

Phase 5: Apex Programming (Developer)

Classes & Objects

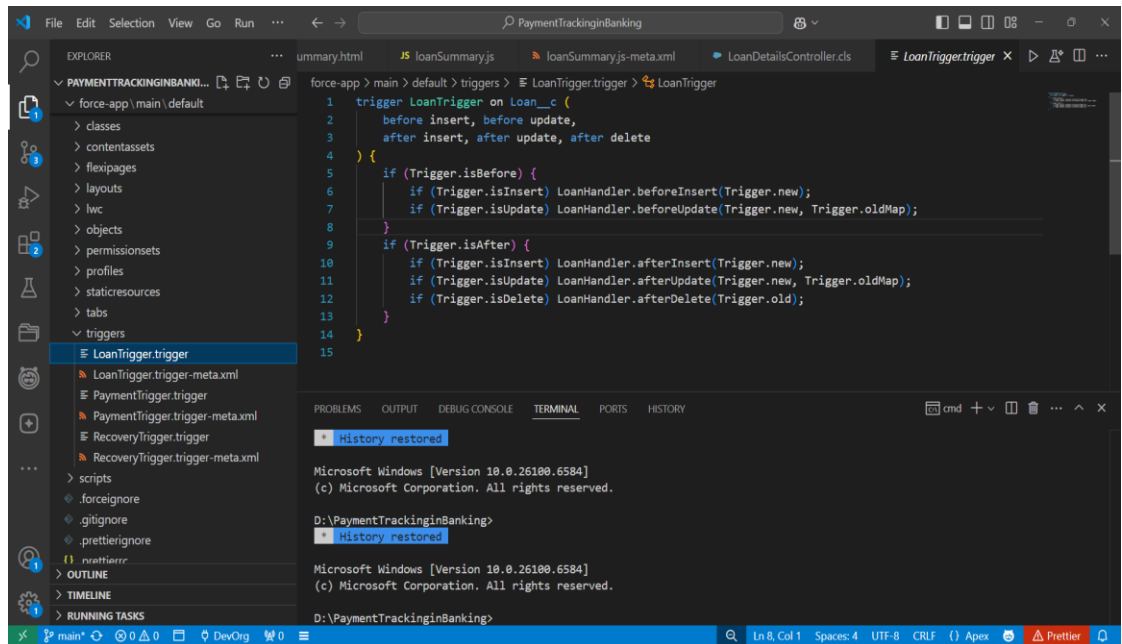
- Created Apex helper classes (LoanHandler, PaymentHandler, RecoveryHandler) to separate business logic from triggers.
- Used object-oriented approach for cleaner, reusable, and modular code.

```
force-app > main > default > classes > LoanDetailsController.cls > ...
1 public with sharing class LoanDetailsController {
2     @AuraEnabled
3     public static Loan__c getRecord(Id loanId) {
4         try {
5             return [
6                 SELECT Id, Name, Principal_Amount__c, Status__c
7                 FROM Loan__c
8                 WHERE Id = :loanId
9                 LIMIT 1
10            ];
11         } catch (Exception e) {
12             throw new AuraHandledException('Error fetching loan details: ' + e.getMessage());
13         }
14     }
15 }
16
```

```
force-app > main > default > classes > PaymentHandler.cls > ...
1 public class PaymentHandler {
2
3     public static void beforeInsert(List<Payment__c> newPayments) {
4         for (Payment__c p : newPayments) {
5             if (p.Status__c == null) p.Status__c = 'Pending';
6         }
7     }
8
9     public static void beforeUpdate(List<Payment__c> newPayments, Map<Id, Payment__c> oldMap) {
10        for (Payment__c p : newPayments) {
11            Payment__c oldP = oldMap.get(p.Id);
12            if (p.Amount__c != oldP.Amount__c) {
13                p.Status__c = 'Revised';
14            }
15        }
16    }
17 }
```

Apex Triggers

- Implemented triggers for Loan, Payment, and Recovery to handle automation like updating statuses and roll-ups.
- Used before/after events for validation and DML updates while avoiding recursion.



