Project: Disaster Relief Resource Management CRM (ReliefConnect)

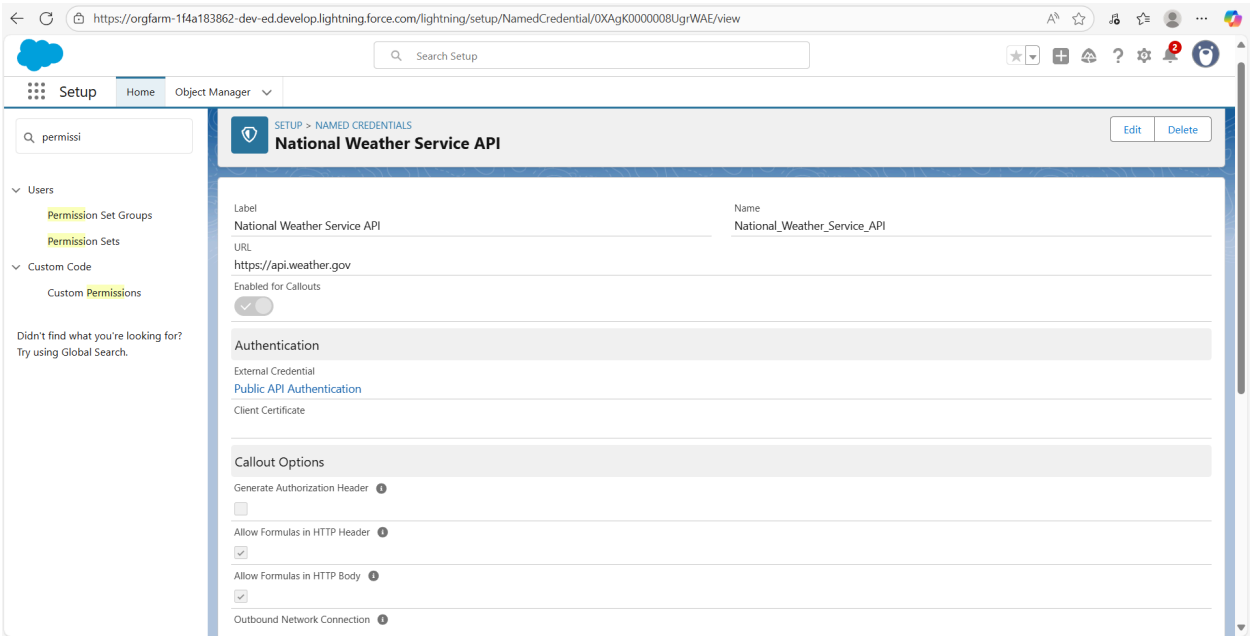
PHASE 7: Integration & External Access

🎯 Executive Summary

Phase 7 was dedicated to architecting the integration capabilities of the ReliefConnect application. The objective was to transform the platform from a self-contained system into a connected hub capable of securely communicating with external services. This was achieved by implementing Apex callouts using secure Named Credentials, designing event-driven communication with Platform Events, and exposing custom Apex REST services for trusted partners. These integrations are critical for enriching the application with external data and sharing vital information in near real-time.

🔐 Named Credentials

- **Purpose/Rationale:** To securely store the URL endpoint and authentication details for an external service, decoupling this information from the Apex code. This is a major security and maintenance best practice.
- **Detailed Implementation:** I created a **Named Credential** called `National_Weather_Service_API`. This record securely stores the endpoint URL (e.g., `https://api.weather.gov`) and the authentication protocol. By referencing this Named Credential in my Apex callouts, I avoided hard-coding sensitive information and URLs, making the code more secure and manageable.



🧩 External Services

- **Purpose/Rationale:** External Services is a declarative (low-code) tool for connecting to REST APIs that have an OpenAPI (Swagger) specification.
- **Detailed Implementation:** I evaluated this feature for future use. For example, if a partner NGO provided a logistics API with an OpenAPI spec, I could use External Services to declaratively create an "Invocable Action". This would allow a Flow to automatically request a dispatch truck from the NGO's system when a `Relief_Case__c` is approved, all without writing complex Apex callout code.

