

Apex Triggers

Get Started with Apex Triggers

Create an Apex trigger

Create an Apex Trigger that sets an accounts Shipping Postal Code to match the Billing Postal Code if the Match Billing Address option is selected .Fire the trigger before an account or updating an account.

Pre-Work

Add a checkbox field to the Account object.

- Field Label : Match Billing Address
- Hold Name: Watch_Billing_Address

Note: The resulting API Name should be Match_Billing_Address_c

- Create an Apex Trigger:
- Name :AccountAddressTrigger
- Object:Account
- Events:before insert and before update
- Condition:Match Billing Address is true
- Operation set the Shipping Postal Code to match the Billing Postal Code.

Code For AccountAddressTrigger:

```
trigger AccountAddressTrigger on Account (before insert,before update) {  
  
    for(Account account:Trigger.New)  
        if(account.Match_Billing_Address_c == True){  
            account.ShippingPostalCode = account.BillingPostalCode;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Bulk Apex Triggers

Create a Bulk Apex Trigger

create a bulkified Apex Trigger that adds a follow-up task to an opportunity if its Closed Won. Fire the Apex trigger after inserting or updating an opportunity.

- Create an Apex Trigger
- Name: ClosedOpportunityTrigger
- Object: Opportunity
- Events: after insert and after update
- Condition: Stage is Closed Won
- Operation Create a Task:
- Subject: Follow up Test Task
- WhatId: the opportunity ID(associates the task with the opportunity)
- Bulkify Apex trigger so that it can insert or update 200 or more opportunities.

Code for ClosedOpportunityTrigger

```
trigger ClosedOpportunityTrigger on Opportunity (after insert,after update) {
    List<Task> tasklist = new List<Task>();
    for(Opportunity opp: Trigger.New) {
        if(opp.StageName == 'Closed Won') {
            tasklist.add(new Task(Subject = 'Follow Up Test Task ',WhatId = opp.Id));
        }
    }
    if(tasklist.size()>0){
        insert tasklist;
    }
}
```

Apex Testing

Get Started with Apex Unit Tests

Create a Unit Test for a Simple Apex Class:

create and install a simple Apex Class to test if a class is within a proper range, and if not, return a date that occurs at the end of the month within the range. You'll copy the code for the class from Github. Then write unit test that achieve 100% code coverage.

- Create an Apex Class
- Name : verifyDate
- code: [Copy from GitHub](#)
- Place the unit Tests in separate test class
- Name: TestverifyDate
- Goal: 100% code coverage
- Run your Test class at least once.

Code for verifyDate:

```
public class VerifyDate {  
    //method to handle potential checks against two dates  
    public static Date CheckDates(Date date1, Date date2) {  
        //if date2 is within the next 30 days of date1, use date2. Otherwise use the end  
        //of the month  
        if(DateWithin30Days(date1,date2)) {  
            return date2;  
        } else {  
            return SetEndOfMonthDate(date1);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

}
}
//method to check if date2 is within the next 30 days of date1
@TestVisible private static Boolean DateWithin30Days(Date date1, Date
date2) {
//check for date2 being in the past
if( date2 < date1) { return false; }
//check that date2 is within (>=) 30 days of date1
Date date30Days = date1.addDays(30); //create a date 30 days away from
date1
if( date2 >= date30Days ) { return false; }
else { return true; }}
//method to return the end of the month of a given date
@TestVisible private static Date SetEndOfMonthDate(Date date1) {
Integer totalDays = Date.daysInMonth(date1.year(), date1.month());
Date lastDay = Date.newInstance(date1.year(), date1.month(), totalDays);
return lastDay;
}
}

```

Code for TestverifyDate:

```

@Test
private class TestVerifyDate {
    @isTest static void Test_CheckDates_case1(){
        Date D =
VerifyDate.CheckDates(date.parse('01/01/2020'),date.parse('01/05/2020'));
        System.assertEquals(date.parse('01/05/2020'), D);
    }
    @isTest static void Test_CheckDates_case2(){
        Date D =
VerifyDate.CheckDates(date.parse('01/01/2020'),date.parse('05/05/2020'));
    }
}

```

```

System.assertEquals(date.parse('01/31/2020'), D);
}
@isTest static void Test_DateWithin30Days_case1(){
    Boolean flag = VerifyDate.DateWithin30Days(date.parse('01/01/2020'),
date.parse('12/30/2019'));
    System.assertEquals(false, flag);
} @isTest static void Test_DateWithin30Days_case2(){
    Boolean flag = VerifyDate.DateWithin30Days(date.parse('01/01/2020'),
date.parse('02/02/2019'));
    System.assertEquals(false, flag);
}
@isTest static void Test_DateWithin30Days_case3(){
    Boolean flag = VerifyDate.DateWithin30Days(date.parse('01/01/2020'),
date.parse('01/15/2020'));
    System.assertEquals(true, flag);
}
@isTest static void Test_SetEndOfMonthDate(){
    Date returndate = VerifyDate.SetEndOfMonthDate(date.parse('01/01/2020'));
}
}

```

Test Apex Triggers

Create a Unit Test for a Simple Apex Trigger

create and install a simple Apex trigger which blocks inserts and updates to any contact with a last name of 'INVALIDNAME'. You'll copy the code from GitHub. Then write the unit tests that achieve 100% code coverage.

- Create an Apex trigger on the Contact object
- Name:RestrictContactByName
- Code:[Copy from GitHub](#)
- Place the unit Tests in seperate test class
- Name:TestRestrictContactByName
- Goal:100% code coverage
- Run your Test class atleast once.

Code for RestrictContactByName

