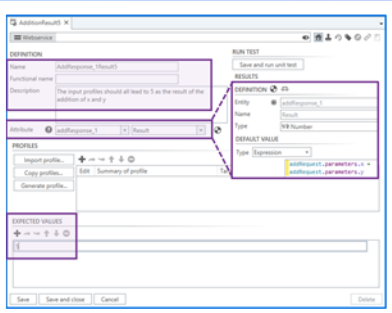
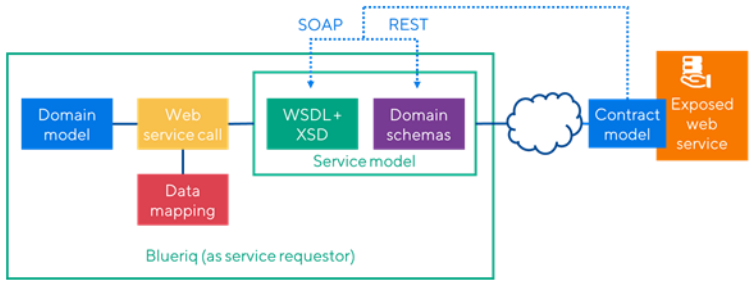
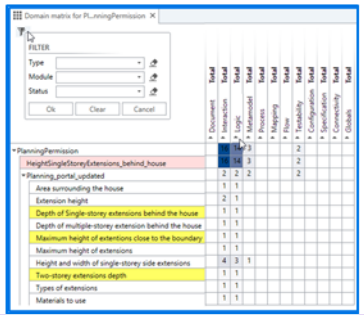
Business Modeling Professional

A next step in Blueriq: setting up a project,
choosing module and library structure, version management,
delivering a well-documented, tested and maintainable solution







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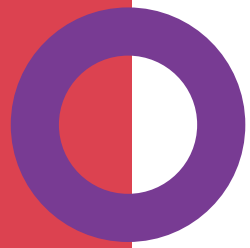
Goals



Mastering

- Setting up a project
- Translating Requirements to logic
- Complex logic and unit testing

