

Phase 5: Apex Programming (Developer)

Classes & Objects:

Healthcare: Apex classes manage reusable logic like patient billing or appointment scheduling.

Donation: Classes handle donor segmentation or campaign budget calculations. Objects represent real-world entities (patients, donations), while classes encapsulate behaviors, ensuring structured, maintainable code across both systems.

Percent of Apex Used: 0.06%
You are currently using 5,443 characters of Apex Code (excluding comments and @isTest annotated classes) in your organization, out of an allowed limit of 6,000,000 characters. Note that the amount in use includes both Apex Classes and Triggers defined in your organization.

Estimate your organization's code coverage |
Compile all classes |
View: [All] Create New View

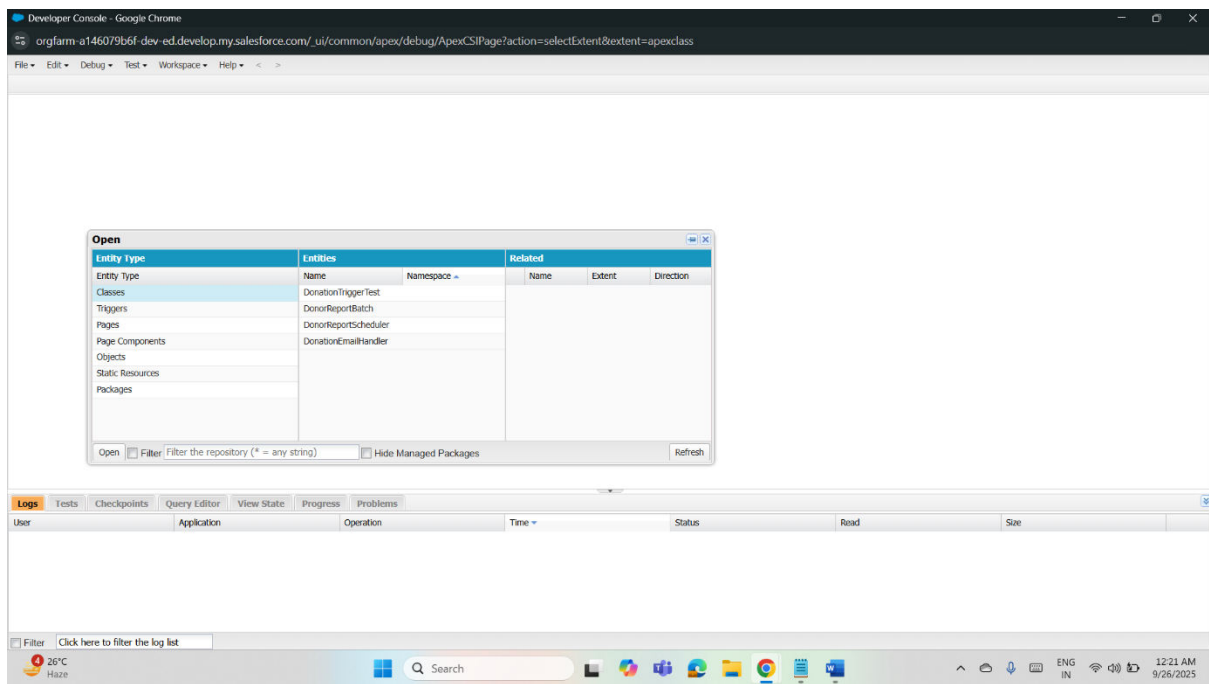
Action	Name	Namespace Prefix	Api Version	Status	Size Without Comments	Last Modified By	Has Trace Flags
Edit Del Security	DonationEmailHandler		64.0	Active	839	Tavishi Baranwal 9/24/2025, 11:32 AM	<input type="checkbox"/>
Edit Del	DonationTriggerTest		64.0	Active	1,825	Tavishi Baranwal 9/24/2025, 11:04 AM	<input type="checkbox"/>
Edit Del Security	DonorReportBatch		64.0	Active	1,361	Tavishi Baranwal 9/24/2025, 11:14 AM	<input type="checkbox"/>
Edit Del Security	DonorReportScheduler		64.0	Active	176	Tavishi Baranwal 9/24/2025, 11:20 AM	<input type="checkbox"/>
Edit Del Security	hello		64.0	Active	23	Tavishi Baranwal 8/29/2025, 6:19 AM	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dynamic Apex Classes
Dynamic Apex extends your programming reach by interacting with Lightning Platform components.

