



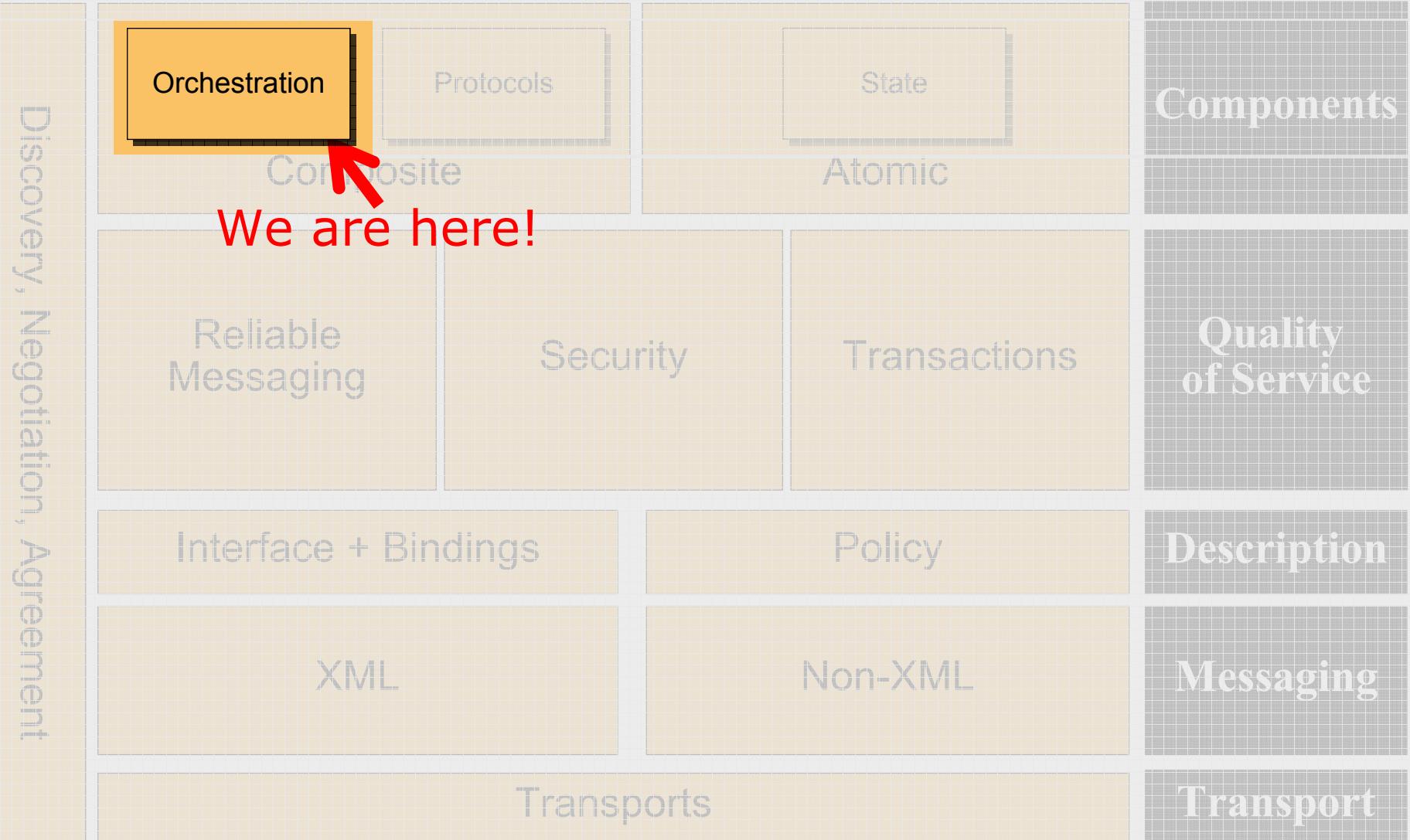
OASIS BPEL Webinar: Frank Leymann Input

(OASIS Webinar, March 12th, 2007)

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Former IBM Distinguished Engineer