Being able to

- Document your work
- Implement specifications
- Deliver your application

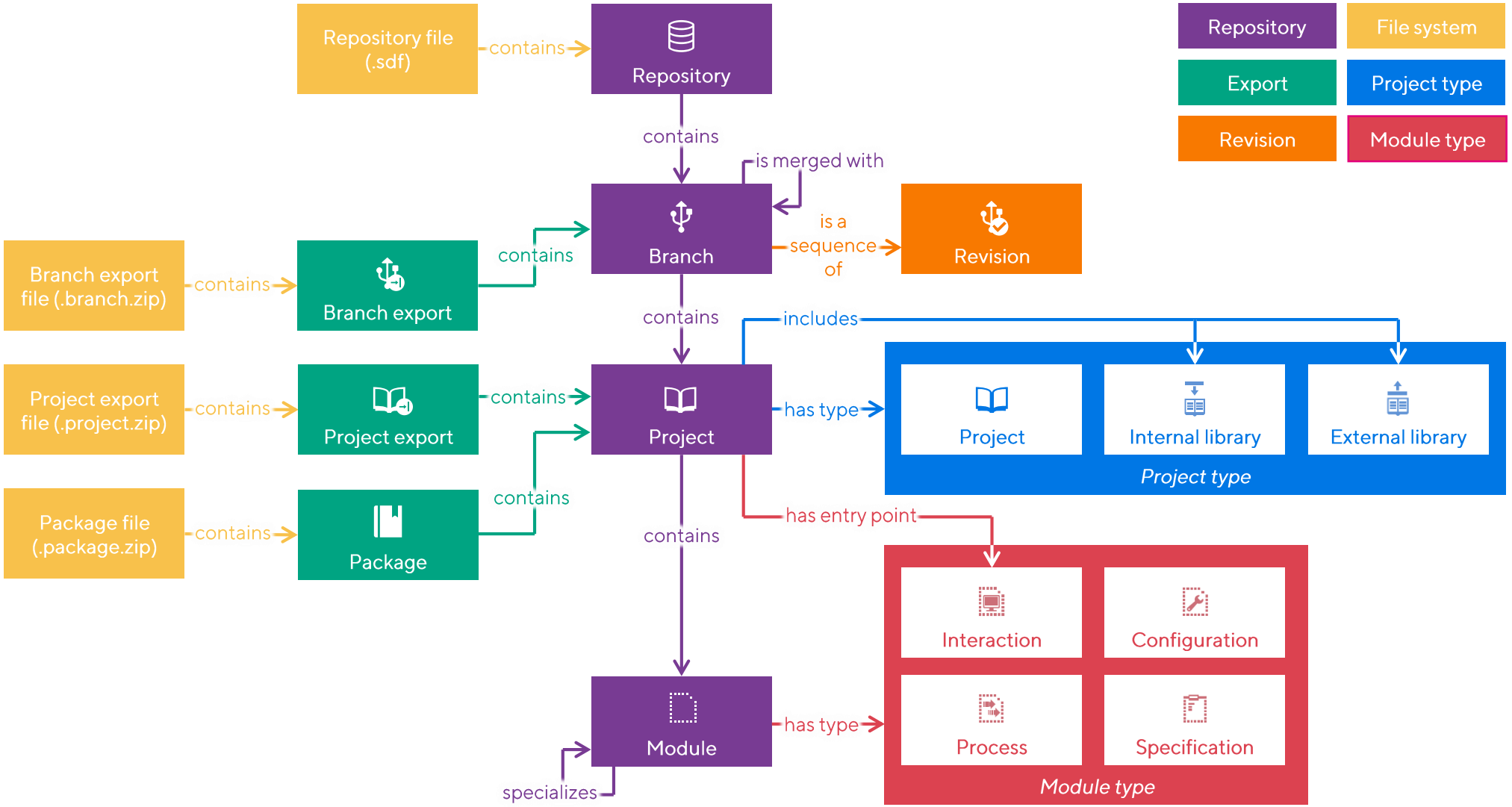
Understanding

- Webservices

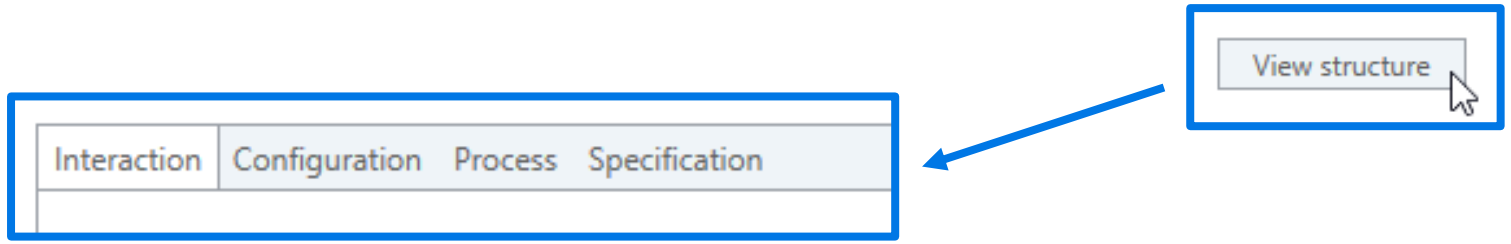
Being introduced to

- Variety of Blueriq tools

Blueriq application structure



Module types



An **interaction** module is for modeling interaction, documents and services

A **configuration** module is for modeling mappings between modules

A **process** module is for modeling (dynamic) business processes

A **specification** module is for linking specifications to your project

Blueriq application structure

Ship complete **repository.sdf**

- Only when **everything** in the sdf has to be distributed, which is unusual

Export a **package**, containing projects and libraries

- Import in studio, choose what to unpack. Internal libraries now external

Export a **project** as XML for another runtime environment

- Typically to T, A or P, either manually or with the Blueriq Publisher

Export a **branch**, containing 1 version of a complete repository

- Including all its projects and libraries

Branching

…is “the **duplication** of an object under version management, so that **modifications** can be made **in parallel** along multiple branches”

Each repository contains a first branch (no parent): **Trunk**

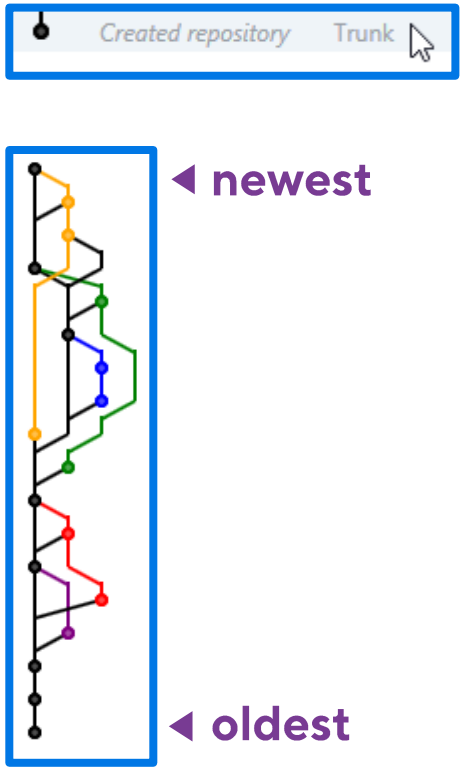
- A.k.a. MainLine, Master or InitialBranch

