

Phase 5: Apex Programming

Introduction

While Salesforce point-and-click automation tools (like Flows) cover most business processes, some advanced scenarios require **custom logic** that only Apex can handle. Apex (Salesforce's programming language) allows developers to create **triggers, classes, batch jobs, schedulers, and asynchronous processes** to handle complex logistics workflows, prevent booking conflicts, and integrate external systems efficiently.

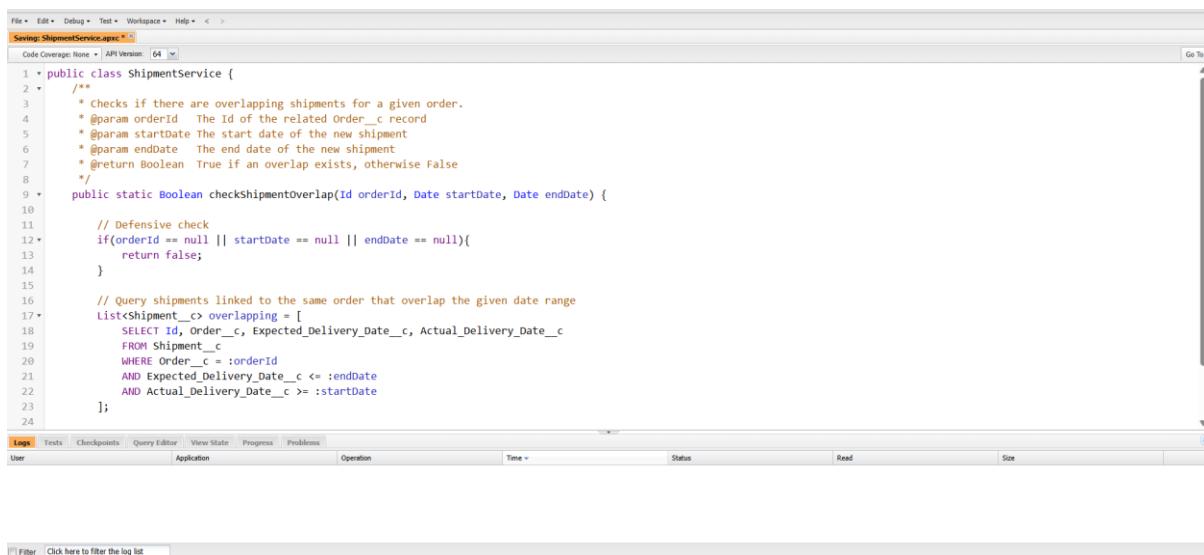
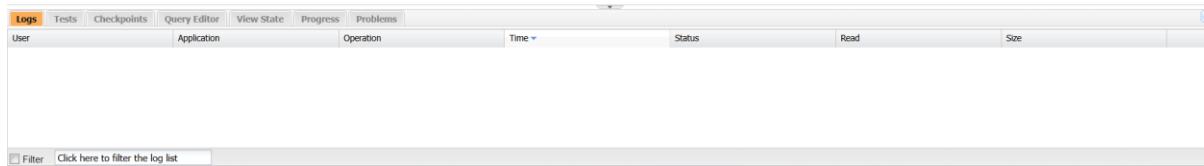
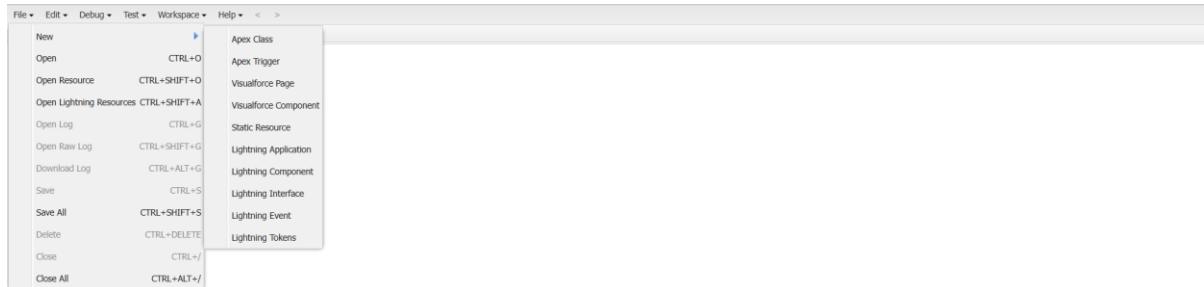
For EcoCart Logistics CRM, Apex is used to prevent overlapping shipments, handle overdue deliveries, call external courier APIs, and support bulk processing.