BPEL's Role in SOA

BPEL in the Web Service Stack



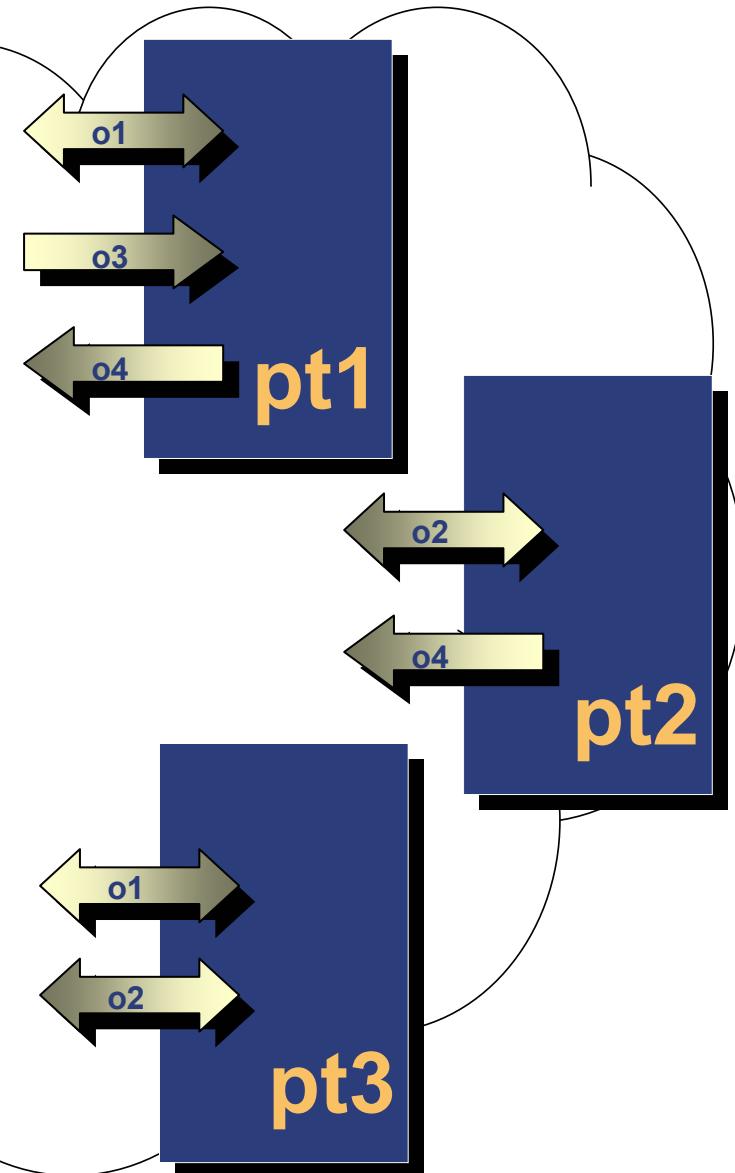
A Typical Situation



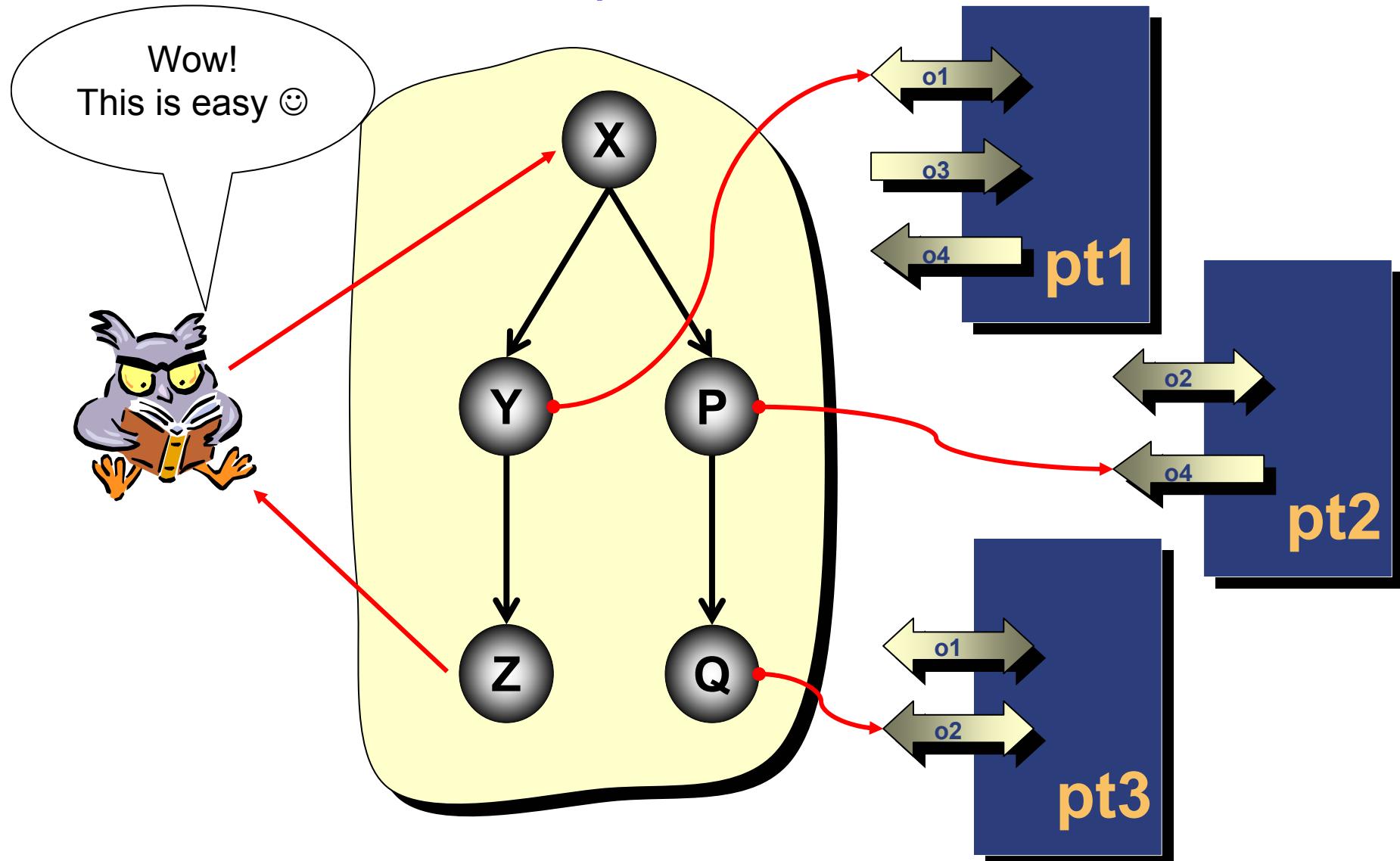
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Often, you need
more than one
service to achieve
your goal!