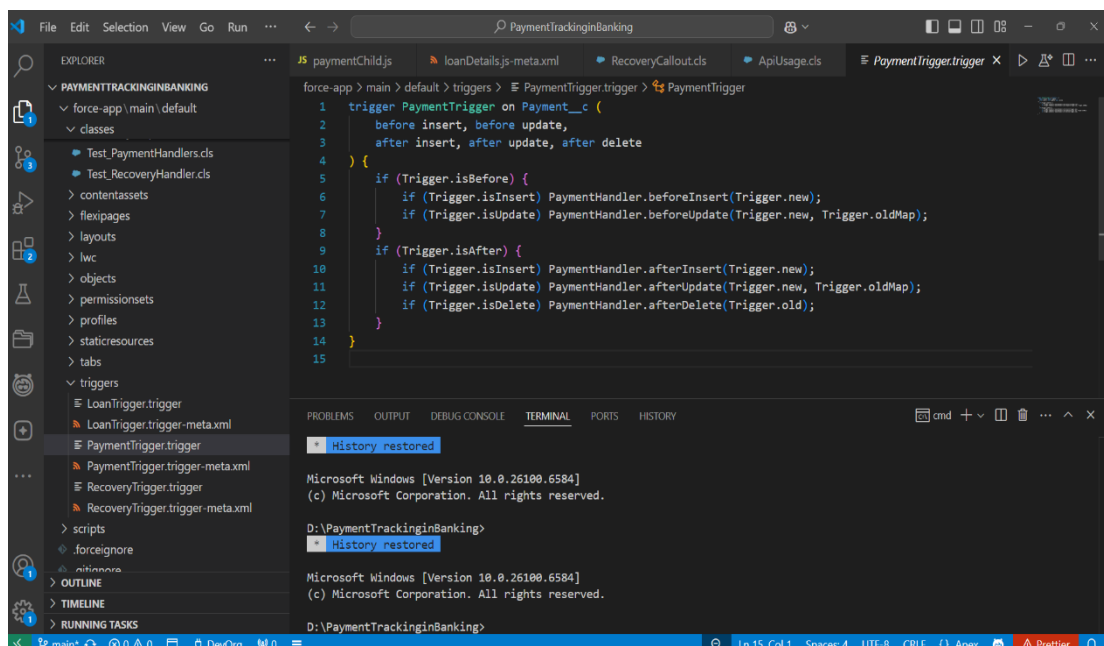
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the 'PaymentTrackingInBanking' project open. The Explorer pane on the left shows the project structure, with the 'triggers' folder expanded and 'LoanTrigger.trigger' selected. The main editor displays the code for 'LoanTrigger.trigger'.

```
1 trigger LoanTrigger on Loan__c (
2     before insert, before update,
3     after insert, after update, after delete
4 ) {
5     if (Trigger.isBefore) {
6         if (Trigger.isInsert) LoanHandler.beforeInsert(Trigger.new);
7         if (Trigger.isUpdate) LoanHandler.beforeUpdate(Trigger.new, Trigger.oldMap);
8     }
9     if (Trigger.isAfter) {
10        if (Trigger.isInsert) LoanHandler.afterInsert(Trigger.new);
11        if (Trigger.isUpdate) LoanHandler.afterUpdate(Trigger.new, Trigger.oldMap);
12        if (Trigger.isDelete) LoanHandler.afterDelete(Trigger.old);
13    }
14 }
15
```

The bottom pane shows the 'TERMINAL' tab with the command prompt output, indicating that the 'History' was restored.

Trigger Design Pattern

- Applied Trigger Handler Pattern to keep trigger code clean and delegate logic to handler classes.



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4 ) {
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9     if (Trigger.isAfter) {
10        if (Trigger.isInsert) PaymentHandler.afterInsert(Trigger.new);
11        if (Trigger.isUpdate) PaymentHandler.afterUpdate(Trigger.new, Trigger.oldMap);
12        if (Trigger.isDelete) PaymentHandler.afterDelete(Trigger.old);
13    }
14 }
15
```

The bottom pane shows the 'TERMINAL' tab with the command prompt output, indicating that the 'History' was restored.

- Ensured only one trigger per object with proper event handling.

