

# Project: Disaster Relief Resource Management CRM (ReliefConnect)

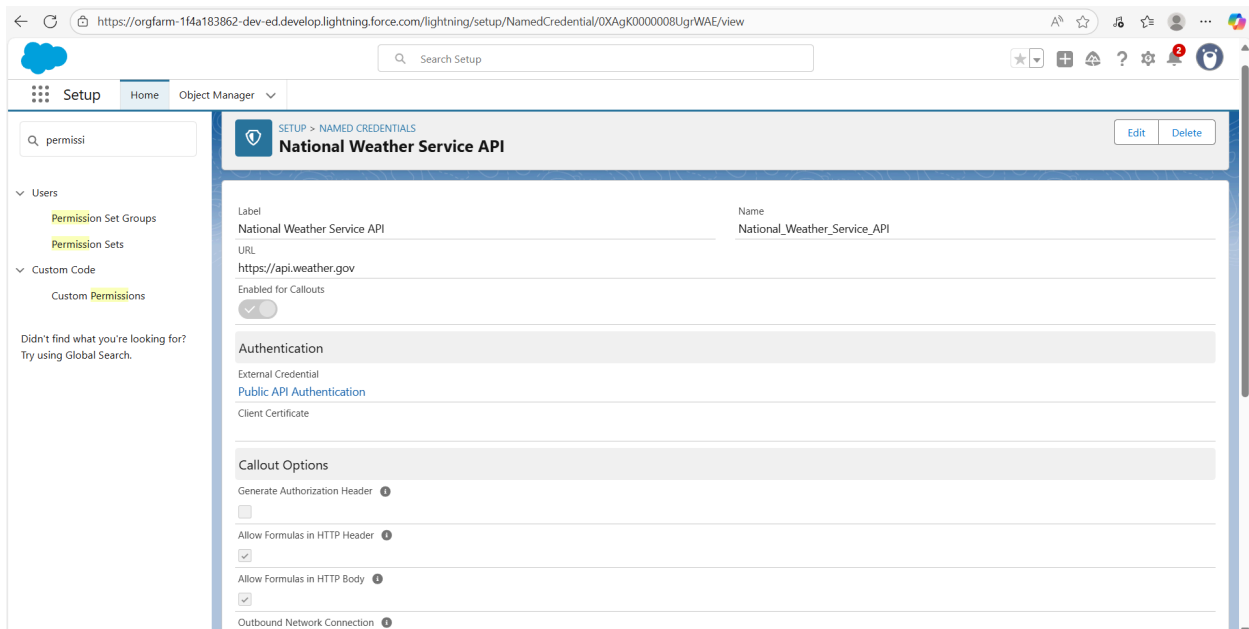
## PHASE 7: Integration & External Access

### 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.



The screenshot shows the Salesforce Setup interface for a Named Credential. The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://orgfarm-1f4a183862-dev-ed.develop.lightning.force.com/lightning/setup/NamedCredential/0XAqK0000008UgrWAE/view>. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Setup' selected. The main content area is titled 'SETUP > NAMED CREDENTIALS' and displays the configuration for 'National Weather Service API'. The configuration includes:

- Label:** National Weather Service API
- Name:** National\_Weather\_Service\_API
- URL:** <https://api.weather.gov>
- Enabled for Callouts:** ☒
- Authentication:**
  - External Credential: [Public API Authentication](#)
  - Client Certificate:
- Callout Options:**
  - Generate Authorization Header: ☐
  - Allow Formulas in HTTP Header: ☒
  - Allow Formulas in HTTP Body: ☒
  - Outbound Network Connection:

## 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.
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## 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.

