



1ST EDITION

Salesforce Anti-Patterns

Learn How to Create Great Salesforce Architectures
from the Common Mistakes People Make on the Platform

LARS MALMQVIST



Chapter 1

Figures

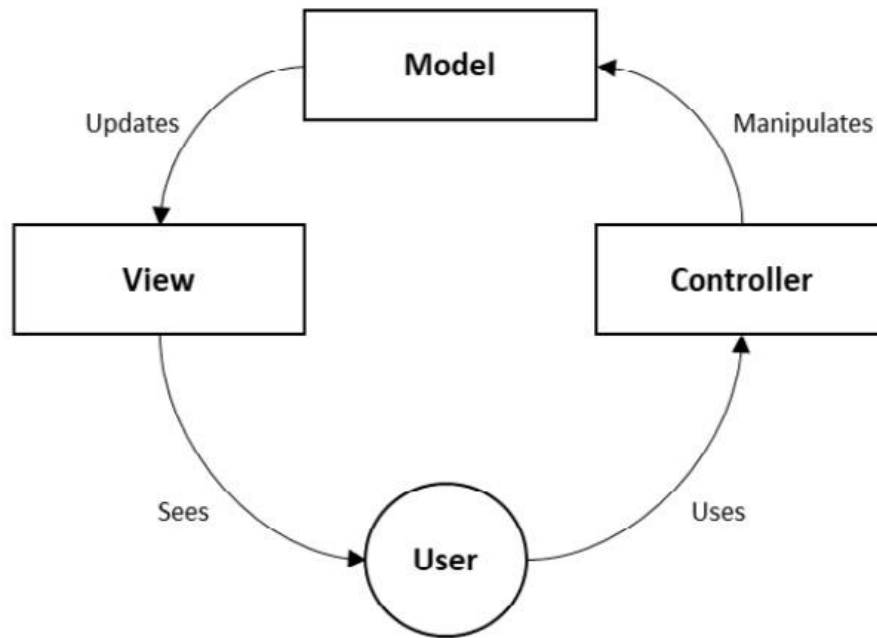


Figure 1.1 – MVC pattern diagram

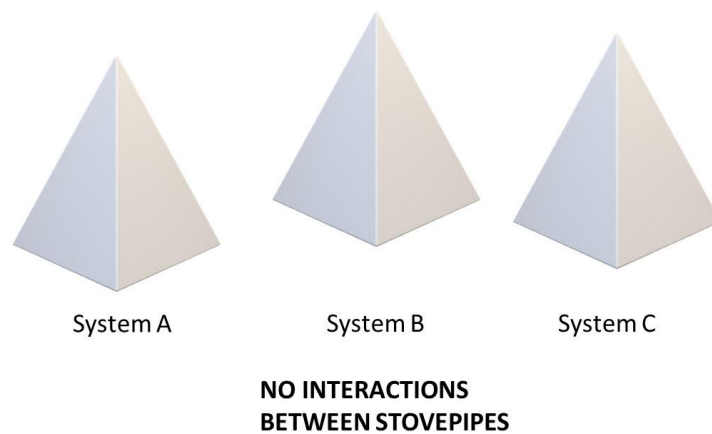


Figure 1.2 – The Stovepipe anti-pattern



Figure 1.3 – The dangerous feeling one might have when engaging in the Hero anti-pattern

Links

The integration patterns guide lists all the main patterns to use when designing Salesforce integrations: https://developer.salesforce.com/docs/atlas.en-us.integration_patterns_and_practices/meta/integration_patterns_and_practices/integ_pat_intro_overview.htm.

The Salesforce Architects site, while new, contains a range of patterns across domains, from code-level specifics to reference architectures and solution kits to good patterns for selecting governance: <https://architect.salesforce.com/design/#design-patterns>

