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INVESTIGATING EVENT SUBSCRIPTION
MECHANISMS IN BPMN

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ABSTRACT

Business Processes have become an essential tool in organizing, documenting and executing company workflows while Event Processing can be used as a powerful tool to increase their flexibility especially in distributed scenarios. The publish-subscribe paradigm is commonly used when communicating with complex event processing platforms, nevertheless prominent process modelling notations do not specify how to handle event subscription.

At the example of BPMN 2.0, the first part of this work illustrates the need for a flexible usage of event subscription in process models and derives new requirements for process modelling notations. An assessment of the coverage of these requirements in BPMN 2.0 is presented and shortcomings are pointed out.

Based on the identified requirements, this work presents a new concept for handling event subscription in business process management solutions, predominantly built on the notion of event buffers. The concept includes an extension to the BPMN meta model, specifies the semantics and API of a new event buffering module and describes the changes necessary to the behaviour of the process engine.

For evaluation purposes, the concept has been implemented as a reusable Camunda Process Engine Plugin that interacts with the academic Complex Event Processing Platform UNICORN.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Kurze Zusammenfassung des Inhaltes in deutscher Sprache...

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- putting cep queries into bpmn models => heiko's thesis or other related work?
 - throughout the chapters we are working with message events that are received via pub/sub from an external cep platform
 - BPMN: always 2.0

PROBLEM STATEMENT

This section will further define the problem and derive formal requirements to event subscription mechanisms

3.1 MOTIVATING EXAMPLES

- one example for independent. The subscription does not depend on a prior process result, the subscription can be done even before process instantiation

- one example for a process that uses an intermediate event that depends (subscription-wise) on the result of a previous step in the process.

==> If the event occurs at a certain time, the process gets delayed unnecessarily or even run into a deadlock

3.2 EVENT OCCURRENCE SCENARIOS

Given the motivating examples, I am deriving a generic set of event occurrence scenarios. Each of these scenarios can occur in the real world and process implementations need to be capable of handling them to avoid negative effects.

TIME OF EVENT OCCURRENCE The most important variable to consider is the time of event occurrence. According to the BPMN specification, it is possible to catch an event if it occurs after the event element is enabled. As shown before, it is often impossible to control occurrence time and events do occur outside of these time windows. We specify the possible event occurrence times in relation to the life cycle of a process that utilizes a BPMN Intermediate Event

ref process lifecycle

Figure 1 shows the life cycle steps of a process and an instance from the deployment of the process until the undeployment and uses a timeline to illustrate that an event might occur at any time during this cycle. More precisely, an event is always considered to occur before or after a life cycle step or in between two consecutive steps.

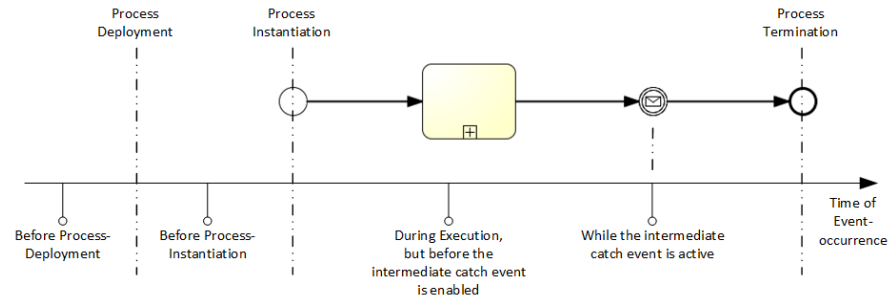


Figure 1: Possible event occurrence times in relation to a process execution life cycle

How about system-deployment/process engine start and process undeployment? show in illustration, but say in text that we simplify this for now. after undeployment is essentially before deployment of a new process; Before Engine start is also before pr. deployment and we presume that an engine is running and does not stop.

Given the relevant life cycle steps, *process deployment*, *process instantiation* and *Event enablement*, the following occurrence scenarios are distinguished in this work:

- A. O1 After the enabling of the BPMN event (BPMN default)
- B. O2 The event does not occur
- C. O3 Between Process instantiation and the enabling of the BPMN event
- D. O4 Between Process deployment and process instantiation
- E. O5 Before Process deployment

add a back reference to the examples? In example XY, events can occur before... whereas in example...

For a flexible and efficient use of events in business processes, it must be possible to use events that occur in any of these phases. To make sure that an event can be caught, no matter at which time during the phase it occurs, the subscription to the CEP platform must happen at the beginning of the occurrence phase. It follows that the event subscription must be possible at system start, at process deployment, at process instantiation, at any time during process execution and when the BPMN Event element is enabled.

