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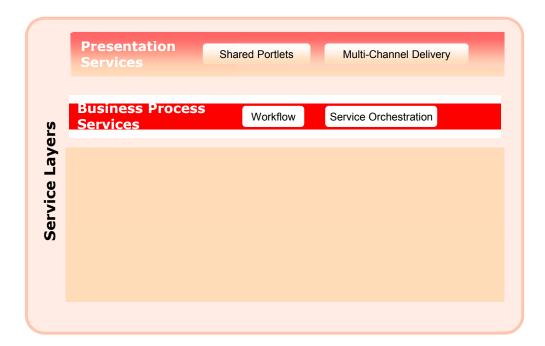
BPM AssessmentWhat BPM Suite adds to SOA Suite

Questions: What, Wich, When, Where and How

- Organisations who have been using Oracle SOA Suite (and BPEL) for several years now sometimes ask us.
 - What extra value Oracle BPM Suite adds to the already rich SOA platform they are used to ?.
 - The process analysts and integration developers often ask about the relative strengths of BPEL and BPMN –
 - Which to use when, where, and how they complement each other.

Where? (Business Process Services)

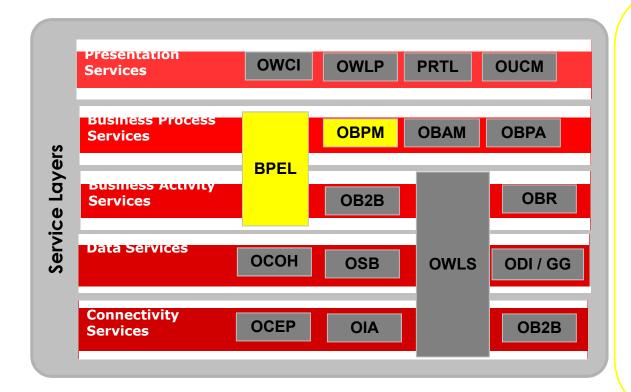
- Represent reusable business processes or process fragments
- May be system-centric or human-centric



Characteristics:

- · Course grained
- Process oriented
- Short or long running processes
- Lower level of reuse
- Can be stateless or stateful

Business Process Services



- OWCI Oracle Web Center Interaction
- •PRTL Oracle Portal
- •OWLP Oracle WebLogic Portal
- •OUCM Oracle Universal Content Mangement
- •BPEL BPEL Process Manager
- •OBPM Oracle Business Process Management
- •OBAM Oracle Business Activity Monitoring
- •OBPA Oracle Business Process Analysis Suite
- •OBR Oracle Rules
- •OWLS Oracle WebLogic Server
- •ODSI Oracle Data Services Integrator
- •ODI Oracle Data Integrator
- OGG Oracle Golden Gate
- •OCOH Oracle Coherence
- •OCEP Oracle Complex Event Processing
- •OIA Oracle Integration Adapters
- •OB2B Oracle B2B Integration

- The strong BPM capabilities really complement the SOA foundation.
- It's hard to 'do BPM' well without SOA, and you could argue that SOA lacks a real purpose without BPM.
- Organisations with a significant investment in Oracle SOA Suite should see Oracle BPM Suite as an upgrade which provides additional value

The right tool for the right job

- BPEL and BPMN are both 'languages' or 'notations' for describing and executing business processes. Both are open standards.
- Most business process engines will support one or the other of these languages.
- Oracle however has chosen to support BOTH and treat them as equals.
- You have the freedom to choose which language to use on a process by process basis.
- You can freely mix and match, even within a single composite (SCA).
- Why support both?
 - Well it turns out that BPEL is really well suited to modeling some kinds of processes and BPMN is really well suited to modeling other kinds of processes.
- Which language is more suited for various kinds of processes?
- Two common approaches these both provide high level guidance and are not meant to be exhaustive or mutually exclusive.
- A small 'proof of concept' modeling activity to validate which is right in your environment with your people and skills.

The right tool for the right job (Cont.)

