Building the Blockchain



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Prerequisites

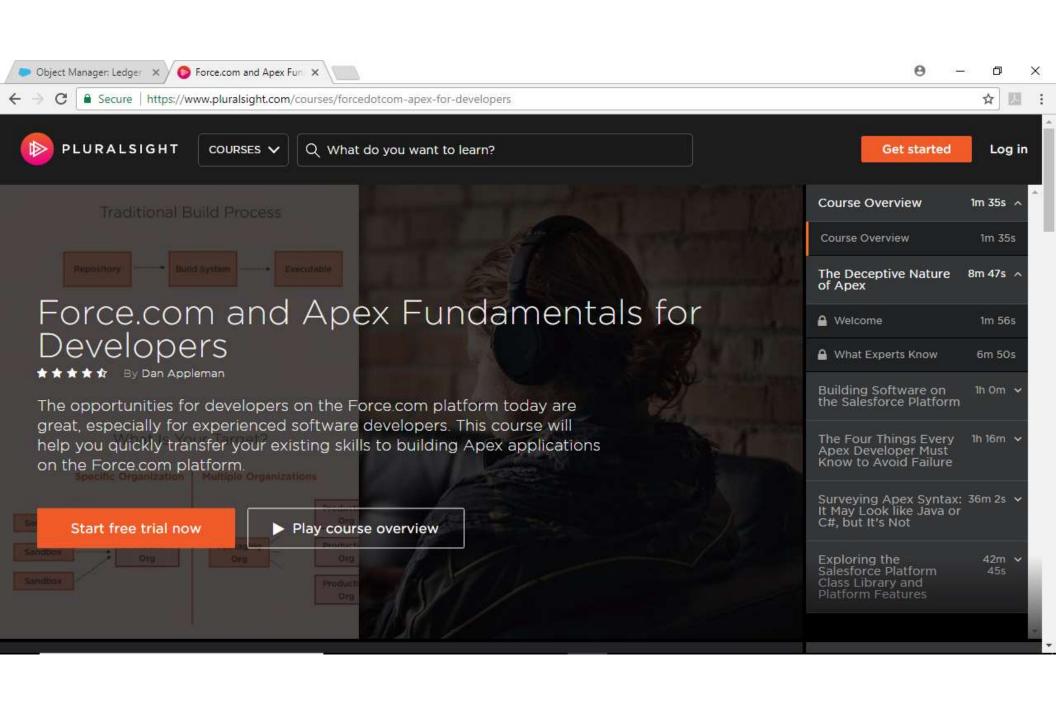


Admins: Familiarity with declarative development on the Salesforce platform

Coders: Familiarity with software development on the Salesforce platform

In other words – this is not a beginner's developer course!





A Bit of Architecture



Requirements for Inserting Blocks



Insertion by authorized trusted sources



Stored as a record in a Salesforce custom object



All hash fields must be valid for new blocks



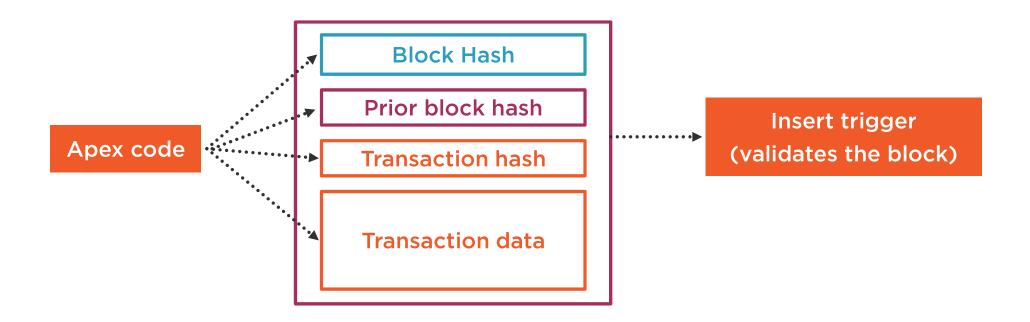
There Are Many Ways to Insert Records

| Insertion Method | Respects Security? |
|------------------|--------------------|
| User interface | |
| Declarative | |
| Data APIs | |
| Data tools | |
| Apex | |

There Are Many Ways to Insert Records

| Insertion Method | Respects Security? |
|------------------|--------------------|
| User interface | Yes |
| Declarative | Yes |
| Data APIs | Yes |
| Data tools | Yes |
| Apex | Optional |

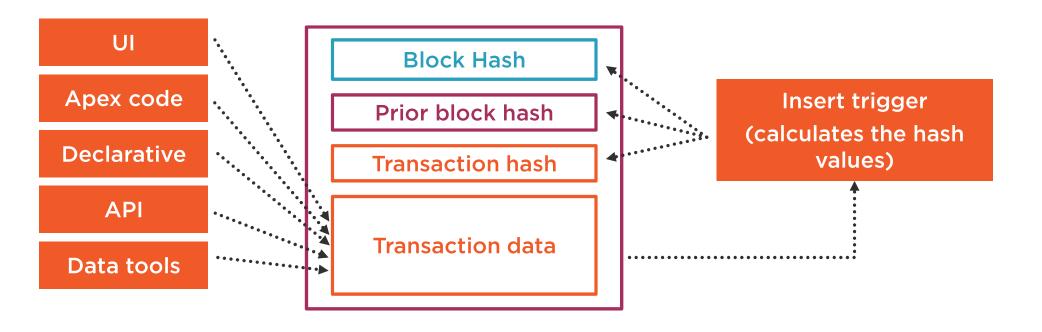
Option #1 - Add Blocks Using Code



Use security configuration and additional code to block updates and unauthorized insertion



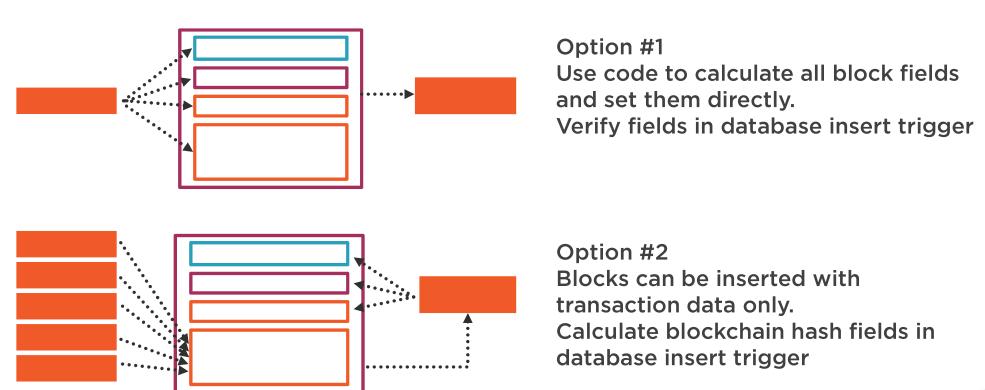
Option #2 - Calculate Blocks on Insert



Use security configuration and additional code to block updates and unauthorized insertion



Two Options





Our Choice





However, both options would share certain design elements such as:

