



10

User Task Management and Administration




Notes: _____

Objectives

- At the end of this section, you will be able to
 - Define and maintain User Task permissions
 - Manage individual User Task instances
 - Administer User Task types


Notes: _____



Permissions Management

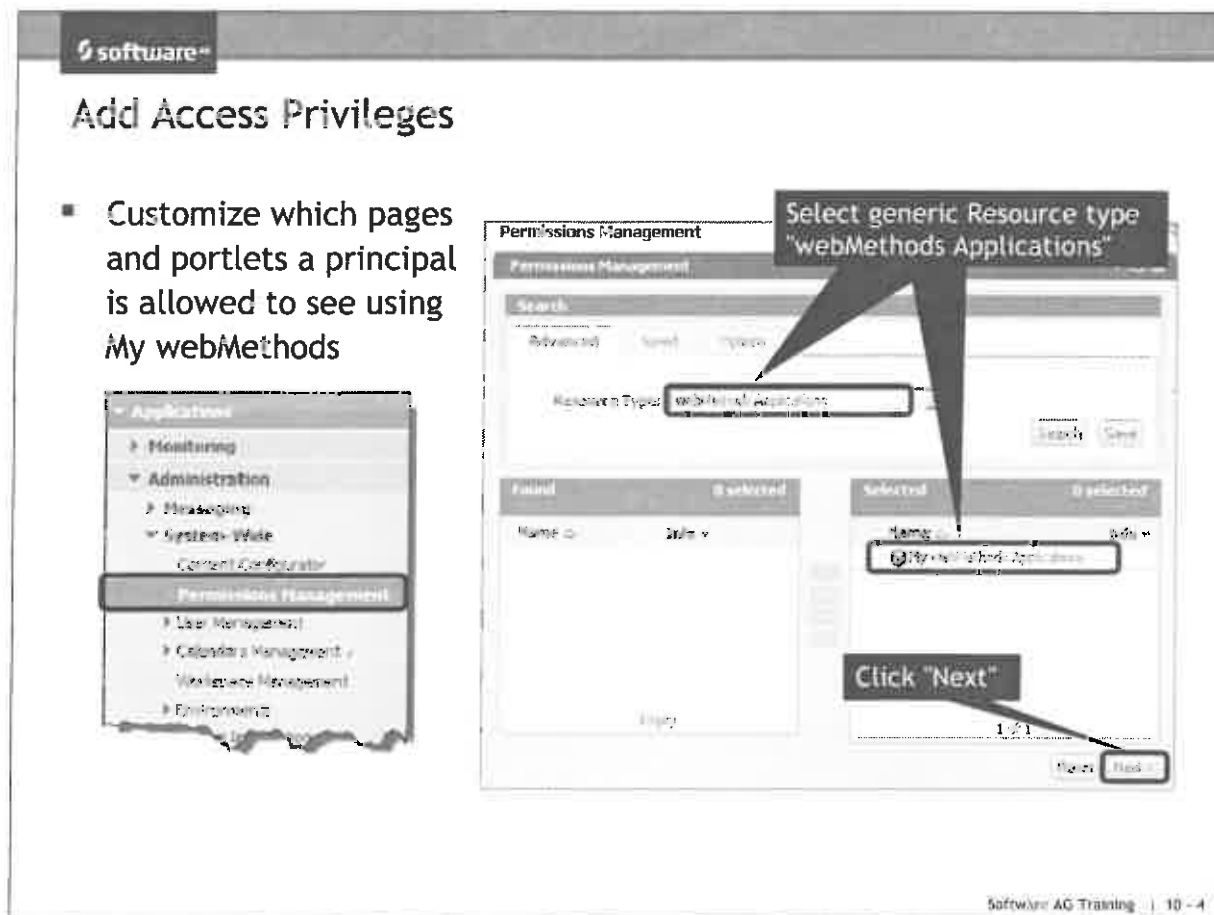
- Permissions in MWS is configured through Permissions Management
- Grant/revoke permissions for **Resource** types
 - webMethods Applications
 - webMethods Applications
 - Tasks
 - Workspaces
 - (User) Tasks
 - Workspaces
- to **Principals** of types
 - Users
 - Groups
 - Roles

- Permissions are organized into two main categories:
 - Access Privileges - "which menu items and pages can I see and reach within MWS console"
 - Functional Privileges - "what actions am I allowed to execute"

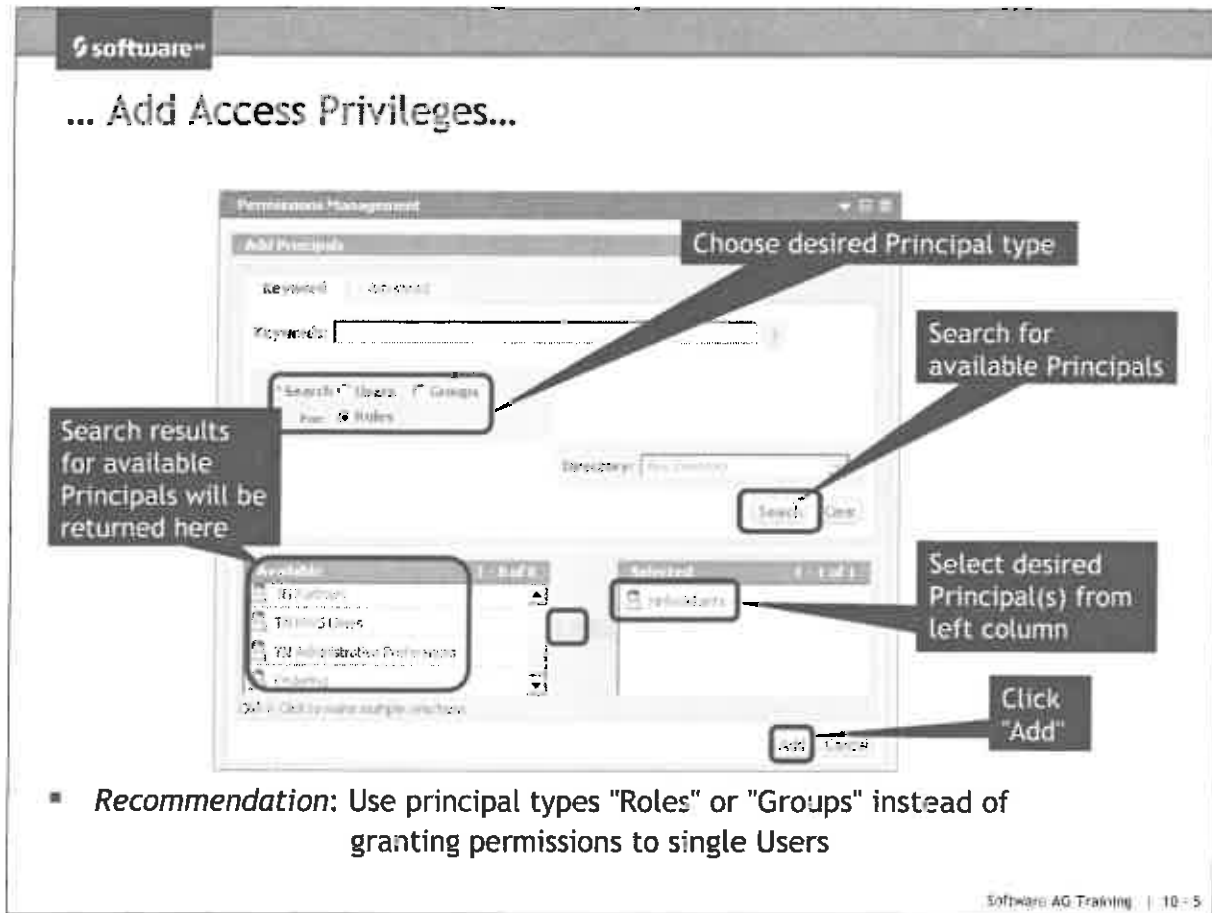


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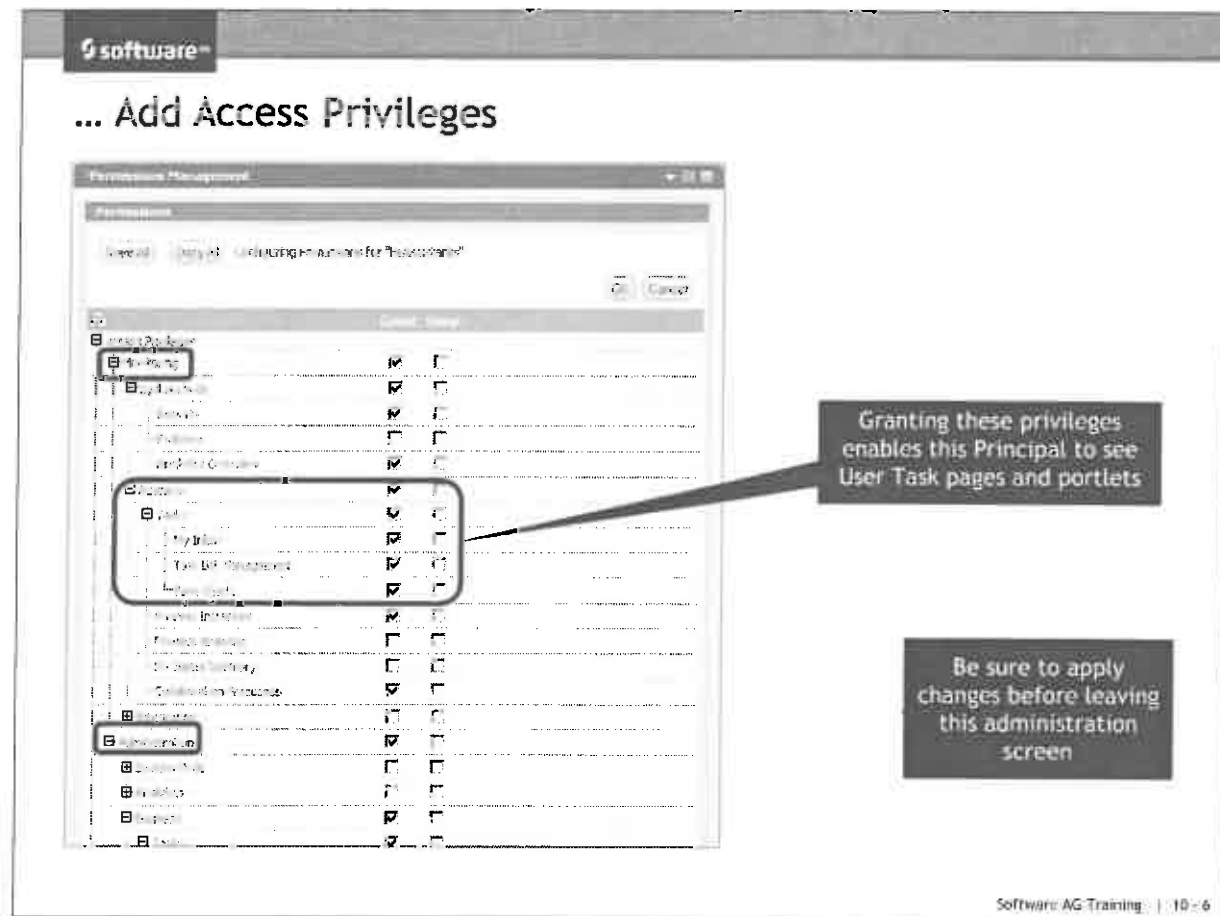
Notes: _____



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Permissions Management

Permissions Management

Search

Resource Type:

Search results for available User Task types will be returned here

Search for available User Task types

Select Resource type "Tasks"

Select desired User Task type(s) from left column

Click "Next"

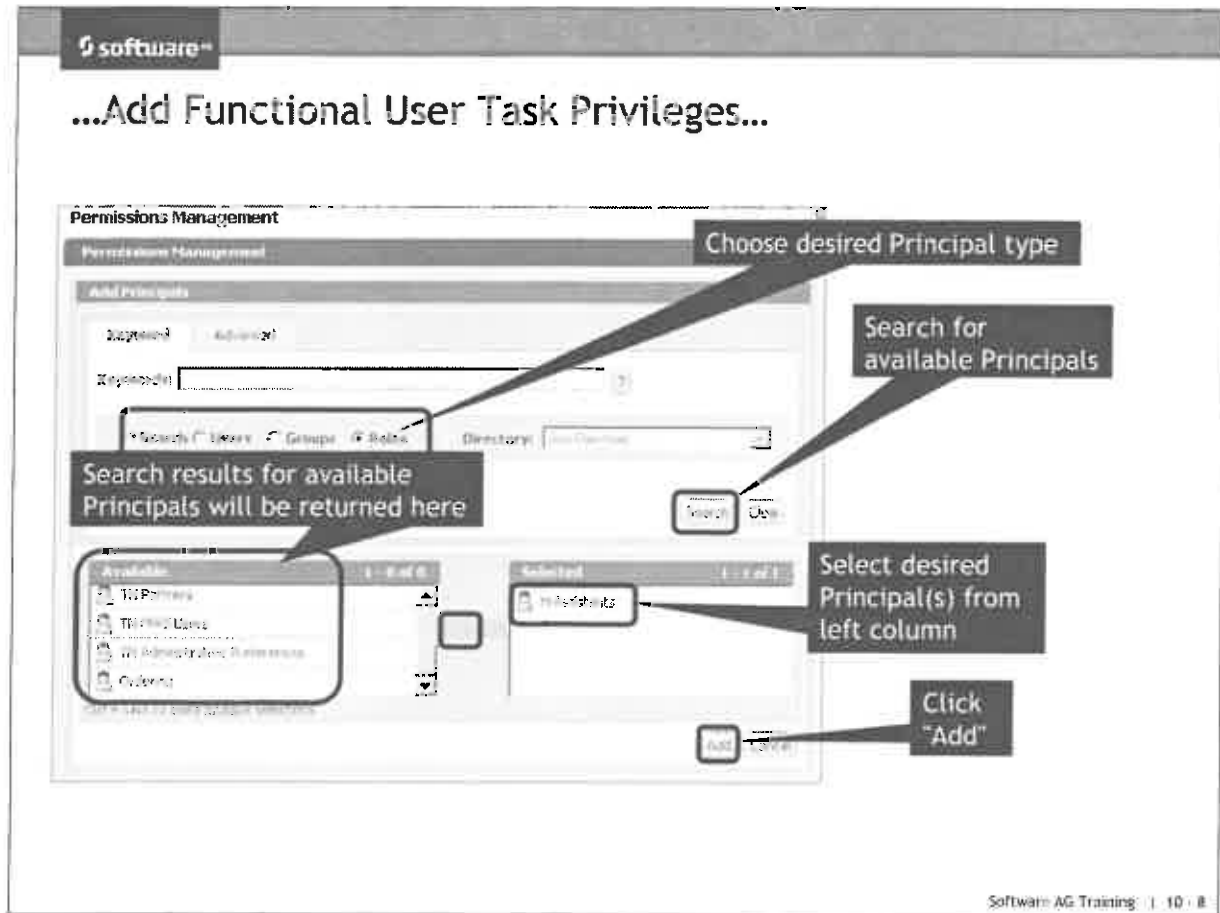
- Grant functional permissions on User Task type level
- Recommendation:* Grant permissions for multiple User Task types together

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Task List Management

- Task List Management page provides buttons to manage User Tasks:

Tasks
⌵ ⌵ ⌵

Activate
Cancel
Assign Task
Assign Task
Reassign
Set Status
Unblock
Unassign
Reassign Description
Assign/Unassign Description


- User Task Management may only be performed on tasks which are "Active" or "Suspended"
 - *Exception:* Delete allowed regardless of instance state

You cannot apply Task List Management actions to User Tasks with a status of Canceled, Completed, Error, or Expired

- Task Engine prevents further work on User Tasks with a status: Canceled, Completed, Error, Expired

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Notes: _____




Suspend a User Task

- Suspending a User Task prevents any work from being performed on it
- Useful when User Task completion or other interactions may momentarily conflict with other activities
- When a User Task is suspended:
 - It is removed from task inboxes
 - It remains in the Task List Management page with a status of "Suspended"
 - Any actions performed on the User Task are applied once the task returns to "Active" status

