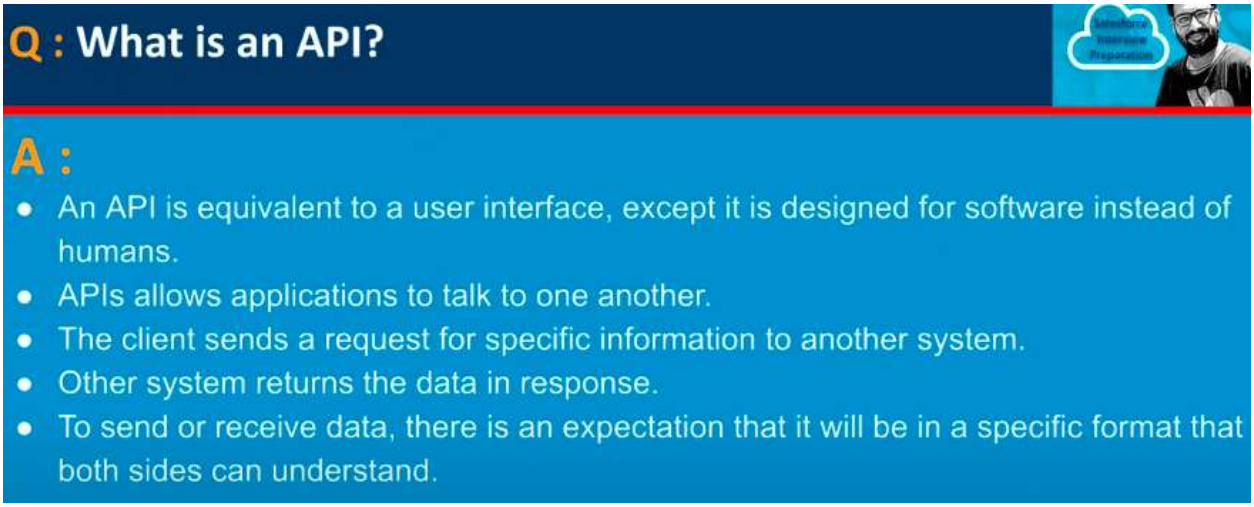
1.


Q : What is an API?
A :
• An API is equivalent to a user interface, except it is designed for software instead of humans.
• APIs allows applications to talk to one another.
• The client sends a request for specific information to another system.
• Other system returns the data in response.
• To send or receive data, there is an expectation that it will be in a specific format that both sides can understand.

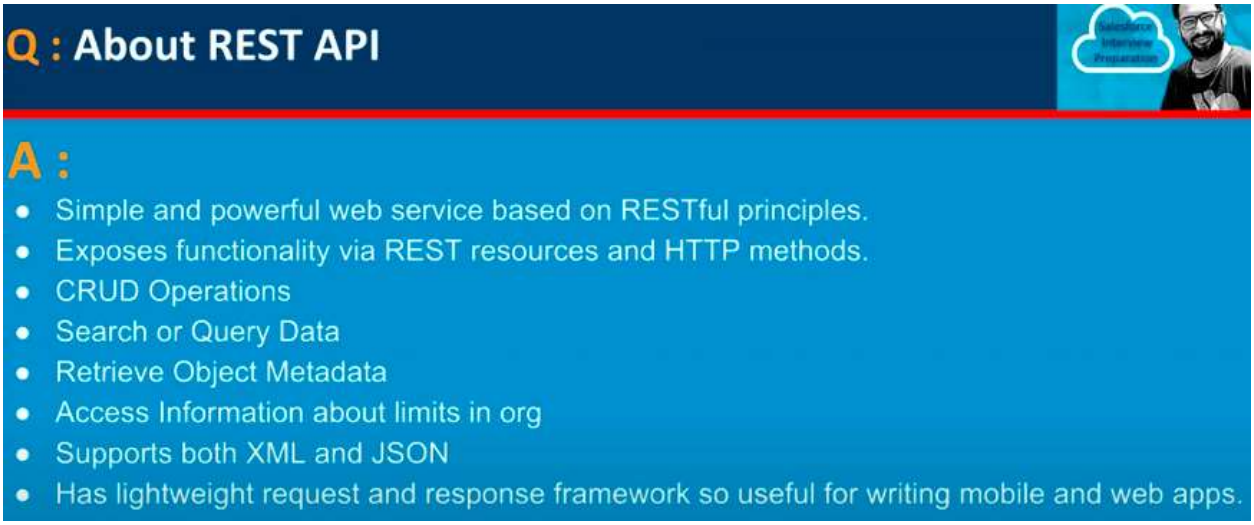
2.