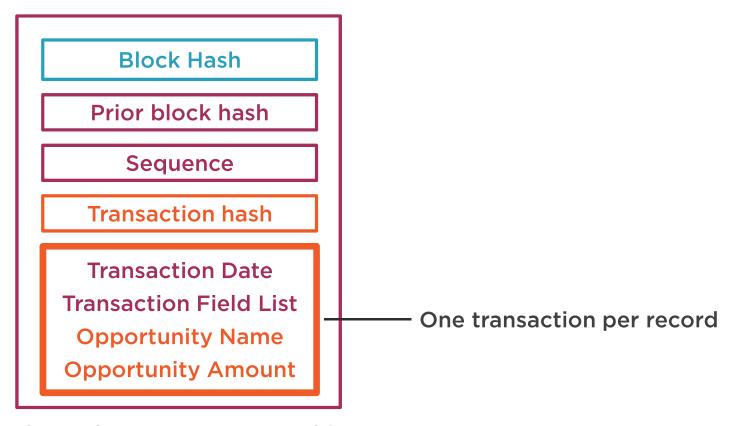
Handling concurrency issues

Using update triggers to secure the data

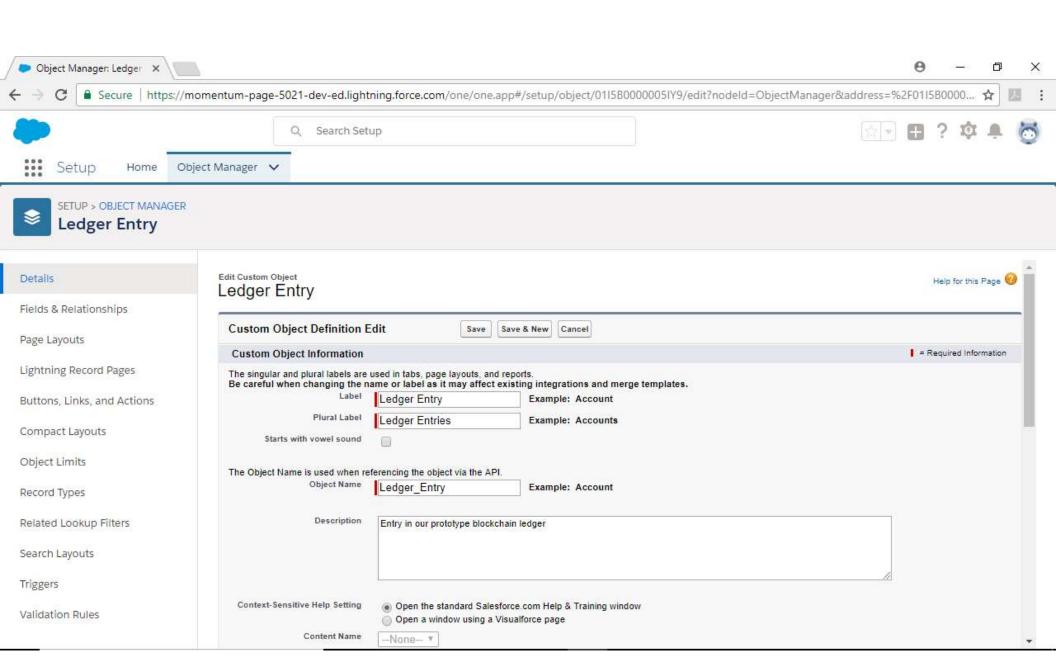


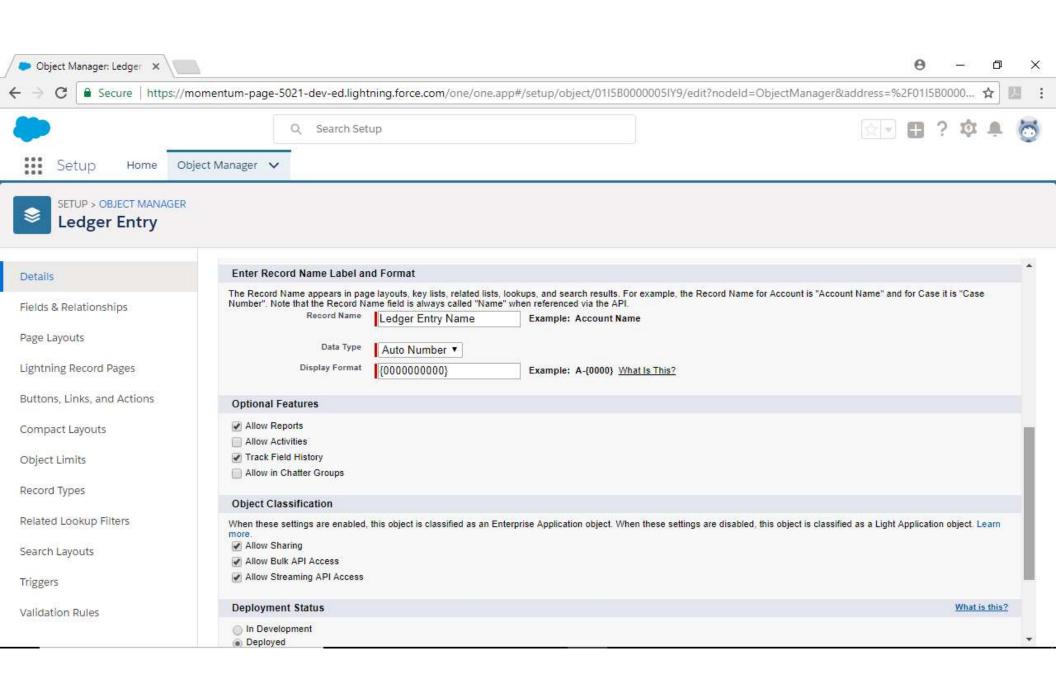
The Data Model

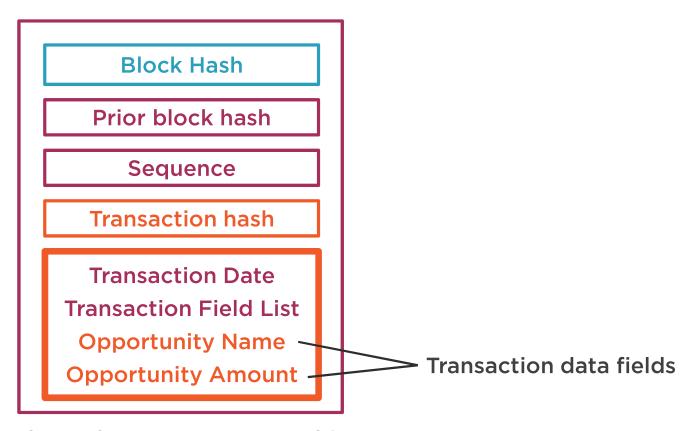