```

1 trigger RecoveryTrigger on Recovery__c (
2     before insert, before update,
3     after insert, after update, after delete
4 ) {
5     if (Trigger.isBefore) {
6         if (Trigger.isInsert) RecoveryHandler.beforeInsert(Trigger.new);
7         if (Trigger.isUpdate) RecoveryHandler.beforeUpdate(Trigger.new, Trigger.oldMap);
8     }
9     if (Trigger.isAfter) {
10        if (Trigger.isInsert) RecoveryHandler.afterInsert(Trigger.new);
11        if (Trigger.isUpdate) RecoveryHandler.afterUpdate(Trigger.new, Trigger.oldMap);
12        if (Trigger.isDelete) RecoveryHandler.afterDelete(Trigger.old);
13    }
14 }
15

```

SOQL & SOSL

- Used SOQL in classes to query Loans, Payments, and Recoveries.
- Implemented simple search functionality to fetch customer records.

```

1 public with sharing class LoanDetailsController {
2     @AuraEnabled
3     public static Loan__c getRecord(Id loanId) {
4         try {
5             return [
6                 SELECT Id, Name, Principal_Amount__c, Status__c
7                 FROM Loan__c
8                 WHERE Id = :loanId
9                 LIMIT 1
10            ];
11        } catch (Exception e) {
12            throw new AuraHandledException('Error fetching loan details: ' + e.getMessage());
13        }
14    }
15 }
16