EVENT SUBSCRIPTION DEPENDENCIES It is important to note that the subscription to an event source can depend on additional context information or process data. This can be a severe limitation to the possible subscription time.

ref to process model

shows a logistics process that uses event data about the GPS position of a certain truck to keep the estimated time of arrival of the transport updated. Whenever it receives an updated GPS position, the ETA is re-calculated; once the *arrival*-event has been received, the process finishes.

this example is not good, because we are not interested in a gps event that occurs earlier. Find an example where you would like earlier events, but subscription is not possible

Before the subscription to that specific truck gps event can happen, the process must determine the *truckId* to use in the event query. Only when the *truckId* is available, the subscription can be executed. This example illustrates how a query filter expression can depend on context data, but it might as well be the event source itself that differs depending on the particular execution.

there could be an xor gateway and following two different events and only one of them can get executed

solution would be to listen to all gps, but potentially too much data. Decision must be made cautiously! <= Where should I mention this? maybe later in the concept

3.3 REQUIREMENTS DEFINITION

The previous sections have exemplified how the execution semantic offered by the BPMN specification limits users in the use of events in business processes. Now these shortcomings are formalized into an additional set of requirements that must be met by a process execution environment to enable event handling in the extended set of event occurrence scenarios. The formal requirements will later be used to evaluate the capabilities of current Process Management Solutions and to develop a new concept to handling event subscription in business processes.

ref to chapters

R1: FLEXIBLE EVENT SUBSCRIPTION TIME

R1.1: Explicitness: For each event that is used in a business process, it must be possible to derive the time of event subscription from the process model. The time of subscription may either be explicitly stated or defined implicitly.

R1.2: Flexibility: The time of subscription can be influenced to catch events according to any of the event occurrence scenarios O1, O2, O3, O4. In other words, the process model defines the earliest acceptable time for an event occurrence to be considered in the process

execution. The necessary options are *since system start*, *since process deployment*, *since process instantiation*, from an arbitrary but *explicit time during process execution*, or *since enabling of the Event Process Element*.

limited by subscription dependencies

R2: AUTOMATIC SUBSCRIPTION HANDLING

R2.1: Subscription The subscription to event sources is handled implicitly by the process execution environment as defined by the process model.

R2.2: Removal of Subscription The removal of a subscription from the system is handled automatically as soon as a subscription becomes unnecessary.

R3: EVENT BUFFERING

To make all events since the subscription time available during process execution, matching events need to be stored temporarily.

buffer policies and scope?

ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

The lack of flexibility in handling event subscription in business processes has been outlined in the previous chapters and a set of extended requirements to process management solutions have been presented. In this section I take a closer look at the capabilities of current solutions with regards to the event occurrence scenarios to get a better understanding of the issues that arise when working with event subscription in business processes. The assessment will be carried out using BPMN and Camunda, a state-of-the art and widely adopted business process engine. The main goal is to identify and illustrate the shortcomings of the current process technology stack. These shortcomings will be referenced in addition to the presented requirements to develop a more refined subscription handling model in the following chapter.

"subscription handling model"?

which functionality should be evaluated exactly?: all occurrence scenarios, but no buffer policies. The buffer will always store the last version of the event and also deliver that version.

4.1 BPMN MODELS IN PRESENCE OF THE EVENT OCCURRENCE SCENARIOS

Chapter X has revealed that processes can run into deadlocks if events do not occur at the right time

.

Figure 2 shows a generalized process that uses an Intermediate Catch Event just before process termination. In this section I first describe for each Event Occurrence Scenario how this simple event implementation behaves in presence of the given scenario. I then evaluate if it is feasible to create a BPMN model that is free from deadlock in these situations.