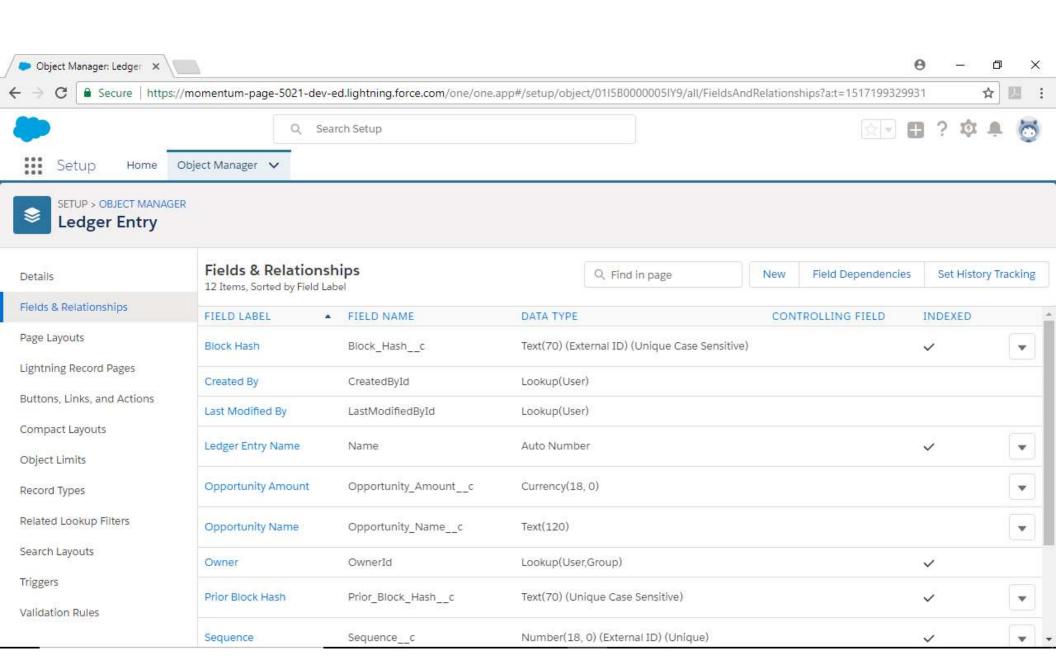


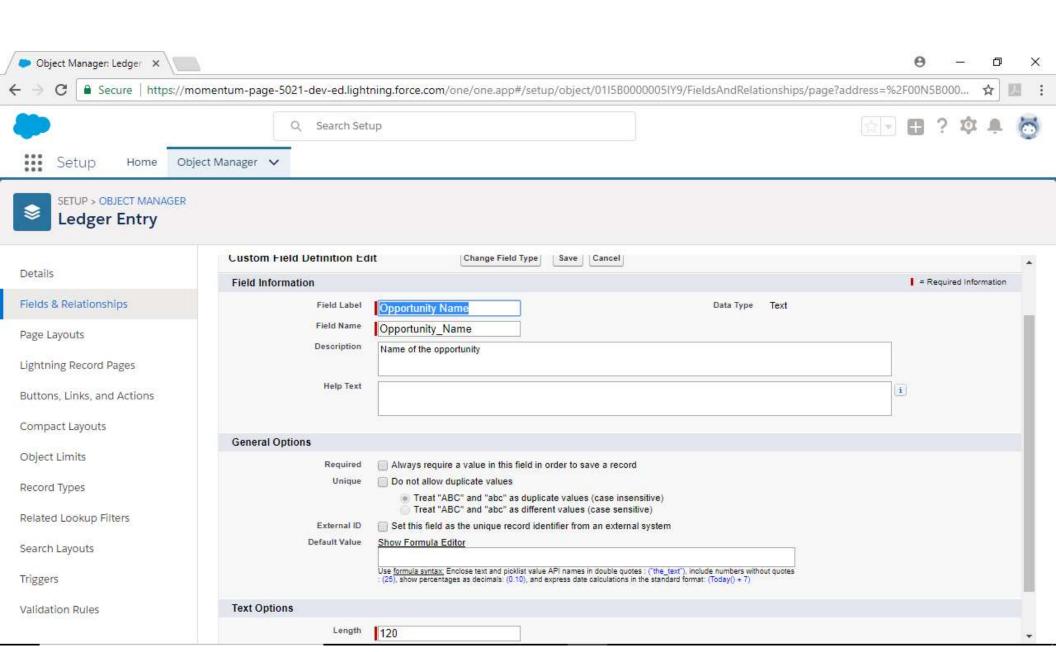


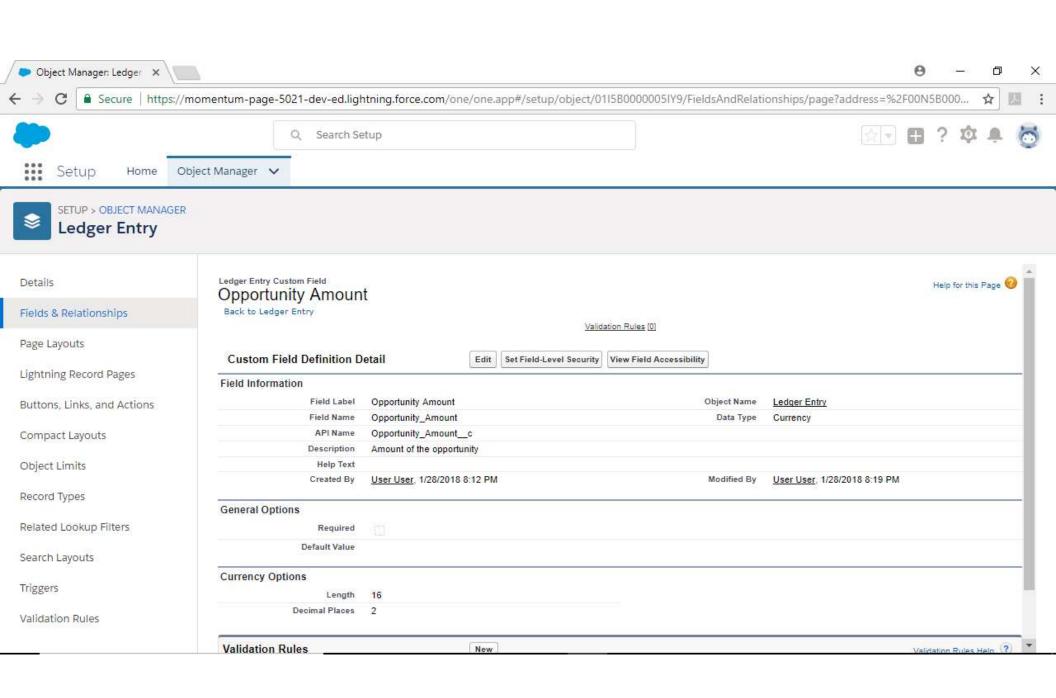


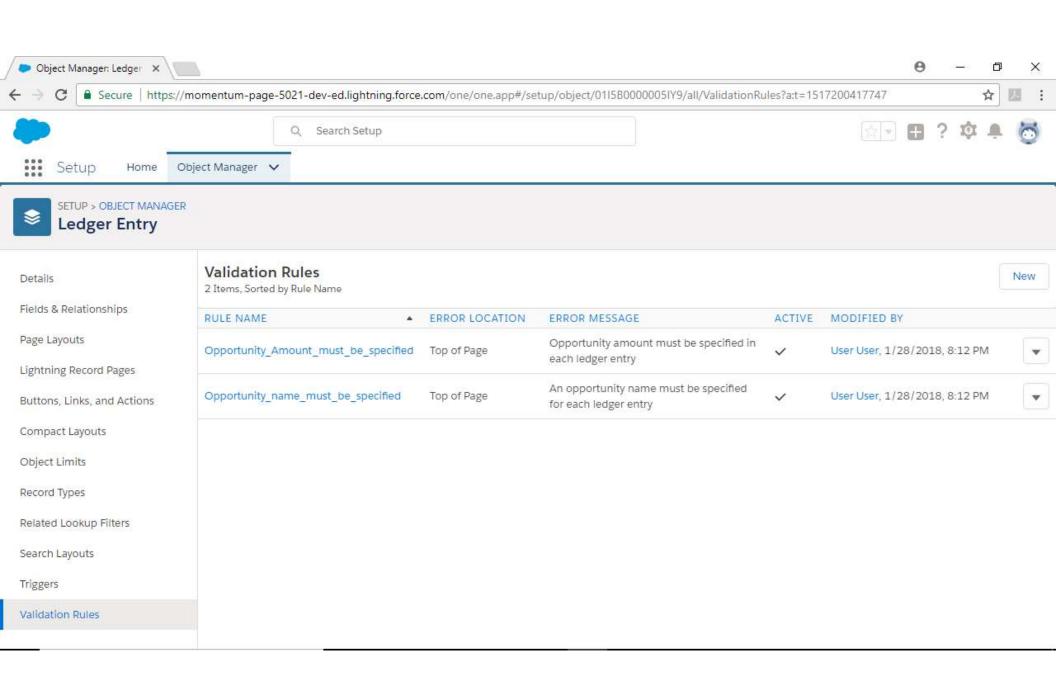


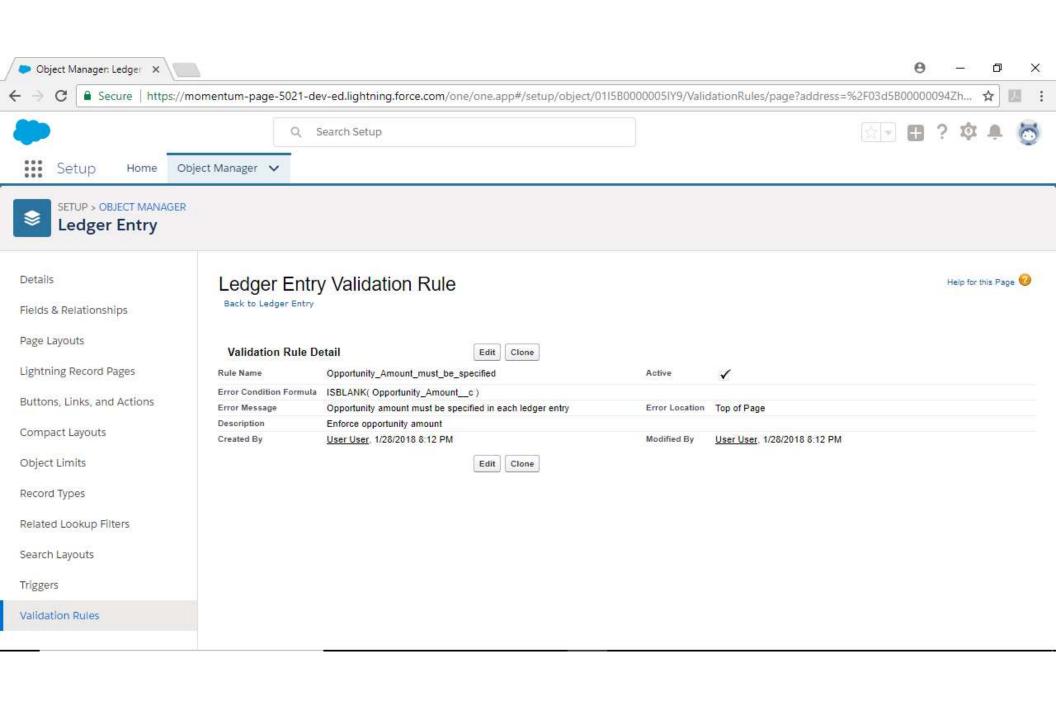


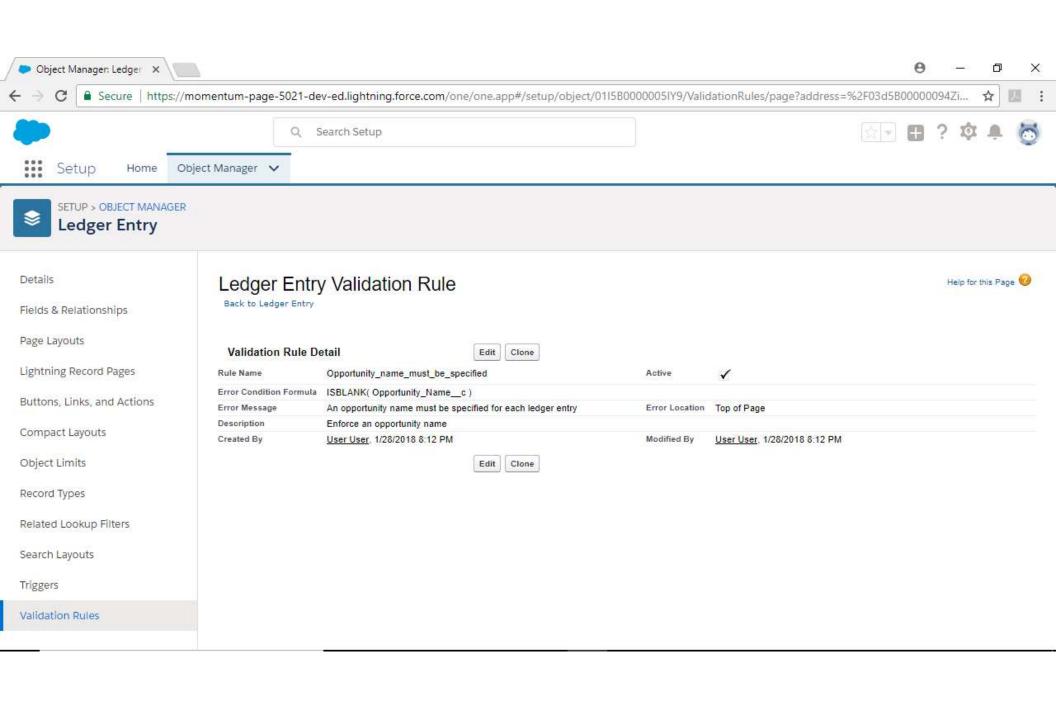












Transaction Field Types



Avoid lookup (ID) fields - A deleted object can invalidate the whole chain, and exports and imports become impossible

Avoid formula fields - A changed value in a formula can invalidate the entire chain



