

## SAP Workflow and Events - Control the flow!

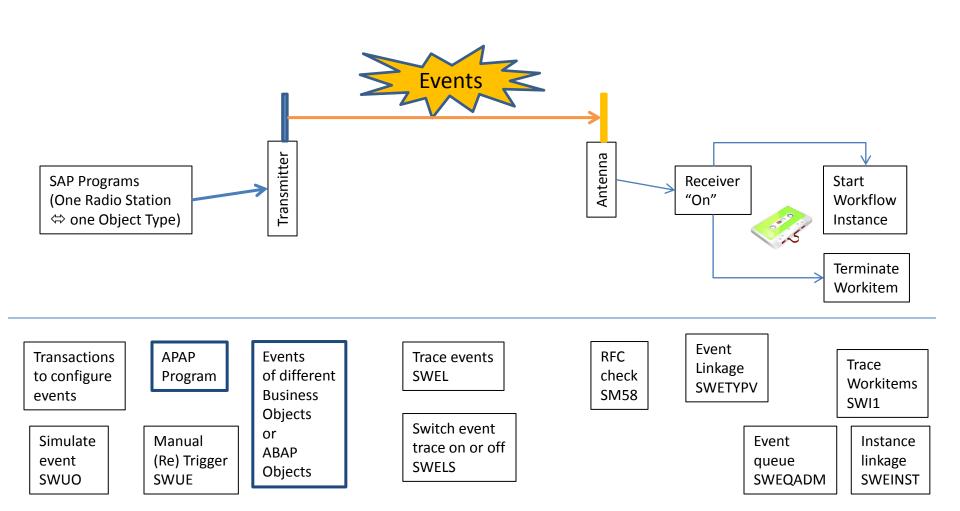
Day and Time: Thursday, May 16, 2013 - 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM Session 0811

Content Area: Business Integration, Technology and Infrastructure (BITI)

Susan Keohan, MIT LL

Martin Maguth, Norikkon

- How to use an event to control the SAP Business Workflow
- How to trigger an event
  - Standard SAP Methods
- Know about the advantages of using events
  - Traceable
  - Deactivatable/activateable
  - Forward-looking feeds into Process Observer/SAP Operation Process Intelligence



#### **Overview: Events to Control Workflow**

- Trigger a new instance of a Workflow
  - Select the Workflow to be started
  - Check, if the workflow should be started at all
  - Start Workflow instance immediately
  - Use the event queue to start a Workflow instance
- Terminate a dialog workitem
  - Set the workitem to complete, so that the workflow instance can continue
- Wait for an event
  - Complete a section of a Workflow instance
  - Complete a whole Workflow instance
- Start a ABAP function module
  - Consume the event without any impact on workflow



### SAP Configuration of Events

- HR Events
- Status Management
- Change Documents
- Message Control
- Trigger a BOR event via the ABAP function module SAP\_WAPI\_CREATE\_EVENT (Commit Work)
- Transaction SWETYPV





## Different ways to trigger an event

- Triggered by program
  - SAP provided program triggers the event
    - Read SAP Help for Workflow Scenarios, to find the required IMG configuration steps
    - Use the event trace to find events
  - Custom developed program will trigger the event
    - Trigger a BOR event via the ABAP function module SAP WAPI CREATE EVENT
    - Note: The event only occurs after the ABAP statement "COMMIT WORK."





## Information delivered by events

- Object Type
- Object Key Value
- Name of the events
  - The event name indicates the status change
- User who triggered the event
  - This user will become the workflow initiator for a workflow start
  - Or the actual agent who completed a workitem
- Additional parameters
  - For example: the required release code of a purchase requisition

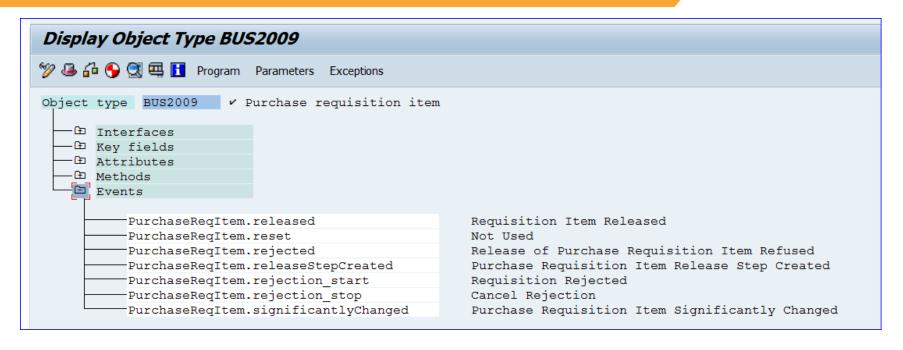
What data is delivered?