Complex Orchestration	Stateful, Enrichment, sync -> async-> sync	BPEL PM
Integrated BAM	Built-in instrumentation	BPEL PM / BPM
Dashboard	Indicadores de negocios	BAM
Human Workflow (Simple pattern)	Manual task workflow support	BPM
Human Workflow (Complex pattern)	Manual task workflow support	BPM and BPEL PM

Skills

- If the process models are going to be shared with business people, e.g. process participants, process owners or sponsors, I would tend to use BPMN (BPM Suite),
- If the people who are doing the process modeling are coming from a business background, e.g. process analysts or business analysts, I would tend to use BPMN (BPM Suite),
- If they were coming from an IT background, e.g. developers or technical architects, I would tend to use BPEL,
- If the people who are going to be doing the modeling have extensive skills and experience in one language, I would probably be inclined to use that language, unless there was a good reason to introduce the other.

Type of process

- If the process involves 'PEOPLE' or 'PAPER,'
 - I would lean towards BPMN.
- If it involves systems or applications integration,
 - I would lean towards BPEL.
- If the 'process' is really an 'integration' or a 'service,' I would tend to use BPEL
- To use BPMN for higher level, more 'business'-oriented processes.
- To use BPEL for lower level, more 'system'-oriented processes.

Business process or Business services

 The natural result of both of these approaches tends to be a pattern where the higher level processes –

The ones that business users interact with – are modeled in BPMN and these in turn call other processes that are also modeled in BPMN which in turn call 'services' that are implemented in BPEL.

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Structure

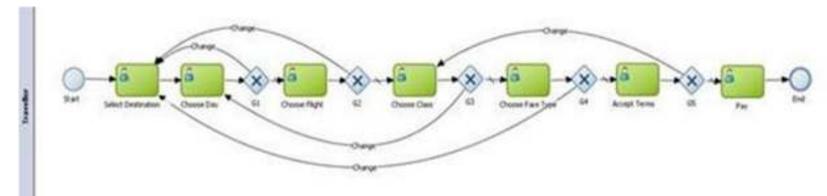
- BPEL is a 'structured' language
 - It has 'control structures' like
 - sequence (one activity follows another), decisions (called switches),
 - looping (using a 'while' loop) and 'scopes' which set boundaries for exception handling.
 - Exceptions are handled in a 'try/catch' style like many modern programming languages.
 - A scope in BPEL can 'throw' and exception to it's parent scope where it
 may be handled or 'rethrown' to a higher scope still.
 - As a result of this, BPEL feels very natural to people from a programming background
 - Exceptions are handled in a 'try/catch' style like many modern programming languages.
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Structure (Cont.)

- BPMN on the other hand is a 'directed graph.'
 - it allows you to arbitrarily move around the process.
- We often find that real world business processes are able to be modeled directly using directed graphs, that is we don't need to do a lot of analysis to work out how to structure the process in such a way as to make it 'fit' into the language.
- Now of course there is a healthy overlap where many of the processes that you could model in BPEL could also be modeled in BPMN and vice versa.

Structure (Cont.)

- There are some processes that can be model very simply in BPMN which are quite difficult to model in BPEL.
- Take for example the following hypothetic 'flight booking' process.



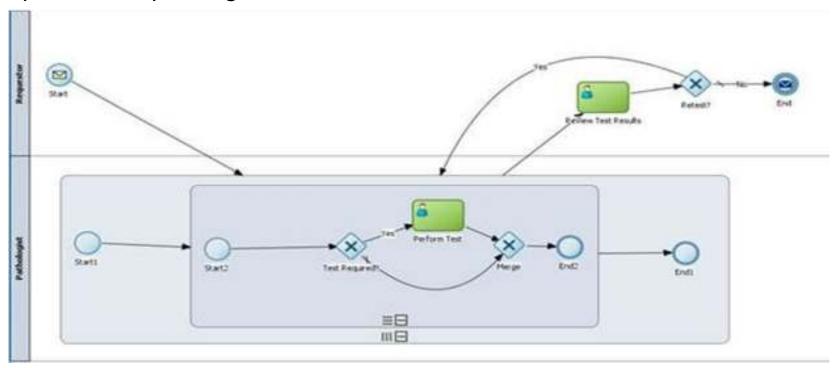
- For whatever reason (probably the way the 'legacy' system works) there are only certain points where the customer can go back to an earlier step and, depending on where they are in the process, it is a different point they can return to.
- This process can be modeled very simply in BPMN however it would be quite difficult to model in BPEL.