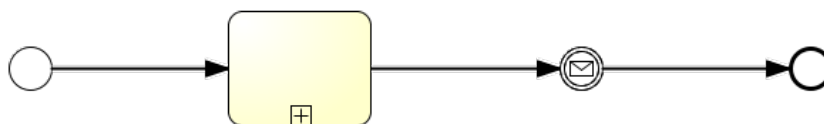


Figure 2: Abstract Process using an Intermediate Catch Event

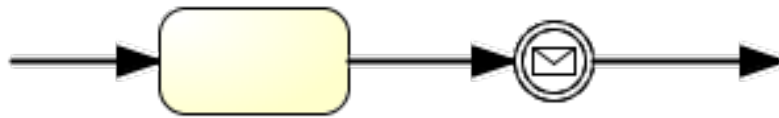


Figure 3: Standard Intermediate Catch Event

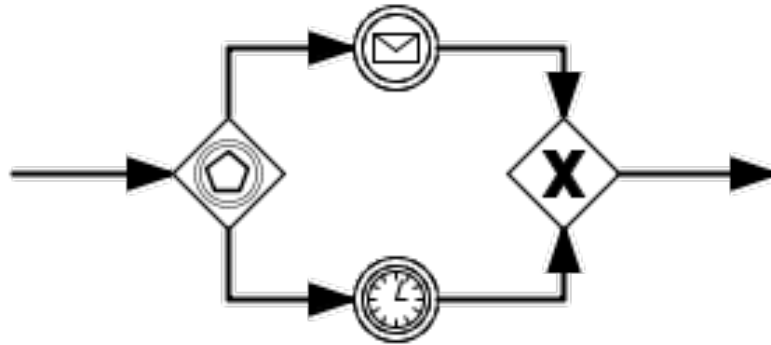


Figure 4: Intermediate Event with a parallel Timer Event

SCENARIO 01: THE EVENT OCCURS AFTER THE ENABLING OF THE BPMN EVENT The first scenario represents the most simple case, that is also natively supported by the BPMN 2.0 specification. When the event occurs after the Event element has been enabled, the event will be received and the process can proceed normally. The use of a standard Intermediate Catch Event does suffice to cover this situation.

SCENARIO 02: THE EVENT DOES NOT OCCUR In certain situations an event might not occur at all. Given a basic event implementation like in [Figure 2](#), the process flow will get to a halt once it reaches the Intermediate Catch Event and will not be able to proceed. While, depending on the process design, this might be the desired behavior, in many situations this is not acceptable.

Let's consider a process that is supposed to wait for approval for a certain amount of time and trigger an additional request if the approval has not been issued before the deadline. [Figure 4](#) shows how this behavior can be implemented using an Event-based Gateway which puts a Timer Event in parallel to the Intermediate Catch Event. This extension will make sure that a process does not run into a deadlock state if the expected event does not occur.

I mention an example, but that example is not exactly illustrated in the process

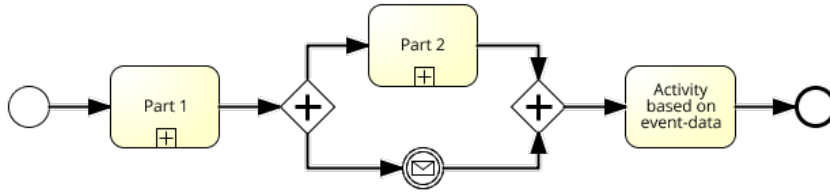


Figure 5: Event Element in parallel process flow

according to the spec: what exactly will happen to the active catch event once the timer fires?

SCENARIO O3: OCCURRENCE BETWEEN PROCESS INSTANTIATION AND THE ENABLING OF THE BPMN EVENT In case the event occurs during process execution, but before the BPMN event element is enabled and thus listening for events, the occurrence will not be considered in the execution. The process will get stuck at the Event Process Element as if the event did not happen at all. To avoid a deadlock in this scenario, a solution is to execute the Intermediate Catch Event in parallel to the rest of the process flow using a Parallel Gateway. This is illustrated in [Figure 5](#). The time of subscription to the event can be controlled by the position of the parallel split: To implement an event subscription right after process instantiation, the Parallel Gateway has to be the first element after the Start Event (that means *Part 1* in the illustration is empty). To implement event subscription at a specific point during process execution, part of the process can execute before reaching the Parallel Gateway. In [Figure 5](#), the event may occur at any time during the execution of the collapsed sub-process *Part 2*.

SCENARIOS O4 AND O5: BEFORE PROCESS INSTANTIATION Any Events that happen before process instantiation will not be considered in a standard Intermediate Catch Event. That applies to both scenarios, the occurrence between deployment and instantiation (*O4*) and an occurrence time before the deployment of the process in the Process Engine (*O5*).

