Phase 5 – Apex Programming (Developer)

Objective:

Implement basic Apex programming in Salesforce to automate Event revenue calculation and demonstrate Apex logic for documentation purposes. This includes an **Apex Trigger** and an **Apex Class**

5.1 Apex Class - EventRevenueHandler

Class Name: EventRevenueHandler

Purpose:

Handles calculation and update of total revenue for Events based on Ticket bookings.

Class Code:

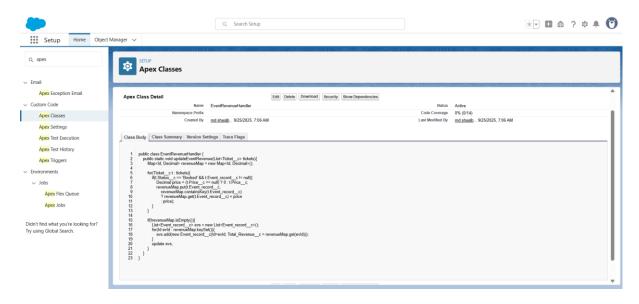
```
public class EventRevenueHandler {
  public static void updateEventRevenue(List<Ticket__c> tickets){
    // Map to store total revenue per Event
    Map<Id, Decimal> eventRevenueMap = new Map<Id, Decimal>();
    // Sum ticket prices per Event
    for(Ticket__c t : tickets){
      if(t.Event_record__c != null && t.Status__c == 'Booked'){
        if(!eventRevenueMap.containsKey(t.Event_record__c)){
          eventRevenueMap.put(t.Event record c, 0);
        }
        eventRevenueMap.put(t.Event record c, eventRevenueMap.get(t.Event record c) +
t.Price__c);
      }
    }
    // Update Event records
    List<Event_record__c> eventsToUpdate = new List<Event_record__c>();
    for(Id eventId : eventRevenueMap.keySet()){
      eventsToUpdate.add(new Event_record__c(
        Id = eventId,
        Total_Revenue__c = eventRevenueMap.get(eventId)
      ));
    }
```

```
if(!eventsToUpdate.isEmpty()){
     update eventsToUpdate;
   }
}
```

Explanation:

- Loops through Tickets
- Sums Price__c for booked tickets per Event
- Updates Total_Revenue__c field on Event

Screenshot:



5.2 Apex Trigger – TicketTrigger

Trigger Name: TicketTrigger

Object: Ticket__c

Trigger Events: after insert, after update

Purpose:

Calls the Apex class to update Event revenue whenever Tickets are booked.

Trigger Code:

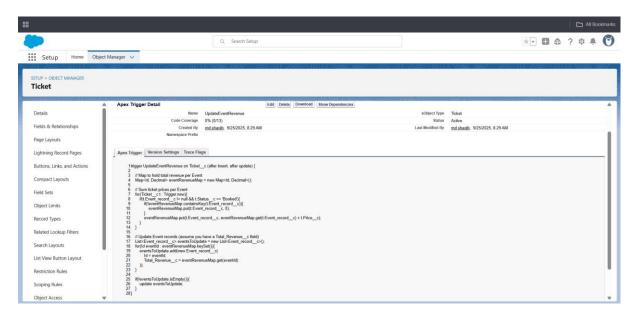
```
trigger TicketTrigger on Ticket__c (after insert, after update) {
   List<Ticket__c> bookedTickets = new List<Ticket__c>();
```

```
for(Ticket__c t : Trigger.new){
Ticket__c oldT = Trigger.isInsert ? null : Trigger.oldMap.get(t.Id);
    if(t.Status__c == 'Booked' && (Trigger.isInsert || (oldT.Status__c != 'Booked'))){
        if(t.Event_record__c != null) bookedTickets.add(t);
    }
}
if(!bookedTickets.isEmpty()){
    EventRevenueHandler.updateEventRevenue(bookedTickets);
}
```

Explanation:

- · Checks if Ticket is booked
- Calls EventRevenueHandler.updateEventRevenue
- Ensures only newly booked tickets trigger revenue update

Screenshot:



5.3 Test Apex – Create Event & Tickets

Purpose:

Demonstrates trigger and class working together. Creates Event and Tickets, then verifies Event revenue.

Execute Anonymous Snippet:

```
Event_record__c testEvent;
List<Event_record__c> events = [SELECT Id, Name, Total_Revenue__c FROM Event_record__c WHERE
Name = 'Test Event' LIMIT 1];
if(events.isEmpty()){
  testEvent = new Event_record__c(
    Name = 'Test Event',
    Event_Date__c = Date.today(),
    Location__c = 'Hall A',
    Event_Type__c = 'Corporate',
    Number_of_Attendees__c = 100,
    Description__c = 'This is a test event',
    Total_Revenue__c = 0
  );
  insert testEvent;
} else {
  testEvent = events[0];
}
Ticket__c ticket1 = new Ticket__c(
  Name = 'Ticket 1',
  Event_record__c = testEvent.Id,
  Status__c = 'Booked',
  Price_c = 100,
  Attendee_Name__c = 'John Doe',
  Email__c = 'john.doe@example.com'
);
Ticket__c ticket2 = new Ticket__c(
  Name = 'Ticket 2',
```

Explanation:

- Creates a test Event (if not exists)
- Creates 2 booked Tickets linked to that Event
- Trigger calls the class to calculate and update Total_Revenue__c automatically
- Debug log confirms revenue update

Screenshot:

