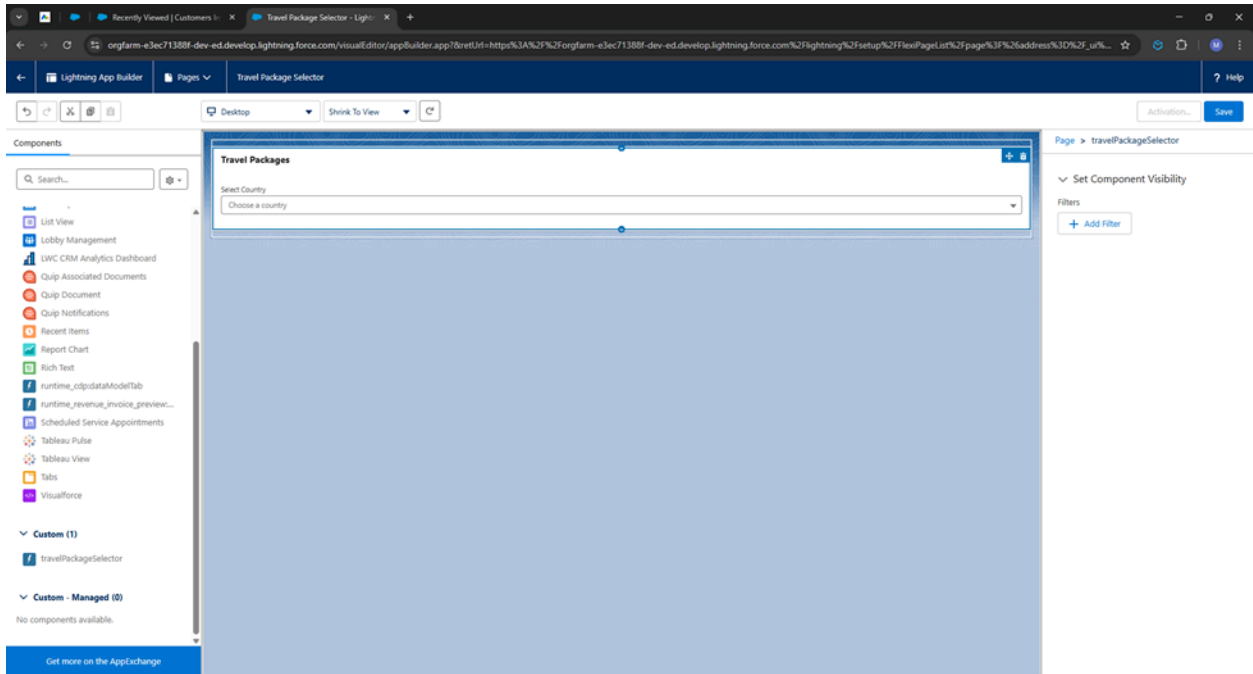


Figure 19. Lightning App Builder UI

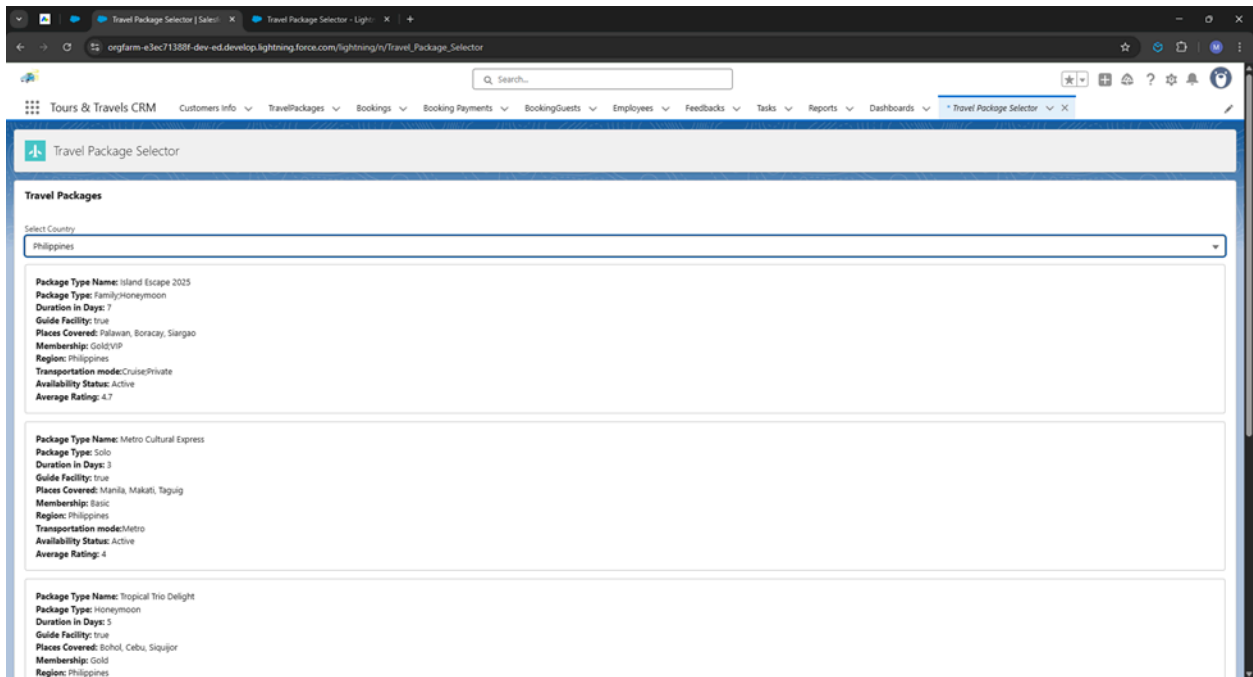


Figure 20. Lightning App Travel Packages



## **Phase 4: Data Migration, Testing & Security**

This phase focused on ensuring the reliability, consistency, and security of the Tours & Travels CRM system. It involved the configuration of field tracking mechanisms, enforcement of data integrity rules, secure user access management, creation of test classes, and preparation of sample datasets for migration. The outcome of this phase was a secure and audit-ready CRM system, capable of supporting real-world travel operations with reliable data handling.

### **Field History Tracking**

Field History Tracking was enabled to monitor changes made to critical fields. This ensured transparency, supported future audits, and helped in understanding record modifications over time.

Tracked Fields Included:

- **Booking\_\_c:** Booking\_Status\_\_c, Number\_of\_Travelers\_\_c, TravelPackage\_\_c
- **TravelPackage\_\_c:** Price\_Per\_Person\_\_c, Availability\_Status\_\_c



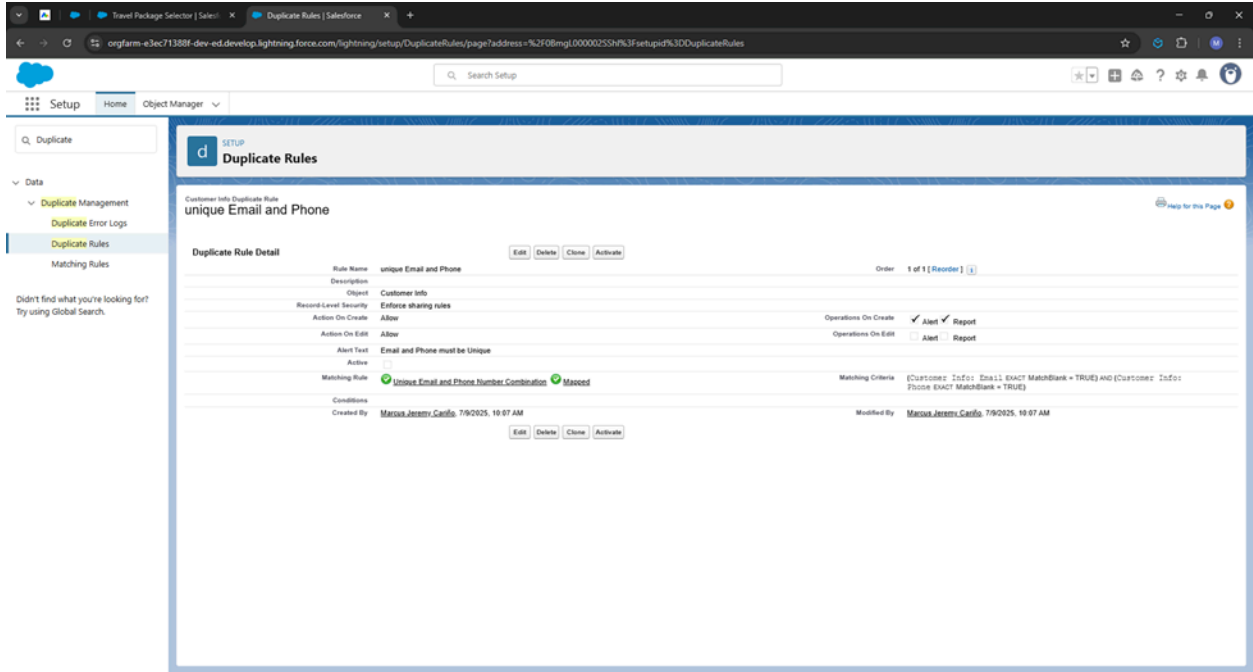


Figure 22. Duplicate & Matching Rules

This approach maintains data accuracy while allowing flexibility in user data entry.

## Profiles

Custom profiles were created to define the object-level and field-level permissions based on the employee's role within the organization. This ensures that users have access only to the data necessary for their job function.

Profiles Configured:

- **Travel Agent:** Full access to Booking and Customer Info objects.
- **Tour Guide:** Read-only access to assigned bookings and package details.
- **Finance Officer:** Access to Booking and Payment data.
- **Marketing Executive:** Access to Travel Packages and Customer Feedback.
- **Customer Service Rep:** Access to Feedback object only.

