CORTEX Interaction Portal User Guide

CORTEX



Contents

1 Introduction	4
1.1 AppGyver Overview	
1.2 AppGyver and CORTEX	4
2 Log In	
3 Home Page	7
4 Service Requests	9
5 Process Dashboard	11
5.1 Process Execution View	11
5.2 Filters	
5.3 Queues	13
6 My Process Dashboard	
7 Administrator Settings	15
7.1 Manage Service Requests	
7.2 Manage Settings	18
7.3 Manage Processes and Tasks	20
7.4 Manage Sessions	26



About this Document

This document provides a general guide to the use of the Cortex Interaction Portal solution, including service requests, process driven UIs and admin functions.

Audience

This document is intended for users who intend to utilise Cortex Interaction Portal.

Related Material

Document

CORTEX Interaction Portal Deployment Guide

CORTEX Interaction Portal Developer Guide

CORTEX Interaction Portal Merging Guide

Abbreviations used in this Document

UI User Interface

CIP CORTEX Interaction Portal

RBAC Role-Based Access Control



1 Introduction

1.1 AppGyver Overview

The CORTEX Interaction Portal is built using SAP AppGyver: a low-code web (and mobile) application building tool which offers pre-built *components* and the ability to create your own component templates. Also included is integrated logic to issue API requests, navigate pages, show data, and many more options.

AppGyver is offered in several different pricing tiers. At the time of writing the Community Edition includes all the core functionality required.

1.2 AppGyver and CORTEX

Using AppGyver's integrated logic and the CORTEX REST API, AppGyver can be used to provide Human-in-the-Loop capabilities to CORTEX. This is offered by:

- A generic AppGyver solution with the ability to be extended to fit further needs.
- 2. A set of generic CORTEX modules which handles authentication, service requests, process executions, and much more.

The Web Application itself offers two core methods of interacting with automation:

UI-Driven Process (Service Request)

- This is a service request catalogue including role-based access control, configurable from the admin settings within the Web App.
- 2. Each Service Request can consist of any number of UIs, and each UI can integrate with any number of CORTEX Flows.
- 3. Every CORTEX interaction from a UI will require its own flow, and AppGyver will handle the actions, responses, and navigation essentially in control of 'orchestrating' the process.
- 4. These processes must be initiated by a user, from the relevant service request.
- An example of a UI-Driven Process would be a traditional web-based wizard to break data entry into a series of screens, guiding the user through completing a task.



Process-Driven UI (Process Flow and User Tasks)

- 1. This handles user interactions for a process which may or may not be triggered by a user.
- 2. The process is developed and run entirely in CORTEX, only breaking for user entry if / when required.
- 3. Users can view the pending user interactions from a dashboard, which also supports role-based access control. This can be configured at an individual task level, providing much more fine-grain control of the process.
- 4. The components to interact with CORTEX are all generic (instead of many bespoke flows for the UI), leaving just the end UIs to be created.
- An example of a Process-Driven UI would be any process that requires a manual approval step as part of its otherwise fully automated execution.

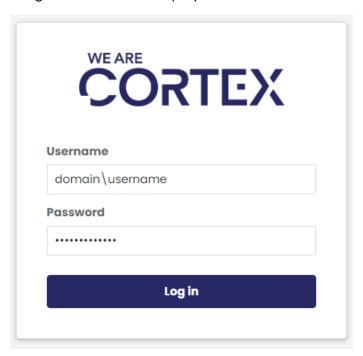
The solution includes Role-Based Access Control via Active Directory, which is managed from the CORTEX Interaction Portal (via CORTEX flows).



2 Log In

To access CORTEX Interaction Portal, navigate to the URL provided by your system administrator.