Chapter 2

Figures

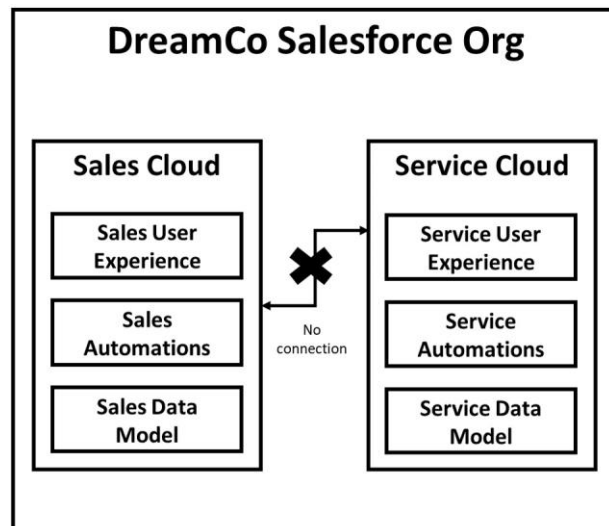


Figure 2.1 – DreamCo's org after the initial implementations

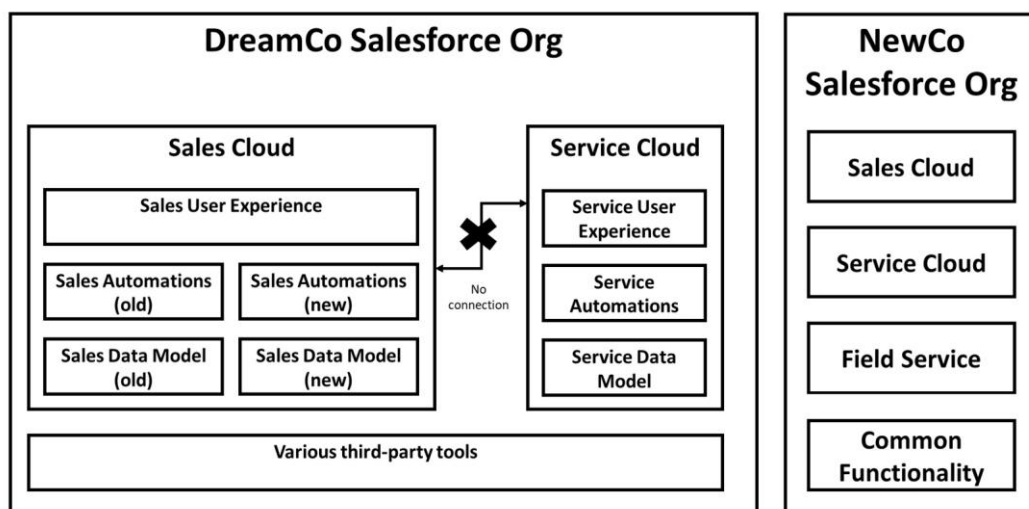


Figure 2.2 – The DreamCo consolidation scenario

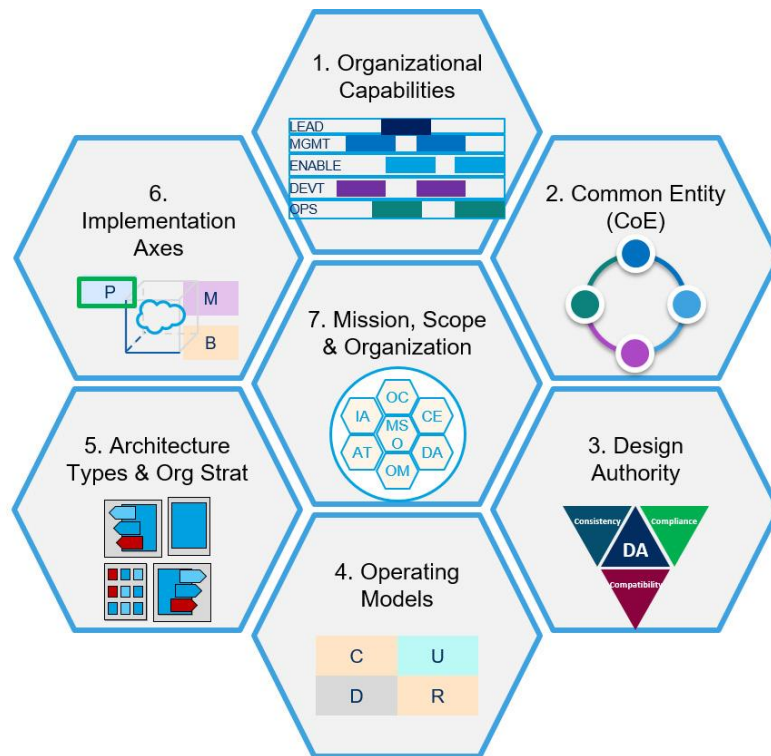


Figure 2.3 – SOGAF framework elements

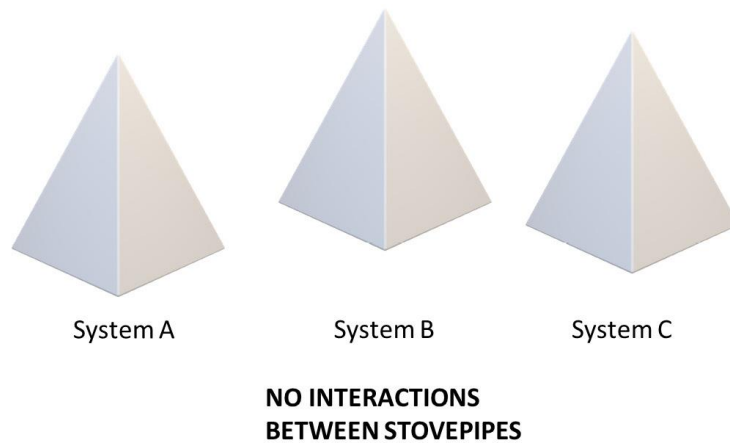


Figure 2.4 – A landscape of stovepipes making up a stovepipe enterprise