A **new branch** is effectively a **copy** of the entire repository

- Multiple teams can work in parallel, each in their own branch

Two branches can also be **merged** again

- Changes in each branch must be **registered** or committed first



Branching scenarios

No branches

- Unstable trunk
- Only for small teams, one location

Branch for **feature**

- Create a branch per feature
- Work in parallel on separate features

Branch for **release**

- Create branch before release to stabilize
- Merge changes from release to trunk

Branch for **customer**

- Separate branch per customer/product

Branch for **maintenance**

- Create branch for a specific hotfix for a few customers

Branch for **team**

- Create branch for sub-teams

Practical guidelines

Organization

- Choose a workflow
- Plan when to merge
- Use the 2-man rule
- Limit nr of active parallel branches
- Evaluate the strategy & discuss
- Think about project architecture & lifecycle

Strategy

- Choose a strategy / branching scenario
  - Stable/Unstable trunk
  - Fits the organization
  - and the stories / epics
- Before merging to Trunk, pull Trunk into feature branch to solve conflicts
- Commit Trunk afterwards
- Use clear names

Revisions

- Test your model
- Use clear and to the point register messages
- … that cover the changes
- Register and merge regularly
- … and with (a) reason
- Use tags (required for the publisher)

Case

planningportal.gov.uk/permission/

Planning permissions portal

- Propose and design a solution for local communities

Build a proof of concept

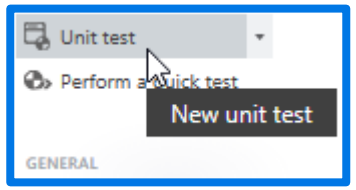
- Interactive personal forms
- Decision management
- Connectivity

