Audio file

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Transcript

And if you are, if you have any doubts and anything then you can just note it down or you can ping me in the chat.

So we'll take that in between the in between the session.

OK, so I'll go with.

Not the review.

OK, so I'm not able to.

How to demote this one?

OK, fine.

OK, so so these are the main topics, main topics for today.

So like uh, workflow or flow builder binding container agents and events means all this stuff.

All the things which I just explained to you.

So first I'll go with like what is the workflow so we I have multiple definitions for that so.

So it's a walkthrough consist of like the sequence of steps.

So means if we if there is a business process and if you want if we want any business app means any we want to add any approval in between.

So in that case workflow comes into picture.

So let's suppose if there is any sales order or any like.

Any purchase order we are creating and if and if we want to.

Take approval from anyone then in that case workflow comes into picture.

So workflow basically automation do the automation tests, we just need to.

Put the steps in between.

So we have to create a create that creative workflow and we have to put like uh put the steps like one after another and it automatically triggers those steps and so let's suppose if first it will do some calculation.

All those things then it will go for approval then after that it.

After approval it will release the release the purchase order or release the purchase equation anything so that we we can do in workflow so.

In the workflow, basically we have and so we'll get this 4 minutes.

Uh, main advantages means it ensures like the adherence to the process.

Then transparency means we don't need to do any paperwork for that for approval or anything.

So it will it will be done automatically in the system, so it will make the the transparency.

Will be there, then the process data available.

It means.

How much everything we will will get in our mailbox in our SFP inbox, so nothing will be hidden to anyone.

Then the reporting techniques like means.

The we can do, I mean we we will get all that I mean so we we have given all the tools and techniques which we can use.

For the reporting things and also like if any approvals, I mean if any one is not doing their prove mention not approving, approving that in, in, in, in the in time then we can escalate that also we can send them demand that also means workflow is giving us giving us all the advantages.

Means all all those type of advantages in.

The means in between the pin process, so.

What is your workflow builder?

Workflow Builder is basically which we used to create a workflow.

So the main T code for workflow builder is at double D so it's tool basically where like we create the workflow definition, then we create we add the task and all those things to that and how to how we can test the workflow and we can.

I mean so we can test the workflow also there, so it's a T code for.

WDD so I'll I'll show that.

Right.

OK, So what?

So this is the same like flow definition and all those things, so.

Let's I I told you here like uh, if we are creating any parts indication and if we want from the initial request.

If for any standard process, if we're going to, if we are, if we are expecting to make that or we want to automate any process and we want also the approval things and.

All those things then?

In that case, we go with.

Workflow. Gopher workflow.

So what is the workflow instance?

So workflow instances like let's suppose I means someone is creating one workflow.

I mean not creating but triggering and workflow so that particular it it will have a unique ID and that will that is called workflow instance.

So if let's suppose if any issue comes or if we want to see the process of that particular.

Instance then we can we so we we can particular instance that we can check that via that unique ID.

That number will be generated in the system.

So what is your task?

So tasks are basically uh.

What you can say a task are the different steps which we.

Add in a workflow.

With the workflow mentioned, the complete set up steps we call a workflow but and the different steps.

Basically the tasks are the different steps.

So if if we're doing any calculation, if we are doing any agent determination requirements, if we have added any logic in between so that we can do using the task.

So task basically.

That in the runtime the task actually do the actual it's.

Uh, means the all the logics.

Means we want to execute in between a workflow.

We write that inside a task.

So this is the main thing and also we have two different type of tasks like single step task, multi, multi step task.

So single step stack is, is is not nothing like nothing but a.

And method which we use in the method of a business object or method of a class.

And multi multiple multi step task task is nothing but a workflow only.

So it's we can call a workflow inside the workflow and he said that.

So inside that's our workflow.

We can use multiple steps.

So what is your work item?

Work item is.

It's a work item is the task instance that is performed in a single workflow step.

Work item is nothing but that unique ID actually which I explained to you earlier so that it will be the unique ID which which represent that workflow.

OK.

So what is the agent?

