
OLE and KFS; Rice

As mentioned above, OLE makes use of existing Kuali software products to support certain functionality, particularly involving permissions, roles and workflows.

OLE and KFS

OLE uses KFS as the underpinning for selection and acquisitions functions. KFS is an enterprise-level financial management system, for use by large institutions like universities. More information about KFS is available at:

<http://www.kuali.org/kfs>.

To minimize complexity, only certain relevant segments of KFS are reused in OLE. Sites installing OLE in production will receive those portions of KFS as part of their installation package.

There is no expectation that a site running OLE must also be using KFS as their enterprise-level financial system. OLE is being designed to interface with any outside financial software.

More detailed documentation about KFS is available from the [KFS 4.x Online Help](#) document.

OLE and Rice

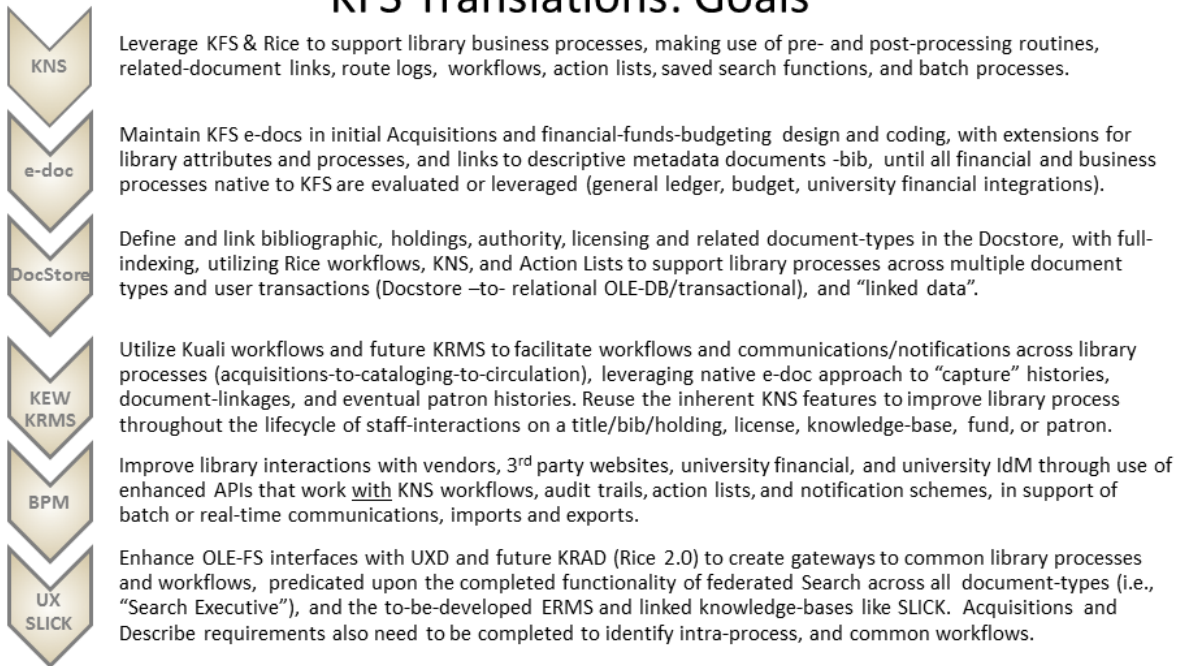
OLE also builds upon Kuali Rice, a middleware suite which helps support infrastructure and user interface issues. More information about Rice is available at:

<http://www.kuali.org/rice>

The average OLE user need have **no** familiarity with Rice, beyond the functionality (like document routing) that its products provide.

General OLE plans for employing Rice:

KFS Translations: Goals



Kuali (Rice) Modular Architecture

[Rice Wiki & Documentation](#) - includes overviews, past presentations, and official release documentation and the [Rice 1.0.3.3 Documentation Portal](#).

1. KNS Kuali Nervous System
2. KIM Kuali Identity Management – see also [KIM and OLE](#) below
3. KOM Kuali Organization Management
4. KEN Kuali Enterprise Notification
5. KSB Kuali Service Bus
6. KEW Kuali Enterprise Workflow – see also [KEW and OLE](#) below

Simple introduction to the suite of products may be found in the [KFS online help](#) – specifically for

- [KEW](#)
- [KFS](#)
- [KNS](#)

Coming Soon in 2012 - **Rice 2.0**

- Includes
 - KRMS Kuali (advanced) Rules Management System
 - KRAD Kuali Rapid Application Development
- First public beta release of Kuali Rice version 2.0 is now available!
 - Release Notes: <http://site.kuali.org/rice/2.0.0-b1/reference/html/release-notes.html>
 - Rice 2.0 Beta 1 test drive/demo: <http://demo.rice.kuali.org>
 - Login as
 - admin, or
 - quickstart.

Information about all Kuali applications is available at www.kuali.org.

- KFS Kuali Financial System
- KMM Kuali Materials Management (coming)
- Rice (above middleware, modular architecture)
- KS Kuali Student
- KC Kuali Coeus
- KPME Kuali People Management for the Enterprise
- KR Kuali Ready
- KM Kuali Mobility

KIM and OLE

OLE Workflow relies on Kuali Identity Management (KIM) to specify when workflow action requests are to be generated and who should take action to fulfill them. Functional users employ the KIM interfaces to make changes that affect the routing of documents.

Documents route by progressing through a series of route levels (also called 'route nodes'). All eDocs support both pre-established workflow routing and ad hoc routing.

When a document routes through a particular route level, the KEW evaluates it against the responsibilities that reference this document type and route level. A responsibility acts like a trigger: If the document meets its criteria, the system sends an action request to a particular user or group of users.

Responsibilities are associated with roles in KIM. Roles have members or assignees that are represented in the system as persons, groups, or other roles. Users assigned to a role inherit the role's responsibilities, meaning that they receive action requests from Workflow when specified conditions are met.

KEW and OLE

KEW (Kuali Enterprise Workflow) is a general-purpose, content-based electronic routing infrastructure or workflow engine. Its main purpose is to automate the routing of electronic documents (eDocs) to individuals and groups for approval, yet the KEW can also be used to orchestrate complex processes between business components and applications. Approval routing is based on institutional or departmental business rules and policies.

Many facets of Workflow (such as the route nodes that define how a given document type routes) are stored in workflow process definition files for the various document types. These files can be easily modified to alter the default routing of documents in your KFS implementation, but doing so requires a technical resource and as such is beyond the scope of this documentation.