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Notes: _____



Resume a User Task

Tasks

Resume

Suspend

Assign To

Assign From

Reassign

See Status

Cancel

Transfer

Remove Delegation

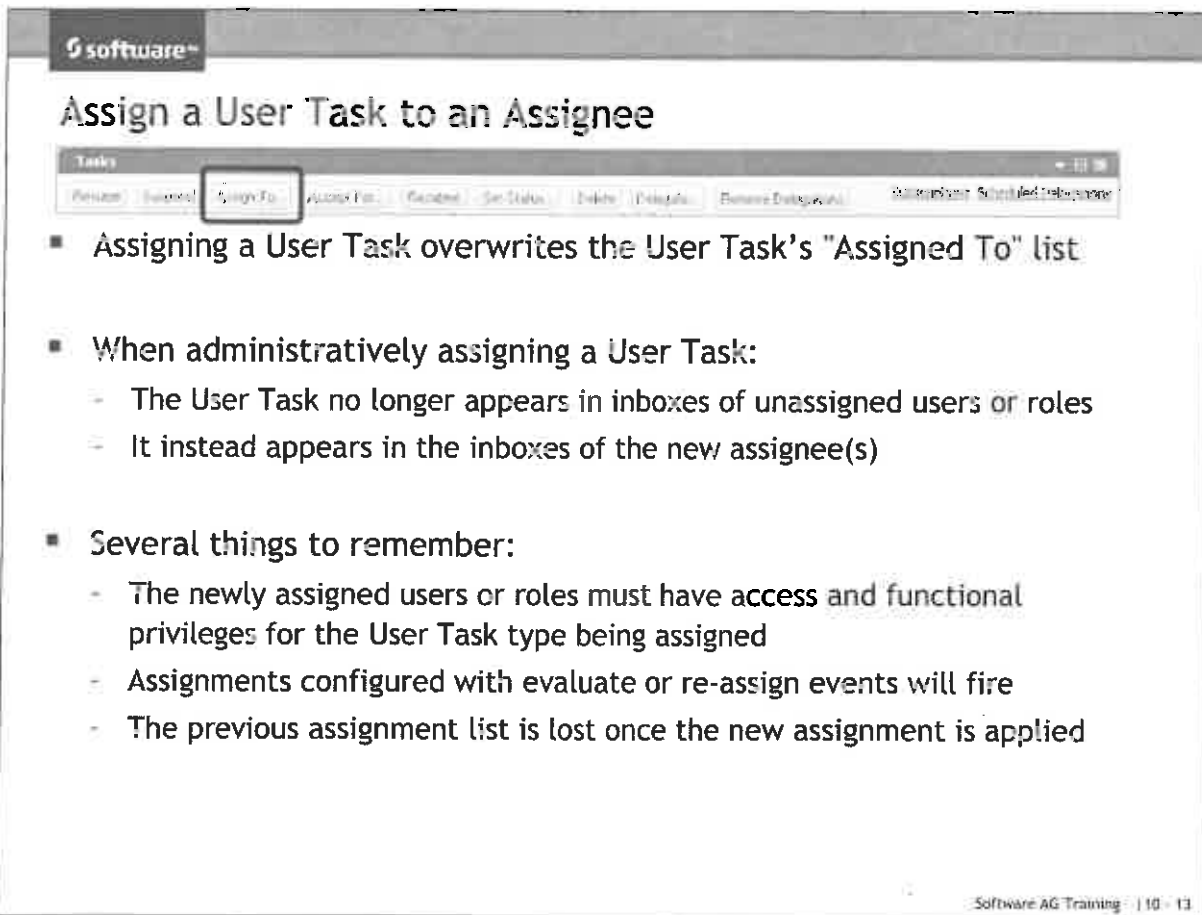
Activate

Deactivate

- Resuming a User Task returns it to the "Active" state
- When a User Task is resumed:
 - Any pending actions that were applied during the suspended state are carried out in the order they were applied
 - It will appear in the task inboxes for all assigned users

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Notes: _____




The screenshot shows the Software AG webMethods interface. At the top, there is a header bar with the 'software' logo. Below it, a title bar reads 'Assign a User Task to an Assignee'. A sub-header 'Tasks' is visible, followed by a row of buttons: 'Assign To', 'Assign From', 'Reassign', 'Set Status', 'Delete', 'Delete All', 'Remove Dependencies', and 'Schedule Task Scope'. The 'Assign To' button is highlighted with a red box. Below the interface, there is a list of bullet points explaining the process of assigning a user task.

- Assigning a User Task overwrites the User Task's "Assigned To" list
- When administratively assigning a User Task:
 - The User Task no longer appears in inboxes of unassigned users or roles
 - It instead appears in the inboxes of the new assignee(s)
- Several things to remember:
 - The newly assigned users or roles must have access and functional privileges for the User Task type being assigned
 - Assignments configured with evaluate or re-assign events will fire
 - The previous assignment list is lost once the new assignment is applied

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Notes: _____



Accept a User Task on Behalf of a User

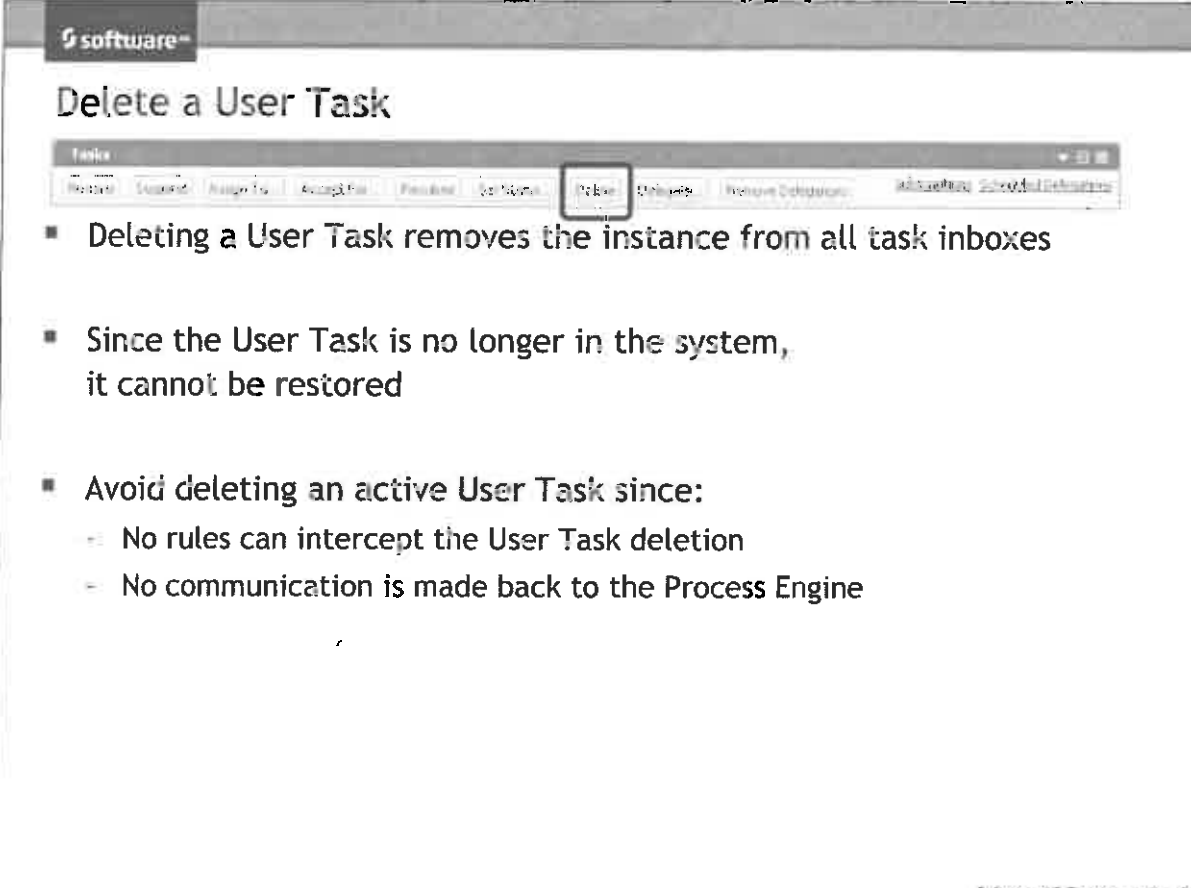
Tasks

Accept... Assign To... **Accept For...** Reassign... Assign To... Delete... Delegate... Remove Delegation... Accept/Reject Delegation...

- A User Task may be accepted on behalf of a user:
 - Has the same effect as if the user accepted it directly
 - Like an administrative override
- All previous acceptances are overwritten by such an acceptance

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Notes: _____



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Delete a User Task

Task

Received | Started | Assigned To | Accepted For | Pending | User Notes | **Delete** | Deleted | Remove Deleted | All Deleted | Scheduled Deletions

- Deleting a User Task removes the instance from all task inboxes
- Since the User Task is no longer in the system, it cannot be restored
- Avoid deleting an active User Task since:
 - No rules can intercept the User Task deletion
 - No communication is made back to the Process Engine

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Notes: _____

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Delegate a User Task

Tasks

Received
Scheduled
Assigned To
Assigned To
Transferred
Out of Status
Delegated
Outgoing
From my delegation
Assigned to me
Completed

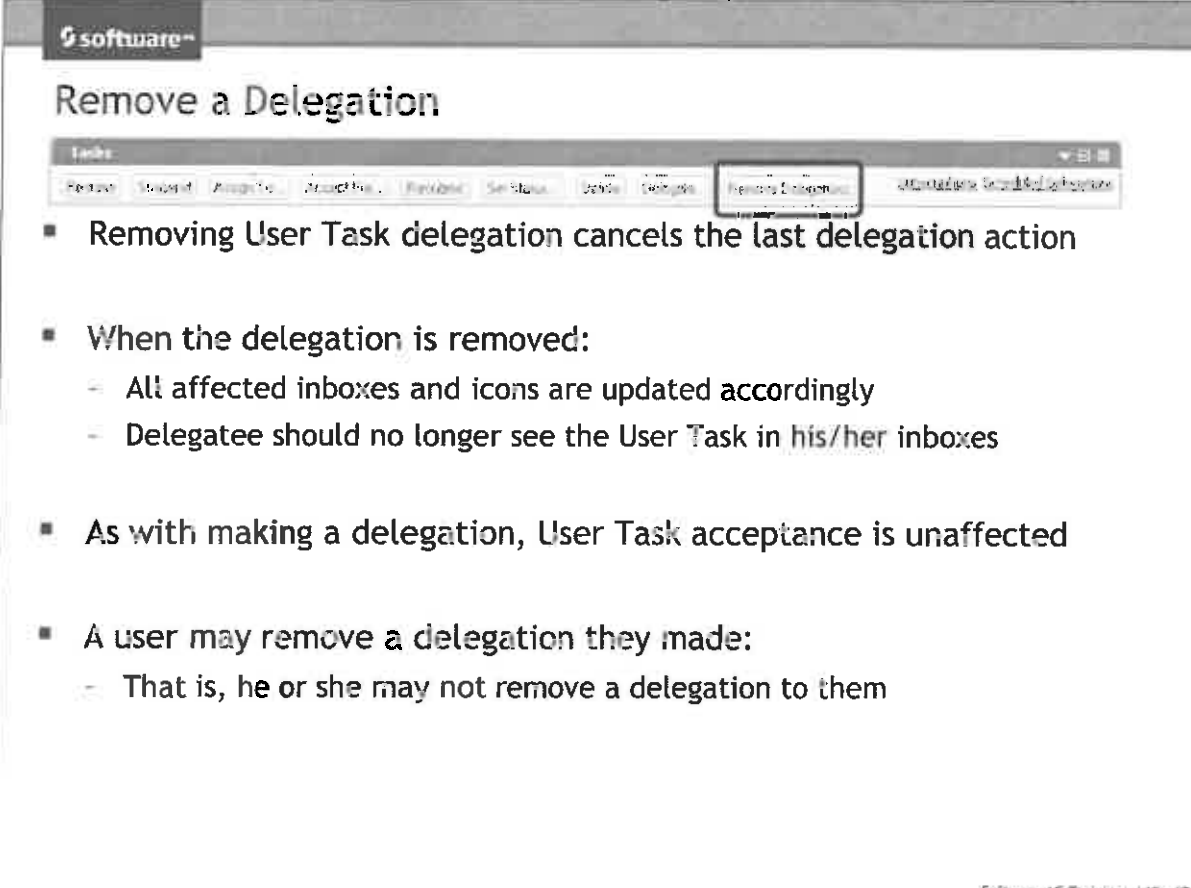
- Delegation involves two users:
 - Delegator
 - Addressee

- A delegated User Task:
 - Appears in delegator's inbox with the "Delegated To" icon
 - Appears in addressee's user inbox with the "Delegated From" icon
 - Is intended to be manipulated by the addressee

- Delegation is similar to User Task assignment, however:
 - Delegations may be chained; the full chain is retained
 - Delegations may be removed, restoring the original assignment

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Notes: _____



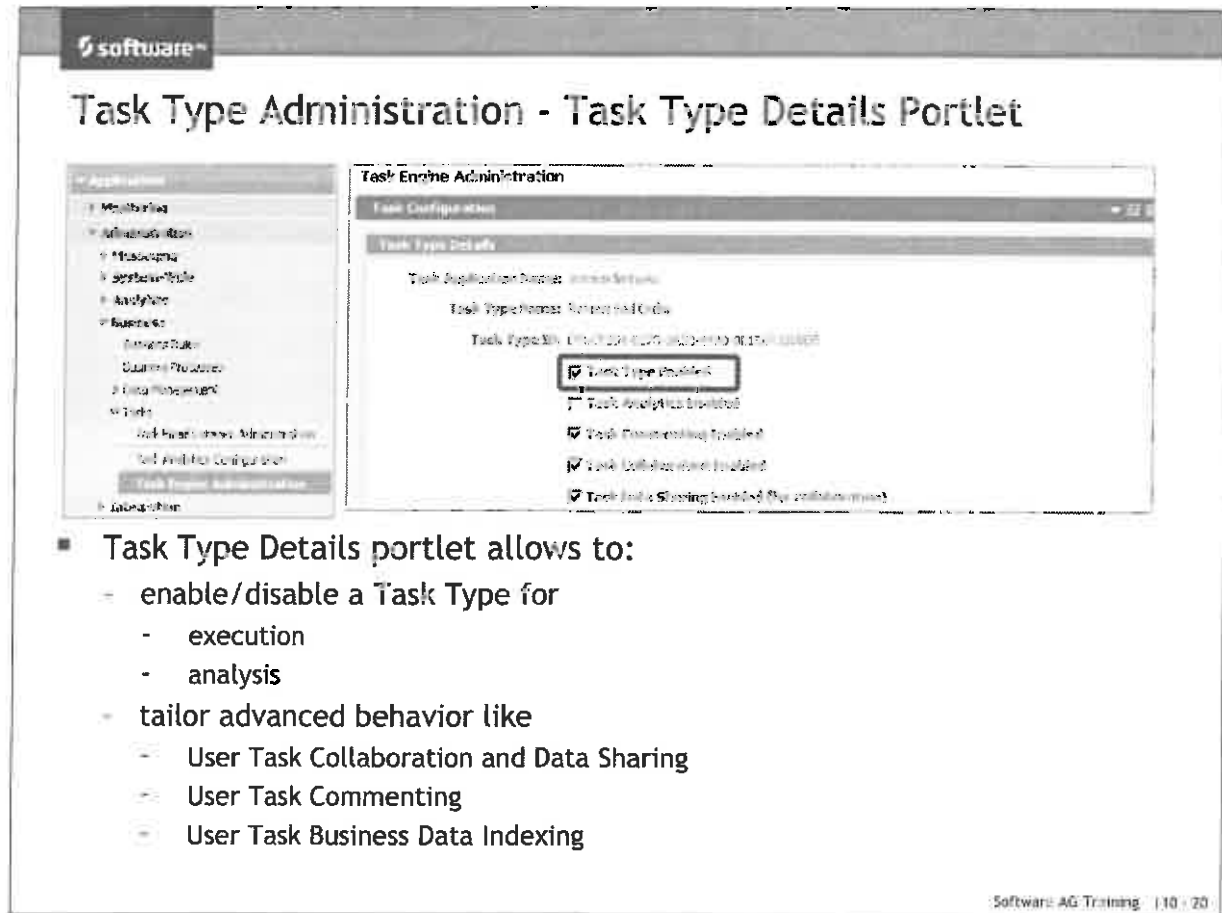
Remove a Delegation

Tasks: Remove Cancel Assign To Accept Task Review Set Status Delete Refresh Remove Delegation Attachments Send Mail Signature

- Removing User Task delegation cancels the last delegation action
- When the delegation is removed:
 - All affected inboxes and icons are updated accordingly
 - Delegatee should no longer see the User Task in his/her inboxes
- As with making a delegation, User Task acceptance is unaffected
- A user may remove a delegation they made:
 - That is, he or she may not remove a delegation to them

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Notes: _____




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Task Type Administration - <Task Type> Start Portlet

- Enables you to initialize and start a User Task instance manually or remotely using the Task Engine API
- Portlet available from Task Configuration Portlet
- Requires for generated and published <Task Type> Start Portlet
- Default view can be customized in Designer
- If a User Task is only used within a process, you do not need to create a <Task Type> Start portlet



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Notes: _____



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11

Robust Processes



Notes: _____

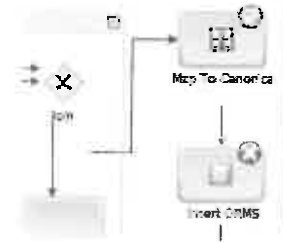
Objectives

- At the end of this section, you will be able to
 - Configure error, cancel, and timeout handling at process level
 - Leverage error data and error handling at the process level
 - Use Boundary Events and exceptional transitions to configure exception handling at step level

Notes: _____

Process Robustness

- Robust Business process is a process that is modeled/configured to handle exception and timeout conditions, in addition to the 'normal' flow of events
- It is recommended that your processes be modeled/configured to handle exceptions like:
 - Process timeouts, cancel, and errors
 - Step timeouts, errors, endless loops, unsatisfied joins,...
- Handling an error or timeout is dependent on business requirements
- Typical examples are:
 - Route instance data to an administrator
 - Retry with a delay



ERROR



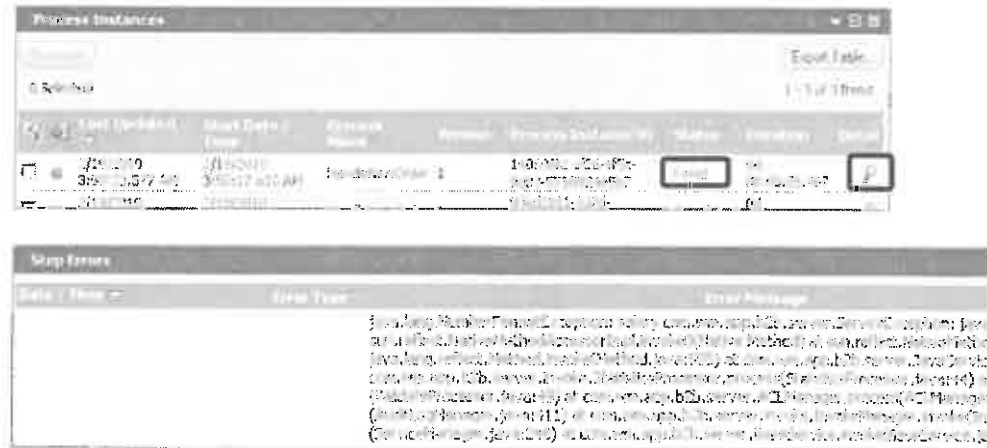
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Notes: _____