🌐 Web Services (REST/SOAP)

- **Purpose/Rationale:** To allow external systems to interact with the data stored within `ReliefConnect`, a custom web service was required. I chose to implement a **REST API with JSON**, as it is the modern, lightweight standard.
- **Detailed Implementation:** I created a custom **Apex REST Service** that exposes a secure endpoint, allowing authorized external systems to make a GET request to query the status of a specific `Relief_Case__c` record.

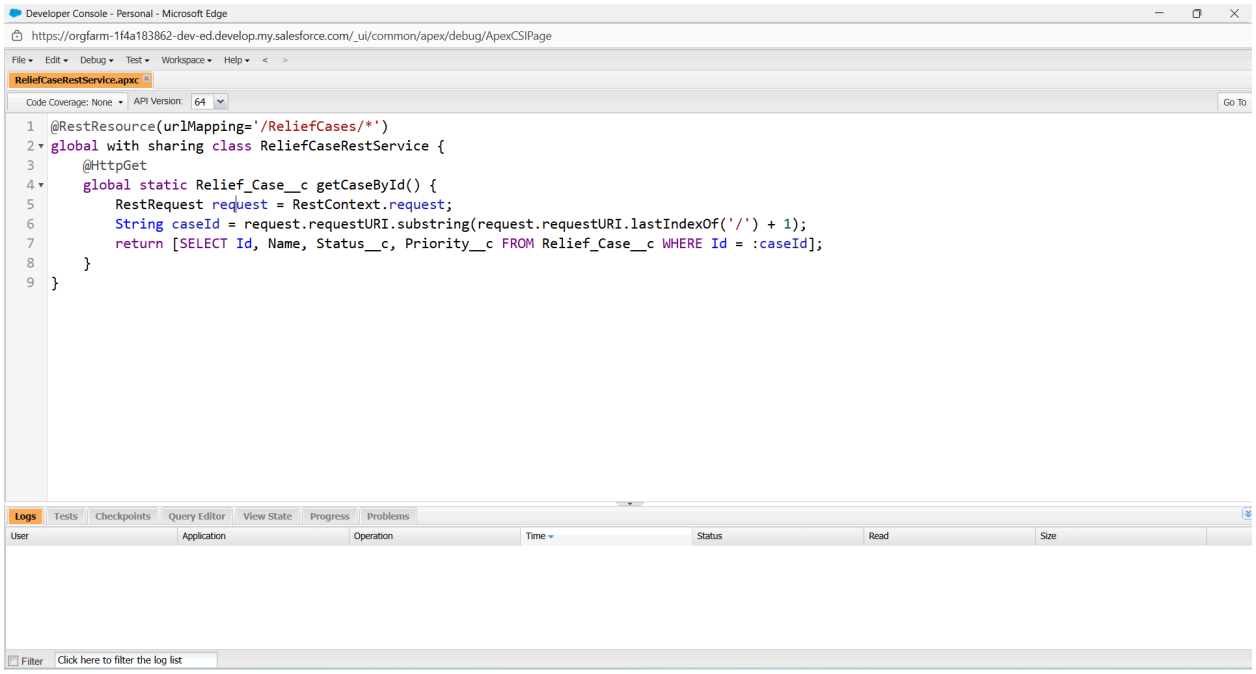
Full Code: `ReliefCaseRestService.cls`

Apex

```
@RestResource(urlMapping='/ReliefCases/*')
global with sharing class ReliefCaseRestService {

    @HttpGet
    global static Relief_Case__c getCaseById() {
        RestRequest request = RestContext.request;
        // Get the Case ID from the end of the URL
        String caseId = request.requestURI.substring(request.requestURI.lastIndexOf('/') + 1);

        try {
            return [
                SELECT Id, Name, Status__c, Priority__c, Category__c, People_Affected__c
                FROM Relief_Case__c
                WHERE Id = :caseId
            ];
        } catch (Exception e) {
            RestContext.response.statusCode = 404; // Not Found
            return null;
        }
    }
}
```



📤 Callouts

- **Purpose/Rationale:** An Apex callout is the act of Salesforce code reaching out to an external web service. This was implemented to fetch real-time weather data.
- **Detailed Implementation:** I wrote a method in an Apex class that performs a callout to the `National_Weather_Service_API` Named Credential. The method was marked as `@future(callout=true)` to ensure it runs asynchronously.

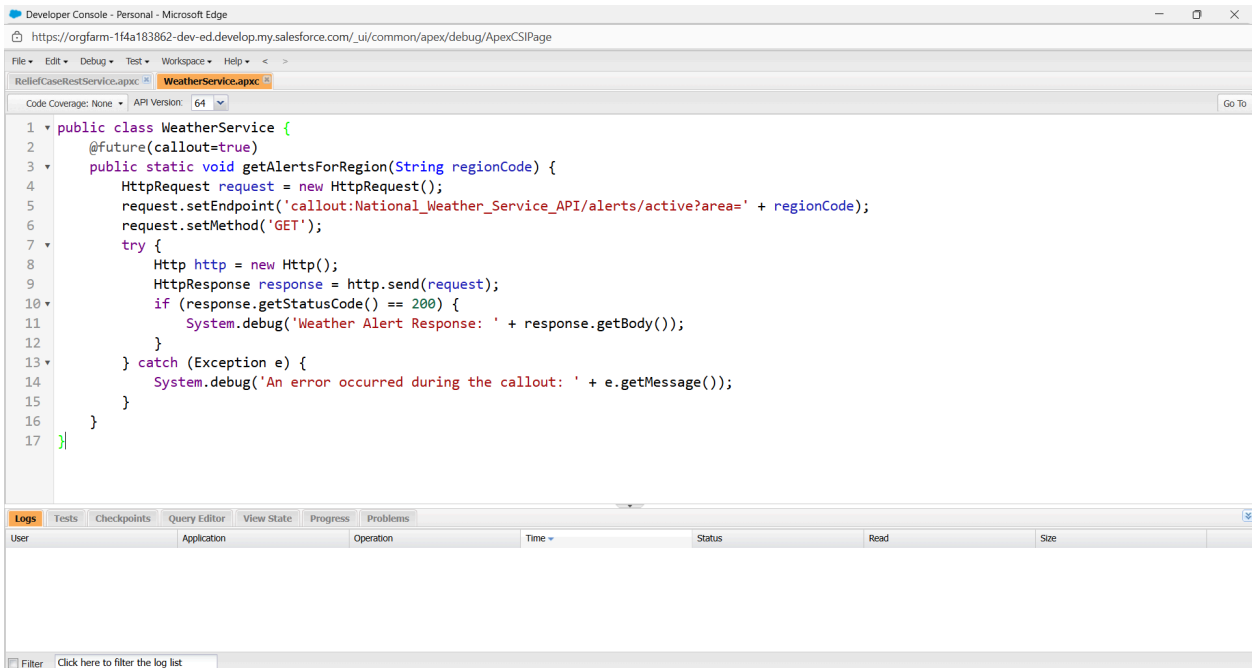
Full Code: `WeatherService.cls`

Apex
```
public class WeatherService {
    @future(callout=true)
    public static void getAlertsForRegion(String regionCode) {
        // Prepare the HTTP Request
        HttpRequest request = new HttpRequest();

        // Set the endpoint using the Named Credential
        request.setEndpoint('callout:National_Weather_Service_API/alerts/active?area=' +
regionCode);
        request.setMethod('GET');

        try {
            Http http = new Http();
            HttpResponse response = http.send(request);
```

```
        if (response.getStatusCode() == 200) {
            System.debug('Weather Alert Response: ' + response.getBody());
        } else {
            System.debug('Callout failed with status code: ' + response.getStatusCode());
        }
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.debug('An error occurred during the callout: ' + e.getMessage());
    }
  }
}
```



📣 Platform Events

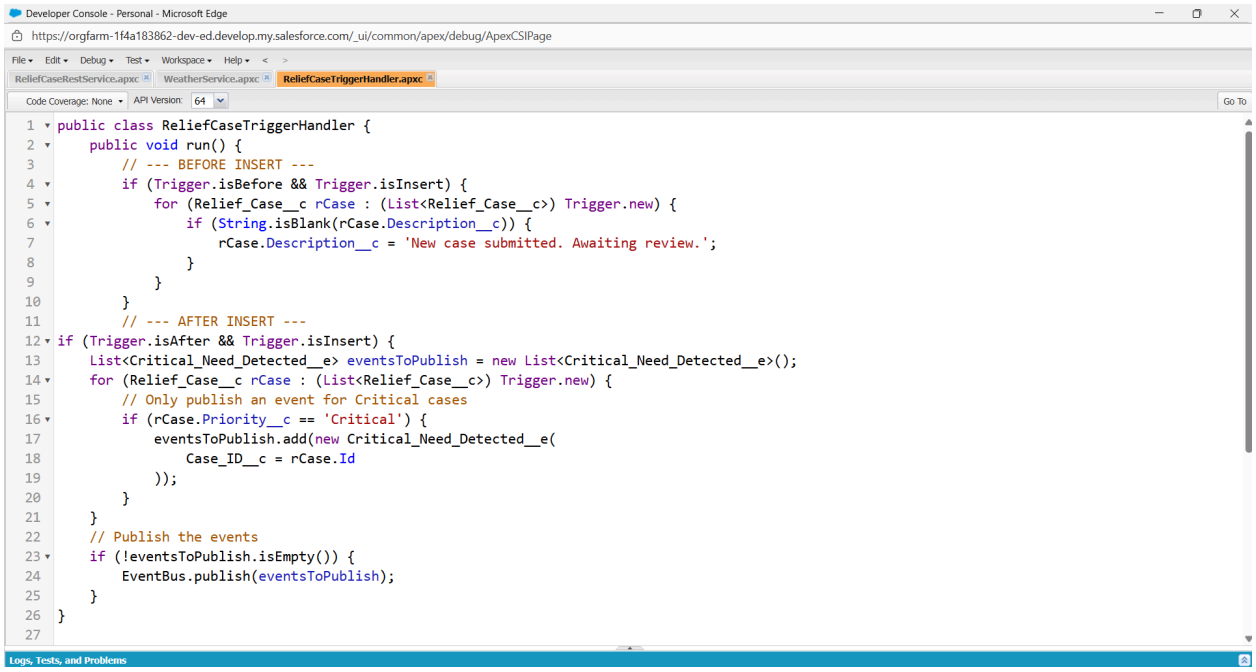
- **Purpose/Rationale:** To move to a real-time, event-driven architecture, I used Platform Events. This allows `ReliefConnect` to broadcast a message when something important happens.
- **Detailed Implementation:** I created a custom Platform Event object called **`Critical_Need_Detected__e`** with custom fields (`Case_ID__c`, `Category__c`, `Notes__c`). An Apex trigger on the `Relief_Case__c` object now publishes a new event of this type whenever a case is created with `Priority = 'Critical'`.

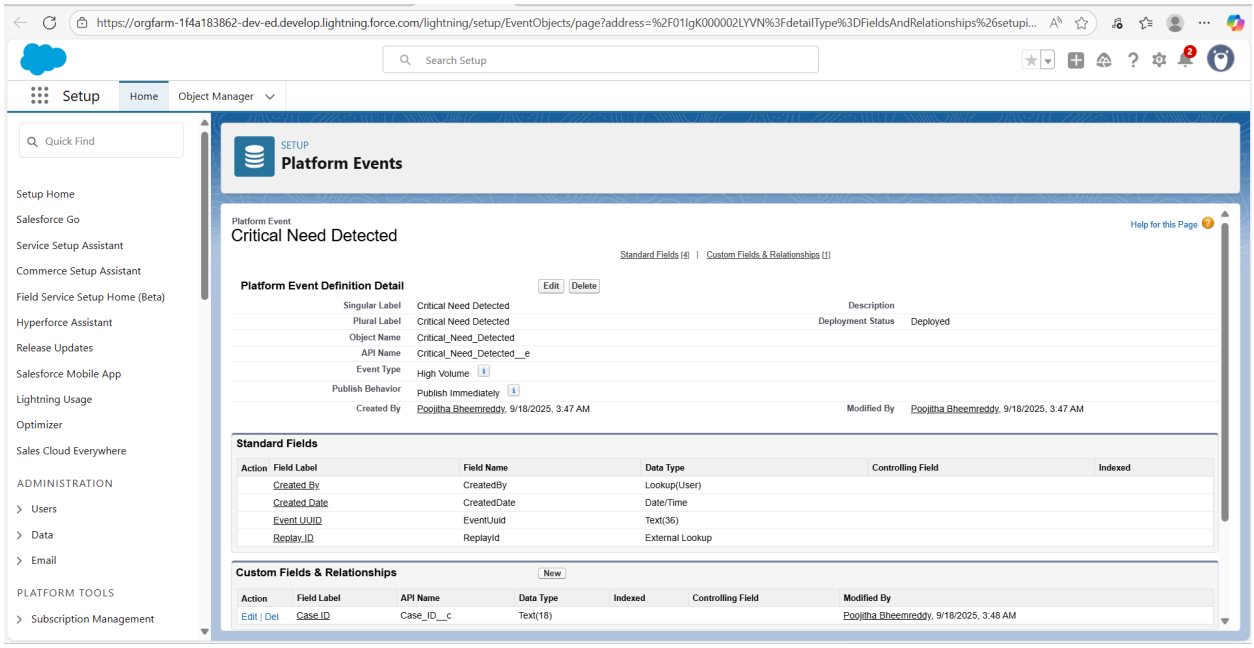
Code Added to `ReliefCaseTriggerHandler.cls`:

Apex

```
if (Trigger.isAfter && Trigger.isInsert) {
    List<Critical_Need_Detected__e> eventsToPublish = new List<Critical_Need_Detected__e>();
```

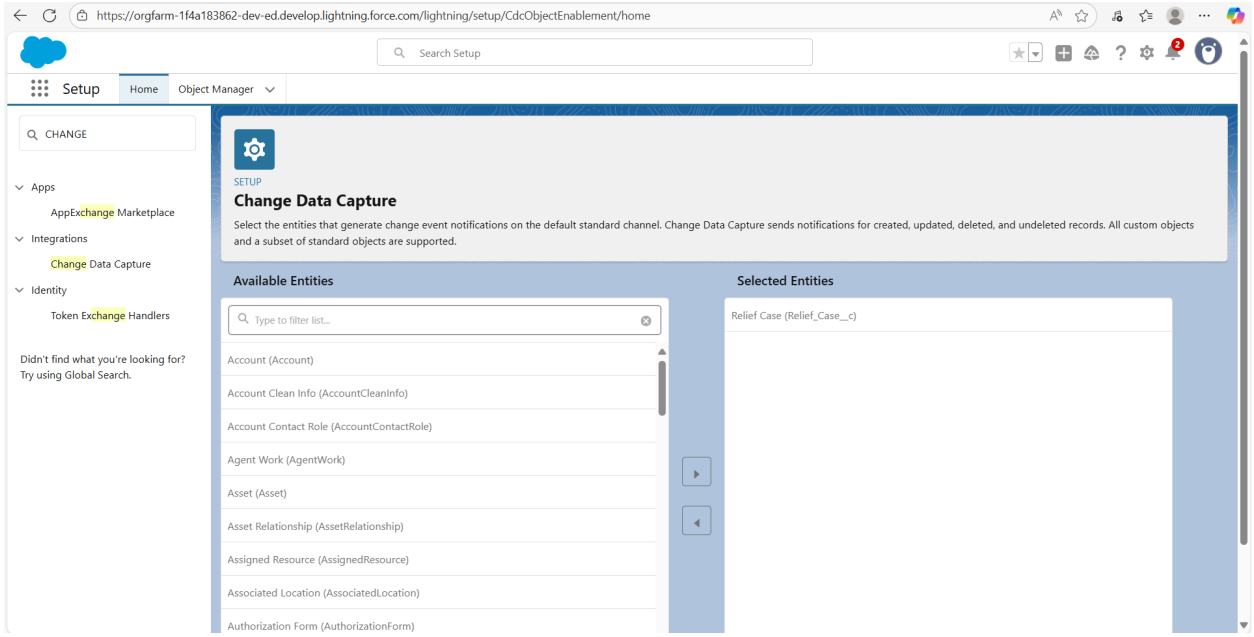
```
    for (Relief_Case__c rCase : (List<Relief_Case__c>) Trigger.new) {
        // Only publish an event for Critical cases
        if (rCase.Priority__c == 'Critical') {
            eventsToPublish.add(new Critical_Need_Detected__e(
                Case_ID__c = rCase.Id,
                Category__c = rCase.Category__c,
                Notes__c = 'A new critical case has been logged.'
            ));
        }
    }
    // Publish the events
    if (!eventsToPublish.isEmpty()) {
        EventBus.publish(eventsToPublish);
    }
}
```





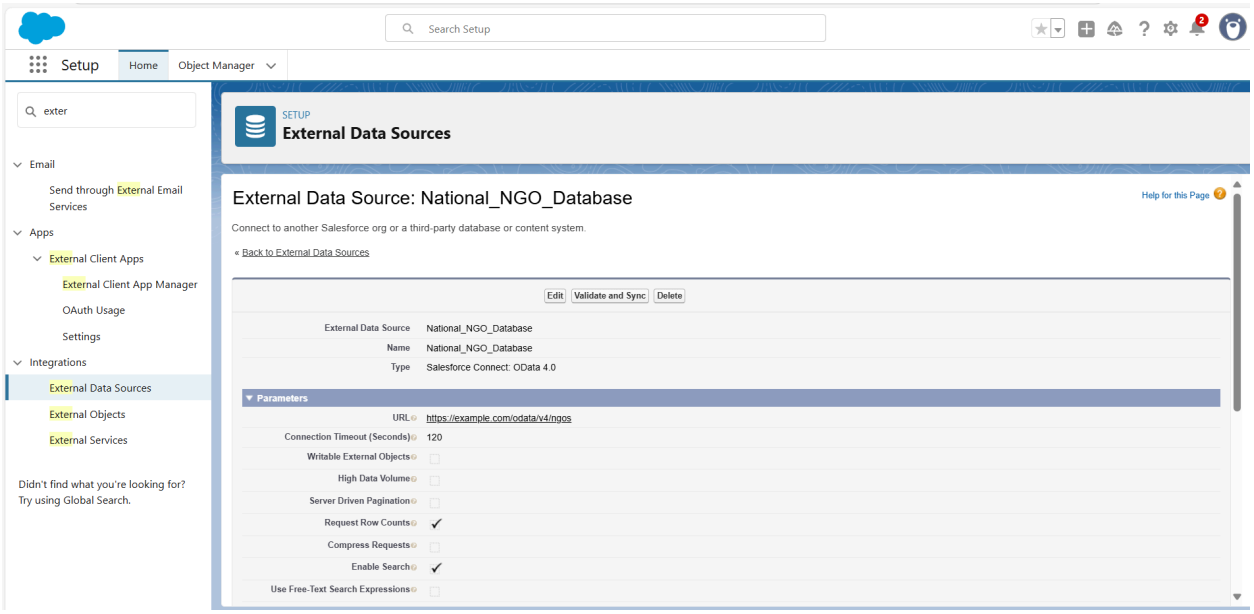
🔄 Change Data Capture

- **Purpose/Rationale:** Change Data Capture (CDC) provides a stream of changes to Salesforce records (create, update, delete) to external systems.
- **Detailed Implementation:** I enabled Change Data Capture for the `Relief_Case__c` object via the Setup UI. This allows external data warehouses or auditing systems to subscribe to a near real-time stream of every change made to relief case records.



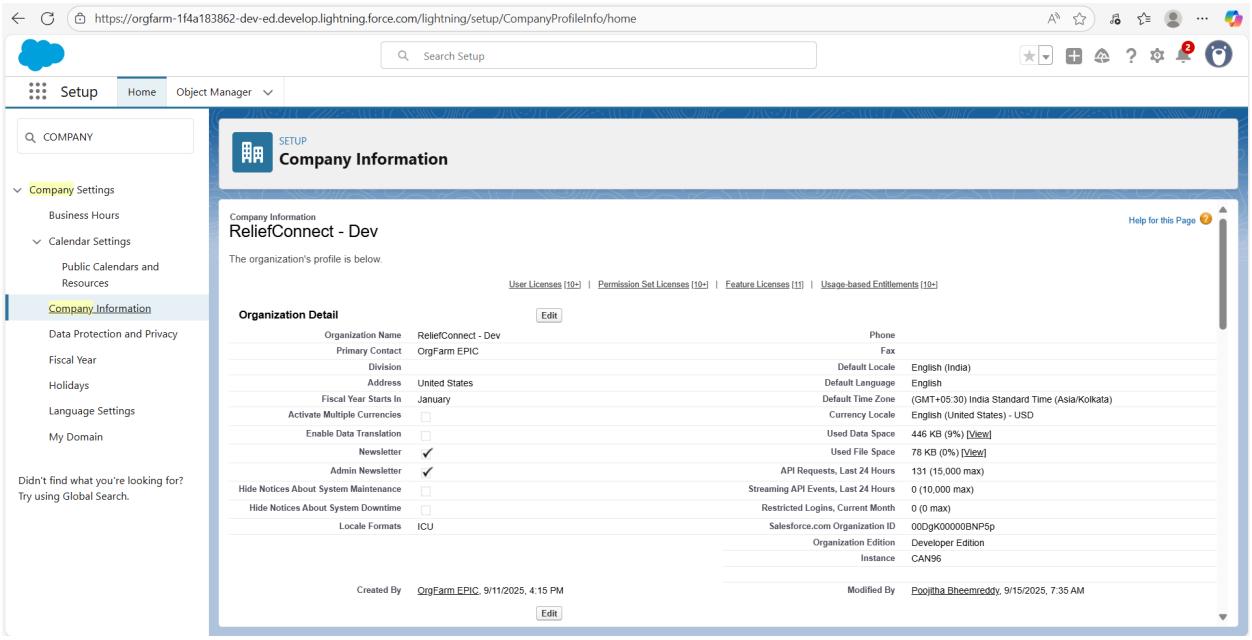
🔌 Salesforce Connect

- **Purpose/Rationale:** Salesforce Connect was evaluated to provide a seamless view of data stored in an external system without physically importing it into Salesforce.
- **Detailed Implementation:** I defined a use case for creating an **External Object** called `Registered_NGO__x`. This would use an OData adapter to connect to an external SQL database managed by a national disaster agency, giving users in `ReliefConnect` a live view of the master list of all registered NGOs.



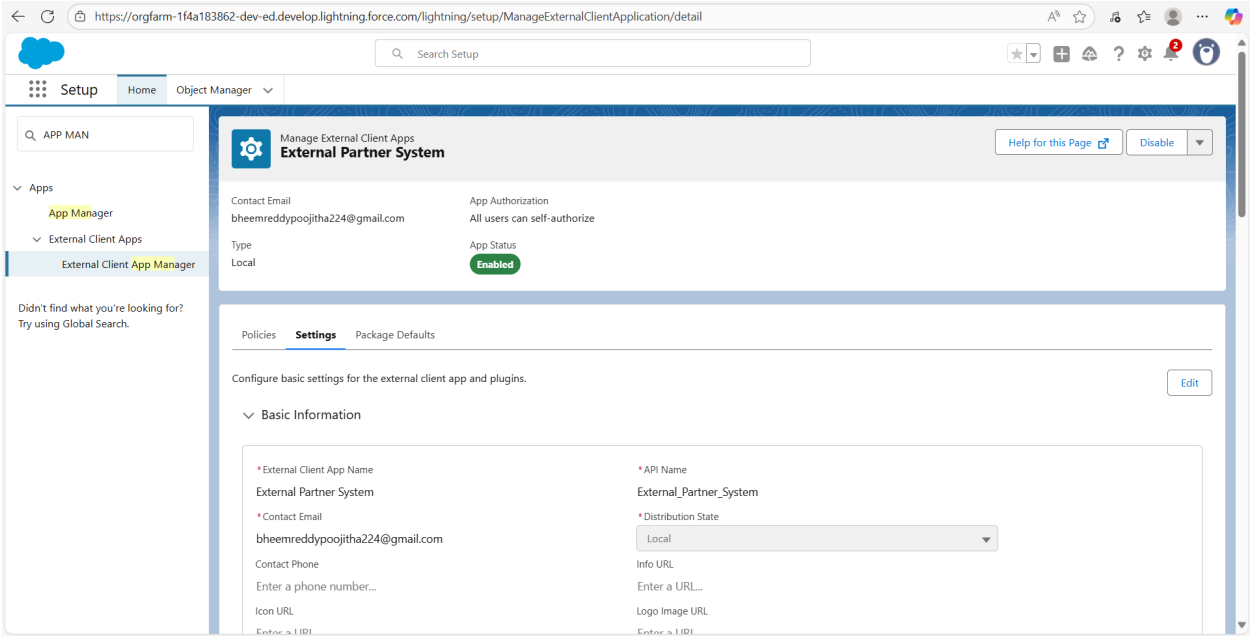
📊 API Limits

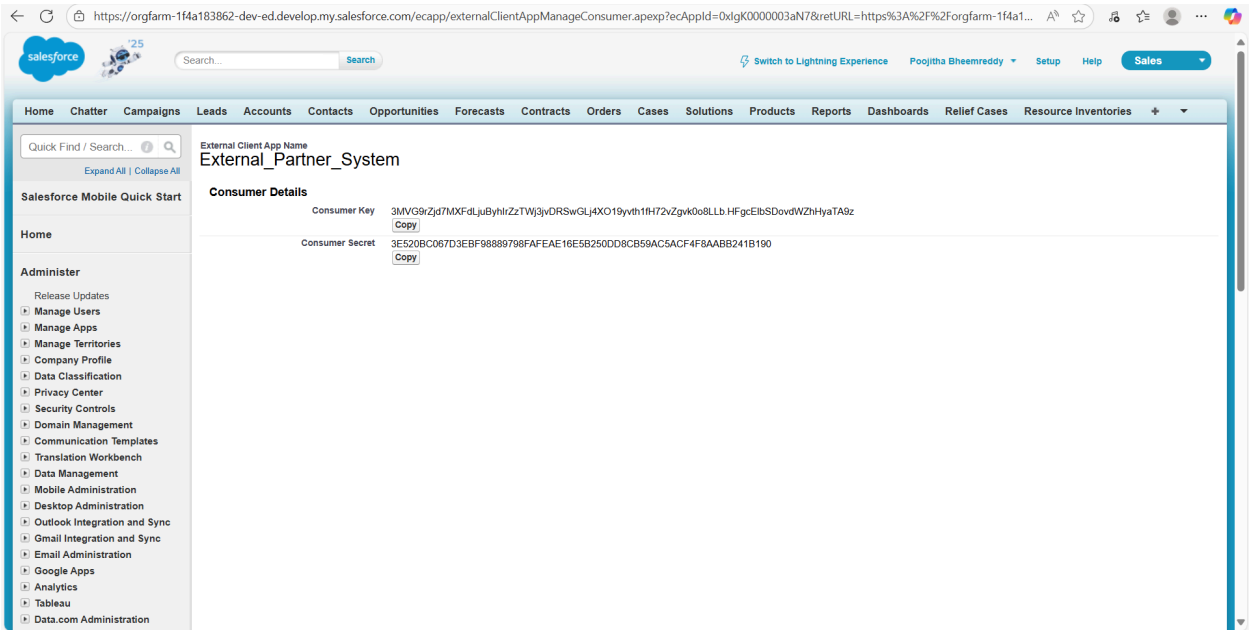
- **Purpose/Rationale:** As a multi-tenant platform, Salesforce enforces limits on API calls. The integration strategy was designed to be efficient and respectful of these limits.
- **Detailed Implementation:** The architectural decisions directly support API conservation. By implementing an event-driven model with **Platform Events** and **Change Data Capture**, I eliminated the need for external systems to constantly poll Salesforce for updates, ensuring the application can scale during a major disaster without hitting its 24-hour API limit.



🔑 OAuth & Authentication

- **Purpose/Rationale:** To ensure all API interactions are secure, I implemented the OAuth 2.0 protocol, the industry standard for secure, token-based authentication.
- **Detailed Implementation:** I configured a **Connected App** in Salesforce for a trusted external agency. This app provides a Client ID and Client Secret. The external system uses these credentials with the OAuth 2.0 JWT Bearer Flow to obtain a temporary access token, which must be included in all API requests to the custom Apex REST service.





🌐 Remote Site Settings

- **Purpose/Rationale:** This is a security feature that allows Apex callouts to specific external URLs. However, it is considered a legacy approach.
- **Detailed Implementation:** For `ReliefConnect`, I bypassed the need for Remote Site Settings by using **Named Credentials**. This is the modern best practice because it combines the URL endpoint and the authentication into a single, secure record, simplifying code and enhancing security. Therefore, no Remote Site Settings were required.