You Can Add Fields Over Time

Ledger Entry V1

Block Hash

Prior block hash

Sequence

Transaction hash

Transaction Date
Transaction Field List'
Opportunity Name
Opportunity Amount

Opportunity_Name__c,
Opportunity_Amount__c

Opportunity_Name__c,
Opportunity_Amount__c
Account_Executive__c

Ledger Entry V2

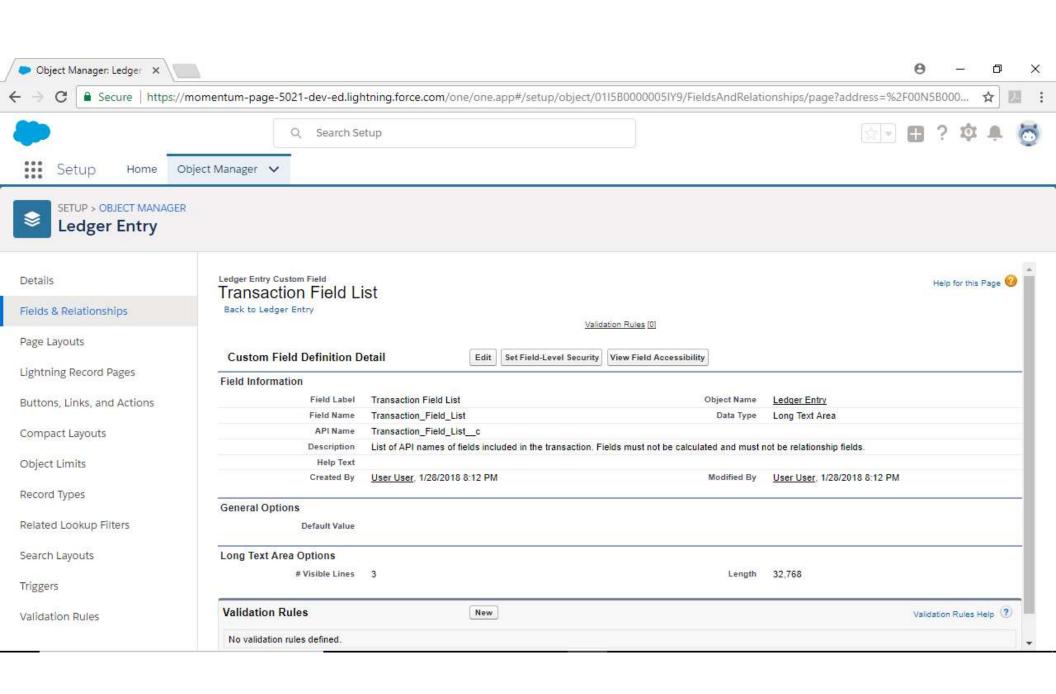
Block Hash

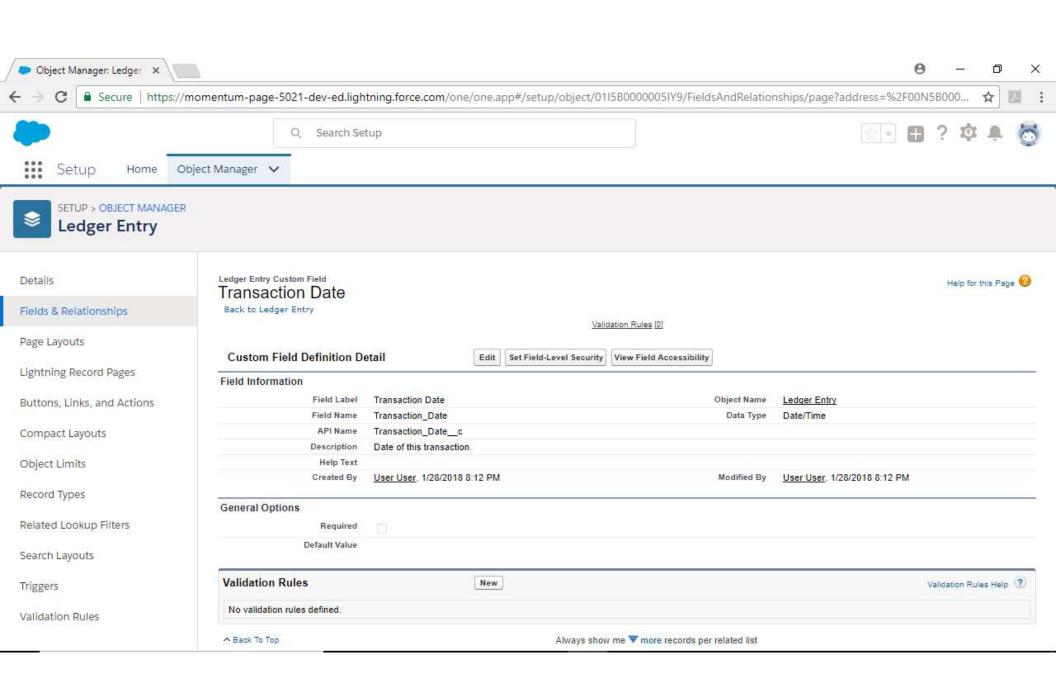
Prior block hash

Sequence

Transaction hash

Transaction Date
Transaction Field List
Opportunity Name
Opportunity Amount
Account Executive