So agent is like uh isn't is like who is going to execute that workflow or who is going to approve that or?

Uh, so this agent is basically nothing but a person.

So we have four different type of persons.

So sorry, four different type of agents here.

So possible agent responsible isn't excluded agent and actual agent.

So what is it possible agent?

So let's suppose I am triggering an workflow and it's going.

Let's suppose 10 different people for approval.

So those ten people will be the.

Possible agent.

And who is the responsible agent?

It's whoever wins.

OK.

No, sorry.

So possible agent is like means let's suppose a workflow can be, can we go to 50 people?

So those 50 people are the possible agents.

Now, who is the responsible agent?

Let's suppose for based on company code.

We have divided.

The 50 minutes and then into five different groups based on.

Often means each group of 10 people based on the comparing codes.

So those ten people will be the responsible agent who are getting that particular.

Instance of workflow.

And WH are excluded agents so that we can mention in inside that means inside that task that I.

Will show you.

So inside the task we can mention the excluded agents.

I mean who should not get, let's suppose two of them are out of that those 10 two people should not get that workflow.

So we have to.

Mentioned that inside while creating will while creating the work one.

Though those people will not.

Right.

That work item, so those are the excluded agents.

And who? Who is the actual agent? Who is actually performing the tasks? So that that agent is called actual agent and eight people got the work item, but one people one means approval of 1 people is enough, 1% is enough 2.

And proceed that.

Business flow means procedure approval process, so that person is called an actual agent.

OK, So what is this container?

So I'll uh, container is basically like where the place where all the data of your workflow is stored.

The workflow.

Sorry, container is nothing but.

Uh, what we can say that top include of a program?

Inside the program we create the double include and we declare all the data, all the constants there.

Just like that container works in workflow.

So what we can do in containers?

In container we can declare the data.

And all the data means all the data flow from workflow to different methods or workflow to different tasks we do by using the current means from container only.

So we have.

Means we can uh means.

So here in.

Workflow we have five different types of container.

So one is workflow container so that will.

Be the the.

That will work for.

The workflow and the data we are passing from workflow to any any of the step that.

Uh it it it will, it will help the data which means we are going to use in workflow then the task container.

So the task container will be inside that particular transfer there.

Workflow is it means I like workflows big entity and.

Task and the small entities which we use in between the workflow so.

The task will also have its own container.

So which means from like let's suppose we are going to pass the data from workload to container, Miss workload to task, then task to method.

So all these.

Uh, this all this container comes into picture at that time.

So the event container for events.

Let's suppose we are triggering an event so.

The event also will have that, even its own container, sorry.

Then the method container then rule container rule is basically to determine the agents which we use that.

So inside the rule also we create some like we will have the container and we we create the we declare that we do the data declares in that we creating the variable and all those things so.

Container basically.

Declare the data and to.

Means it will have all the data.

OK, now we'll come to the binding.

So binding plays a major role in workflow.

So whenever you go and create any workflow, so the main thing we have to take care of is binding.

What is binding?

Binding is like I I told we pass the data from workflow to.

Task, then task to method and all.

Those things so.

At that time binding comes into picture.

So how we can pass the data from one to one place to another so that will be done via binding only.

So I'll.

Plus, the binding plays the major role and we have a means.

We have to take care of this.

This is very this is the major thing.

In workflow so.

We have to take care of this.

Right.

Well, this means this is very what it does it.

Right, so we can.

Always check the binding so there is a button also to check if the binding is correct or not.

So we have to.

We have to take care of this.

Now the business object builder.

So what is the business object builder so basically?

Uh, the business object actually so that we can create or we can see in HW 01 decode. So business object is nothing but nothing but a business process of workflow. Let's suppose the for each standards process in SAP.

We have given.

Number of business objects so that we generally use to trigger the workflows hello.

Yeah, yeah, we can hear you.

OK, no, I.

I heard some noise in between so I thought maybe someone is calling OK.

OK.

So business object is like an.

That we create in HW 01 and this is a business, so each business object contains the events.