A login screen will be displayed:

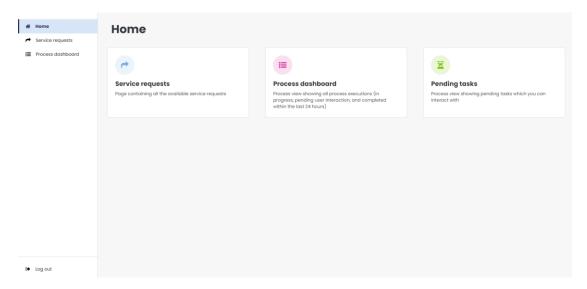


Enter domain credentials, as above, and select 'Log in'.



3 Home Page

After logging in as a non-administrator user, the user will be presented with a home page as shown below.

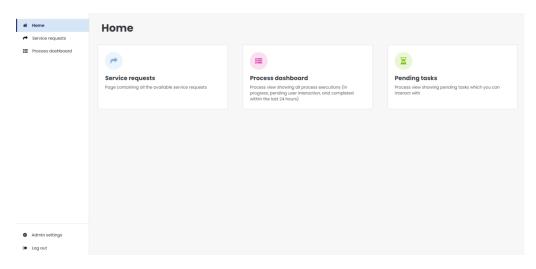


From here, all users may navigate to the following pages:

- 1. Service Requests
- 2. Process Dashboard
- 3. My Process Dashboard

Users have the option to log out, so that they may log in with a different user that may have different permissions.

Logging in as an administrator user, they will be presented with a home page with extra options, as shown below.



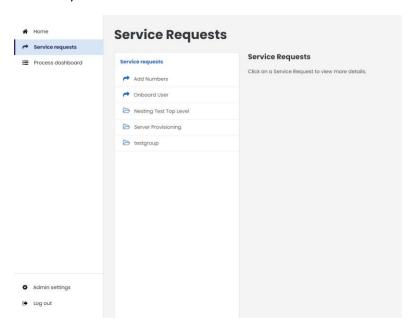


In addition to the Service Requests and Task Dashboard, administrator users may navigate to the Admin Settings page using the option in the bottom left corner, above the 'sign out' button.

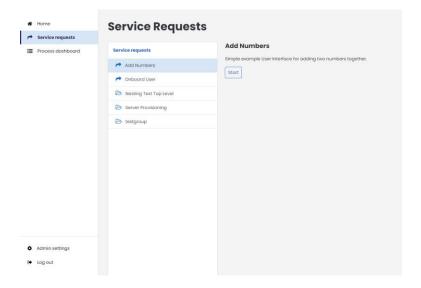


4 Service Requests

From the home page, select 'Service Requests'. The user will be presented with the following menu from which they may select an automated process to trigger manually.

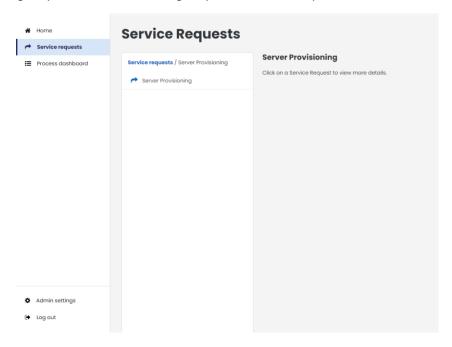


Selecting a service request (designated by an arrow icon) will display details about the process that will be kicked off, as well as the option to start it.





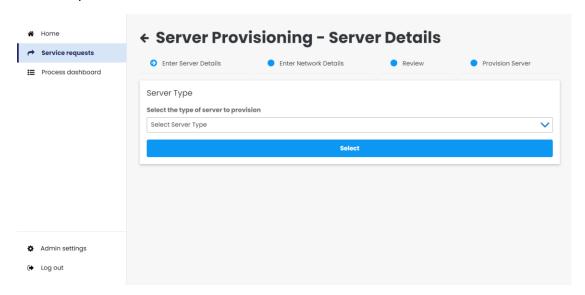
Selecting a group (designated by a folder icon) will display the contents of the group, either other sub-groups or service requests.



Note the breadcrumb component above the list of service requests. This allows a user to navigate up and down a complex group hierarchy.

