

10 APEX

BEST-PRACTICES

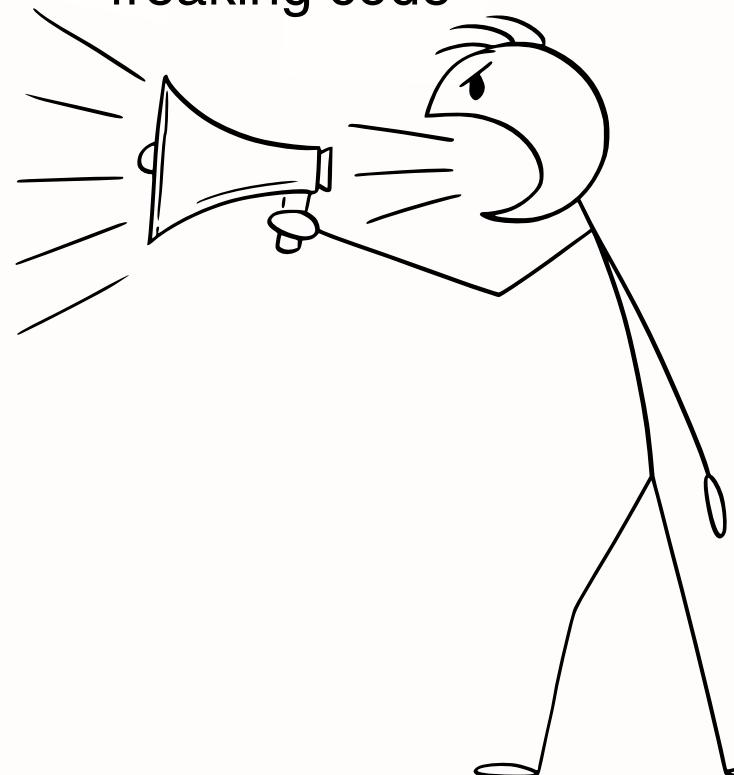
(visual guide)



Okay, okay,
okay...!