Work in small teams

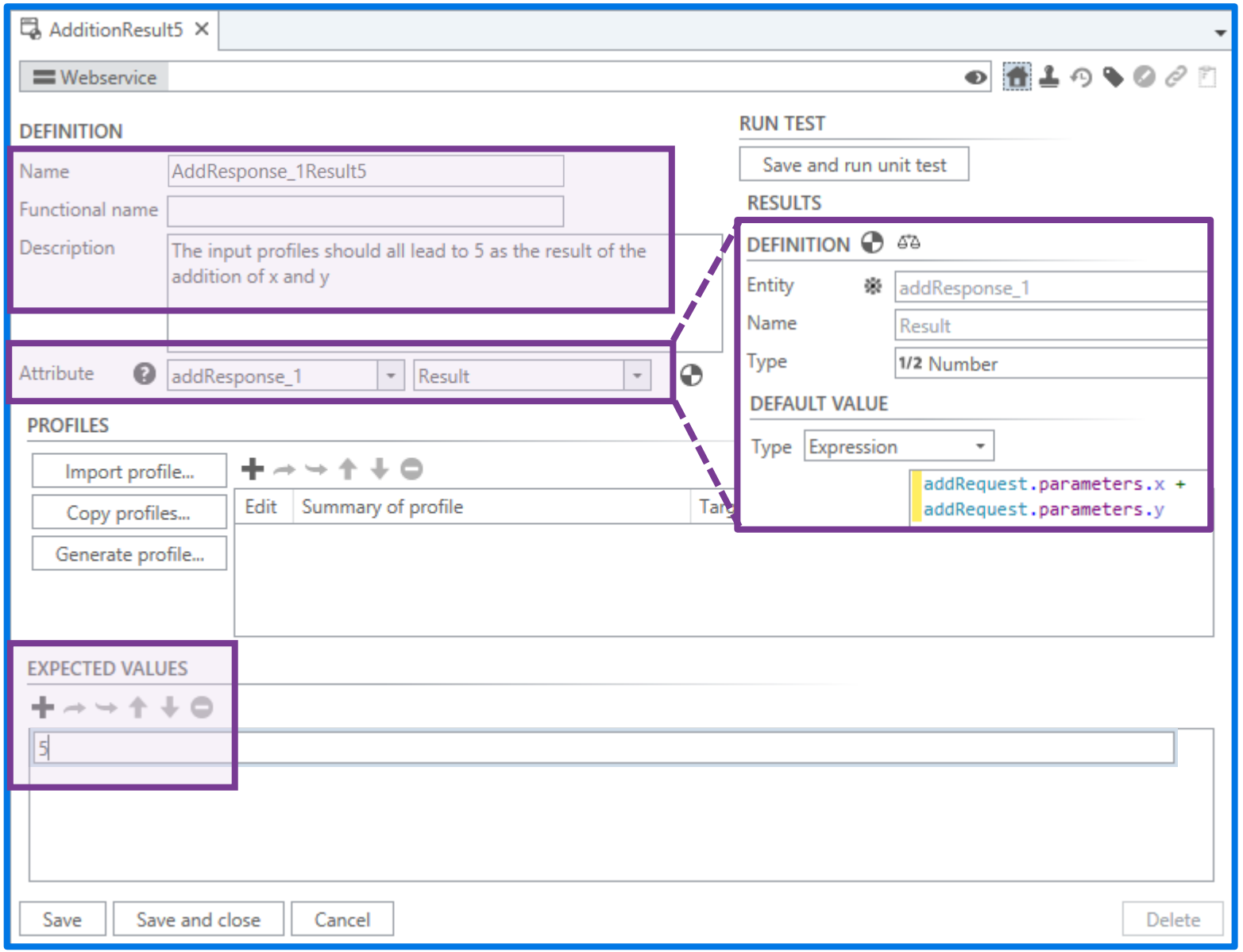
- You'll be asked to show your progress

Making a Unit test

New **unit test**

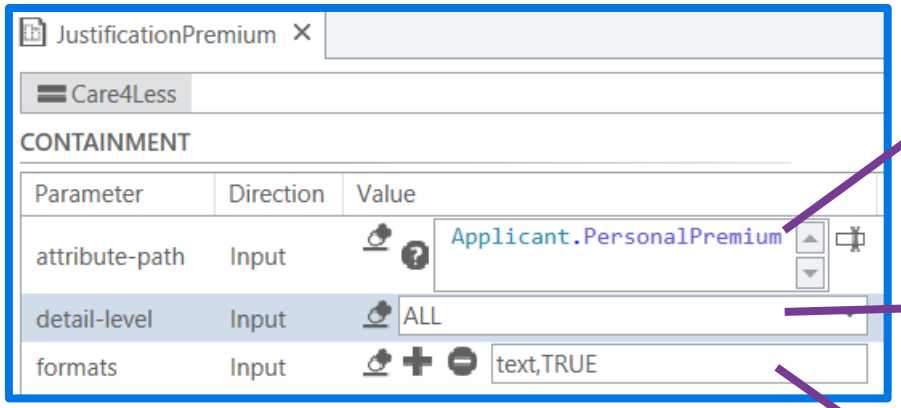


- Select **attribute** to test (and its sourcing logic)
- Give unit test a meaningful **name** and **description**
- Specify **1 expected value** (>1 only if attr is multivalued)
- Add **test cases…**



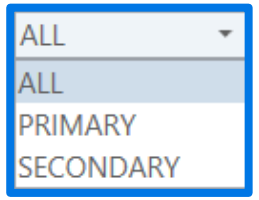
Justifications container

Display justification(s) in special container **AQ_Justifications**



Show justifications in source tree of **this attribute**

ALL	All sub-decisions included
PRIMARY	Just the last level (final decision)
SECONDARY	Final decision and sub-decisions