Standard Salesforce security policies were also applied:

- Session timeout set to 2 hours
- Password policy enforced (minimum 8 characters, no expiration)

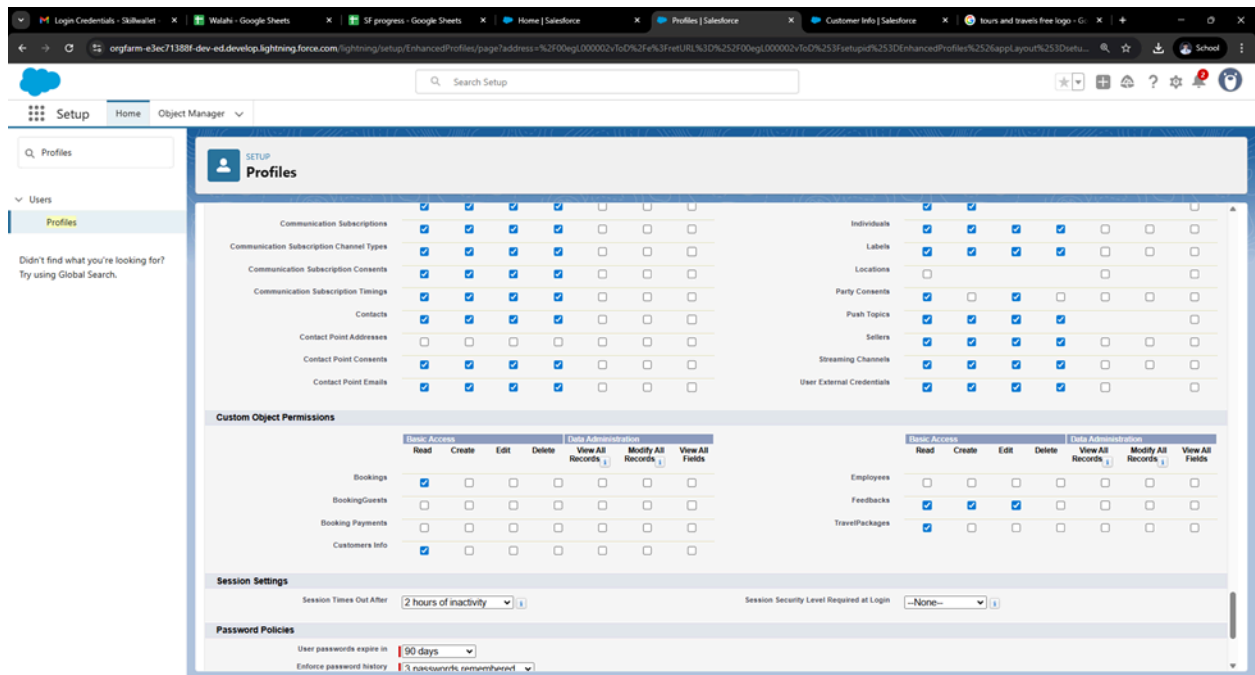


Figure 23. Profiles

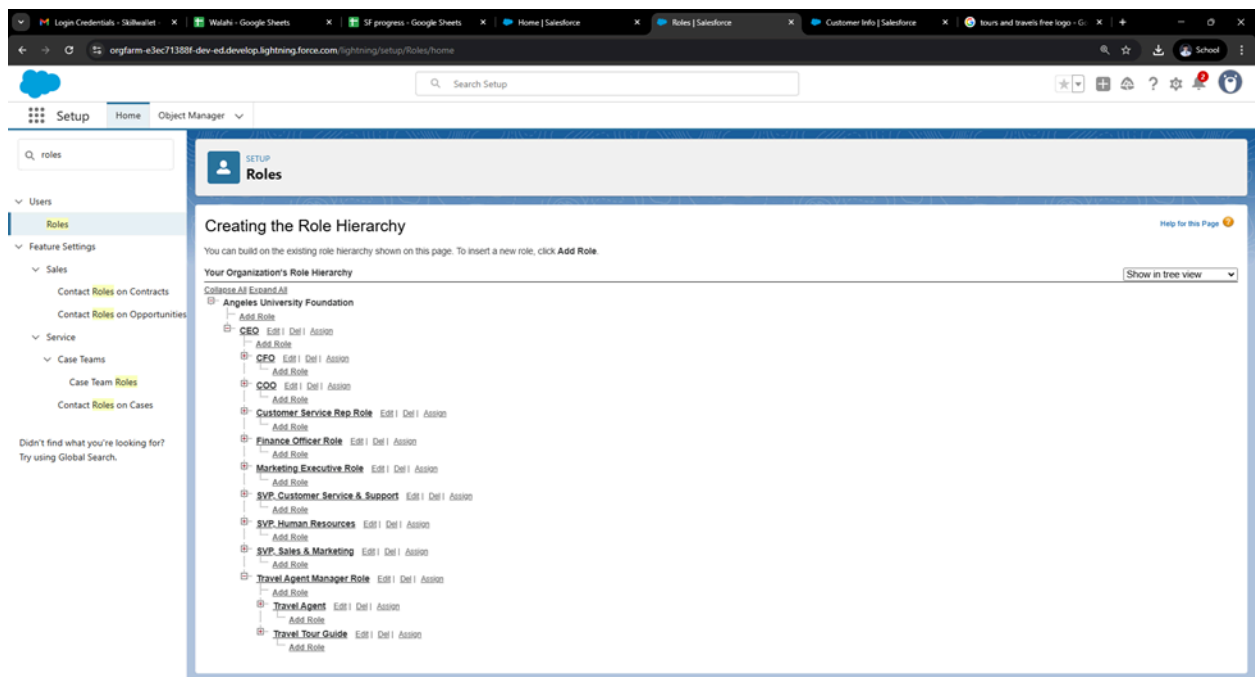
## Role Hierarchy

A role hierarchy was implemented to control record visibility based on organizational structure. This allows higher roles to view records owned by subordinate roles while preserving confidentiality for unrelated users.

Hierarchy Structure:

- **Chief Executive Officer**
  - Travel Agent Manager

- Travel Agent
- Tour Guide
- Finance Officer
- Marketing Executive
- Customer Service Rep



*Figure 24. Role Hierarchy*

This hierarchy enabled seamless delegation and oversight while respecting role boundaries.

## Permission Sets

To grant additional access beyond the base profile, a Permission Set titled "**Extended Travel Package Access**" was created. This was assigned to selected Travel Agent Managers and enabled full CRUD access to the **TravelPackage\_\_c** object, without affecting other users with the same profile.

Permission Sets were used to allow granular permission allocation based on operational needs.

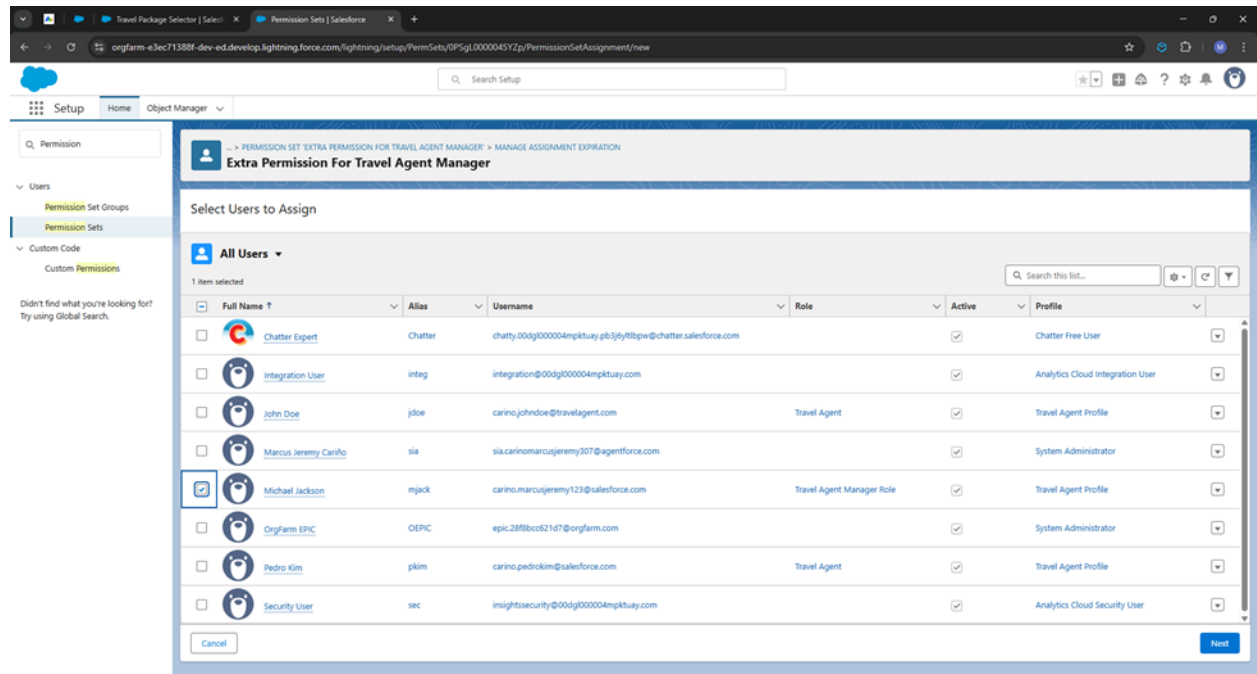


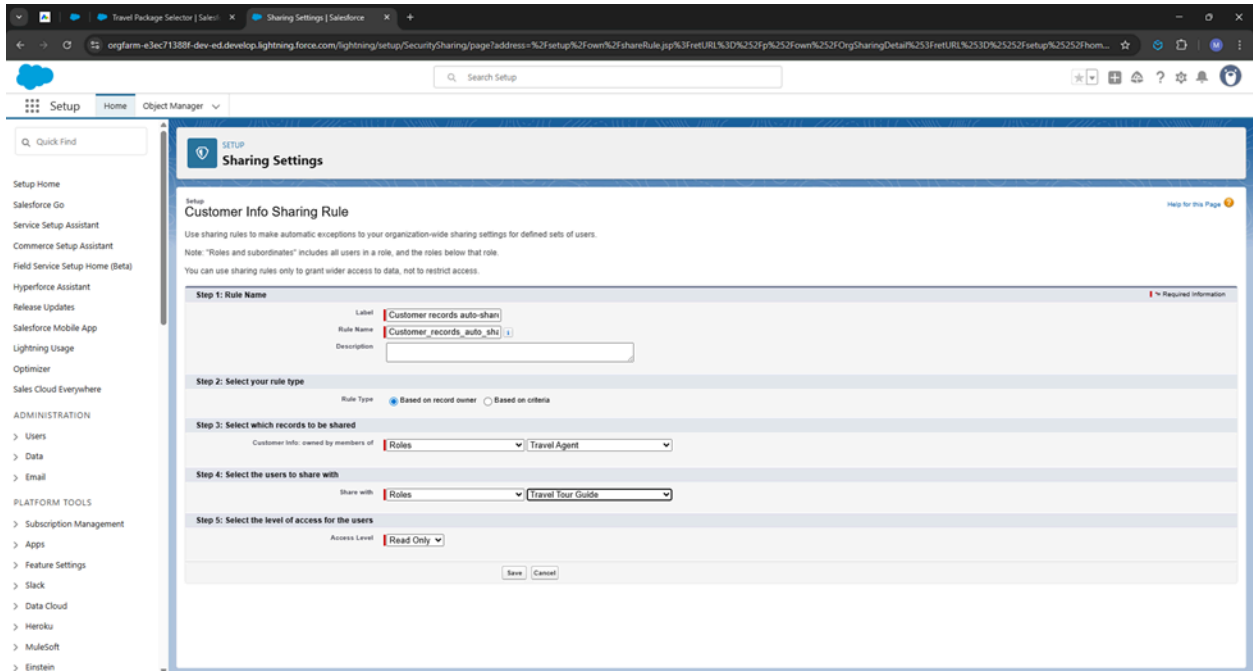
Figure 25. Permission Sets

## Sharing Settings

The **Organization-Wide Default (OWD)** settings were reviewed and adjusted to align with the access model. The **Customer\_Info\_\_c** object was set to **Private** to restrict unauthorized data visibility.

A custom **Sharing Rule** was implemented to:

- Automatically grant read-only access of a Customer record to the assigned **Tour Guide**, when linked via a Booking.



*Figure 25. Sharing Settings*

This ensured secure collaboration between agents and guides without compromising customer privacy.

## Apex Test Classes

Custom Apex code written in earlier phases was validated using test classes to ensure functional correctness and code coverage.

Test Class Developed:

- **BookingTriggerTest**
  - Verified auto-creation of Booking\_Payment\_\_c and BookingGuest\_\_c records
  - Checked trigger logic for Booking status updates and future email dispatch
  - Ensured validation rules were enforced as expected