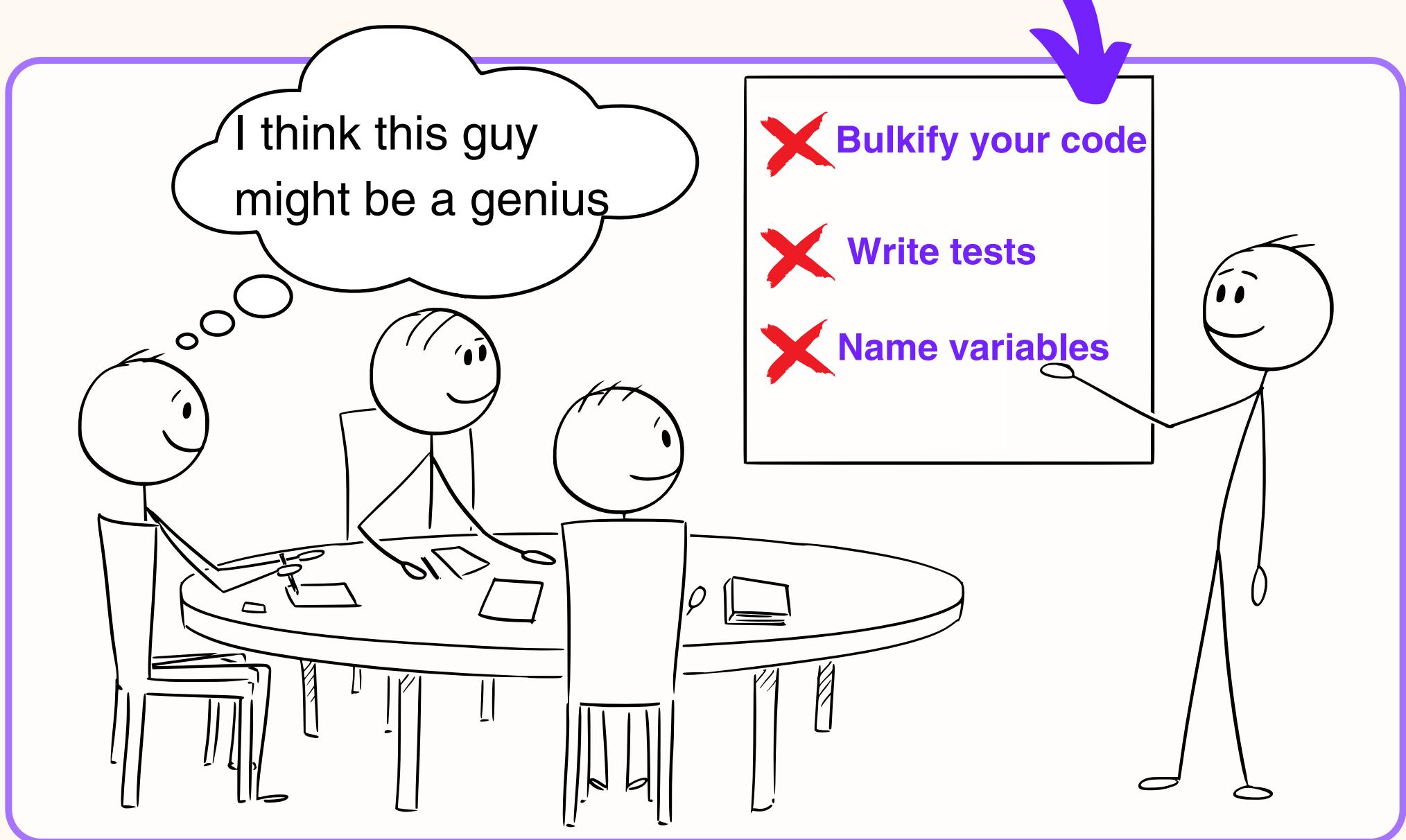


bulkify your
freaking code



Igor Kudryk

Many **best-practices** that people