Block Hash

Prior block hash

Sequence

Transaction hash

Transaction Date

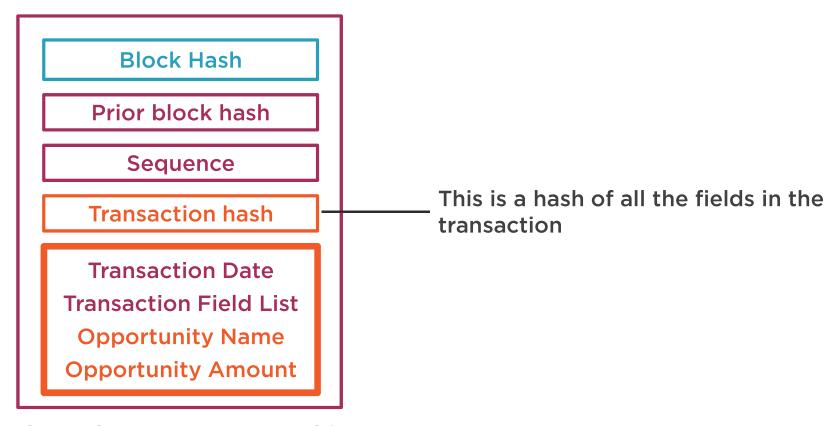
Transaction Field List

Opportunity Name

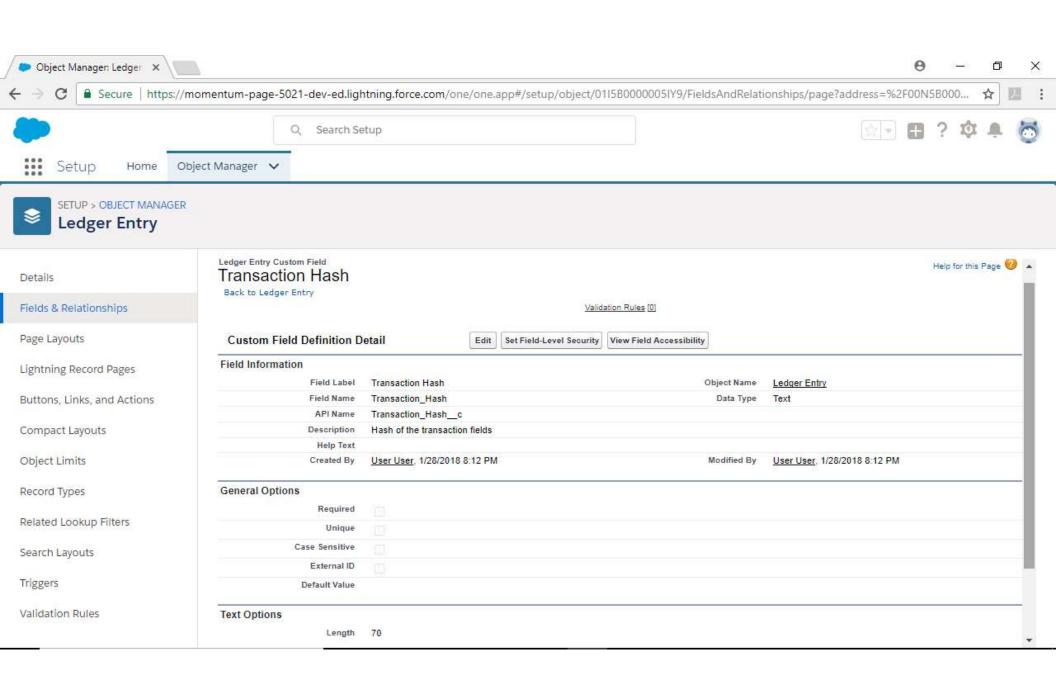
Opportunity Amount

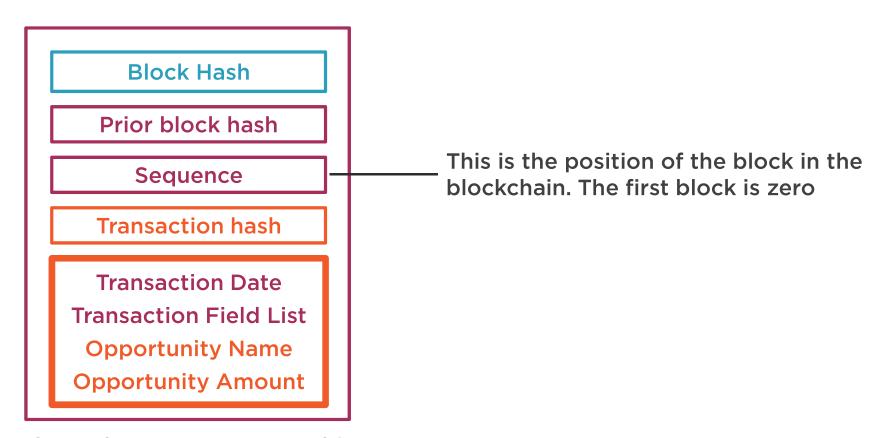
These are blockchain fields that we are hashing with the transaction. This will keep them private, and make the data more secure