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Errors and Process Monitor

- Administrators will leverage the Process Monitor to determine the root cause of an error
 - Failed process steps will be flagged
 - Stack dumps are available for failed steps



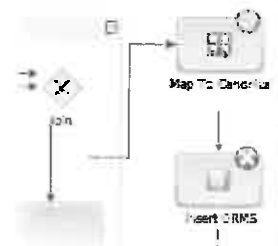
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Notes: _____

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Process Robustness

- Robust Business process is a process that is modeled/ configured to handle exception and timeout conditions, in addition to the 'normal' flow of events
- It is recommended that your processes be modeled/configured to handle exceptions like:
 - Process timeouts, cancel, and errors
 - Step timeouts, errors, endless loops, unsatisfied joins,...
- Handling an error or timeout is dependent on business requirements
- Typical examples are:
 - Route instance data to an administrator
 - Retry with a delay

**ERROR**

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Notes: _____

Errors and Process Monitor

- Administrators will leverage the Process Monitor to determine the root cause of an error
 - Failed process steps will be flagged
 - Stack dumps are available for failed steps

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console. At the top, there's a 'Process instances' section with a 'root' user and a 'root' group. Below this, there's a 'Users' section with a table listing users. The table has columns for 'Name', 'Status', 'Access Key ID', 'Secret Access Key', 'MFA Device', 'Groups', 'Permissions', and 'Last Used'. The first row shows a user named 'root' with a status of 'Active', an access key ID of 'AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE', a secret access key of 'wJalrXU3Whxtbqj3VtQZppqsds', and a group of 'root'. The second row shows a user named 'root' with a status of 'Inactive', an access key ID of 'AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE', a secret access key of 'wJalrXU3Whxtbqj3VtQZppqsds', and a group of 'root'. Below the table, there's a 'Groups' section with a table listing groups. The table has columns for 'Name', 'Status', 'Access Key ID', 'Secret Access Key', 'MFA Device', 'Users', 'Permissions', and 'Last Used'. The first row shows a group named 'root' with a status of 'Active', an access key ID of 'AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE', a secret access key of 'wJalrXU3Whxtbqj3VtQZppqsds', and a user of 'root'. The second row shows a group named 'root' with a status of 'Inactive', an access key ID of 'AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE', a secret access key of 'wJalrXU3Whxtbqj3VtQZppqsds', and a user of 'root'.

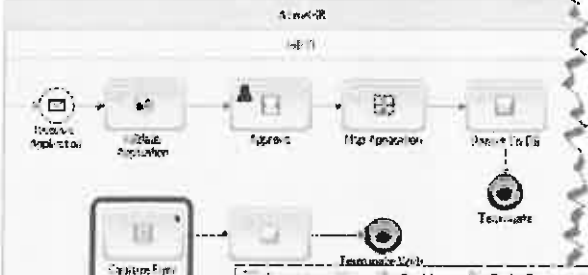
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Process Errors - Process Error Handler Task

- Capture process errors by assigning a Process Error Handler Task
- Assigned Task Activity becomes decorated with marker



Click on canvas whitespace to see process properties

Select a Task Activity acting as Process Error Handler Task

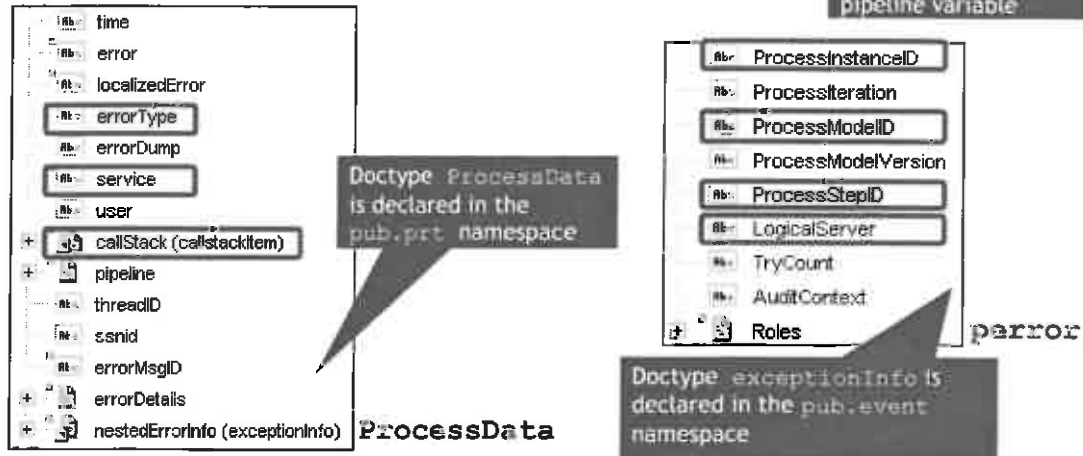
Error Handler Task	
General	Capture Error
Documentation	Persist To ESB
File	Validate Application
Advanced	Map Application
Run Time	Write Application To File
Error	
Cancel	
Timeout	

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Notes: _____

Process Error Handler Task - Passed Input

- In case of an uncaught process error, the Process Error Handler Task Activity is passed:
 - Process Business Data pipeline
 - Document of type `exceptionInfo` outlining the process error
 - `ProcessData` document outlining process state



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Notes:

Process Error Handling Process - Suggestion

Service Development perspective:

1. Implement an IS document acting as custom error document type
 - Make it publishable
 - Make it reusable (not necessarily attributed to one process, or one department)
2. Create and save an IS service containing a Map step to map the error data to your custom error document type

Process Development perspective:

3. Add error handling to your process:
 - Add an Service Task Activity to your process invoking the IS service from above
 - Assign the Service Task Activity as the Process Error Handler Task
 - Add a throwing Intermediate Message Event and a transition. Intermediate Message Event publishes the custom error document to the Broker.
4. Provide additional error catching process containing:
 - Start Message Event to receive to the custom error document from other process
 - User Task Activity passing the error to a User Task as input; an administrator can leverage data from the custom document to resolve the process issue

Notes: _____

Step 1: Implement a Custom Error Document Type

- Document type name contains a reference to ProcessData
- Document contains fields similar to exceptionInfo
- Document is publishable

custom ProcessErrorDocument

Notes: _____

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Step 2: Create a Mapping IS Service

❌

➔ **Service Development**

mapToProcessErrorDocument

MAP

Tree Layout Input/Output Logged Fields

Create a mapping IS service containing a Map step to map the error data to your custom error document type

❌

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Notes:

Step 3 : Add Error Handling to your Process

Invokes custom IS service as implementation

Step does not have any incoming transitions in this case

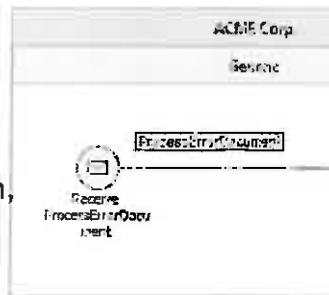
Intermediate Message Event publishes the custom error document

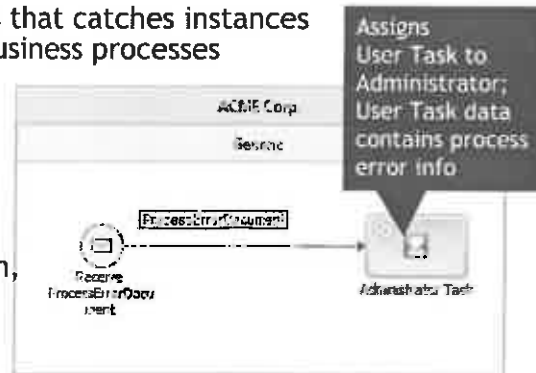
Process Properties: Click anywhere in the whitespace on the canvas to see this view

Assign Task Activity as Process Error Handler Task

Notes:

Step 4: Provide Additional Error Catching Process

- Error catching process: separate process that catches instances of `processErrorDocument` from all business processes
 - Examples of implementation could be:
 - Assign a User Task to an administrator
 - Send an email to an administrator
 - Create a message and drop the message into a JMS queue or topic
 - If problem was with back end application, administrator will typically:
 - Leverage the `exceptionInfo` data to rectify application problems
 - Resubmit the process instance using data from the `ProcessData` to identify process instances
 - If problem was with business data, administrator typically:
 - Uses `ProcessData` to find offending process instance in MWS Monitor
 - Edits pipeline
 - Resubmits data
- 
- The screenshot shows the MWS Monitor interface. At the top, it says 'ACME Corp' and 'Service'. Below that, there is a diagram of a process flow. A box labeled 'ProcessErrorDocument' is connected to a box labeled 'ProcessInstance'.



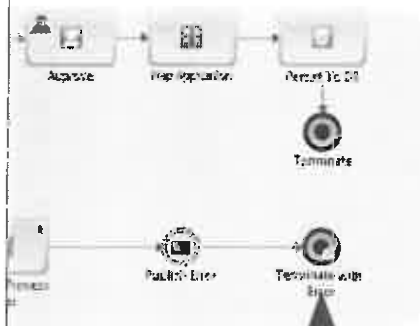
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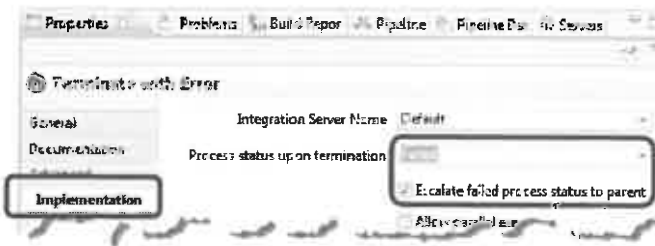
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End Terminate Event within Error Handler Path



Usage of End Terminate Events recommended, but not mandatory.
If not used, then final process status would be "Completed".

- End Terminate Event sets final process status to "Completed" (default)
- End Terminate Event can also be configured to set a process status to "Failed"
 - Chosen status indicated by a decorator
 - Optional status escalation to parent

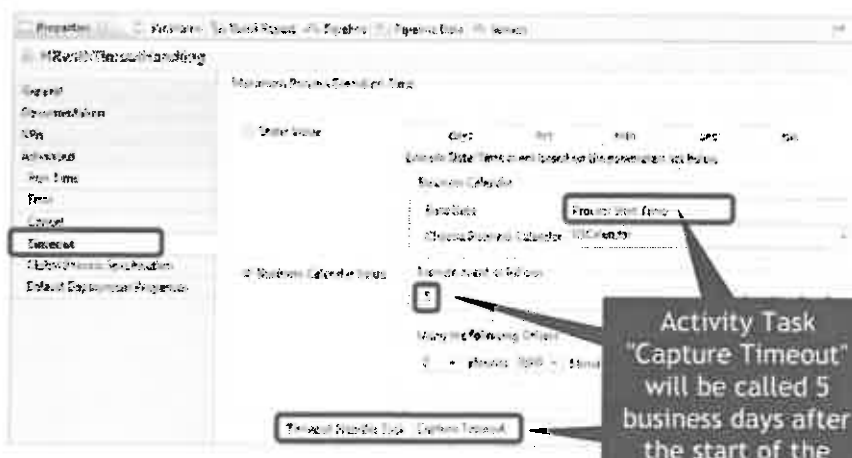


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Notes: _____

Process Timeouts

- Processes may have timeouts based on:
 - Static Value
 - Business Calendar Value
- Default:
 - no process timeout




The screenshot shows the 'Properties' window for the process 'HR Recruitment Process Handling'. The 'Timeouts' tab is selected. The 'Timeout Handler' is set to 'Capture Timeout'. The 'Timeout Value' is set to '5'. The 'Timeout Calendar' is set to 'Business Calendar'. A callout box points to the 'Capture Timeout' handler and the value '5', stating: 'Activity Task "Capture Timeout" will be called 5 business days after the start of the process'.

- Assign Process Timeout Handler Task at the process level

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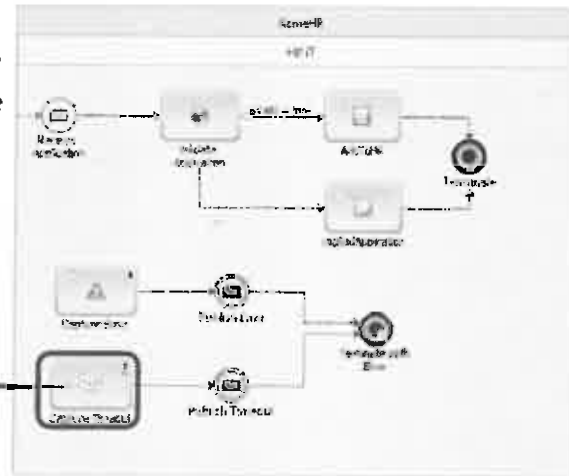
Notes:

Process Timeouts - Timeout Handler Step

- Capture process timeouts by assigning a Process Timeout Handler Task
 - Similar to Process Error Handler Task
 - Assigned Task Activity decorated with  marker
 - Task Activity does not need incoming transitions
 - Leverage data from the Process Engine to determine process state
 - ProcessData document instance is passed in pipeline with name ProcessData

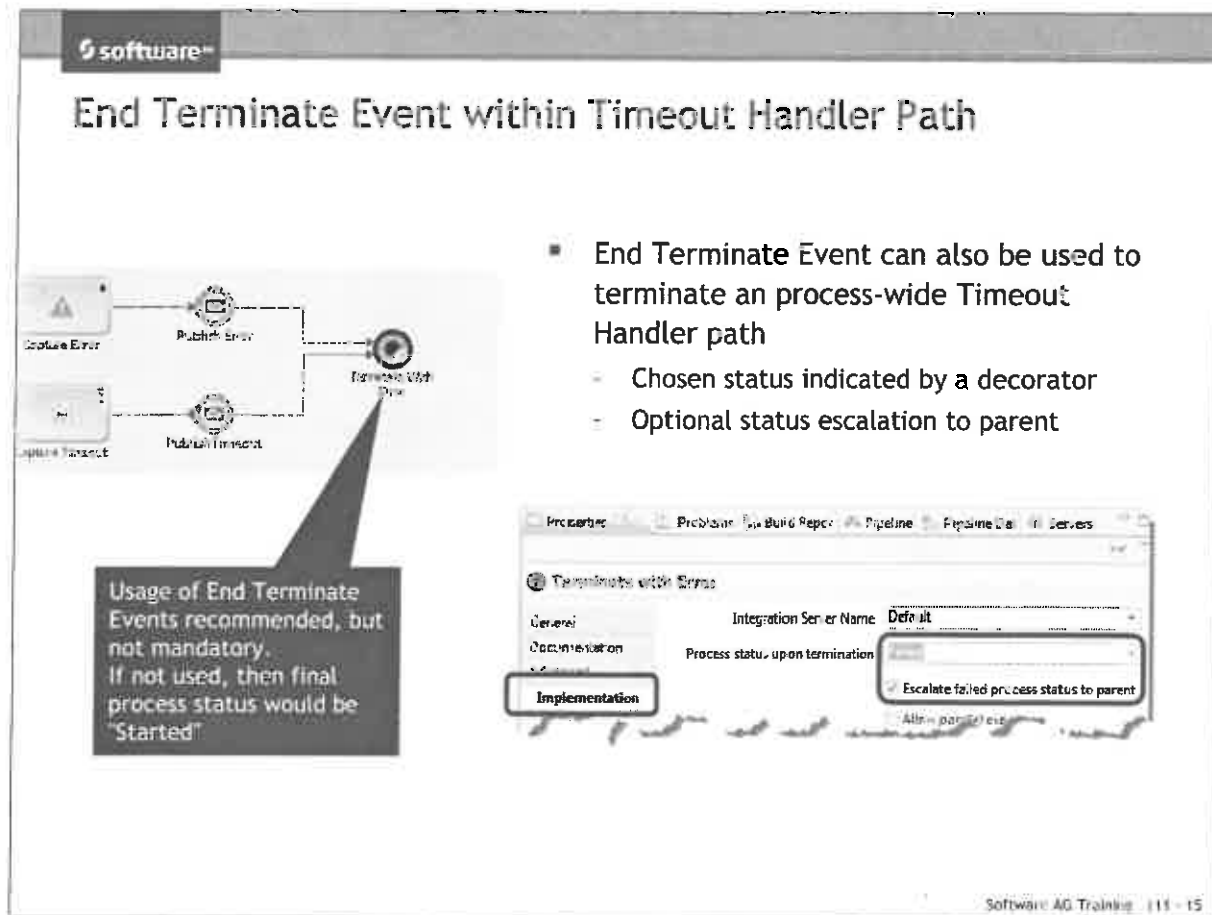


Select Task Activity
acting as Process
Timeout Handler Task



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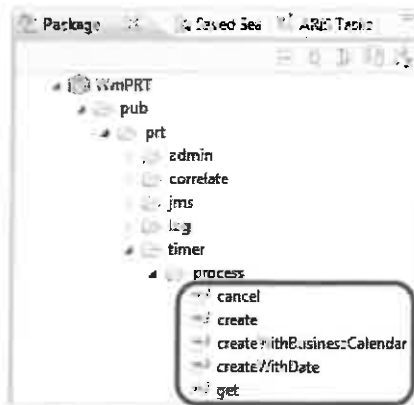
Notes:



Notes:

Change Process Timeout at Runtime

- Built-in Services available to manage process instance timeout
- Invoked by the IS Service that is configured on a Service Task Activity



- **create:**
Set new timer related to a base date/time
- **createWithBusinessCalendar:**
Same as create, but related to B.C.
- **createWithDate:**
Defines fixed date/time when the timer should expire
- **get:**
Retrieve timestamp, when timer will expire
- **cancel:**
Cancel existing timestamp



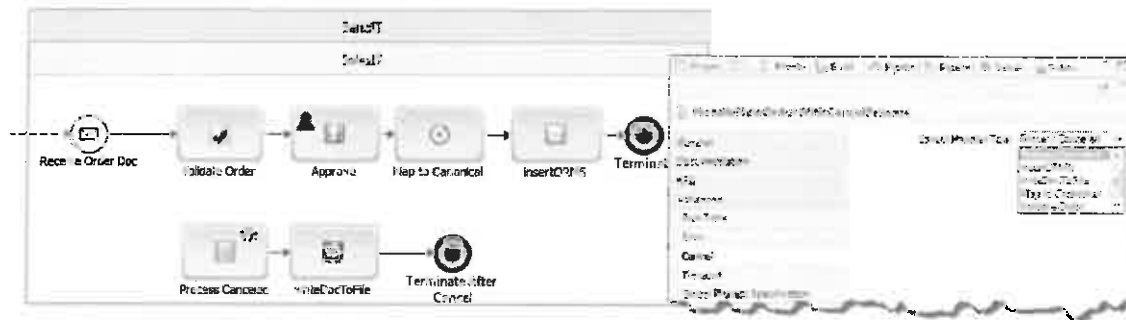
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Handle Process Stopping...