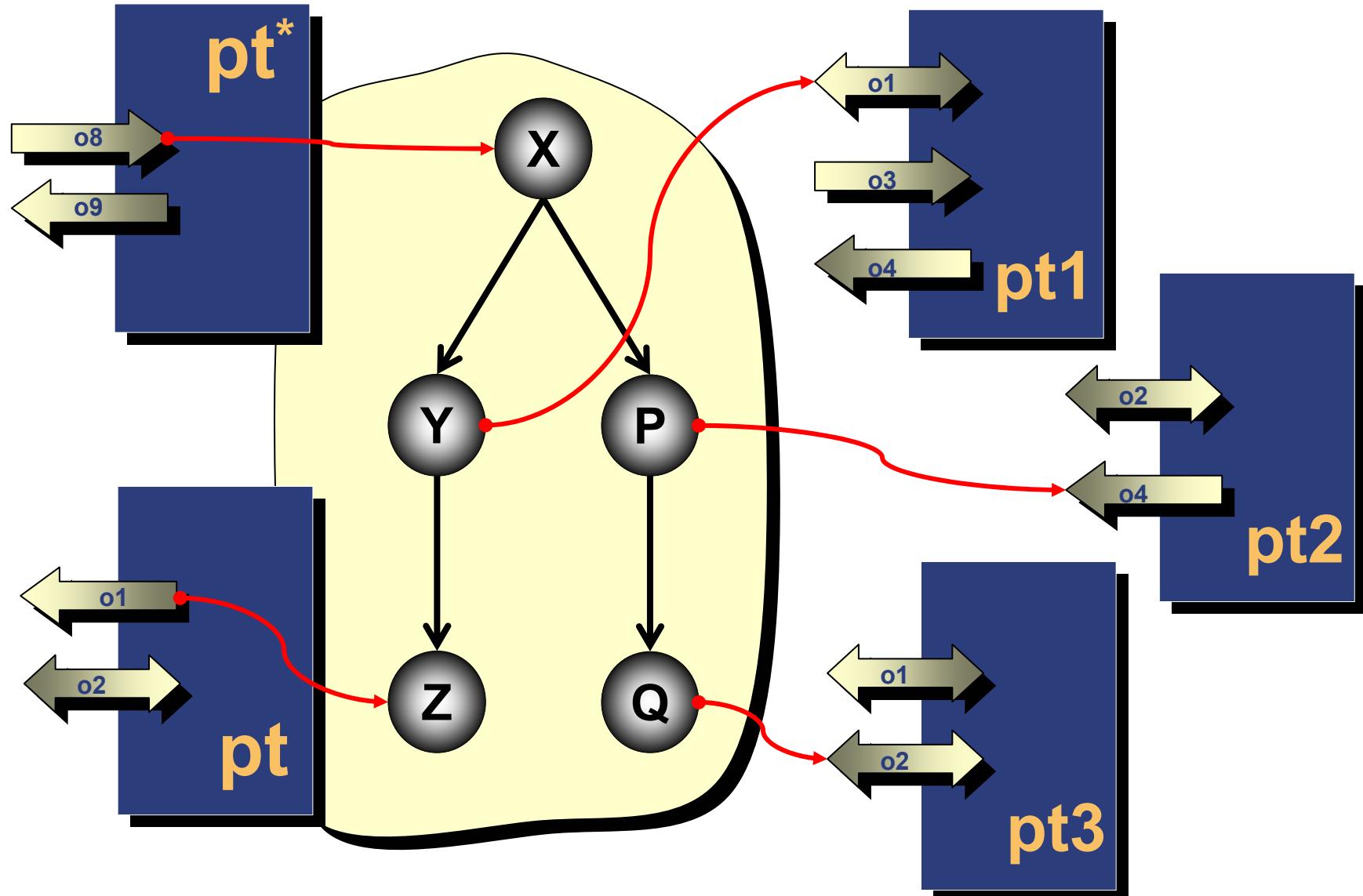
Which ones to use?
How to use them?
In which order?
... ???