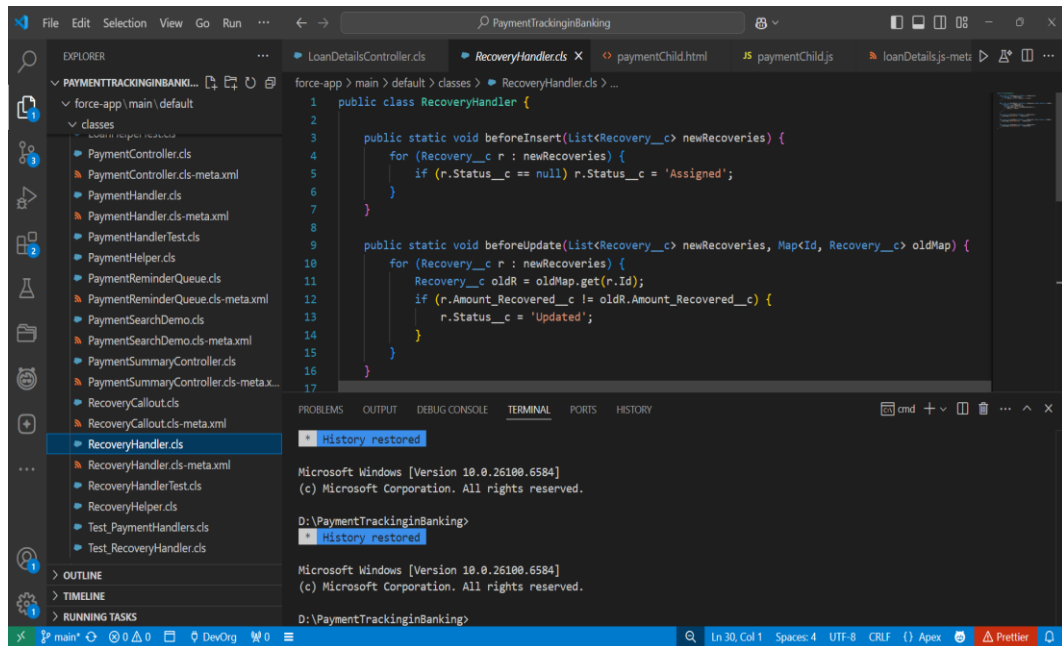
```

Collections: List, Set, Map

- Applied Lists to hold multiple Payments for bulk processing.
- Used Maps for Loan → Payments mapping to handle roll-ups efficiently.

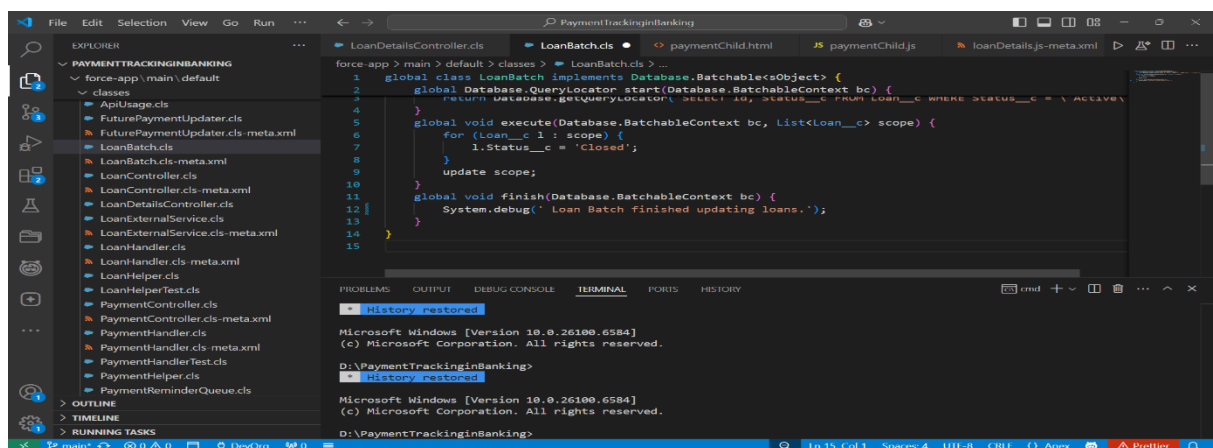
Control Statements

- Implemented IF conditions for validation



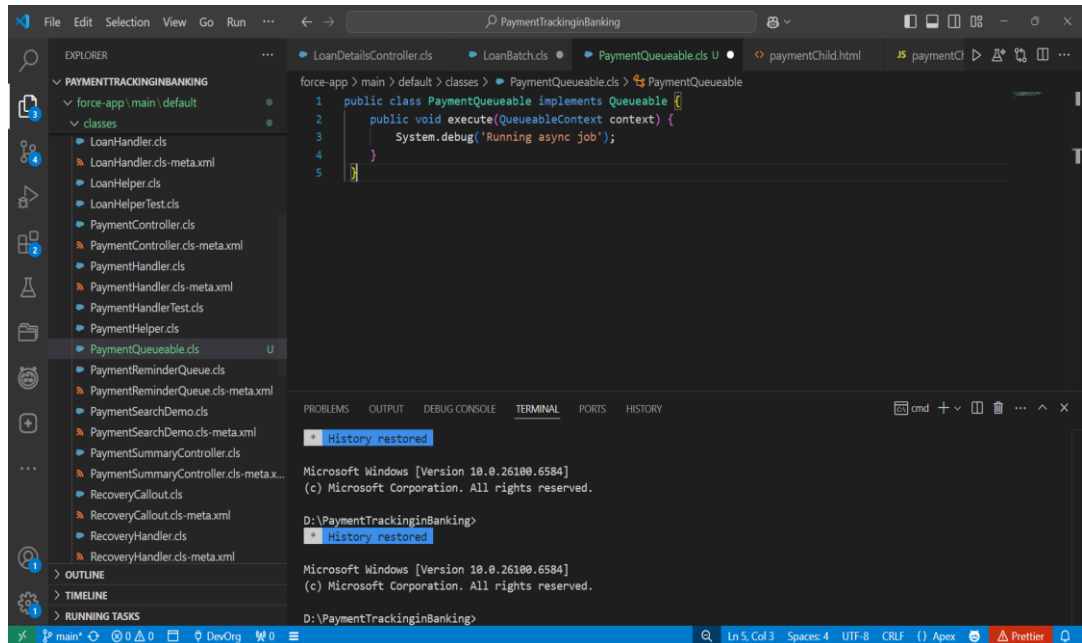
Batch Apex

- Created simple batch class for recalculating loan balances.
- Enabled processing of large datasets asynchronously.



