



Business Rules

- Business Rules "the language of business"
- Business logic, policies can be expressed as Business Rules
- Rules are stored in a repository and shared between activities, processes or even other applications.
- Business users can modify rules without reprogramming
 - Reduced costs and provides faster turnaround time
 - Increased visibility
 - Business experts have the control instead of technical experts
- Example
 - If*
 - credit rating is between 700-750*
 - and*
 - age between 30-35*
 - then*
 - APR is 5.6%*

Business Rules Support

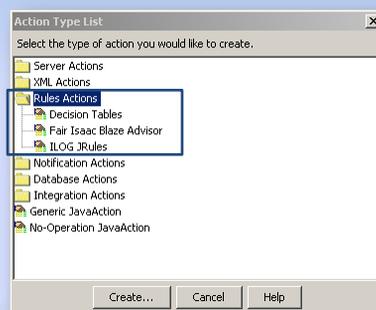


- Interstage BPM supports integration with third party Business Rule Engines (BRMS)
- Out-of-the-box Actions to integrate with
 - ILog JRules
 - Fair Isaac Blaze Advisor
- Other third party engines can be integrated using Web Service or Java Interface.
- In-built support for defining and executing Business Rules

Business Rule Actions



- Business Rule actions can be used to easily integrate with Rule Engine
- Sent Input from UDAs
- Execute rules at any point during process execution
- Store result in UDA for further processing.

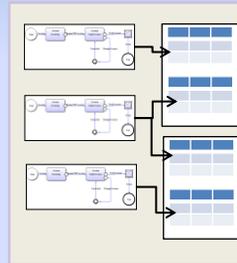


Decision Tables

- Decision Tables allow users to create business rules in Studio.
- Create and package rules with process applications
- Rules can be shared among all process definitions within the application.
- Rules are stored in XML format.

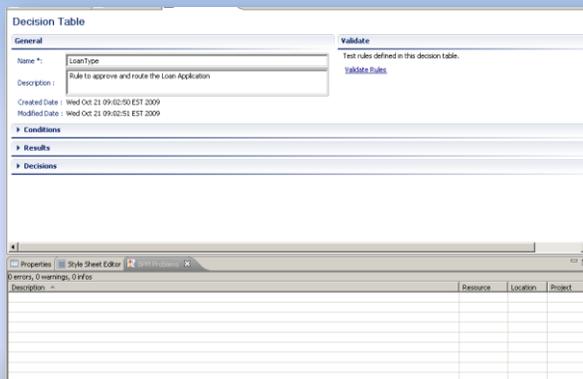
■ Organization

- Application contains Process Definition and "Rulesets"
- Rulesets contains *Decision Tables*
- Ruleset is a logical grouping of DTs
- Any process definition can access any DT



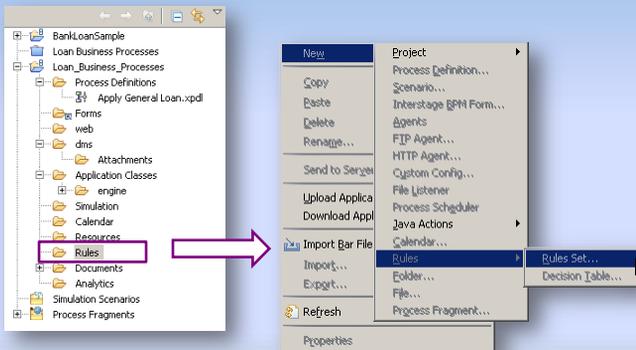
Creating a Decision Table

- Decision Table Editor in Studio provides easy GUI interface to define rules
 - create and manage Decision Tables; and
 - Validate business rules.