BPEL Prescribes Proper Use of Web Services



...and Externalizes Processes as Web Services



BPEL in SOA: Abstract View

“BPEL is a
recursive aggregation model
for Web services”

- **Aggregation:** A set of Web services can be tied into one or more new Web service by means of a business process model

- **Recursive:** These new Web services can again be tied into other new Web services

BPEL in a Nutshell: Elevator Speech

- BPEL describe in a SOA how your company performs its business processes
- With BPEL, it is straightforward to let your business partners and customers directly participate in your business processes
- With BPEL, it is straightforward to tie in Web services as activities of your business processes

BPEL and Business Process Modeling

A Well-Known Problem

Executive
Focus

How to make money?

Capital & Work Force,
Business Models,
Organizational Structures

Business-IT-Gap

IT Personnel
Focus

Application Systems,
Transactions & Data,
Hardware Infrastructure

How to support business with IT?

Key Aspect of a Solution

How to make money?

Capital & Work Force,

Executive
Focus

Business Models,
Organizational Structures

Business Processes

IT Personnel
Focus

Application Systems,
Transactions & Data,

Hardware Infrastructure

How to support business with IT?

Today's Landscape for Process Management

Business-Level

Modeling
Tool₁

Modeling
Tool₂

Modeling
Tool₃

...

Modeling
Tool_n

Managing
How to make models run on particular engine?

Business Processes

Process
Engine₁

Process
Engine₂

...

Process
Engine_k

IT-Level

What's the Problem?

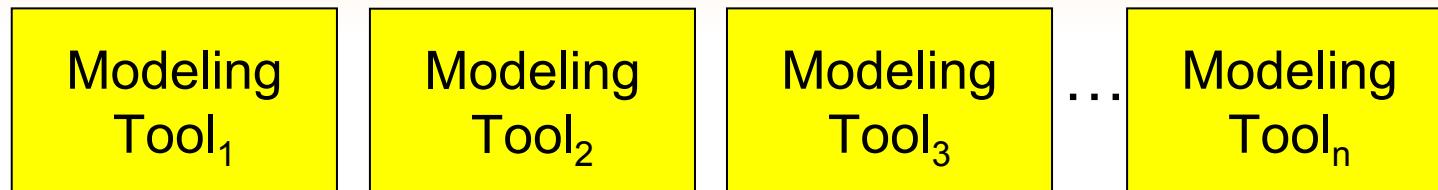
- Vast amount of business level methodologies and corresponding tools
 - ...which will never go away... (see next slide)
- Process engines have historically grown up
- Process model must be transformed into a format that can be executed within the process engine of your favorite vendor
- Different vendors process engines support different capabilities
 - ...different syntax, terminology, concepts,...
 - ...different operational semantics...
 - → The real problem!
- ...And all that is different from business level syntax, terminology, concepts, operational semantics,...
- Thus, transformation from business level into IT level always loses information
- Business level tool vendor has to support multiple transformations

Business-Level Modeling

- Business-level modeling comes with a whole methodology, often developed by business schools
- Different methodologies compete (“method war” ☺)
- Number of business-level methodologies is very large
 - ➔ Chances to unify them is very low
- Very likely, there will always be different business-level modeling tools

What BPEL Brings to the Table

Business-Level



BPEL Tool

BPEL
Tool₁

BPEL
Tool₂

BPEL
Tool_k

BPEL
Engine₁

BPEL
Engine₂

BPEL
Engine_k

IT-Level

BPEL Value: First Glance

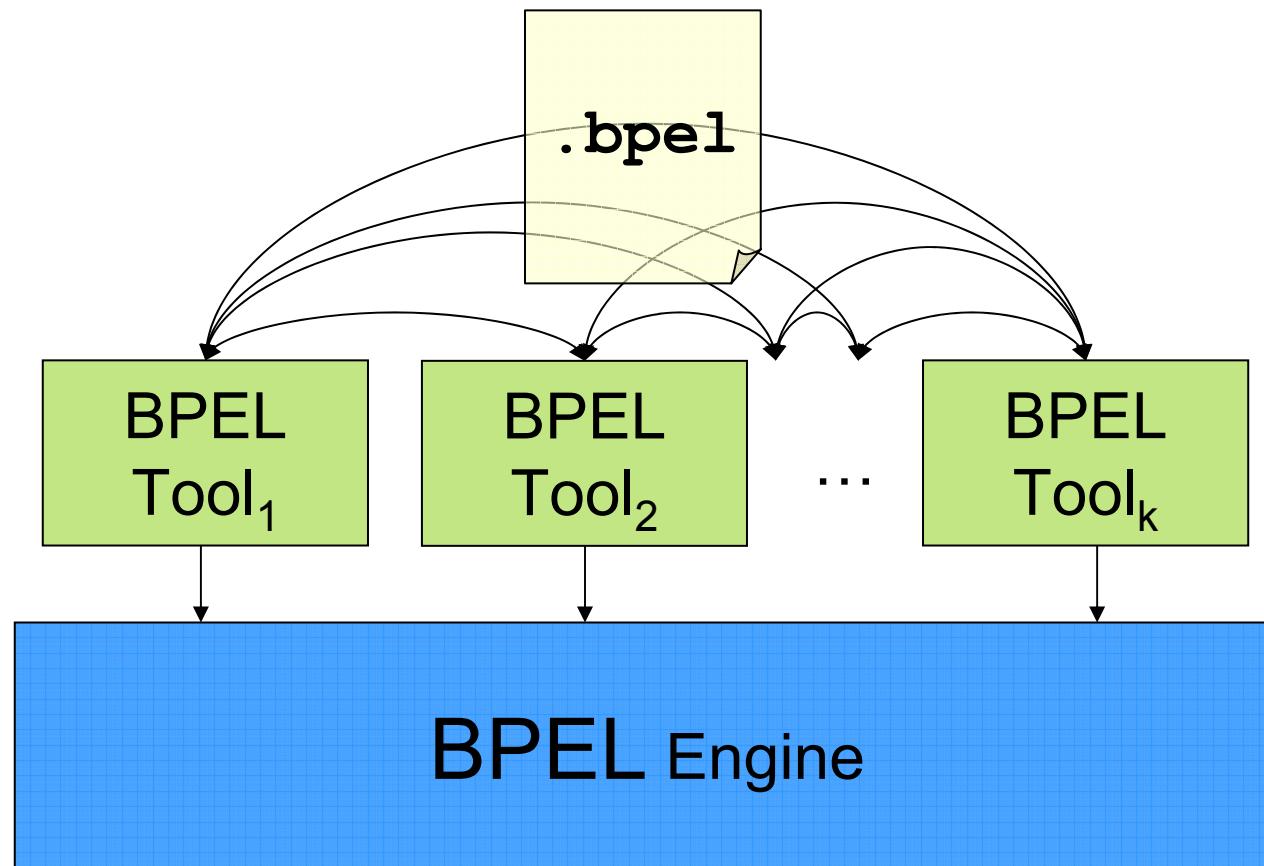
- Single business process language for IT-users
 - Single runtime model
 - Single IT-level tooling
 - Single target model all business-level tools can map too
- Reuse of IT-level process models across tools and process engines

- ➔ Investment protection
- ➔ Reduced total cost of ownership: Simplification of overall infrastructure