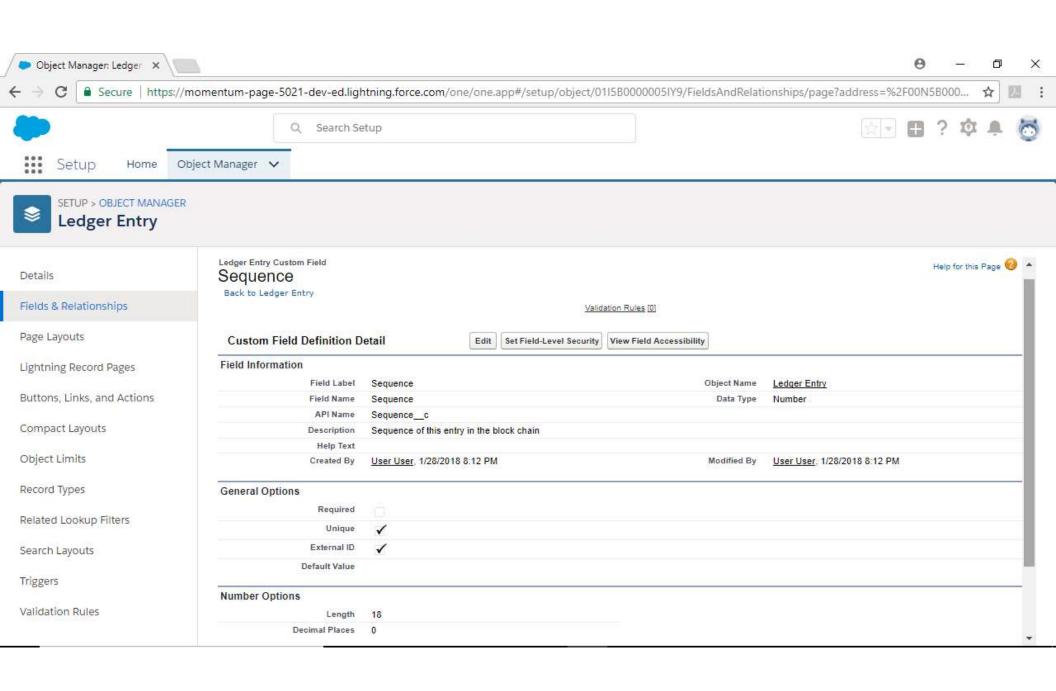


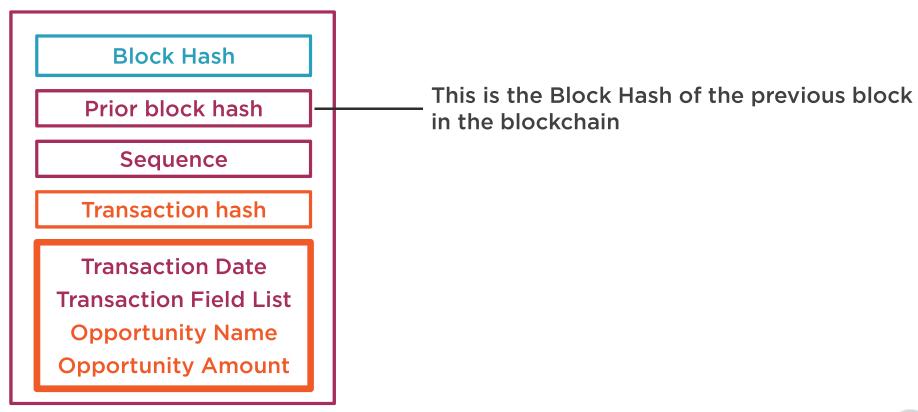




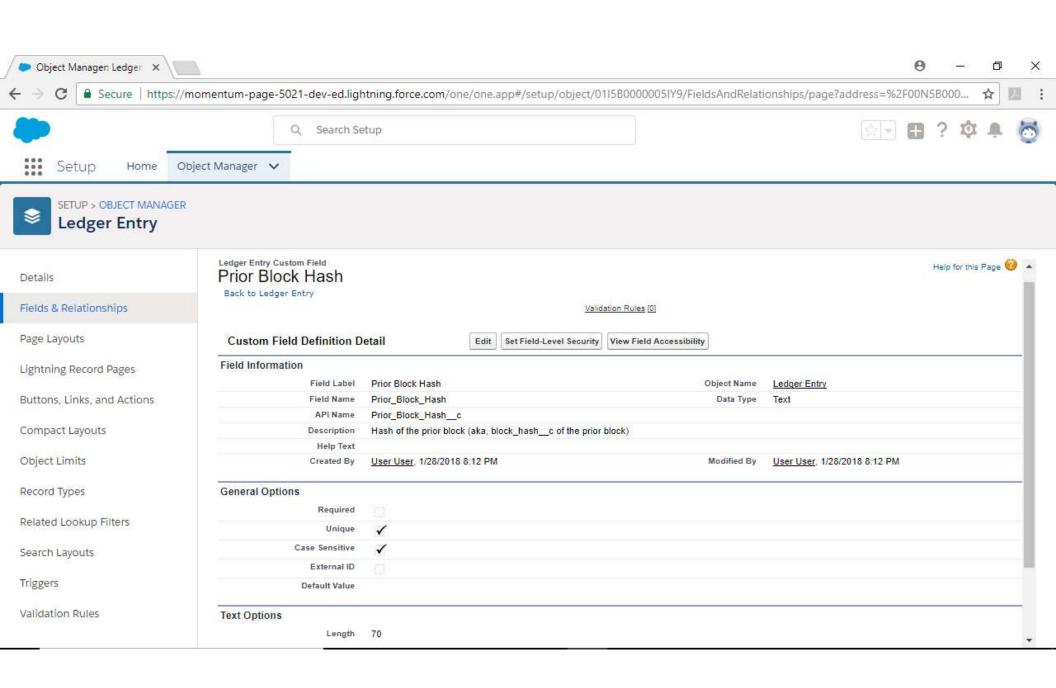






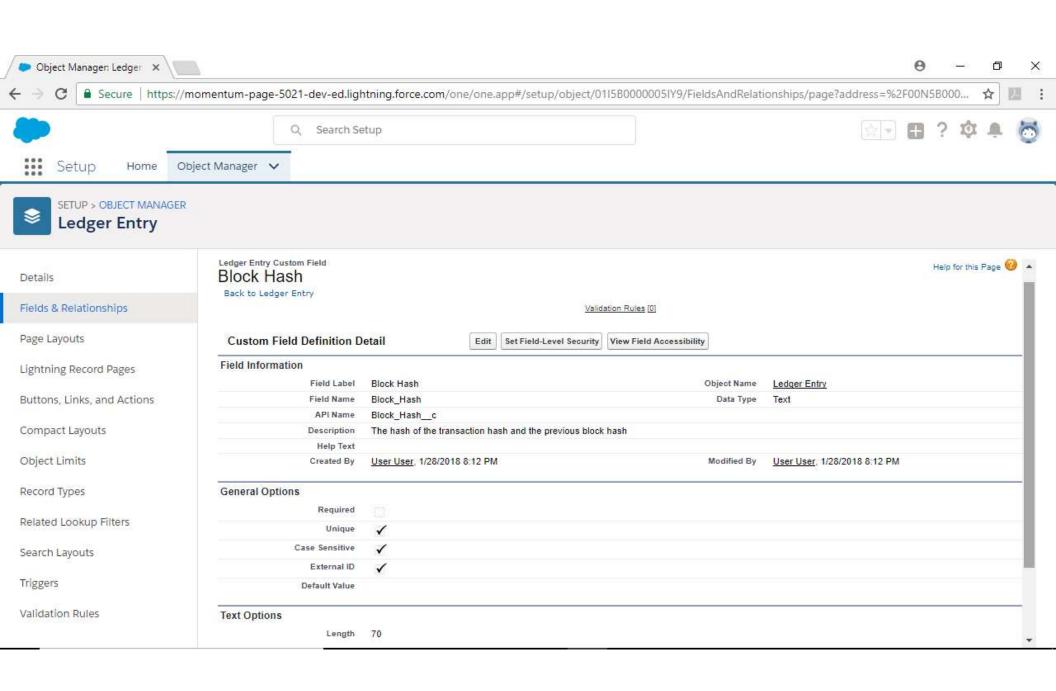






Block Hash
Prior block hash
Sequence
Transaction hash
Transaction Date
Transaction Field List
Opportunity Name
Opportunity Amount

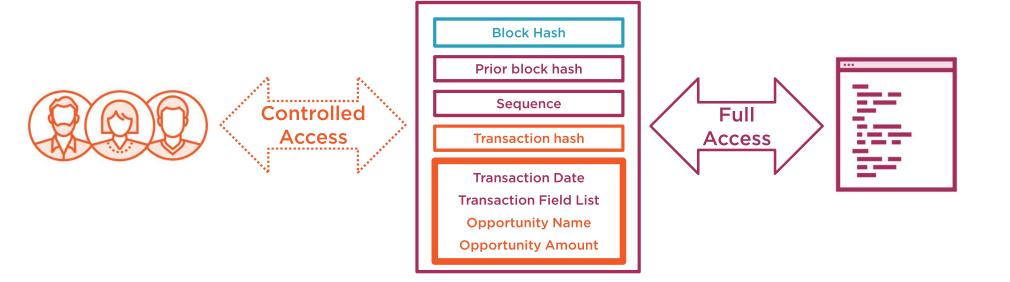




Creating and Validating Transactions



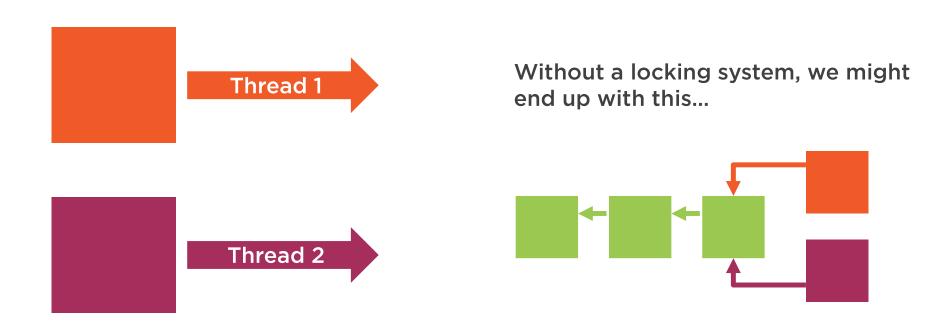
Choosing "Without Sharing"