Uh, events, then methods, then attributes.

It's like not missing.

It's a class type of class only, but it's.

It works like differently and all the methods of a business object are.

One backpayments, it works like a bapi only.

Not work like that.

It's a battle only actually.

OK, So what is object type?

So object type is nothing but it's.

So, yeah, so this is missing a business object.

We call that a, I mean, it's a, it's a object type only.

So here as I told so it it had the basic data then key field attribute with the method with the its parameter then the logics so.

What we do in workflow actually in in that when we create a.

Task we we.

Have to assign some methods inside the task.

So for that we use.

A business object also like when we means.

Uh, let's suppose we are getting a requirement like when any.

Purchase order is getting created.

We want to trigger an workflow.

So first we have first thing we have to check is like.

Which event is getting triggered means for its standard process one business object as well as one event is linked.

That is means that is already.

Done by CP.

So whenever we get a requirement, first we check with the check for the event and the business object.

So that's the first step.

So in that means the and the and then inside the business object we have multiple methods so we can take use of that for performing different.

Task inside inside any workflow.

OK.

So OK so uh this is the, I mean so how if we are getting any requirement in workflow so how we can start so identify the business process?

So first for this, this is the first thing like how we have to identify the business process means which business object is getting triggered, which event is getting triggered.

So if we are.

And also we have to check like if there is any standard workflow existing for that.

So if any standard workflow is existing then we can we can use that workflow otherwise we have to create a new workflow if no standard CP means no standard walkways existing for that particular process.

So we have to create that workflow, we have to implement and we protect means we have to test and we we can implement the logic as provided by the customer.

So these are the main 3.

Workflow components we have.

I mean so these are the main 3 components we.

Have in workflow so.

This is the way how data passes from 1 means one layer to another.

So these are basically three different layers we have.

First one is workflow, second one is task and third one is object type.

Object type is nothing but that.

Business message that.

Business object.

OK so first we create the workflow, then we we pass the data from work through task, then from task it goes to object type.

Object type means that elements inside that inside the task we assign some methods.

So inside that means it it will work like that.

Importing parameter means for task it will be exporting.

And then for the method it will be importing parameters, so we'll pass the data from task to method.

Inside that matter will do the calculation and with the exporting parameter it will pass the data again from.

That method to task and then from the task we will it, it will pass the data to workflow.

So there's our measure that the our main goal to means.

Because of that only we use the task different task in workflow.

OK, so this is the workflow architecture so.

How the workflow means how it starts like it starts with the Organism is that meets the customer when we get the requirement.

So there we have multiple positions, role, task, organizing unit all those things.

So how what happens like.

Means when whenever a workflow is getting triggered it comes to.

Means from here means a person is get triggered creating that.

Yeah, yeah.

Triggering that workflow, then it comes to this.

So the second, second term.

So with the.

Workflow means a it where we have defined all the all the different steps.

Right.

So which you are going to?

Execute in between that particular workflow and the third one is the.

Business object like where?

All the tributes method events are it's already means it's already created and those are getting those will be executed to perform the whole task.

OK so this is one more.

So this is the same thing like from it.

It comes like from business workplace to workflow, from workflow to task then task to business object repository then again it goes from business object that are then from workflow then it will go for approval to.

Business and then after approval again it will come to the workflow and wins.

It works like that only.

OK, so this is the.

Screen which we will see when we are.

Going to create a task.

Or we can call it a standard task.

So initially standard task, we can assign the method as we assigned the methods and that method is actually performing which workflow is nothing but a flow chart.

So where we define the steps?

Just that it, that's it.

And inside that steps we assign one standard task.

And inside the standard task we.

And we actually assign that method which is actually going to execute that particular step or PO which is going to perform the actual thing which we want.

So the T code for creating it standard task is PFTC.

And this is the screen.

OK, you will see that.

I mean I'll.

I'll show you how to create it.

Task and all those things.

How it works?

OK.

So whenever we are going to.

Start with the workflow we.

Comes up, we mean.

So we see we have to face this five question.

Like who, what?

With what object?