share is just **common knowledge**



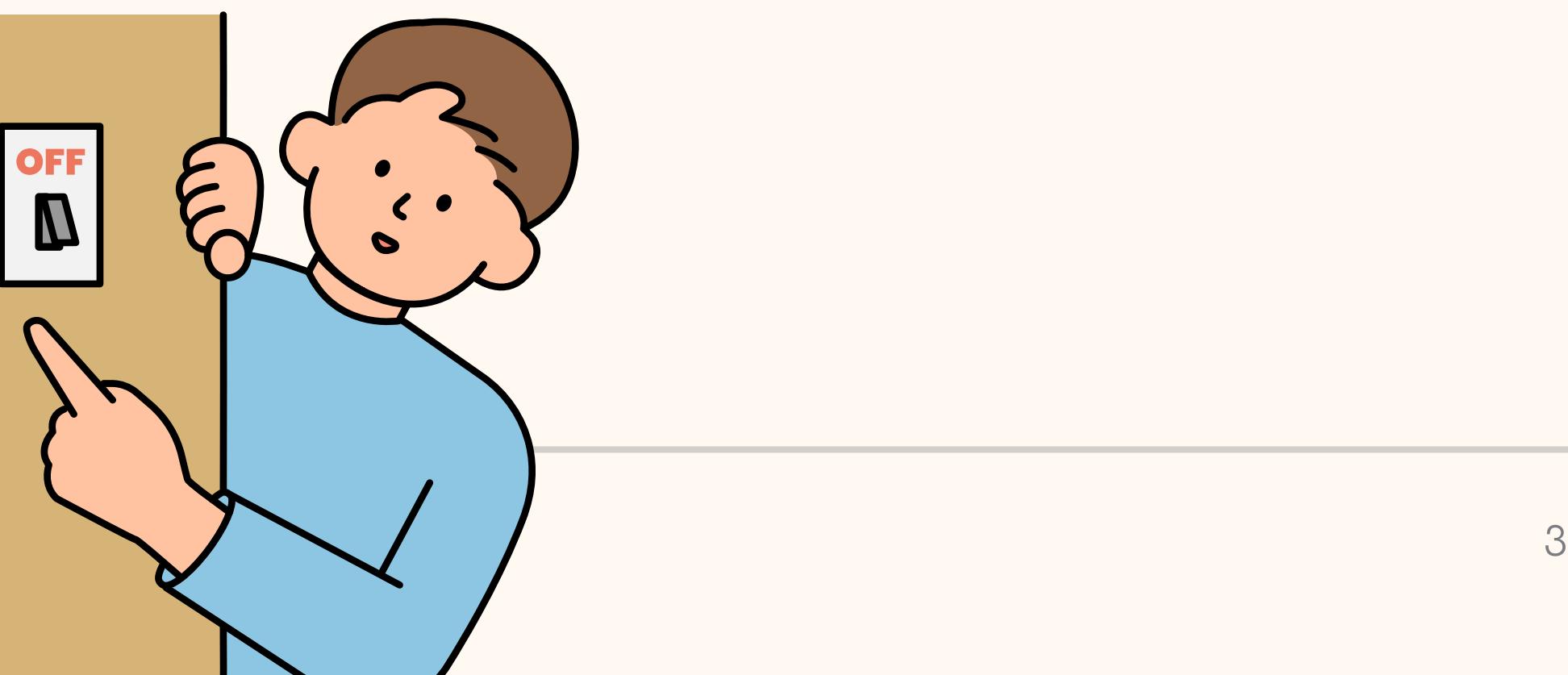
But what about **real** best-practices?