To create a Process Model that allows to catch an event before the process instance exists, three new elements are introduced: (1) An additional *Auxiliary Buffering Process* that can catch an incoming event, (2) an *Event Buffer*, a temporary data-store that keeps event data until required by the *Original Process*, (3) an *Auxiliary Event Delivery Process*, that retrieves events from the buffer and makes them available to the *Original Process*. [Figure 6](#) reveals the interaction of the *Original Process*, the two auxiliary processes and the data-store. To start listening for an event, the *Auxiliary Buffering Process* has to be instantiated through

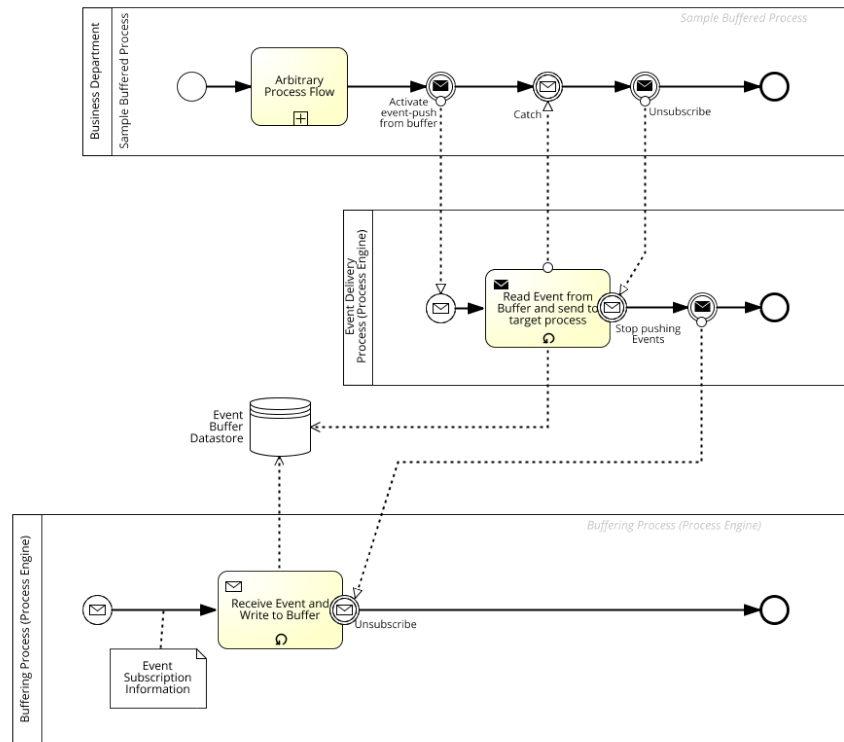


Figure 6: Event Buffering through an auxiliary Buffering Process

the a message start event containing the information necessary for the event subscription. The process starts listening for the event and writes the received event to the temporary data-store. The given process design is able to handle multiple event occurrences, because the receiving activity is looping. The buffering process terminates once the *Unsubscribe* event is received.

how should the ABP be started? manually?

The *Original Process* can be started any time after the buffering process. In Figure 6, the Intermediate Catch Event has been explicitly split into three events: An initial Send Event to request events, a Catch Event to receive and a final Send Event to signal that no events shall be received anymore. The initial Send Event instantiates the *Auxiliary Event Delivery Process*, which tries to read from the Event Buffer and deliver the event to the Original Process. Once there is data available in the buffer, it is sent by the sending activity. The central looping activity will retry reading from the buffer until data becomes available and will only be terminated once the *Stop*-event occurs. The Original Process can receive the event using a standard Intermediate Catch Event even when the event occurs before the instantiation of *Original Process*, so it handles scenario *O4*. Moreover the *Auxiliary Buffering Process* is not bound to a specific event, it works generically with any event information that is passed on to it. For that reason it is also

not bound to a specific process deployment and can buffer events even before a process has been deployed, so it handles scenario *O5*. Given that the buffering process can alternatively be started using an explicit Message Send Event during process execution and the process does not stop listening until the Original Process has received the event, scenarios *O1* and *O3* are also supported.

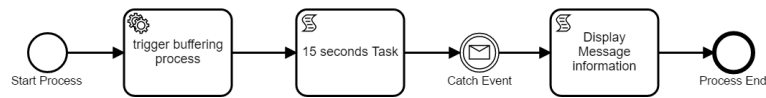
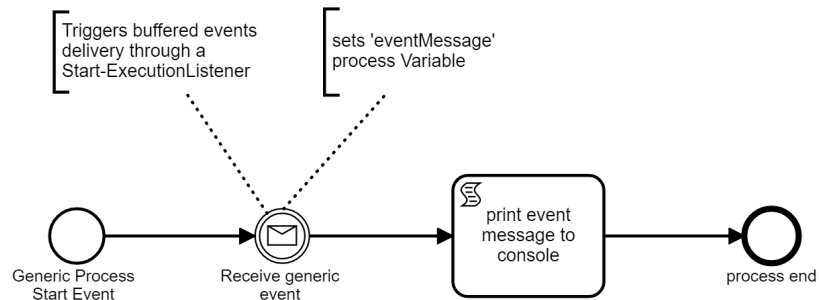
what exactly is passed around | how many instances of each process | overwrite or append to buffer | this is only one solution to do this, one that requires minimal changes in the original process