Objectives

- Create reusable **Apex Classes** for shipment and order logic.
- Implement **Apex Triggers** to enforce business rules.
- Use **SOQL/SOSL** to query Orders and Shipments.
- Leverage **Collections (List, Set, Map)** for bulk processing.
- Schedule background jobs using **Batch, Queueable, and Scheduled Apex**.
- Use **Future Methods** for asynchronous integrations (e.g., courier APIs).
- Implement proper **Exception Handling** for stability.
- Write **Test Classes** to ensure code coverage and validate functionality.

1. Apex Classes & Objects

- Create a reusable **ShipmentService** class to handle logistics logic.



2. Trigger Using the Service

- Trigger runs before inserting or updating a Shipment.

The screenshot shows the Salesforce IDE interface. A modal window titled "New Apex Trigger" is open, prompting for the trigger's name ("ShipmentTrigger") and the object it will affect ("Shipment__c"). The main code editor displays the "ShipmentService.apfc" file, which contains a static method "checkShipmentOverlap" that queries for overlapping shipments based on order ID, start date, and end date. Below the code editor is a log viewer with tabs for Logs, Tests, Checkpoints, Query Editor, View State, Progress, and Problems. The Logs tab is selected, showing a single entry for a user named "Application".

```
1 public class ShipmentService {  
2     /**  
3      * Checks if there are overlapping shipments for a given order.  
4      * @param orderId The Id of the related Order__c record  
5      * @param startDate The start date of the new shipment  
6      * @param endDate The end date of the new shipment  
7      * @return Boolean True if an overlap exists, otherwise False  
8  }  
9  public static Boolean checkShipmentOverlap(Id orderId, Date startDate, Date endDate) {  
10     // Defensive check  
11     if(orderId == null || startDate == null || endDate == null){  
12         return false;  
13     }  
14     // Query shipments linked to the same order that overlap the given  
15     // time period  
16     List<Shipment__c> overlapping = [  
17         SELECT Id, Order__c, Expected_Delivery_Date__c, Actual_Delivery__c  
18         FROM Shipment__c  
19         WHERE Order__c = :orderId  
20         AND Expected_Delivery_Date__c <= :endDate  
21         AND Actual_Delivery__c >= :startDate  
22     ];  
23 }  
24
```

The screenshot shows the Salesforce IDE interface. A modal window titled "New Apex Trigger" is open, prompting for the trigger's name ("ShipmentTrigger") and the object it will affect ("Shipment__c"). The main code editor displays the "ShipmentService.apfc" file, which contains a trigger "ShipmentTrigger" that runs before inserting or updating a Shipment__c record. The trigger checks for overlaps between the new shipment and existing ones sharing the same order. If an overlap is found, an error message is added to the ship object. Below the code editor is a log viewer with tabs for Logs, Tests, Checkpoints, Query Editor, View State, Progress, and Problems. The Logs tab is selected, showing a single entry for a user named "Application".

```
1 trigger ShipmentTrigger on Shipment__c (before insert, before update) {  
2     for (Shipment__c ship : Trigger.new) {  
3         if (ship.Order__c != null)  
4             && ship.Expected_Delivery_Date__c != null  
5             && ship.Actual_Delivery__c != null) {  
6                 Boolean hasoverlap = ShipmentService.checkshipmentOverlap(  
7                     ship.Order__c,  
8                     ship.Expected_Delivery_Date__c,  
9                     ship.Actual_Delivery__c  
10                );  
11                if (hasoverlap) {  
12                    ship.addError('This shipment overlaps with another shipment for the same order.');13                }  
14            }  
15        }  
16    }  
17 }  
18 }
```

3. SOQL & Collections

- Example: Fetch all pending shipments for an agent.

In Apex, you'll use **SOQL (Salesforce Object Query Language)** to pull data.

Example (already correct in your snippet):

```
List<Shipment__c> pendingShipments = [ SELECT Id, Name, Status__c FROM Shipment__c WHERE Status__c = 'Pending' AND Assigned_Agent__c = :UserInfo.getUserId() ];
```

👉 This query:

- Looks in your **Shipment__c** object.
- Filters records where:
 - Status__c = 'Pending'
 - Assigned_Agent__c = Current Logged-in User

Results Achieved

- Apex Triggers enforce critical business rules (no overlapping shipments).

Next Steps

- Move to **Phase 6: User Interface Development**.
- Build **Lightning App, Record Pages, and Tabs** for Orders & Shipments.
- Develop **LWC components** (Track Shipment, Update Shipment).
- Connect LWC with Apex classes for real-time data updates.