#1: Implement the **Switch-Off**

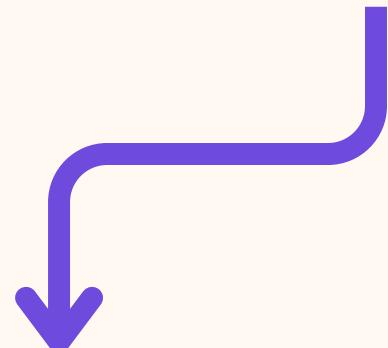
If you deploy Apex to **production** and it doesn't go as planned...

... you need to be able to **switch off** your code

(especially for triggers)



Create a **custom metadata** type to store
the **toggle** for the code



```
Switch__mdt setting = Switch__mdt.getInstance(  
    'AccountTriggerHandler'  
) ;
```

```
if (setting.IsActive__c) {  
    AccountTriggerHandler.process(accounts);  
}
```

Run your code only if
metadata is **enabled**

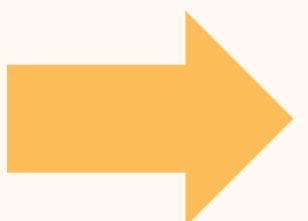
#2: Don't write **comments**

I've seen **many times**
something like this:



```
/**  
 * @description Sums up numbers  
 * @author Igor Kudryk  
 * @date 32 March 1995  
 * @return sum of numbers  
 */  
public Integer sumNumbers() {  
    ...  
}
```

Here's why it's very **bad**



What method does and returns you can read from the **method name**

```
/*
 * @description Sums up numbers
 * @author Igor Kudryk
 * @date 32 March 1995
 * @return sum of numbers
 */
public Integer sumNumbers() {
    ...
}
```

And **who** did the change and **when** should be handled by **Git**

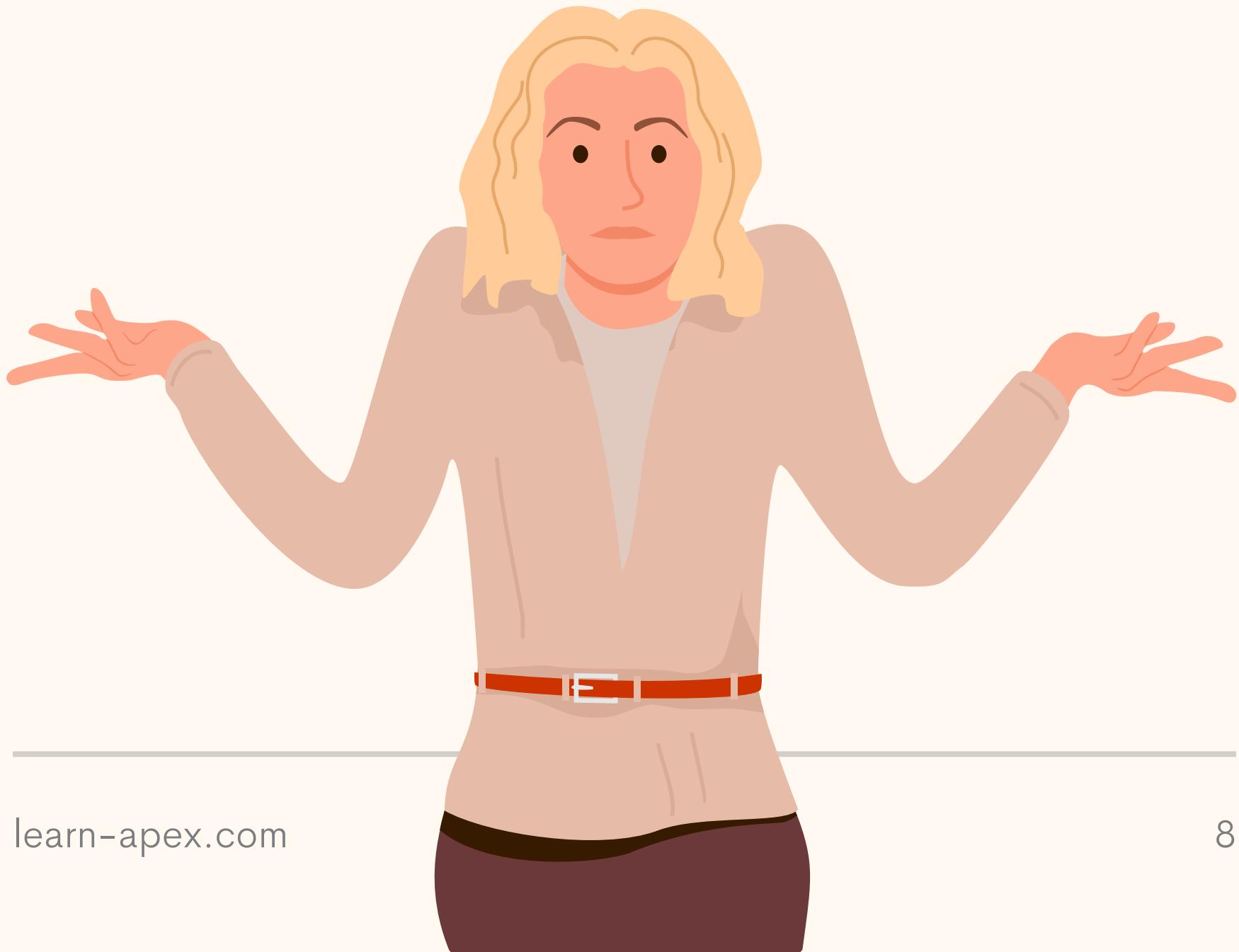
You should write comments only in **very few cases**:

#1 To explain weird solutions

#2 To warn about workarounds

#3 To give context for the method

A good mental model is to write comments
that answer “**Why not?**” question.



#3: Don't use **@Future**

Unless you really have to, use **Queueables** instead of **@Future** methods:

- #1 They allow **job chaining**
- #2 You can **pass objects**
- #3 They have **finalizers**

... and much more.

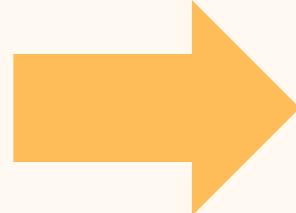
Queueables are just way **better**.

#4: Don't avoid **nested loops**

There is this misconception:

*"I shouldn't use nested loops, because they are **quadratic** complexity"*

And this is **true**... BUT



Loop Type	Time Complexity
Simple Nested Loop	$O(n^2)$
Nested with Different Bounds	$O(n \times m)$
Nested with Decreasing Inner Loop	$O(n^2)$
Nested with Constant Inner Loop	$O(n)$
Nested Loops with Multiplicative or Divisive Iteration	$O((\log n)^2)$

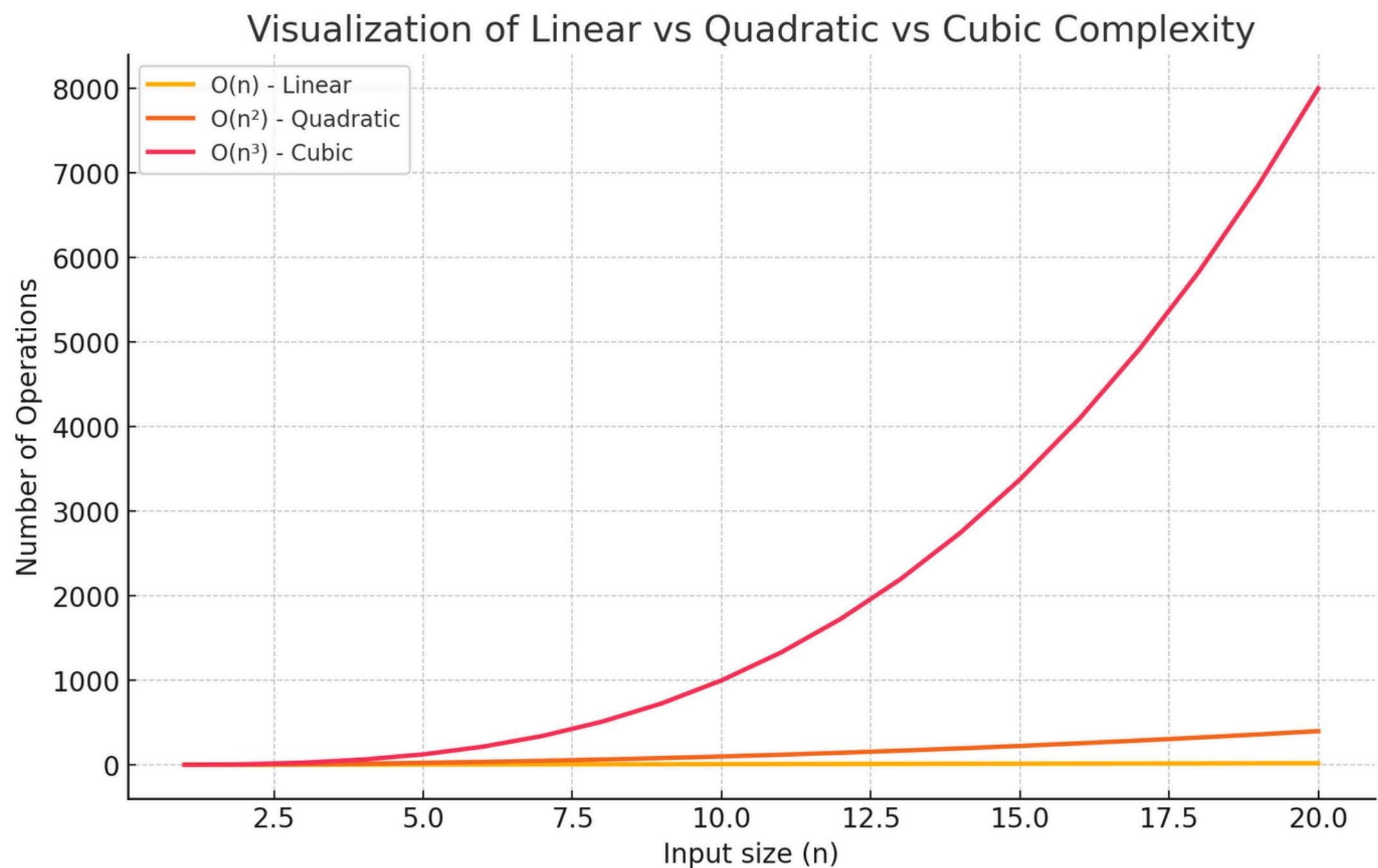
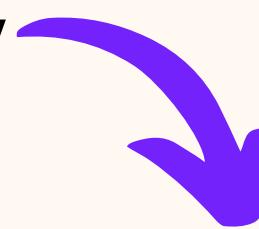
You still can use nested loops if you know
you won't have **many records**

e.g. if you have 100 accounts and each
has 10 contacts

= 1000 iterations = no issue



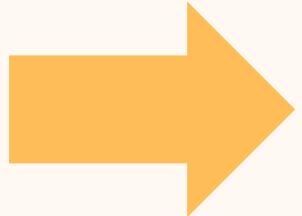
But that's not true for **tripple nested loops**, they are absolutely **terrible** and have **cubic** time complexity



#5: Delete System.debug

System.debug doesn't contain any logic.

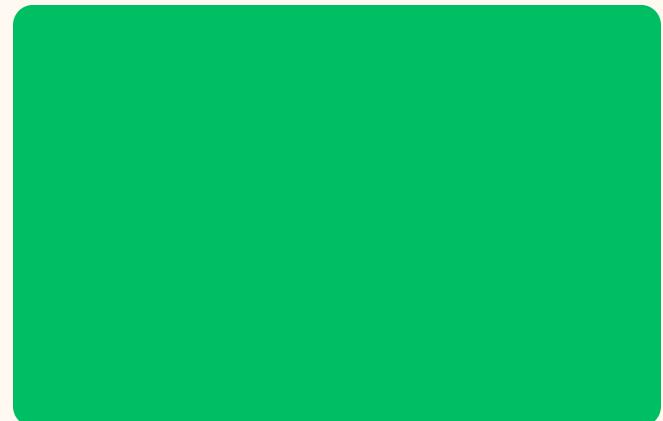
If it gets into production, you'll **slow down** your system **by a lot**.

Example 

CPU time



With debug



Without debug

#6: Don't use “static”

People put **static keyword** everywhere.

But you should only do it, if you have
good reasons.

