

Workflow

[Go up to Terms and Definitions](#)

Discussion

A Workflow organizes activities performed to achieve an identified result.

A Workflow identifies how work progresses from an initiating condition through one or more activities to a completion condition. The Workflow can identify:

- Inputs
- Activities
- Activity dependencies
- Execution order
- Decision points
- Participants
- Automated processes
- Manual activities
- Triggering events
- Entry conditions
- Completion conditions
- Intermediate results
- Final outputs
- Failure conditions

Activities within a Workflow can execute:

- Sequentially
- Concurrently
- Conditionally
- Repeatedly
- In response to an event

A Workflow can coordinate human participants, automated processes, software systems, or combinations of them.

Within Crucible documentation, Workflows coordinate operations involving:

- [Git](#) repositories
- Repository changes
- Build operations
- Security evaluation
- Compliance evaluation
- Deployment
- Validation
- Evidence generation
- Artifact transfer

- Operational feedback

Definition

coordinated arrangement of activities, dependencies, conditions, inputs, and outputs through which work progresses toward an identified result

Source

DIDO-controlled term adapted from:

- ISO 9001 process-approach guidance
- ISO 12651-2, *Electronic Document Management — Vocabulary — Part 2: Workflow Management*
- National Institute of Standards and Technology definition of Workflow Management System

Note

A Workflow can include manual activities, automated activities, or both.

A Workflow differs from an individual activity. An activity performs a bounded unit of work, while a Workflow coordinates the progression and relationships among activities.

A Workflow does not require complete automation.

A Workflow definition identifies the structure or rules governing the work. A Workflow instance represents one execution of that definition.

A Git-based Workflow uses [Git](#) repository states or operations to coordinate work.

A [GitOps](#) Workflow applies GitOps principles to the management of software systems, applications, infrastructure, or services.

Example

A repository commit initiates a Workflow that retrieves the identified repository state, builds an Artifact, performs security and compliance evaluations, records the results, deploys the Artifact, and validates the resulting deployment.

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