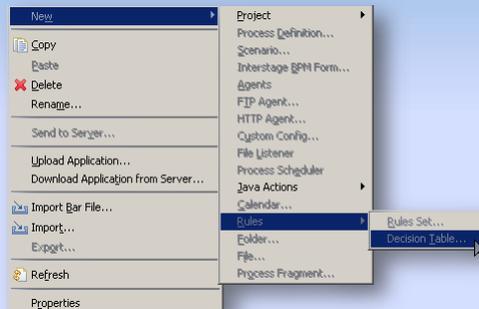
Create Rule Set

- One or more Rule Sets may be created in Application
- Rule Set stored in Rules Folder



Create Decision Table

- Create Decision Table – Example “DT 1”
- Select Rule Set to save Decision Table



■ Decision Table Elements

- Name
- Description
- Conditions
 - Conditions are “if” part of business rules e.g. “if Customer 'age is between 25-35”
 - Here *Customer's Age* will be mapped to a UDA for input
- Results
 - Are “then” part of business rules e.g. “then APR is 5.6%”
 - *APR* will be mapped to a UDA for output
- Decisions
 - Each combination of condition and result form one decision, OR each rule in decision table is considered a decision.

■ Name

- Conditions can be defined by using arbitrary names of condition attribute e.g. “Customer Age”
- A Rule may have multiple condition attributes
- Each condition attribute is evaluated with “AND” operator in decision execution.

■ Description

- Used for documentation

■ Type

- Data type of attribute, this should match the UDA to map

▼ Conditions

Define a list of condition variables to be included in the decision table.

Name	Description	Data Dictionary	Type
ProcessName		New	STRING
CustomerName		New	STRING

Defining Conditions: Data Dictionary

- Data Dictionary provides an option to substitute an input value with something else before rule evaluation
- Substitution may be required in scenarios where data is coming from another system and values used are coded.
- Data Dictionary Mapping
 - Input value: value of UDA e.g. *EXEC*
 - Substitute Value: mapping value to be used for rule evaluation e.g. *“Executive”*

Name	Description	Type
CustomerName		STRING

Substitute mapping

Input Value: Add Mapping

Substitute Value:

Value Mapping: Delete Mapping

OK Cancel

Example:

Customer Type

Executive – EXEC

President Club – PRSCLB

Defining Results

- Define result attribute names and data-types
- A rule may have multiple result attributes, each maps to a UDA
- After rule execution, result UDAs are updated.
- Attribute names can be different from UDA names, mapping is done separately.

Results

Define a list of results variables to be included in the decision table.

Name	Description	Type
ItemAmount		STRING

Decisions

- Decisions section is created based on information provided in Condition and Result section.

▼ Decisions

Define the decisions which are to be evaluated.

No.	ProcessName	CustomerName	ItemAmount
1	=Process1	=Customer1	200
2	=Process2	=Customer2	200
3	=Process2	=customer1	200

Expression Builder

Conditions

Name	Description	Type
CustomerName		STRING

Decisions

Operator: **between**

Minimum Value: 25

Maximum Value: 35

OK Cancel

- Type-in values to create rules
- Use operators to create conditions
- Operators
=, !=, <, >, <=, >=, in, between, like, notlike

Rule Execution

- Rules in a DT are evaluated sequentially
- Once a rule matches input condition, execution stops and results are returned.
- DT does not validate rules for overlapping condition
 - e.g. ≥ 100 and ≤ 100 both conditions will be true for a value of 100

▼ Decisions

Define the decisions which are to be evaluated.

No.	loanAmt	percent
1	<10000	.25
2	between("10000","100000")	.50
3	>100000	.75

Add
Remove
Copy
Paste
Up
Down

- Rule sequence can be changed by using "Up" and "Down" buttons

Testing Decision Table

- Test the rule by selecting “Validate Rules”

Decision Table

General

Name * : SimpleInterest

Description : Business Rule Calculates Simple Interest

Validate

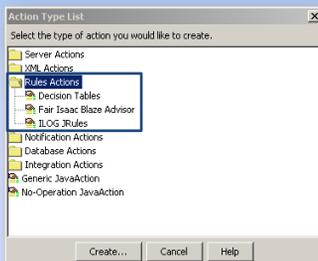
Test rules defined in this decision table.
[Validate Rules](#)

- Enter different Condition Values

Decision Number.	loanAmt	Rule#
1	5000	1
2	20000	2
3	500000	3

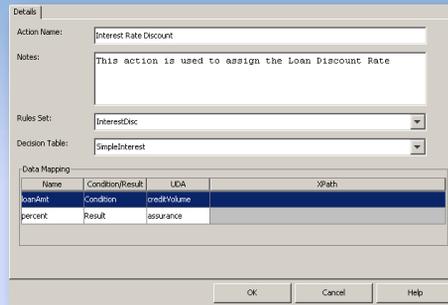
Decision Table Java Action

- Decision tables can be invoked in process definition by adding Decision Table Action at a node or at Process Definition level.
- iLog JRules (IBM) or Blaze Rules engine can also be connected to execute rules using available Actions



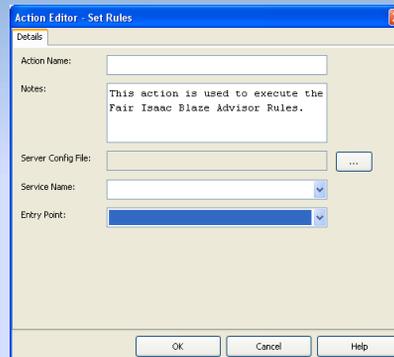
Decision Table Java Action

- Action interface shows all available rules sets and tables within application.
- Configure:
 - Select Decision Table to execute
 - Map UDAs for Condition attribute
 - Map UDAs for result attribute
 - UDAs are filtered based on Data Type
 - XML UDA can be used to map to String condition with XPath



Blaze Advisor Action

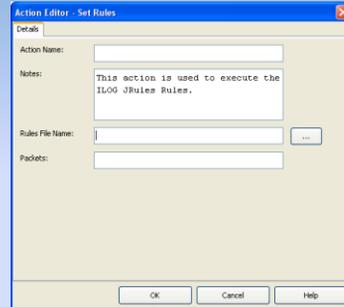
- Blaze Advisor uses “service” and “deployment manager” XML configuration files to connect to engine.
- In order to invoke Blaze Engine from BPM
 - Generate configuration files in Blaze
 - Copy “.server” and “.dmanager” files in “dms/attachment” folder in application
 - Browse and select server config files
 - Select service name and entry points



- *Note: follow admin guide for setting classpath and other configuration to invoke Blaze from BPM Engine.*

iLog JRules Action

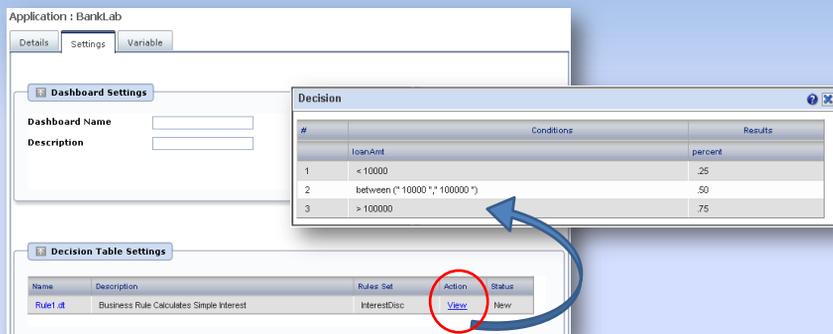
- In order to invoke Blaze Engine from BPM
 - Generate rule file in JRules
 - Copy file in "dms/attachment" folder
 - Browse and select file

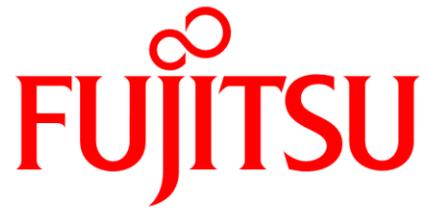


- *Note: follow admin guide for setting classpath and other configuration to invoke JRules from BPM Engine.*

Interstage BPM Console View

- View Decision Tables in Interstage BPM Console
 - Browse to application and select the "Settings" tab
 - Select Decision Table to View rules (*edit is not allowed in console view*)





shaping tomorrow with you