

Progress Corticon Business Rules for Progress OpenEdge

Workshop

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Corticon Business Rules for OpenEdge Workshop


Your Hosts

- Chris Hogan
- Marv Stone
- Keith Brzozowsky
- David Atkins

Today's Goals

- Understand Corticon Business Rules
- Build an example Decision Service
- Integrate with an existing OpenEdge application
- Have Fun!

Agenda

- Discuss Corticon & Business Rules **15** minutes
- Corticon Studio Demonstration **25** minutes
- Workshop Lab Overview **5** minutes
- Lab Exercises **120** minutes
- Wrap Up  **15** minutes

Corticon enables organizations to make better, faster decisions by automating business rules

DECISIONS

SHOULD CREDIT BE EXTENDED?



Do not provide credit to delinquent accounts

HOW TO PLAN A SHIPMENT?



Hazardous materials must be shipped in double hull tankers

RULES

**DECISIONS IN SECONDS, PREVENT LOSSES,
INCREASE CUSTOMER SATISFACTION**

**AVOID DISASTROUS OIL SPILL,
REDUCE COSTS**

Automating Business Rules – The Problem

Traditional approach is programming-based

- Simple rules difficult to automate, sophisticated ones impossible
- Single change can impact hundreds of rules/processes



There Is a Better Way...

Corticon Difference

**Model-Driven
Rule Management**

**Guaranteed
Rule Integrity**

**Performance &
Scalability**

Model-Driven Rules Development

Out-of-the-box ready for use by

- Business Analysts
- IT Professionals

Patented Excel-like modeling tool

- No programming
- Business friendly
- One-click deployment

The screenshot displays the Corticon eStudio interface with several key components highlighted by orange callout boxes:

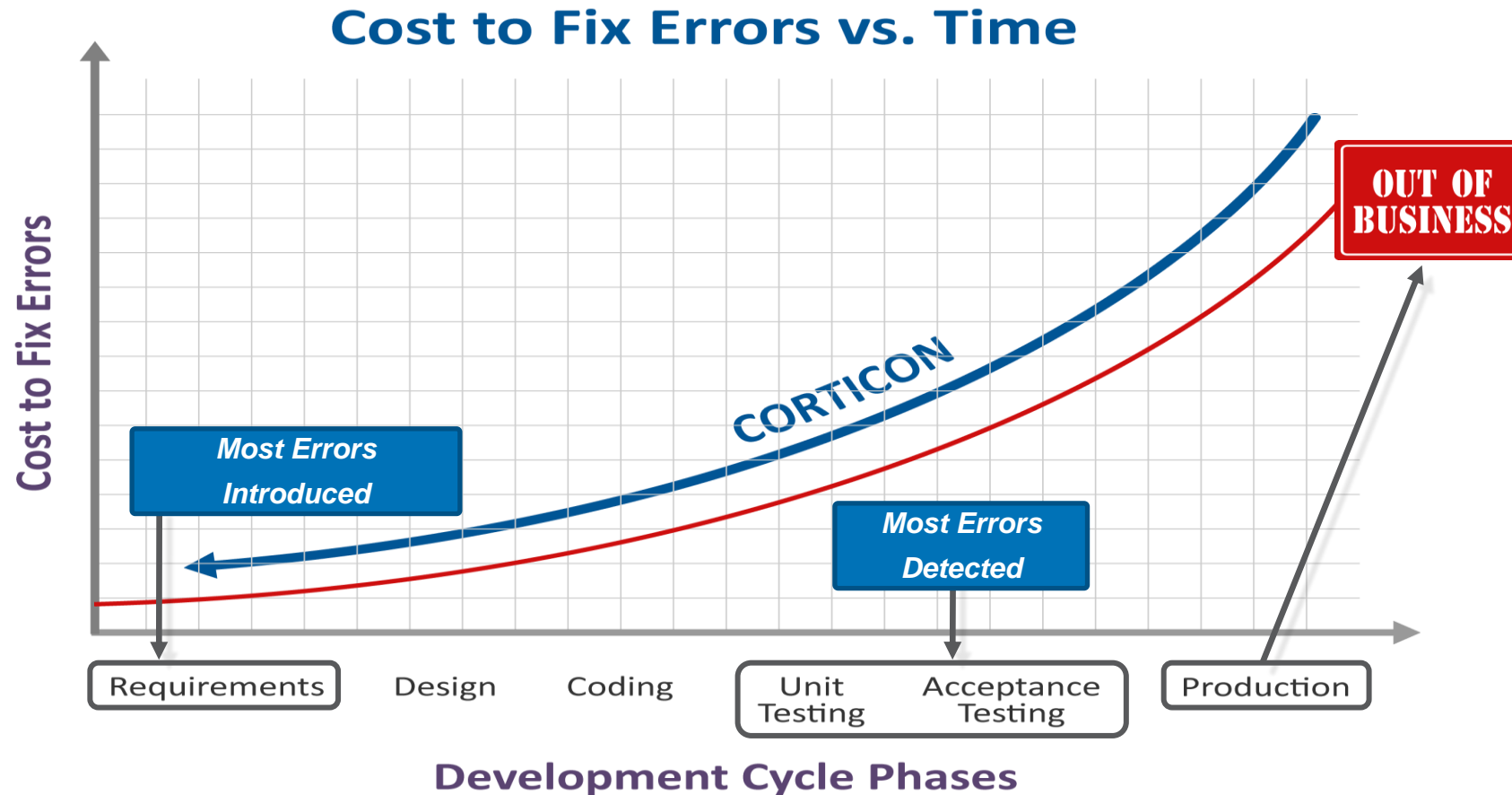
- Vocabulary consists of your business objects/terms:** Points to the 'Rule Vocabulary' tree on the left, which includes categories like 'underwriting', 'Applicant', 'age', 'name', 'riskRating', 'skydiver', 'policy (Policy)', and 'Policy'.
- Rules are constructed with drag-and-drop ease:** Points to the 'Conditions' and 'Actions' tables in the center. The 'Conditions' table shows rules 'a' and 'b' with conditions like 'Applicant.skydiver' and 'Applicant.age < 35'. The 'Actions' table shows rule 'A' with the action 'Applicant.riskRating' set to 'High'.
- Comprehensive, extensible library of operators (akin to Excel functions):** Points to the 'Rule' pane at the bottom left, which contains folders for 'General', 'Literals', 'Functions', 'Attribute Operators', and 'Boolean'.
- Rule Statements provide rule documentation and traceability:** Points to the 'Rule Statements' table at the bottom right, which lists rule references and their corresponding text.

Ref	Post	Alias	Text
1	Info	Applicant	Applicants who skydive have a high risk rating.
2	Info	Applicant	Applicants less than 35 years of age have a low risk rating.

Proven with the most sophisticated business problems

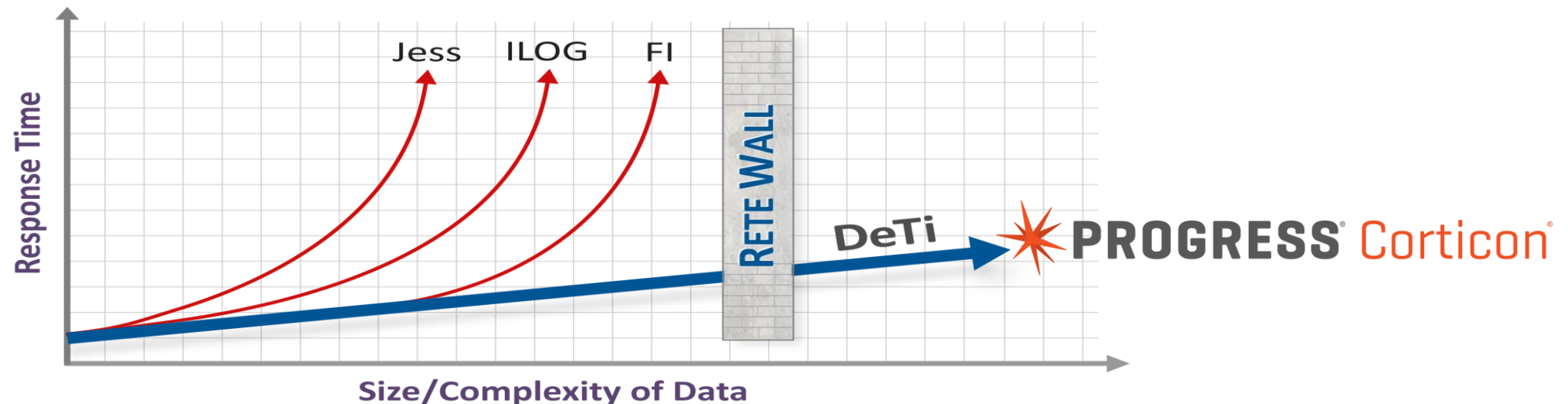
Guaranteed Rules Integrity

The right decisions at the right time – *guaranteed*



Performance & Scalability

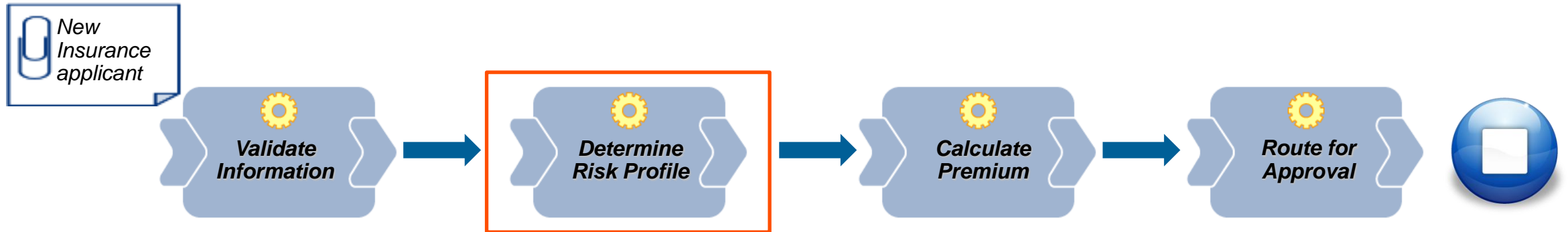
- Traditional pattern matching algorithm is Rete
 - Scales well with increasing number of rules
 - Degrades exponentially with increasing complexity of data – the “Rete Wall”
- Corticon’s patented DeTi (Design Time) algorithm
 - Scales linearly with number of rules and complexity of data



Agenda

- Discuss Corticon & Business Rules
- Corticon Studio Demonstration
- Workshop Scenarios
- Lab Exercises
- Wrap Up

Demonstration



What is the applicant's risk profile?

- 1. Identify the Business Decision**
Ask: **What decision is being made?**
- 2. Identify the Business Rules**
Ask: **How do you make the decision?**
- 3. Model the Business Rules**
Use: **Corticon Studio**

- SAMPLE RULES**
- Applicants who skydive have a High Risk rating
 - Applicants under 35 have a Low Risk rating



OpenEdge Coding: 35 Lines of Code for 4 Business Rules

```
DEFINE INPUT PARAMETER isSkyDiver AS LOGICAL NO-UNDO.
DEFINE INPUT PARAMETER applicantAge AS INTEGER NO-UNDO.
DEFINE INPUT PARAMETER parmCurrency AS CHARACTER NO-UNDO.
DEFINE INPUT PARAMETER parmAge AS INTEGER NO-UNDO.
DEFINE INPUT PARAMETER parmIncome AS INTEGER NO-UNDO.
DEFINE OUTPUT PARAMETER ruleStatement AS CHARACTER NO-UNDO.

DEFINE VARIABLE riskRating AS CHARACTER NO-UNDO.
DEFINE VARIABLE totalPremium AS DECIMAL NO-UNDO.

IF isSkyDiver THEN
DO:
ruleStatement = "Warning" + CHR(1) + "Applicants who skydive have a high risk rating regardless age.".
riskRating = "High".
totalPremium = 150.
ruleStatement = ruleStatement + CHR(3) + "Info" + CHR(1) + "Applicants who are " + riskRating + " risk pay a premium of " + parmCurrency + STRING(totalPremium) + ".".
RETURN.
END.
ELSE
DO:
IF applicantAge < parmAge THEN
DO:
ruleStatement = "Info" + CHR(1) + "Applicants less than " + STRING(parmAge) + " years of age have a low risk rating.".
riskRating = "Low".
totalPremium = 50.
ruleStatement = ruleStatement + CHR(3) + "Info" + CHR(1) + "Applicants who are " + riskRating + " risk pay a premium of " + parmCurrency + STRING(totalPremium) + ".".
RETURN.
END.
ELSE
DO:
ruleStatement = "Info" + CHR(1) + "Applicants who are " + STRING(parmAge) + " year or older and don't skydive are medium risk.".
riskRating = "Medium".
totalPremium = 100.
ruleStatement = ruleStatement + CHR(3) + "Info" + CHR(1) + "Applicants who are " + riskRating + " risk pay a premium of " + parmCurrency +
STRING(totalPremium) + ".".
RETURN.
END.
END.
```

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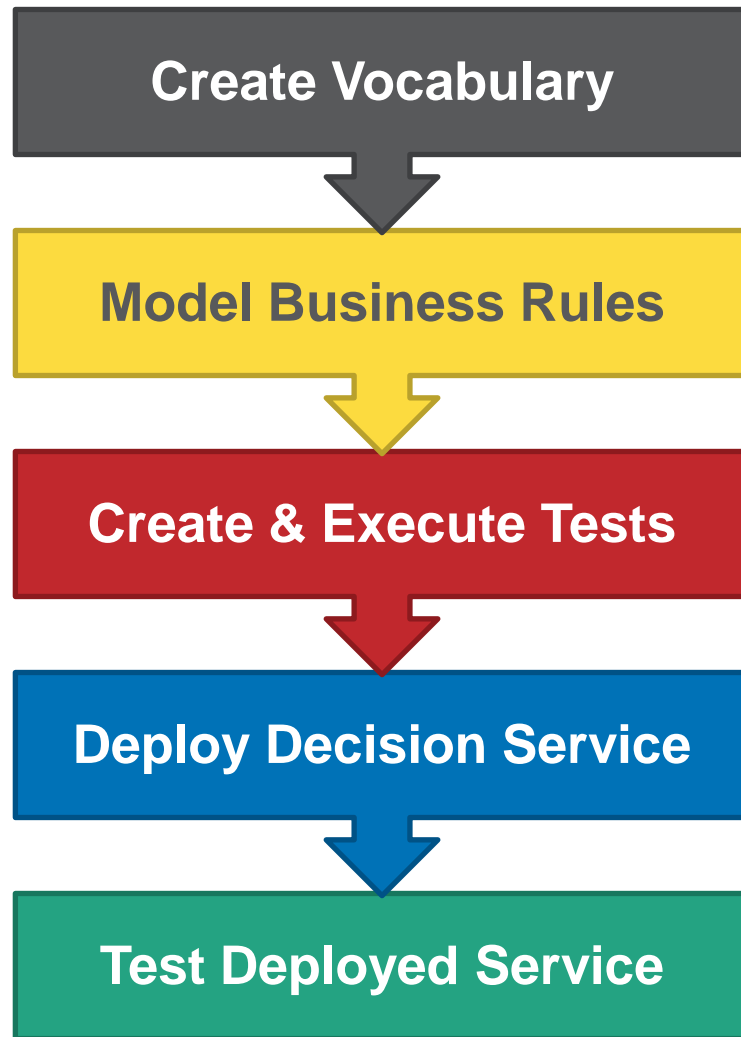
Workshop Lab Overview

- Exercise 1: Model Corticon Decision Service 60 Minutes
- Exercise 2: Integrate Decision with OpenEdge 40 Minutes
- Exercise 3: Update Decision Service 20 Minutes

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Exercise 1: Model Corticon Decision Service



The screenshot shows the Corticon Designer interface with the following components:

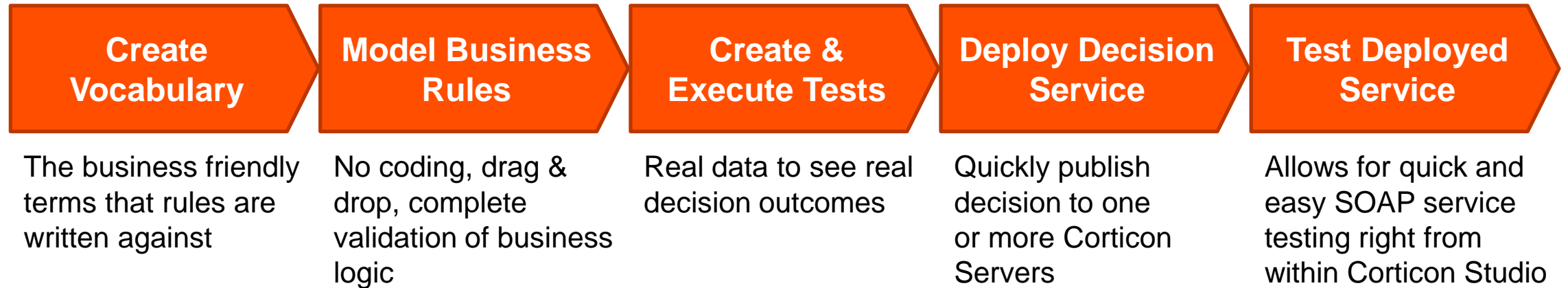
- Rule Vocabulary:** A tree view showing the 'Applicant' object with attributes: age, isSkydiver, name, number, and riskRating.
- Conditions Table:** A table defining rule conditions for different risk levels.
- Actions Table:** A table defining the actions for each condition, such as setting risk ratings.
- Rule Statements:** A list of rule statements with their references, IDs, and descriptions.

Conditions	0	1	2	3
a Applicant.isSkydiver		T	-	F
b Applicant.age		-	< 30	>= 30
c				
d				
e				
f				

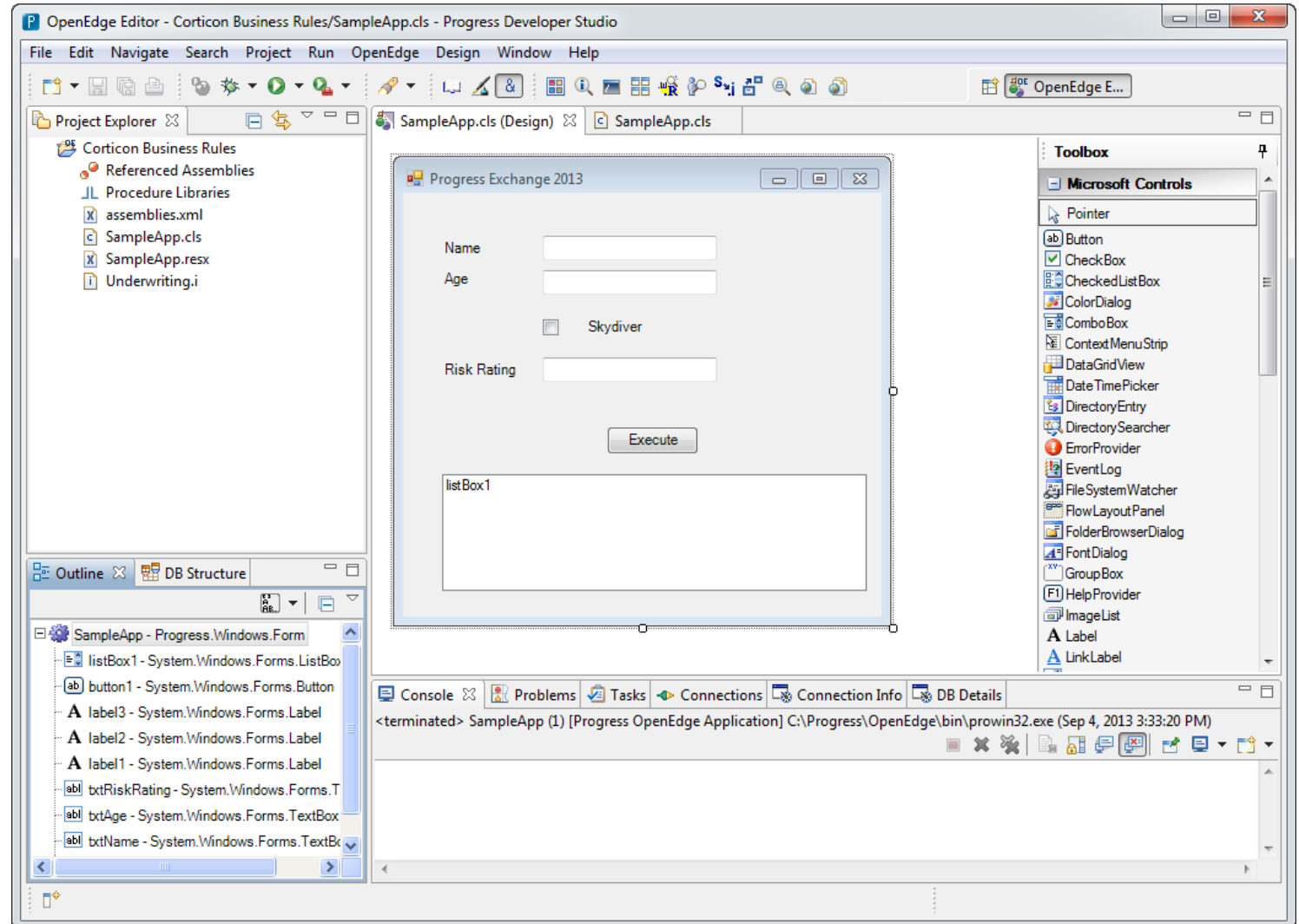
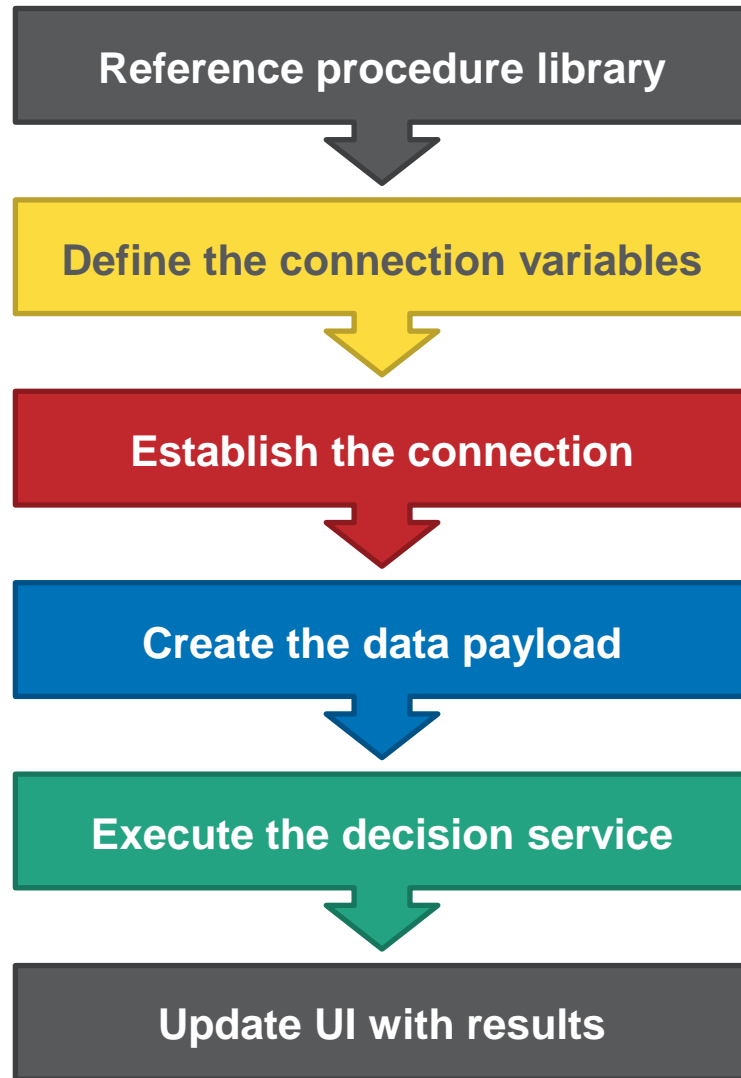
Actions			
Post Message(s)			
A Applicant.riskRating		'High Risk'	'Low Risk'
B			'Medium Risk'
C			
D			
E			

Ref	ID	Post	Alias	Text
1		Info	Applicant	Applicants who skydive have a High Risk rating
2		Info	Applicant	Applicants under 30 have a Low Risk rating
3		Info	Applicant	Applicants 30 and over who don't skydive are Medium Risk

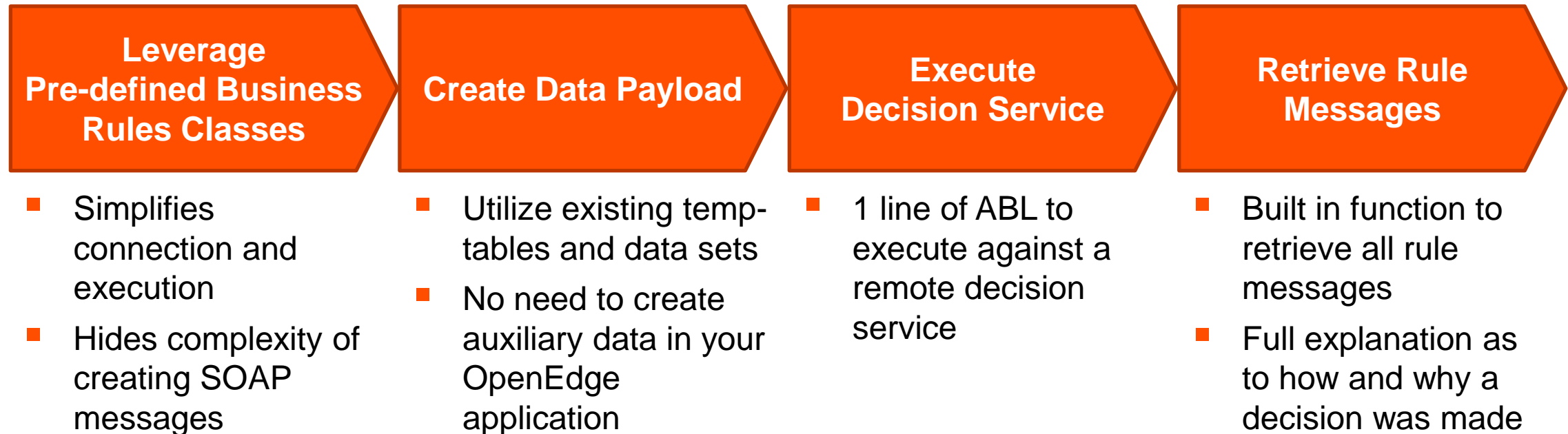
Review Exercise 1: Model Corticon Decision Service



Exercise 2: Integrate Decision with OpenEdge (40 Minutes)



Review Exercise 2: Integrate Decision with OpenEdge



Exercise 3: Update Decision Service (20 Minutes)

Make change to existing Rulesheet

Re-deploy the Decision Service

Re-execute from OpenEdge app

Review Results

The screenshot shows the Progress Corticon Business Rules Server Console in a Firefox browser window. The console displays a table of deployed decision services. Below the table, the Progress Exchange 2013 application window is open, showing a form with input fields for Name, Age, Risk Rating, and a checkbox for Skydiver, along with an Execute button.

Service Name	Version	Live	Effective	Expires	Deployed from CDD	Dynamic Reload	Executions	Avg Time (ms)	Clear Stats
AllocateTrade	1.14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Yes	Yes	0	0	Clear
Candidates	1.14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Yes	Yes	0	0	Clear
ProcessOrder	1.10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Yes	No	0	0	Clear

Progress Exchange 2013 Form:

Name:

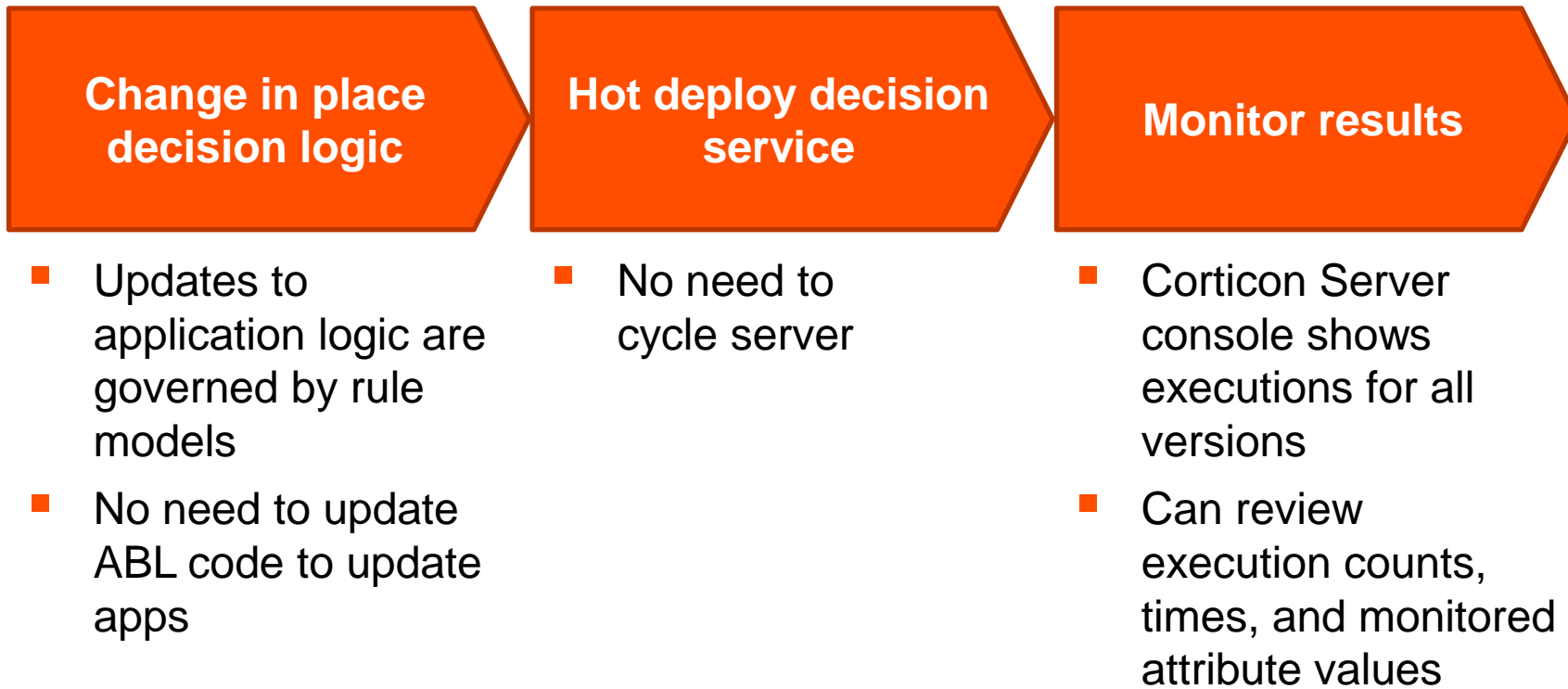
Age:

Skydiver

Risk Rating:

Execute

Review Exercise 3: Update Decision Service



Agenda

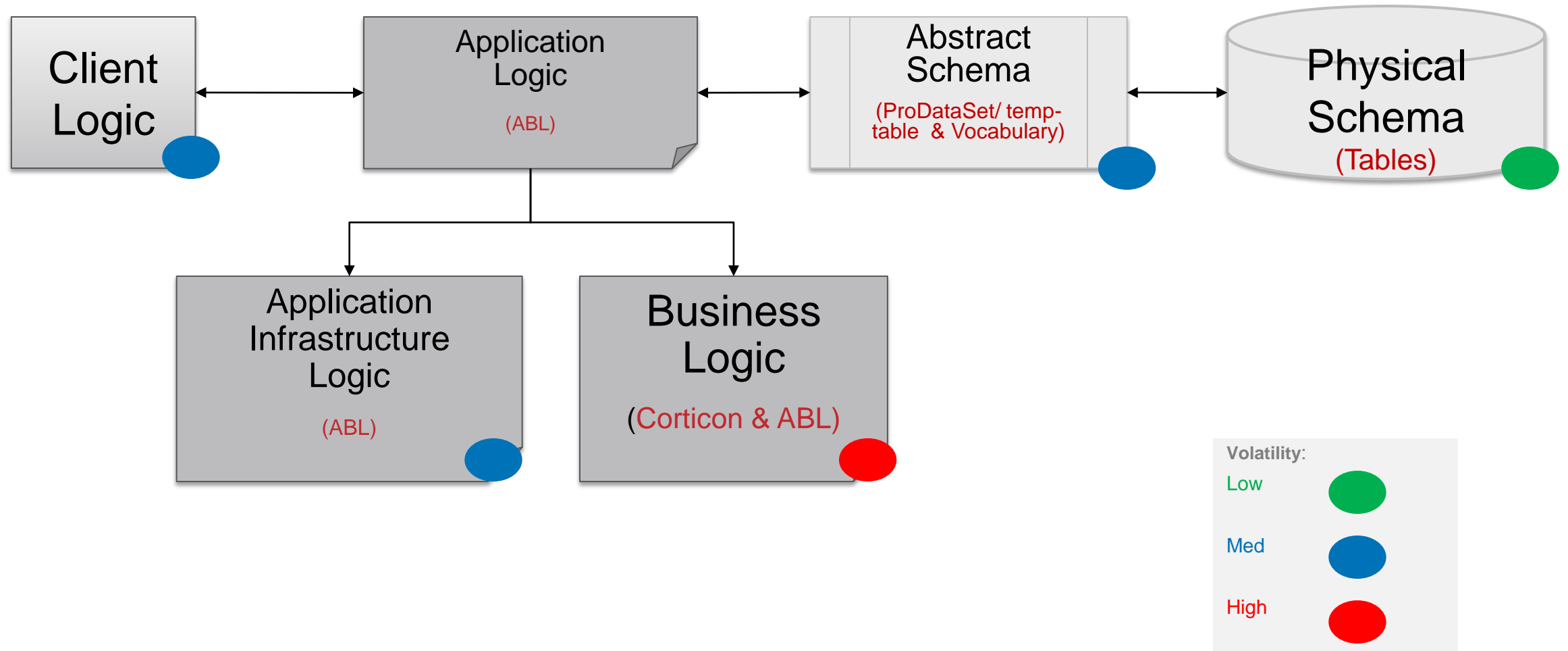
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Why Use Corticon?

- Puts volatile decision logic **in hands of business** (domain experts instead of just IT)
- Allows decisions to be managed in a **separate tier** with a more agile lifecycle – separation of system and business logic
- **Accelerates** logic development time and **reduces** maintenance time
- Improves ease of use through **good visual tooling**
 - Build vocabularies and rules declaratively through a model driven approach
- Improves application **quality**
 - Gaps & overlap analysis – prevent technical inconsistencies
 - Use case testing on the fly

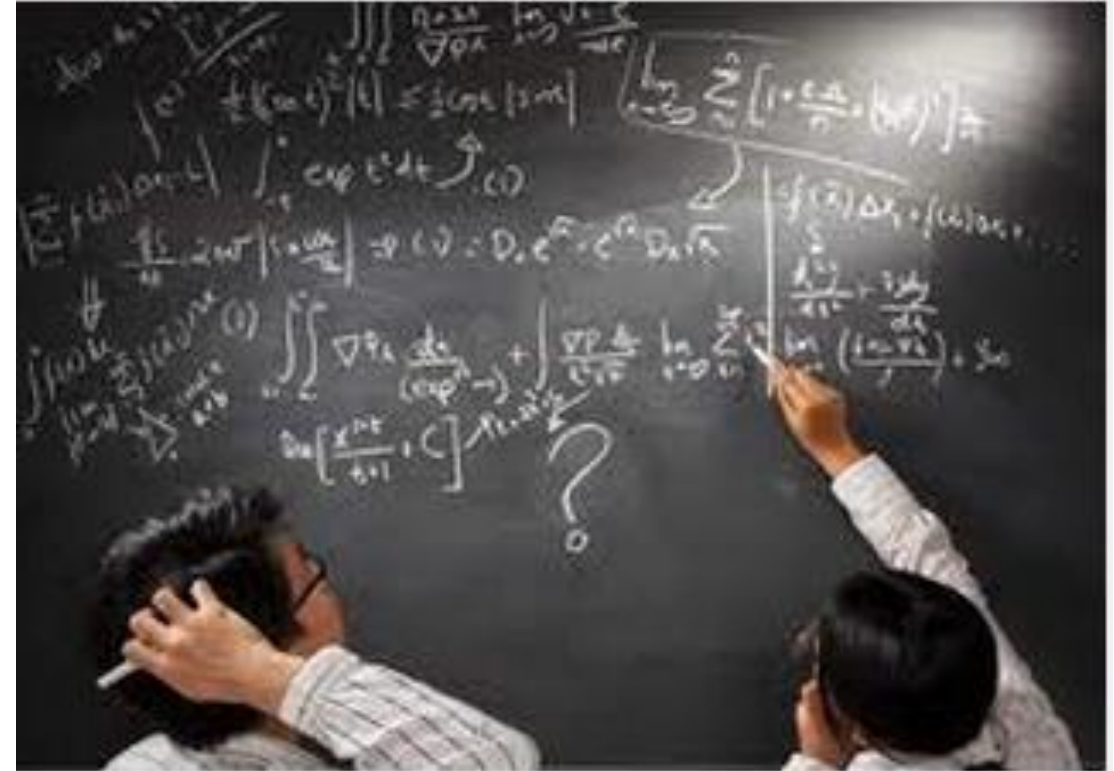


OpenEdge Application Architecture



Choosing Between ABL and Corticon

- Is the business logic the result of relatively complex decisions?
- Is the business logic customized by the client?
- Are changes frequently required to the application's business logic?
- Is quality / integrity of logic critical?



The more “yes” answers, the better the fit for Corticon!



PROGRESS