Simple standard format is **text, TRUE**

Linking Specifications

Open specification

Link **all model elements** that are **relevant** for its implementation

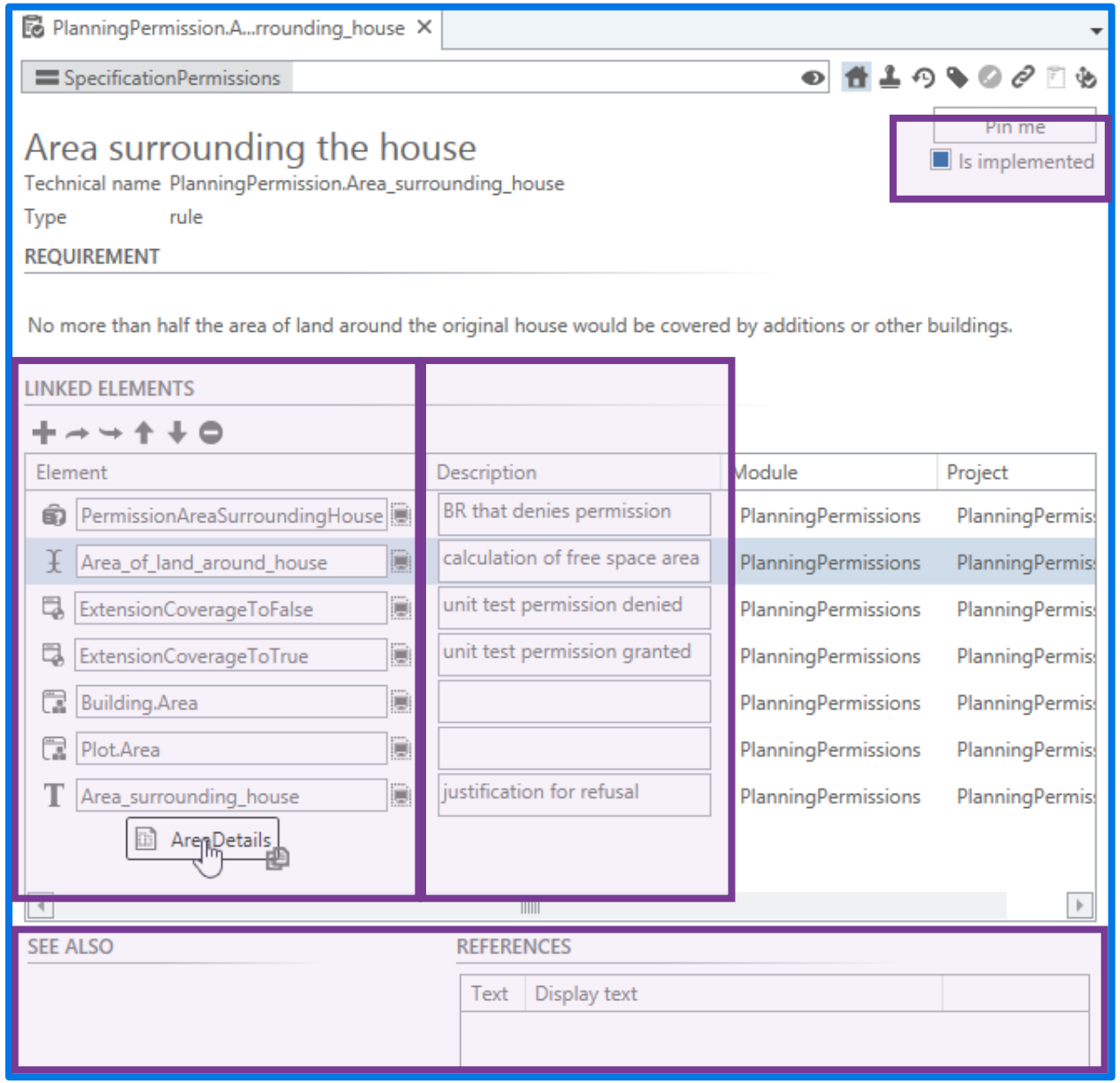
Describe the relevancy per element

Check **'Is implemented'** when it works

(spec changes to white in overview)