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY EVENT SUBSCRIPTION USING STANDARD CAMUNDA

The previous chapter has shown that it is possible to create BPMN models to match each of the Event Occurrence Scenarios, though for the scenarios *O4* and *O5* the solution becomes increasingly complex. In the next step I investigate the capabilities of Camunda, a modern and actively developed Business Process Engine that is available under an open source license. Camunda shall be used without any code customization, that means as offered on the website. The solution presented for the last two scenarios has proven capable enough to handle all Event Occurrence Scenarios, therefore the goal is to implement this solution. It will be necessary to create the two auxiliary processes and a data-store in addition to the original process that makes use of the event buffering.

Two generic sample processes have been modeled for demonstration purposes. [Figure 7](#) shows a simple process with an explicit subscription activity to represent the listening to the event after process instantiation but before reaching the Catch Event (Scenario *O3*). It follows a sample activity that takes 15 seconds (implemented using a *Script Task*), the Intermediate Catch Event and another Script Task that displays the content of the received message. The example for scenarios *O4* and *O5* (see [Figure 8](#)) comprises the following elements: After the start event follows an Intermediate Catch Event, then an activity that prints the message of the event to console and last the Process End Event. Both figures show the processes as modeled in the Camunda Modeler.

AUXILIARY BUFFERING PROCESS The task of this process is to subscribe to a CEP Platform using a provided event query and start listening for events. Any incoming event must be stored in a data-store (*Event Buffer*). UNICORN, an Esper-based academic event processing platform, will be used in this example. A local MySQL database has been chosen for buffering the event data because it's freely available, quick to set up, offers standardized access via SQL queries and Java

Figure 7: Generic Example Process in Camunda for Occurrence Scenario O_3 Figure 8: Generic Example Process in Camunda for Occurrence Scenarios O_4 and O_5

connectors and will persist data to the local harddrive by default. As UNICORN also requires an SQL database, the MySQL instance can be used in both cases.

Figure 9 shows the final Buffering Process modeled in the Camunda Process Modeler. The process can be instantiated by issuing a *Buffering Task* message. This message must contain three data fields: *process-DefinitionId*, to know which process definition the buffered messages belong to; *messageName*, the name of the message event within the process; *query*, the event query in the Esper Query Language. Camunda will make the message data automatically available in the process instance as process variables, so they can be used during the execution of the Buffering Process. After instantiation, the process reaches the activity *Subscribe to Event Source*, a *Java Service Task* that executes a HTTP call to the UNICORN platform. That call registers the event query in UNICORN.

it tells unicorn its own instanceId, so that unicorn can correlate events to that exact instance

Afterwards, the process reaches the receiving activity *Wait for unsubscribe event* that will terminate the process as soon as the *Unsubscribe* event has been received. As long as this activity is active, events can be received through the attached Non-Interrupting Boundary Event. Incoming events have a field *eventBody*, which contains the

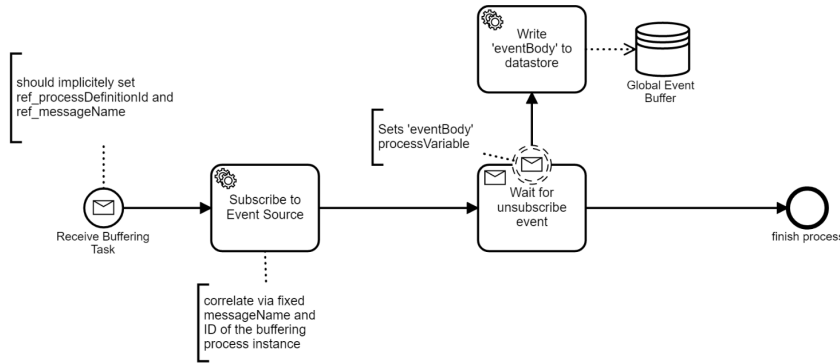


Figure 9: Auxiliary Buffering Process in the Camunda Modeler

event information and becomes available through a process variable with the same name.

does the message from UC have a field 'eventBody'?

The boundary event triggers the service task *Write eventBody to datastore*, which takes the data from the process variable and writes it to the MySQL Database Instance (*Global Event Buffer*).

