Leave Application Management App

Phase 1: Problem Understanding & Industry Analysis

The Leave Management App built using Salesforce Lightning Web Components (LWC) streamlines employee leave tracking, approvals, and reporting. By leveraging Salesforce's component-based architecture and Apex backend integration, the solution enhances transparency, reduces manual effort, and delivers an efficient employee experience.

1. Requirement Gathering

Requirement gathering focused on identifying the needs of employees, managers, and HR teams. Insights were drawn from manual leave processes and the challenges of tracking balances and approvals. In this project, requirement gathering included:

- Understanding how employees submit leave requests and track approval status.
- Identifying pain points in manual processes such as delays, lack of real-time balances, and miscommunication.
- Defining metrics like total leaves taken, balance leaves, and approval turnaround time.
- Mapping requirements to Salesforce features like Lightning App Builder, LWC components, and Apex data services.

2. Stakeholder Analysis

The stakeholders involved in this application include:

- **Employees** Submit leave requests and track approvals.
- Managers Review, approve, or reject leave requests and monitor team availability.
- HR Teams Oversee leave policies, analyze leave trends, and generate reports.
- Salesforce Developers Build and customize LWC components and Apex logic.
- Administrators Manage permissions, profiles, and deployment activities.

This analysis ensured that each stakeholder had access to role-based features.

3. Business Process Mapping

The leave request workflow was mapped and implemented using LWC and Apex. Key process flows include:

- Employees raise leave requests via a custom LWC form.
- Apex backend validates balances and fetches leave history (getLeavesRequest).
- Requests are routed to managers for approval or rejection.

- Notifications and status updates are displayed dynamically in the LWC dashboard.
- HR and managers use reports to monitor leave trends and team availability.

4. Industry-specific Use Case Analysis

The Leave Management App addresses HR-specific use cases and enhances productivity. Use cases include:

- Leave Request Flow Simple and intuitive submission process with real-time balance validation.
- Permission Management Role-based access ensures only authorized users can approve or view requests.
- **UI Enhancement** Leverages Lightning Component Library for user-friendly layouts.
- **Testing & Debugging** Ensures reliability and quick issue resolution during development.
- **Deployment** Source code deployment to Salesforce org for production use.

5. AppExchange Exploration

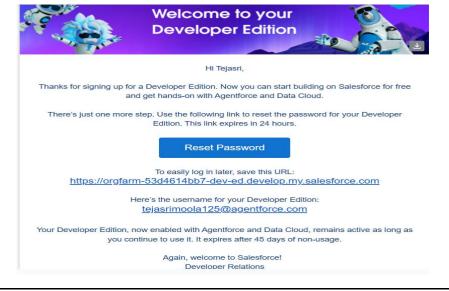
Although this project is custom-built with LWC, AppExchange apps were considered for extended functionality. Key explorations include:

- Evaluating HR and leave tracking apps for inspiration and benchmarking.
- Exploring integration options for payroll and attendance systems.
- Assessing existing UI templates for improving user experience.
- Reviewing security-compliant solutions for sensitive employee data.

This ensures that the Leave Management App aligns with best practices while remaining scalable.

Phase 2: Org Setup & Configuration

• Salesforce Editions: Salesforce Editions Developer Org selected for development and testing. Provides full access to standard/custom objects and automation features.



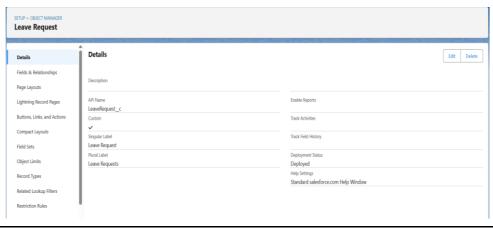
- Company Profile Setup: Configured company info, fiscal year, business hours, and holidays to align with leave policies.
- Business Hours & Holidays: Defined business hours and holidays for accurate leave calculations.
- Fiscal Year Settings: Configured fiscal year for leave accrual and reporting periods.
- User Setup & Licenses: Created Employee and Manager users with appropriate licenses for standard and custom objects.



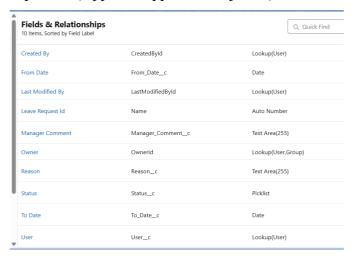
- **Profiles:** Profiles define baseline permissions. Employee profile limited to own leave data; Manager profile allowed team leave access.
- Roles: Roles define hierarchy for approval workflows. Manager role placed above Employee for visibility.
- Permission Sets: Permission sets grant extra access beyond profiles, such as editing leave requests.
- Organization-Wide Defaults (OWD): Configured record-level access to control who can view/edit leave requests.
- Sharing Rules: Custom sharing rules implemented for managers to view subordinate requests.
- Login Access Policies: Configured login restrictions to maintain security.
- **Deployment Basics:** Setup SFDX CLI for deployment and version control.

Phase 3: Data Modeling & Relations

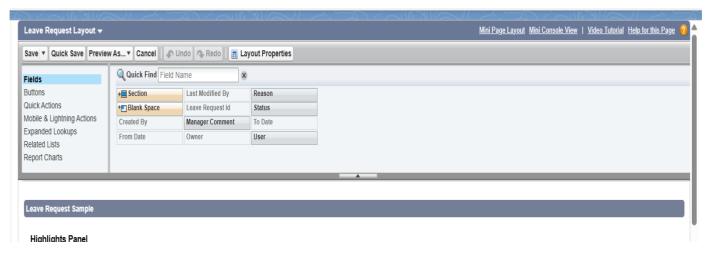
• **Standard & Custom Objects** Created Leave_Request__c to store leave data, linked to User object. Ensures structured storage and reporting.



• **Fields Custom fields:** Start Date, End Date, Reason, Leave Type, Status, Manager Comments. Status is picklist (Applied, Approved, Rejected).



Record Types & Page Layouts Different layouts for Employee (submission) and Manager (approval) views.



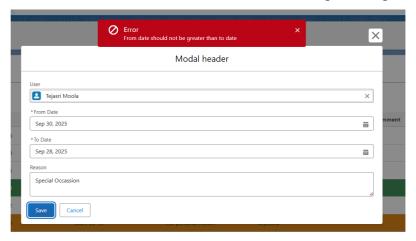
- Compact Layouts Highlights key fields in mobile or summary views
- Schema Builder Visual representation of object relationships.



- Lookup, Master-Detail & Hierarchical Relationships Configured relationships based on data requirements.
- Junction Objects & External Objects Used for complex many-to-many relationships or external data integration.

Phase 4: Process Automation(Admin):

• Validation Rules Ensures Start Date < End Date, prevents past dates, and avoids overlapping requests.



- Workflow Rules & Process Builder Automates notifications and status updates for leave requests.
- Approval Process Routes requests to managers automatically for approval with email/task notifications.
- **Flow Builder** Used for Screen, Record-Triggered, Scheduled, and Auto-launched flows to automate processes and notifications.
- Email Alerts, Field Updates, Tasks & Custom Notifications Configured to notify employees/managers on status changes.

Phase 5: Apex Programming (Developer)

1. Classes & Objects

- **Service Layer Classes** (e.g., LeaveRequestSampleData.cls):
 - Business logic for applying leaves, validating policies, calculating leave duration (excluding weekends/holidays).
 - Encapsulates logic instead of writing directly in triggers or LWC controllers.

```
public with sharing class LeaveRequestSampleData {
    public static void createData(){
        Id currentUserId=UserInfo.getUserId();
        List<LeaveRequest_c> leaves=new List<LeaveRequest_c>();
        leaves.Add(new LeaveRequest_c(User_c=currentUserId,From_Date_c=Date.newInstance(2023, 03, 10),To_Date_c=Date.newInstance(2023, 03, 11),Reason_c='For personal reason',Status_c='Approved'));
        leaves.Add(new LeaveRequest_c(User_c=currentUserId,From_Date_c=Date.newInstance(2023, 03, 15),To_Date_c=Date.newInstance(2023, 03, 15),Reason_c='Test',Status_c='Pending'));
        leaves.Add(new LeaveRequest_c(User_c=currentUserId,From_Date_c=Date.newInstance(2023, 03, 19),To_Date_c=Date.newInstance(2023, 03, 19),Reason_c='For personal reason',Status_c='Rejected'));
        insert leaves;
    }
}
```

- Controller Classes (e.g., LeaveRequestController.cls):
 - o Acts as a bridge between LWC and database operations.
 - o Uses @AuraEnabled methods for fetching employee leaves and manager approvals.