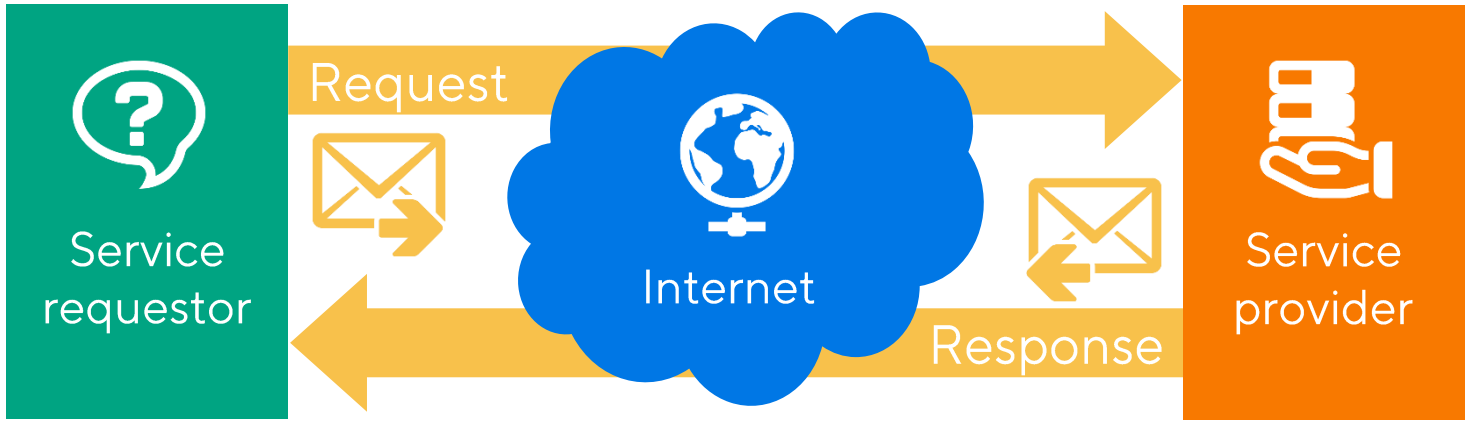
A specification can also

- be **related** to another
- have **references**, e.g. to legislation



Web services

A web service is a **way of communication** between systems to **exchange data**



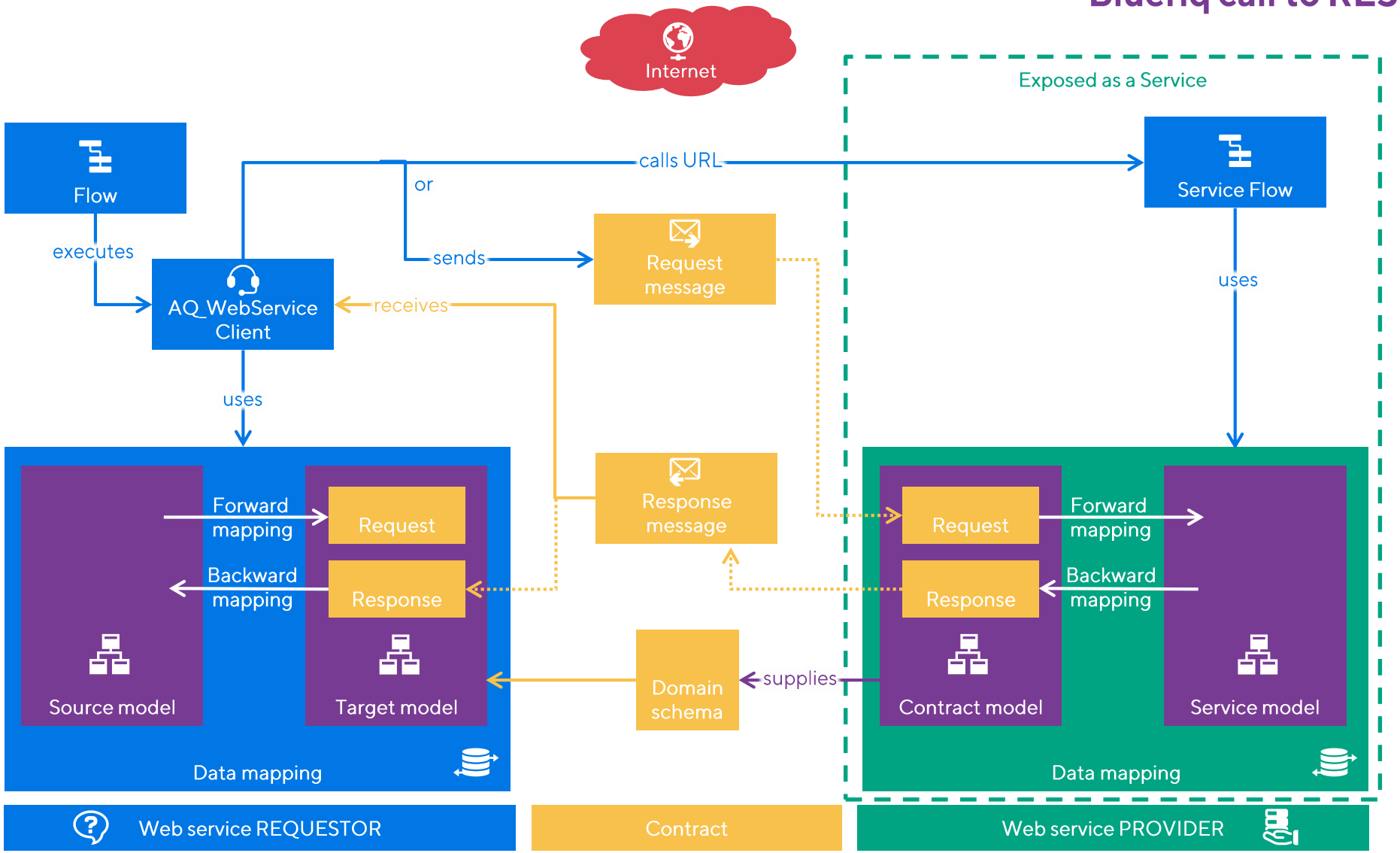
Communication is based on

A **protocol**, like **SOAP** or **REST**

A **contract**, a data structure in a specific format like XML or JSON

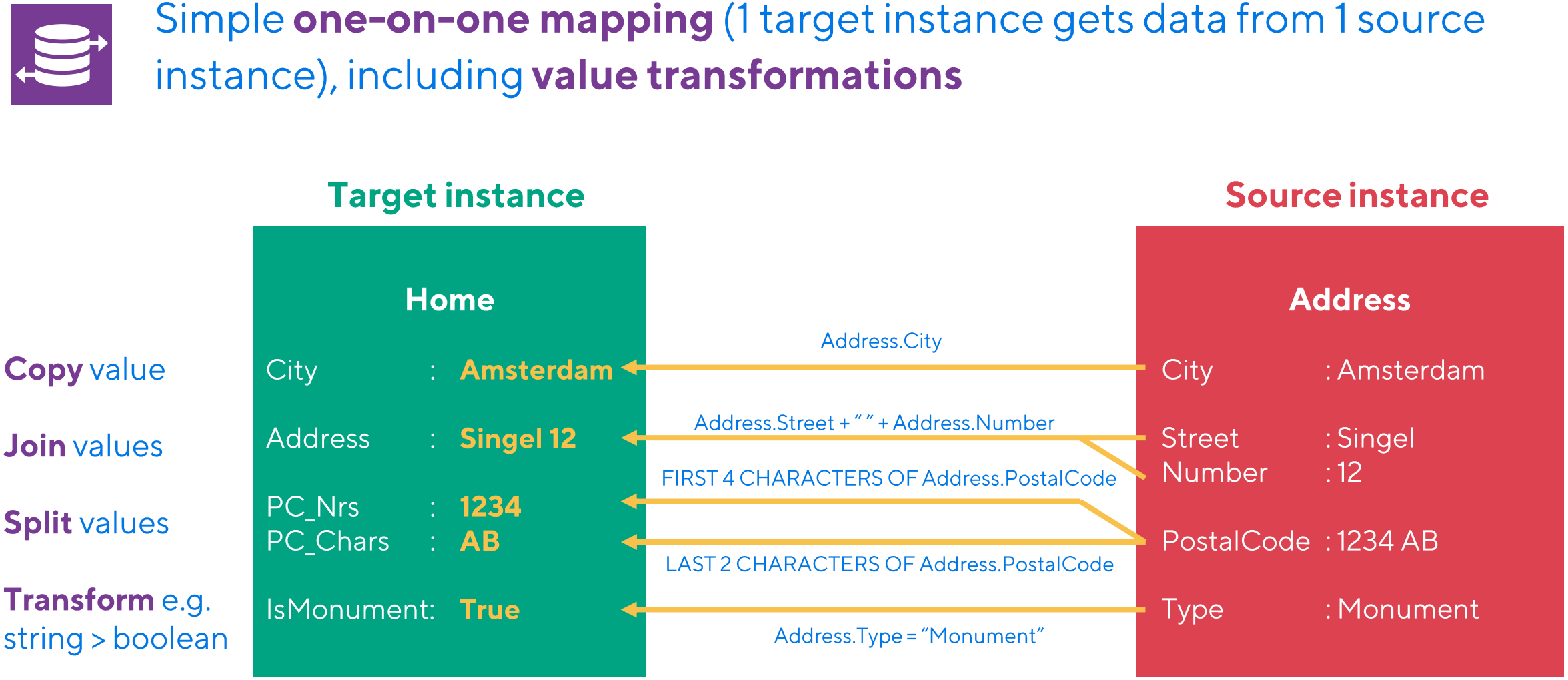
Web services in Blueriq

Blueriq call to REST webservice