```
trigger RestrictContactByName on Contact (before insert, before update)
{
    //check contacts prior to insert or update for invalid data
    For (Contact c : Trigger.New) {
        if(c.LastName == 'INVALIDNAME') {
            //invalidname is invalid
            c.AddError('The Last Name "' + c.LastName + '" is not allowed for DML');
        }
    }
}
```

Code for TestRestrictContactByName

```
@isTest
private class TestRestrictContactByName {
    @isTest static void testInvalidName() {
        //try inserting a Contact with INVALIDNAME
        Contact myConact = new Contact(LastName='INVALIDNAME'); insert
```

```
myConact;  
// Perform test  
Test.startTest();  
Database.SaveResult result = Database.insert(myConact, false);  
Test.stopTest();  
// Verify  
// In this case the creation should have been stopped by the trigger,  
// so verify that we got back an error.  
System.assert(!result.isSuccess());  
System.assert(result.getErrors().size() > 0);  
System.assertEquals('Cannot create contact with invalid last name.',  
result.getErrors()[0].getMessage());  
}  
}
```

Create Test Data for Apex Tests

Create a Contact Test Factory

create an Apex class that returns a list of contacts based on two incoming parameters. The number of contacts to generate and the last name .Do not insert these contact records into the database.

- Create an Apex class the public scope
- Name:RandomContactFactory
- Use a Public Static Method to consistently generate contacts is with unique first names

- Name:generateRandomContacts(without the @TestMethod annotation)
- Parameter 1: An integer that controls the number of contacats being generated.
- Parameter2 : A string containing the last name of the contacts
- Return Type:List

Code for RandomContactFactory

```
public class RandomContactFactory {
    public static List<Contact> generateRandomContacts(Integer numcnt,
string lastname){
    List<Contact> contacts = new List<Contact>();
    for(Integer i=0;i<numcnt;i++){
    Contact cnt = new Contact(FirstName = 'Test'+i, LastName =
lastname);
    contacts.add(cnt);
    }
    return contacts;
    }
}
```


Asynchronous Apex

Use Future Methods

Create an Apex class that uses the @future annotation to update Account records

Create an Apex class with a future method that accepts a List of Account IDs and update a custom field on the Account object with the number of contacts to the Accounts. Write tests that achieve 100% code coverage for the class. Every hands-on challenge in this module asks you to create a test class.

- Create a field on the Account object.
- Label : Number of contacts
- Name: Number_of_Contacts
- Type: Number
- This field will hold the total number of Contacts for the Account
- Create an Apex class.
- Name: AccountProcessor
- Method name: countContacts
- The method must accept a list of Account IDs
- The methods must use the @future annotation.
- The method counts the number of Contacts records association to each Account ID passed to the method and update the 'Number_Of_Contacts __c' field with this value.
- Create an Apex Test class
- Name: AccountProcessorTest
- The unit tests must cover at least of code included in the AccountProcessor class
- resulting in 100% code coverage
- Before verifying this challenge
- run your test class at least once using the Developer Console Run all Features.

Code for AccountProcessor

```
public class AccountProcessor {  
    @future  
    public static void countContacts(List<Id> accountIds){
```

```

List<Account> accountsToUpdate = new List<Account>();
List<Account> accounts = [Select Id, Name, (Select Id from
Contacts) from Account Where Id in :accountIds];
for(Account acc:accounts){
List<Contact> contactList = acc.Contacts;
acc.Number_Of_Contacts__c = contactList.size();
accountsToUpdate.add(acc);
}
update accountsToUpdate;
}
}

```

Code for AccountProcessorTest

```

@Test
private class AccountProcessorTest {
    @Test
    private static void testCountContacts(){
        Account newAccount = new Account(Name= 'Test Account');
        insert newAccount;
        Contact newContact1 = new
        Contact(FirstName='John',LastName='Doe',AccountId =
        newAccount.Id);
        insert newContact1;
        Contact newContact2 = new
        Contact(FirstName='Jane',LastName='Doe',AccountId =
        newAccount.Id);
    }
}

```