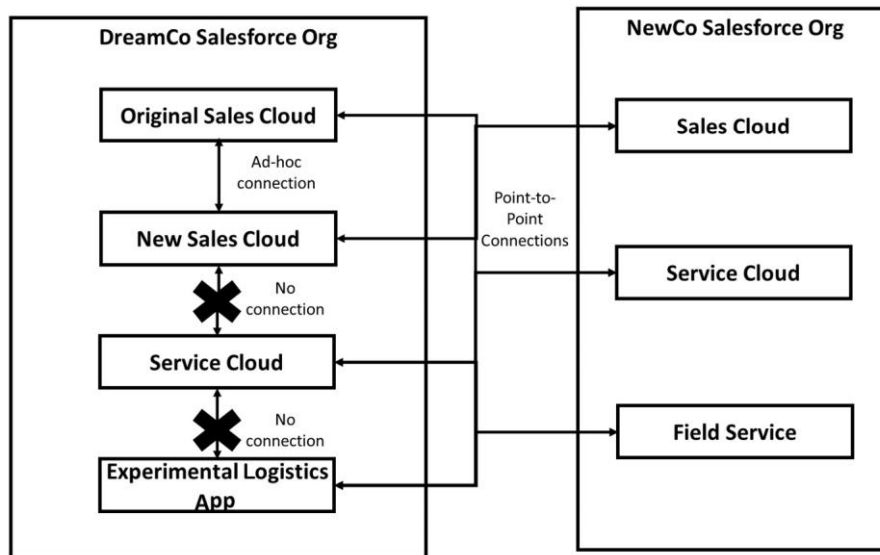


Figure 2.5 – The DreamCo Big Ball of Mud architecture

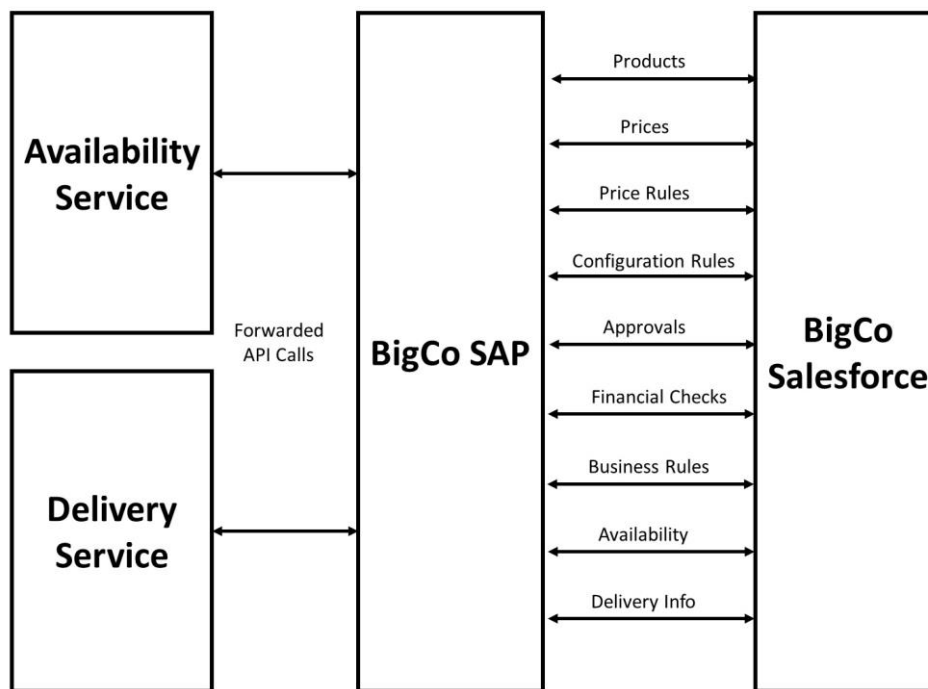


Figure 2.6 – The BigCo integration scenario

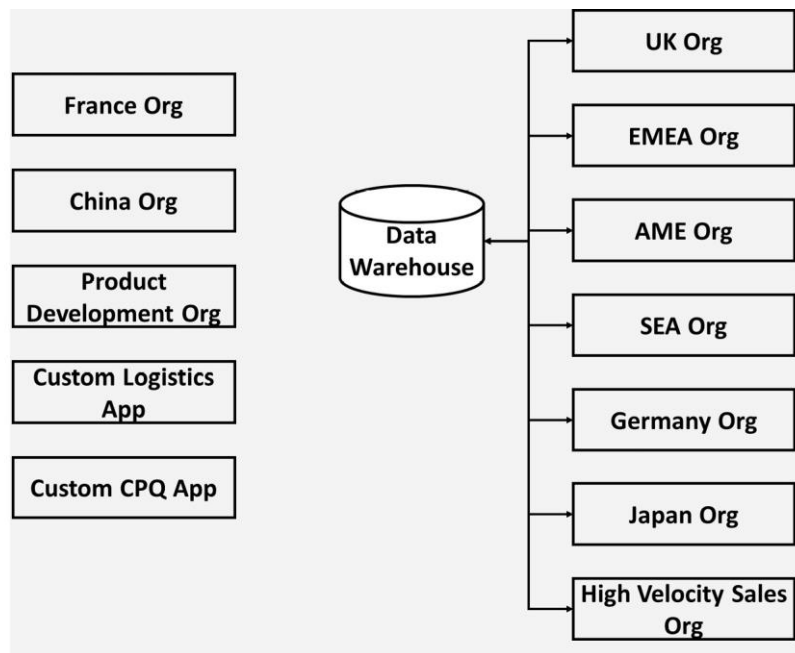


Figure 2.7 – The BigCo org overview

Operating Models

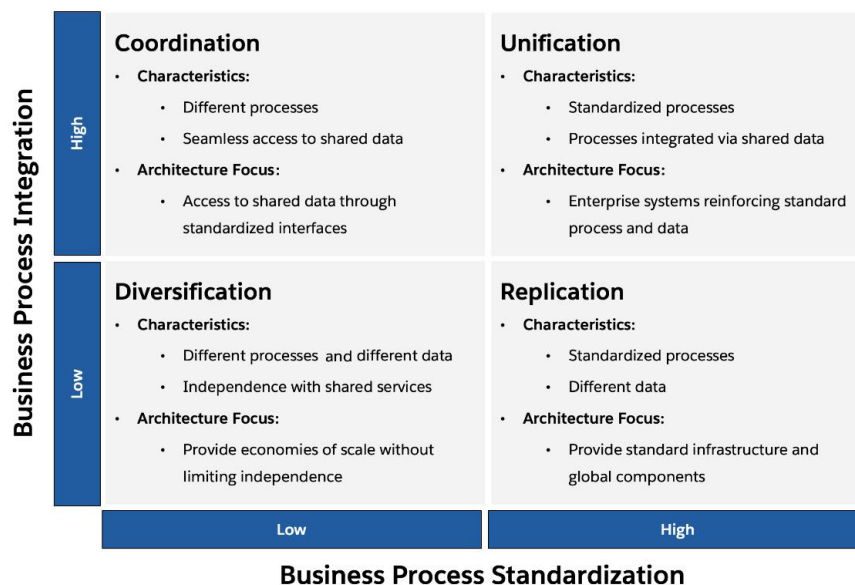


Figure 2.8 – SOGAF models

Links

SOGAF framework that can be found on the Salesforce Architects site:

<https://architect.salesforce.com/govern/operating-models/sogaf-operating-models>

Figures

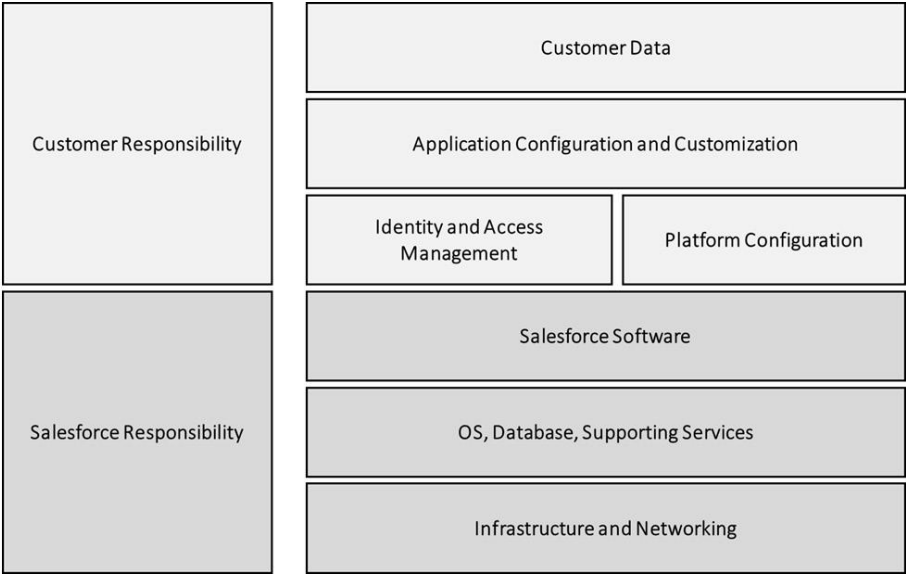


Figure 3.1 – A shared responsibility model



Figure 3.2 – Sharing mechanisms

Table

Mechanism	What it's used for
Ownership	Access to a record owner, user, or queue
Profile	Access to an object or not at the basic level
Permission Set	Access to an object or not at the basic level
Org-Wide Default (Internal)	Default internal sharing level
Org-Wide Default (External)	Default external sharing level
Role Hierarchy	Access to subordinates' records
Grant Access Using Hierarchies	Sharing with a role hierarchy or not
Public Groups	Sharing to a defined group of users
Ownership-Based Sharing Rule	Sharing based on a configured rule, based on record ownership
Criteria-Based Sharing Rule	Sharing based on a configured rule, based on record field values
Guest User Sharing Rule	Special sharing to the guest user
Account Teams	Sharing based on membership in an account team
Opportunity Teams	Sharing based on membership in an opportunity team
Case Teams	Sharing based on membership in a case team
Manual Sharing	Sharing records manually
Implicit Sharing	Automated sharing between parents and children for certain standard objects
Territory Hierarchy	Sharing based on configured territories and territory membership
External Account Hierarchy	Grant access based on account hierarchy
Sharing Group	Sharing records owned by portal users
Sharing Set	Sharing records to portal users based on matches between Account or Contact fields
Manager Groups	Sharing records with our management chain
Apex Sharing	Sharing programmatically

Table 3.1

Links

Understanding Salesforce Flows and Common Security Risks:

<https://appomni.com/resources/aolabs/understanding-salesforce-flows-and-common-security-risks/>