Sub-Process

- BPMN includes an 'embedded sub-process' activity that allows for looping, parallel execution and iterating over members of collections (like arrays.)
- Embedded sub-process
 - Runs in the same instance, so it does not incur the overhead of starting a new process instance.
 - Can be nested and you can choose to execute the iterations sequentially or in parallel.
 - Very elegant modeling of processes that involve looping through collections (and nested collections).

Sub-Process (Cont.)

 The example below shows a BPMN process that processes a set of pathology test series in parallel, each of which may contain multiple individual tests which are processed sequentially, before consolidating the results for review and the possible repeating of some or all.

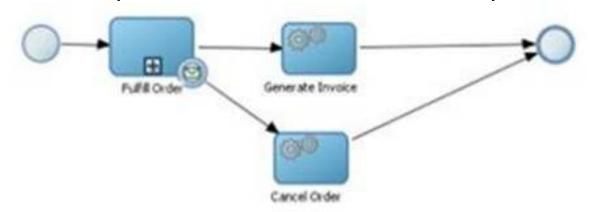


Interruption

- Often we have a part of a process that will take some time to execute but which may be cancelled during that time.
- For example, while fulfilling and order (picking, packing, shipping, etc.,) we may receive an order cancellation from the customer.
- BPMN includes a concept called a 'boundary event' which can be used to model this kind of situation.

Interruption (Cont.)

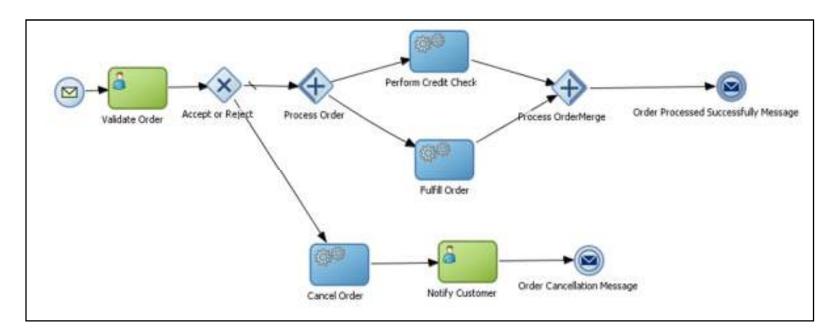
The example below demonstrates such a process.



- The 'Fulfill Order' activity is actually an embedded sub-process (shown in its 'minimised' form to reduce clutter.)
- The sub-process has a 'message boundary event' attached to it.
- If the matching message is received at any time while the subprocess is still executing, the sub-process will be interrupted and the exception path (to 'Cancel Order') will be followed immediately.

Conditional Flow (Rich set of 'Gateways')

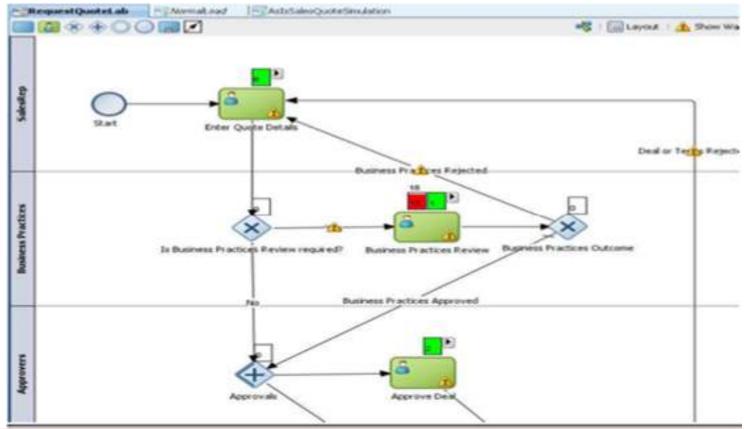
- BPM provides a rich set of 'gateways' that allow for modeling of different kinds of decisions in a process.
- These include the ability to follow exactly one path, some paths, or all paths and then to join the paths back together when one or all or completed.