Here's only **3 cases**, where you need to
use static



Use static keyword only in those cases:

#1 Constant variables

#2 Method logically makes sense to be outside of the instance of the class

#3 Required by the annotation

#7: Return `null`

Returning `null` is totally fine

`null = nothing`



That's just a way to say that `nothing` was the `result` of your `method execution`.

More nuanced:

- Returning null is **not bad or good**
- It's just a way to **signal** that **nothing** resulted from your method
- But in **most cases you should return something** to prevent errors



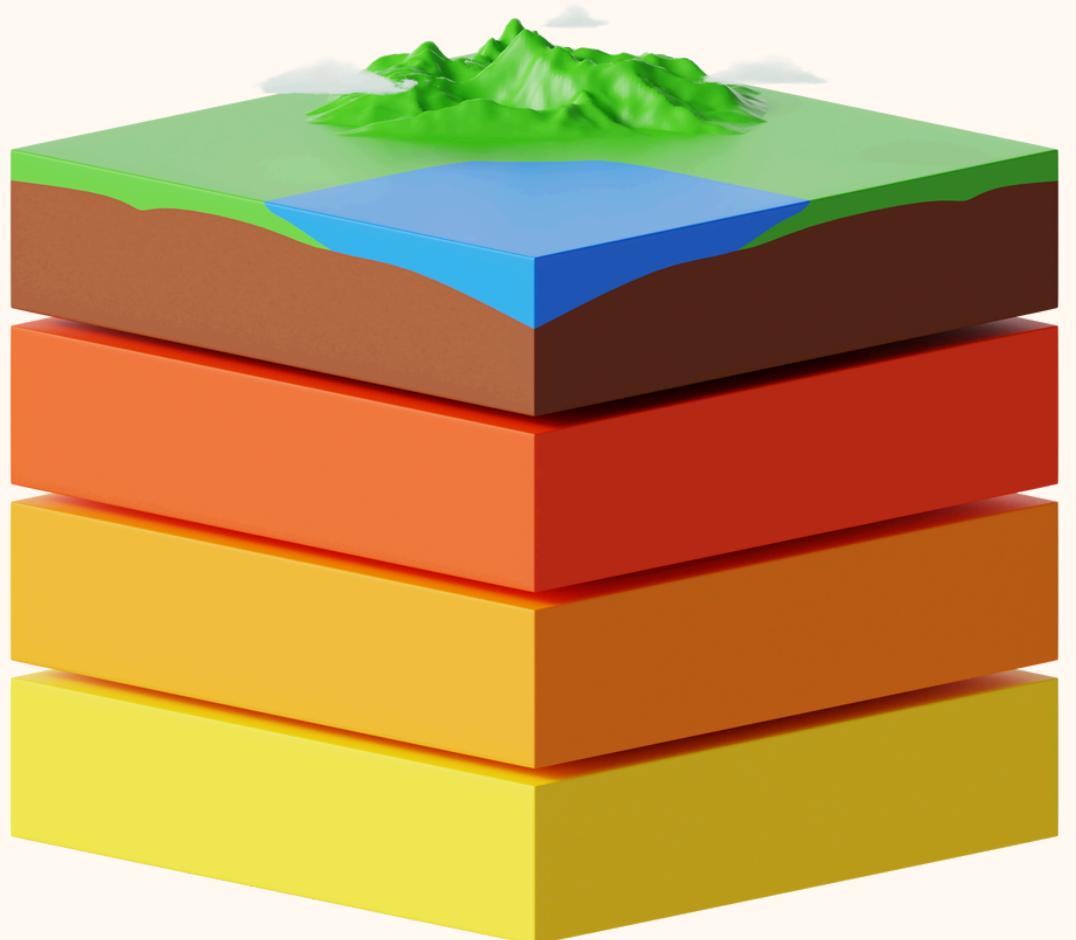
#8 Use Layers

in 80% of cases, you'd be good if you separate your code into a few layers:

#1 Orchestration layer

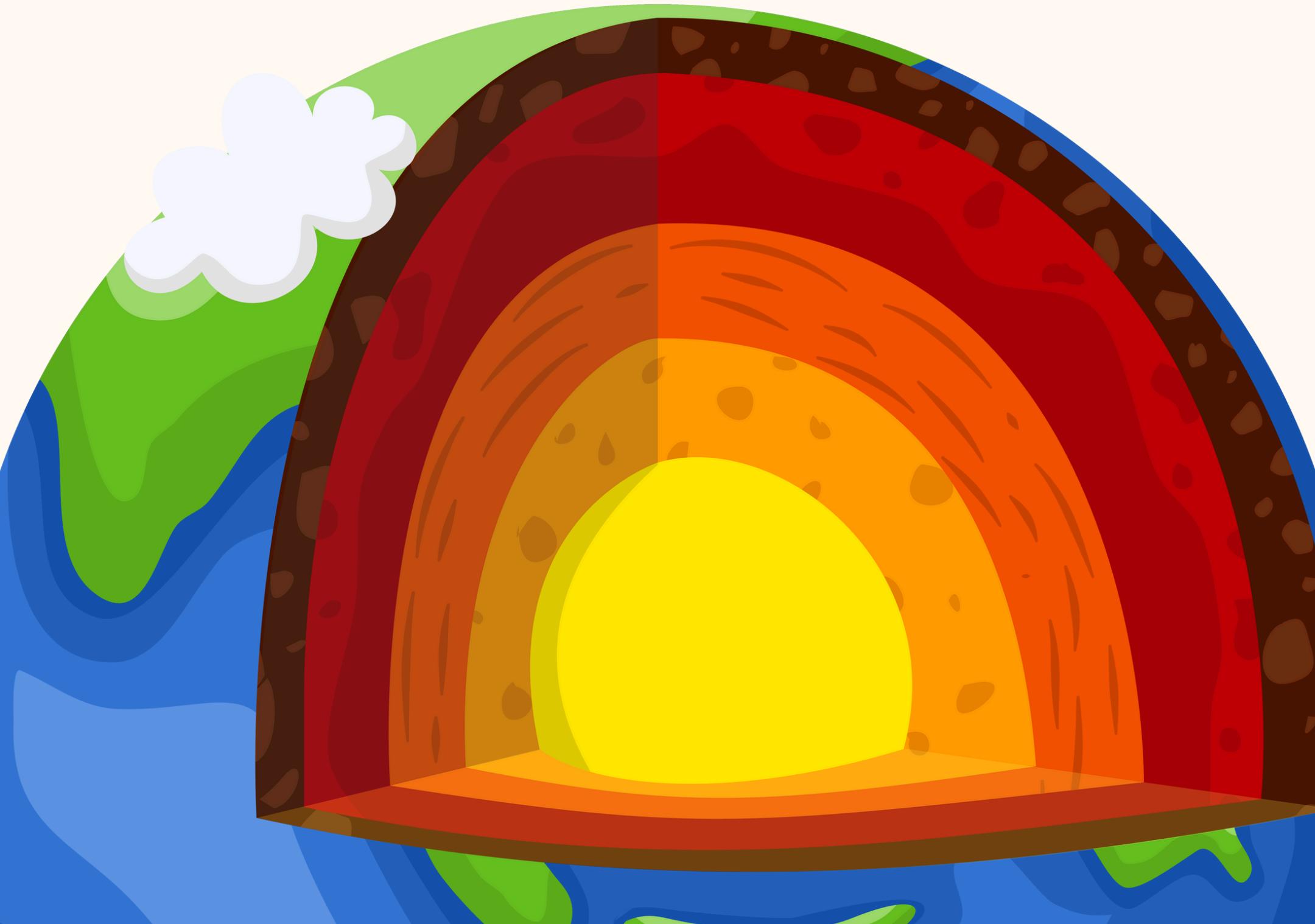
#2 Logic layer

#3 Selector layer



Using layers is just a fancy word for saying:

“Separate your code in classes and organise them by function.”



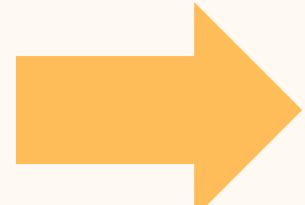
#9 Stop at “Good Enough”

Developers write code to **solve business problems.**

So you need to stop not when you solution is perfect.

But when it's **good enough for the business.**

And that means



Focus on:

✓ Readability

✓ Clear, concise code

✓ Maintainability

✓ Scalability

✓ Targeted refactoring

Not important:

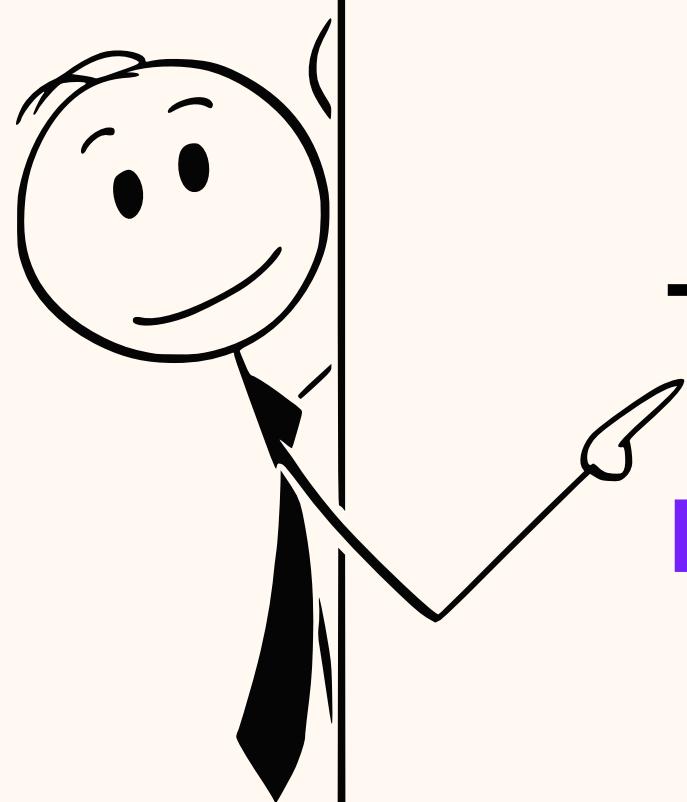
✗ Newest frameworks

✗ Endless refactoring

✗ Aesthetics

✗ Premature optimisation

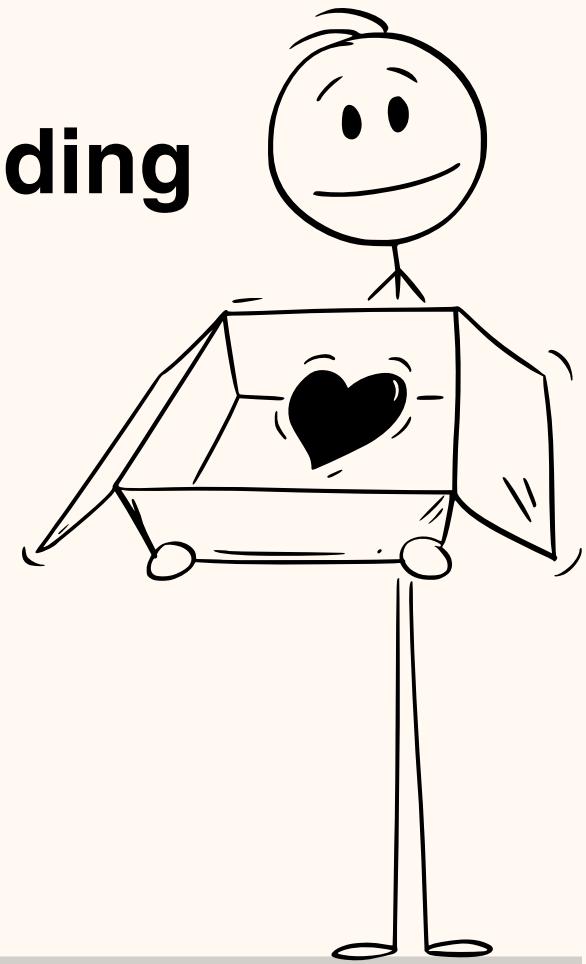
#10 Forget best-practices

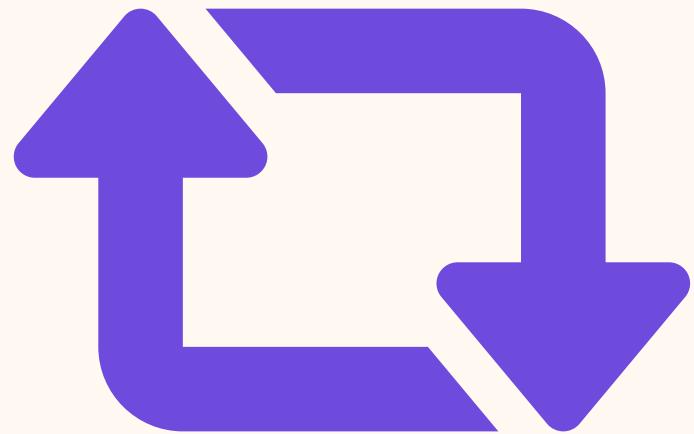


They are **guidelines**,
not strict rules.



Thank you for reading





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It's the best thing you can do to help others understand best-practices in Apex



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