Apex Triggers (before/after insert/update/delete):

Healthcare: Trigger alerts before inserting duplicate patient records, or after updating treatment completion.

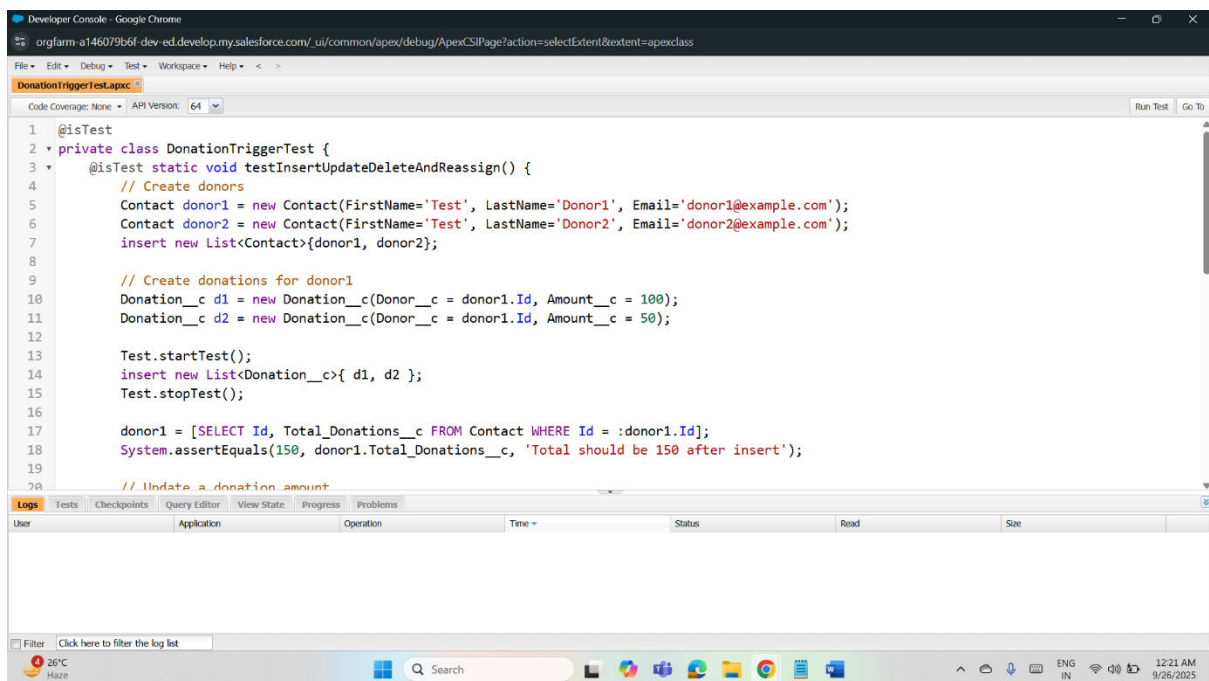
Donation: Before-insert prevents duplicate donors, after-insert creates donor acknowledgment records. Triggers enforce data integrity and automate complex logic at database events.



Trigger Design Pattern:

Healthcare: Organizes triggers to manage patient workflows without recursion or redundancy.

Donation: Manages campaign-related updates systematically. The design pattern separates logic into handler classes, ensuring scalability, reusability, and compliance with Salesforce best practices.



SOQL & SOSL:

Healthcare: SOQL queries fetch patient medical history; SOSL retrieves

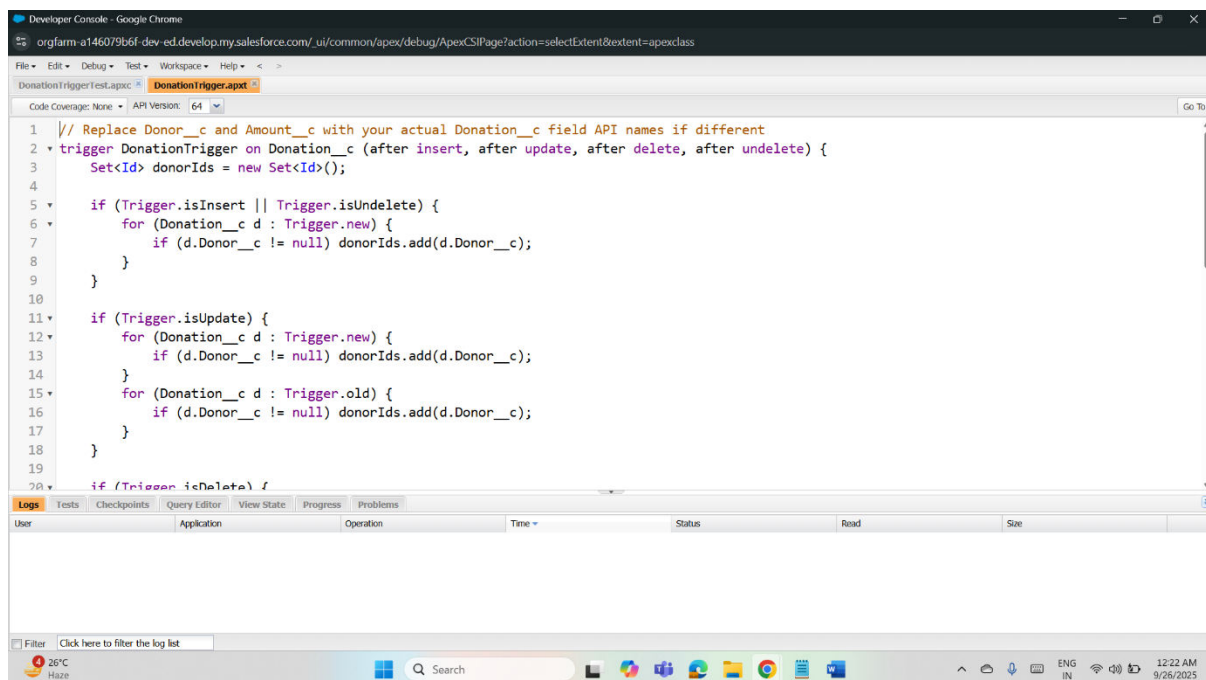
emergency contacts across objects.

Donation: SOQL retrieves donation records by campaign; SOSL searches donor names across multiple fields. Both optimize data retrieval and reporting.

Collections (List, Set, Map):

Healthcare: Lists store multiple appointments; Sets prevent duplicate patient IDs; Maps link doctor IDs with patients.

Donation: Lists store donor records; Sets ensure unique campaign names; Maps connect donors with their pledges. Collections manage data efficiently in bulk operations.

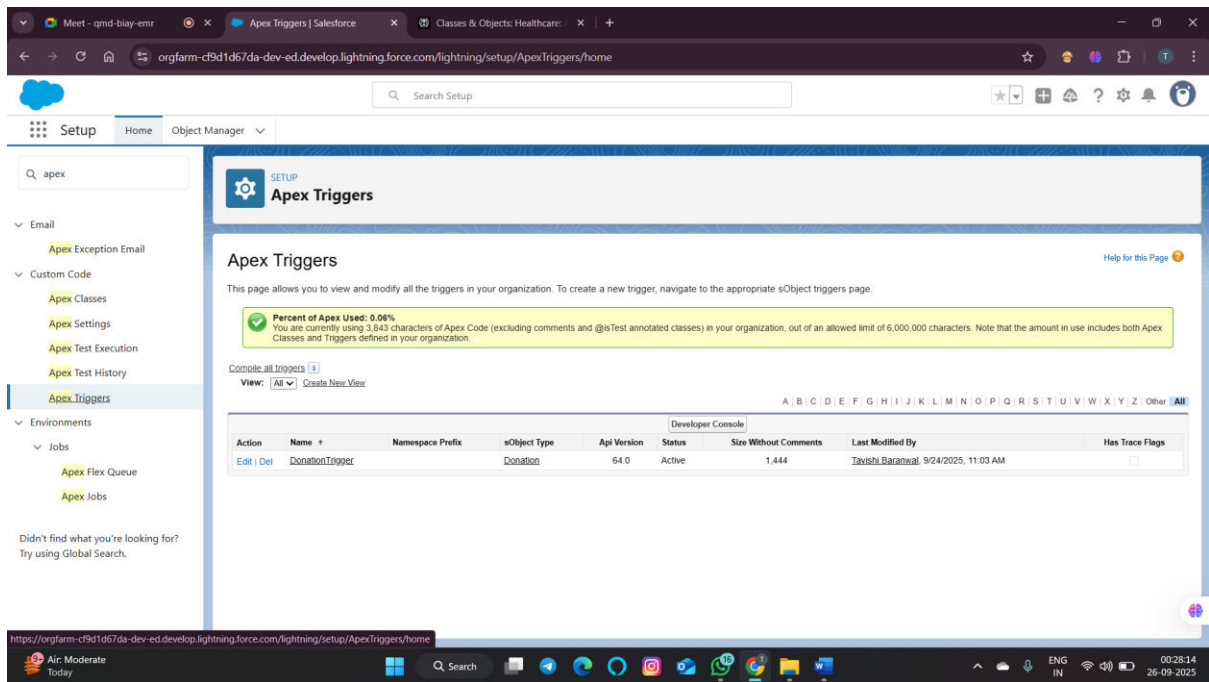


```
1 // Replace Donor__c and Amount__c with your actual Donation__c field API names if different
2 trigger DonationTrigger on Donation__c (after insert, after update, after delete, after undelete) {
3     Set<Id> donorIds = new Set<Id>();
4
5     if (Trigger.isInsert || Trigger.isUndelete) {
6         for (Donation__c d : Trigger.new) {
7             if (d.Donor__c != null) donorIds.add(d.Donor__c);
8         }
9     }
10
11     if (Trigger.isUpdate) {
12         for (Donation__c d : Trigger.new) {
13             if (d.Donor__c != null) donorIds.add(d.Donor__c);
14         }
15         for (Donation__c d : Trigger.old) {
16             if (d.Donor__c != null) donorIds.add(d.Donor__c);
17         }
18     }
19
20     if (Trigger.isDelete) {
21         for (Donation__c d : Trigger.old) {
22             if (d.Donor__c != null) donorIds.add(d.Donor__c);
23         }
24     }
25 }
```