#### How is the data delivered?

- The Binding definition in the Workflow Builder stores the data in the
  - Workflow Container
  - Task Container



## **Event of a Business Object Type**

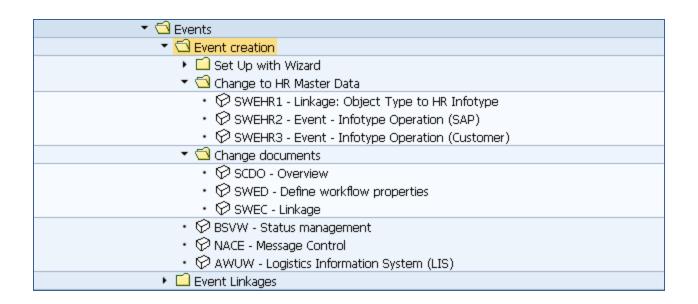


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Overview							
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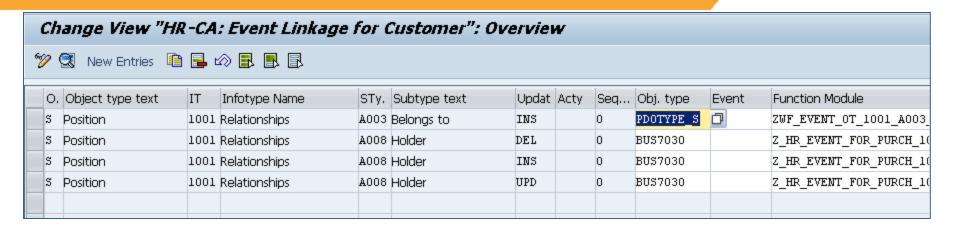


 It's all right here (Tools> Business Workflow> Development> Events)



- For HR Events, look at transactions SWEHR1 and SWEHR2 – these are SAP-defined events
- Then, if you need to, configure your own events using SWEHR3

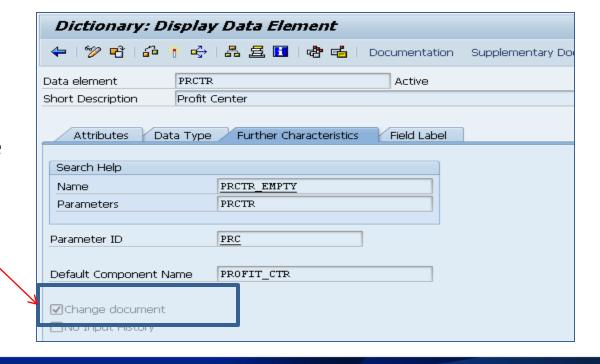
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	s	Position	1001	Relationships	A003	Belongs to	PDOTYP	HR Position
	s	Position	1001	Relationships	800A	Holder	BUS7030	Dev. Subprofile
	s	Position	1001	Relationships	800A	Holder	PDOTYP	HR Position
	s	Position	1001	Relationships	B008	Holder	PDOTYP	HR Position
	ន	Position	1001	Relationships	B032	Is fulfilled by	BUS7030	Dev. Subprofile



- SWEHR3 uses the same Object Type, Infotypes, etc as SWEHR2
- You define the Rules for when your event is raised in custom functions – make sure you follow the templates!

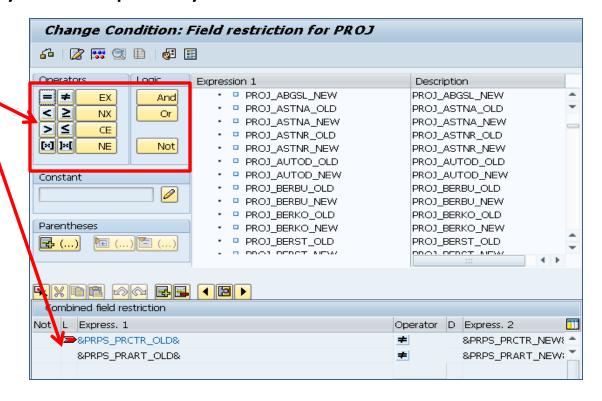
- Change Documents are useful to trigger events when you know a Change Document is written if Master Data changes
- Quick Check go to TX SE12 and check for the 'Change Document' flag on the data element

If the Change
Document box is not ticked, you may have to use a different method



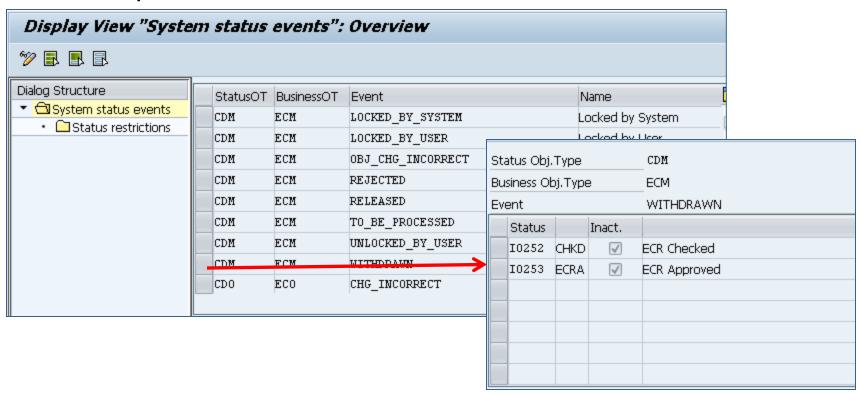
 If you can use Change Docs, there is a nice condition editor to help you complete your mission

After you select the Field(s) which you need to trigger the event from, you have the ability to format complex conditions prior to raising the event



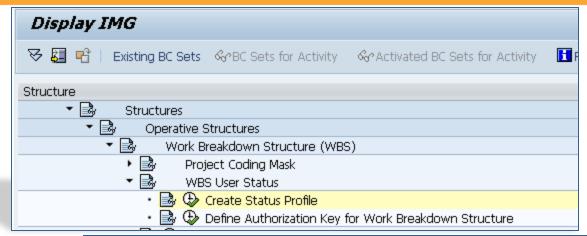


 Many objects in SAP already use Status Management – Quality Inspection, Projects, Engineering Change Requests...

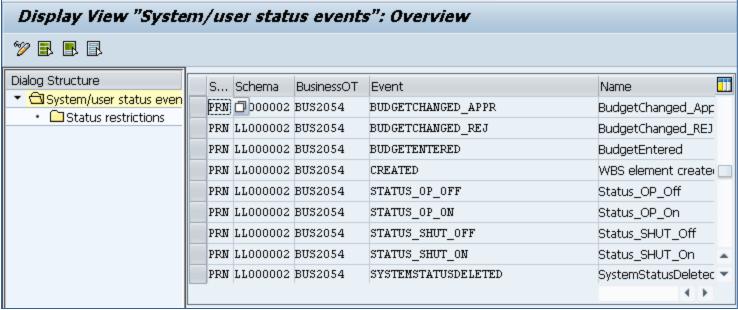




## **SAP Configuration of Events**

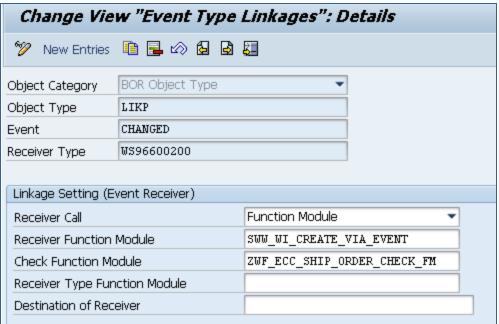


For customer statuses, you define the status (or use a system (ie: I) status, and it can be in conjunction with others.