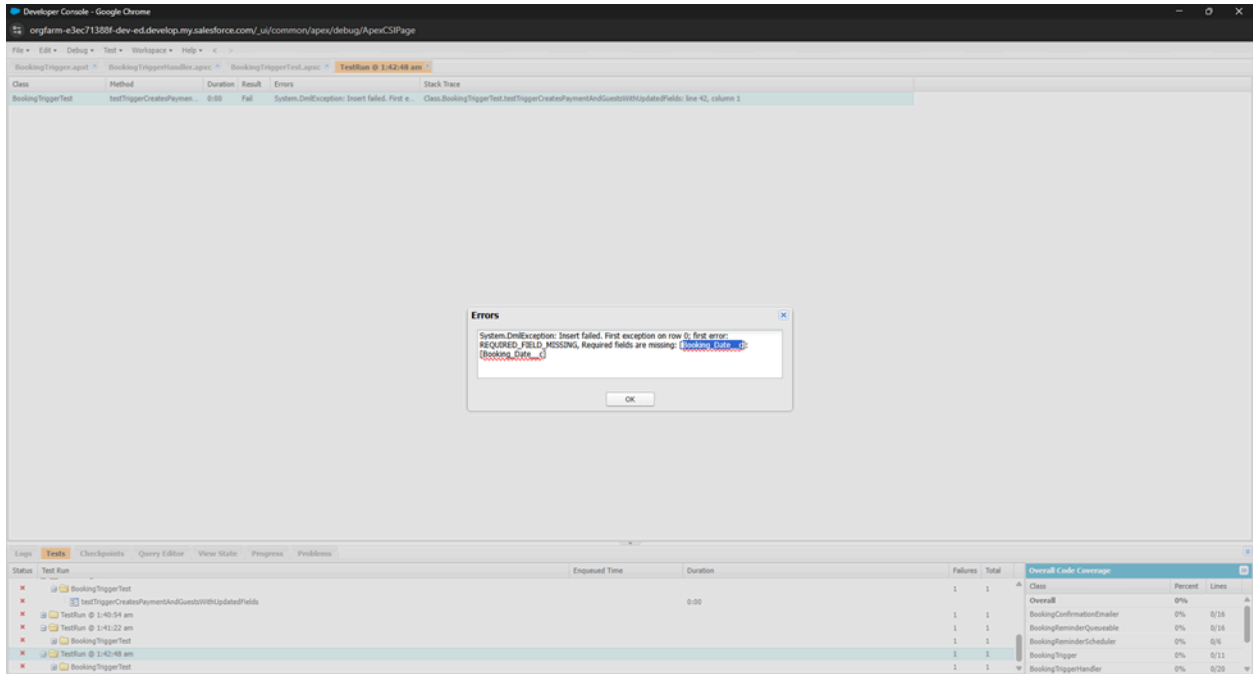


Figure 26. Sample Issues During Debugging the Test Class

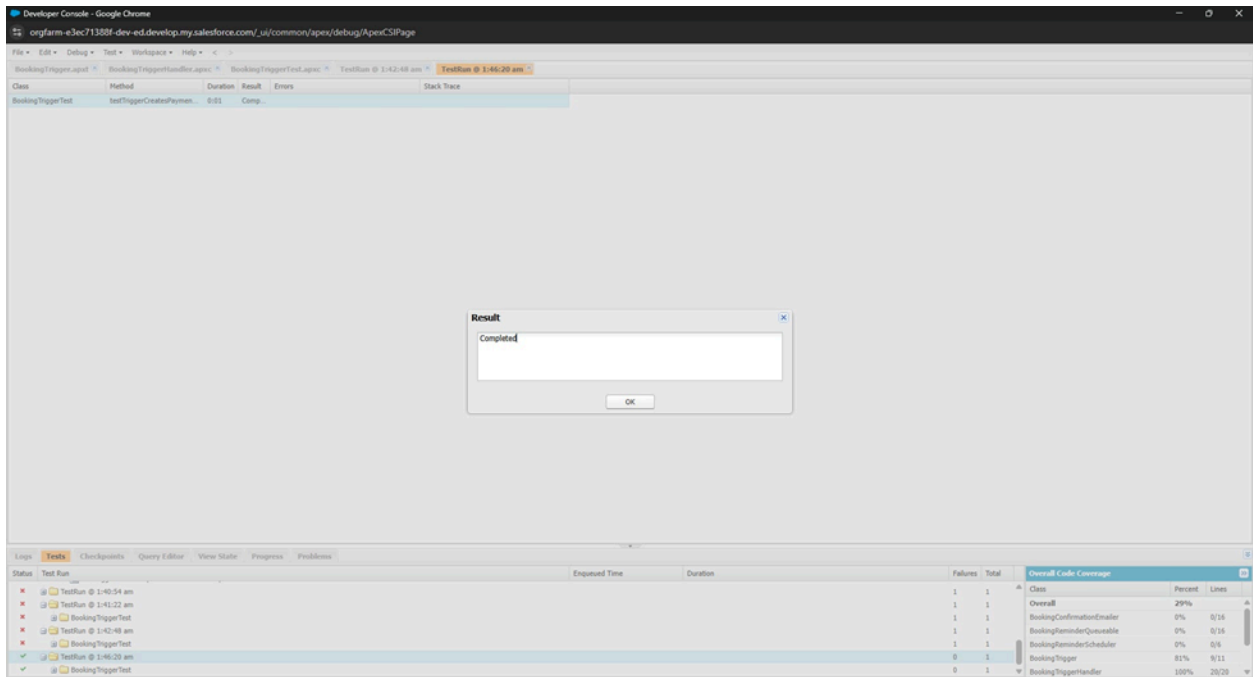


Figure 27. Successful Run of Test Class

The class was executed with the needed code coverage, meeting Salesforce deployment requirements.



## **Test Cases and Defect Fixing**

Manual testing was performed to validate the behavior of each automation and business logic component. For each feature, the following details were documented:

- **Scenario Description**
- **Input Values**
- **Expected Output**
- **Actual Output**
- **Pass/Fail Status**

Examples of test cases included:

- Creating a booking and verifying automatic creation of related payment and guest records
- Updating payment status to “Completed” and observing automatic Booking status change to “Confirmed”
- Triggering email notifications and feedback follow-up tasks
- Approval process test for booking cancellations
- Validation rules blocking incorrect data entries

The screenshot displays the Salesforce Lightning CRM interface for a booking payment record. The record is titled "Booking Payment BPN-0002". The "Details" tab is active, showing the following information:

- Payment Number:** BPN-0002
- Customer Name:** Marcus Carino
- Payment Method:** Cash
- Payment Reference Number:** (Empty field)
- Payment Mode Details:** (Empty field)
- Payment Date:** 7/16/2025
- Payment Status:** Completed
- Notes:** (Empty text area)
- Total Bill Amount:** \$24,000.00
- Owner:** Marcus Jeremy Carino
- Created By:** Marcus Jeremy Carino, 7/9/2025, 6:47 AM
- Last Modified By:** Marcus Jeremy Carino, 7/9/2025, 6:47 AM

The "Activity" tab on the right shows no activities, with a message: "No activities to show. Get started by sending an email, scheduling a task, and more." The "Upcoming & Overdue" section also shows no activities.

Figure 28. Completed Booking Payment

The screenshot shows an email confirmation for booking BN-0008. The email is from Marcus Jeremy Carino via a Salesforce email service. The subject is "Booking Confirmed: BN-0008". The email body contains the following text:

Dear Customer,

Your booking has been confirmed. Please find the details below:

Booking ID: BN-0008  
Total Bill Amount Paid: \$12000.00

Thank you for booking with us!

