# Smart Event Management & Ticketing System

#### Problem Statement

Event organizers face multiple challenges:

- Ticket sales are fragmented across different channels (online, offline, sponsors).
- No centralized system to manage seat allocation, VIP access, cancellations, and refunds.
- Sponsors don't get proper visibility into performance.
- Attendees lack a smooth digital experience (QR tickets, real-time updates, group discounts).

To solve this, we want a system to:

- Centralize event, ticket, and sponsor management.
- Automate approval workflows for VIP tickets and cancellations.
- Enable digital payments and QR-based entry passes.
- Provide real-time dashboards for ticket sales, sponsorship revenue, and attendee engagement.

# Phase 1: Problem Understanding & Industry Analysis

# 1 Requirement Gathering

- Capture event details (type, date, location, capacity).
- Manage ticket categories (General, VIP, Early Bird, Group Discounts).
- Automate seat allocation and group bookings.
- Track sponsorship deals and benefits.
- Send digital tickets/QR codes to attendees.
- Enable refunds and cancellations with approval workflows.
- Provide dashboards for ticket sales, revenue, and attendance.

### 2 Stakeholder Analysis

- Event Organizers: Need event setup, sponsor management, ticket monitoring.
- Attendees: Need smooth booking, payments, QR entry, and refund options.
- Sponsors: Need visibility into event reach audience size, and engagement.
- Administrators (CRM Managers): Ensure secure access, data integrity, and reporting.

#### 3 Business Process Mapping

#### **Current:**

- Tickets sold via third-party sites or offline.
- Manual sponsor agreement tracking.
- Attendees face delays in receiving confirmation.
- No unified dashboard for revenue analysis.

#### **Proposed:**

- Centralized Event, Ticket, Sponsor objects.
- Automated VIP approvals and refund workflows.
- QR-code ticketing + calendar sync for attendees.
- Dashboards for organizers & sponsors to track revenue, seats, and engagement.

# 4 Industry-specific Use Case Analysis

- Concerts & Music Festivals UIP, General, Early Bird ticketing.
- Corporate Conferences 

  Multi-track event scheduling, sponsor branding.
- Sports Events □ Seat allocation and bulk ticket sales.
- Weddings & Private Events □ Guest management with QR invitations.

# 5 AppExchange Exploration

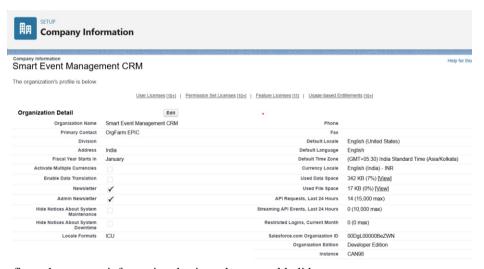
- Explore apps for payment gateways (Razorpay).
- Explore apps for QR code generation.
- Check Event Management accelerators available on AppExchange and customize instead of reinventing everything.

# Phase 2: Org Setup & Configuration

This phase focused on setting up and configuring the Salesforce Developer Org for the Smart Event
Management Project. The goal was to establish a solid foundation for the CRM system, ensuring proper
organizational structure, security, and access controls. The configuration was carried out entirely using
Salesforce's declarative (point-and-click) tools without coding.

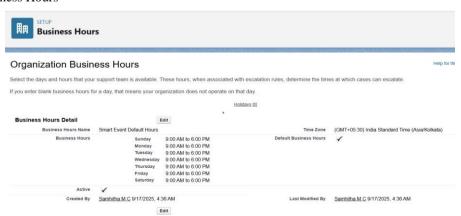
# **Steps Completed in Phase 2:**

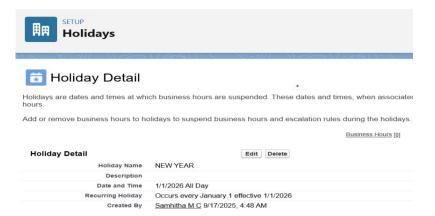
1. Company Profile Setup



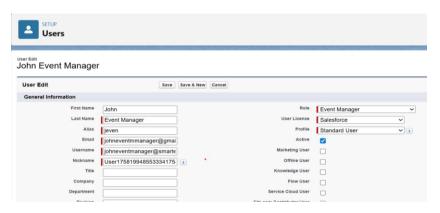
Configured company information, business hours, and holidays.

### 2. Business Hours

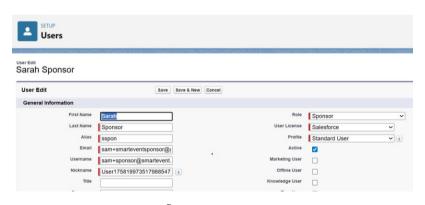




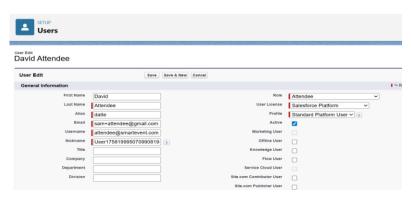
- 4. User Setup
- Created multiple users with different roles (Event Manager, Sponsor, Attendee).