AUXILIARY EVENT DELIVERY PROCESS The delivery process (see [Figure 10](#)) reads the latest data from the buffer and sends it to the process instance. It can be started with a message that contains the *processInstanceId* and the *processDefinitionId* of the requesting process and the *messageName* of the Message Event that is requested from the buffer. A *Delay Timer Event* has been inserted to make sure that the receiving process is already in listening state, the execution happens asynchronously. It follows the service task *Retrieve event from buffer*, which executes Java code to read from the MySQL Database *Event Buffer* and store the event information in a process variable named *eventMessage*. The content of that process variable is sent to the *Original Process* in the Send Event, afterwards the execution is finished.

INTERACTION OF THE PROCESSES In this implementation of flexible event subscription, the action of subscribing to the event source and the reception of events in the Original Process are splitted into two separate parts, each supported by an auxiliary process. To initiate the subscription at the event source, the Auxiliary Event Buffering process has to be started. For scenario *O3*, this happens through an extra activity (*Trigger Buffering Process*) during process execution, so that events after process instantiation are received by the Buffering Process. In scenarios *O4* and *O5*, the subscription and thus the instantiation of the Buffering Process must happen before the instantiation of the Target Process. As there is no such mechanism in the standard Camunda Process Engine, the Buffering Process must be started by

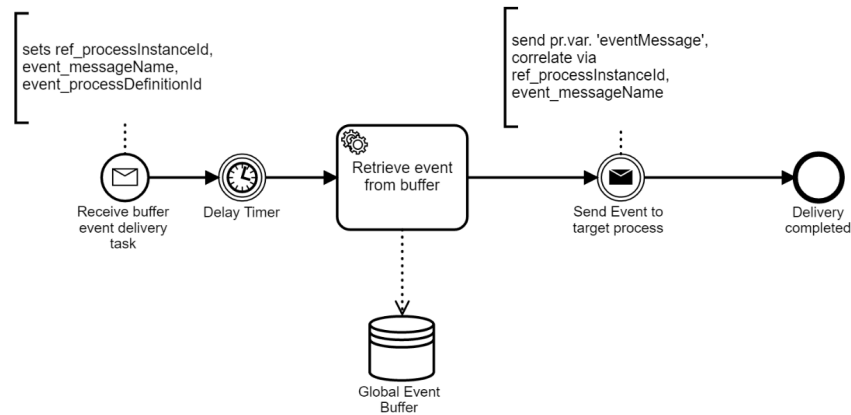


Figure 10: Auxiliary Event Delivery Process in Camunda Modeler

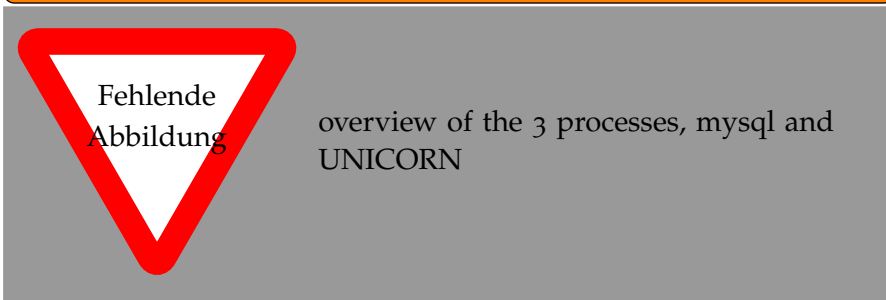
hand, providing the *processDefinitionId*, the *messageName* and the *eventQuery*.

Now that the *Buffering Process* is running, any events matching the query will be stored to the buffer. When the Target Process reaches the Catch Event, a request for buffered events is sent as a message to trigger the *Auxiliary Event Delivery Process*. This message is sent using a short piece of Java code that gets executed when the Catch Event is reached. The code is invoked by a Start ExecutionListener attached to the Catch Event. ExecutionListeners are offered by Camunda to execute own Java programs before or after relevant events during process execution, like the execution of an element in the process. While the Original Process will now start listening for the desired events, the Event Delivery Process will send the buffered events as messages to the Original Process.

If no events have been received yet, all the involved processes remain active: the Buffering Process will keep listening for an external event. The Delivery Process will send an event to the Original Process as soon as there is one in the buffer. The Catch Event in the Original Process will keep listening for an Event.

the termination of the processes is not yet implemented in Camunda

get wording straight: Original process, target process, requesting process, main process | also always italic or never



note that this is an investigative implementation that matches exactly the given use-case and is not meant to be used in production. It is neither flexible nor robust enough for that purpose, but suits very well in understanding the capabilities and the shortcomings of BPMN and Camunda when it comes to handling the Event Occurrence Scenarios

4.3 DISCUSSION

The goal of this chapter was to get a better understanding of the capabilities of the tools when it comes to covering all event occurrence scenarios. Even though it has proven possible to implement a flexible event subscription time using standard BPMN 2.0 and Camunda, the success comes at a cost. The downsides of the presented approach are presented in the following.