When and in which order?

In what order?

So these are the major 5 questions, so I'm going to explain each and every.

Steps now.

The first one is like in what order?

So means and that's basically the workflow definition means this.

This is a complete workflow means it looks like this only and these are the different.

Task the standard task which we assign to a workflow.

So whenever we create a creative workflow and then we'll create this different means.

Different task in CVA and then we have to assign that.

In dubbed to create a complete workflow.

So we have to decide like first which steps should be executed then after that word, after that word when we need the approval process and after approval process what we need to do.

So this we have to.

Make it like this man, this is this is just this will look like a flow chart only which and we have to.

Assign the methods and the task in between.

OK, so here so I and this is the message.

I'll say this.

These are the different symbols which we can see when we are going to create a.

Completed workflow.

So when we started the workflow we we can see this symbol, this symbol, this symbol.

So this one is like that this this one shows a degree event.

1st event triggers and then after that only a workflow triggers.

Means we we basically assign that workflow with some particular events, let's suppose.

We're going to create a purchase order.

So for purchase order, the business object is I think B is.

2012 and.

Whenever that purchase order will be created so inside that business object one event is there called created so that will be triggered.

So we have to assign that and the new workflow which we are going to create.

So we have to assign that new workflow with that means we have to link that basically.

With that particular event of that business object.

So that it will be.

So whenever that event will be triggered at that time this workflow, the new workflow will be.

I mean a new instance of that part of the of the workflow will be triggered.

And this one question, small question.

Yeah, yeah, yeah.

So as you have told that through the event and through the business object we can call the workflow, right.

So is is isn't it possible to run a workflow by alone?

I mean from like from there's WD we can run workflow also, right?

Yeah, in HWD also we can run that and also means there are multiple functional modules also satisfying, sorry.

Yeah, function models also we are given, yes, yes.

So we have but different means we have.

Those are persons also.

To trigger a workflow.

But mostly we use this approach, only miss the event things.

Mm-hmm. Fine. Thank you. Yeah.

OK, so and this.

Is the symbol of like a?

Like overflow start and end.

So here it is mentioned and these are the different steps like this is the dialogue step which sends the message that process followed by approval and this is the folks step.

This is your folks tab and this is the.

This is the symbol of standard task which we create.

OK, so with what object?

So next question is with what object means.

OK so we know like this is the means.

This is the order but.

What we are going to do with this task to within this task, what will be their means?

We want to know that.

So this is the second question.

So I think so man, this is so OK.

So I saw that this one that this is the first screen of the PFTC means in this that code is called PC and we create the standard task here.

So whenever you will click and select that standard task and you will click on this create button you will get.

This screen.

This screen so here you will have two.

Means this number will be like generated automatically.

And you will have to give the death description this every application and the name and this work item text the text.

This text basically is.

Which we are going to miss.

This will be displayed in the log, so I'll I'll show that also like how we can check the log.

So this will be, this would be some meaningful so that we can understand that later whenever we are going to do, we are facing an issue or anything then.

And the next next thing is like.

Here we assign the methods.

This is a business object.

Self item is a business object and send task description is the method.

This is the method so.

This we are.

This we have to assign with each and every task because workflow is as I told you the workflow is normal just like a flow chart only inside that we assigned task and inside the task we assign the methods and this plays the major role for each step which we are going to define.

So this is the mention business object or we can if we want to use any class also then we can use that by means by selecting that instead of this Bo we can select we can select we will get the option of class also and we can assign the class.

Name and the method name.

And here we can.

Define it like means whether it's it will be synchronous or asynchronous it will dialogue or not dialogue means.

If if we are defining is a dialogue task then it will be go for approval and then only it will proceed further otherwise it will stop with that in that particular step.

And here we do the binding binding from task to method.

So I I told you like there are different means in different containers we have so this is the means here you can see this is the container of the task and from this container 2.

So from passing the data from task container to method we use this binding here.

So this is the button.

OK, so OK so now we we saw that this is the business object and this is the method, but how the business object looks like from inside, so this is the business object.