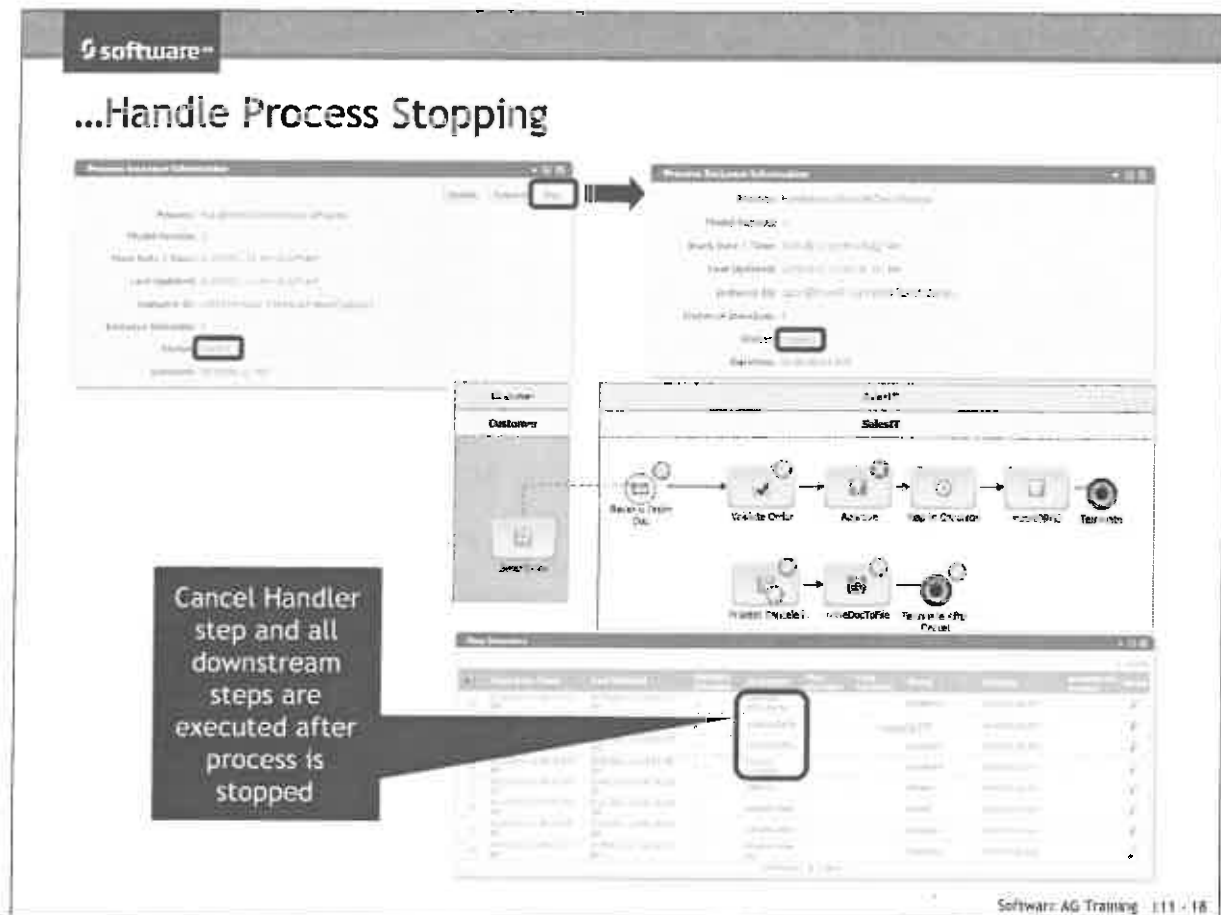
- Process instances can be stopped/canceled from Process Monitor
- Cancel can be handled using an optional Cancel Handler Task
 - Enables you to execute additional logic when the process is stopped/canceled, e.g. to run cleanup logic
- Configure the Cancel Handler Task in the Cancel tab in Process Properties
 - Assigned Task Activity and all downstream steps are executed after process is stopped/canceled



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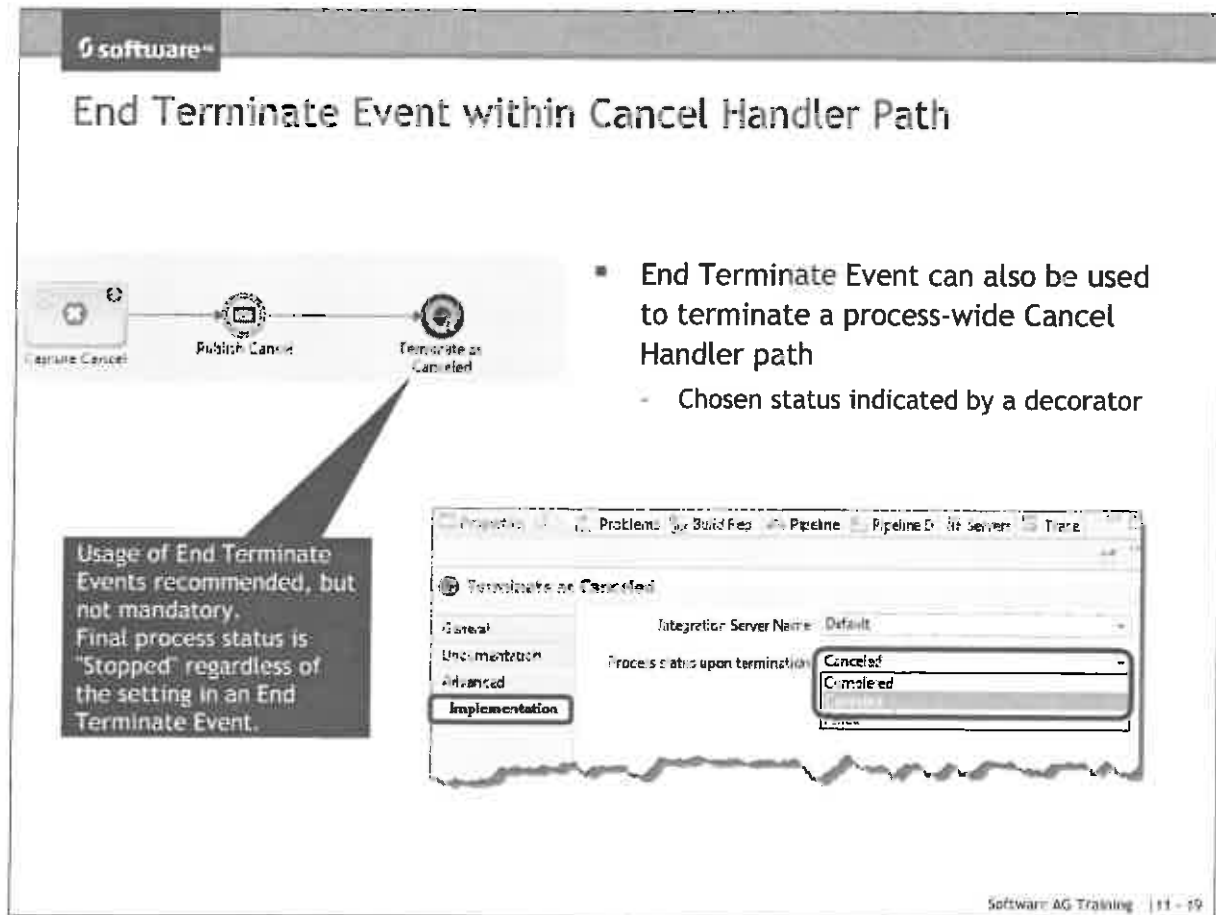
Notes: _____

[illegible]



Notes: _____

[illegible]

[illegible]

Change Process Status at Runtime

- **End Terminate Event** sets the final process status
 - {Completed, Failed, Stopped (Canceled)}

- Another way to change the process status at runtime is to configure a Service Task step to invoke IS service:
`pub.prt.admin:changeProcessStatus`
and set the `Action` parameter

Enter Input for 'changeProcessStatus'

Name	Value
ProcessIncrementID	
ProcessIteration	
ProcessModelID	CANCEL SUSPEND RESUME
ProcessModelVersion	
Admin	
EscalateFailure	FAIL COME

Cancel will show up as Stopped in Monitor

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Notes: _____

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More End Events

- End Events are always throwing and interrupting
- Must not have an outgoing transition
- No generated IS service for any End Event after Build & Upload

- End None Event



- End Message Event



- ### End Signal Event



- End Error Event



- Terminates path.
- Does not affect process status.

- ### End Terminate Event



Terminates the process and affects the process status.

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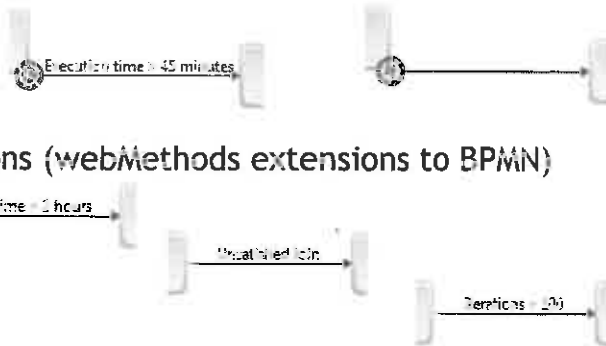
Notes: _____

Percentage of respondents who believe that the use of force is justified	Percentage of respondents who believe that the use of force is justified
0%	0%
10%	10%
20%	20%
30%	30%
40%	40%
50%	50%
60%	60%
70%	70%
80%	80%
90%	90%
100%	100%

[illegible]

Step Exception Handling - Overview

- Step exception handling allows finer grained exception handling as compared to setting Error, Timeout and Cancel Handler Tasks at the process level
- Step Exception handling could be implemented by:
 - Boundary Events with outgoing transitions (BPMN compliant)
 - Boundary Error Events
 - Boundary Timeout Events
 - Special conditional transitions (webMethods extensions to BPMN)
 - Join Timeout
 - Unsatisfied Join
 - Step Iterations Exceeded



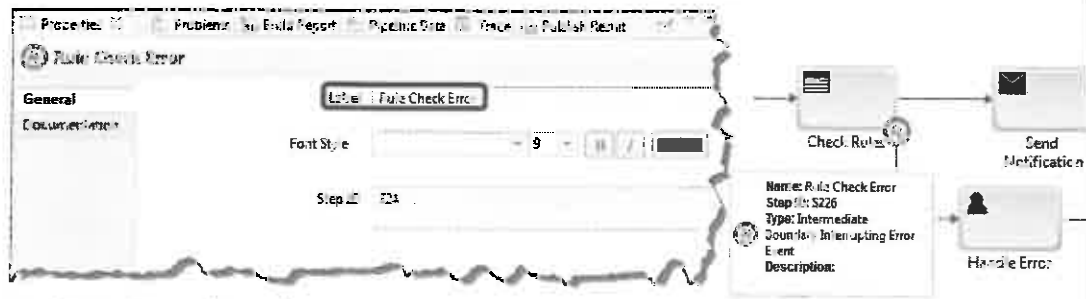
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Notes: _____

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Boundary Error Events

- **Boundary Error Events** enable you to catch errors that occur in a Task Activity, Call Activity or Subprocess Activity
 - Can be added from Palette or from Activities context menu



- Boundary Error Events...
 - ...are always interrupting*
 - ...may have its own label, only shown as tool tip
- In case of Error Event:
 - Modeled outgoing Event transition(s) used
 - Activity execution is stopped and it's outgoing transition(s) are not used

Interrupting Boundary Events of type Error NOT implemented for Manual Tasks and Subprocesses; exceptional behavior for Subprocesses.

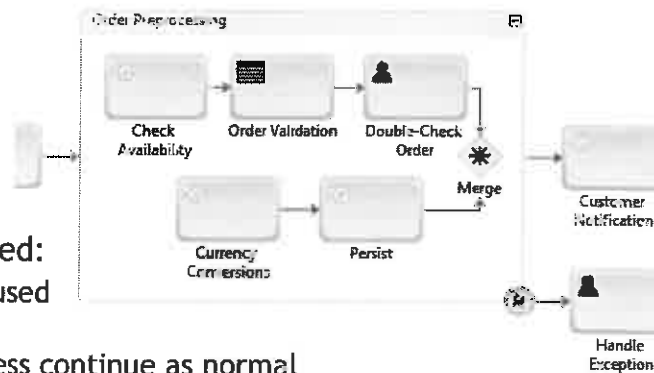
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Notes: _____

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Non-Interrupting Boundary Error Events at Subprocesses

- In webMethods BPMS, Boundary Error Events at a Subprocess are always non-interrupting*
- Subprocess behavior when a Boundary Error Event is triggered:
 1. Path in the Subprocess that caused the error is terminated
 2. All other paths in the sub-process continue as normal
 3. Each outgoing transition from the Boundary Error Event will be executed
 4. Outbound transitions from the subprocess are taken as normal
- Boundary Error Event behavior is somehow "hybrid"



* BPMN specification only knows interrupting Boundary Error Events at a Subprocess Activity. They are not implemented in webMethods BPMS. webMethods BPMS offers non-interrupting Boundary Error Event at a Subprocess Activity instead (Extension to the BPMN specification).

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Boundary Error Event at Subprocess -
"Restore starting pipeline" property CHECKED

The diagram illustrates a subprocess flow within a 'Order Processing' container. The flow consists of three steps: 'Check Availability', 'Order Validation', and 'DoubleCheck Order'. An error event, represented by a lightning bolt icon, occurs on the transition between 'DoubleCheck Order' and the next step, 'Persist Order'. A callout box points to this error event with the text: 'Transition does not have any default annotation or decorator'. Below the diagram, a 'Properties' window for the error event is shown. In the 'General' tab, the 'Restore starting pipeline' checkbox is checked. The 'Error:' field is empty, and the 'Documentations' field contains the text 'Error!'. The 'Label' and 'Event' fields are also visible.

- Non-interrupting Boundary Error Events at a Subprocess has an option to "Restore starting pipeline"
 - unchecked:**
Error pipeline passed on transition leaving the Event
 - checked**
Pipeline data rolled back to how it looked before entering the subprocess and passed on transition leaving the Event
- There is no automatic rollback or compensating transactions
 - This will have to be implemented in the target step of the outgoing Event transition

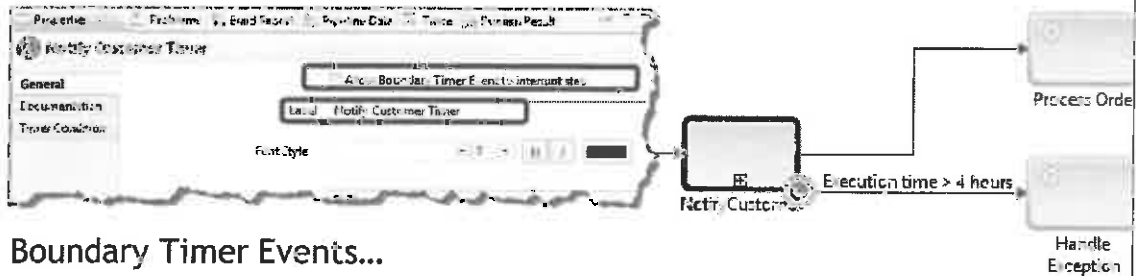
Notes: _____

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Boundary Timer Events...