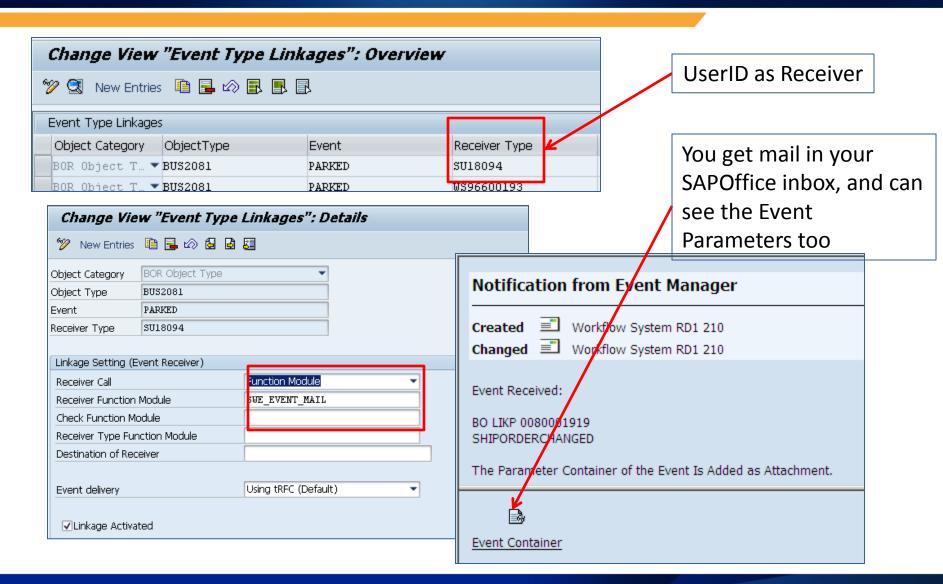
Check Function Modules - define specific criteria that must be met in order to raise the event.

Receiver Type Function

Modules will dynamically
determine which workflow
you need to start

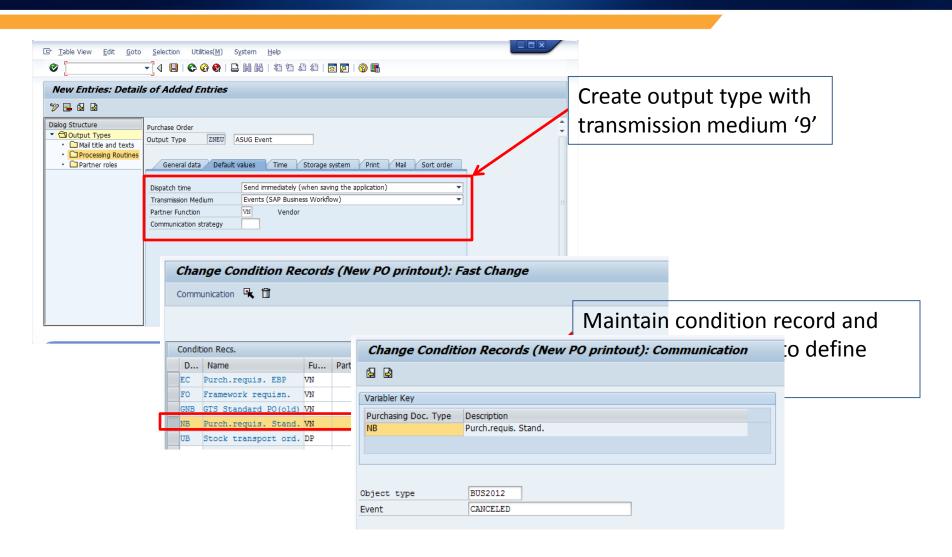


## Have the Event send you mail



- Output documents are created using SAP's output determination procedure
- Access output management for applications via SAP Reference IMG (TAC SPRO)
- Generally, output is created based on condition table for communication purposes between business partners, e.g. print, fax, EDI, or between systems, e.g. ALE
- Instead of creating an output document, SAP raises an event in the system

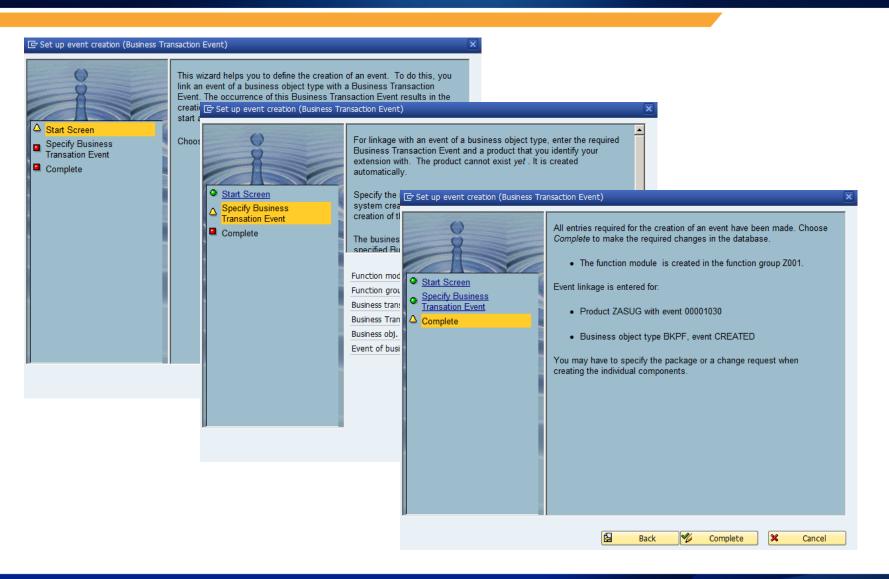




- "Publish & Subscribe" interface available for FI-GL, FI-AP, and FI-AR
- Business transaction event linked to business object event, i.e. 00000130 Post Document -> BKPF.CREATED
- Template function modules for event processing with parameter interface available for supported relationships
- Transaction to access business transaction events is SWU\_EWBTE for BTE wizard; you can use special TAC for custom development, e.g. FIBF



#### **BUSINESS TRANSACTION EVENTS**

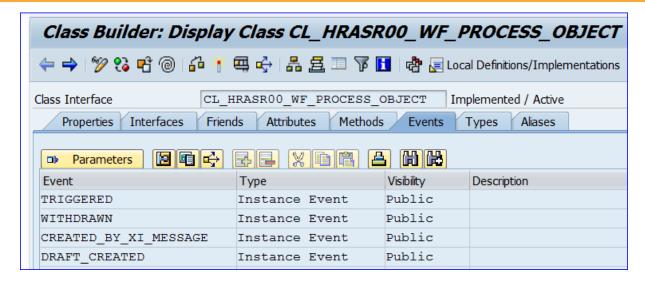


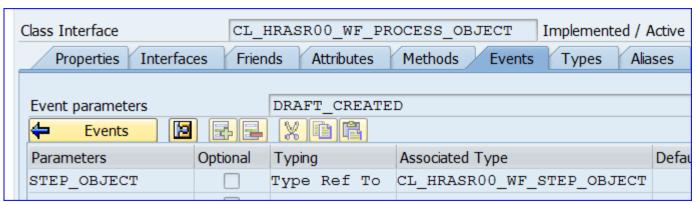


- SAP application creates business transaction event
- Function module processes data to be passed on to business object event
- Business object event is raised
- Event manager determines available active link(s) and starts corresponding workflows

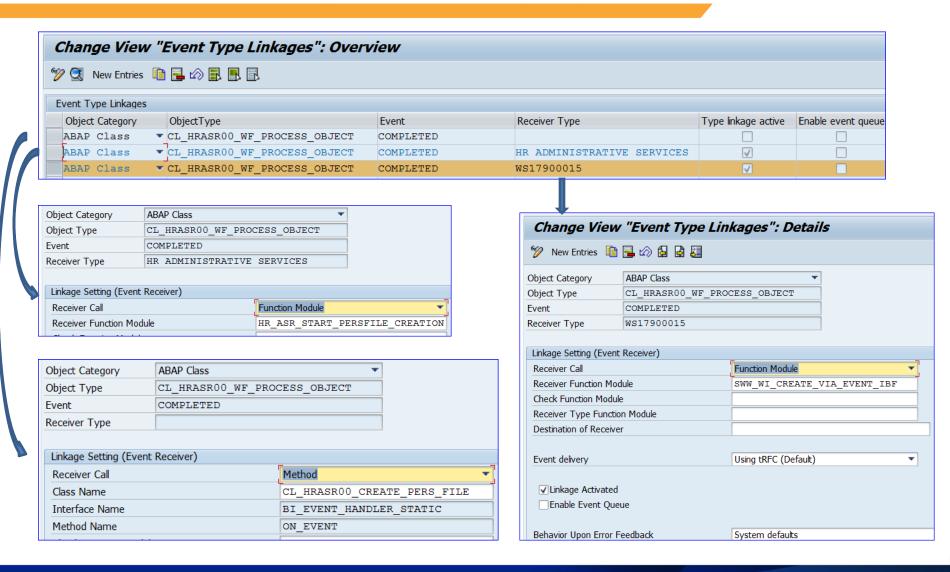


## **Event of a ABAP Object Type**

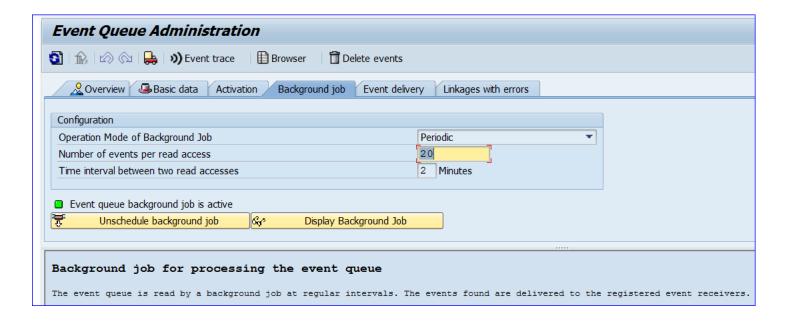




The Event
Parameter
can be an
object of
another type



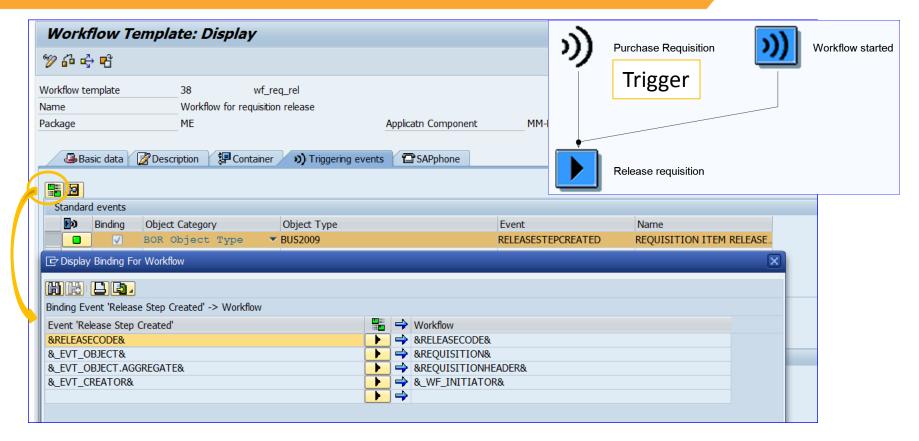




Transaction SWEQADM is used to schedule the event queue in every system. By spreading out the events, this job provides a better system performance. Based on the size of your system, you can double or triple the number of events per minute.



## Workflow with triggering event



#### Hint:

- The standard binding is for "\_EVT\_OBJECT" and "\_EVT\_CREATOR"
- The release-code is an extra parameter
- The "Aggregate" is an attribute of the object