So here this is the business object.

Here we means we have given some methods.

If we want to create new methods in the standardness of it then we have to create the delegation.

We have to make it customized and we can create our own method as per the requirement and then we can.

Use that inside the.

To insert different tasks as per.

Our messara business requirement so this is the business object and its method like OK so here also I we can see that the interfaces are there so this is nothing but this is just like a class only if you have worked with business object then we will understand otherwise if you have worked with class then you can.

Also understand these things like attributes, method, events. So these steps we can see in the in the in the C24 class also. So this is the same thing.

OK, so.

When we.

And click on any method and we click on this parameter button so we will get these three screens means this screen and here we have different three tabs so we how this is the way how we define.

A method means how it is going to behave.

The better.

So this is the means 10 basic properties of that and when we click on the parameter button it will display open this screen and this is this is the parameter screen.

So where we can define the importing parameter, the exporting parameter and if it is mandatory fill or not so?

This would be fine in the parameter things and instead the program we drive down for logic for.

That particular method which we are going to execute.

OK, so.

Two questions.

OK.

So this is the.

OK, we are done with the three questions, OK.

Now we are going to like going with the next question like who, who will it be?

Which means, OK, we are creating a workflow, but who means who, who are expecting it to execute any steps if let's suppose if we need a manual intervention intervention.

Then who will we need we expecting to?

Do perform that task.

2 means.

Proceed the workflow so that we define inside inside the workflow.

So here.

We can define like here we I mean so we here we define like who all are the responsible agents for that particular task and here we write down that excluded agents.

So we define all the possible agents here inside that agent determinism when we will click on this, this type of screen will come and we will go to attributes and then.

In attributes we we can get this type of screen and here we can define like who are the possible agents like as I told you and let's suppose there are 5050 agents who can perform the task. So those are the possible agents.

But at one go it is only going to send.

To 10 people.

Those are are those who will be the responsible agents who will be defined here.

And let's suppose out of those ten we are going to exclude two of them, so we have to define that in this moment in this tab.

And always like whenever we are doing the agent assignment we have to make sure that this button is in green.

So this button is in green.

So here you can see.

So if that is a given, so then you can.

I mean you, then you can do this order again determine which agent assignment is.

It's it's correct otherwise like sometimes I also face it I I have I faced this type of.

Issue like workflows.

Triggered but the means it didn't go for approval.

So in that case we can check this button first like if if this green in green or green status or not.

OK so when that workflow should trigger or any tasks should trigger so for that we define the events.

So we have two different type of events in workflow.

One is triggering event, one is terminating event if we want to.

If we want to trigger any particular step if any event is getting triggered then we use this this these triggering events and if anything if something is in process and if you want to terminate any process if an event triggers then we we can.

Define that in this terminating event step.

Just give me one minute, please.

Yeah, sorry.

OK.

OK, so that's the thing.

For the task in PFTC then what is there in dubbed so in dubbed also?

I said this is the step which we missed.

This is this is the things.

Which we can see in.

In each and every inside the task, so.

Means let's suppose here anything is getting missed any event is getting triggered.

So we can assign that here like what happened miss.

Let's suppose if we want to terminate that particular step or you want to terminate the workflow for any three events so that we can define here.

So here the outcomes will be there like let's suppose if any if any exception comes in between.

So if we want and if if we are defining that here so it will.

We can create different outcomes basically to.

Message to deviate the workflow for the for any particular instance.

OK, so this is all about the five questions which I told you when we were going to start with a workflow.

So now we are going to see different steps which we.

Different type of different steps which we use in workflow.

So this is the user, the decision event, your dissent step.

It looks like this only.

So what is the user testing user distinct step so.

That means if we want to.

Make mention if you want to stop the workflow at any particular for at any particular step and we want any business business integration like if we want to send that send that workflow for approval.

So we have at that time we use this user decision step and.

This basically sends that workflow for approval.

And here also you can see one more let's say symbol is there.

So this is your addition step.

But this one is e-mail.

If you want to send any e-mail notification to any end user then we use this e-mail.

