Weather Forecast Project

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Phase 1: Problem Understanding & Industry Analysis

Objective:

Weather plays a critical role in planning across multiple domains like agriculture, tourism, logistics, and daily life. The aim of this project is to build a **Salesforce-integrated weather application** that fetches **live weather data** using external APIs and presents it to the user within the Salesforce platform.

Industry Relevance:

- Agriculture: Timely forecasts help plan irrigation and harvest.
- Logistics: Avoid delays caused by bad weather.
- Travel: Helps tourists and travelers plan trips.
- **Urban planning**: Helps in data-driven decisions for city events or infrastructure.

Phase 2: Org Setup & Configuration

Salesforce Setup:

- Salesforce Developer Edition Org created.
- Remote Site Settings enabled to allow API callouts.
- Named Credentials configured for secure authentication.
- Custom Tabs and Lightning Pages created for UI.

Configuration:

- OpenWeatherMap API key stored securely.
- Enabled necessary permissions for Apex callouts.

Phase 3: Data Modeling & Relationships

Custom Objects:

- City_c: Stores user-input locations.
- Weather_Report__c: Stores response from the weather API.

Relationships:

• **Lookup relationship**: Weather_Report__c looks up to City__c, allowing multiple weather reports per city.

Sample Object Fields:

```
City__c
- Name (Text)
- Country__c (Text)

Weather_Report__c
- Temperature__c (Number)
- Humidity__c (Percent)
- Weather_Condition__c (Text)
- Date_Time__c (Date/Time)
```

Phase 4: Process Automation (Admin)

What We Automated:

- A **flow** triggers when a user creates a City_c record, calling an **Apex class** to fetch weather.
- Scheduled flow to refresh weather every 3 or 6 hours.

Flow Logic:

- 1. User enters city → triggers Flow
- 2. Flow calls Apex Action (getWeather)
- 3. Response saved into Weather_Report__c

Example (Flow Call):

```
@InvocableMethod

public static void fetchWeather(List<Id> cityIds) {

// Call the Weather API and update Weather_Report__c
}
```

Phase 5: Apex Programming (Developer)

Key Classes:

□WeatherAPIController.cls

```
public with sharing class WeatherAPIController {
  public static String API KEY = 'Your API Key';
 public static WeatherData fetchWeather(String cityName) {
    String endpoint = 'https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=' + cityName +
'&appid=' + API_KEY + '&units=metric';
    HttpRequest req = new HttpRequest();
    req.setEndpoint(endpoint);
    req.setMethod('GET');
    Http http = new Http();
    HttpResponse res = http.send(req);
    if(res.getStatusCode() == 200) {
      return (WeatherData)JSON.deserialize(res.getBody(), WeatherData.class);
    } else {
      throw new CalloutException('Failed to fetch weather.');
    }
 }
  public class WeatherData {
    public Main main;
    public List<Weather> weather;
```

```
public class Main {
      public Decimal temp;
      public Decimal humidity;
    public class Weather {
      public String description;
    }
  }
}
2 Weather Trigger Handler.cls
public class WeatherTriggerHandler {
  public static void handleCityInsert(List<City__c> newCities) {
    for(City__c city : newCities) {
      WeatherAPIController.WeatherData data =
WeatherAPIController.fetchWeather(city.Name);
      Weather_Report__c report = new Weather_Report__c(
        City c = city.ld,
        Temperature__c = data.main.temp,
        Humidity__c = data.main.humidity,
        Weather_Condition__c = data.weather[0].description
      );
      insert report;
    }
  }
}
```

Phase 6: User Interface Development

UI Tools:

- Lightning Web Component (LWC) used to create a dynamic weather display.
- Input form for city name, output panel for live weather.

```
Sample UI Code (HTML):
```

```
<template>
 lightning-input label="Enter City" value={cityName}
onchange={handleChange}></lightning-input>
  det weather onclick={getWeather} ></lightning-button>
  <template if:true={weatherData}>
   Temperature: {weatherData.main.temp} °C
   Humidity: {weatherData.main.humidity}%
   Condition: {weatherData.weather[0].description}
 </template>
</template>
Sample JS Controller:
import { LightningElement, track } from 'lwc';
import getWeather from '@salesforce/apex/WeatherAPIController.fetchWeather';
export default class WeatherComponent extends LightningElement {
  @track cityName = ";
  @track weatherData;
 handleChange(event) {
   this.cityName = event.target.value;
 }
 getWeather() {
```

```
getWeather({ cityName: this.cityName })
    .then(result => {
        this.weatherData = result;
    })
    .catch(error => {
        console.error(error);
    });
}
```

Phase 7: Integration & External Access

Integration Type:

• **REST API Integration** with OpenWeatherMap using Apex HTTP callouts.

Secure External Access:

- Configured Named Credentials for storing the base URL securely.
- Remote Site Settings added to whitelist the endpoint.

Phase 8: Data Management & Deployment

Deployment:

- Used **Change Sets** to migrate components from Sandbox to Production.
- All Apex classes had >75% test coverage.

□ Data Handling:

• Weather reports are updated or deleted after 48–72 hours to manage data volume.

Deployment Tools:

- Salesforce CLI (optional)
- GitHub for source control

Phase 9: Reporting, Dashboards & Security Review

Dashboards:

- "Top 5 Cities by Weather Requests"
- "Avg. Temperature by City"

Security Compliance:

- CRUD/FLS respected in all Apex queries.
- Users assigned Permission Sets for:
 - Read/Create access on City_c and Weather_Report_c
 - o API callout rights (via profile)

Phase 10: Final Presentation & Demo Day

What Was Shown:

- Live weather fetched from OpenWeatherMap API
- Seamless Salesforce UI for input/output
- Automated data storage and updates
- Live chart with weather trends using Salesforce Reports

Results:

- Fully functional project
- Scalable structure
- Clear API integration
- Secure and compliant