Q : What is Integration?
A :
• Integration is a process of connecting two applications.
• A typical enterprise uses many applications, most of which are not designed to work with one another.
• Integrating separate but related apps helps organizations to achieve greater levels of operational consistency, efficiency and quality.

3.


Q : What are Salesforce Data APIs?
A :
• REST API
• SOAP API
• Bulk API
• Streaming API

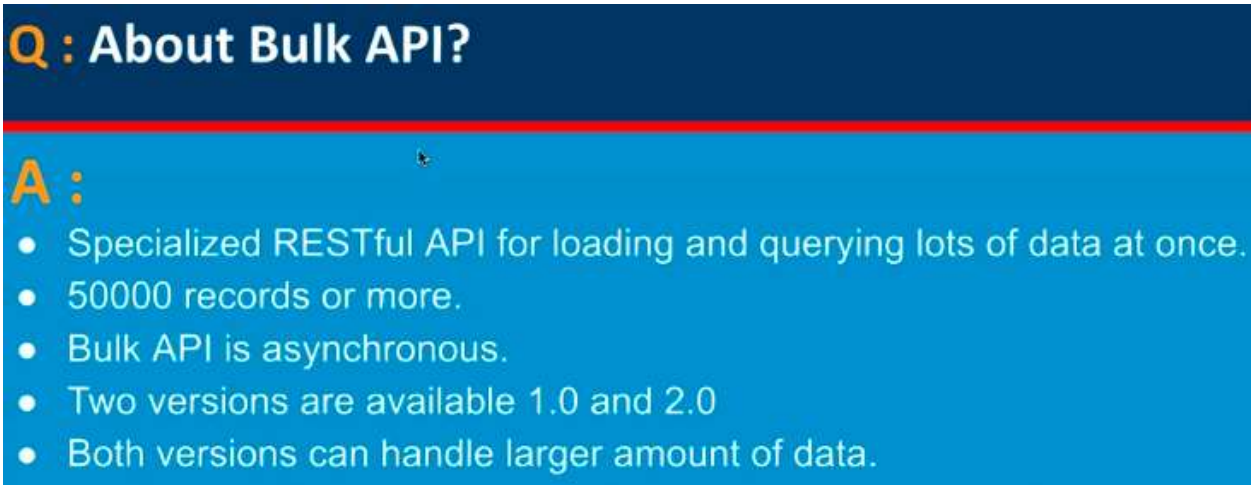
4.


Q : About REST API
A :
Simple and powerful web service based on RESTful principles.
Exposes functionality via REST resources and HTTP methods.
CRUD Operations
Search or Query Data
Retrieve Object Metadata
Access Information about limits in org
Supports both XML and JSON
Has lightweight request and response framework so useful for writing mobile and web apps.

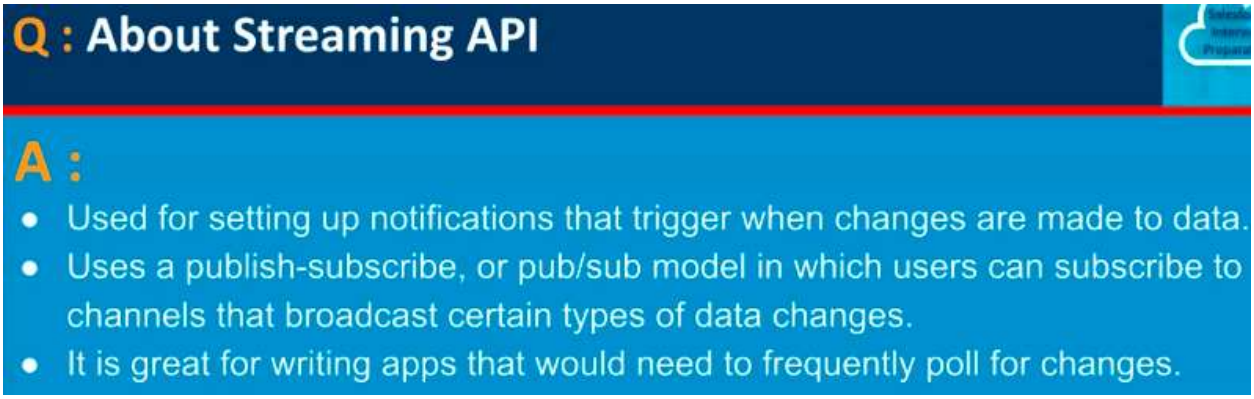
5.


Q : About SOAP API
A :
Robust and Powerful web service based on the industry standard protocol.
Uses Web Services Description Language (WSDL) file to define the parameters for accessing data.
Supports XML only.
Most of SOAP API functionality is also available through REST API.
Great for writing server to server integrations.

6.


Q : About Bulk API?
A :
• Specialized RESTful API for loading and querying lots of data at once.
• 50000 records or more.
• Bulk API is asynchronous.
• Two versions are available 1.0 and 2.0
• Both versions can handle larger amount of data.

7.


Q : About Streaming API
A :
• Used for setting up notifications that trigger when changes are made to data.
• Uses a publish-subscribe, or pub/sub model in which users can subscribe to channels that broadcast certain types of data changes.
• It is great for writing apps that would need to frequently poll for changes.

8.

Q : API Details

A :

API Name	Protocol	Date Format	Communication
REST API	REST	JSON, XML	Synchronous
SOAP API	SOAP (WSDL)	XML	Synchronous
Chatter REST API	REST	JSON, XML	Synchronous
User Interface API	REST	JSON	Synchronous
Analytics REST API	REST	JSON, XML	Synchronous
Bulk API	REST	CSV, JSON, XML	Asynchronous

API Name	Protocol	Data Format	Communication
Metadata API	SOAP (WSDL)	XML	Asynchronous
Streaming API	Bayeux	JSON	Asynchronous
Apex REST API	REST	JSON, XML, Custom	Synchronous
Apex SOAP API	SOAP (WSDL)	XML	Synchronous
Tooling API	RESt or SOAP (WSDL)	JSON, XML, Custom	Synchronous

9.

Q : When to Use REST API?

A :

- Great for use with mobile apps and web projects.
- Web service interface for interacting with Salesforce.
- CRUD Operations
- Search or Query Data
- Retrieve Object Metadata
- Access Information about limits in org

10.


Q : When to use SOAP API?
A :
• Web service interface for interacting with Salesforce.
• CRUD Operations
• Can be used in any language that supports web services

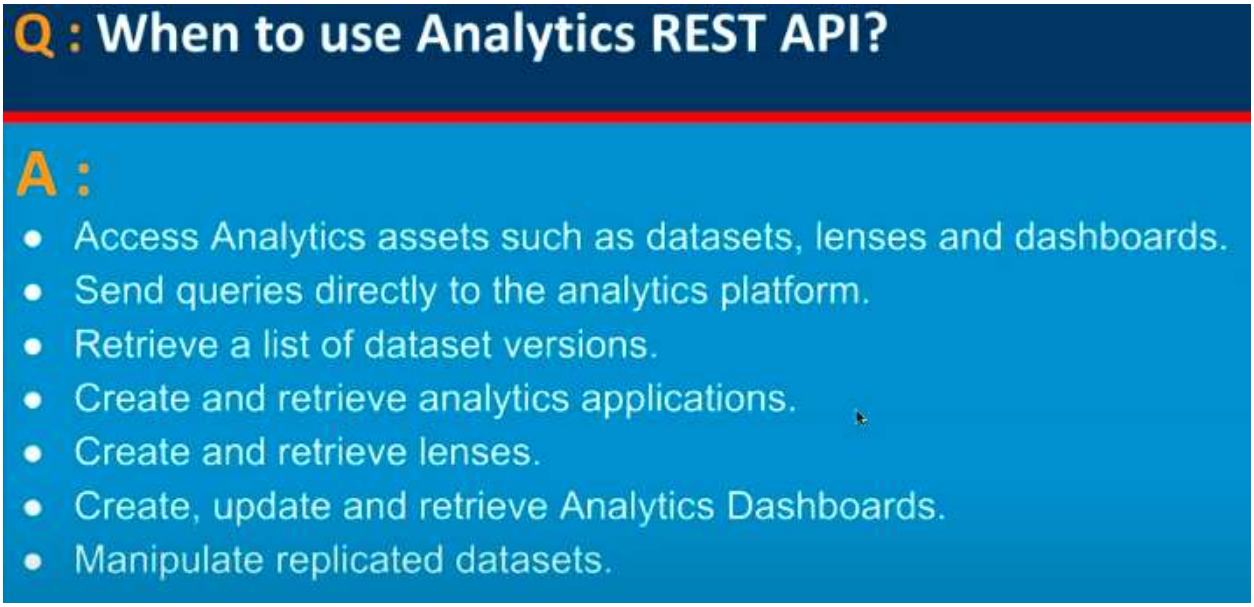
11.


Q : When to use Chatter REST API?
A :
• To display Chatter feeds, users, groups and followers.
• Especially in mobile apps.
• Provides programmatic access to files, recommendations, topics, notifications, Data.com purchasing and more.