- **Boundary Timer Events** enable you to catch timeouts that occur in an Task Activity, Call Activity or Subprocess Activity
 - Can be added from Palette or from Activities context menu



- **Boundary Timer Events...**
 - ...can be interrupting or non-interrupting*
 - ...may have its own label, only shown as tool tip
- **Behavior of Boundary Timer Event:**
 - *Modeled outgoing Event transition(s) used*
 - *Interrupting:* Activity execution is stopped and it's outgoing transition(s) are NOT used
 - *Non-interrupting:* Activity execution continues and it's outgoing transition(s) ARE used after the Activity completes successfully

* *interrupting*: available at Service Tasks, Abstract Tasks, Send/Receive Tasks;

non-interrupting: available at Subprocesses, Call Activities, Rules Tasks

Software AG Training | 11 - 26

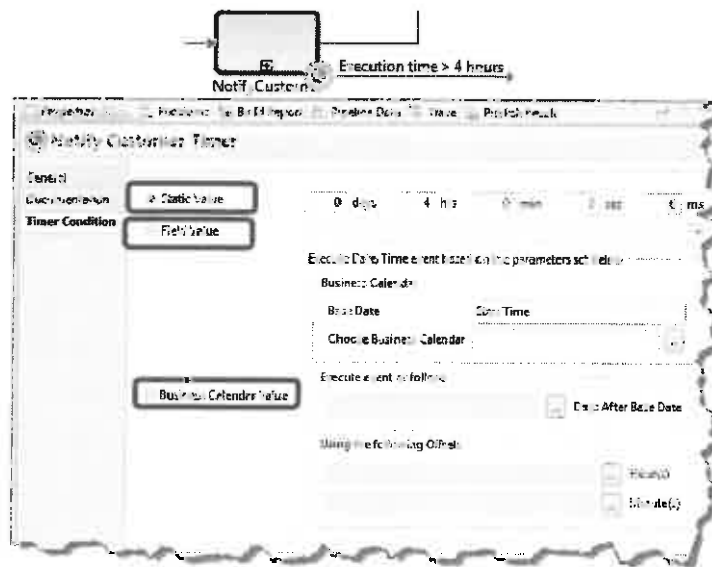
Notes: _____

[illegible]

5 software™

...Boundary Timer Events

- Timeout defined in Timer Condition based on:
 - Fixed value
 - Value derived from Process Metadata or Business Data
 - Business Calendar value
- Timeout condition appears as annotation on the transition leaving the Boundary Event



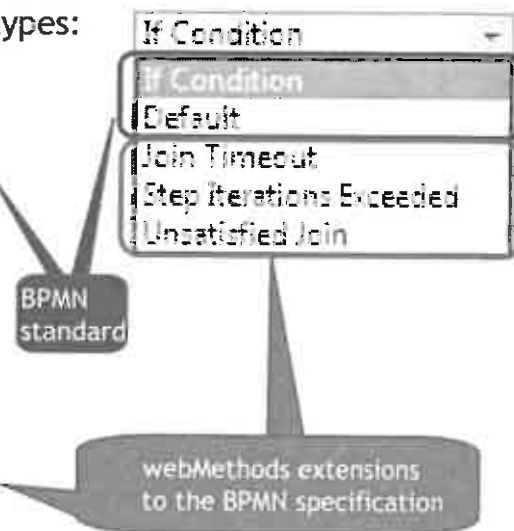
Software AG Training 111-27

Notes:

Special Conditional Transitions

Steps may have outgoing transitions of types:

- **If Condition**
Transition only used if condition is true
- **Default**
Transition only used if no other
If Condition is true
- **Join Timeout:**
Transition only used in case
of a Join Timeout
- **Unsatisfied Join:**
Transition only used if a synchronized
Join becomes unsatisfied
- **Step Iterations Exceeded:**
Transition only used if step is
executed more often then specified

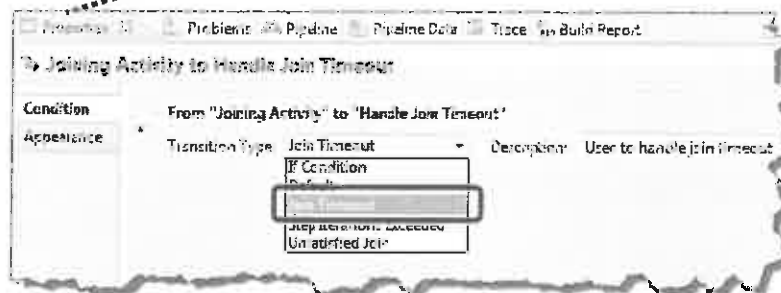
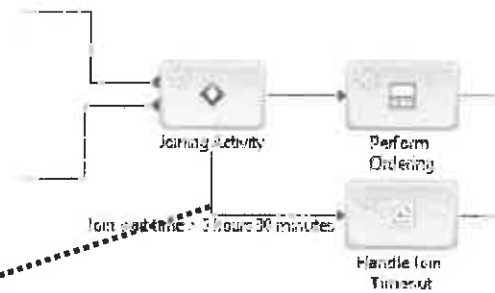


Software AG Training 111-2A

[illegible]

Join Timeout Transitions (Revisited)

- If a joining step has a configured Join Timeout this enables you to add an outgoing conditional transition of type "Join Timeout"
- Only available for joining Activities, Events and Complex Gateways with Join types AND or COMPLEX
- Timeout condition displayed as annotation
- Helps to create robust processes



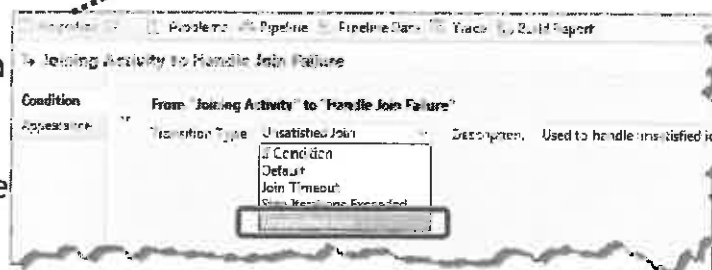
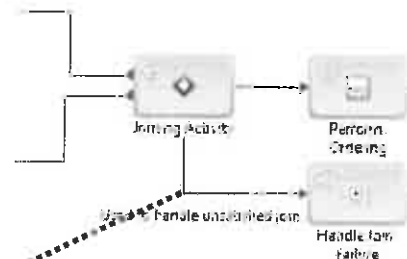
- * webMethods extension to BPMN specification

Software AG Training 111-29

Notes:

Unsatisfied Join Transitions (Revisited)

- Joining step with join type AND, OR or COMPLEX enables you to add an outgoing conditional transition of type "Unsatisfied Join"
- Transition only used if joining step is unsatisfied
- Not used in case of a Join timeout
- If the transition Description property is defined it will be displayed as annotation on the transition, otherwise "Unsatisfied Join" will appear

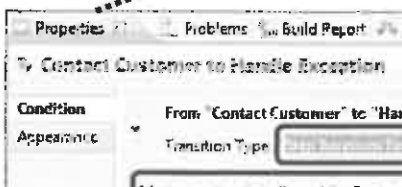


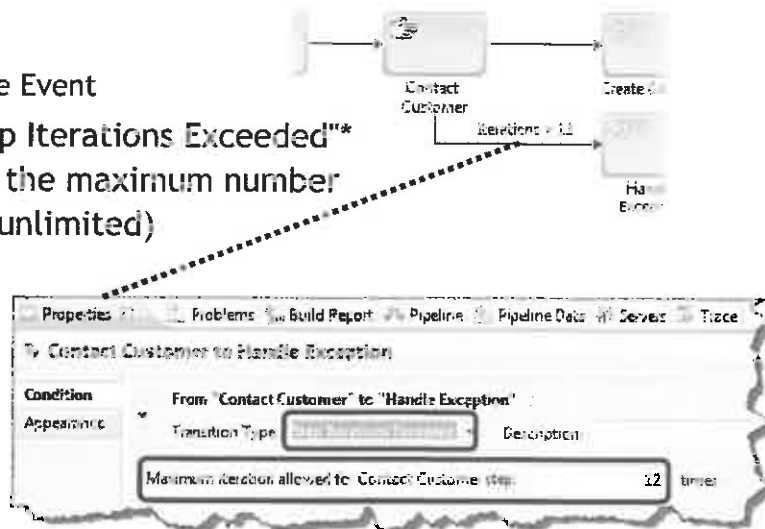
- webMethods extension to BPMN specification

Software AG Training | 11 - 10

[illegible]

Step Iterations Exceeded Transitions

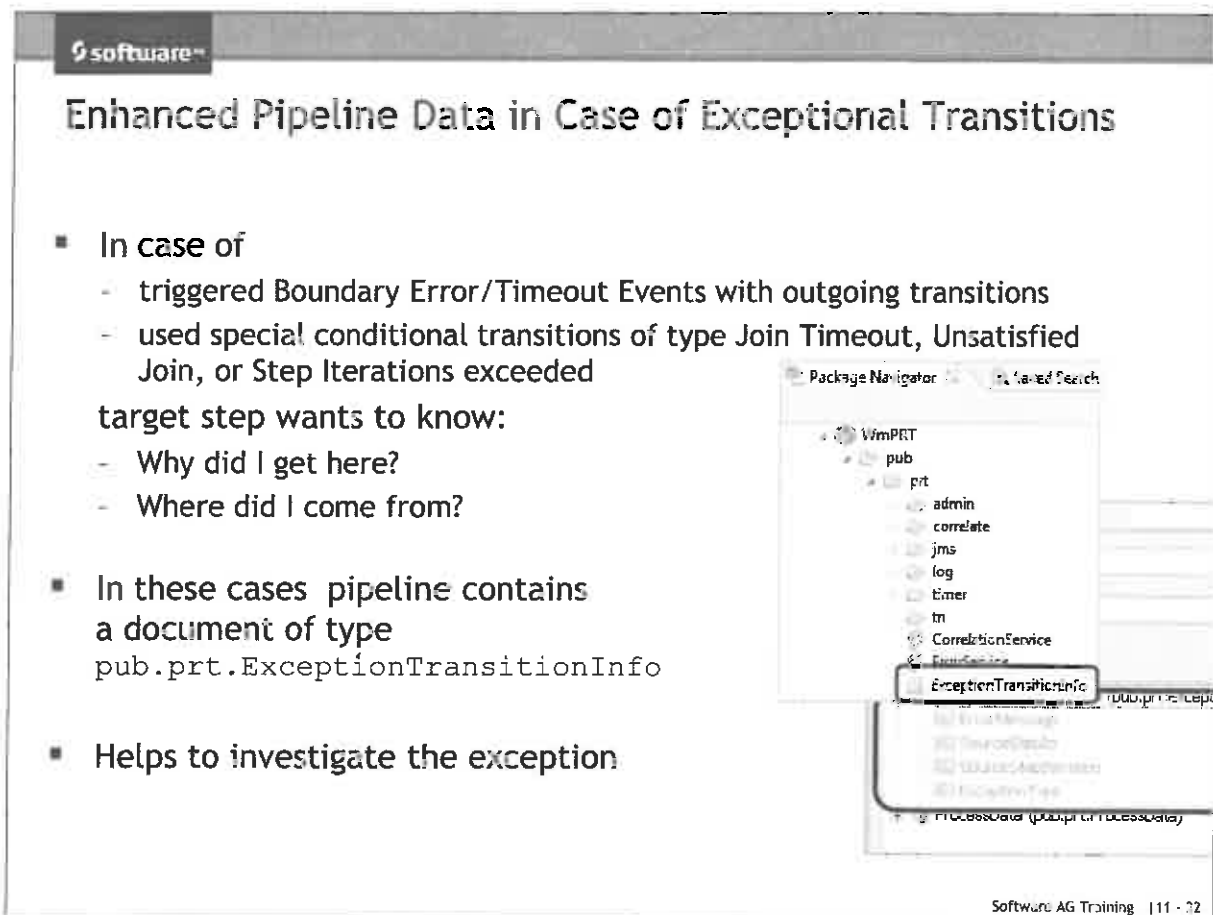
- Number of step iterations can be limited for each
 - Activity
 - Gateway
 - Start and Intermediate Event
 - Transition of type "Step Iterations Exceeded"* enables you to specify the maximum number of step iterations (0 = unlimited)
 - Limit appears as an annotation on the transition
 - Avoids endless loops at process execution
- 



* webMethods extension to BPMN specification

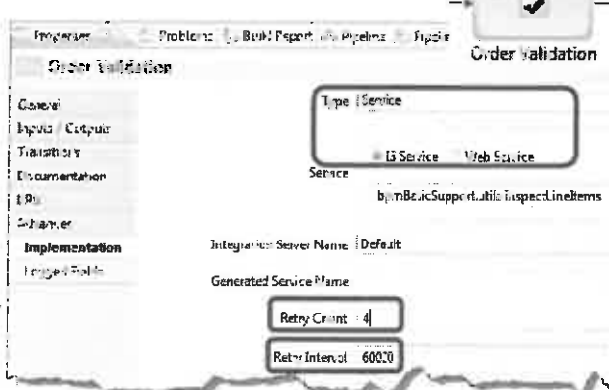
Software AG Training 111 - 31

Notes:



Notes:

Retry IS Service Invocation

- Service Task Activities enable you to configure the re-invocation of an
 - IS Service
 - IS Web service
 - Parameter Step Retry Count specifies number of times the Process Engine will retry the invocation (Default: 0)
 - Only re-invoked when a service returns an `ISRuntimeException` error
 - Any other exception will cause the step to fail
 - Parameter Step Retry Interval specifies number of milliseconds the Process Engine will wait between retry attempts (Default: 60000 ms)
- 
- The screenshot shows the SAP Studio interface for configuring a service task. The 'Order Validation' service is selected, and the 'Implementation' tab is active. The configuration fields are as follows:
- Type:** Service
 - Service:** IS Service (selected), Web Service
 - Integration Server Name:** Default
 - Generated Service Name:**
 - Retry Count: 4
 - Retry Interval: 60000

Order Validation

General

Type / Service

IS Service Web Service

Service

Integration Server Name Default

Generated Service Name

Retry Count 4

Retry Interval 60000

Software AG Training 111-33

Notes:



Notes: _____

12a

webMethods Business Rules

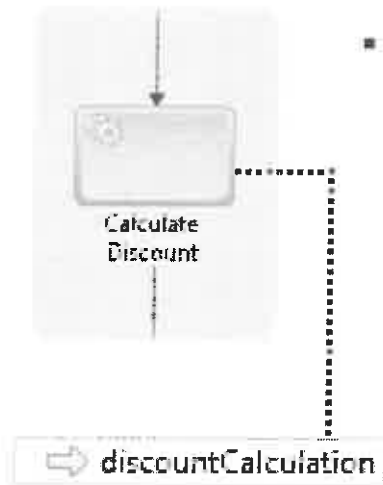
Notes:

Objectives

- At the end of this section you will be able to
 - Understand the webMethods Business Rules architecture in a webMethods environment
 - Create and test simple Business Rules in Designer
 - Deploy Business Rules to an Integration Server
 - Invoke Business Rules from a process Rule Task Activity
 - Deploy a Rules Management Console (RMC) to MWS
 - Perform instant Business Rule modifications using an RMC

Notes: _____

Flexible Business Demands

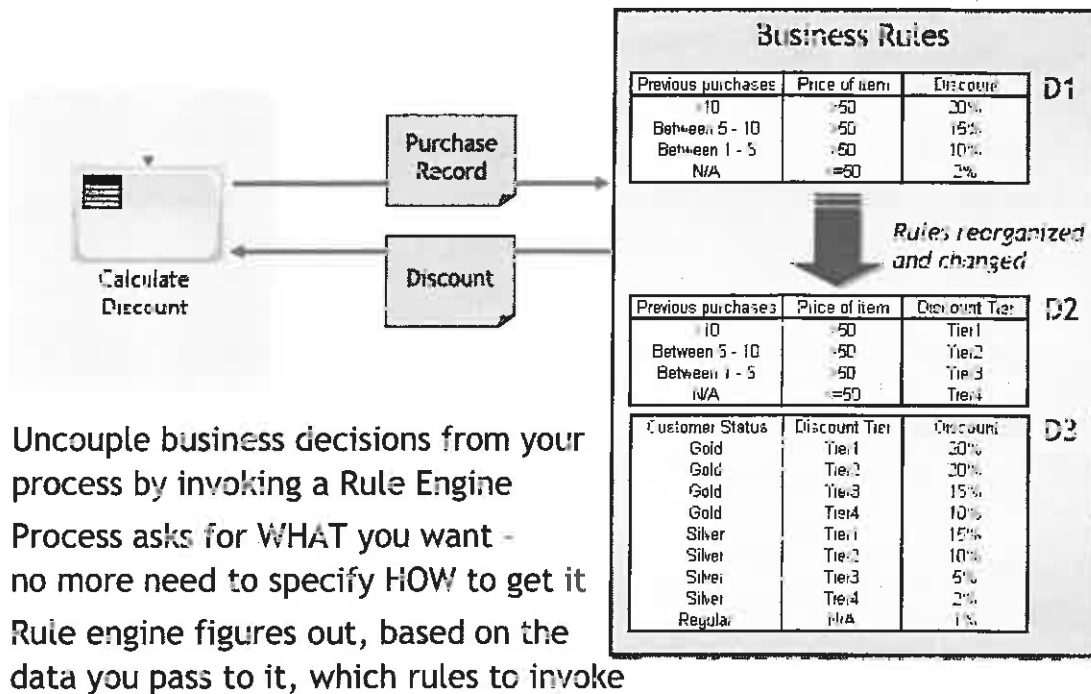


- Business computations often rely on complex decision chains
- Decisions may change because of altered business demands and conditions
- Using IS services to implement these business decisions results in
 - business logic hardcoded in service(s) (tight coupling to process activity)
 - IT developer is required any time business logic service(s) has to change
 - rule changes require reprogramming service(s) and sometimes reverse engineering is required to figure out existing rule
 - possible development / deployment delays due to resource availability issues
 - re-testing and re-deployment delays
 - less flexibility for the business

Notes: _____

[illegible]