```

insert newContact2;
List<Id> accountIds = new List<Id>();
accountIds.add(newAccount.Id);
Test.startTest();
AccountProcessor.countContacts(accountIds);
Test.stopTest();
}
}

```

Use Batch Apex

Create an Apex class that uses Batch Apex for update Lead records.

Create an Apex class that implements the Database interface to update all Lead records in the org with a specific LeadSource.

- Create an Apex class.
- Name: LeadProcessor
- Interface : Database.Batchable
- Use a QueryLocator in the start method to collect all Lead records in the org
- The execute method should update all Lead records in the org with LeadSource value of Dreamforce
- Create an Apex Test class
- Name: LeadProcessorTest
- In the test class, insert 200 Lead record execute the LeadProcessor Batch class and tests that a Lead records were update correctly.
- The unit test must cover at least of code included in the LeadProcessor class, resulting in 100% code coverage.
- Before verifying this challenge, run your test class once using

Developer Console Run all Features.

Code for LeadProcessor

```
global class LeadProcessor implements
Database.Batchable<sObject>, Database.Stateful {
// instance member to retain state across transactions
global Integer recordsProcessed = 0;
global Database.QueryLocator start(Database.BatchableContext bc) {
return Database.getQueryLocator('SELECT Id, LeadSource FROM
Lead');
}
global void execute(Database.BatchableContext bc, List<Lead> scope){
// process each batch of records
List<Lead> leads = new List<Lead>();
for (Lead lead : scope) {
lead.LeadSource = 'Dreamforce';
// increment the instance member counter
recordsProcessed = recordsProcessed + 1;
}
update leads;}
global void finish(Database.BatchableContext bc){
System.debug(recordsProcessed + ' records processed. Shazam!');
}
}
```

Code for LeadProcessorTest

@isTest

```
public class LeadProcessorTest {
```

```
    @testSetup
```

```
    static void setup() {
```

```
        List<Lead> leads = new List<Lead>();
```

```
        // insert 200 leads
```

```
        for (Integer i=0;i<200;i++) {
```

```
            leads.add(new Lead(LastName='Lead '+i,
```

```
                Company='Lead', Status='Open - Not Contacted'));
```

```
        }
```

```
        insert leads;
```

```
    }
```

```
    static testmethod void test() {Test.startTest();
```

```
        LeadProcessor lp = new LeadProcessor();
```

```
        Id batchId = Database.executeBatch(lp, 200);
```

```
        Test.stopTest();
```

```
        // after the testing stops, assert records were updated properly
```

```
        System.assertEquals(200, [select count() from lead where LeadSource =  
        'Dreamforce']);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Control Processes with Queueable Apex

Create a Queueable Apex class that inserts Contacts for Accounts.

Create a Queueable Apex class that inserts the same Contacts for each Account for a specific code.

- Create an Apex class.
- Name: AddPrimaryContact
- Interface: Queueable
- Create a constructor for the class that accepts as its first arguments a Contact sObject and a record argument as a string for the state abbreviation.
- The execute method must query for a maximum of 200 Accounts with the BillingState specific by the State abbreviation passed into the constructor and insert the ContactsObject record association to each Account. Look at the sObject clone() method.
- Create an Apex test class
- Name: AddPrimaryContactTest
- In the test class
- insert 50 Account records for BillingState NY and 50 Account records for BillingState CA
- Create an instance of the AddPrimaryContact class
- enqueue the job
- add assert that a contact record was inserted for each of the 50 Accounts with the BillingState CA
- The unit test must cover at least of code included in the class, AddPrimaryContact resulting in 100% code coverage.
- Before verifying this challenge, run your test class once using Developer Console Run all Features.

Code for AddPrimaryContact

```
public class AddPrimaryContact implements Queueable
{
    private Contact c;
    private String state;
    public AddPrimaryContact(Contact c, String state)
    {
        this.c = c;
        this.state = state;
    }
    public void execute(QueueableContext context)
    {
        List<Account> ListAccount = [SELECT ID, Name ,(Select
        id,FirstName,LastName from contacts ) FROM ACCOUNT WHERE
        BillingState = :state LIMIT 200];
        List<Contact> lstContact = new List<Contact>();
        for (Account acc:ListAccount)
        {
            Contact cont = c.clone(false,false,false,false);cont.AccountId = acc.id;
            lstContact.add( cont );
        }
        if(lstContact.size() >0 )
        {
            insert lstContact;
        }
    }
}
```

```
}
```

Code For AddPrimaryContactTest

```
@isTest
public class AddPrimaryContactTest
{
    @isTest static void TestList()
    {
        List<Account> Teste = new List <Account>();
        for(Integer i=0;i<50;i++)
        {
            Teste.add(new Account(BillingState = 'CA', name = 'Test'+i));
        }for(Integer j=0;j<50;j++)
        {
            Teste.add(new Account(BillingState = 'NY', name = 'Test'+j));
        }
        insert Teste;
        Contact co = new Contact();
        co.FirstName='demo';
        co.LastName = 'demo';
        insert co;
        String state = 'CA';
        AddPrimaryContact apc = new AddPrimaryContact(co, state);
        Test.startTest();
        System.enqueueJob(apc);
        Test.stopTest();
    }
}
```



```
}  
}
```

Schedule Jobs Using the Apex Scheduler

Create an Apex class that uses Scheduled Apex to update Lead Records.