It was necessary to create two generic auxiliary processes for event buffering, to connect to a MySQL data-store and use ExecutionListeners to execute custom Java code in Camunda to cover all scenarios, *O1* to *O5*.

give them short names for reference?

NO AUTOMATIC SUBSCRIPTION HANDLING

In the presented process models, separate process elements had to be added to handle event subscription and initiate event delivery. That conflicts with requirement *R2*, which states that the subscription and un-subscription must be automatically handled by the process engine. For the scenarios *O4* and *O5* the Buffering Process has to be triggered manually, because it must be executed before the target process is running. Camunda does not handle external event subscription itself, especially not before the process is running.

MORE COMPLEX PROCESS MODELS

As additional process elements have to be added to handle event subscription and delivery, the models become more complicated and are less concentrated on the business case.

there could be a requirement that states that there should be no additional process elements unless there is an explicit subscription time

BUFFERING IS AN IT TASK

The auxiliary processes are not business tasks and are thus not suited to be modeled in BPMN. Desired functionality can be put into Camunda BPMN models thanks to its flexibility to use Java code in Service Tasks or Event Listeners, but naturally the full functionality of the Event Buffer cannot be expressed using BPMN.

what exactly is the issue here?

ADDITIONAL LOAD ON THE PROCESS ENGINE

Because of the aux processes, two additional processes have to be deployed in the process engine and are potentially running in parallel to any given process instance. For each Event Element used in a process the engine has to run an instance of the Buffering Process and, eventually, an instance of the Buffer Delivery Process. That puts additional load on the process engine, which might prevent business critical processes from executing delay-free.

Even when the number of deployed and running auxiliary processes can be reduced through further optimizations there remains an event-management overhead as every event has to be handled twice: once when it is stored in the buffer and once when it's delivered to the target process.

HIDDEN PERFORMANCE LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCESS ENGINE

Given the large amount and high frequency in that events can occur in reality, optimal performance is required for an event-buffering module. Running essential parts of the buffering within the process engine might pose performance limitations that cannot be influenced without tempering with the process engine code.

BPMN EXTENSION FOR FLEXIBLE EVENT SUBSCRIPTION

Given the additional requirements and the shortcomings identified in the previous sections, the following two chapters present an extension to the BPMN event handling model. At first, an extension to the Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) is described, which aims at providing the Process Designer with more flexible Event Handling capabilities according to Requirement *R1*. Afterwards, Chapter [Chapter 6](#) clarifies the changes necessary to the event handling platform and the process engine to cover Requirements *R2* and *R3*.

While the presented concepts are kept as general as possible, they are grounded in an analysis of the Esper-based CEP Platform Unicorn and the open-source process Engine Camunda.

To allow the flexible use of event subscription in BPMN models, a number of additional attributes must be added to the model. The extension should cover the Intermediate Catch Event, the Boundary Catch Event and the Receive Task, all three can be used to model the receiving of messages in BPMN.

Is it ok to reference the receiveTask as well? It might have different execution semantics as it doesn't reference the MessageReceiveEvent, but the Message directly.

To cover all three elements, the extension will be attached to the BPMN type *tMessage*.

a new <element> or how do we extend?

According to the plain specification, the message type comprises an attribute *name*, the name of the message, and *itemRef*, the reference to a BPMN *Item* definition.

explain 'item'?

In the following, the required additional attributes will be explained one after the other. The goal is to retain a stand-alone model that contains all information necessary to execute the subscription to the event source.

5.1 ADDING BASIC SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

For a basic event subscription, an event query, the platform address and optionally authorization information of the CEP Platform is required.

as explained in background

We work with the following simplified process

Assuming that there is one CEP platform for all events and processes, the latter two, i. e. the basic platform information, are configured centrally for the current process execution environment. Hence they don't need to be specified for every given message element.

that means that in the implementation we need additional configuration values -> implementation chapter

The event query instead needs to be specified for every message and is added to the model as an extension attribute of type string, which should contain the full query as interpretable by the CEP platform. A similar approach has been taken by X and Y, which aim at enriching BPMN models with subscription information without considering the time of subscription specifically.