Control Statements:

Healthcare: Conditional logic routes critical lab results to doctors immediately.

Donation: Loops process multiple donations; IF-ELSE statements apply discounts for recurring pledges. Control statements guide code flow, making automation intelligent.



Batch Apex:

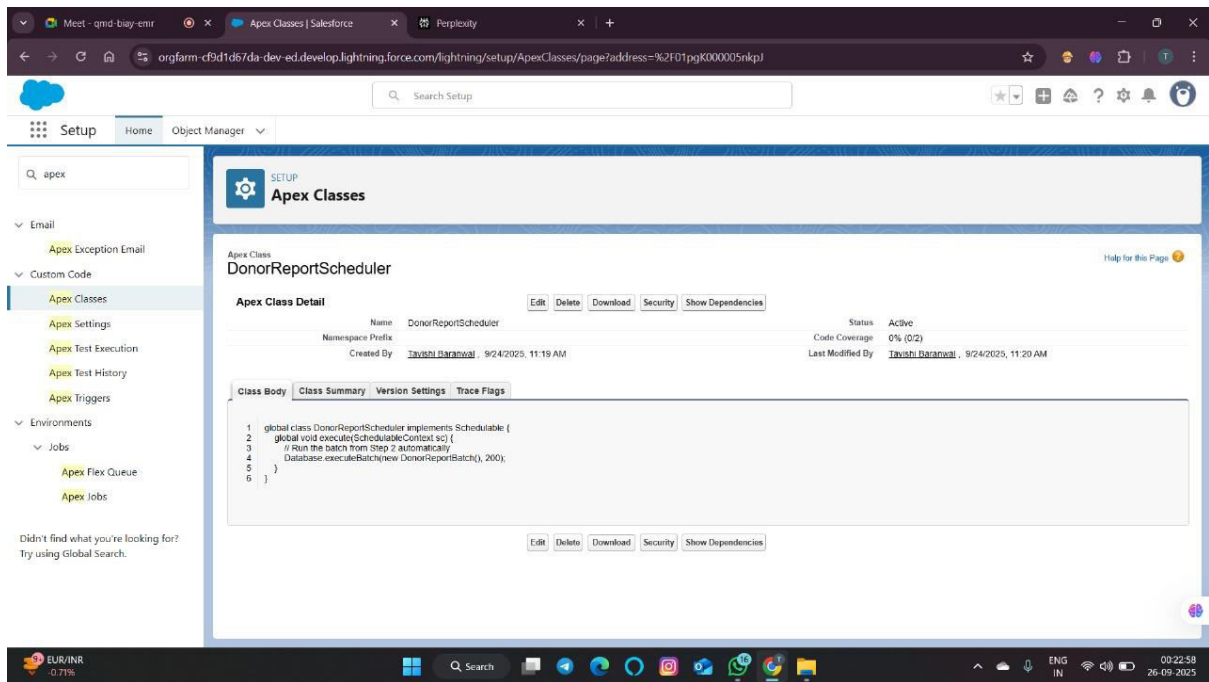
Healthcare: Processes bulk patient records for billing or insurance claims.
 Donation: Updates thousands of donor records during annual campaign reconciliation. Batch Apex handles large datasets asynchronously without hitting governor limits.