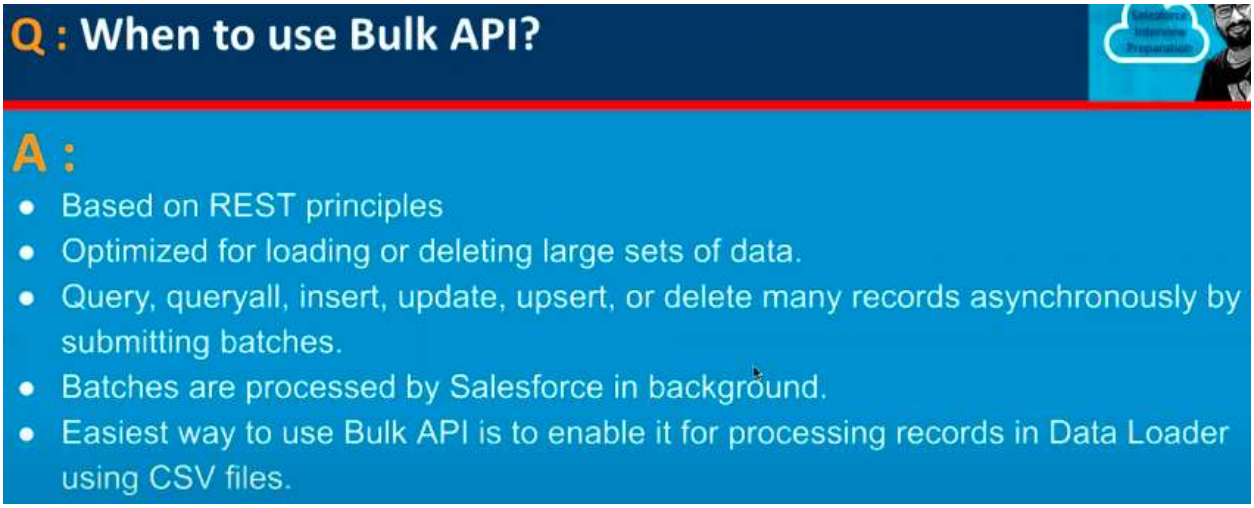
12.


Q : When to use User Interface API?
A :
• Build Salesforce UI for native mobile apps and custom web apps.
• Build user interfaces that let users work with records, list views, actions, favorites and more.
• You don't have to worry about layouts, picklists, field-level security or sharing.

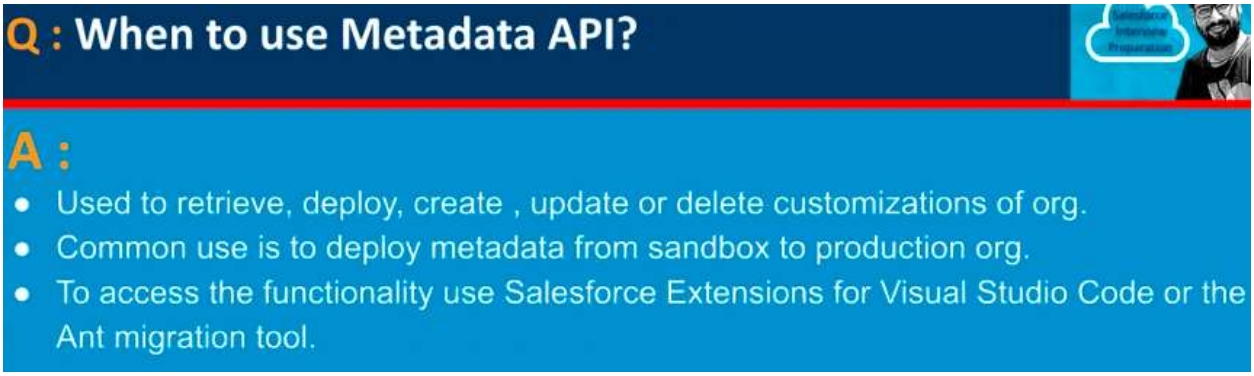
13.


Q : When to use Analytics REST API?
A :
Access Analytics assets such as datasets, lenses and dashboards.
Send queries directly to the analytics platform.
Retrieve a list of dataset versions.
Create and retrieve analytics applications.
Create and retrieve lenses.
Create, update and retrieve Analytics Dashboards.
Manipulate replicated datasets.