That's that this is called send e-mail send send e-mail separately.

So this also we used to send e-mail notification to the users.

And here we here we see one call.

Looped loop step so if we want to put anything in between loop just like it's work less in normal loop only.

Normal not normal loop.

It works like that.

While loop actually.

So we put the condition in between in in in this by double clicking on this and.

First it will execute the step and then it will check if the if the condition is passed then it will go outside and go go out of the loop.

Otherwise it will.

Go in, go to another iteration of that loop.

OK, so this is.

The loop and next one is condition.

Condition is nothing but not nothing but if else condition.

So here we have to define the condition if if some means let's suppose we are putting like if the company would equal to 1000 or anything so that.

We can define inside that.

So if the so if it is yes then it will go go go go with one.

The first one means first.

Let's go with this way.

Otherwise it will go with this way.

So we can define the logic based on that.

Let's suppose if the company code is 1000 then only we want to send some e-mail or we want to send.

Some way to do?

So any particular step then we can write down that means we can add that particular task here.

So inside that OK so this is the condition step.

So inside when whenever we will double click on this condition step we can see this step up screen here.

So here we define like.

So this this this will be the screen so here we have to mention that condition and here we have to we will get two option two or false.

What will happen if it it will true?

What will happen is if it will false.

So it will basically just nothing but the text only means here you can see here it's written yes or no.

So it's basically the text only to understand like.

In which way it is going?

But here the main this is the main.

Thing where we.

Define the condition so whenever we click on that condition it opens the screen like this.

So we can put our condition based on let let's.

Here you can see some variables.

So this is.

This is the container so it will display as the container.

So in the container I will find like.

What is the company code field then?

I'll put it, I'll, I'll, I'll brag that filteau here.

In the expression and then here we'll put the operator operators are like equal to not equal to anything like that anything of this and then here either we can use the any variable or we can use any constant or anything.

So that's depend on the requirements.

Here they have added like the characters so.

It could be equal to some value is there.

I cannot see this properly so in this way.

So here they have written like true or false.

So after you will go with this and this and then inside that.

Well close you can see like this so so this is the.

Yeah, yeah.

Conditional step and then here you can see the true and false thing.

OK.

I have a question over here.

Tell me.

Yeah. So this.

Field which I have written carried ID.

Where is this declared with this field?

Yeah. So this.

Field we can declare in the container the workflow container.

Now go for container OK.

OK.

OK so this is the send e-mail step so which I have shown you earlier.

So this is the.

And this is a kind of.

This is the logo for that the for the sent e-mail.

This is the symbol actually, not logo which is the symbol and.

Whenever we create a send e-mail step we we we see we can see this type of screen so there we can mention like who all are going to receive the.

I see the mail.

And here is the subject line.

Here we write down that.

The this is the mail body part actually and.

Here we do.

The binding things means let's suppose we are going to use any variable that's supposed to purchase order, purchase order so that that will be dynamic, right?

So that we can do like here we can.

Uh do the binding thing and we can write down we can use that particular variable from workflow container inside this.

Mail body or that we can do in subject also.

So here is the binding for that subject so that we can do here also.

OK. So, OK so.

Inside this send e-mail step actually or as I told like for each step we have to use one but one method from either from business object or from class it will not work means it it doesn't work with with itself all emails.

So we have to assign that method so where we can so for.

Each method we have to create a standard.

Task as I told you.

So where you can assign the standard task in the control tab.

So when we will go to the control tab, we can we can assign one standard task there and.

Inside the standard task we use this.

This is the standard task.

So we can assign that Channel task in the control tab and here in inside the standard task we can use this method.

So this is the business object for sending the mail self item and this is the mail.

This is the method task description.

So whenever we use this it will automatically send the mail also what?

We can do.

We can if you want to.

OK. So, OK so.

In OK so here.

Inside the standard task in the basic data tab here we can see the work item text.

So this will be the subject only.

So it will be copied from here to there.

Or if you want to provide it here then it will copy from the standard task to business object in the same way.