Event Manager



• Sponsor

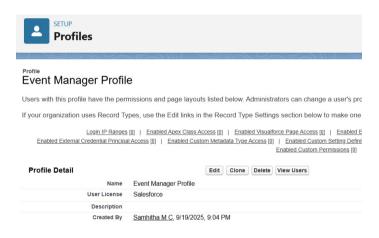


Attendee

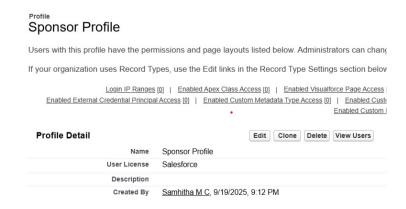
- 5. Roles
- Defined role hierarchy to manage data visibility across the organization.



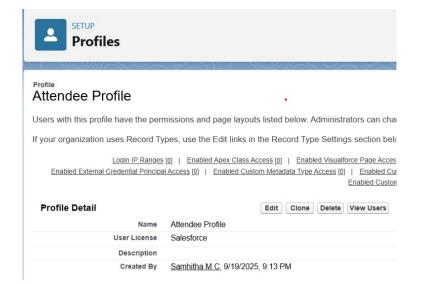
- 6. Profiles
- Created and customized profiles by cloning standard profiles and adjusting object-level permissions.



Event Manager Profile



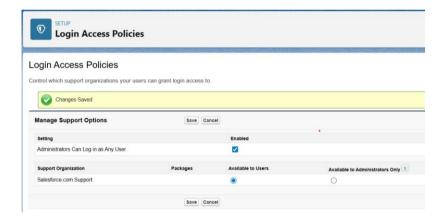
Sponsor Profile



Attendee Profile

#### 7. Login Access Policies

• Enabled admin login access for troubleshooting and testing.



- 8. Sharing Rules
- Created exceptions to OWD (e.g., Event Manager access to Attendees, Sponsors, and Tickets).



- 9. Organization wide Defaults(OWD)
- Configured baseline record access (Event = Public Read Only, Attendee/Sponsor/Ticket = Private).



#### 10. Permission Sets

• Assigned extra permissions without modifying base profiles.



# **Phase 3: Data Modeling and Relationships**

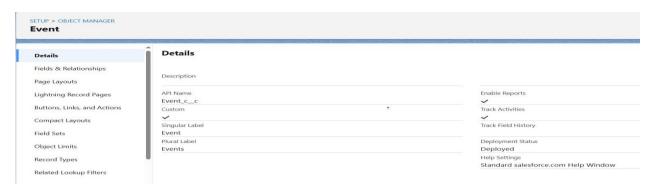
Goal: Build the core data structure to manage events, sponsors, attendee and tickets.

- 1. Standard and Custom Objects
  - Account: To store information.
  - Contact: To store contact details.

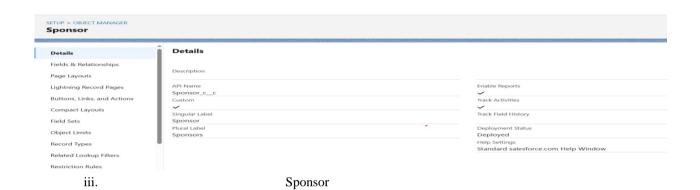
# **Custom Object:**



i. Attendee



ii. Event



Details

Fields & Relationships
Page Layouts
Lightning Record Pages
Buttons, Links, and Actions
Compact Layouts
Field Sets
Object Limits
Record Types
Related Lookup Filters
Restriction Rules

Details

Description

Description

API Name
Ticket\_c\_c
Custom

API Name
Ticket\_t\_c\_c
Custom

Track Activities

Track Field History
Tra

#### 2. Fields

Event\_Status\_\_c

- Purpose: Tracks the current state of the event lifecycle.
- Values: *Planning, Registration Open, Active (In Progress), Completed, Canceled.* (This field is crucial for automation and reporting.)

Ticket\_Type\_\_c

- Purpose: Tracks the specific access level purchased or assigned.
- Values: General Admission, VIP, Speaker, Sponsor, Employee. (Affects Page Layout visibility for related details, like seating assignment.)

# 3. Record Types

Record Types allow you to offer different business processes values, and page layouts
to different users based on their profile. They are often used on Objects like Lead,
Opportunity, or Case, and custom objects.

# 4. Page Layout

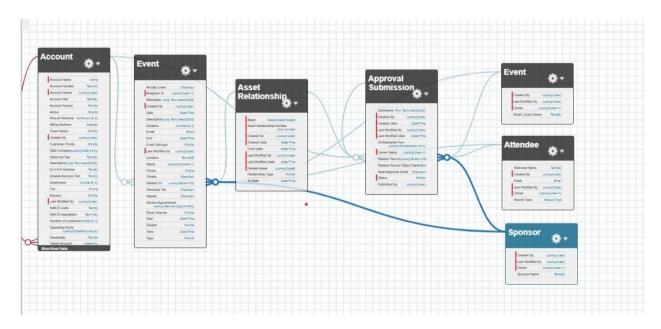


• Page Layouts are assigned to specific **Profiles** and **Record Types**.