They add fields ... to element ..., their primary goal is ...

Where does this leave us? We now have the necessary information to issue the subscription when reaching the event element.

5.2 THE TIME OF EVENT SUBSCRIPTION MODELED IN BPMN

- what example to reference? - where to write it? - what are the options? - what are the implications? => when exactly is the subscription executed. That means we have events since that time. - that gives the process designer the necessary tool to implement the examples. He can now pick from which time he wants to consider events.

5.2.1 *Subscription time as part of the BPMN Message element*

5.2.2 *The explicit subscription task*

- variation in notation from other paper

5.3 USING PROCESS VARIABLES IN EVENT QUERIES

this could be added in the requirements and referenced

As shown in example Z, it can be the case that the values of process variables shall be dynamically used in an event query. Therefore, the name of the process variable should be part of the event query. At the time of subscription, the mentioned variable is dynamically replaced by its current value. The exact notation for including process variables in event queries can vary depending on the applied query language as it may not interfere with any existing notation schemes. For the

use with the Esper query language, the following is suggested: The exact name of the variable has to be surrounded by curly brackets and preceded by a # character: `#{VARIABLENAME}`. This notation is inspired by the usage of substitution parameters in SQL queries that are embedded in Esper. They take the form `#{expression}`.

reference esper docs 5.13.1. Joining SQL Query Results

In the example, the process uses the latest GPS position for a certain truck. The truck is identified by its unique ID which is part of the query: `SELECT lat, lng from GPSUPDATE where truckid = #{truckid}`.

missingref: dependent example

The use of dynamic process variable values introduces an additional complexity: Depending on the time of event subscription, the value of the process variable might not yet be available. - reference BPMN data elements: process INSTANCE variable -> the variable value might only be available during instance execution -> can we find an exact definition of this in the spec? - during execution the variable data might or might not be available. Related Work: Francesca? -> too complex, we need a simplification for this. - what happens if the data is not available?

- there is a lot we can do with this feature and event queries. - some of the buffer policies mentioned in XY can be covered as follows: - but there are cases when more advanced buffer handling can be helpful. consume and shared buffer.

5.4 ADVANCED BUFFER PARAMETERS

Present an abstract framework for flexible event subscription. > Including: Model <> Process Engine <> Buffer <> CEP > How does event subscription currently affect the workflow? > What should a workflow look like that allows early event subscription? > What must be explicitly stated by the user? What should be done automatically in the background? (1 page)

To fulfill requirements R1.1 and R1.2, additional information has to be included in the BPMN model. By default, a BPMN intermediate event does not have information on the time of subscription or the event query. The BPMN specification offers BPMN-X extensions to add custom properties or elements to a model.

To accommodate the required information, the following extension is proposed: > The extension should apply to `MessageIntermediate-CatchEvent` and `MessageBoundaryEvent` > extend `tMessage` => `tBuffered-CEPMessage`, so that the `messageRef` can be reused > OR extension to `messageEventDefinition`: `ExplicitSubscriptionMessageEventDefinition` > [`subscriptionQuery`, `subscriptionTime`, `bufferPolicy`]

A buffer shared across multiple instances or events is more complex than a simple single-event-buffer (that one does not require buffer

policies). As soon as the requestEvent call can be executed multiple times for the same queryId, we need to specify the following aspects:

Buffer policies: (widely based on [Ref paper Sankalita]) RetrievalPolicy, ConsumptionPolicy, LifetimePolicy + buffer maximum age (= combination of lifetime policies)

AUTOMATIC SUBSCRIPTION HANDLING

6.1 BUFFERED EVENT HANDLING

Why do we need a buffer to allow early event subscription?

What is the desired functionality of the event buffer? What functionality (API) does it expose? > this could be seen as an extension to the API that is exposed by a standard CEP Platform > standard platform API: `registerQuery(queryString, notificationRecipient) : queryId`, `deleteQuery(queryId)` > extended API: `registerQuery(queryString): queryId`, `requestEvent(queryId, notificationRecipient)`, `unsubscribe(queryId)`, `deleteQuery(queryId)`

6.2 EXTENDED PROCESS ENGINE BEHAVIOUR

=> As a link between the BPMN model and the Buffered Event handling

there must be a "subscription-garbage-collection" for any events that cannot be reached anymore in the current process execution! e.g. two different events behind an xor-gateway. the garbage collection could be executed on every transition

REFERENCE IMPLEMENTATION

CONCLUSIONS

DECLARATION

Put your declaration here.

Potsdam, August 2017

Dennis Wolf

COLOPHON

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