The email interface includes a "Report not spam" button and "Reply" and "Forward" buttons at the bottom.

Figure 29. Email Confirmation of the Booking

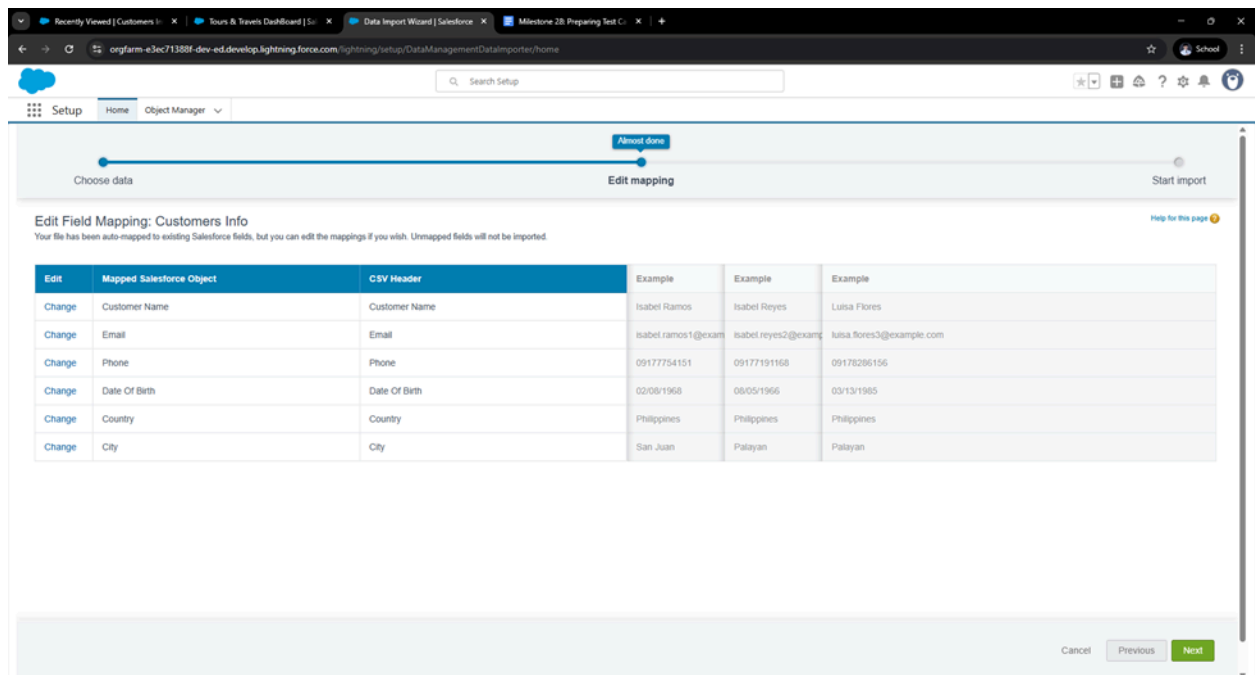
A separate file was prepared containing all test case results, including screenshots of both input and output. **Milestone 28: Preparing Test Cases & Fixing Defects**

## Data Migration via Import Wizard

To simulate a real-world data import scenario, Salesforce's **Data Import Wizard** was used to load initial data sets.

Imported Objects and Sample Records:

- **Customer\_Info\_\_c** – 20 sample customers with valid emails and contact numbers
- **TravelPackage\_\_c** – 20 travel packages with region and pricing details
- **Employee\_\_c** – 20 employees with roles, departments, and cities



*Figure 30. Data Migration via Import Wizard*

The screenshot displays the Salesforce Bulk Data Load Jobs page. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Setup' and 'Home' tabs. The main content area is titled 'Bulk Data Load Jobs' and shows details for a specific job: '750gL0000080CcD'. The job details include a table with columns for Job ID, Submitted By, Start Time, End Time, Time to Complete, Object, External ID Field, Content Type, Concurrency Mode, API Version, Job Type, Bulk V1, Operation, Status, and Closed. The job is in 'Completed' status with a progress of 100%. Below the job details is a 'Batches' table showing the processing results for each batch.

Job ID	Submitted By	Start Time	End Time	Time to Complete (hh:mm:ss)	Object	External ID Field	Content Type	Concurrency Mode	API Version	Job Type	Bulk V1	Operation	Status	Closed
750gL0000080CcD	Marcus Jeremy Canillo	7/19/2025, 11:43 AM PST	7/19/2025, 11:43 AM PST	00:01	TravelPackage		CSV	Parallel	64.0	Insert		Insert	Completed	

Batch ID	Start Time	End Time	Total Processing Time (ms)	API Active Processing Time (ms)	Apex Processing Time (ms)	Records Processed	Records Failed	Retry Count	State Message	Status
751gL000006Pa3y	7/19/2025, 11:43 AM	7/19/2025, 11:43 AM	158	67	0	20	0	0		Completed

Figure 30. Sample Bulk Data Load Jobs (Travel Packages)

All field mappings were manually reviewed. Post-import verification was performed by inspecting record counts, validating picklist values, and confirming data integrity.