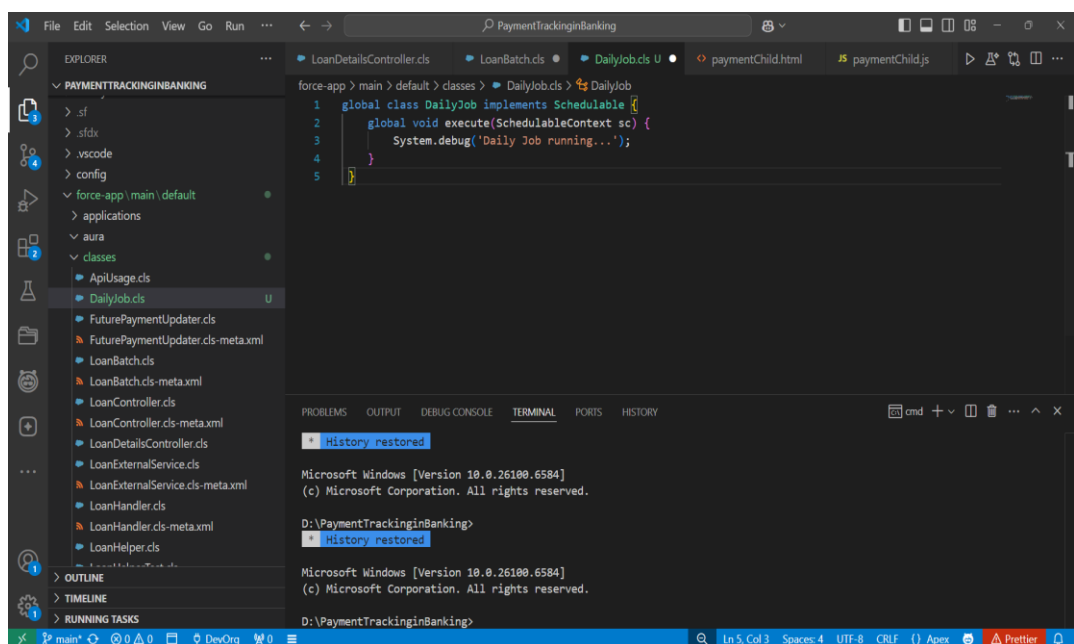
Queueable Apex

- Used Queueable Apex for lightweight async operations like notifications.
- Provides better chaining support compared to future methods.



Scheduled Apex

- Built a scheduler to run daily overdue payment checks.
- Automated reminders and recovery creation without manual intervention.

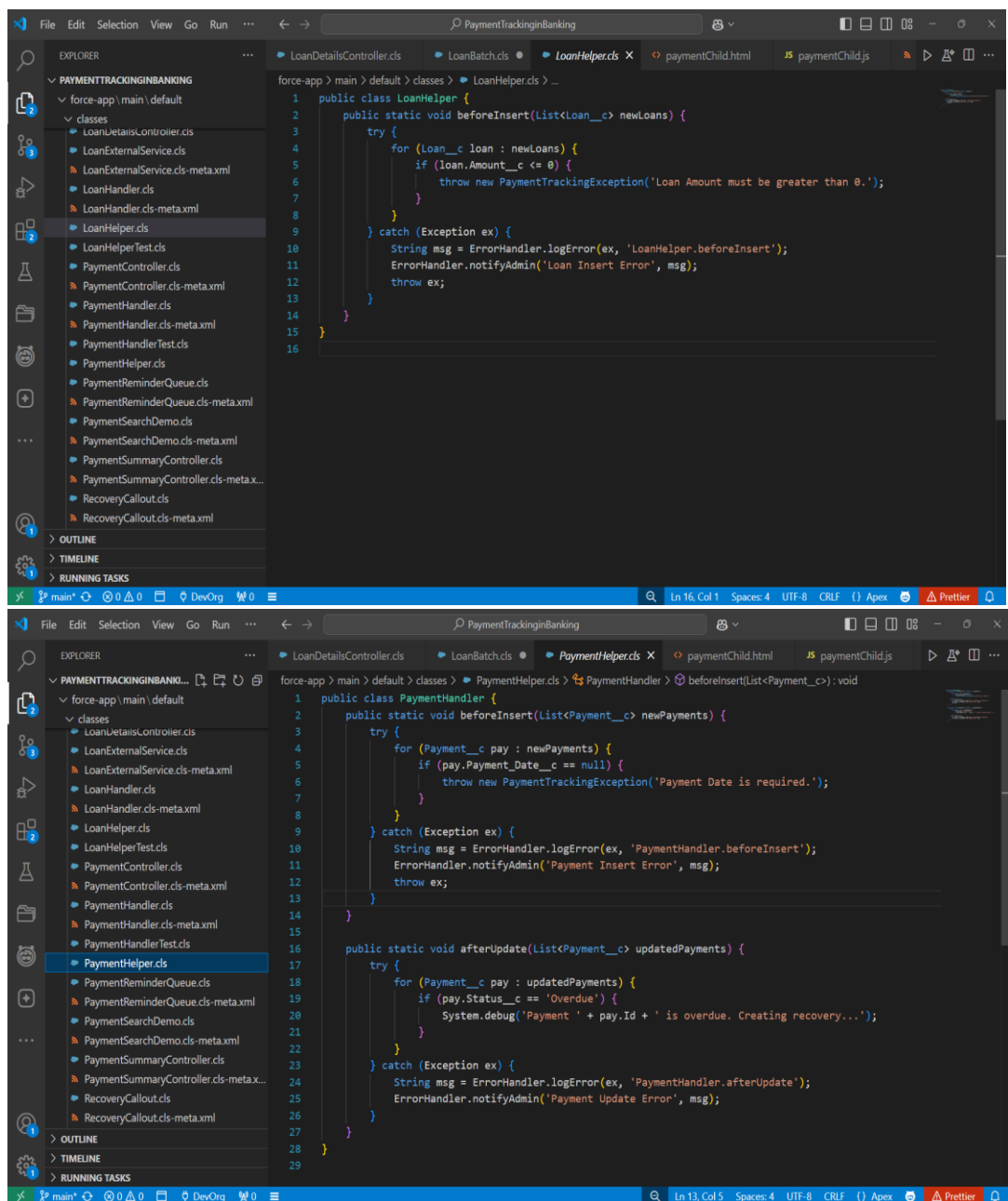


Future Methods

- Implemented future call for sending async email notifications.

Exception Handling

- Created a centralized ErrorHandler class to log and handle exceptions.
- Ensured smooth error reporting without stopping automation.



The image displays two screenshots of a code editor, likely Visual Studio Code, showing Apex code for a Salesforce application. The top screenshot shows the `LoanHelper` class, and the bottom screenshot shows the `PaymentHandler` class. Both classes utilize a centralized `ErrorHandler` class for logging and handling exceptions.

Top Screenshot: `LoanHelper` Class