Simulation

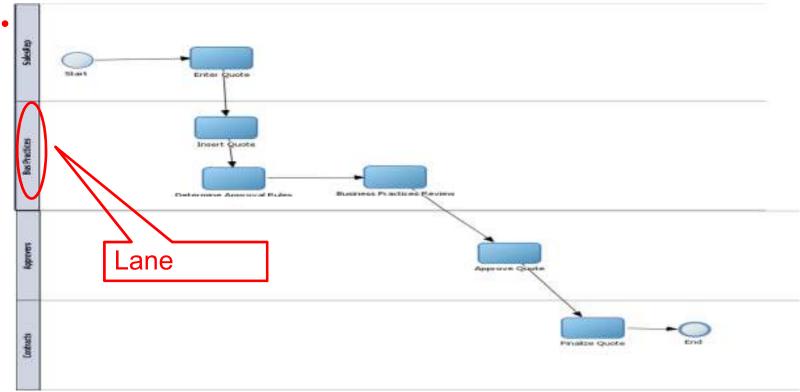
 Oracle BPM Suite, specifically the 'design time' environment in JDeveloper (sometimes called 'BPM Studio,') adds the ability to simulate a process before actually implementing and deploying

it.



Organisation modeling & Calendar

 BPMN processes are modeled in 'swim lanes.' Swim lanes represent participants' roles in the process. They provide a clear visual representation of who carries out each activity in the process.



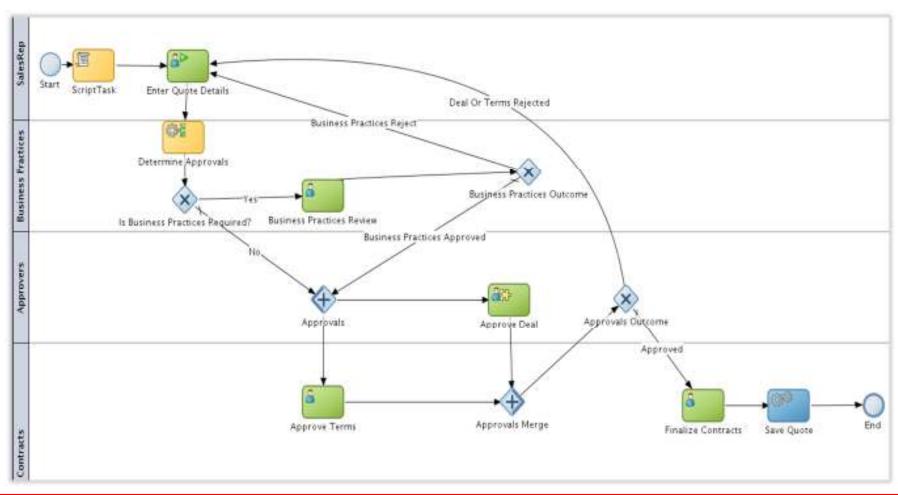
Built on a solid foundation

 There is only actually one process engine which can run both BPEL and BPMN processes.

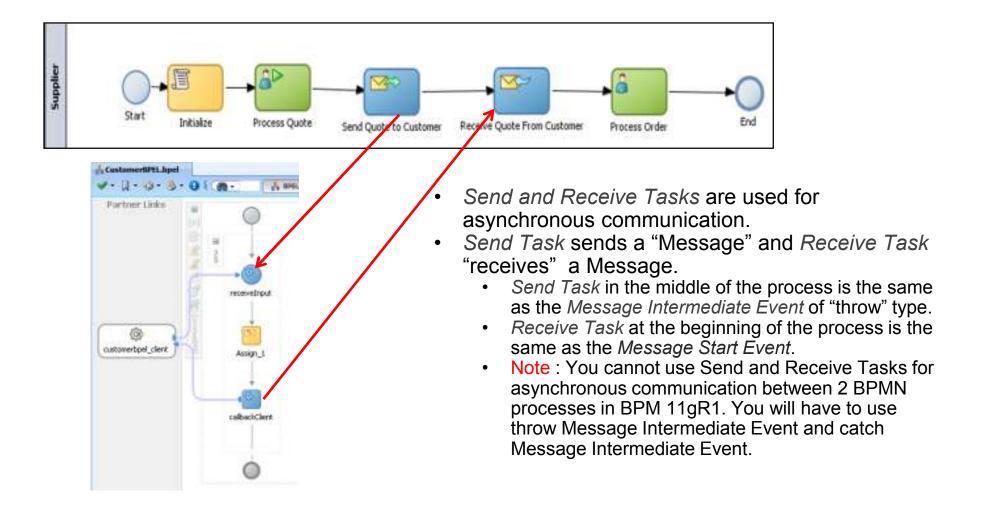
 Oracle SOA Suite, and by extension Oracle BPM Suite, is based on the Service Component Architecture (SCA) standardwhich provides a language independent way of assembling 'service components' to create a 'composite application'.