## Phase 5: Deployment, Documentation & Maintenance

Although actual deployment to a live business environment was not required for this academic project, this phase outlines the theoretical deployment approach, ongoing maintenance strategies, and documentation protocols that would be followed in a real-world production scenario. It also includes reflections on system reliability and suggestions for future enhancements.

### Deployment Strategy

If the CRM were to be deployed in a business setting, Change Sets would be the recommended deployment method within the Salesforce ecosystem. Change Sets allow developers to migrate components (e.g., objects, fields, Apex classes, Flows, dashboards) from a Developer Sandbox to a Production Environment while preserving dependencies.

### Deployment Process Overview:

1. **Outbound Change Sets** would be created in the Sandbox containing all custom objects, fields, triggers, flows, and other components.
2. **Inbound Change Sets** would be received in the Production org and validated before deployment.
3. **Test Classes** (developed in Phase 4) would be executed to confirm functional readiness and meet Salesforce's code coverage requirements.
4. Post-deployment data loading (e.g., travel packages and employee data) would be performed using **Data Import Wizard** or **Data Loader** depending on the record volume.

All components would be version-controlled and reviewed by stakeholders before migration to ensure alignment with business requirements.

### **Maintenance Strategy**

To ensure long-term reliability and adaptability of the CRM, the following maintenance practices are proposed:

- **Monthly Performance Audits:** Reviewing automation execution times, record volumes, and system errors.
- **User Feedback Collection:** Using internal forms or surveys to gather feedback from users (agents, finance officers, etc.) regarding UI usability or automation responsiveness.
- **Quarterly Data Review:** Identifying and resolving data inconsistencies such as missing relationships or duplicate entries.
- **Security Audit:** Verifying that sharing rules, role assignments, and field-level permissions continue to comply with data privacy policies.
- **Bug Resolution Logs:** Maintaining a centralized log of bugs and their resolutions to prevent recurrence and streamline support.

The system should also be monitored using Salesforce's built-in audit trails and diagnostic tools to track administrative and user activity.

### **Documentation Strategy**

Comprehensive documentation is essential for future development, onboarding new administrators, and system troubleshooting. The following deliverables were prepared:

- **Technical Documentation:** Contains summaries of each object, relationship, validation rule, Apex class, and automation logic. This document is suitable for future developers or Salesforce administrators.
- **User Guide:** Provides a functional overview of each module, including how to create bookings, assign employees, manage travel packages, and review dashboards.
- **Testing Documentation:** Contains the test plan, test case results, and sample input/output screenshots (developed in Phase 4).
- **Security Model Document:** Illustrates the profiles, roles, permission sets, and sharing rules applied across the system.

All documentation is included in the capstone submission and maintained in a structured format for future reference.

### Troubleshooting Approach

Common system issues were anticipated and categorized to ensure efficient resolution:

Issue Category	Description	Suggested Resolution
Data Validation Errors	Triggered when input fails business rules	Review validation criteria and provide user-friendly messages
Missing Lookup Relationships	Occurs when required related records are absent	Use validation rules or default lookup population

Incomplete Automation	When Flows or Triggers do not execute properly	Use debug logs and Flow error emails for diagnosis
Role/Permission Conflicts	Access errors for users	Review profile and permission set assignments
Duplicate Entry Conflicts	Triggered by duplicate rule configuration	Alert user and guide them through manual resolution

Each error encountered during development was logged, tested, and corrected. Debug Logs and System Audit Trails were especially useful during troubleshooting.

### **Future Enhancements**

To scale and improve the system for long-term business use, the following enhancements are proposed:

#### **1. Chatbot Integration:**

- Enable conversational assistance for booking inquiries and FAQs using Salesforce Einstein Bot.

#### **2. AI-Based Recommendations:**

- Recommend travel packages based on user history and preferences through predictive analytics.

#### **3. Customer Portal:**

- Develop a secure external portal where customers can view their bookings, provide feedback, and make payments.



#### 4. **Mobile-Optimized LWC Extensions:**

- Build additional mobile-friendly Lightning Web Components to streamline guide assignments and payment collections.

#### 5. **Email-to-Case Integration:**

- Automatically convert customer emails into cases for efficient customer service follow-up.

### **Conclusion**

The completion of the *Tours & Travels Salesforce CRM* project demonstrates how a custom-built CRM platform can streamline end-to-end operations in the travel industry. By leveraging Salesforce's declarative tools and Apex programming capabilities, the system addresses challenges such as manual bookings, delayed communication, and inefficient task assignments.

From requirement gathering to backend configuration, user interface design, security enforcement, and test validation, the CRM has been structured to meet the real-world needs of travel agencies. It supports a wide range of operations including booking lifecycle management, employee coordination, payment processing, and customer feedback collection.

Overall, the project not only showcases technical competency in Salesforce development but also reflects an understanding of business process optimization, data integrity, and user-centered design. This CRM solution can serve as a strong foundation for future expansions and real-world deployment.