Chapter 4

Figures

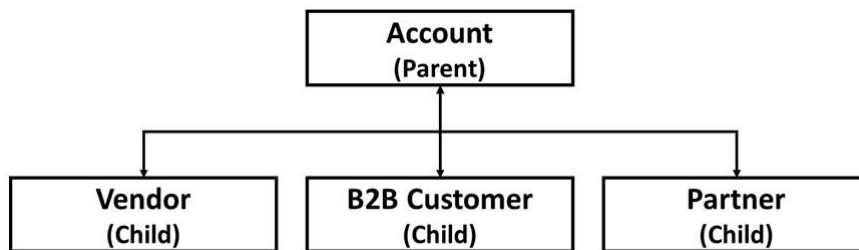


Figure 4.1 – Proposal for refactoring account model

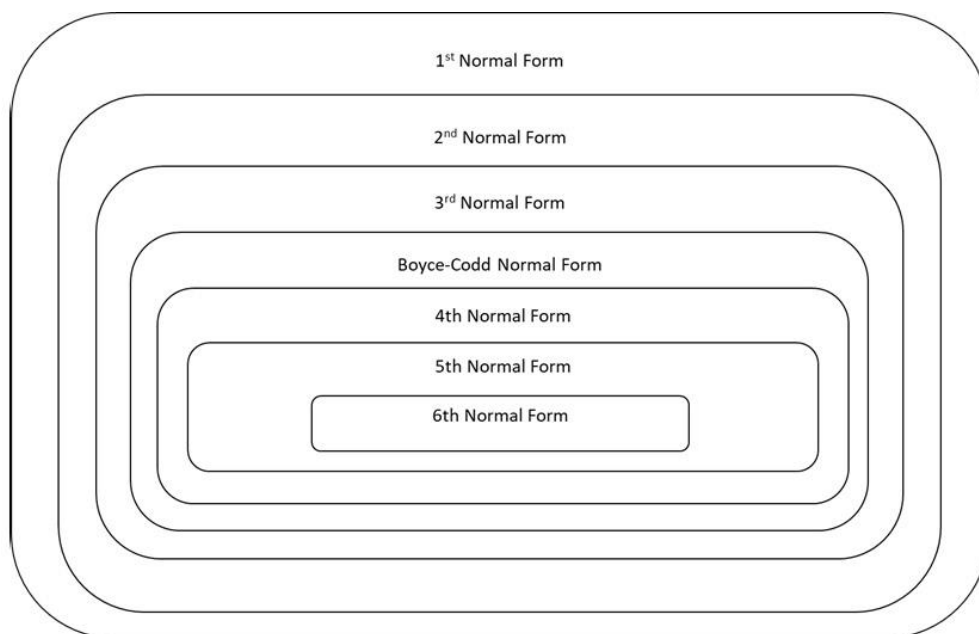


Figure 4.2 – Hierarchy of normal forms

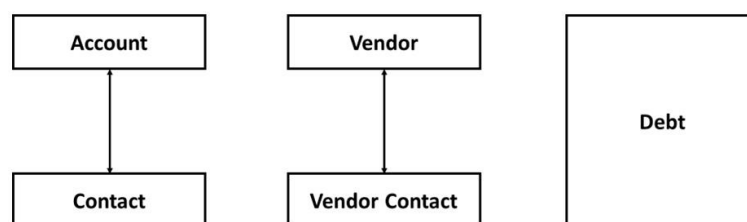


Figure 4.3 – Three different ways of representing account and contact

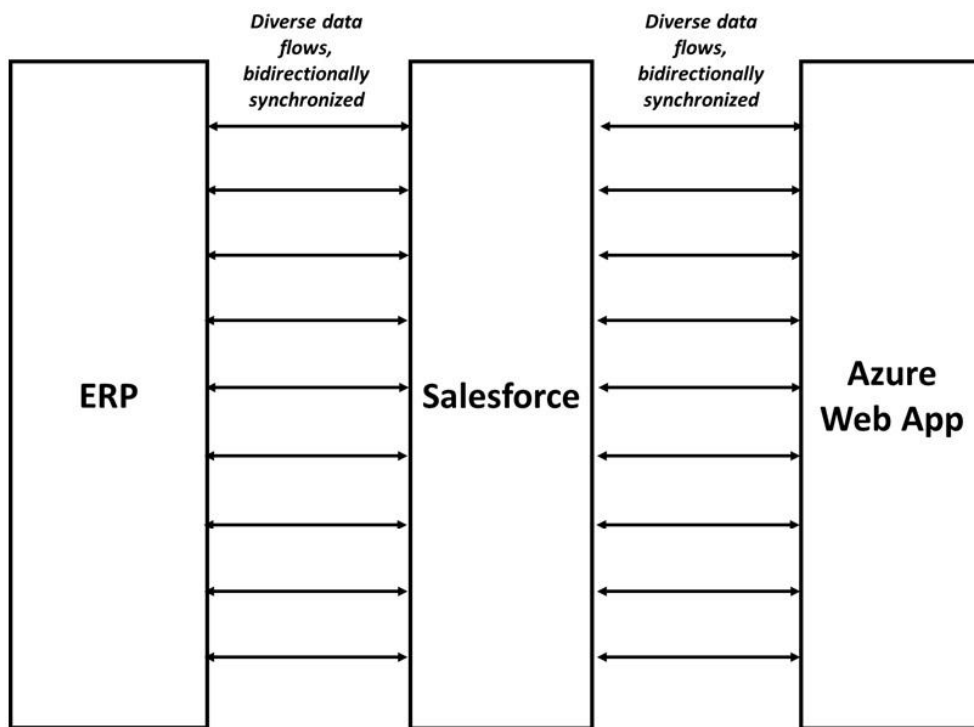


Figure 4.4 – BusyCo synchronization scenario

Chapter 5

Figures

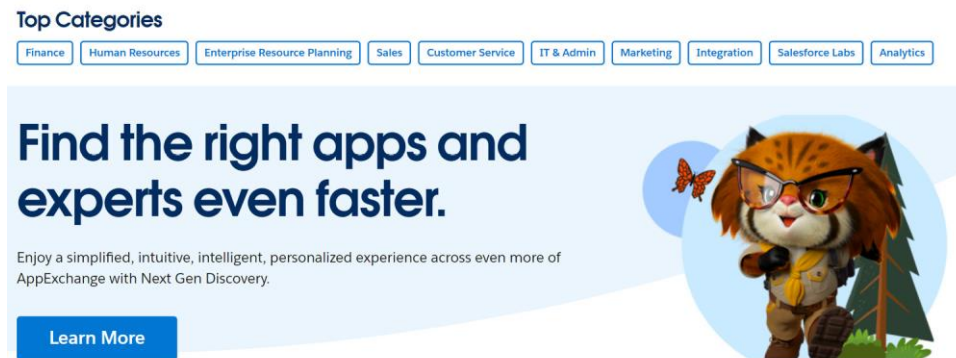


Figure 5.1 – AppExchange Top Categories section

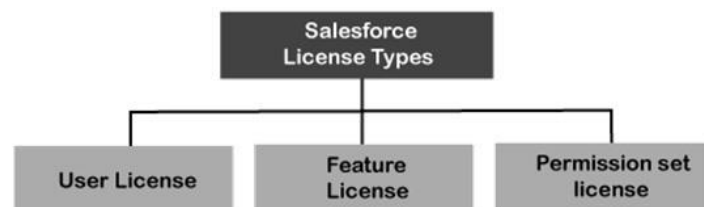


Figure 5.2 – Salesforce license model

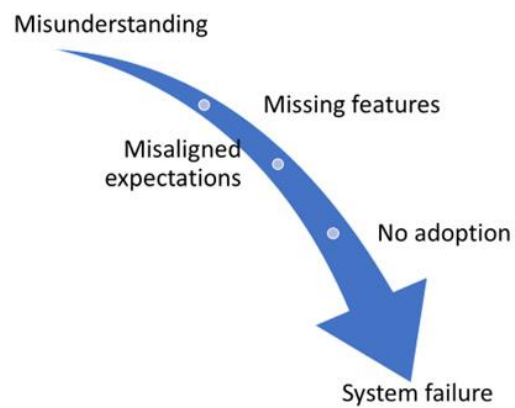


Figure 5.3 – Scale of deteriorating results for assumption-driven customization



Figure 5.4 – Some Salesforce automation options

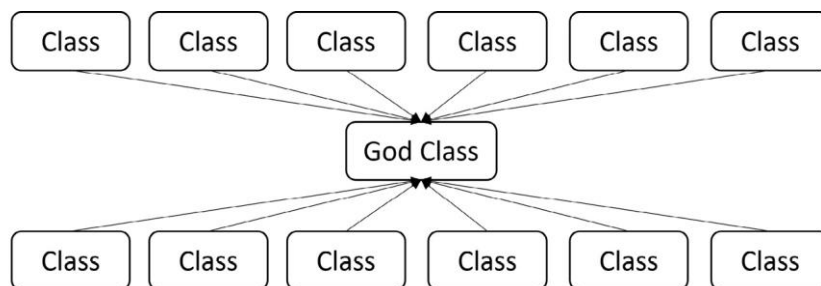


Figure 5.5 – God class code structure

```
public class OpportunityAddController {
    public Opportunity newOpp {get; set;}

    public OpportunityAddController(){
        newOpp = new Opportunity();
    }

    public void addOpp(){
        try{
            insert newOpp;
        }
        catch(Exception ex){ }
    }
}
```

Figure 5.6 – Simple example of error hiding

Links

Apex Trigger Actions (<https://github.com/mitchspano/apex-trigger-actions-framework>)

Nebula: <https://github.com/jongpie/NebulaLogger>

Figures

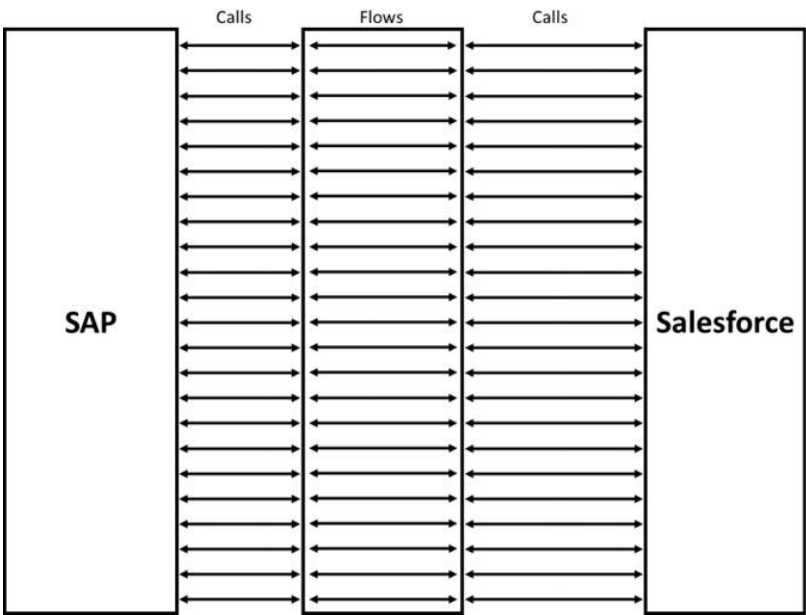


Figure 6.1 – PumpCo integration architecture

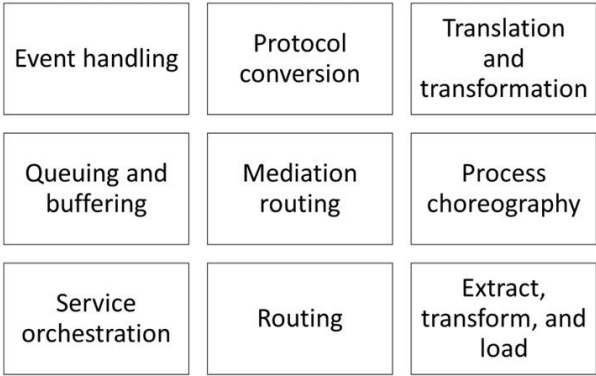


Figure 6.2 – Common middleware capabilities

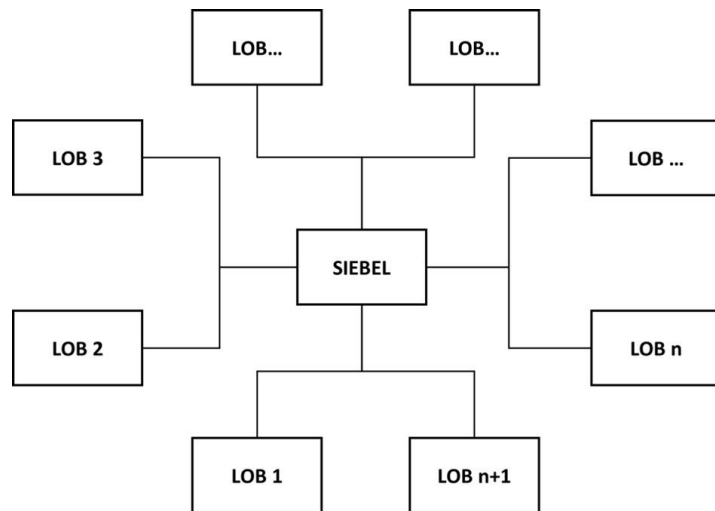


Figure 6.3 – Old Siebel setup at OmniCo

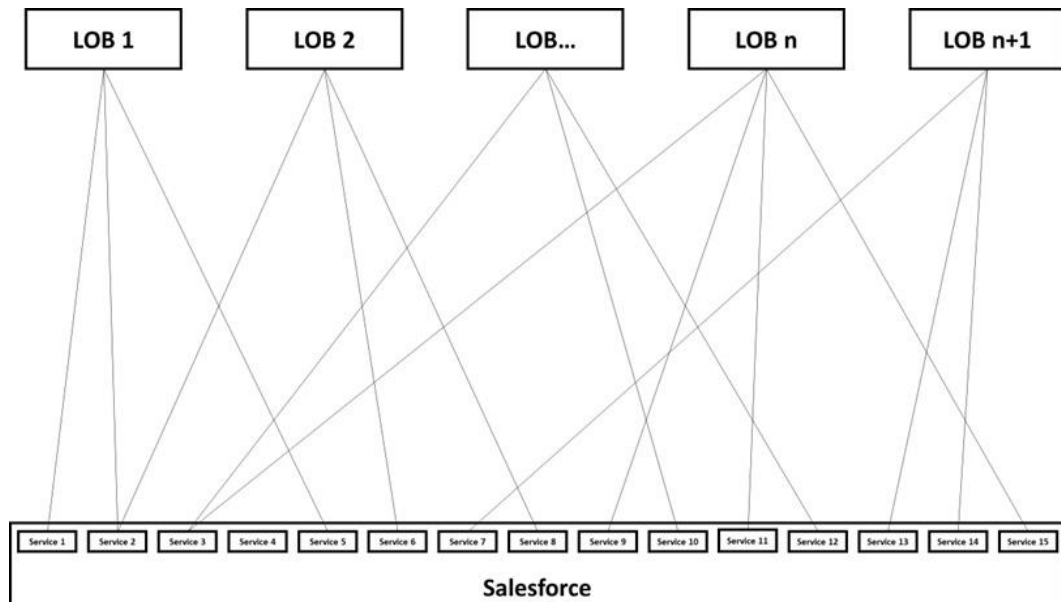


Figure 6.4 – Schematic view of OmniCo Salesforce integrations, not including ESB

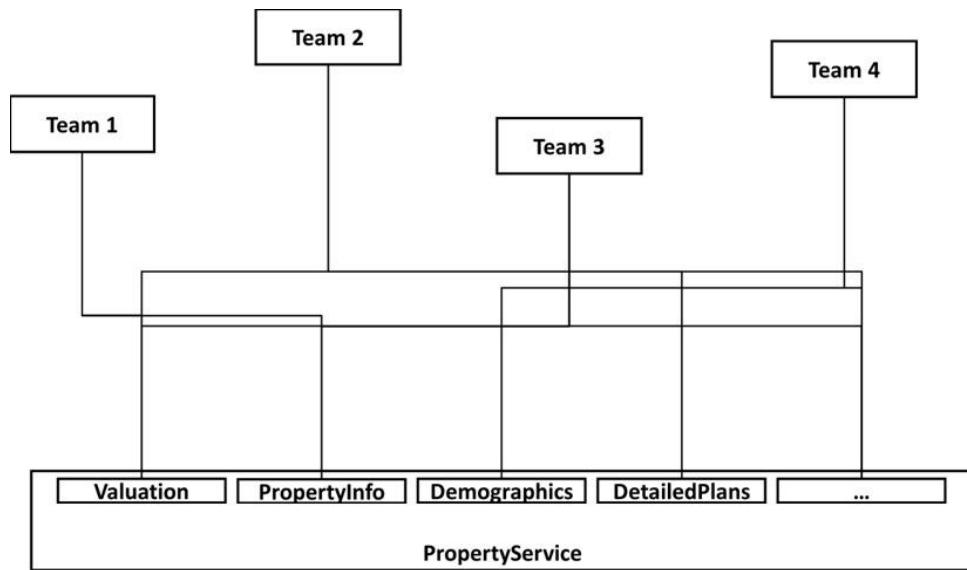


Figure 6.5 – View of RealCo PropertyService

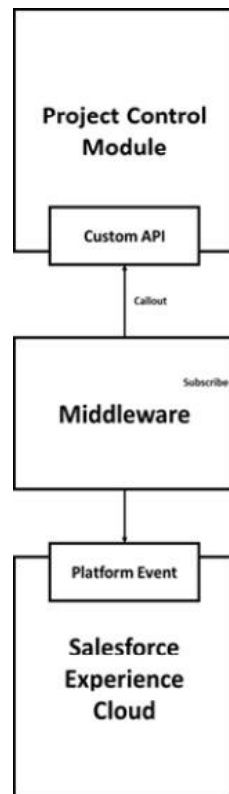


Figure 6.6 – WoodCo integration architecture

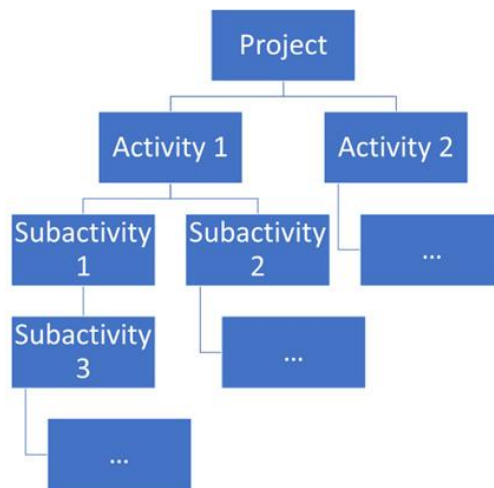


Figure 6.7 – WoodCo project structure

Chatty integration, spectrum of consequences

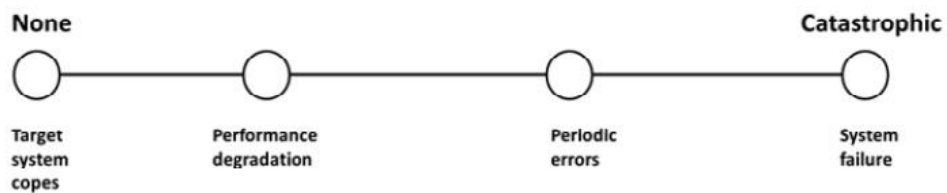


Figure 6.8 – Chatty integration spectrum

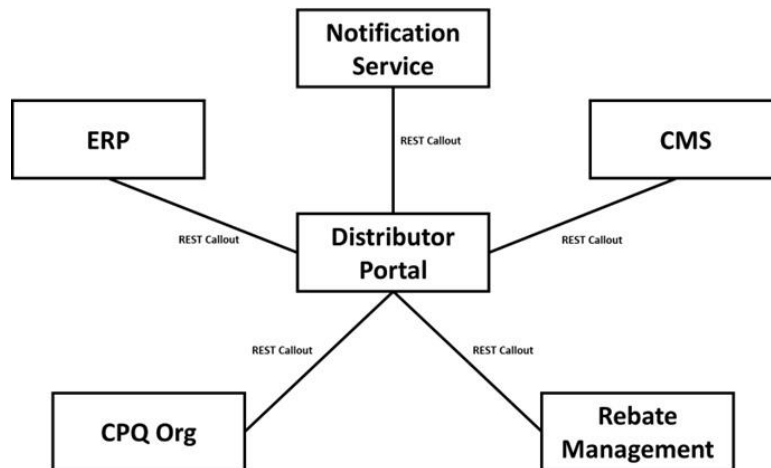


Figure 6.9 – Proposed integration architecture for WineCo

Integration from Salesforce

Type	Timing	Preferred Pattern
Process Integration	Synchronous	Remote Process Invocation—Request and Reply
Process Integration	Asynchronous	Remote Process Invocation—Fire and Forget
Data Integration	Synchronous	Remote Process Invocation—Request and Reply
Data Integration	Asynchronous	UI Update Based on Data Changes