Create an Apex class that implements the Schedulable interface to update Lead records with specific LeadSource .(This is very similar to what you did for Batch Apex)

- Create an Apex class
- Name: DailyLeadProcessor
- Interface:Schedulable
- The execute method must find the first 200 Lead records with a blank LeadSource field and update them with the LeadSource value of Dreamforce.
- Create an Apex Test class
- Name:DailyLeadProcessorTest
- In the test class
- insert 200 Lead records
- schedule the DailyLeadProcessor to run and test that all the Lead records were updated correctly resulting in 100% code coverage.
- Before verifying this challenge
- run your test class at least once using Developer Console run all Feature.

Code for DailyLeadProcessor

```
global class DailyLeadProcessor implements Schedulable{  
    global void execute(SchedulableContext ctx){  
        List<Lead> leads = [SELECT Id, LeadSource FROM Lead WHERE  
        LeadSource = "];  
        if(leads.size() > 0){  
            List<Lead> newLeads = new List<Lead>();  
            for(Lead lead : leads){  
                lead.LeadSource = 'DreamForce';  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
newLeads.add(lead);  
}  
update newLeads;  
}  
}  
}
```

Code for DailyLeadProcessorTest

```
@isTest  
private class DailyLeadProcessorTest{  
//Seconds Minutes Hours Day_of_month Month Day_of_week  
optional_year  
public static String CRON_EXP = '0 0 0 2 6 ? 2022';  
static testmethod void testScheduledJob(){  
List<Lead> leads = new List<Lead>();  
for(Integer i = 0; i < 200; i++){  
Lead lead = new Lead(LastName = 'Test ' + i, LeadSource = '', Company  
= 'Test Company ' + i, Status = 'Open - Not Contacted');  
leads.add(lead);  
}  
insert leads;  
Test.startTest();  
// Schedule the test job  
String jobId = System.schedule('Update LeadSource to DreamForce',  
CRON_EXP, new DailyLeadProcessor());// Stopping the test will run the  
job synchronously  
Test.stopTest();  
}}
```

Apex Integration Services

Apex REST Callouts

Create an Apex class that calls a Rest endpoint and write a test class.

To pass this challenge create an Apex class that calls a Rest endpoint to return the name of a animal ,write unit tests that achieve 100% code coverage for the class using a mock response ,and run your Apex tests

- The Apex class must be create AnimalLocator,have a getAnimalNameById method that accepts an integer and return a string.
- The 'getAnimalNameById' method must can <https://th-apex-http-callout.herokuapp.com/animals/:id>,using the ID passes int the method. The method returns the value of the 'name' property (ie, the animal name)
- Create a test class named AnimalLocatorTest that uses a mock class called AnimalLocatorMock to mock the callout response.
- The unit test must cover all the code include in the AnimalLocator class, resulting in the 100% code coverage.
- Run your test class at least once('via Run All the teats the Developer Console ') before attempting to verify the challenge.

Code for AnimalLocator

```
public class AnimalLocator {  
    public class cls_animal {  
        public Integer id;  
        public String name;
```

```

public String eats;
public String says;
}

public class JSONOutput{
public cls_animal animal;

//public JSONOutput parse(String json){
//return (JSONOutput) System.JSON.deserialize(json,
JSONOutput.class);
//}
}

public static String getAnimalNameById (Integer id) {
Http http = new Http();
HttpRequest request = new HttpRequest();
request.setEndpoint('https://th-apex-http
callout.herokuapp.com/animals/' + id);
//request.setHeader('id', String.valueOf(id)); -- cannot be used
in this challenge :)
request.setMethod('GET');
HttpResponse response = http.send(request);
system.debug('response: ' + response.getBody());
//Map<String,Object> map_results = (Map<String,Object>)
JSON.deserializeUntyped(response.getBody());
jsonOutput results = (jsonOutput)
JSON.deserialize(response.getBody(), jsonOutput.class);
//Object results = (Object) map_results.get('animal');
system.debug('results= ' + results.animal.name);

```

```
return(results.animal.name);  
}  
}
```

Code for AnimalLocatorTest

```
@IsTest  
public class AnimalLocatorTest {  
    @isTest  
    public static void testAnimalLocator() {  
        Test.setMock(HttpCalloutMock.class, new  
            AnimalLocatorMock());  
        //HttpResponse response =  
        AnimalLocator.getAnimalNameById(1);  
        String s = AnimalLocator.getAnimalNameById(1);  
        system.debug('string returned: ' + s);  
    }  
  
}
```

Code for AnimalLocatorMock

```
@IsTest  
global class AnimalLocatorMock implements HttpCalloutMock {  
    global HTTPResponse respond(HTTPPrequest request) {  
        HttpResponse response = new HttpResponse();  
        response.setStatusCode(200);  
        //-- directly output the JSON, instead of creating a logic  
        //response.setHeader('key, value)
```

```

//Integer id = Integer.valueOf(request.getHeader('id'));
//Integer id = 1;
//List<String> lst_body = new List<String> {'majestic badger', 'fluffy
bunny'};
//system.debug('animal return value: ' + lst_body[id]);
response.setBody({'animal':{'id':1,'name':"chicken",'eats':"chicken
food",'says':"cluck cluck"}});
return response;
}
}

```

Apex SOAP Callouts

Generate an Apex class using WSDL2Apex and write a test class.

Generate an Apex class using WSDL2Apex for a SOAP web source, write unit tests that achieve 100% code coverage for the class using a mock response, and run your Apex tests.

- Generate a class using this WSDL file.
- Name: ParkService (Tip: After you click the Parse WSDL button, change the Apex Class Name from parkService to ParkService)
- Class must be in public scope.
- Create a class:
- Name: PartLocator
- Class must have a country method that uses the ParkService class.
- Class must return an array of available park names for a particular country passed to web service (such as Germany, India, Japan, and United States)

- Create a test class
- Name: ParkLocatorTest
- Test class uses a mock class called ParkService Mock to mock callout response.
- Create unit tests.
- Unit tests must cover all lines of code included in the ParkLocator class, resulting in 100% code coverage.
- Run your test class at least once (via Run All the tests the Developer Console) before attempting to verify the challenge.

Code for ParkLocator

```
public class ParkLocator {
    public static String[] country(String country){
        ParkService.ParksImplPort parks = new
        ParkService.ParksImplPort();
        String[] parksname = parks.byCountry(country);
        return parksname;
    }
}
```

Code for ParkLocatorTest:

```
@isTest
private class ParkLocatorTest{
    @isTest
    static void testParkLocator() {
        Test.setMock(WebServiceMock.class, new ParkServiceMock());
        String[] arrayOfParks = ParkLocator.country('India');
        System.assertEquals('Park1', arrayOfParks[0]); }
}
```

Code for ParkServiceMock

```
@isTest
global class ParkServiceMock implements WebServiceMock {
    global void doInvoke(
        Object stub,
        Object request,
        Map<String, Object> response,
        String endpoint,
        String soapAction,
        String requestName,
        String responseNS,
        String responseName,
        String responseType) {
        ParkService.byCountryResponse response_x = new
        ParkService.byCountryResponse();
        List<String> lstOfDummyParks = new List<String>
        {'Park1','Park2','Park3'};
        response_x.return_x = lstOfDummyParks;
        response.put('response_x', response_x); }
}
```


Apex Web Services

Create an Apex REST service that returns an accounts and its contacts.

Create an Apex REST class that is accessible at /Accounts//contacts. The service will return the accounts ID's and name plus the ID and name of all contacts associated with the account .

Write unit tests that achieve 100% code coverage for the class and run your Apex tests.

- Create an apex class.
- Name: AccountManager
- Class must have a method called getAccount
- Method must be annotated with @HttpGet and return an Account object.
- Method must return the ID and Name for the requested record and all associated contacts with their ID and Name.
- Create unit Test
- Unit tests must be in a separate Apex class called AccountManagerTest
- Unit tests must cover all lines of code included in the AccountManager class, resulting in 100% code coverage .
- Run your test class at least once(via Run All tests the Developer Console) before attempting to verify the challenge.

Code for AccountManager

```
@RestResource(urlMapping='/Accounts/*/contacts')
global with sharing class AccountManager {
    @HttpGet
    global static account getAccount() {
        RestRequest request = RestContext.request;
        String accountId =
            request.requestURI.substringBetween('Accounts/', '/contacts');
        Account result = [SELECT Id, Name, (SELECT Id, Name from
            contacts) from Account where Id = :accountId ];
        return result;
```

```
}  
}
```

Code for AccountManagerTest

```
@Istest  
public class AccountManagerTest {  
    @IsTest  
    static void testGetContactsByAccountId() {  
        Id recordId = createTestRecord();  
        RestRequest request = new RestRequest();  
        request.requestUri  
        ='https://yourInstance.my.salesforce.com/services/apexrest/Accounts/'  
        +recordId+'/contacts' ;  
        request.httpMethod = 'GET';  
        RestContext.request = request;  
        Account thisAccount = AccountManager.getAccount();  
        System.assert(thisAccount != null);  
        System.assertEquals('Test record', thisAccount.Name);  
    }  
    static Id createTestRecord(){  
        Account accountTest = new Account(  
            Name = 'Test record');  
        insert accountTest;  
        Contact contactTest = new Contact(  
            FirstName='John',  
            LastName='Doe',  
            AccountId=accountTest.Id);  
        insert contactTest;  
        return accountTest.Id;  
    }  
}
```

Apex Specialist SuperBadge

1. Automate Record Creation

- Install the unlocked package and configure the development org.
- Use the included package content to automatically create a Routine Maintenance request of type Repair or Routine Maintenance is updated to Closed.
- Follow the specifications and naming conventions outlined in the business requirements.

Code for MaintenanceRequestHelper

```
public with sharing class MaintenanceRequestHelper {
    public static void updateWorkOrders(List<Case> updWorkOrders,
    Map<Id,Case> nonUpdCaseMap) {
        Set<Id> validIds = new Set<Id>();

        For (Case c : updWorkOrders){
            if (nonUpdCaseMap.get(c.Id).Status != 'Closed' && c.Status ==
'Closed'){
                if (c.Type == 'Repair' || c.Type == 'Routine Maintenance'){
                    validIds.add(c.Id);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    if (!validIds.isEmpty()){
        List<Case> newCases = new List<Case>();
        Map<Id,Case> closedCasesM = new Map<Id,Case>([SELECT Id,
Vehicle__c, Equipment__c, Equipment__r.Maintenance_Cycle__c,(SELECT
Id,Equipment__c,Quantity__c FROM Equipment_Maintenance_Items__r)
                                FROM Case WHERE Id IN :validIds]);
        Map<Id,Decimal> maintenanceCycles = new Map<ID,Decimal>();
        AggregateResult[] results = [SELECT Maintenance_Request__c,
MIN(Equipment__r.Maintenance_Cycle__c)cycle FROM
Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c WHERE
Maintenance_Request__c IN :ValidIds GROUP BY
Maintenance_Request__c];

        for (AggregateResult ar : results){
            maintenanceCycles.put((Id) ar.get('Maintenance_Request__c'),
(Decimal) ar.get('cycle'));
        }

        for(Case cc : closedCasesM.values()){
            Case nc = new Case (
                ParentId = cc.Id,
                Status = 'New',
                Subject = 'Routine Maintenance',
                Type = 'Routine Maintenance',
                Vehicle__c = cc.Vehicle__c,
                Equipment__c =cc.Equipment__c,
                Origin = 'Web',
                Date_Reported__c = Date.Today()

            );

            If (maintenanceCycles.containsKey(cc.Id)){

```

```

        nc.Date_Due__c = Date.today().addDays((Integer)
maintenanceCycles.get(cc.Id));
    }

    newCases.add(nc);
}
insert newCases;

List<Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c> clonedWPs = new
List<Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c>();
for (Case nc : newCases){
    for (Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c wp :
closedCasesM.get(nc.ParentId).Equipment_Maintenance_Items__r){
        Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c wpClone = wp.clone();
        wpClone.Maintenance_Request__c = nc.Id;
        ClonedWPs.add(wpClone);
    }
}
insert ClonedWPs;
}
}
}
}

```

Code for MaintenanceRequest

```

trigger MaintenanceRequest on Case (before update, after update) {
    if(Trigger.isUpdate && Trigger.isAfter){
        MaintenanceRequestHelper.updateWorkOrders(Trigger.New,
Trigger.OldMap);
    }
}

```

2. Synchronize Salesforce data with an external system

- Implement an Apex class(class WarehouseCalloutService) that implements the queueable interface and makes a callout to the external service used for warehouse inventory management. this service receives updated values in the external system and updates the related records in Salesforce. Before checking this section, **enqueue the job at least once to confirm that it's working as expected.**

Code for WarehouseCalloutService

```
public with sharing class WarehouseCalloutService {
    private static final String WAREHOUSE_URL = 'https://th-superbadge-
apex.herokuapp.com/equipment';

    @future(callout=true)
    public static void runWarehouseEquipmentSync() {
        //ToDo: complete this method to make the callout (using @future) to
the
        //    REST endpoint and update equipment on hand.

        HttpResponse response = getResponse();
        if(response.getStatusCode() == 200)
        {
            List<Product2> results = getProductList(response); //get list of
products from Http callout response

            if(results.size() >0)
                upsert results Warehouse_SKU__c; //Upsert the products in your org
```

based on the external ID SKU

```
    }

    }

    //Get the product list from the external link
    public static List<Product2> getProductList(HttpResponse response)
    {
        List<Object> externalProducts = (List<Object>)
JSON.deserializeUntyped(response.getBody()); //desrialize the json
response
        List<Product2> newProducts = new List<Product2>();

        for(Object p : externalProducts)
        {
            Map<String, Object> productMap = (Map<String, Object>) p;
            Product2 pr = new Product2();
            //Map the fields in the response to the appropriate fields in the
Equipment object
            pr.Replacement_Part__c =
(Boolean)productMap.get('replacement');
            pr.Cost__c = (Integer)productMap.get('cost');
            pr.Current_Inventory__c = (Integer)productMap.get('quantity');
            pr.Lifespan_Months__c = (Integer)productMap.get('lifespan') ;
            pr.Maintenance_Cycle__c =
(Integer)productMap.get('maintenanceperiod');
            pr.Warehouse_SKU__c = (String)productMap.get('sku');
            pr.ProductCode = (String)productMap.get('_id');
            pr.Name = (String)productMap.get('name');

            newProducts.add(pr);
        }
    }
}
```

```

        return newProducts;
    }

    // Send Http GET request and receive Http response
    public static HttpResponse getResponse() {

        Http http = new Http();
        HttpRequest request = new HttpRequest();
        request.setEndpoint(WAREHOUSE_URL);
        request.setMethod('GET');
        HttpResponse response = http.send(request);

        return response;
    }
}

```

3. *Schedule Synchronization*

- Build scheduling logic that executes your callout and runs your code daily. The name of the schedulable class should be WarehouseSynScheduled, and the WarehouseSyncSchedule job.

Code for WarehouseSyncSchedule

```

global with sharing class WarehouseSyncSchedule implements
Schedulable{
    //implement scheduled code here
    global void execute(SchedulableContext ctx){
        System.enqueueJob(new WarehouseCalloutService());
    }
}

```



```
}  
}
```

4. Test automation logic

- Build tests for all cases(positive,negative,and bulk) specified in the business requirements by using a class named MaintenanceRequestHelperTest. You must have 100% test coverage to pass this section and assert values to prove tht your logic is working as expected.Choose Run All Tests in the Developer Console at least once before attempting to submit this section. Be patient as it may take 10-20 seconds to process the challenge check.

Code for MaintenanceRequestHelperTest

@istest

public with sharing class MaintenanceRequestHelperTest {

```
    private static final string STATUS_NEW = 'New';  
    private static final string WORKING = 'Working';  
    private static final string CLOSED = 'Closed';  
    private static final string REPAIR = 'Repair';  
    private static final string REQUEST_ORIGIN = 'Web';  
    private static final string REQUEST_TYPE = 'Routine  
Maintenance';  
    private static final string REQUEST_SUBJECT = 'Testing subject';  
  
    PRIVATE STATIC Vehicle__c createVehicle(){  
        Vehicle__c Vehicle = new Vehicle__C(name = 'SuperTruck');
```

```
    return Vehicle;  
}
```

```
PRIVATE STATIC Product2 createEq(){  
    product2 equipment = new product2(name =  
'SuperEquipment',  
                                       lifespan_months__C = 10,  
                                       maintenance_cycle__C = 10,  
                                       replacement_part__c = true);  
    return equipment;  
}
```

```
PRIVATE STATIC Case createMaintenanceRequest(id vehicleId,  
id equipmentId){  
    case cs = new case(Type=REPAIR,  
                       Status=STATUS_NEW,  
                       Origin=REQUEST_ORIGIN,  
                       Subject=REQUEST_SUBJECT,  
                       Equipment__c=equipmentId,  
                       Vehicle__c=vehicleId);  
    return cs;  
}
```

```
PRIVATE STATIC Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c  
createWorkPart(id equipmentId,id requestId){  
    Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c wp = new
```

```
Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c(Equipment__c = equipmentId,  
Maintenance_Request__c = requestId);  
    return wp;  
}
```

```
@istest  
private static void testMaintenanceRequestPositive(){  
    Vehicle__c vehicle = createVehicle();  
    insert vehicle;  
    id vehicleId = vehicle.Id;  
  
    Product2 equipment = createEq();  
    insert equipment;  
    id equipmentId = equipment.Id;  
  
    case somethingToUpdate =  
createMaintenanceRequest(vehicleId,equipmentId);  
    insert somethingToUpdate;  
  
    Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c workP =  
createWorkPart(equipmentId,somethingToUpdate.id);  
    insert workP;  
  
    test.startTest();  
    somethingToUpdate.status = CLOSED;
```

```
update somethingToUpdate;  
test.stopTest();
```

```
Case newReq = [Select id, subject, type, Equipment__c,  
Date_Reported__c, Vehicle__c, Date_Due__c  
from case  
where status =:STATUS_NEW];
```

```
Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c workPart = [select id  
from  
Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c  
where Maintenance_Request__c  
=:newReq.Id];
```

```
system.assert(workPart != null);  
system.assert(newReq.Subject != null);  
system.assertEquals(newReq.Type, REQUEST_TYPE);  
SYSTEM.assertEquals(newReq.Equipment__c, equipmentId);  
SYSTEM.assertEquals(newReq.Vehicle__c, vehicleId);  
SYSTEM.assertEquals(newReq.Date_Reported__c,  
system.today());  
}
```

```
@istest
```

```
private static void testMaintenanceRequestNegative(){  
Vehicle__C vehicle = createVehicle();  
insert vehicle;
```

```
id vehicleId = vehicle.Id;
```

```
product2 equipment = createEq();
```

```
insert equipment;
```

```
id equipmentId = equipment.Id;
```

```
case emptyReq =
```

```
createMaintenanceRequest(vehicleId,equipmentId);
```

```
insert emptyReq;
```

```
Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c workP =
```

```
createWorkPart(equipmentId, emptyReq.Id);
```

```
insert workP;
```

```
test.startTest();
```

```
emptyReq.Status = WORKING;
```

```
update emptyReq;
```

```
test.stopTest();
```

```
list<case> allRequest = [select id  
                        from case];
```

```
Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c workPart = [select id  
                                           from  
Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c  
                                           where Maintenance_Request__c =  
:emptyReq.Id];
```

```
    system.assert(workPart != null);
    system.assert(allRequest.size() == 1);
}
```

```
@istest
private static void testMaintenanceRequestBulk(){
    list<Vehicle__C> vehicleList = new list<Vehicle__C>();
    list<Product2> equipmentList = new list<Product2>();
    list<Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c> workPartList = new
list<Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c>();
    list<case> requestList = new list<case>();
    list<id> oldRequestIds = new list<id>();

    for(integer i = 0; i < 300; i++){
        vehicleList.add(createVehicle());
        equipmentList.add(createEq());
    }
    insert vehicleList;
    insert equipmentList;

    for(integer i = 0; i < 300; i++){

requestList.add(createMaintenanceRequest(vehicleList.get(i).id,
equipmentList.get(i).id));
    }
    insert requestList;
```

```
    for(integer i = 0; i < 300; i++){  
        workPartList.add(createWorkPart(equipmentList.get(i).id,  
requestList.get(i).id));  
    }  
    insert workPartList;
```

```
test.startTest();  
for(case req : requestList){  
    req.Status = CLOSED;  
    oldRequestIds.add(req.Id);  
}  
update requestList;  
test.stopTest();
```

```
list<case> allRequests = [select id  
                        from case  
                        where status =: STATUS_NEW];
```

```
list<Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c> workParts = [select id  
                                                from  
Equipment_Maintenance_Item__c  
                                                where Maintenance_Request__c  
in: oldRequestIds];
```

```
    system.assert(allRequests.size() == 300);  
}
```

5. Test callout Logic

- Build tests for your callout using the included class for the callout mock(WarehouseCalloutServiceMock) and callout test class (WarehousecalloutServiceTest) in the package. You must have 100% test coverage to pass this challenge and assert values to prove that your logic is working as expected.

Code for WarehouseCalloutServiceMock

```
@isTest
global class WarehouseCalloutServiceMock implements HttpCalloutMock {
    // implement http mock callout
    global static HttpResponse respond(HttpRequest request){

        System.assertEquals('https://th-superbadge-apex.herokuapp.com/equipment',
request.getEndpoint());
        System.assertEquals('GET', request.getMethod());

        // Create a fake response
        HttpResponse response = new HttpResponse();
        response.setHeader('Content-Type', 'application/json');

        response.setBody('{"_id":"55d66226726b611100aaf741","replacement":false,"quantity":5,"name":
"Generator 1000 kW","maintenanceperiod":365,"lifespan":120,"cost":5000,"sku":"100003"}');
        response.setStatusCode(200);
        return response;
    }
}
```

Code for WarehouseCalloutServiceTest

```
@isTest
private class WarehouseCalloutServiceTest {
```



```

// implement your mock callout test here
@Test
static void WarehouseEquipmentSync(){
    Test.startTest();
    // Set mock callout class
    Test.setMock(HttpCalloutMock.class, new
WarehouseCalloutServiceMock());
    // This causes a fake response to be sent from the class that
implements HttpCalloutMock.
    WarehouseCalloutService.runWarehouseEquipmentSync();
    Test.stopTest();
    System.assertEquals(1, [SELECT count() FROM Product2]);
}
}

```

6. Test Scheduling Logic

- Build unit tests for the class WarehouseSyncSchedule in class named WarehouseSyncScheduleTest. You must have 100% test coverage to pass this challenge and assert values to prove that your logic is working as expected.

Code for WarehouseSyncScheduleTest

```

@Test
public with sharing class WarehouseSyncScheduleTest {
    // implement scheduled code here
    //
    @Test static void test() {
        String scheduleTime = '00 00 00 * * ? *';
        Test.startTest();
        Test.setMock(HttpCalloutMock.class, new WarehouseCalloutServiceMock());
        String jobId = System.schedule('Warehouse Time to Schedule to test', scheduleTime, new
WarehouseSyncSchedule());
        CronTrigger c = [SELECT State FROM CronTrigger WHERE Id =: jobId];
        System.assertEquals('WAITING', String.valueOf(c.State), 'JobId does not match');
    }
}

```

```
        Test.stopTest();  
    }  
}
```