Adding Blocks to the Blockchain

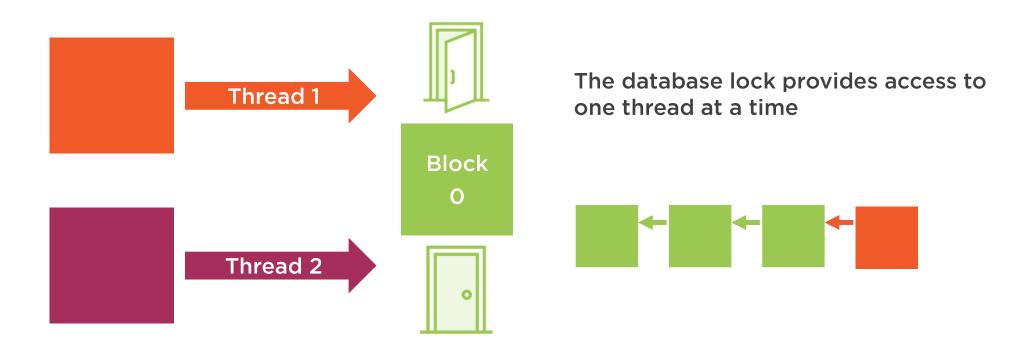


Multithreading Issues

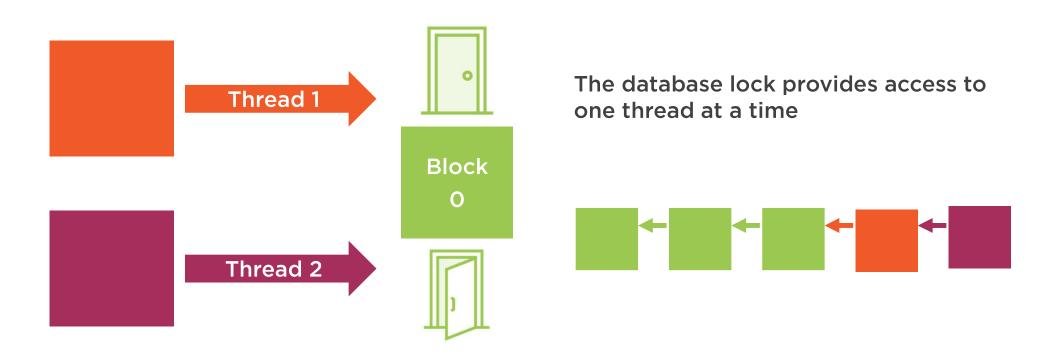




Multithreading Issues



Multithreading Issues



Validation Before Inserting Blocks

Option #1

Option #2

Validate the entire blockchain

Not feasible in Apex

Store requests for processing after validation

Possible, but complex

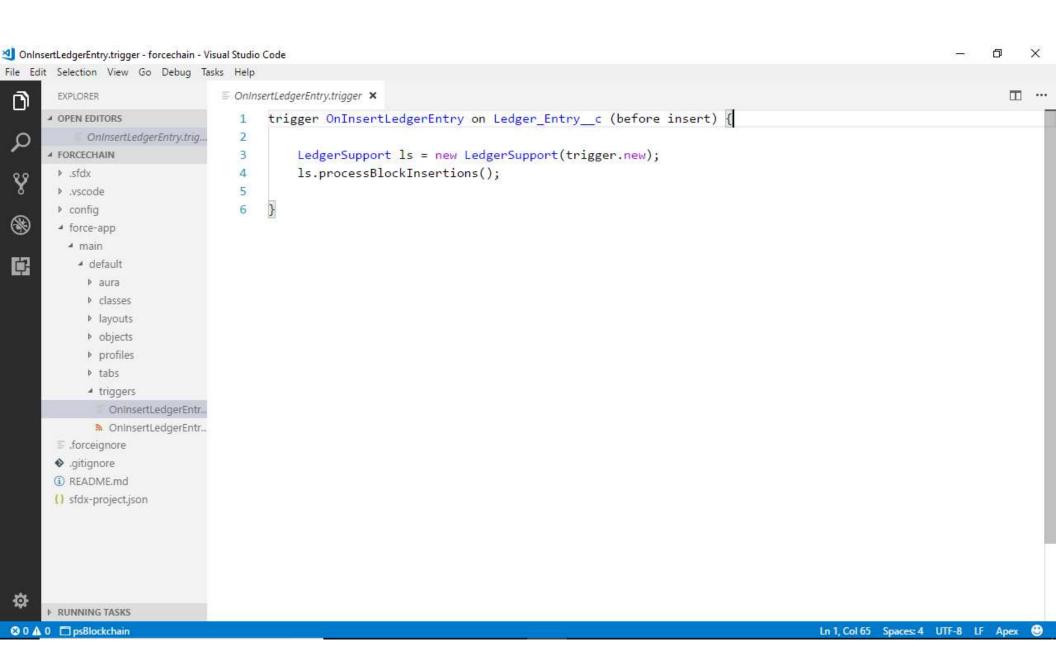
Trust that the blockchain is valid

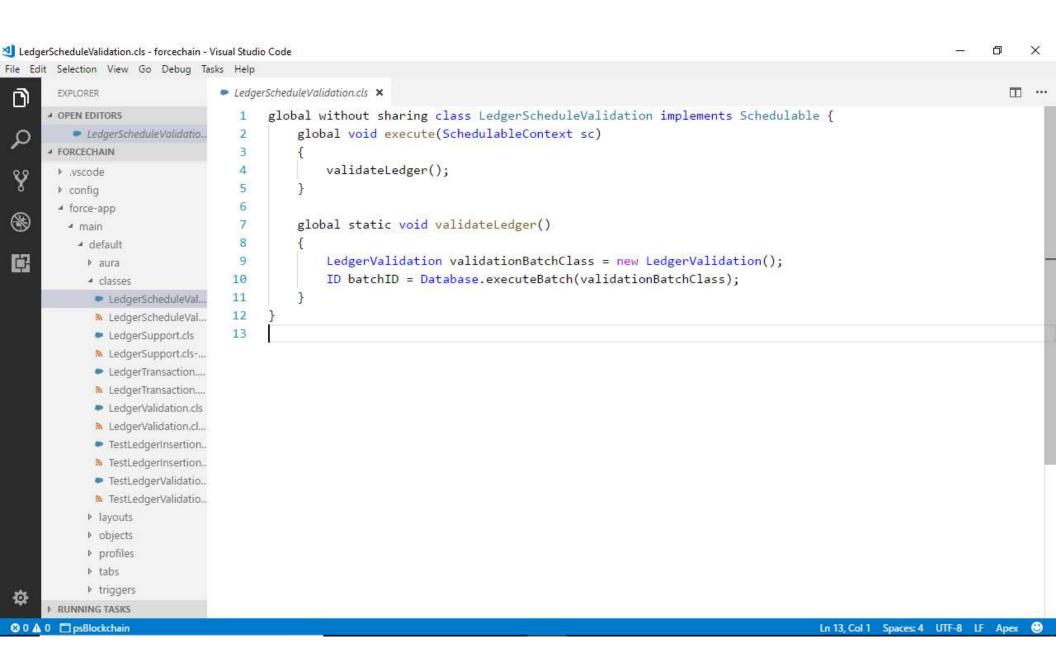
Trust routine validation



Validating the Blockchain







Securing the Blockchain



Demo



Using and securing the ledger



Don't forget to build a delete trigger as well!



Combine Security Approaches

Object and field level security

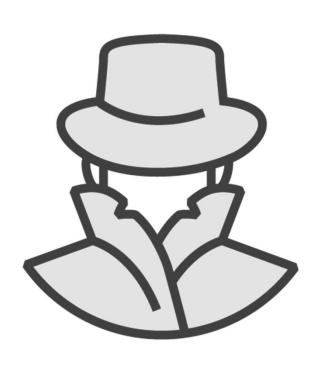
(also page layouts)

Sharing rules if appropriate

Apex code (triggers)



Tampering with the Ledger



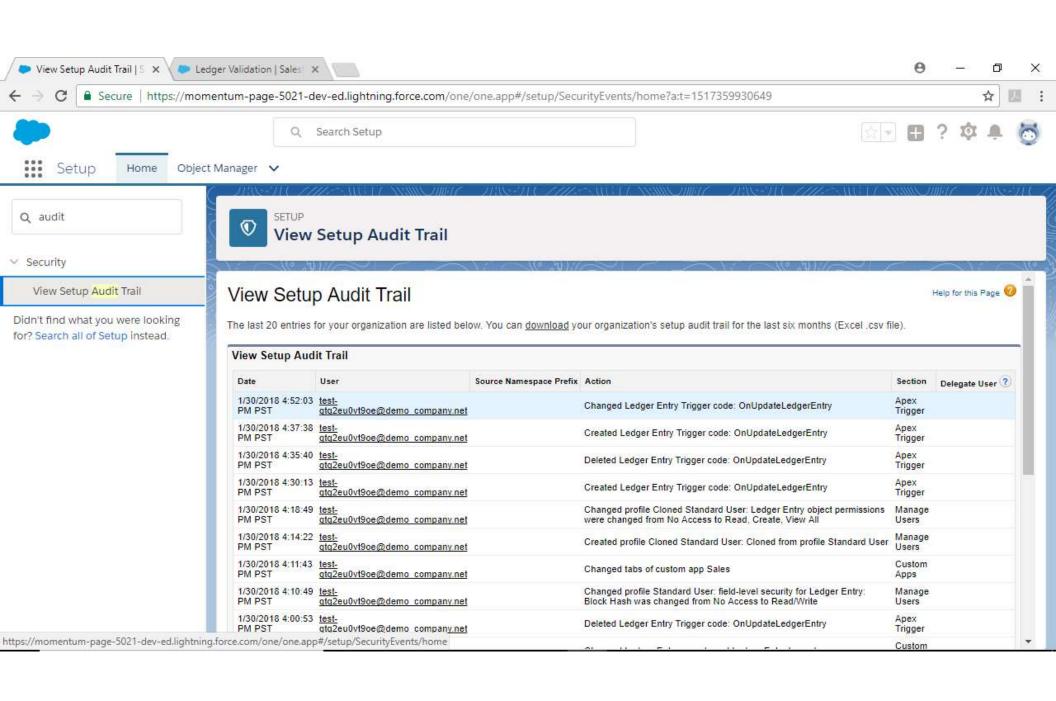
I have to do what?

Modify security configuration or gain admin access

Identify and disable triggers

Run away, because I won't be able to hide my trail





It's Exactly What I Was Looking For!



Effective

Efficient

Simple

What's next?