Queueable Apex:

Healthcare: Chain background jobs like scheduling patient reminders.
 Donation: Run complex donor segmentation logic asynchronously. Queueable Apex supports job chaining and structured asynchronous processing beyond Batch Apex.

Scheduled Apex:

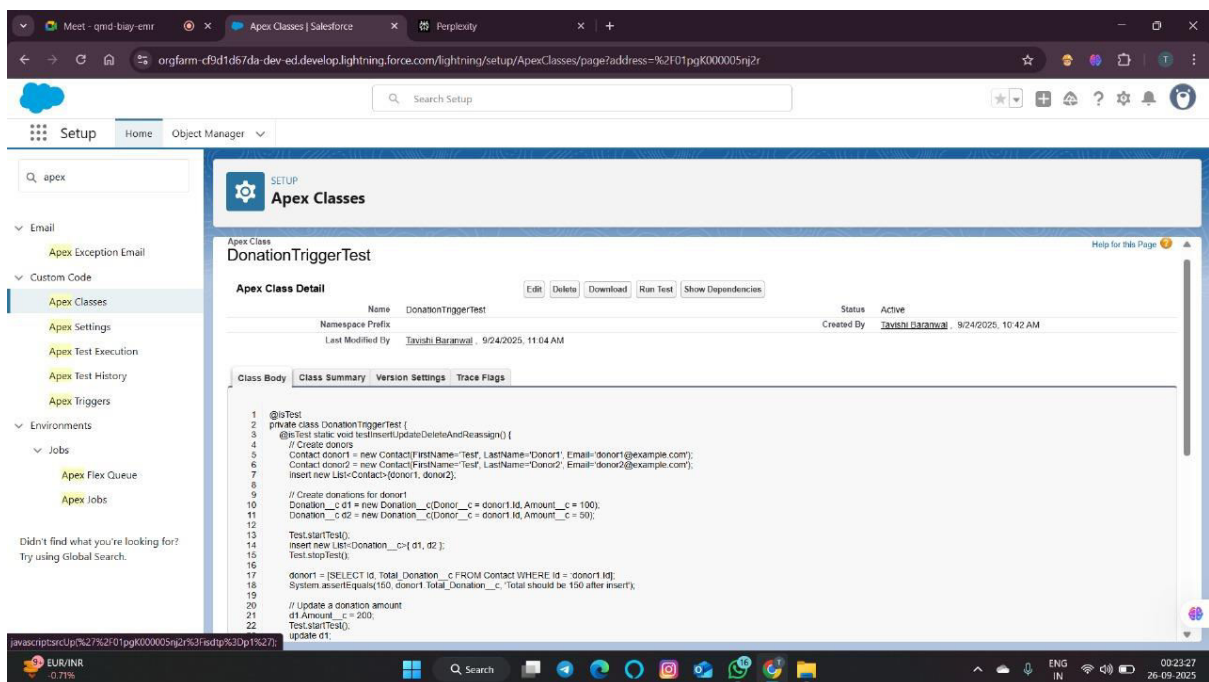
Healthcare: Automates daily patient checkup reminders or medication reports.
 Donation: Schedules monthly donor pledge reminders or quarterly fundraising summaries. Scheduled Apex executes recurring tasks at defined intervals.



Future Methods:

Healthcare: Send patient lab result notifications asynchronously.

Donation: Call external payment gateways in the background. Future methods free up synchronous transactions by running time-consuming operations later.



Exception Handling:

Healthcare: Catch errors in prescription workflows to prevent wrong medicine entries.