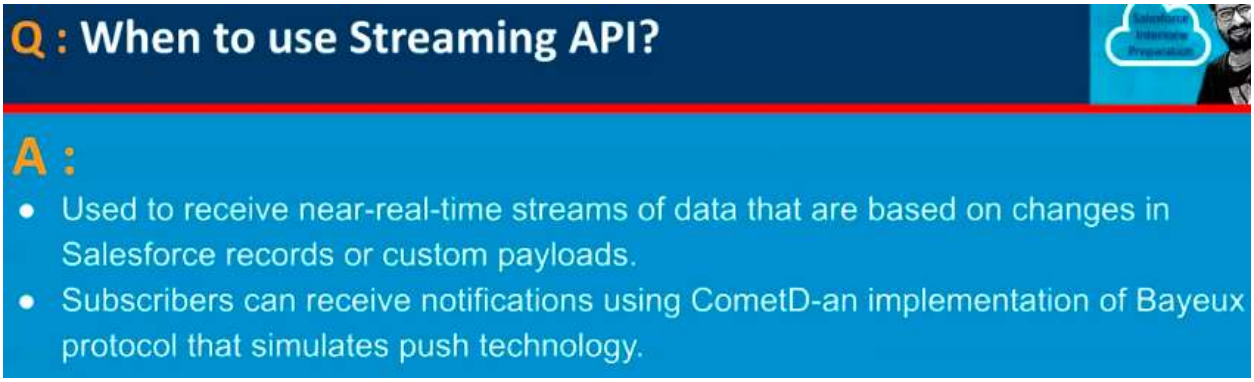
14.


Q : When to use Bulk API?
A :
Based on REST principles
Optimized for loading or deleting large sets of data.
Query, queryall, insert, update, upsert, or delete many records asynchronously by submitting batches.
Batches are processed by Salesforce in background.
Easiest way to use Bulk API is to enable it for processing records in Data Loader using CSV files.

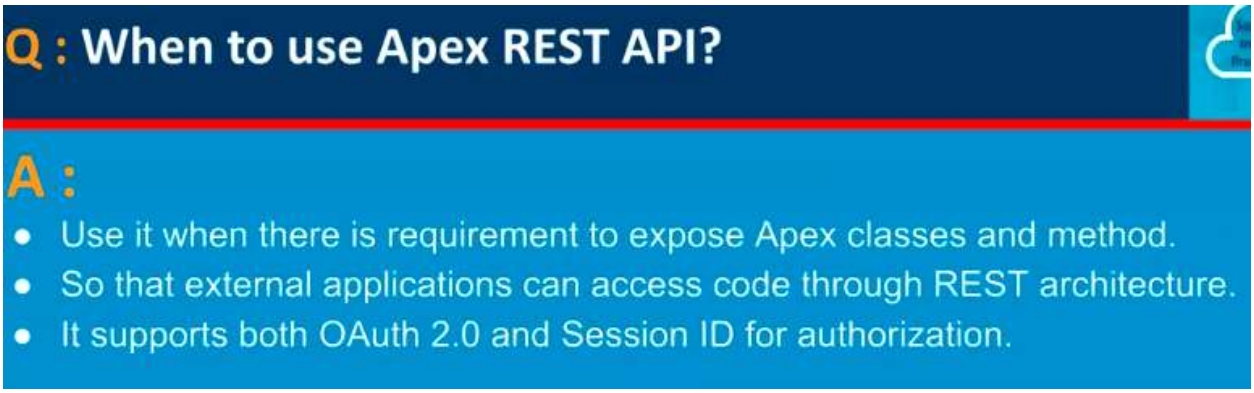
15.


Q : When to use Metadata API?
A :
• Used to retrieve, deploy, create , update or delete customizations of org.
• Common use is to deploy metadata from sandbox to production org.
• To access the functionality use Salesforce Extensions for Visual Studio Code or the Ant migration tool.

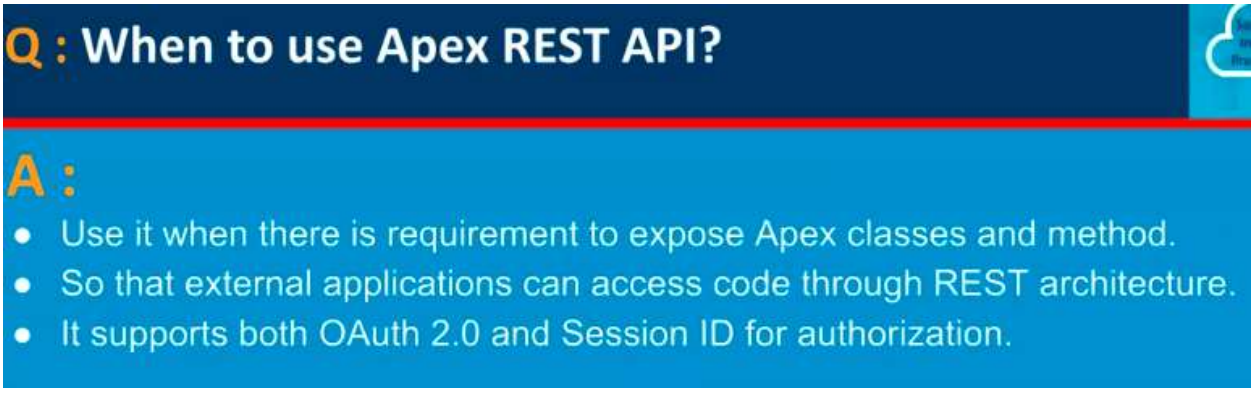
16.