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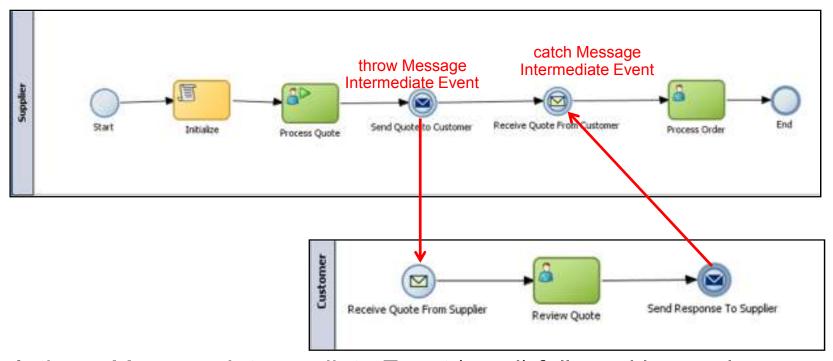
Built on a solid foundation. The best of both worlds



Asynchronous. Invocation using Send & Receive Tasks

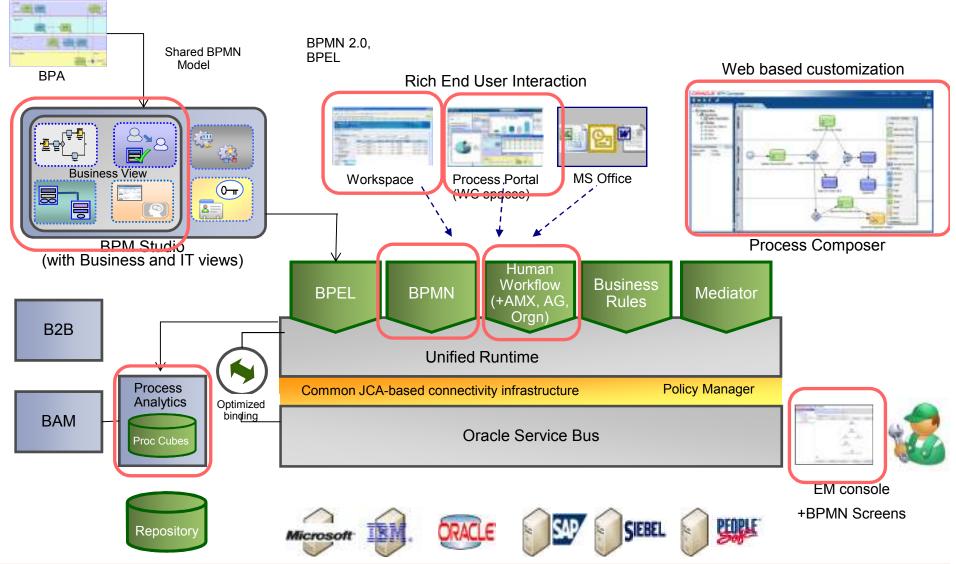


Asynchronous. Invocation using Message Event



- A throw Message Intermediate Event (send) followed by catch Message Intermediate Event (receive) is asynchronous requestresponse scenario.
- A catch Message Intermediate Event (receive) followed by throw Message Intermediate Event (send) is receive-reply scenario.

BPM Suite 11g Architecture



QUESTIONS ANSWERS