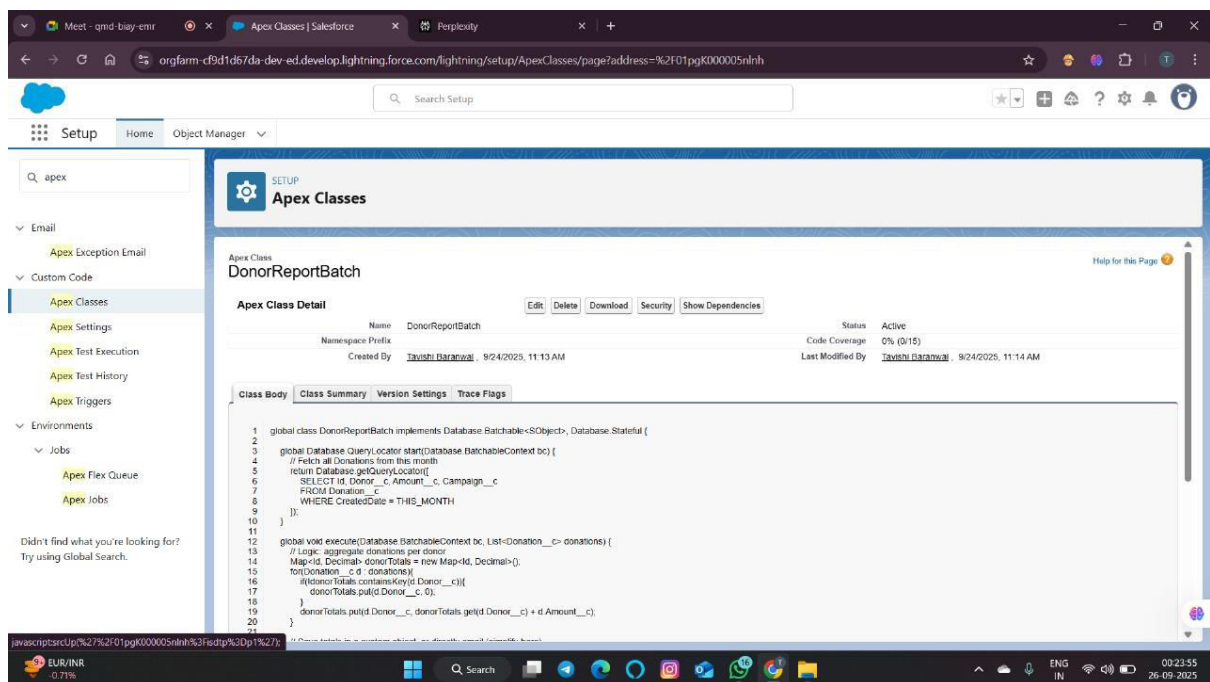
Donation: Handle failed donation transactions gracefully with user-friendly messages. Exception handling improves system reliability and user trust.

Test Classes:

Healthcare: Validate patient workflows, ensuring triggers and classes work correctly.

Donation: Test donor creation, campaign automation, and batch processes.

Test classes ensure code quality, 75% coverage, and compliance with Salesforce deployment requirements.



Asynchronous Processing:

Healthcare: Run intensive data jobs like medical history analysis asynchronously.

Donation: Process thousands of donations or generate pledge reports in the background. Asynchronous processing improves performance, avoids limits, and maintains user experience.

The screenshot shows the Salesforce Setup interface for Apex Classes. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Setup, Home, Object Manager, and a search bar. The main content area displays the 'Apex Classes' section. A table lists the 'DonationEmailHandler' class, showing its name, namespace prefix, creation date, and status. Below the table, the 'Class Body' tab is selected, displaying the Apex code for the class. The code defines a 'DonationEmailHandler' class with a 'send' method that queries for donation records and sends an email to the donor.

Apex Class Detail

Name	Status
DonationEmailHandler	Active

Class Body

```

1 public class DonationEmailHandler {
2
3     @future(callout=true)
4     public static void sendThankYouEmail(Id donationId) {
5         if (Get donatation = donor details
6             Donation__c d = [SELECT Id, Amount__c, Donor__rEmail, Donor__rName
7                             FROM Donation__c WHERE Id = :donationId LIMIT 1];
8
9         if (d.Donor__rEmail != null) {
10             Messaging.SingleEmailMessage mail = new Messaging.SingleEmailMessage();
11             mail.setToAddresses(new String[] { d.Donor__rEmail });
12             mail.setSubject('Thank you for your donation!');
13             mail.setPlainTextBody('Dear ' + d.Donor__rName +
14                                 ', thank you for donating ' + d.Amount__c +
15                                 '. Your support makes a difference!');
16
17             Messaging.sendEmail(new Messaging.SingleEmailMessage[] { mail });
18
19         }
20     }
21 }

```