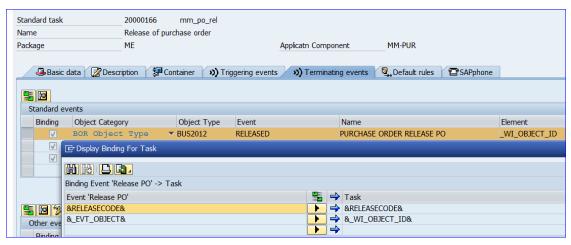


## **Workitem with Terminating Event**



# Hint: One outcome for each (activated) terminating event



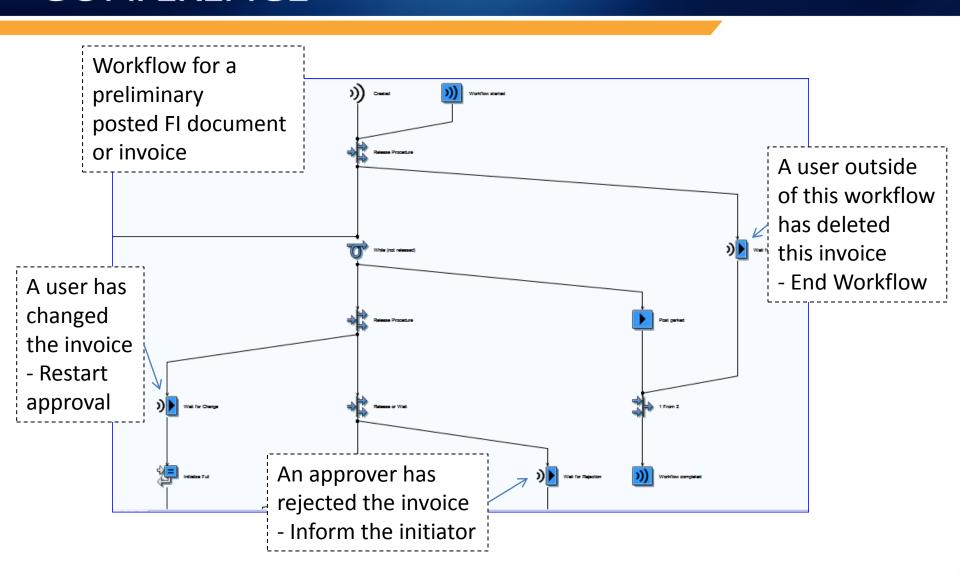


#### Note:

Binding to bring data back to the task container.

Another binding defines the transport from the task to the workflow container.

### **Workflow with Wait for Event**



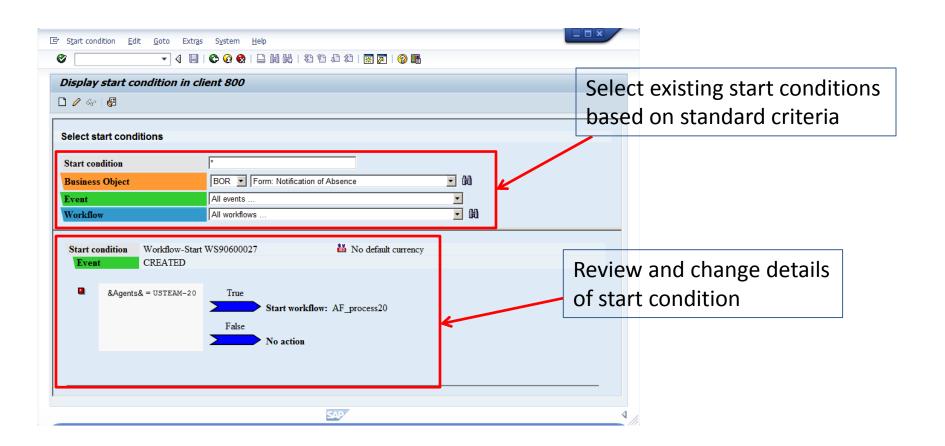




- Workflow start conditions allow to implement the evaluation of predefined criteria before a workflow instance is started
- Conditions are defined by event container elements and logical operators and evaluated every time a start mechanism tries to trigger the corresponding workflow
- If the condition is not fulfilled, the workflow instance is not started
- Transaction to access workflow start conditions is SWB\_COND



#### **WORKFLOW START CONDITIONS**





### **Workflow with and without events**

Workflow with events	Workflow without events
No delay for the triggering program. Advantage: No impact on triggering program	Triggering program waits for the workflow instance to start. Problems could have an impact on the outside transaction
Dialog Workitem is completed, when one of the terminating events has occurred.  Advantage: Less risk of completing a workitem too early.	Dialog Workitem is completed, when the user backs out the launched transaction or (if configured) clicks on the 'Complete Workitem' button.
Use the "Wait for event" step to react on object status changes, which occurred outside of the workflow process	Users can only influence the process, by executing a workitem.
Trigger events to communicate with other workflows	

- Connect your SAP Business Workflow to SAP via events
  - Trigger of a new workflow instance
    - Example: A certain Sales Order status was applied
  - Re-act on object status changes,
     which were caused by activities outside of your workflow
    - Example: Purchase requisition was changed
- Use events to complete a workitem
  - Example: Specific System or User Status was set on a plant maintenance order
- Use the event queue for events,
   which could occur too often within a short period of time

- Use events where ever possible in your workflow design
  - Trigger Workflow
  - Terminate a workitem
  - Wait for an outside event
- Activate the Workflow Event Trigger (customizing transport)
- Check the events in the test system
- Turn off the event trace in the production system



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