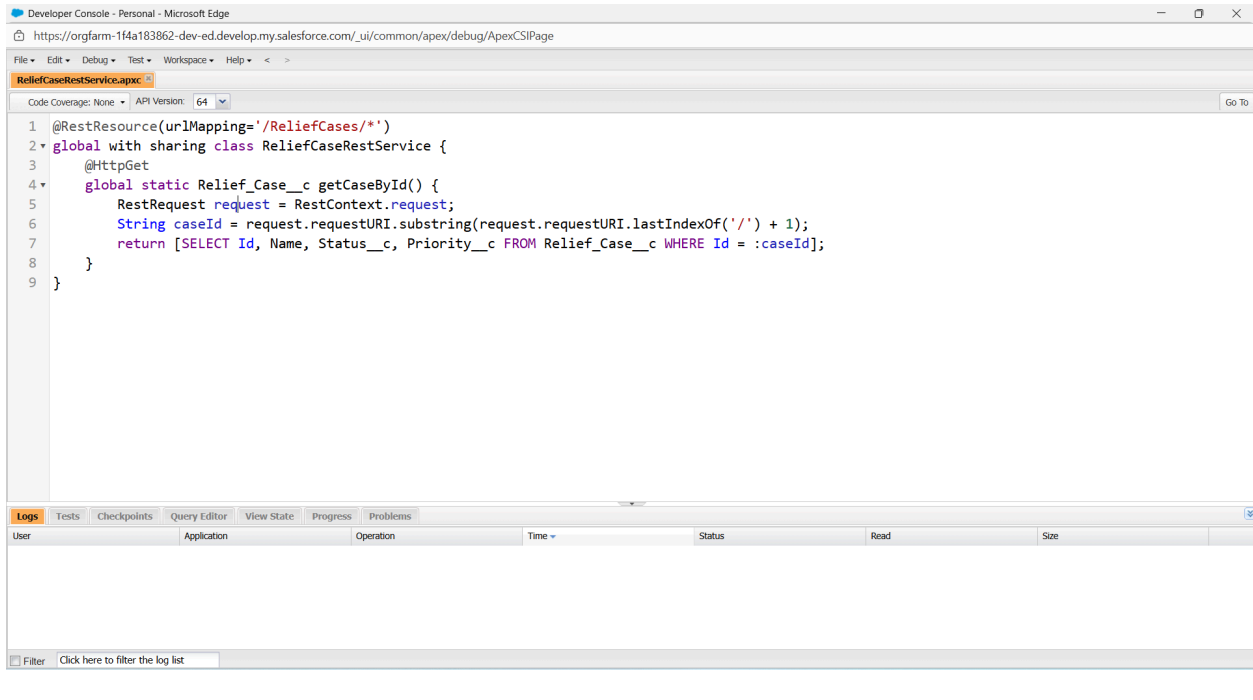
### Full Code: `ReliefCaseRestService.cls`

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;
        }
    }
}
```



```
1 @RestResource(urlMapping='/ReliefCases/*')
2 global with sharing class ReliefCaseRestService {
3     @HttpGet
4     global static Relief_Case__c getCaseById() {
5         RestRequest request = RestContext.request;
6         String caseId = request.requestURI.substring(request.requestURI.lastIndexOf('/') + 1);
7         return [SELECT Id, Name, Status__c, Priority__c FROM Relief_Case__c WHERE Id = :caseId];
8     }
9 }
```

## 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();

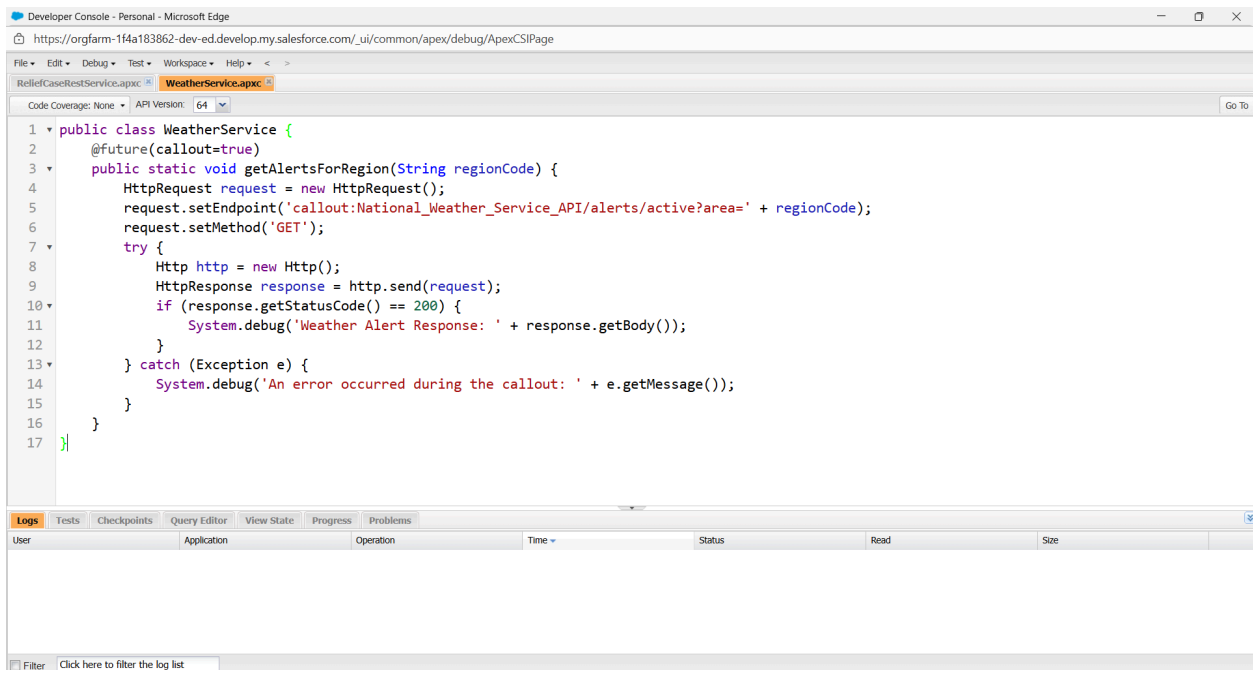
        // Set the endpoint using the Named Credential
        request.setEndpoint('callout:National_Weather_Service_API/alerts/active?area=' +
            regionCode);
        request.setMethod('GET');

        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);
}
}