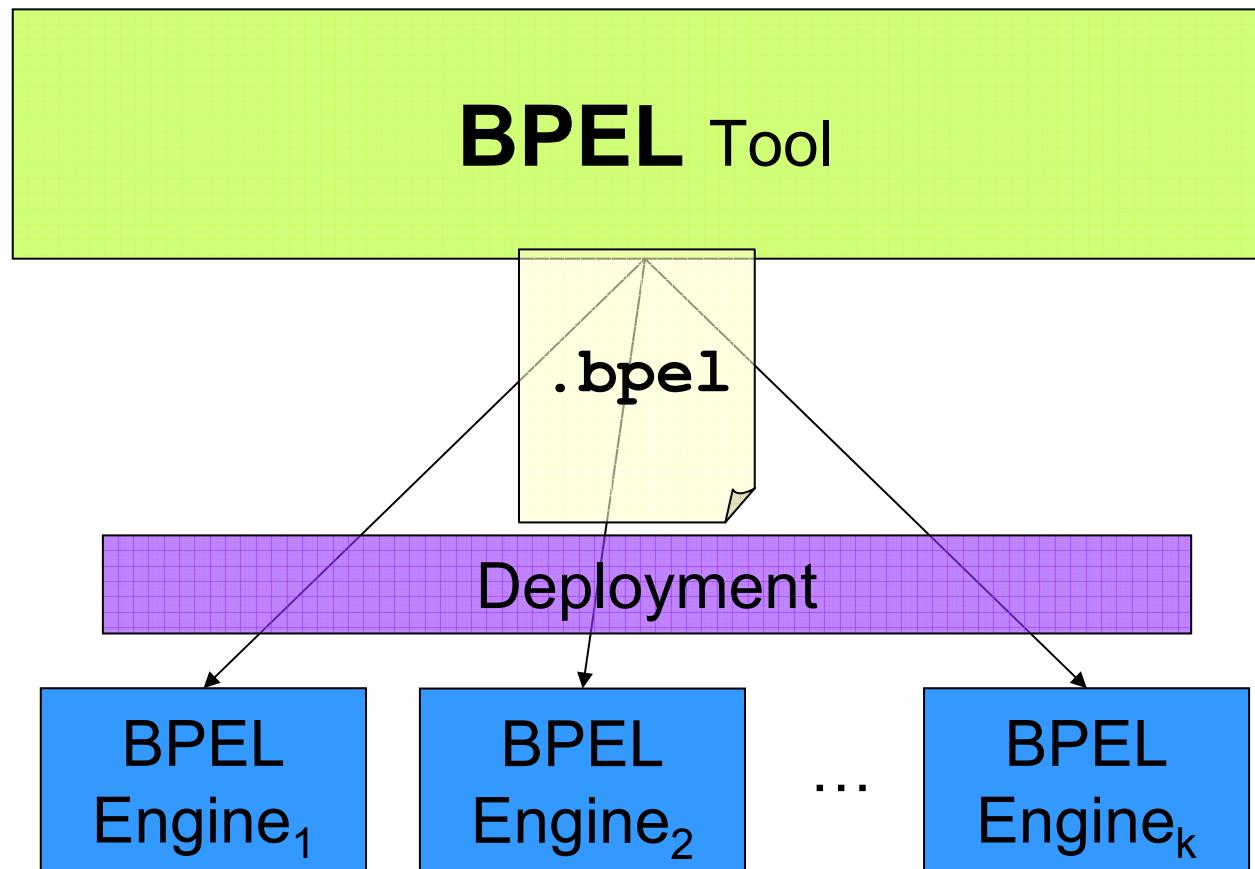
Did I Say “Table”?

“BPEL is for process/workflow technology
what SQL is for relational databases!”