Q : When to use Streaming API?
A :
• Used to receive near-real-time streams of data that are based on changes in Salesforce records or custom payloads.
• Subscribers can receive notifications using CometD-an implementation of Bayeux protocol that simulates push technology.

17.


Q : When to use Apex REST API?
A :
• Use it when there is requirement to expose Apex classes and method.
• So that external applications can access code through REST architecture.
• It supports both OAuth 2.0 and Session ID for authorization.

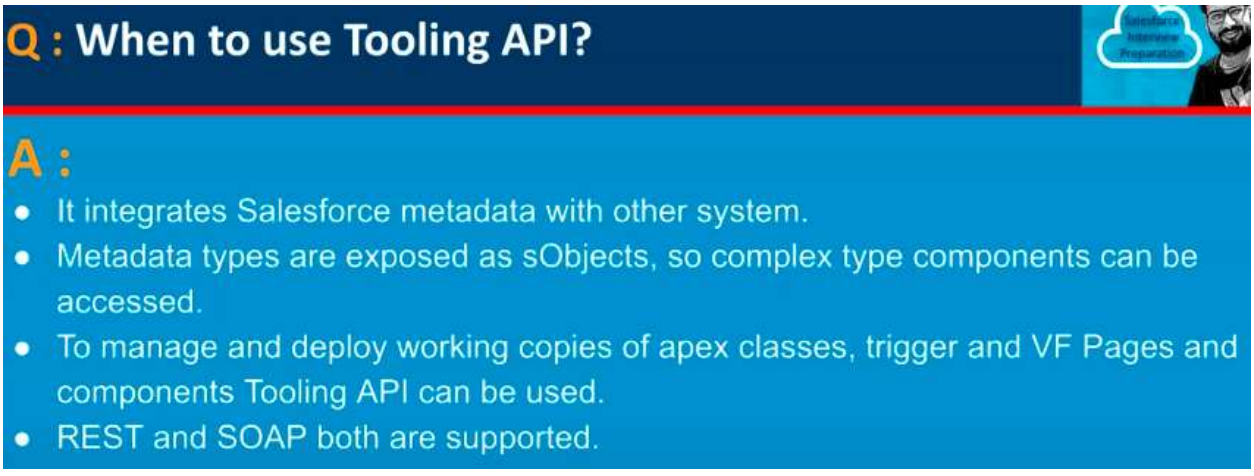
18.


Q : When to use Apex REST API?
A :
• Use it when there is requirement to expose Apex classes and method.
• So that external applications can access code through REST architecture.
• It supports both OAuth 2.0 and Session ID for authorization.

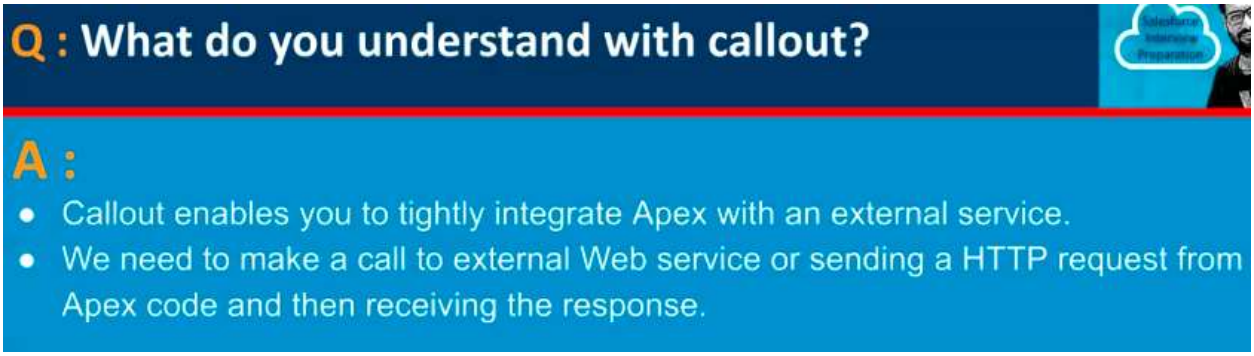
19.