Selecting a service request, then 'Start' in the right-hand panel, will initiate the UI page associated with this service request, leading the user though whatever pages have been built for the UI-driven process.

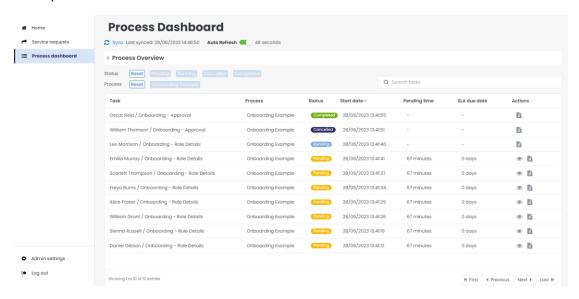
For example:





5 Process Dashboard

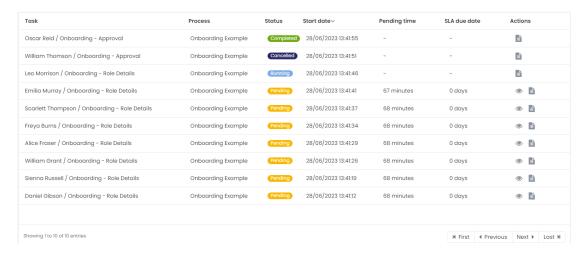
From the home page, select 'Process Dashboard'. This will display to the user all user processes, either currently running or completed within 24 hours, that they have permission to view.



Clicking the sync button below the page title 'Process Dashboard' will refresh the data populating the page. Toggling 'Auto Refresh' to on will refresh the page every minute, with a countdown denoting the time until this occurs in seconds.

5.1 Process Execution View

The Process Execution View shows a table of processes currently executing or having completed within 24 hours.





From left to right, the columns are:

Column Name	Description
Task	The unique reference of this execution of the process, as well as a task name if a task is pending.
Process	The name of the process.
Status	The status that the process execution is currently in.
Start Date	The time at which the process execution began.
Pending time	If a task is pending, the length of time it has been pending for
SLA Due Date	If a task is pending, and it has an SLA Due Date, how many days are remaining until the SLA is breached.
Action	Select the 'eye' icon to be taken to the UI configured for a pending task, so that it may be completed.
	Select the 'document' icon to view the logs associated with the process execution

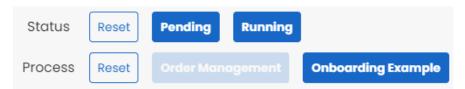
Each column may have its title selected, so that the table is sorted by its values, and specific records may be located using the search bar.

5.2 Filters

Above the Process Execution View are a set of filters. These are dynamically generated based on the statuses and processes available and allow the Process Execution View to be filtered based on what is selected.



For example, if the user wishes to see all Running or Cancelled executions of the 'Order Management' Process, then those filters should be selected as below:

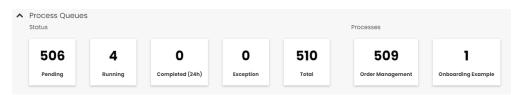


Selecting 'Reset' will deselect all filters in that row.



5.3 Queues

Above the filters, there is a collapsible menu allowing the user to navigate to dedicated 'queues' for each process configured, and for a set of pre-defined execution statuses.

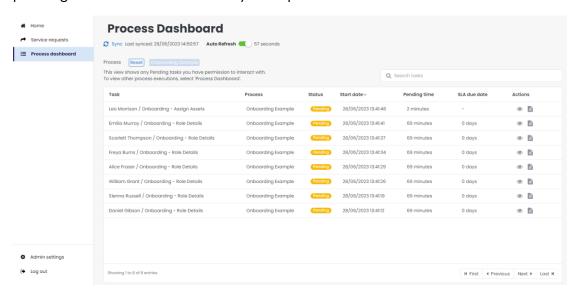


These allow users with concern for a specific process to only see executions of that process if they wish, and administrators to see how processes are running, pending, completed, etc.