BPEL and Tool Interoperability

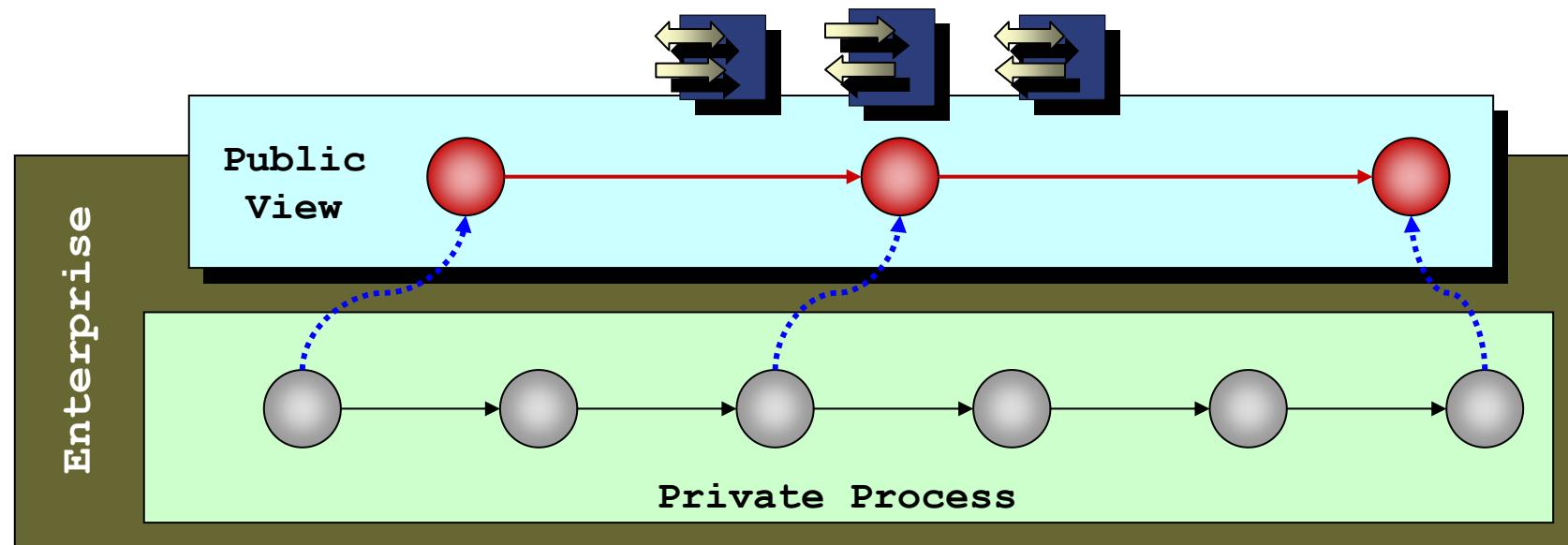


BPEL & Common Operational Semantics

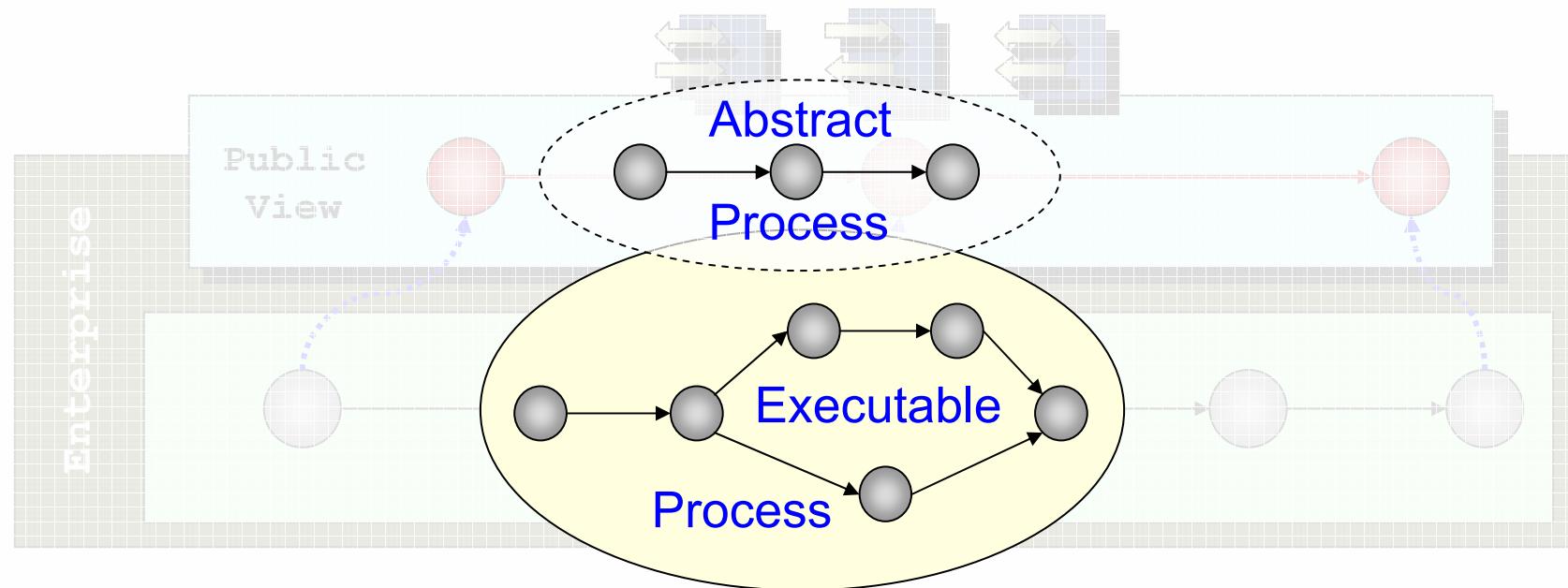


Usage of Abstract Processes

Hiding Process Details

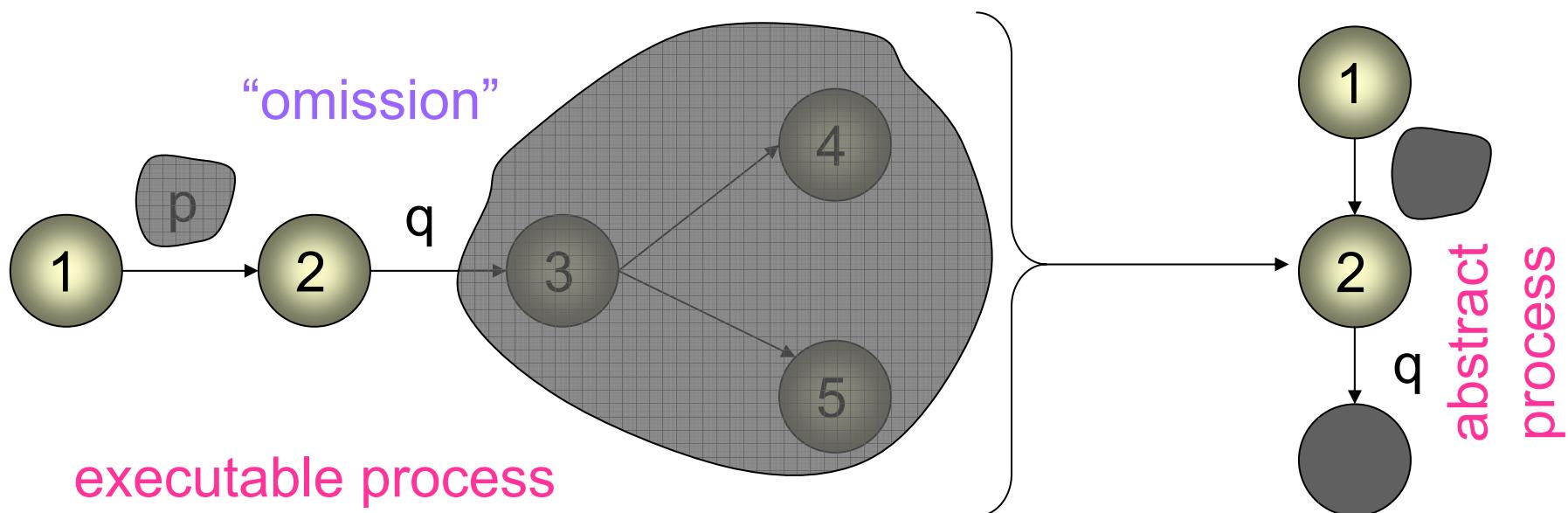


BPEL Abstract & Executable Processes



Abstract Processes

- An **abstract process** describes “behavior” only
- It may not be executable
- It may omit certain information
 - Omitted information represent modeling artifacts that may be provided later (“**completion**”)



Use Cases Categories (“Pattern”)

- **View** on internal process
 - Only a projection of an internal (executable) process is made visible to the outside
 - ...to protect process model as corporate asset
 - ...to hide non-optimal parts of a process model
- **Template** as “best practice”
 - Specification of common activities, major data structures, and main control flow
 - Must be refined into an executable processes on a case-by-case basis
- **Constraints** on message exchange
 - Specification about the order in which messages are consumed or produced
 - Business functionality is implemented as a (set of) port types, and operations must be used in a certain order to achieve intended business goal

View (“Export”)

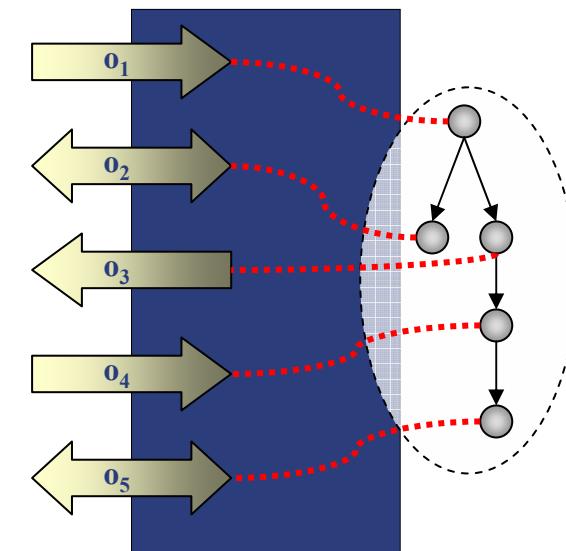
- An abstract process is derived from an executable by abstracting away parts that are not part of the behavior one wishes to expose
- Example:
 - Show a particular business partner the interactions that the partner must follow
 - Interactions with all other partners are dropped
 - Use an abstract process to represent common behavior in a set of executables, and drop any non-repeated behavior
 - An executable process of a more general business model may need parts tagged as points of variability, and those are made explicitly opaque

Template (“Import”)

- An abstract process is basis to create one or more executables, or more detailed abstract processes
- Example:
 - One needs to create an implementation of an abstract process provided as a behavioral prescription for complying with a known, domain-specific business function
 - Multiple abstract processes can be created in a series of iterative refinements to a design
 - One wants to implement “best practices” while maintaining some company specifics
 - The abstract process may have been purchased from a consulting firm, as a model of an optimized approach to a problem

Service Usage Constraint

- Typically, the operations of a service may not be used in order
 - E.g. it doesn't make sense to use the **Cancel** operation of an **Order** service before using its **Buy** operation ☺
- To describe such ordering constraint an abstract process can be used that only refers to operations of a single port type
- The port type of a service may be associated with a process which describes the order in which the operations of the port type can be used



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