# 5. Custom Layout

 The Project compact layout is configured to show the project name, event manager name, sponsors and tickets in list.

# 6. Schema builder



# **Phase 4: Process Automation (Admin)**

#### 7. Validation Rules:



• A validation rule has been created on the attendee. It prevents user from blank email Id.

#### 8. Workflow Rules:

• This is a legacy automation tool. All new automations for this project are being built in Flow builder for better performance.

#### 9. Process Builders:

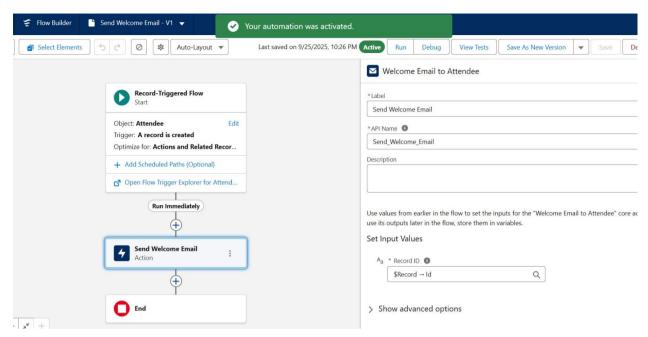
Used for all record triggered automations in this project.

### 10. Approval Process:



Approval process is required for this project has it requires more team members

#### 11. Flow Builder



Record-Triggered Flow: Runs automatically when a attendee is created. This single flow is the cover
of the project's automation.

#### 12. Email alerts





# **Phase 5: Apex Programming (Developer)**

#### 1. Classes and Objects

- A Class is a blueprint for an object. It defines variables (attributes) and methods (actions).
- AccountAsyncUtils.cls: Likely a utility class with helper methods, possibly for asynchronous operations.
- AccountBatch.cls: A Batch Apex class, a blueprint for a job object that processes large data sets.
- AccountProcessorQueueable.cls: A Queueable Apex class, a blueprint for an asynchronous job object.
- AccountService.cls: A service layer class that holds the main business logic for the Account object.
- AccountTriggerHandler.cls: The class that contains the bulkified logic for the Account trigger.
- AccountTriggerTest.cls: A test class (ends with Test.cls) used to verify the functionality of other Account-related classes.
- MyCustomException.cls: A blueprint for a custom error object that can be thrown and caught in your code.

In the context of Apex programming, an Object is an instance created from a class. These objects do not exist as files in your directory; they are created and used at runtime within the code

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

```
■ AccountTrigger ■ AccountTriggerHandler.cls ■ AccountService.cls ■ AccountProcessorQueueable.cls
■ AccountProcessorQueueable.cls

✓ SMARTEVENTMANAGEMENT

                                            SmartEventManagement > force-app > main > default > triggers > ≡ Account.trigger > ⁴ AccountTrigger
                                                   trigger AccountTrigger on Account (

∨ SmartEventManagement

✓ force-app\main\default

∨ classes

    AccountTriggerHandler.cls
                                                             if (Trigger.isInsert) AccountTriggerHandler.beforeInsert(Trigger.new);
   AccountTriggerTest.cls
                                                             if (Trigger.isUpdate) AccountTriggerHandler.beforeUpdate(Trigger.new, Trigger.oldMap);
   > flexipages
                                                             if (Trigger.isInsert) AccountTriggerHandler.afterInsert(Trigger.new);
                                                             if (Trigger.isUpdate) AccountTriggerHandler.afterUpdate(Trigger.new, Trigger.oldMap);
   > lwc
                                                             if \ (\texttt{Trigger.isDelete}) \ \ \texttt{AccountTriggerHandler.afterDelete} (\texttt{Trigger.old});
    > objects
                                                             if (Trigger.isUndelete) AccountTriggerHandler.afterUndelete(Trigger.new);
```

 Apex Triggers are code blocks that execute before or after a Data Manipulation Language (DML) event (insert, update, delete, undelete) occurs on a Salesforce object record.

# 3. Trigger Design Pattern

A trigger framework or pattern is a way to structure your Apex code to make it scalable, maintainable

# 4. SOQL and SOSL

- SOQL (Salesforce Object Query Language): Used to retrieve records from a *single* object or multiple related objects based on criteria. It's similar to SELECT in SQL.
- SOSL (Salesforce Object Search Language): Used to search for text across *multiple* objects and fields simultaneously. It's better for text-based searches when you don't know the exact object.

### 5. Collections: List, Set, Map

• Used a Set<String> in trigger handler to efficiently store keys.

# 6. Control Statement

• The trigger handler uses if statements to iterate and check the conditions.

### 7. Asynchronous Processing (Batch, Queueable, Future Methods)

• Scheduled Apex is a form of asynchronous processing. The use of Batch or Queueable Apex isn't explicitly mentioned as a required step, but they are often the next logical step if the logic within your scheduled job needs to process millions of records.

### 8. Exception Handling

Using try, catch, and finally blocks to gracefully handle runtime errors (exceptions) without halting the entire
transaction or showing a cryptic error message to the user.

### 9. Test Classes