6 My Process Dashboard

From the home page, select 'My Process Dashboard'. This will display to the user all pending user interactions that they have permission to interact with.

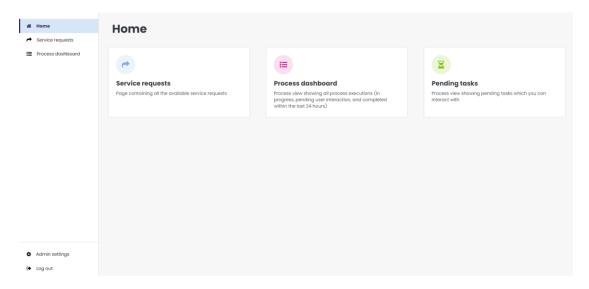


This is like the Process Dashboard, except simplified to be relevant to the logged in user and only show them tasks that they need to complete. They have the same Process Execution View, but may only filter based on the process being executed and have no need to navigate to other queues from here.

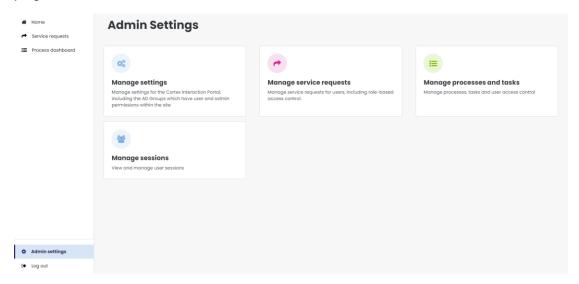


7 Administrator Settings

Logging in as an administrator user, the user will be presented with a home page with extra options in the sidebar, as shown below.



Selecting 'Admin Settings' in the bottom left corner, will navigate to the following page:





7.1 Manage Service Requests

From the Admin Settings page, select 'Manage Service Requests'. A page similar to the service request catalogue will be displayed, with the right-hand panel allowing users to manage the available requests.

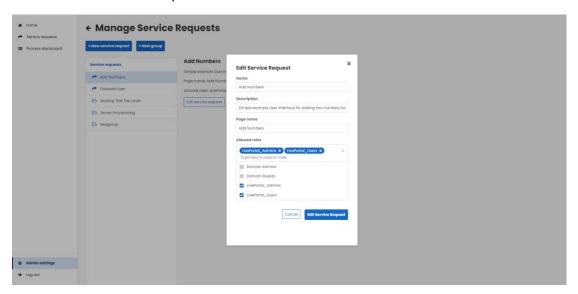
Create Service Request

To create a service request and map it to a newly created page, see the CORTEX Interaction Portal Developer Guide document Section 3.1.

Edit Service Request

To modify a pre-existing service request, select it and then 'Edit Service Request'.

The user will be presented with a pop-up window that allows them to change the details of the service request.



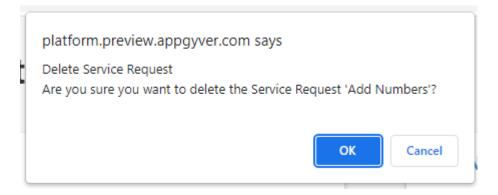
Once the details have been changed, select 'Edit Service Request' to save them or the X button in the top right corner to cancel.

Delete Service Request

To delete a pre-existing service request, select it and then the red 'Delete Service Request' button.

A pop-up will be shown to ensure that the user is sure they wish to delete the service request.

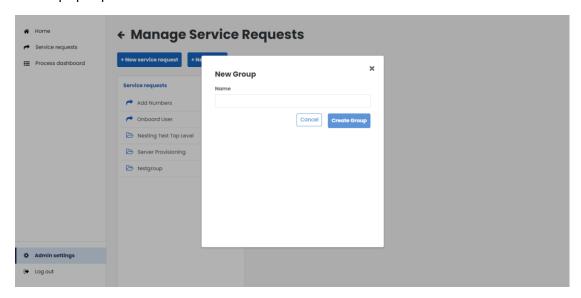




Select 'OK' to delete the service request, or 'Cancel' to cancel.

Create Group

To create a service request group, select 'New Group' above right-hand panel. The below pop-up window will be shown to the user.

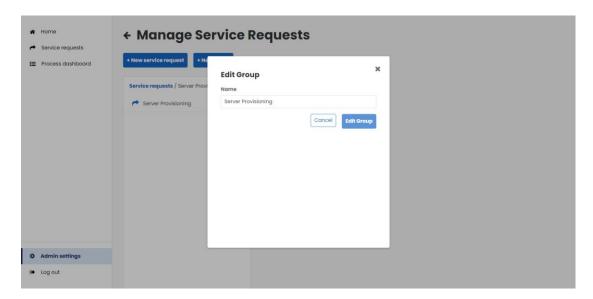


The name of the group may be configured here. Select 'Create Group' to create the group.

Modify Group

To modify a pre-existing group, select it to navigate inside. Select 'Modify Group' to open the pop-up window allowing it to be modified.



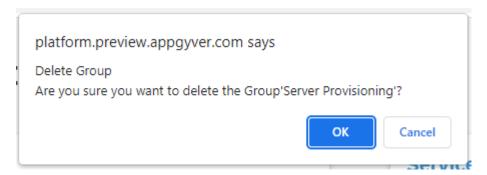


Once the details have been changed, select 'Edit Group' to save them or the X button in the top right corner to cancel.

Delete Group

To delete a pre-existing group, select it and then the red 'Delete Group' button.

A pop-up will be shown to ensure that the user is sure they wish to delete the group.

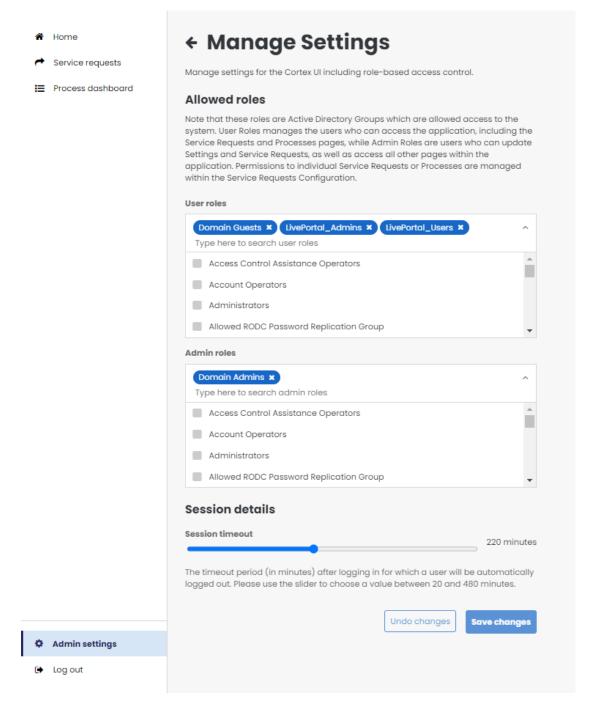


Select 'OK' to delete the group, or 'Cancel' to cancel.

7.2 Manage Settings

From the Admin Settings page, select 'Manage Settings'. From the page to which the user is taken, they may edit various settings of the CORTEX Interaction Portal web app.

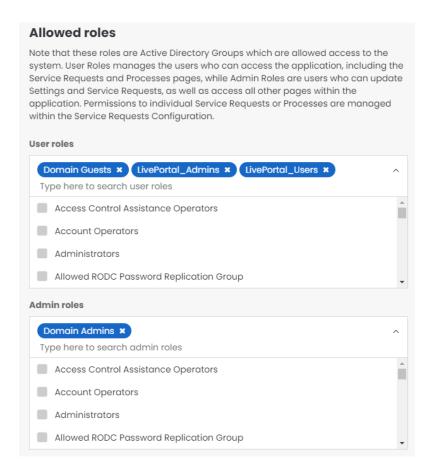




Manage Allowed Roles

In the upper-most panel, an administrator may search for user groups in active directory and assign them as a user or an admin.

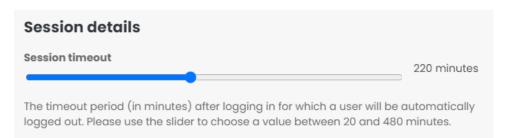




Once changes have been made, select the save button at the bottom of the screen to apply them.

Manage Session Details

In the bottom-most panel, an administrator may change the period of time between a user logging in and when they are automatically logged out.



Once changes have been made, select the save button at the bottom of the screen to apply them.

7.3 Manage Processes and Tasks

When working with Process Driven Uls, (i.e., otherwise fully automated processes that will wait for a manual task involving an AppGyver UI to be completed before

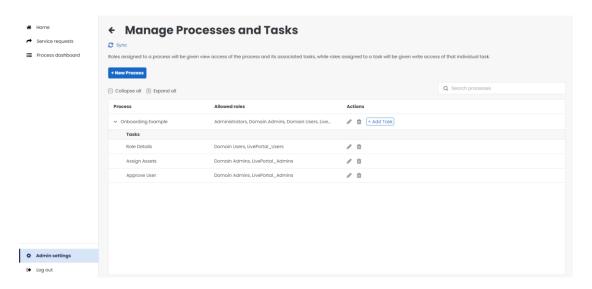


continuing) it is often necessary to show different tasks to users with different permissions.

For example, in a process involving multiple departments, users from each department may be required to enter data at different points in an automated process's execution, so they would only need permissions to see tasks relevant to them. Then, when all data has been entered, a senior manager may need to provide approval for the process to be finalised.

To define processes, tasks, and their associated access, select 'Manage Processes and Tasks' from the Admin Settings page.

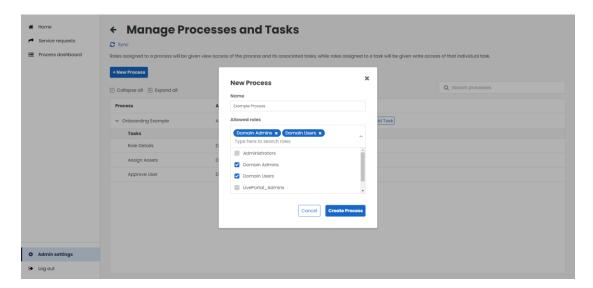
The below screen will be displayed:



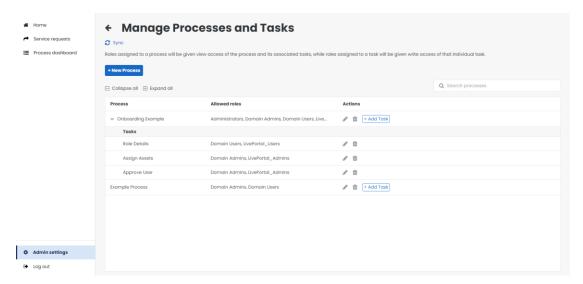
Define a New Process

Select 'New Process', then in the panel that appears enter a name and select active directory groups that will have permission to view one or more tasks within that group.





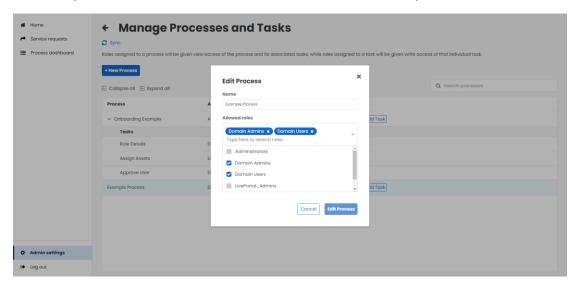
Select 'Create Process' to create the process, or the X button in the top right corner to cancel. A new process will be in the list below.





Edit a Process

Locate a process in the list. Select the edit button next to the process.



The process name and user groups may be changed here. Select 'Confirm' to apply the change, or the X button in the top right corner to cancel.

Delete a Process

The process may also be deleted here. To do this, select the bin icon next to the process. A pop-up will be shown to ensure that the user is sure they wish to delete the process.

Are you sure you want to delete this process?

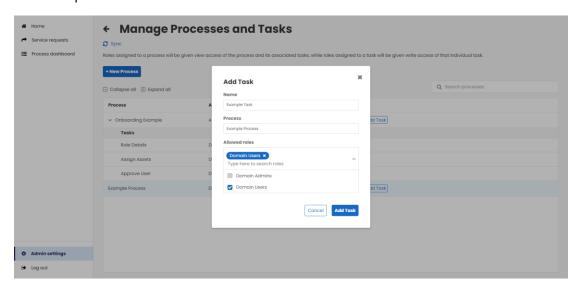


Select 'OK' to delete the process, or 'Cancel' to cancel. The process will have been removed from the list.



Add Tasks to a Process

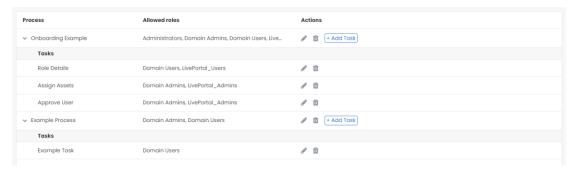
Locate a process in the list. Select the '+ Add Task' button next to the 'Tasks' header.



In the pop-up window that appears, administrators may add a task to the process. If a task with this name is raised by a CORTEX flow, then only the user groups that have access to it can interact with the task.

These user groups can be selected from the list of groups that were selected for the process as a whole in Section 7.3.1

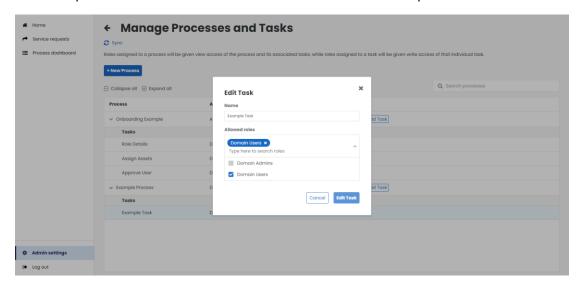
Select 'Add Task' to apply the changes, or the X button in the top right corner to cancel. The task will be present under the process.





Edit a Task

Locate a process in the list. Select the edit button next to the process.



The task name and user groups may be changed here. Select 'Confirm' to apply the change, or the X button in the top right corner to cancel.

Delete a Task

The task may also be deleted here. To do this, select the bin icon next to the task. A pop-up will be shown to ensure that the user is sure they wish to delete the task.

Are you sure you want to delete this task?

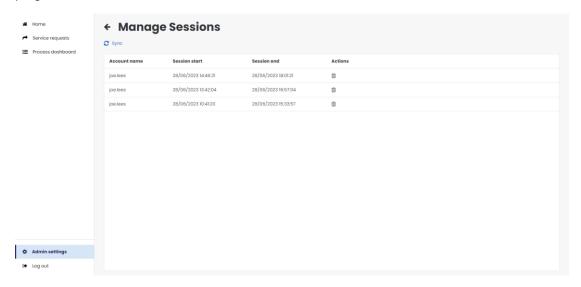


Select 'OK' to delete the task, or 'Cancel' to cancel. The task will have been removed from the list.



7.4 Manage Sessions

To manage sessions, select 'Manage Processes and Tasks' from the Admin Settings page.



From here, administrators may view the currently logged in users, and if necessary, terminate their sessions early, logging them out.