Virtual Integration	Synchronous	Data Virtualization

Integration to Salesforce

Type	Timing	Preferred
Process Integration	Synchronous	Remote Call-In
Process Integration	Asynchronous	Remote Call-In
Data Integration	Synchronous	Remote Call-In
Data Integration	Asynchronous	Batch Data Synchronization

Figure 6.10 – Overview of Salesforce integration patterns

Chapter 7

Figures

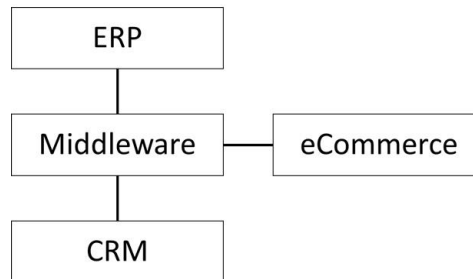


Figure 7.1 – RollerCo new platform

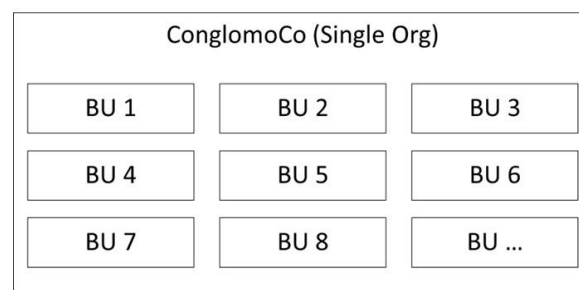


Figure 7.2 – ConglomoCo org

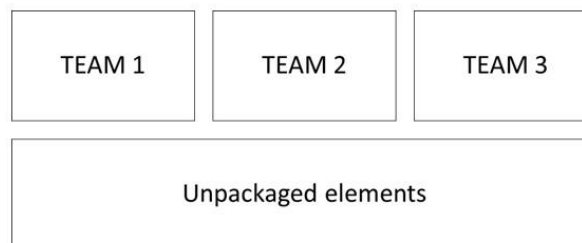


Figure 7.3 – Package structure

Code

Code 1.1:

Example of a dummy test in the following code snippet:

```
@isTest
class dummyTest{
    static testMethod void notRealTest(){
        //assume A is a class with two methods
        A aInstance = new A();
        aInstance.methodA();
    }
}
```

```
    aInstance.methodB();  
    //nothing is done to test anything  
}  
}
```

Chapter 8

Links

Salesforce Diagramming Framework: <https://architect.salesforce.com/diagrams>

Chapter 9

Links

Anti-Pattern: <https://wiki.c2.com/?AntiPattern>

DevIQ has an excellent repository of anti-patterns that discusses many of the common ones that can be found across platforms, <https://deviq.com/antipatterns/antipatterns-overview>