```
1 public class LoanHelper {
2     public static void beforeInsert(List<Loan__c> newLoans) {
3         try {
4             for (Loan__c loan : newLoans) {
5                 if (loan.Amount__c <= 0) {
6                     throw new PaymentTrackingException('Loan Amount must be greater than 0.');

Bottom Screenshot: PaymentHandler Class

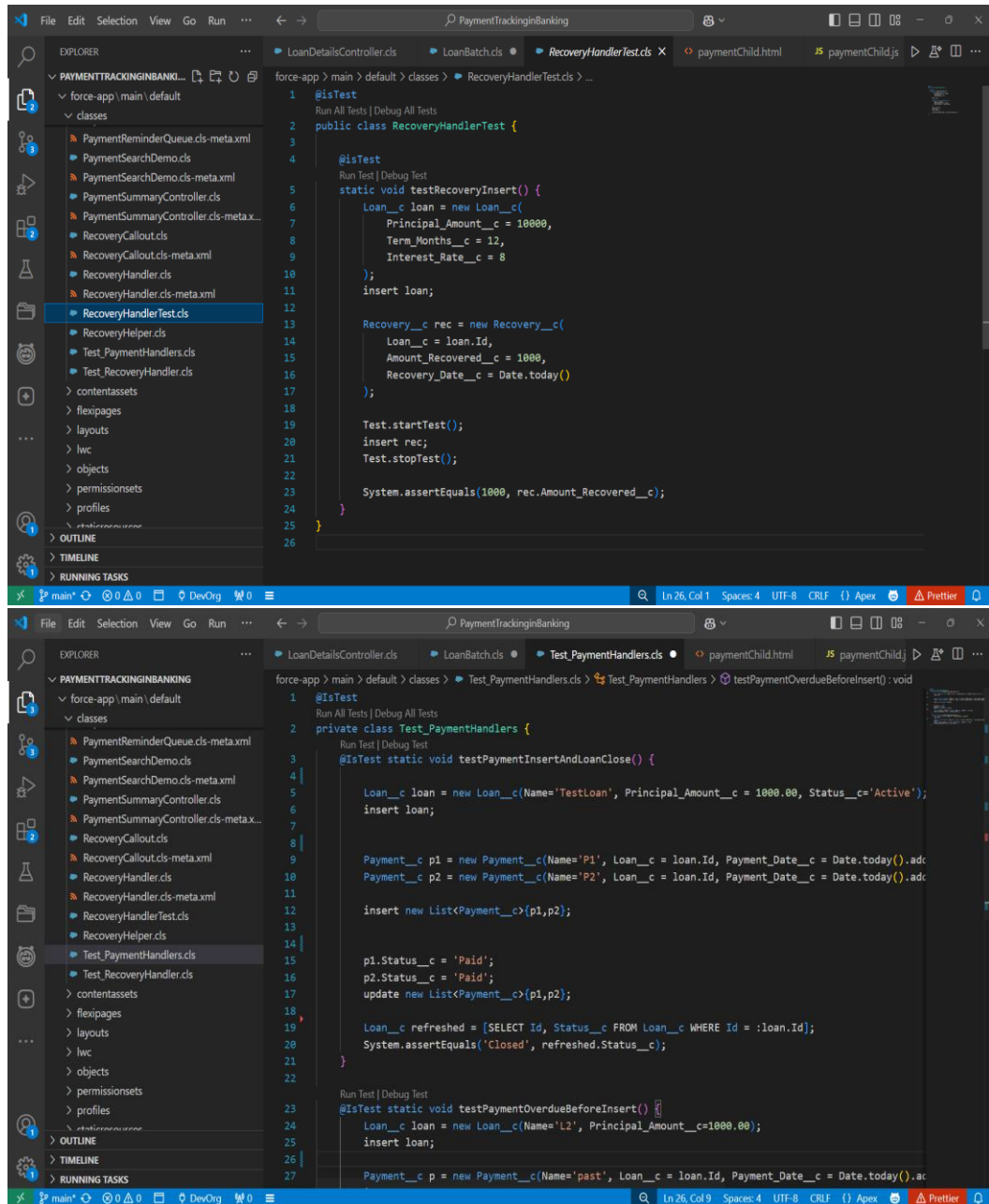


```
1 public class PaymentHandler {
2 public static void beforeInsert(List<Payment__c> newPayments) {
3 try {
4 for (Payment__c pay : newPayments) {
5 if (pay.Payment_Date__c == null) {
6 throw new PaymentTrackingException('Payment Date is required.');
```


```

Test Classes

- Wrote test classes for each handler & trigger to validate functionality.



The image displays two screenshots of the Visual Studio Code editor, showing the development of test classes for a Salesforce application. The top screenshot shows the `RecoveryHandlerTest.cls` file, and the bottom screenshot shows the `Test_PaymentHandlers.cls` file.

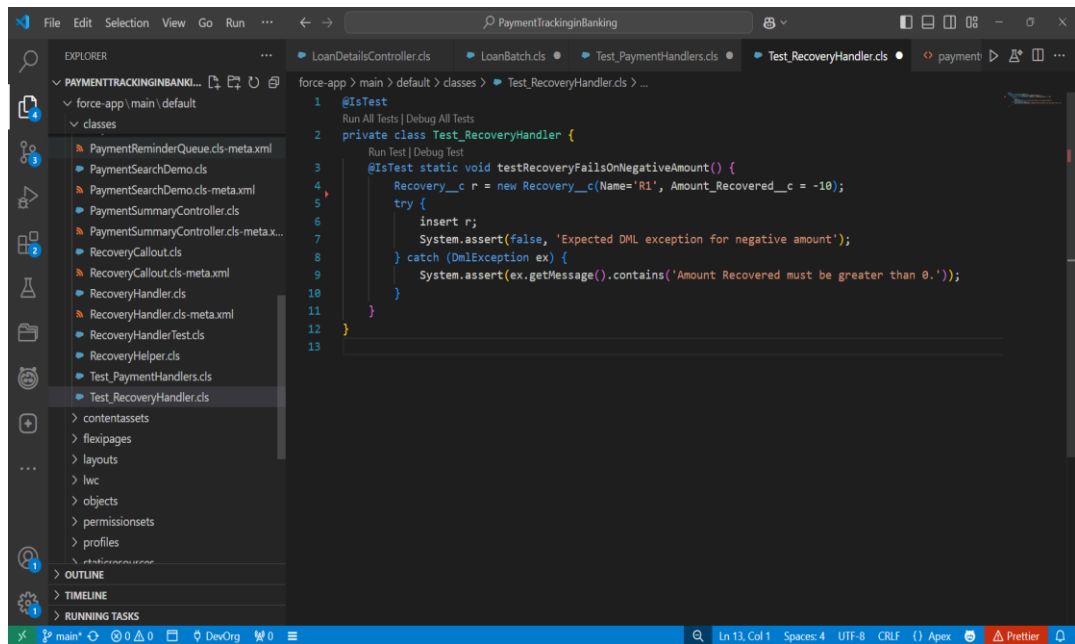
Top Screenshot: `RecoveryHandlerTest.cls`