Business Rules - Decision Making Flexibility



Software AG Training | 12a-4

[illegible]

software

Rules in webMethods - Don't get Confused

- **Business Rules**

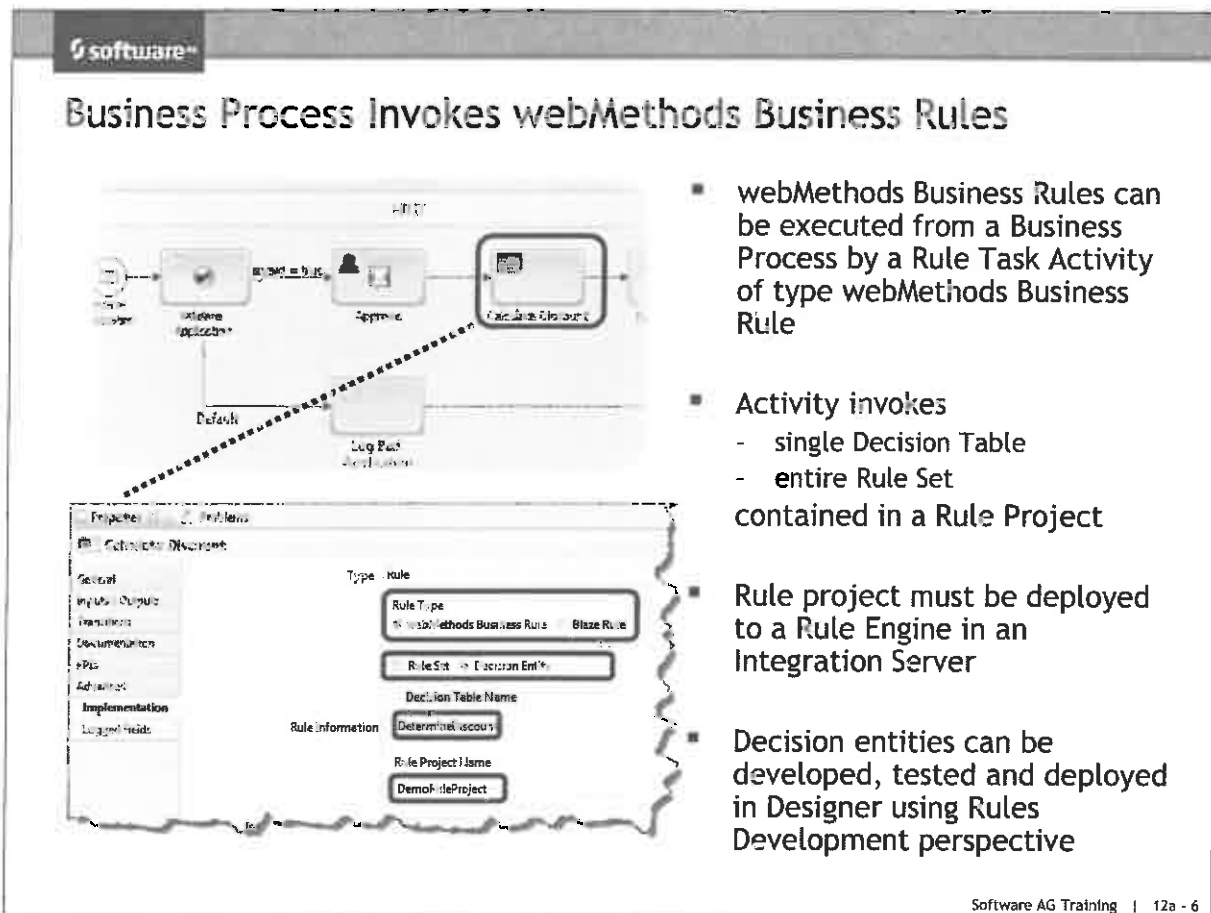
this chapter

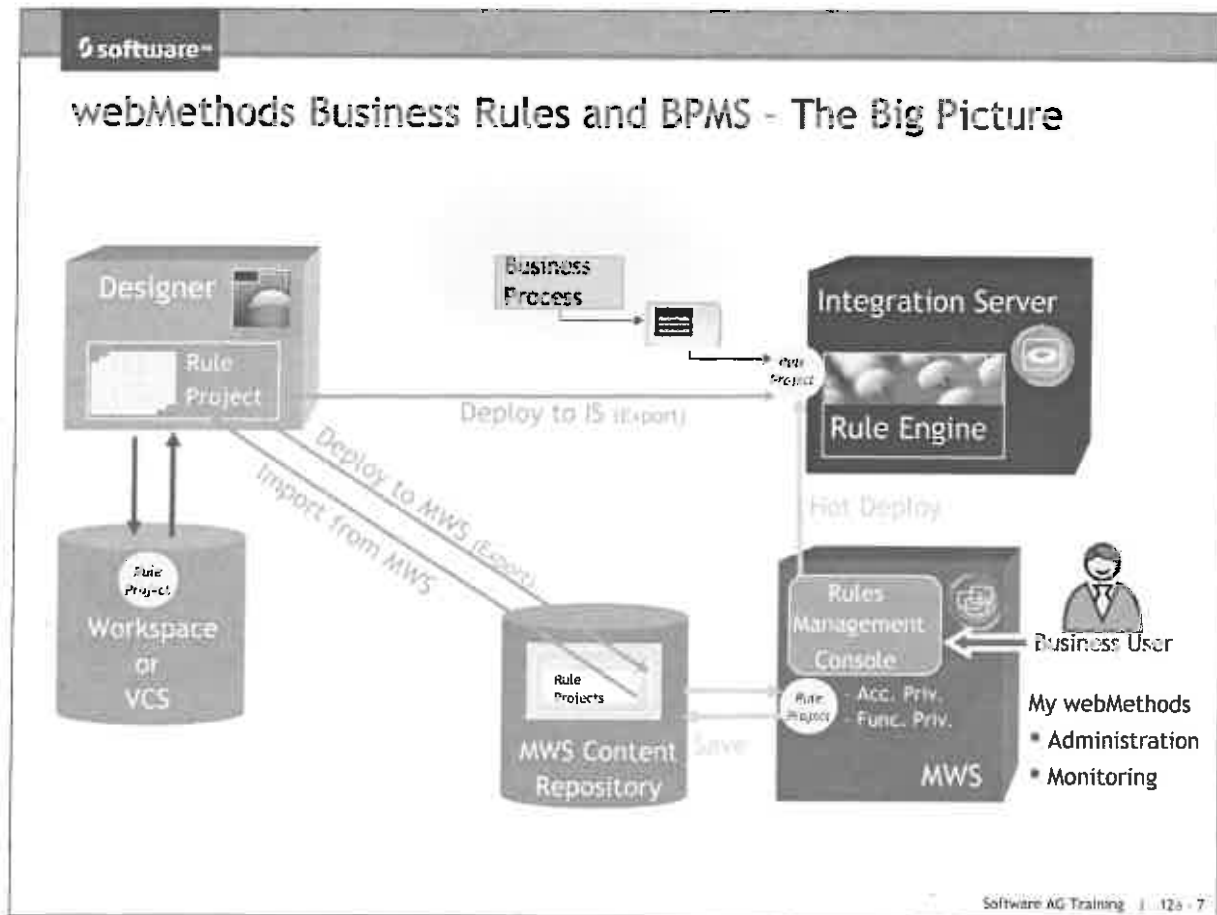
see chapter 12b

 - Implemented by webMethods Business Rules and/or Blaze Business Rules
 - webMethods Business Rules:
 - Created in a webMethods Business Rules Project in Designer
 - Deployed to an IS
- **CAF Rules**
 - used to assign start pages, shells and skins to groups in MWS
- **Optimize Rules**
 - BAM Asset
 - Abnormal KPI Reading
- **Trading Networks Processing Rules**

Software AG Training | 12a - 5

Notes: _____

[illegible]



Notes: _____

webMethods Business Rules

- Some Definitions:

- Rule is like an IF-THEN statement contained in webMethods Business Rules decision entity, e.g. a Decision Table.
- If a Rule "fires", defined assignment(s) and/or action(s) are performed.
- A Decision Table contains one or multiple rules of the same structure and belongs to a Rule Project.
- Decision entities within one project can be grouped to a Rule Set.
- Decision entities have named parameters based on Data Models; Data Models are derived from IS documents.
- Decision Entities or Rule Sets can be tested within Designer or executed by a Rule Engine hosted in an Integration Server.

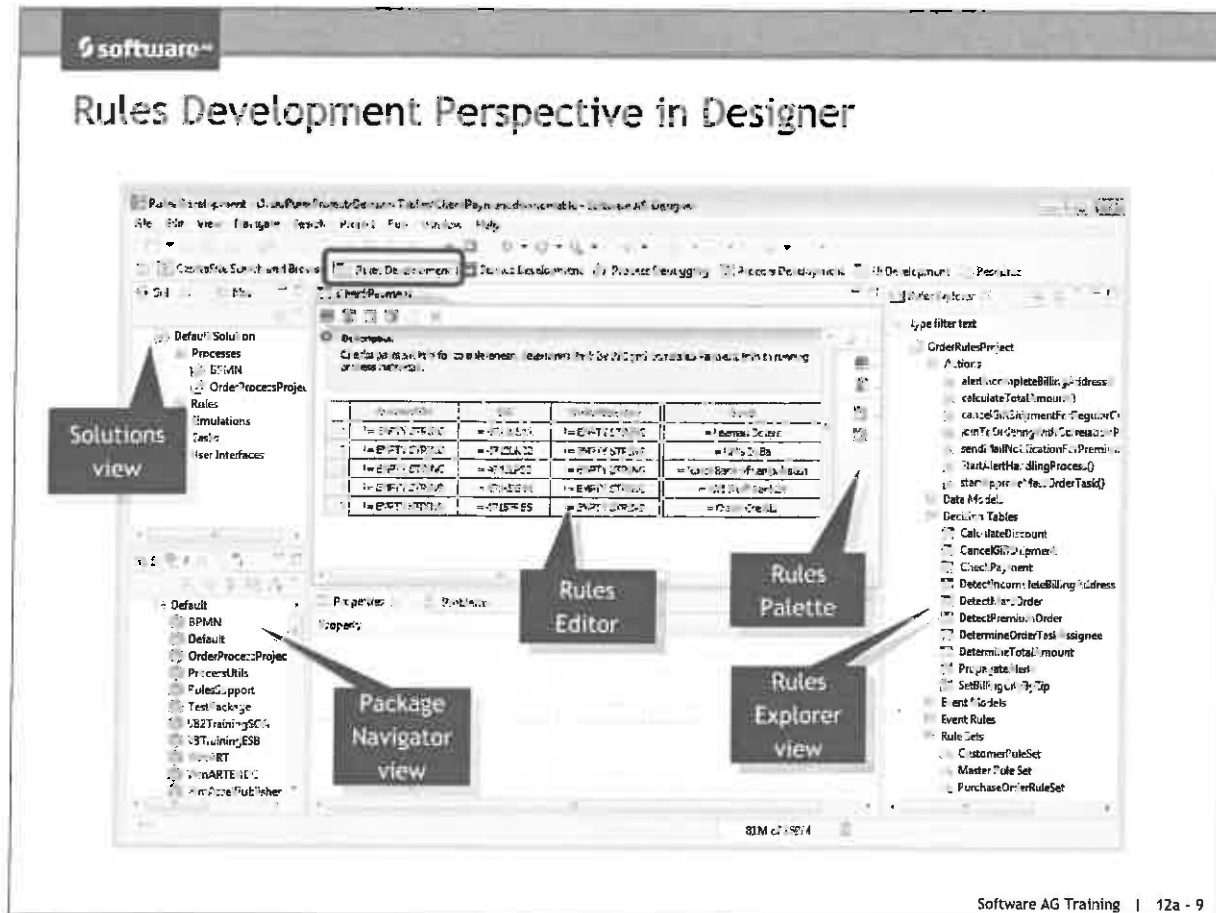
- Some Features:

- Tight integration between webMethods Business Rules and webMethods BPMS
- Common IS document structures used in both products; fully integrated into Designer
- Bi-directional interoperability:
 - Decision entities or Rule Sets can be invoked from a Business **Process**.
 - Actions in a Rule can be configured to start, cancel, suspend or resume processes
 - Actions in Rule can be configured to queue a User Task
 - User Tasks can be configured to invoke webMethods Business Rules decision entities to determine User Task assignee(s)


Software AG Training | 12a + B

Notes: _____

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of study population




Notes:



Create a Decision Entity

1. Create Rule project
2. Create Data Models from IS documents
3. Create Decision Entity of type Decision Table
 - a. Name and description
 - b. Parameters with type and direction
 - c. Input parameter elements for conditions
 - d. Output parameter elements for results
 - e. *Optional:* Result actions
 - f. Add Rules



structure

content
4. Save and test in Designer

Software AG Training | 12a - 10

Notes: _____

software

1. Create Rule Project

- Add Rules Project from Rules Explorer or Solutions view:

- Project added to Rules Explorer and Solutions view

Software AG Training | 12a - 11

Notes: _____

2. Create Data Models from IS Documents

- **Add Data Model to Rules Project:**

New Data Model

Create a new data model

Data model name: **Customer**

Role prefix: **Customer**

Description: Customer data stored in document

Next

- Select desired IS document as source type
- Requires an active IS connection

Data Model Document Type Selection

Select an Integration Server Document Type for this data model.

URL: Package: RulesSupport

NameSpace: rulesupport.docx

Tree View:

- RulesSupport
 - rulesSupport
 - docx
 - Address
 - Alert
 - Surveillance**

Selected Document Type: http://www.ibm.com/rulesupport/docx/Surveillance

Navigation: Back Next Finish Cancel

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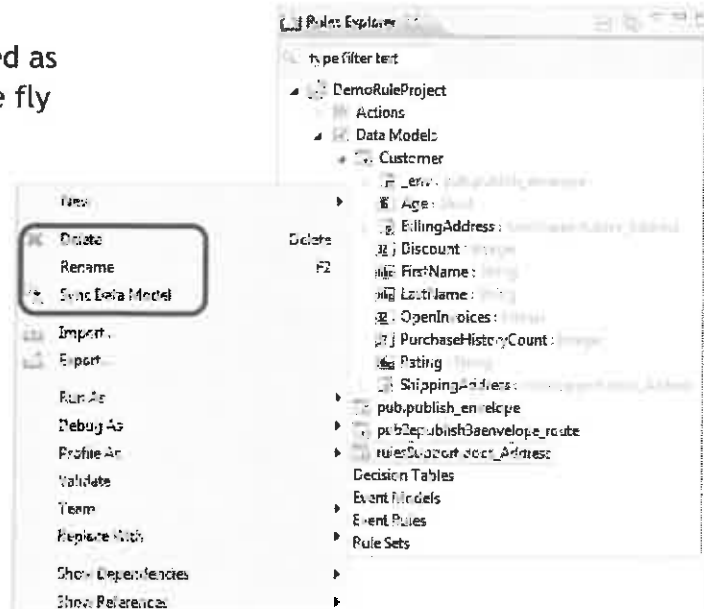
Notes: _____

[illegible]

G software™

Resulting Data Model

- Data Model added to Rules Explorer view (NOT Solutions view)
- Embedded doctypes generated as additional Data Models on the fly
- Origin is kept in Data Model
- Rename, if desired
- Sync Data Model enables you to synchronize the underlying IS document type with the data model

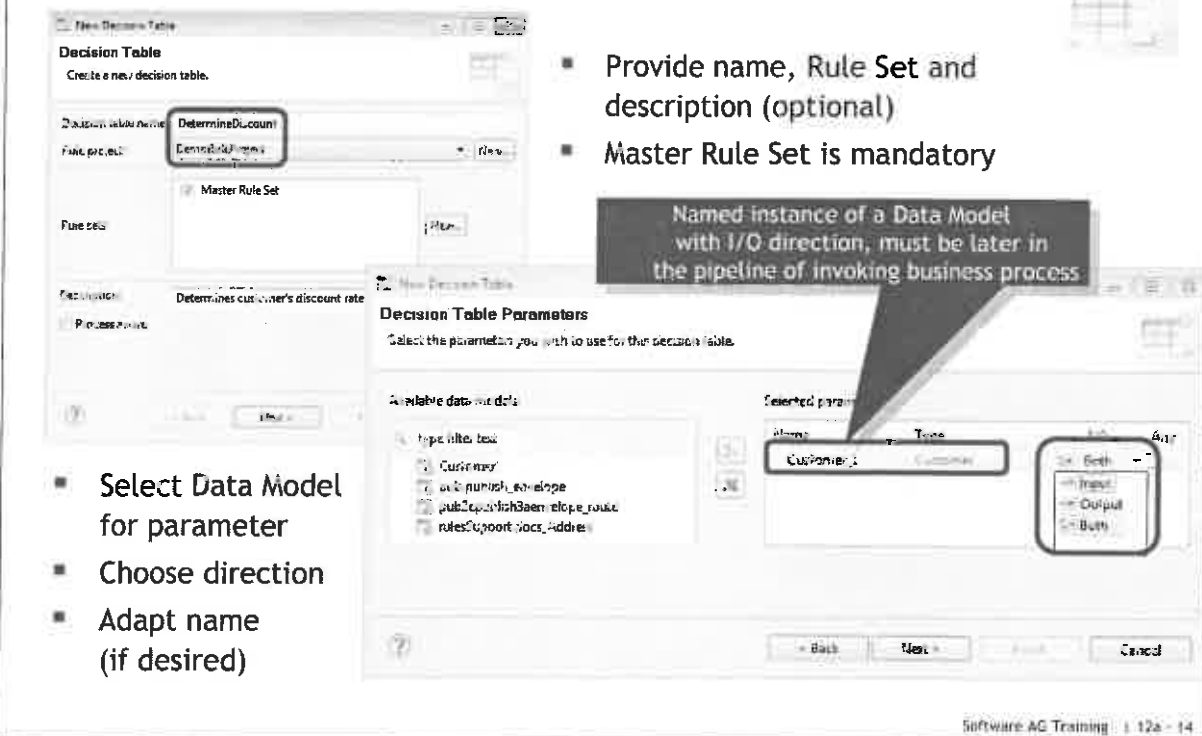


Software AG Training | 12a - 13

Notes: _____

[illegible]

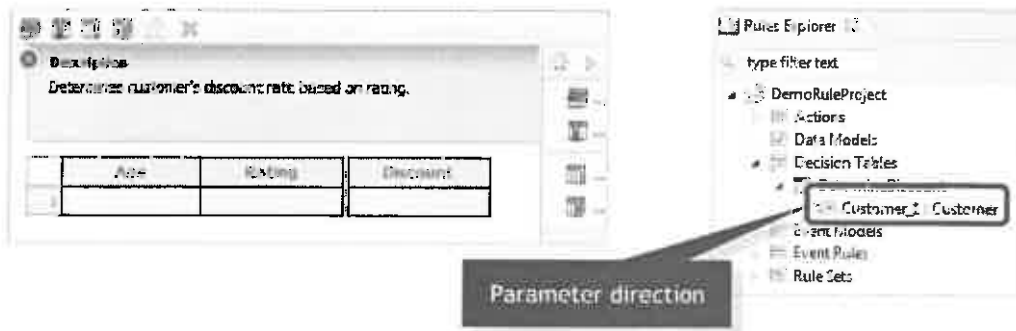
3.a-e: Create Decision Entity of type Decision Table ...



