

what are the important must-know concepts of BIAN?

- Service domains: These define business functionality that can be assigned to a responsible party within an organization and describe generic services that can be reused across various systems.
- Service landscapes: Provide a visual representation of the relationships between different service domains.
- Functional patterns: Give a way to classify and model business activities, allowing for efficient ways to analyze, design, develop, and operate IT solutions that meet business demands. Examples include Track, Analyze, Monitor, Operate, Manage, Agree, Enroll, Allocate, Assess, Develop, Maintain, Process, Advise, Fulfill, Transact, etc.
- Asset types: Are the top-level categories for organizing assets in the BIAN specification, including things like data objects, business entities, business processes, and functional components.
- First-order connections: Represent relationships between service domains, describing which service domain calls another and what actions are taken.
- Service operations and action terms: Specify how service domains interact, defining the behaviors and actions that occur when one service domain invokes another.
- Behavior qualifiers: Describe additional details about how a service domain interaction should happen, giving further context to the action terms.
- Information profiles: Offer a summary view of each service domain's primary outputs and inputs.
- semantic APIs: Build on top of the BIAN standard, providing a common language and set of rules for creating and integrating APIs across industries.