```
1  @isTest
2  public class RecoveryHandlerTest {
3
4      @isTest
5      static void testRecoveryInsert() {
6          Loan__c loan = new Loan__c(
7              Principal_Amount__c = 10000,
8              Term_Months__c = 12,
9              Interest_Rate__c = 8
10         );
11         insert loan;
12
13         Recovery__c rec = new Recovery__c(
14             Loan__c = loan.Id,
15             Amount_Recovered__c = 1000,
16             Recovery_Date__c = Date.today()
17         );
18
19         Test.startTest();
20         insert rec;
21         Test.stopTest();
22
23         System.assertEquals(1000, rec.Amount_Recovered__c);
24     }
25 }
26
```

Bottom Screenshot: `Test_PaymentHandlers.cls`

```
1  @isTest
2  private class Test_PaymentHandlers {
3
4      @isTest static void testPaymentInsertAndLoanClose() {
5          Loan__c loan = new Loan__c(Name='TestLoan', Principal_Amount__c = 1000.00, Status__c='Active');
6          insert loan;
7
8          Payment__c p1 = new Payment__c(Name='P1', Loan__c = loan.Id, Payment_Date__c = Date.today().addDays(1));
9          Payment__c p2 = new Payment__c(Name='P2', Loan__c = loan.Id, Payment_Date__c = Date.today().addDays(2));
10
11          insert new List<Payment__c>{p1,p2};
12
13          p1.Status__c = 'Paid';
14          p2.Status__c = 'Paid';
15          update new List<Payment__c>{p1,p2};
16
17          Loan__c refreshed = [SELECT Id, Status__c FROM Loan__c WHERE Id = :loan.Id];
18          System.assertEquals('Closed', refreshed.Status__c);
19      }
20
21      @isTest static void testPaymentOverdueBeforeInsert() {
22          Loan__c loan = new Loan__c(Name='L2', Principal_Amount__c=1000.00);
23          insert loan;
24
25          Payment__c p = new Payment__c(Name='past', Loan__c = loan.Id, Payment_Date__c = Date.today().addDays(-1));
26      }
27 }

```

Asynchronous Processing

- Combined Batch, Queueable, Scheduled, and Future methods for async operations.
- Ensured the system scales for high-volume data in banking use cases.