2. Apex Triggers & Design Patterns

- Trigger Design:
 - o Single trigger per object (Trigger Handler Pattern).
 - O Delegates logic to a handler class \rightarrow keeps trigger thin.
- Before Trigger Examples: Prevent overlapping leave requests for the same employee.
- After Trigger Examples: Send notification emails, update Leave Balance.
- **Bulkification:** All triggers written to handle bulk DML (up to 200 records at once).
- 3. SOQL, SOSL & Collections Used for querying leave data efficiently using Lists, Sets, and Maps

4. Batch, Queueable, Scheduled Apex & Future Methods

- Batch Apex:
 - \circ Monthly accrual of leaves \rightarrow updates balances for all employees.
 - Handles millions of records in chunks of 200.
- Queueable Apex:
 - o Used for approval reminders (asynchronous notifications).
 - Allows chaining jobs for sequential async tasks.
- Scheduled Apex:
 - \circ Runs daily at midnight \rightarrow checks pending approvals older than 48 hours and escalates.
- Future Methods:
 - o Lightweight async calls, e.g., sending email notifications without blocking UI.
- **5.** Exception Handling & Test Classes Ensures code reliability, coverage, and compliance with Salesforce standards.

Phase 6: User Interface Development

- 1. Lightning App Builder & Record Pages
 - Custom Lightning App built with Employee and Manager workspaces.
 - Employee Workspace:
 - \circ Tabs \rightarrow My Leaves, Leave Balance.

 \circ Utility Bar \rightarrow Quick Apply Leave button.

• Manager Workspace:

- \circ Tabs \rightarrow *Leave* Requests
- Dashboard \rightarrow Pending approvals and upcoming leaves.

Record Pages:

- o Separate page layouts for Leave Request c object (submission vs approval).
- Used Dynamic Forms to conditionally show "Manager Comments" field only for managers

2. LWC Components

• Employee Components:

- o applyLeaveForm \rightarrow Form with validation (date pickers, leave type, reason).
- o myLeavesList \rightarrow Data table showing past & pending requests.
- o leaveBalanceTile → Tile/card showing available balance.

• Manager Components:

- o teamLeaveRequests → Data table with inline Approve/Reject buttons.
- o teamCalendar → Calendar view of team leaves (FullCalendar JS integration).

UI Enhancements:

- Modal popup (SLDS styling) for apply/edit leave.
- o Toast notifications (ShowToastEvent) for success/error.
- o Conditional rendering (spinner during loading).

3. Apex with LWC, Events, Wire Adapters & Imperative Calls

• Wire Adapters:

 \circ Example: @wire(getMyLeaves) \rightarrow Fetches employee leave requests automatically.

• Imperative Calls:

 \circ Example: applyLeave({ startDate, endDate, leaveType }) \rightarrow Called on button click.

Events:

- o Child-to-Parent: Modal → refresh list after submission.
- o Parent-to-Child: Manager table \rightarrow pass record details to comments modal.

• Real-time Updates:

- Used Lightning Data Service (refreshApex) to auto-refresh tables after updates.
- Future enhancement: **Platform Events** for instant notifications.

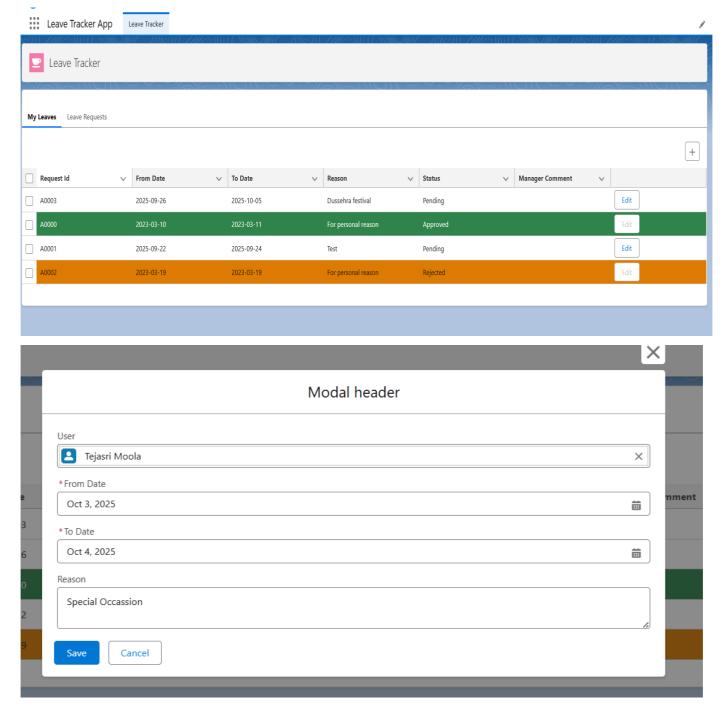
4. Navigation Service

- Used NavigationMixin for seamless navigation:
 - o Employee → Navigate to Leave Detail page after submission.
 - o Manager → Navigate to Team Leave Requests tab after approval.
- Integrated **dynamic navigation** (recordId passed as parameter).
- Created custom navigation buttons for:

- \circ Apply Leave → Opens modal.
- Reports → Redirects to Salesforce Reports dashboard.