Example mapping – Target < Source

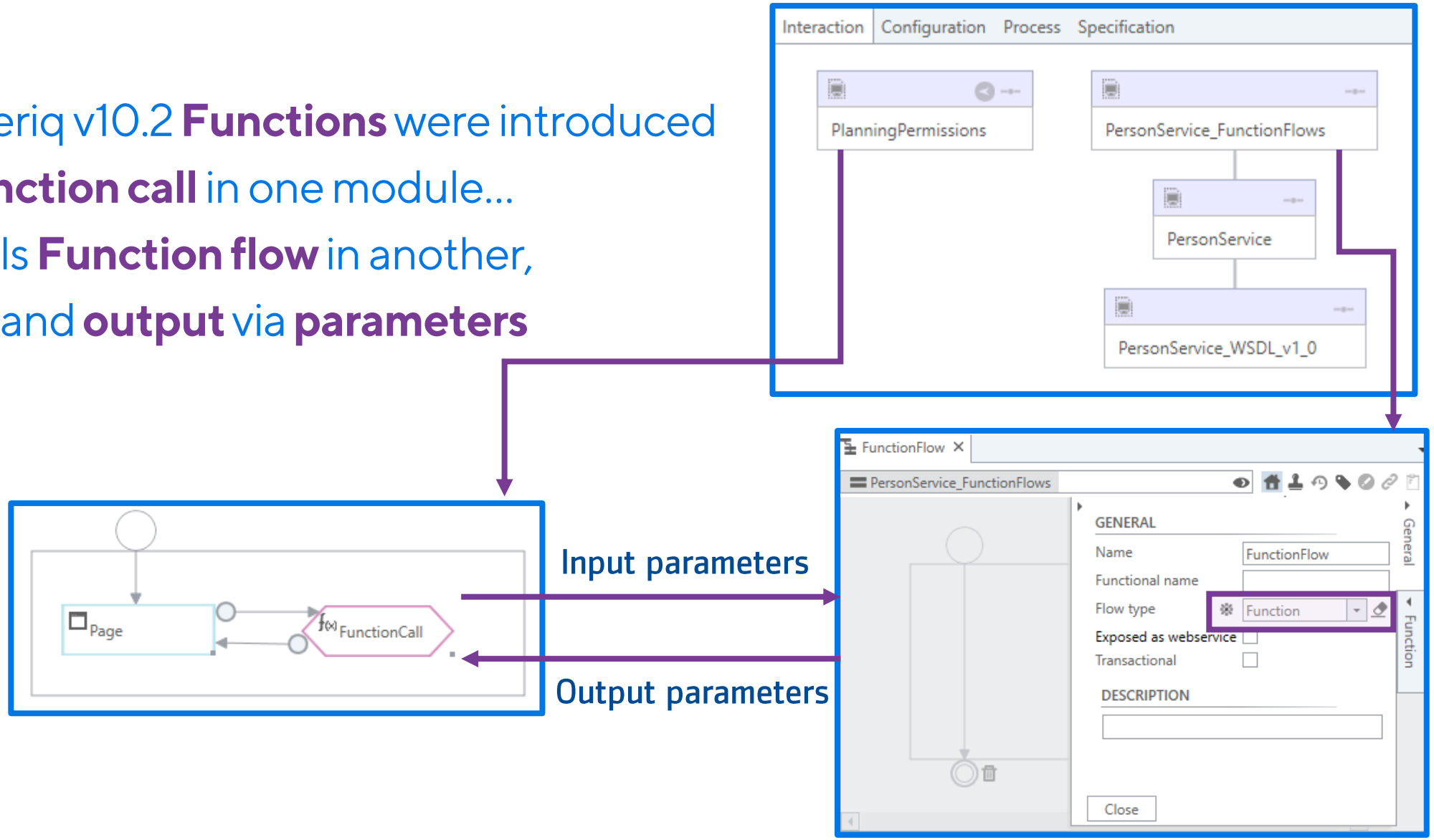
Simple **one-on-one mapping** (1 target instance gets data from 1 source instance), including **value transformations**



Functions

In Blueriq v10.2 **Functions** were introduced

- **Function call** in one module…
- Calls **Function flow** in another,
- **In-** and **output** via **parameters**



Delivery

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When you **deliver** your model, the receiving party will expect it to work **without problems...**

And if there are **issues** to be fixed, or **changes** are needed, it **should be easy** to find out where and how the model can be adjusted

All delivery suggestions aim to support that goal!

Blueriq Continuous Improvement Toolset

Maintain & Improve

- Unit test coverage
- "Code" quality
- Configure quality parameters

Insight & Refactor

- Insight
- Change – Impact preview
- Change – Execute

Control libraries/projects

- See where reusable elements are used
- Distribute libraries
- Publish projects