Notes:

Resulting Decision Table Structure

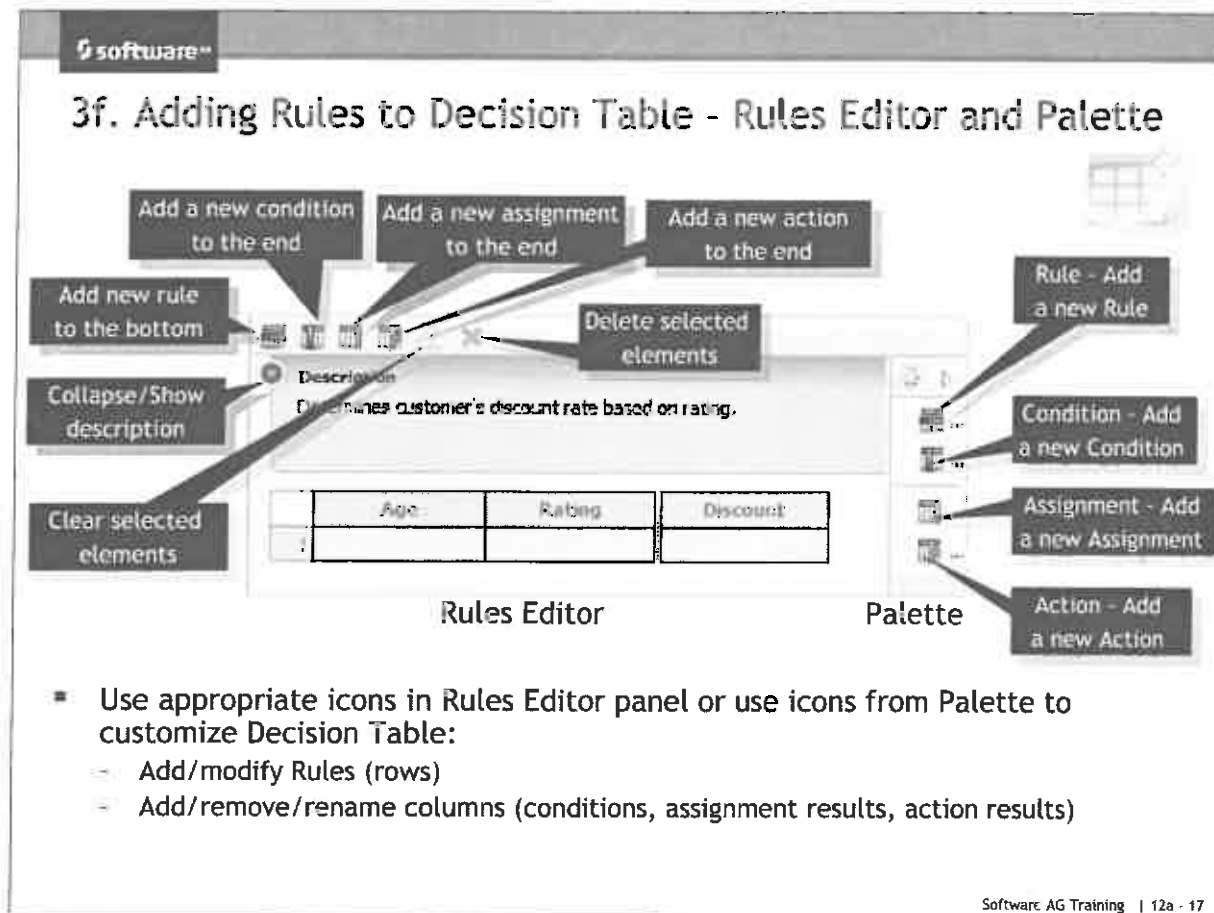
- Empty Decision Table opened in Rule Editor and added to Rules Explorer view:



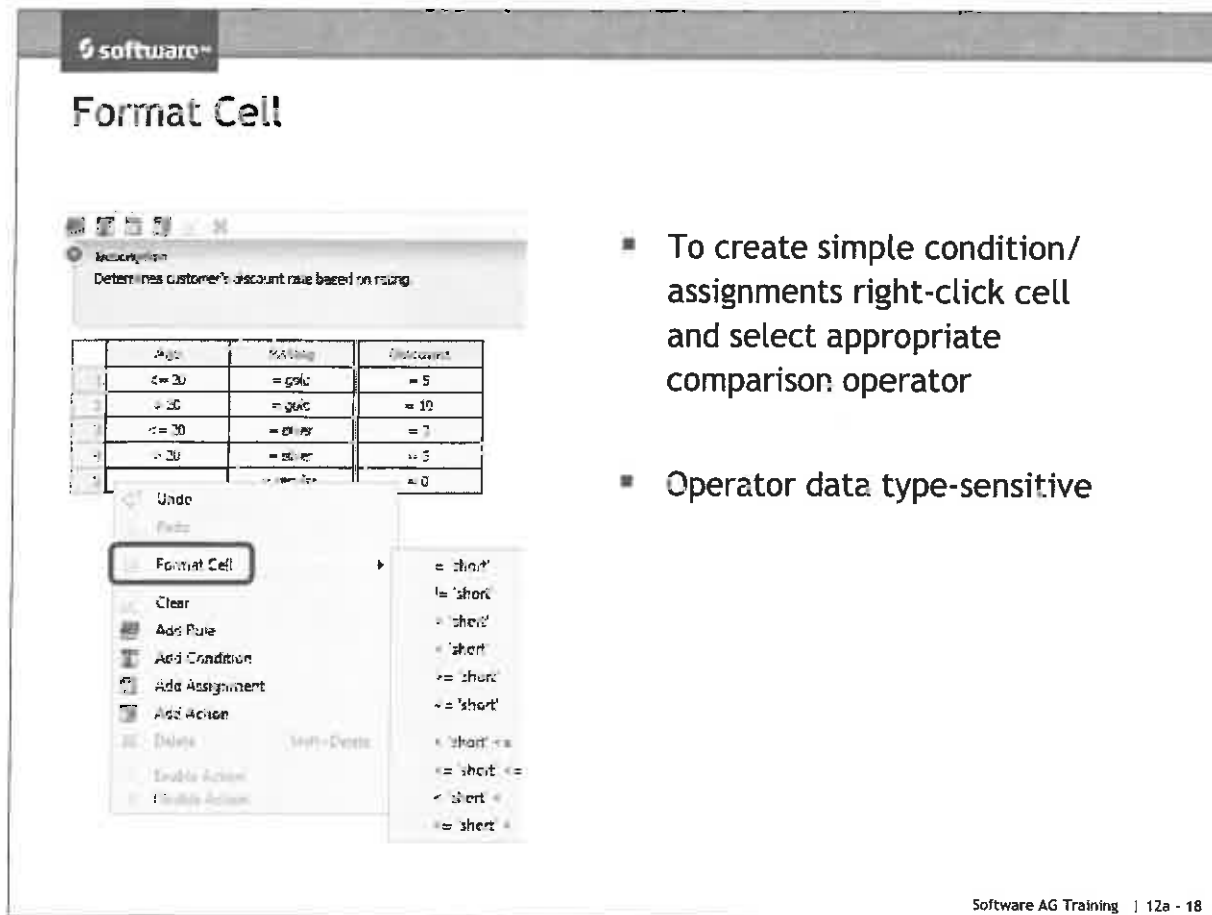
- Add/modify Rules in Rules Editor

Software AG Training | 12a - 1b

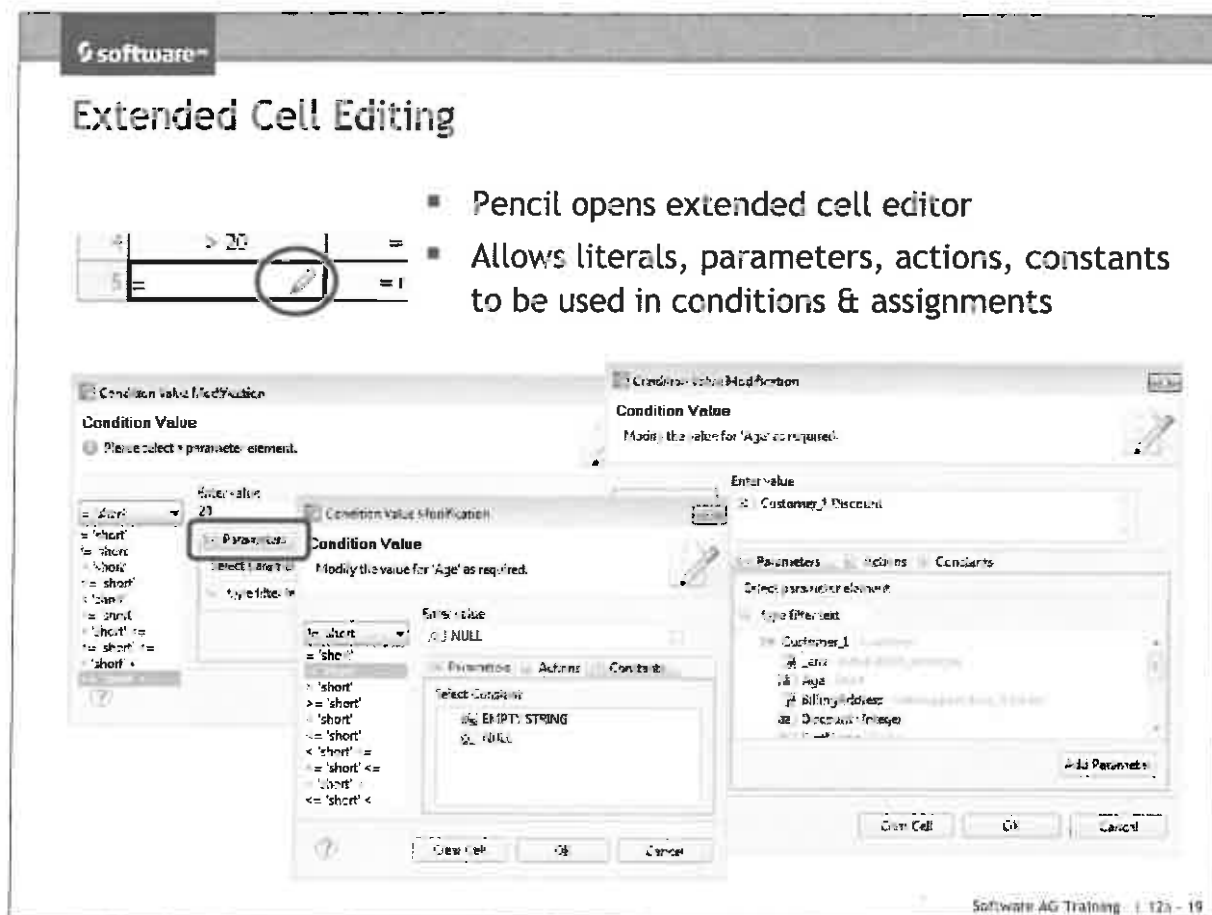
Notes:



Notes:



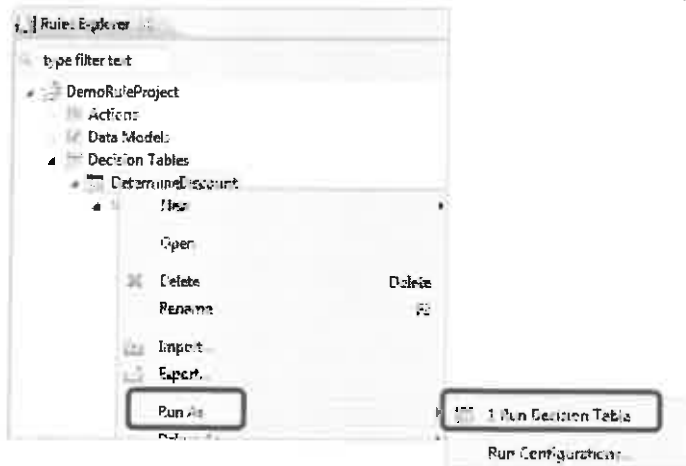
Notes:



Notes:

4. Save and Test Decision Table in Designer...

- Saved Decision Entities like Decision Tables can be tested standalone in Designer - no IS connection required



- If you have unsaved changes, you will be prompted to save them

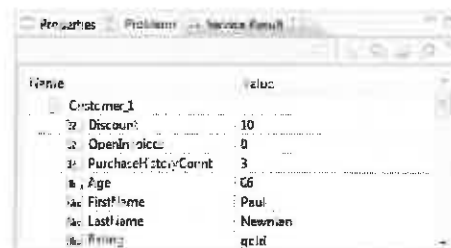
Notes:

...4. Save and Test Decision Table in Designer

- Provide inputs on appearing panel.
- Check "Include empty values for String Types" if necessary.



- Results are shown in Results view:



- Use Save/Load Inputs for repeating tests.

Software AG Training | 12a-29

[illegible]

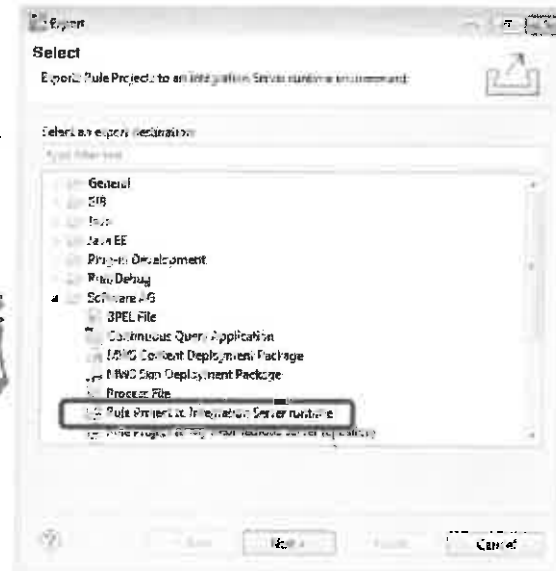
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Deployment to Rule Engine in IS

- To invoke a decision entity from a process, the corresponding Rule Project has be deployed to an IS
 - from Rules Explorer view
 - from Solutions view