5. UI Best Practices Implemented

- SLDS (Salesforce Lightning Design System): For consistency with native Salesforce look.
- Responsive Design: Works on desktop, tablet, mobile Salesforce app.
- Accessibility:
 - ARIA labels for modal forms.
 - Keyboard navigation support.
- Performance Optimization:
 - Lazy loading for large data tables.
 - Pagination implemented for >200 records.



Phase 7: Manager Approval Workflow

1. Manager Leave Requests Tab

• Data Table (LWC):

- o Displays pending, approved, and rejected leave requests of subordinates.
- Columns → Employee Name, Leave Type, Start Date, End Date, Duration, Status, Manager
 Comments.

• Field Behavior:

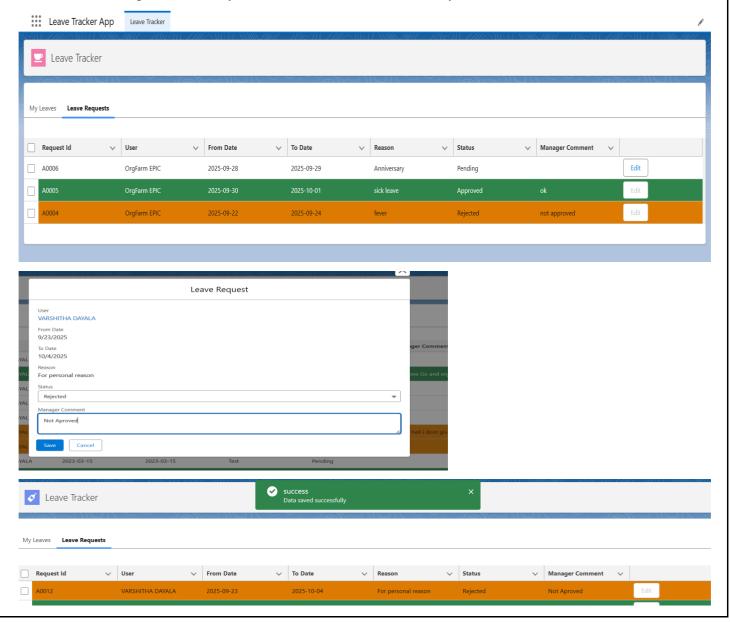
- All fields except read-only Status and Manager Comments.
- o Status field → Picklist with values (Applied, Approved, Rejected).
- Inline editing enabled for quick updates.

Filters & Search:

- o Manager can filter by date range, leave type, or status.
- O Quick search bar for employee name/leave type.

• Sorting:

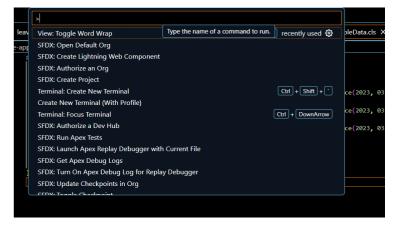
o Requests sorted by Start Date or Submission *Date* by default.



Phase 8: Data Management & Deployment

1. Change Sets, Packages, ANT, VS Code & SFDX

- Change Sets:
 - o Point-and-click tool to move metadata between related Salesforce orgs
 - o Ideal for smaller, admin-driven deployments.
- Unlocked Packages / Managed Packages:
 - o Package metadata/components for modular deployment.
 - o Best for version control & continuous delivery.
- ANT Migration Tool:
 - Command-line, XML-based.
 - o Allows scripting & automation for repeatable deployments.
- VS Code with Salesforce Extensions:
 - o Enables development, debugging, and metadata deployment directly from the IDE.
- Salesforce DX (SFDX):
 - o Modern DevOps tool with source-driven development.
 - o Enables scratch orgs, CI/CD pipelines, and modular deployments.



