

Chapter IV

The Dichotomy of Modeling and Execution: BPMN and WS-BPEL

Matthias Kloppmann

IBM Deutschland Research and Development GmbH, Germany

Dieter König

IBM Deutschland Research and Development GmbH, Germany

Simon Moser

IBM Deutschland Research and Development GmbH, Germany

ABSTRACT

This chapter introduces a set of languages intended to model and run business processes. The Business Process Modeling Notation 1.1 (BPMN) is a notation used to graphically depict business processes. BPMN is able to express choreographies, i.e. the cooperation of separate, autonomous business processes to jointly achieve a larger scenario. Since BPMN is only a notation, there is no specification for a meta-model that allows rendering BPMN choreographies into an executable form. This chapter describes how the Service Component Architecture (SCA) and the Web Services Business Process Execution Language (WS-BPEL) help to close that gap. BPMN, SCA and WS-BPEL can jointly be used and combined to model, deploy and execute business process choreographies. We will also integrate the related BPEL4People specification, since BPMN allows human ‘user tasks’, but WS-BPEL focuses only on automated business process. The authors argue that, based on these specifications, the dichotomy between modeling and execution can be addressed efficiently. In this chapter, we will show that a key aspect of the future of Business Process Management is to combine graphical modeling (via BPMN) with a precise specification of an executable business process (via WS-BPEL and related standards).

INTRODUCTION

Automating business processes using an IT infrastructure has three aspects: First, a model of the business process is needed, which is usually authored in a graphical way. When it comes to deploying the business processes to a runtime environment, secondly a deployment model is required. Finally, a standardized execution behavior is necessary in order to ensure portability between process runtime infrastructures. These three aspects are most essential, but do not cover the complete lifecycle of Business Process Management (BPM) yet. As shown in Figure 1, the whole lifecycle consists of four steps: designing and simulating a business process (**Model and Simulate**), composing the existing services (**Assemble**), mapping the assembly to a concrete IT infrastructure and using it (**Deploy and Execute**), and continuously improving the processes (**Monitor and Optimize**).

In this chapter, we will show how BPMN, SCA and WS-BPEL together address the pieces Modeling, Assembling, Deployment and Execution. In order to better understand the relation between these three languages, two more concepts need to be introduced: *choreography* of services and *orchestration* of services. These terms have an intentional connotation with music: choreography

represents a set of services that work together to achieve a larger goal; however, each service acts in an individual way – similar to dancers in a ballet. On the contrary, in an orchestration, a set of services are orchestrated by a “conductor”, i.e. a main service that orchestrates, or “conducts”, all participating services.

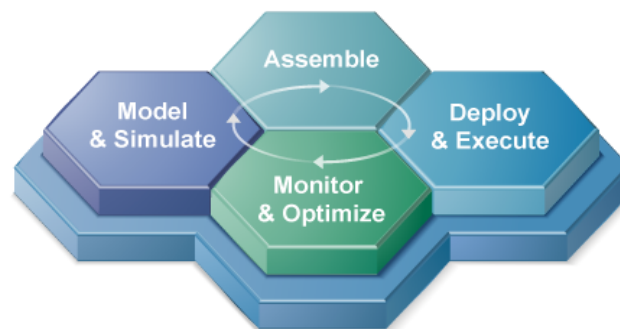
When looking at the individual languages, WS-BPEL is a pure orchestration language. In turn, SCA exhibits certain aspects of a choreography language. BPMN, however, is capable of describing aspects of both concepts.

In the first section of this chapter, the reader will learn about BPMN, SCA, WS-BPEL, and a related specification (BPEL4People, extending WS-BPEL to include tasks performed by humans). The second section shows how to use BPMN for business process modeling and how to map such models to SCA and WS-BPEL for execution. The third section provides recommendations for improving this mapping. Finally, the chapter provides a summary and concludes with future considerations in the last section.

Business Process Modeling Notation

BPMN, the Business Process Modeling Notation 1.1 (OMG, 2008a), is a notation used to graphically depict business processes. The language provides

Figure 1. The BPM lifecycle



20 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/dichotomy-modeling-execution/19688

Related Content

Estimating Two-Stage Network Technology Inefficiency: An Application to Cooperative Shinkin Banks in Japan

Hirofumi Fukuyama and William L. Weber (2012). *International Journal of Operations Research and Information Systems* (pp. 1-23).

www.irma-international.org/article/estimating-two-stage-network-technology/65591

Order Admission and Optimal Pricing for Regular Jobs and Big Deals at a Service Company

Murat Erkoç and Salvador Romo-Fragoso (2015). *International Journal of Operations Research and Information Systems* (pp. 1-18).

www.irma-international.org/article/order-admission-and-optimal-pricing-for-regular-jobs-and-big-deals-at-a-service-company/124758

Agents Oriented Genetic-K-Means (AOGK) System for Plagiarism Detection

Hadj Ahmed Bouarara and Yasmin Bouarara (2017). *International Journal of Operations Research and Information Systems* (pp. 22-39).

www.irma-international.org/article/agents-oriented-genetic-k-means-aogk-system-for-plagiarism-detection/169782

Development of a Simulation Model for Optimization of Business Process: Parameter Estimation and Practical Applications

(2019). *Burstiness Management for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth: Emerging Research and Opportunities* (pp. 26-42).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/development-of-a-simulation-model-for-optimization-of-business-process/210040

Cultural Norms and Expectations Within the Hospitality Industry

Dalvony Duraes Alkmim Savic and Mihaela Dariescu (2020). *Trends and Issues in International Planning for Businesses* (pp. 167-186).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/cultural-norms-and-expectations-within-the-hospitality-industry/257176