Q : When to Use Apex SOAP API?
A :
• Use it when there is requirement to expose Apex methods to external application.
• Through SOAP external application can access code.
• It supports both OAuth 2.0 and Session ID for authorization.

20.


Q : When to use Tooling API?
A :
• It integrates Salesforce metadata with other system.
• Metadata types are exposed as sObjects, so complex type components can be accessed.
• To manage and deploy working copies of apex classes, trigger and VF Pages and components Tooling API can be used.
• REST and SOAP both are supported.

21.


Q : What do you understand with callout?
A :
• Callout enables you to tightly integrate Apex with an external service.
• We need to make a call to external Web service or sending a HTTP request from Apex code and then receiving the response.

22.


Q : What do you understand with web services?
A :
• Web services is a functionality or code which helps us to do integration.
• Web service are open standard (XML, SOAP, HTTP, etc.) based web applications that interact with other web applications for the purpose of exchanging data.

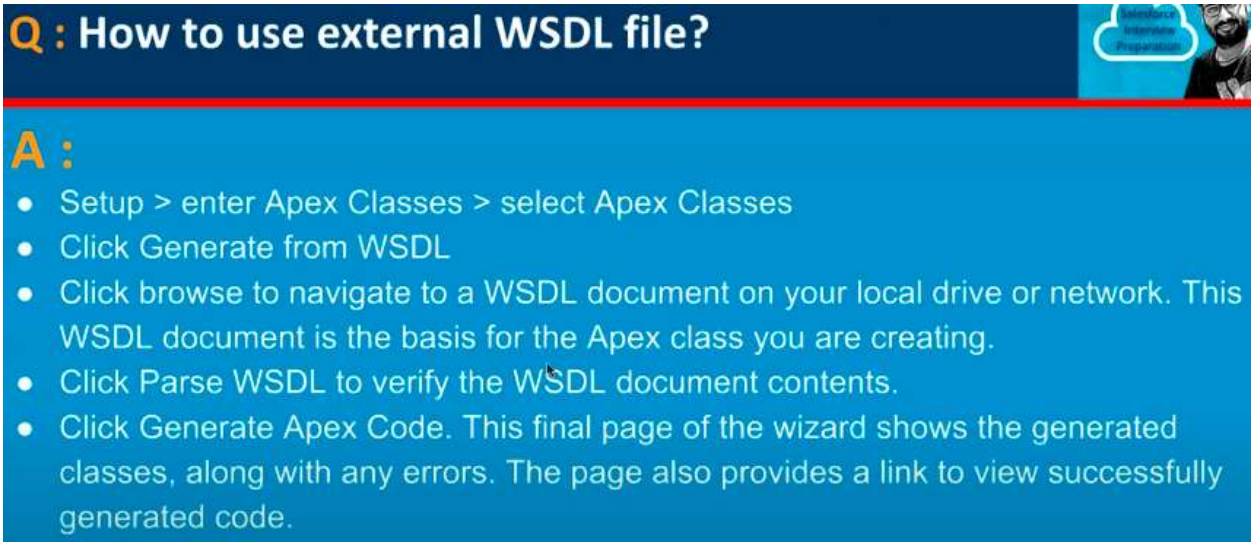
23.


Q : What is WSDL?
A :
• WSDL stands for Web Services Description Language.
• It is an XML document that describes a web service.

24.


Q : How SOAP can be accessed?
A :
• SOAP can be communicated through WSDL file.
• Without WSDL file we can't do integration.
• Message format of SOAP is in XML.

25.


Q : How to use external WSDL file?
A :
• Setup > enter Apex Classes > select Apex Classes
• Click Generate from WSDL
• Click browse to navigate to a WSDL document on your local drive or network. This WSDL document is the basis for the Apex class you are creating.
• Click Parse WSDL to verify the WSDL document contents.
• Click Generate Apex Code. This final page of the wizard shows the generated classes, along with any errors. The page also provides a link to view successfully generated code.

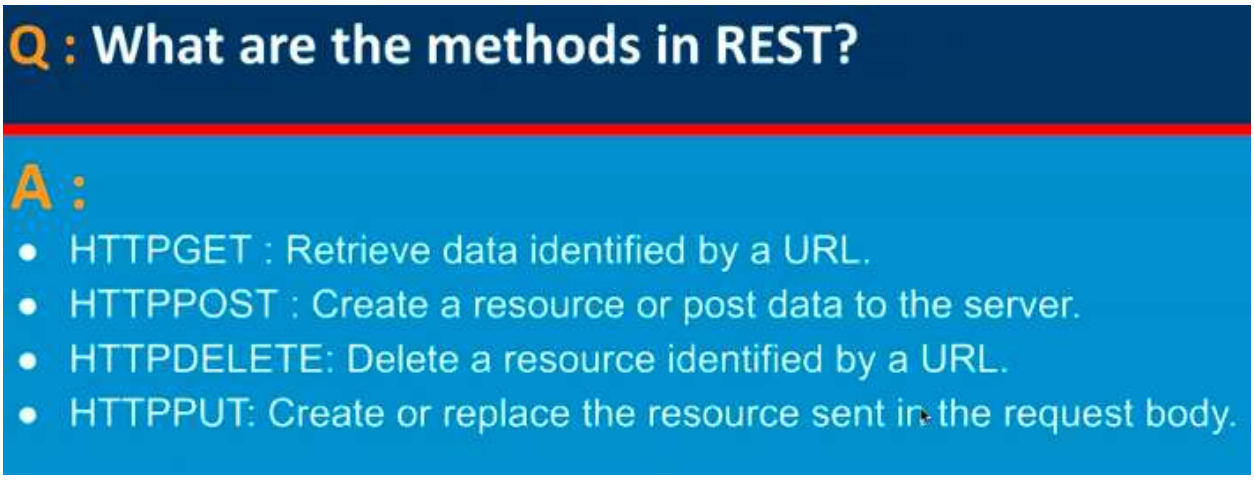
26.


Q : What is Remote site settings?
A :
• Remote site setting is used to authorize the endpoint.
• It allows us to integrate with endpoint.

27.


Q : How SOAP and REST communicates?
A :
• SOAP communicates through WSDL file.
• REST communicates through HTTP protocol.

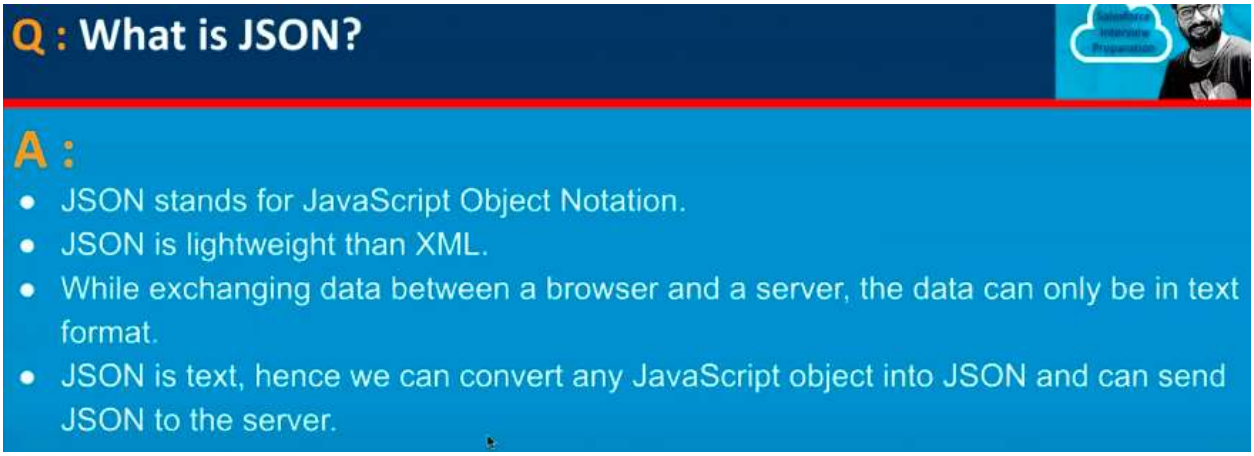
28.


Q : What are the methods in REST?
A :
• HTTPGET : Retrieve data identified by a URL.
• HTTPPOST : Create a resource or post data to the server.
• HTTPDELETE: Delete a resource identified by a URL.
• HTTPPUT: Create or replace the resource sent in the request body.

29.


Q : A REST request consists which four components?
A :
• A resource URI
• An HTTP Method
• Request Headers
• A Request Body

30.


Q : What is JSON?
A :
• JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation.
• JSON is lightweight than XML.
• While exchanging data between a browser and a server, the data can only be in text format.
• JSON is text, hence we can convert any JavaScript object into JSON and can send JSON to the server.