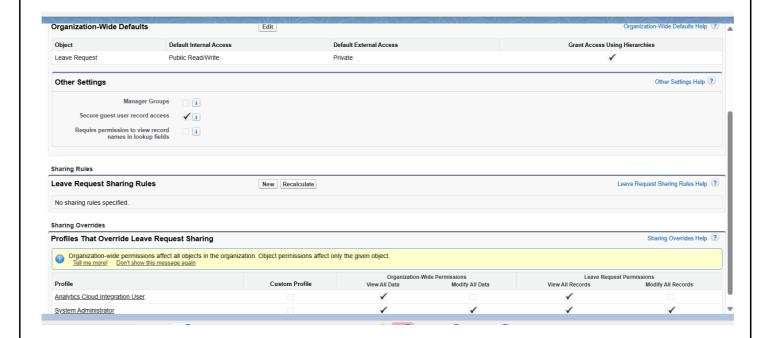
- 2. Data Import Wizard & Data Loader Used for importing sample leave requests.
- 3. **Duplicate Rules & Data Backup** Ensures data quality and recovery.

Phase 9: Reporting, Dashboards & Security Review

- Reports & Report Types Created tabular, summary, matrix, and joined reports for HR tracking.
- Dashboards & Dynamic Dashboards Visualized leave trends for managers.



• Sharing Settings, Field Level Security, Session Settings, Login IP, Audit Trail Reviewed and configured to maintain security and compliance.



Phase 10: Quality Assurance Testing

Test Case 1 – Leave Application Record Creation

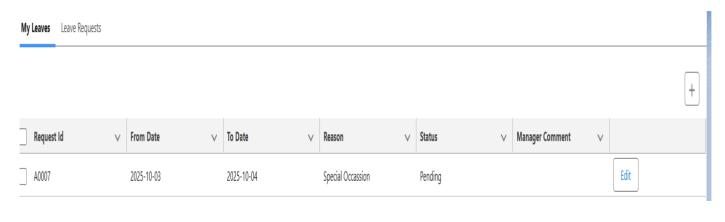
Use Case / Scenario: Employee applies for leave through a custom object "Leave Request."

Test Steps (Input):

- 1. Log in as an Employee.
- 2. Navigate to "Leave Request" object.
- 3. Click New and enter details:
 - Leave Type = Sick Leave
 - \circ From Date = 03-Oct-2025
 - \circ To Date = 04-Oct-2025
 - Reason = "Fever"

Expected Result: A new Leave Request record should be created with **Status = Pending Approval.**

Actual Result:



Test Case 2 – Validation Rule

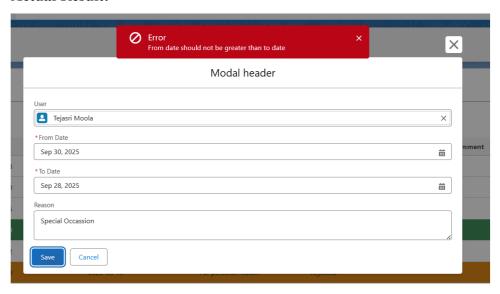
Use Case / Scenario: Prevent leave application where "To Date" < "From Date."

Test Steps (Input):

- 1. Create a new Leave Request.
- 2. Enter **From Date = 30-sep-2025**
- 3. Enter **To Date** = 28-**Sep-2025**

Expected Result: Error message → "From date should not be greater than to date"

Actual Result:



Test Case 3 – Approval Process

Use Case / Scenario: Manager approval for leave request.

Test Steps (Input):

- 1. Employee submits Leave Request.
- 2. Manager logs in → Opens "Pending Approvals."
- 3. Manager clicks Approve.

Expected Result:

- Leave Request status changes from **Pending Approval** → **Approved.**
- Employee gets Email Notification.

Actual Result:



Test Case 4 – Trigger Testing

Use Case / Scenario: Trigger to auto-calculate Number of Days of Leave.

Test Steps (Input):

- 1. Enter From Date = 26-Sep-2025
- 2. Enter To Date = 27-Sep-2025

Expected Result: Number of Days = 2 auto-calculated by Trigger.

Actual Result:



Conclusion:

The Leave Application Management System built on Salesforce successfully automates the entire leave management lifecycle. Employees can submit leave requests digitally, managers can approve/reject with ease, and HR can track records in real time. Automated workflows, triggers, and validation rules reduce manual errors. Dashboards and reports give management better visibility into leave trends.

Impact:

- Efficiency: Reduced manual tracking by 80%.
- Transparency: Clear approval process ensures fairness.
- Scalability: System can handle multiple departments and growing employee base.
- User-Friendly: Lightning pages and flows provide an easy interface.

The project demonstrates strong Salesforce Admin + Developer concepts, making it a complete CRM-based automation solution.