```

The screenshot shows the Salesforce Developer Console interface. The top bar indicates the environment is 'Personal' and the browser is 'Microsoft Edge'. The address bar shows the URL: [https://orgfarm-1f4a183862-dev-ed.develop.my.salesforce.com/\\_ui/common/apex/debug/ApexCSIPage](https://orgfarm-1f4a183862-dev-ed.develop.my.salesforce.com/_ui/common/apex/debug/ApexCSIPage). The file explorer on the left shows three files: 'ReliefCaseRestService.apxc', 'WeatherService.apxc', and 'ReliefCaseTriggerHandler.apxc'. The main editor displays the code for 'ReliefCaseTriggerHandler.apxc'. The code is as follows:

```

1 public class ReliefCaseTriggerHandler {
2     public void run() {
3         // --- BEFORE INSERT ---
4         if (Trigger.isBefore && Trigger.isInsert) {
5             for (Relief_Case__c rCase : (List<Relief_Case__c>) Trigger.new) {
6                 if (String.isBlank(rCase.Description__c)) {
7                     rCase.Description__c = 'New case submitted. Awaiting review.';
8                 }
9             }
10        }
11        // --- AFTER INSERT ---
12        if (Trigger.isAfter && Trigger.isInsert) {
13            List<Critical_Need_Detected__e> eventsToPublish = new List<Critical_Need_Detected__e>();
14            for (Relief_Case__c rCase : (List<Relief_Case__c>) Trigger.new) {
15                // Only publish an event for Critical cases
16                if (rCase.Priority__c == 'Critical') {
17                    eventsToPublish.add(new Critical_Need_Detected__e(
18                        Case_ID__c = rCase.Id
19                    ));
20                }
21            }
22            // Publish the events
23            if (!eventsToPublish.isEmpty()) {
24                EventBus.publish(eventsToPublish);
25            }
26        }
27    }
28 }

```

The bottom status bar shows 'Logs, Tests, and Problems'.

The screenshot shows the Salesforce Setup interface for Platform Events. The left sidebar contains navigation links like 'Setup Home', 'Salesforce Go', 'Service Setup Assistant', etc. The main content area is titled 'Platform Events' and shows details for a specific event named 'Critical Need Detected'. It includes a 'Platform Event Definition Detail' section with fields like Singular Label, Plural Label, Object Name, API Name, Event Type, Publish Behavior, Created By, and Modified By. Below this are two tables: 'Standard Fields' and 'Custom Fields & Relationships'.

Action	Field Label	Field Name	Data Type	Controlling Field	Indexed
	Created By	CreatedBy	Lookup(User)		
	Created Date	CreatedDate	Date/Time		
	Event UUID	EventUuid	Text(36)		
	Replay ID	ReplayId	External Lookup		

Action	Field Label	API Name	Data Type	Indexed	Controlling Field	Modified By
<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Del</a>	Case ID	Case_ID__c	Text(18)			Poojitha.Rheemreddy, 9/18/2025, 3:48 AM

## 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.

The screenshot shows the Salesforce Setup interface for Change Data Capture. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Change Data Capture' highlighted under 'Integrations'. The main content area is titled 'Change Data Capture' and includes a description: 'Select the entities that generate change event notifications on the default standard channel. Change Data Capture sends notifications for created, updated, deleted, and undeleted records. All custom objects and a subset of standard objects are supported.' Below this are two panels: 'Available Entities' and 'Selected Entities'.

**Available Entities**

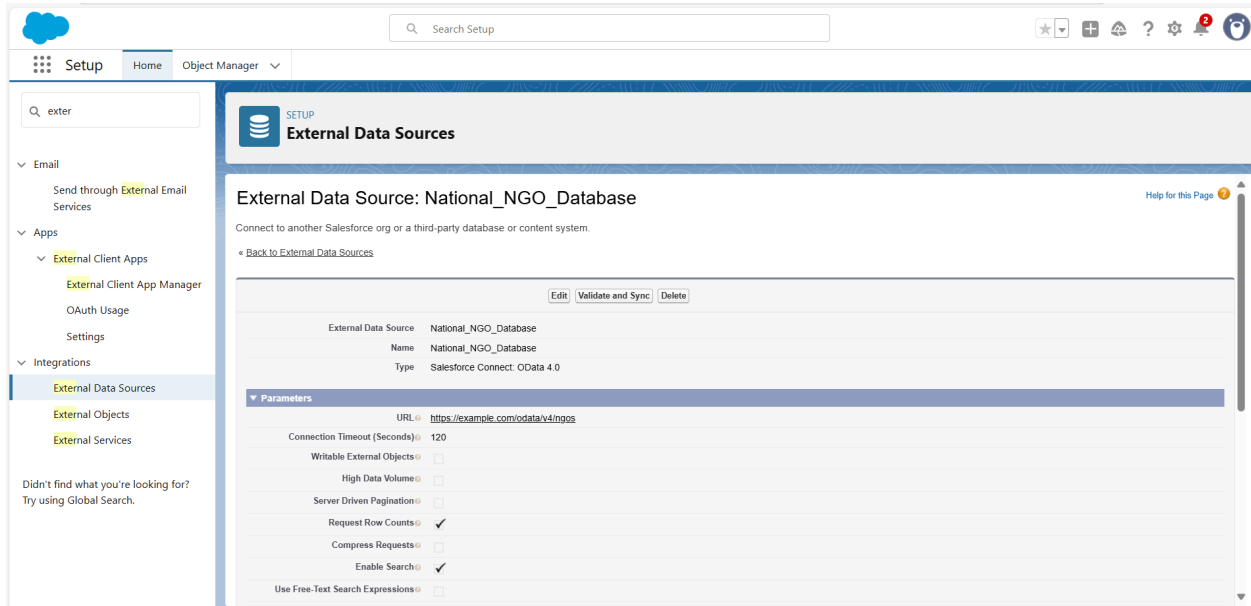
- Account (Account)
- Account Clean Info (AccountCleanInfo)
- Account Contact Role (AccountContactRole)
- Agent Work (AgentWork)
- Asset (Asset)
- Asset Relationship (AssetRelationship)
- Assigned Resource (AssignedResource)
- Associated Location (AssociatedLocation)
- Authorization Form (AuthorizationForm)

**Selected Entities**

- Relief Case (Relief\_Case\_\_c)

## 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.

The screenshot shows the Salesforce Setup interface for a company named "ReliefConnect - Dev". The left sidebar contains navigation options like "Company Settings", "Calendar Settings", and "Company Information". The main content area displays the "Company Information" page, which includes a table of organization details and a list of licenses.

Organization Detail		Licenses	
Organization Name	ReliefConnect - Dev	User Licenses	130
Primary Contact	OrgFarm EPIC	Permission Set Licenses	130
Division	United States	Feature Licenses	131
Address	United States	Usage-based Entitlements	130
Fiscal Year Starts In	January		
Activate Multiple Currencies	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Enable Data Translation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Newsletter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Admin Newsletter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Hide Notices About System Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hide Notices About System Downtime	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Locale Formats	ICU		
Phone			
Fax			
Default Locale	English (India)		
Default Language	English		
Default Time Zone	(GMT+05:30) India Standard Time (Asia/Kolkata)		
Currency Locale	English (United States) - USD		
Used Data Space	445 KB (9%) <a href="#">View</a>		
Used File Space	78 KB (0%) <a href="#">View</a>		
API Requests, Last 24 Hours	131 (15,000 max)		
Streaming API Events, Last 24 Hours	0 (10,000 max)		
Restricted Logins, Current Month	0 (0 max)		
Salesforce.com Organization ID	00DgK00000BNP5p		
Organization Edition	Developer Edition		
Instance	CAN95		
Created By	OrgFarm EPIC, 9/11/2025, 4:15 PM	Modified By	Poojitha Bheemreddy, 9/15/2025, 7:35 AM

## 🔑 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.

The screenshot shows the Salesforce Setup interface for an "External Partner System". The left sidebar contains navigation options like "Apps", "App Manager", and "External Client Apps". The main content area displays the "Manage External Client Apps" page, which includes a table of application details and a section for configuring basic settings.

Manage External Client Apps	
Contact Email	bheemreddypoojitha224@gmail.com
App Authorization	All users can self-authorize
Type	Local
App Status	<b>Enabled</b>

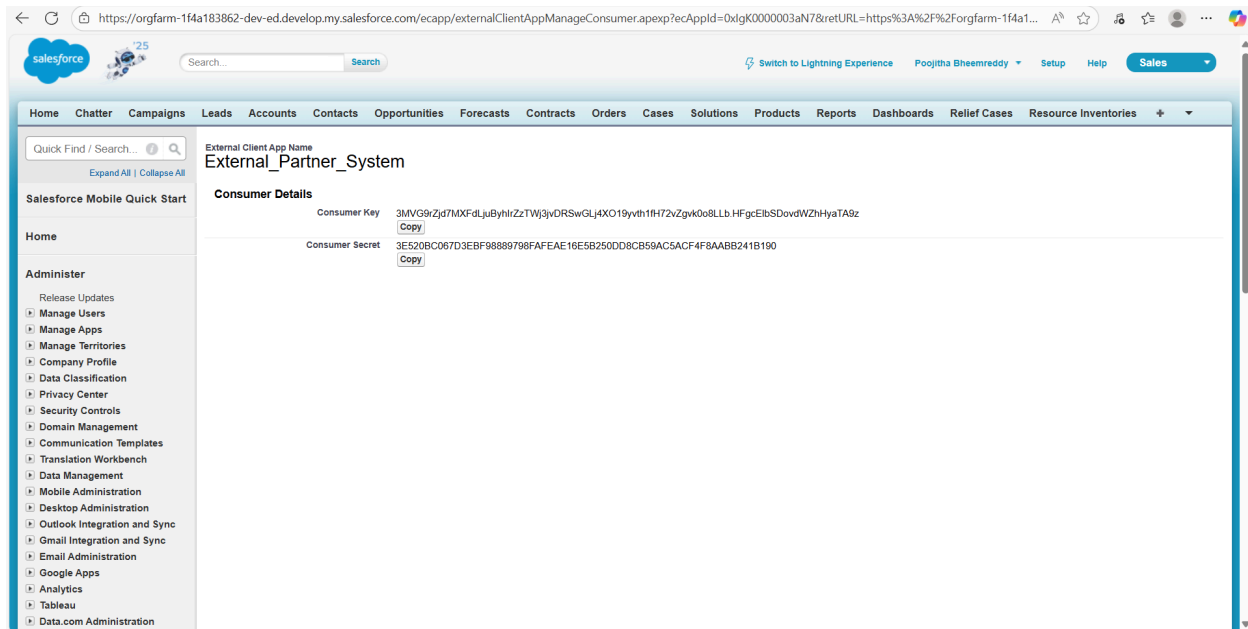
**Settings**

Configure basic settings for the external client app and plugins.

**Basic Information**

* External Client App Name	* API Name
External Partner System	External_Partner_System
* Contact Email	* Distribution State
bheemreddypoojitha224@gmail.com	Local
Contact Phone	Info URL
Enter a phone number...	Enter a URL...
Icon URL	Logo Image URL
Enter a URL...	Enter a URL...





## 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.