Yeah, in the description the second time it will be the mail body part.

So whatever you write in the standard task, it will be displayed here.

Or if you want to change anything here.

Also you can do do that.

OK, so.

Now this is the process control step so that we can define in between what we can do with the process control tab step.

We can exclude this this many numbers up.

So we can do this many numbers up.

Uh, let's so we can if we want to cancel any workflow or if you want to cancel any particular work item or anything.

So we can do that using this process control step.

OK, so here we have.

Multiple conditions step so my multiple condition is nothing but like if if no nested if actually means if then else then else if.

Then else like.

That so here we can.

Define multiple conditions as per our requirement.

And for each. Uh.

Uh, for is else for each condition it will create a different.

Different way mixing what we can see different.

Means different part.

So here we can define our logic based on the.

Based on that condition.

OK, so this is.

The step called event created.

So basically if we want to trigger any event in between then we can.

Use this step.

And this is for wait event. So wait event is what let's suppose we are create 11 purchase order is created.

And the workflow is triggered.

But someone comes and delete deals that work deals that purchase order.

Then what will happen with the workflow?

So those things we generally.

Do I mean so we what we can do we can create this step for that and we will wait for that event which event deleted event of that particular business.

It's that that particular business object.

So what will happen if anyone is coming and deleting that particular purchase order then this event will be triggered.

Means this step will be triggered and then it will complete the workflow or if we want to send an e-mail or anything then that we can.

Uh, that we can do after this?

If this event basically waits for the.

And now we have the four given.

So folks step.

So what is the POC step folk is basically like if you want to do any parallel processing.

So in that case we use the folk.

So whenever we can so folk look like this looks like this only and if you want to do multiple means parallel.

Multiple things in parallel.

We want to execute, then we.

Yeah, let's keep that via using this folks state folks step and this is the content operation container.

Like if you want to do any arithmetic operation, let's suppose we want to add or assign one will go another which we do in.

In normal program we do like very very well one equal to variable 2, so variable.

Two value will be assigned to variable one so those things we can do or any additional substruction anything so that we can do use.

Contain operation step.

And then sub workflow sub workflows like if we want to execute one workflow inside another workflow then we use the sub workflow step and undefined steps looks like this only so this there is nothing inside this and means whenever we create a new workflow we can see these type of things or we when we create a.

Folks, we can see this type of thing, but this is and I have never seen any use of this step actually.

We can just see this, but we're further.

We can delete it.

OK so after this actually I have the a lot of time is already done.

So is it possible like if I can go for next measure I can cross the time and that means I will take more 15 minutes to cover up this slide at least.

Will that be OK for everyone?

Uh, we have another meeting at like.

I mean, I have another meeting at 12.

So is it possible to complete within 7 minutes?

OK then.

OK.

Let me try it anymore.

We can take more.

OK, let me try and I'll take the reporting and monitoring part tomorrow then.

OK, so now what is the container?

So I've told you about the definition part earlier.

So container is basically like where we declare the data and which stores the data or that workflow or task or anything.

So here we can see.

The like there are five different types of containers like workflow container, the task container, method container, event container that rule containers.

So each container work like works like that only.

Let's suppose we have.

We have created one program so for that program we created one top in Group.

So that will be the main.

Uh, it's a main place where like where we?

Define all the variables but let's suppose we are creating multiple performs also inside that program and in each perform we are declaring some data that those will be the local variables.

So like that's what the task container will be.

That means it will be inside that task only means we can use those variables.

In that way the method method container is like as as I show you like from task to method we can pass the data.

By using the bindings and the event and rule container.

OK so now binding.

So binding also like as I told you like from one place to another place.

If you want to pass any data then that we do using the binding.

So how about doing?

Looks like we have different containers, so work through rule then work item method in event.

So you know so this is the mentioned in this picture.

You can see like from which container to which container we can pass the data directly or indirectly or means.

And here like.

From workflow container definitely we can pass all so we can pass the data to all the containers and this is the picture which you can which will show you like from.

From work work item container we can pass the data and also we we.

Can from work item we can pass that it pass the data to method then from method to tasks so.

In this with the data flows actually.

And OK, so now what is your work item?

Work item is basically like that particular instance of that workflow.

So for each work items for each it's new workflow is getting triggered a new.

So we we can find a new unique ID for unique number for that.

So that will be work item so and that particular work item will.

We present that particular means a particular instance of that workflow actually, which will have all the data.

I mean let's suppose we are going to create a purchase order electrode so.

If you want to see like what what all what all things are getting created or or what is means what all data that purchase order order help in for that particular workflow.

I'm telling OK, not inside that purchase order, but inside that workflow so that we can see using that particular work item.

So work item we have different types.

So here you can see it will like that.

We have multiple types of work items, so these are the work item statuses.

Work items are like it's, it's.

It's maybe in the waiting state of ready, status, selected, started, error, committed, completed, cancelled on anything.

So these are the workflow volume status is actually.

OK, now it comes with deadline mounting.

So what is deadline monitoring?

So inside the Walker.

So here let's suppose if there is any workflow is created but we want that to be displayed in the in the Approvers inbox.

After two days or three days or after certain amount of time then we can achieve that using deadline moltings, deadline monitoring also.

Let's suppose if.

Uh, if the workflow is already triggered and that approval is not doing any not taking any action to that particular work item.

So in that case what we can do we can use this different step or?

So we can send a reminder mail to him or we can send an escalation mail to one level up so that those things we can achieve using the deadline meeting.

So we have four different type of Dell monitors in workplace giving requested, start, requested and let us start in latest and requested.

Start is like means what I explained.

Right.

If if you want to.

If we want that afterwards if we want that that approval we will get that that particular work item after two days or three days then we can achieve that using request requested start and other three we can make.

So we can use for the.

Reminder, reminder things as listen things and all.

If we want to process, let's suppose someone is applying for leave and if the approval is not not improving then it should be automatically approved after three days so that those things we can exceed via this deadline modeling.

So this is the.

Descriptions of each template requested, start requested, then let us start understand.

OK, so now what is event?

Event is basically.

Which we use to trigger any workflow.

So events are as I shown you like inside that business object we have the events and events triggers the workflow actually.

So we have to leave that there is the problem.

Right.

OK, so events triggers the workflow.

That also means that we have to link.

That's what I think.

Can everyone please go on mute?

OK.

That is the code called E 2 where we define the linkage between the event with the work workflow and.

It triggers from their direct limit, so we don't need to do anything, we'll just link that and it will.

The worker will be triggered automatically.

So these are the event creation and triggering and also I'll OK.

So this is the last topic for tourism and from tomorrow I'll start with the monitoring and analysis part so.

This is this way.

Even work like from like when the event will trigger then it will trigger the workload from here then it will there is a receiver function model with checks like additional function model we define inside that even linkage only and it checks like if everything is fine then it will trigger the workflow.

OK, and for two trigger missed to create an event or to trigger an event we can use this.

There is a function model also we have classes also now.

So we can use you can we can use the raise event method to trigger any event.

OK.

So this is all for today then like that way?

Register the event part is not clear, I think it's instead of hurrying up things, if you want you can take another session or third day session, half an hour 15 minutes.

But it's better if we understand each and every topic properly instead of actually.

OK, So what I'll do?

What I'll do one thing I'll complete this monitoring part tomorrow first, then I'll I'll create a new workflow and then I'll I'll show you like how the event works and how we can create each and every step and all those things.

And after that we can, I mean say if anything will be left then we can.

And go go for in one.

More session on Monday.

Would that be OK?

The event. OK, that's fine.

Yeah, I.

I'll start with the event only tomorrow, OK, right.

OK.

Thank you.

OK then thanks all for joining and if anyone have any doubt then you can ping me in the chat box then I'll reply to them or else we can take.

It up in the morning.

OK.

Thank you all.

Thanks for that.

You so much.

Thank you.

Thank you. Bye, bye.

Thank you.

Thank you.

Thank you.

Thank you. Bye.

Thank you.