- Requires a configured IS connection in Designer



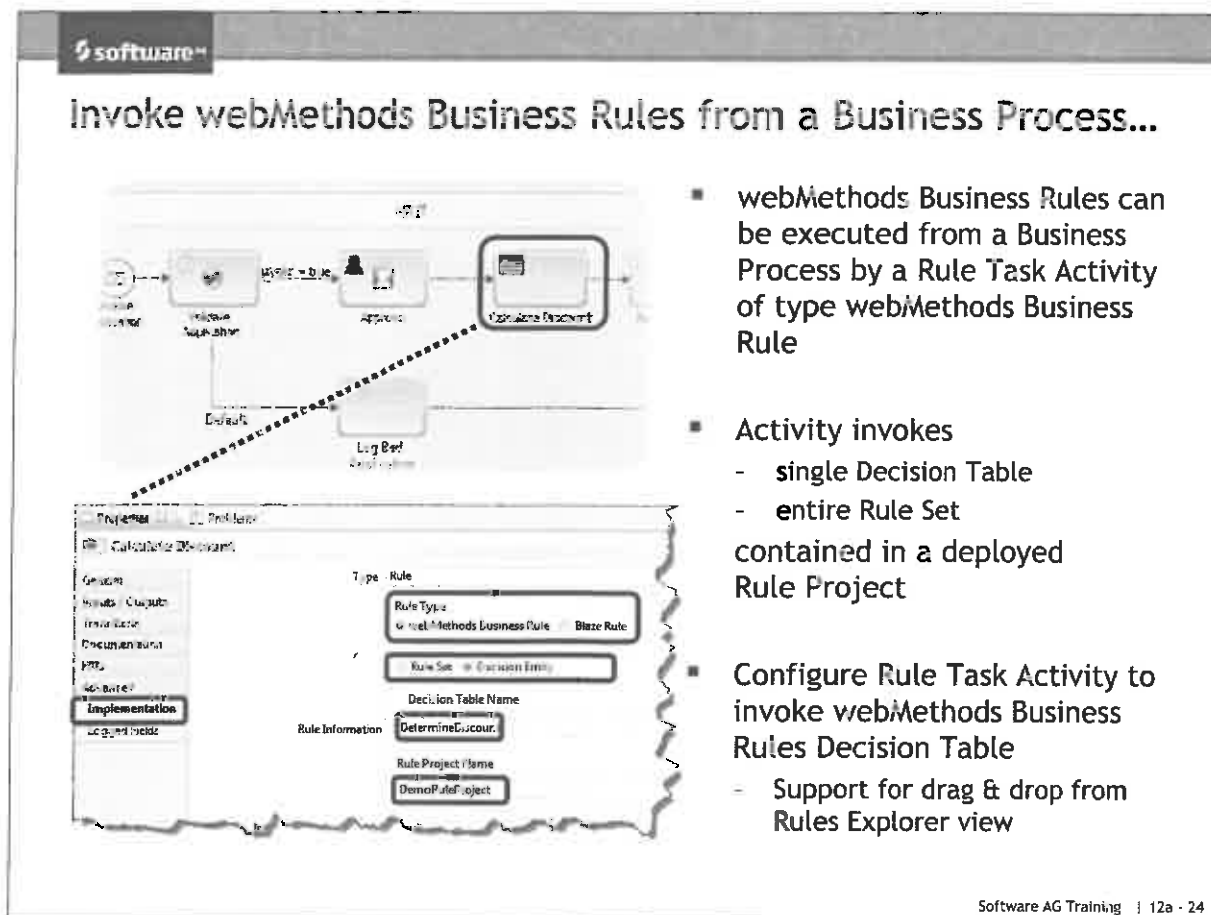
Software AG Training | 128 - 22

Notes: _____

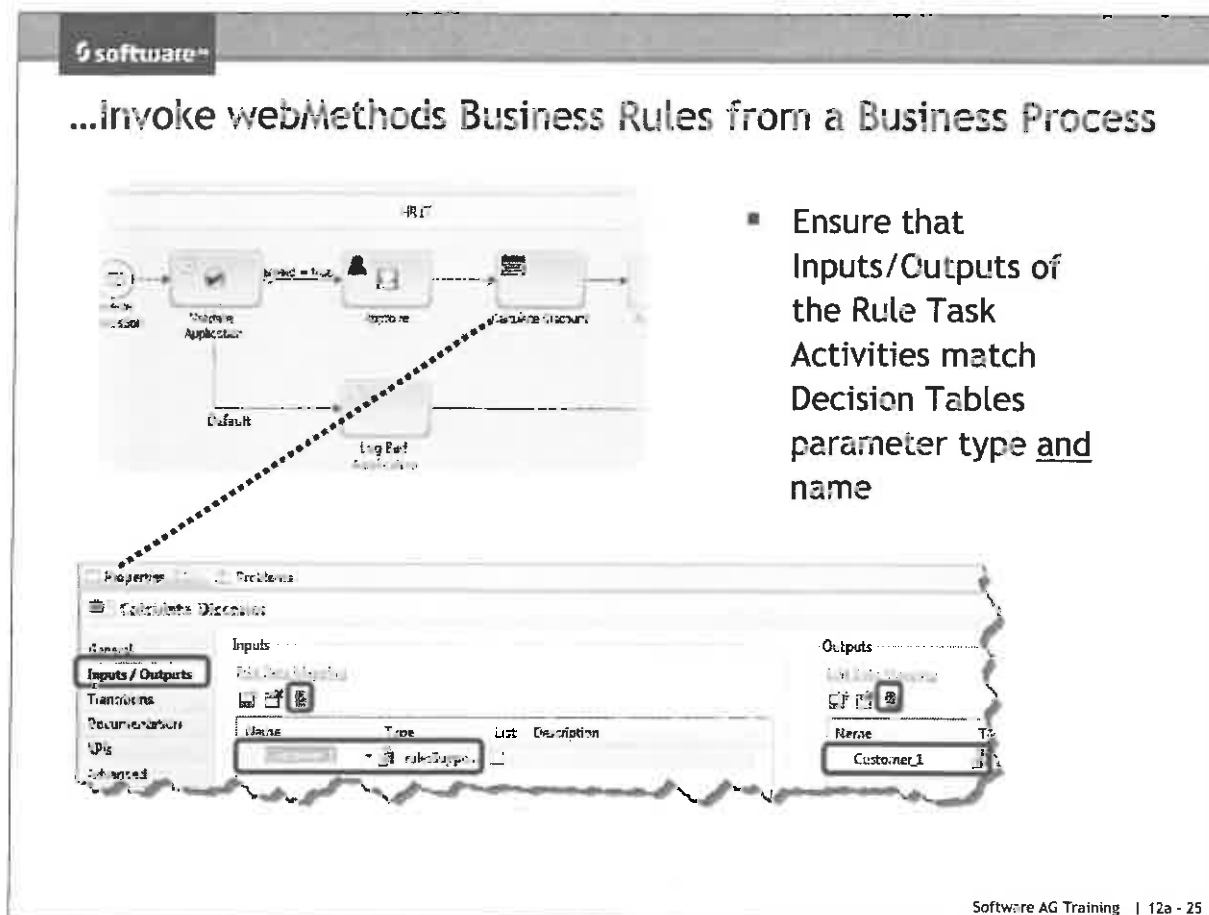
[illegible]

[illegible]

Notes:



Notes:



Notes:

Rules Management Console (RMC)

- Intended for Business Users to perform dynamic rule modifications in My webMethods



- Requires for an additional deployment from Designer

Notes:

Prerequisites for using the RMC - Overview

1. MWS security setup for target Rule Projects folder in MWS Content Repository
2. MWS security setup for accessing the RMC and the Rule Projects in My WebMethods
3. Configure MWS Repository Connection in Designer Preferences
4. Deployment of Rule Project from Designer to MWS Content Repository

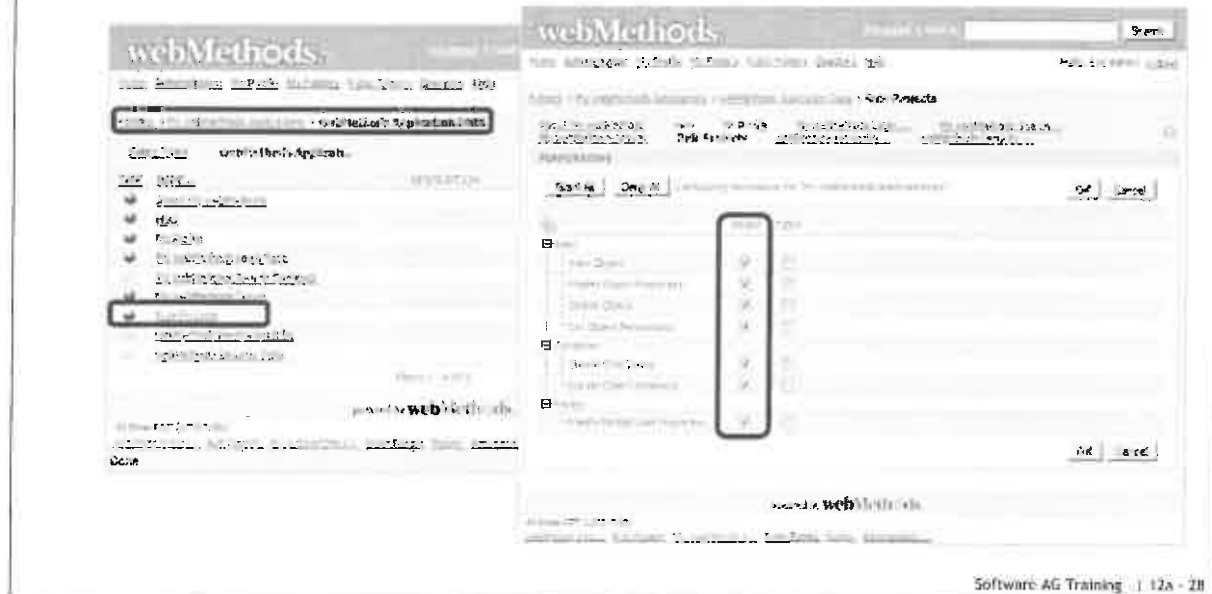
- For more details refer to the document *"Working with Business Rules in My webMethods"*



Notes: _____

1. MWS Security Setup for Target Rule Projects Folder

- Grant Permissions to Rule Projects folder in *MWS Content Repository* for the deploying user in Designer



Notes:

2. MWS Security Setup for Accessing the RMC

- Grant Permissions for accessing the RMC and the Rule Projects in the RMC within My webMethods for Business Rule users



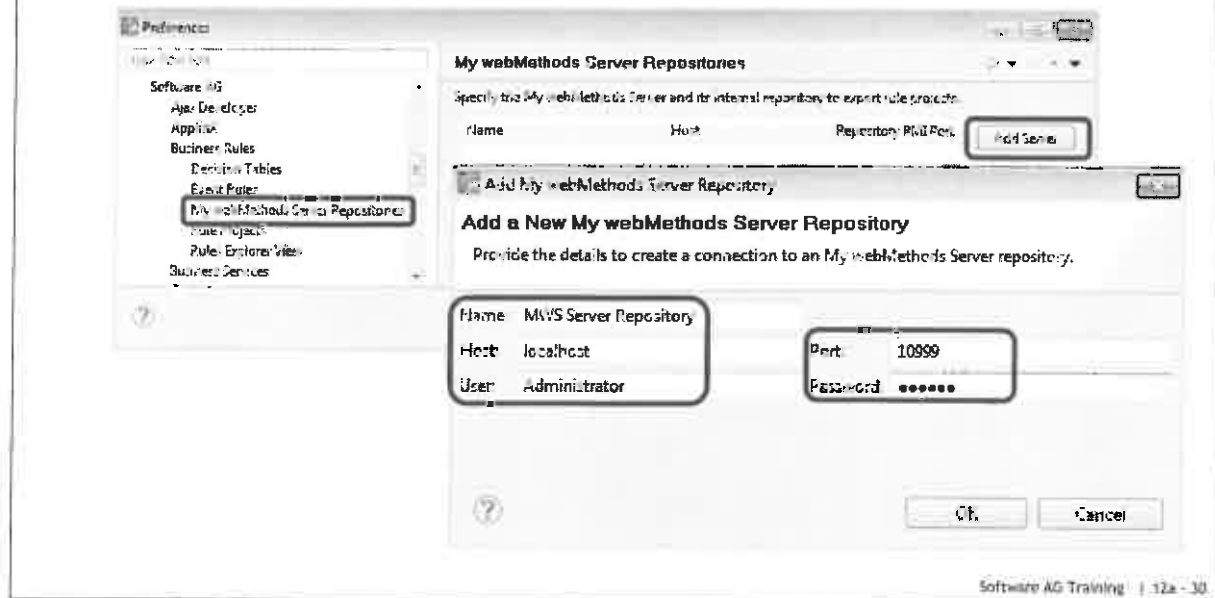
Software AG Training | 12a - 29

Notes: _____

[illegible]

3. MWS Repository Connection in Designer

- RMC deployment requires a configured My webMethods Server Content Repository Connection in Designer Preferences

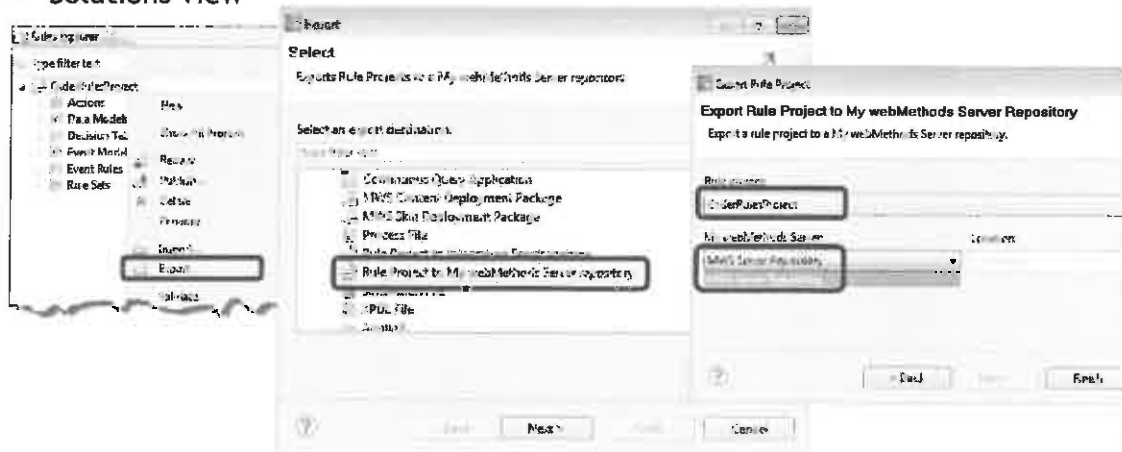


Notes: _____

[illegible]

4. Deployment of Rule Project to MWS Content Repository

- Rules Projects could be deployed to an *MWS* Content Repository from
 - Rules Explorer view
 - Solutions view



Software AG Training | 12a - 31

Notes:

Using the RMC in My webMethods...

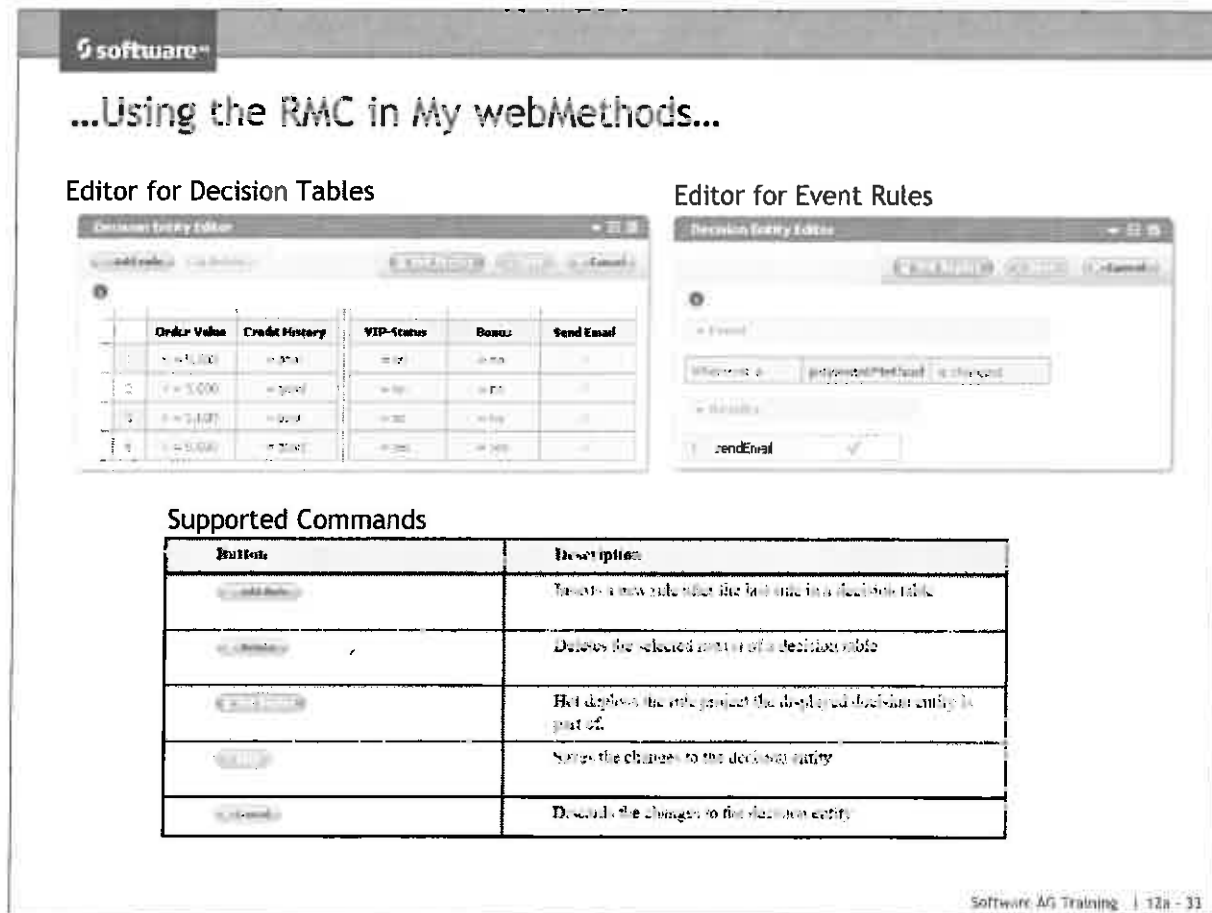
- Business Rules User can login to Rule Management Console
- Have to click "Update Entries in Navigation Pane" first
 - ➡ Deployed Rule projects become visible in RMC



Software AG Training | 12.1 - 32

Notes: _____

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be from a notebook or a standard ruled sheet of paper. The edges of the paper are slightly irregular, suggesting it might be a scan of a physical document. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

[illegible]

...Using the RMC in My webMethods

- **Save:** Persists changes to Content Repository in MWS
 - Sync with Designer workspace/VCS requires for additional import from Designer
- **Hot Deploy:** Syncs with Rule Project from RMC to one or multiple IS
 - IS connections have to be pre-configured for RMC:



Software AG Training | 12a - 34

Notes: _____

[illegible]



More Information

- **webMethods Business Rules:**
More Information at class *webMethods 8.2 Business Rules*
- **Blaze:**
A Blaze Business Rules tutorial available at the Software AG Developer Community:
http://communities.softwareag.com/ecosystem/communities/public/Developer/webmethods/products/bpm_suite/tutorials/blazebusiness/index.html



Software AG Training | 12a - 35

Notes: _____

webMethods Business Rules vs. Blaze Business Rules

- webMethods BPMS supports webMethods Business Rules and FICO Blaze Business Rules.
- webMethods Business Rules was designed complement webMethods BPMS to fully support use cases that webMethods BPMS requires.
- webMethods Business Rules is not intended to have all of a Business Rules Management System (BRMS) capabilities that FICO offers.

	webMethods Business Rules	FICO Blaze Business Rules
Rules interact with Business Processes	Yes. BPMS processes can be started, stopped, suspended, failed, resumed, and canceled. Manual decisions (tasks) are also supported.	Custom coding required
Rule execution of IS Services	IS services can be invoked using Rule actions.	Custom coding required
Integrated with Designer	Rules are designed and tested in Designer. Rule decision tables can be dragged and dropped into business processes.	No

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Notes: