

Business Knowledge Model Invocation

An invocation is a container for the parameter bindings that provide the context for the evaluation of the body of a business knowledge model.

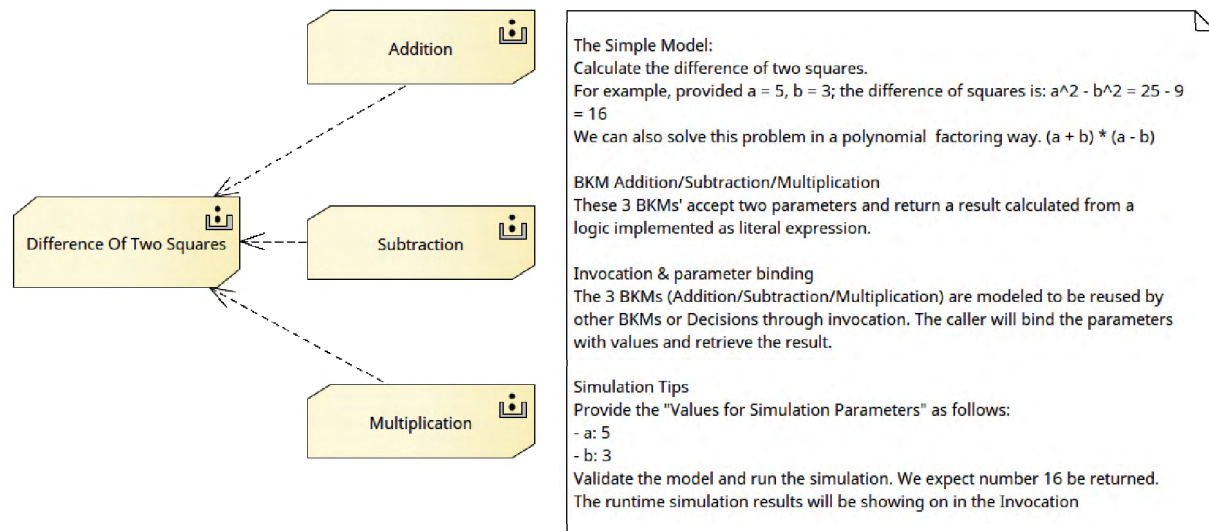


Figure 1. Business Knowledge Models (BKM) implemented as Boxed Context invoking other BKMs

In this example, the BKM *Difference of Two Squares* takes two parameters and returns the difference of their squares. This BKM invokes three other BKMs to compute value and assign to the variable for each context entry.

DMN Expression

Difference Of Two Squares Input Parameter Values for Simulation

(a, b)

sum of ab	Addition	
	addend 1	a
	addend 2	b
difference of ab	Subtraction	
	minuend	a
	subtrahend	b
difference of squares	Multiplication	
	factor 1	sum of ab
	factor 2	difference of ab
difference of squares		

The BKM *Addition* will take two parameters and return their sum.

DMN Expression

Addition Input Parameter Values for Simulation

(addend 1, addend 2)

sum	addend 1 + addend 2
sum	

The BKM *Subtraction* will take two parameters and return their difference.

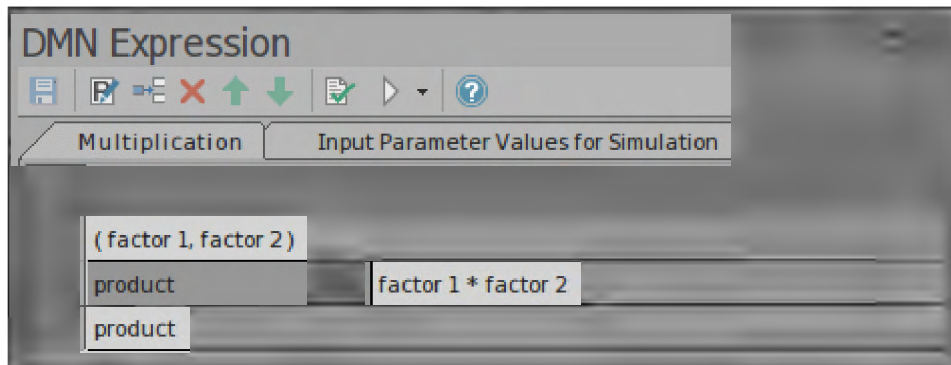
DMN Expression

Subtraction Input Parameter Values for Simulation

(minuend, subtrahend)

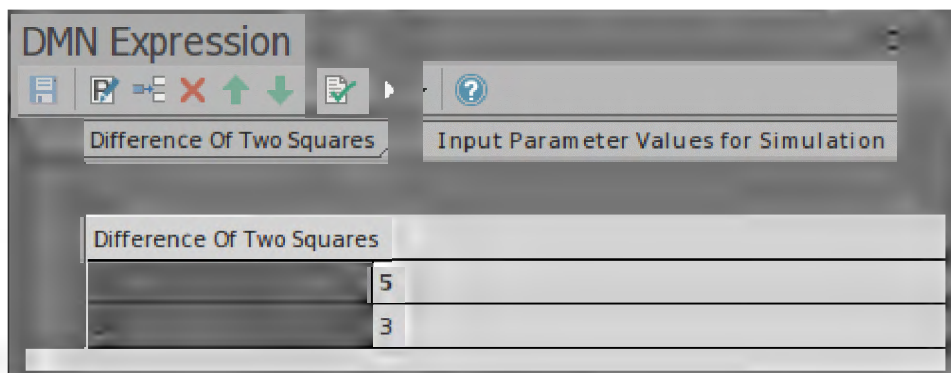
difference	minuend - subtrahend
difference	

The BKM *Multiplication* will take two parameters and return their product.



Simulation

Provide values for the "Input Parameter Values for Simulation" page:



Validate the model and run the simulation.

The runtime simulation results will show on Invocation

DMN Expression

{ a = 5, b = 3 }return = 16

sum of ab = 8	Addition	
	addend 1	a
	addend 2	b
difference of ab = 2	Subtraction	
	minuend	a
	subtrahend	b
difference of squares = 16	Multiplication	
	factor 1	sum of ab
	factor 2	difference of ab
difference of squares		