Handling Faults in Composite Applications



Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe basic fault handling and propagation
- Explain fault management for synchronous and asynchronous services
- Modify a WSDL operation to have a fault message
- Manage faults with Mediator components
- Throw and catch faults in a BPEL process
- Describe the Fault Management Framework



Agenda

- Faults: Overview
- Managing Faults in Mediator
- Fault Handling in BPEL
- Compensation in BPEL
- The Fault Management Framework
- Faults in Enterprise Manager



Faults: Overview

Faults are:

- Errors encountered during the execution of an application
- Similar to exceptions in Java

There are different types of faults. We focus on two:

- Business faults, which are:
 - Available in synchronous operations
 - Defined by a user and are application-specific
 - Generated when a problem is detected with data
 - Thrown by the process or received from an invoked operation
- Runtime faults, which are:
 - Defined by the system
 - Thrown by the runtime system for incorrect logic or values



Fault-Handling Challenges

The handling and propagation (passing on) of faults is a multi-dimensional problem. Strategies for fault handling must consider the following:

- Fault type
 - Business
 - Runtime
- Component type
 - Mediator
 - BPEL component
- Interaction type
 - Synchronous
 - Asynchronous
- Transactionality of the services involved



Fault-Handling Options

Oracle SOA Suite provides multiple tools for responding to faults, including:

- Mediator configuration options
- BPEL language constructs
- The Fault Management Framework
- Enterprise Manager

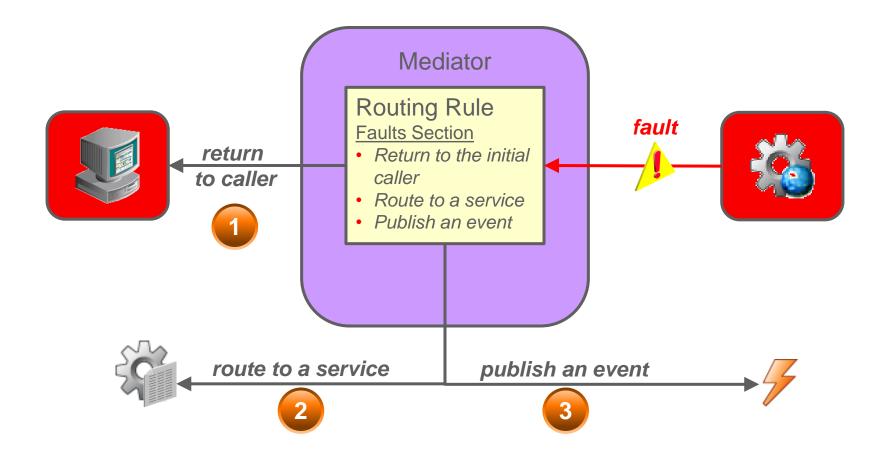


Agenda

- Faults: Overview
- Managing Faults in Mediator
- Fault Handling in BPEL
- Compensation in BPEL
- The Fault Management Framework
- Faults in Enterprise Manager



Managing Faults in a Mediator





Quiz



A Mediator can return a fault to the original caller, if the fault is defined in its WSDL.

- a. True
- b. False



Agenda

- Faults: Overview
- Managing Faults in Mediator
- Fault Handling in BPEL
- Compensation in BPEL
- The Fault Management Framework
- Faults in Enterprise Manager

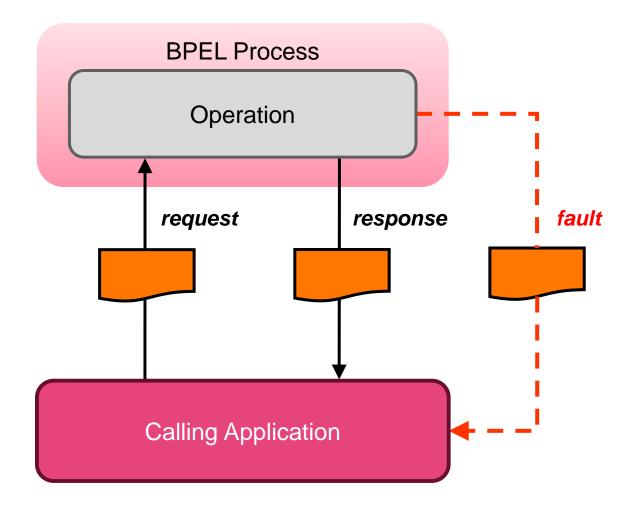


Faults in BPEL Processes

- During execution, a BPEL process can encounter:
 - Both business and runtime faults
 - A third type of fault known as a standard fault
- Standard faults are:
 - Defined by the WS-BPEL specification
 - Not associated with a message type or WSDL message
 - Thrown by the systems



Faults in Synchronous BPEL

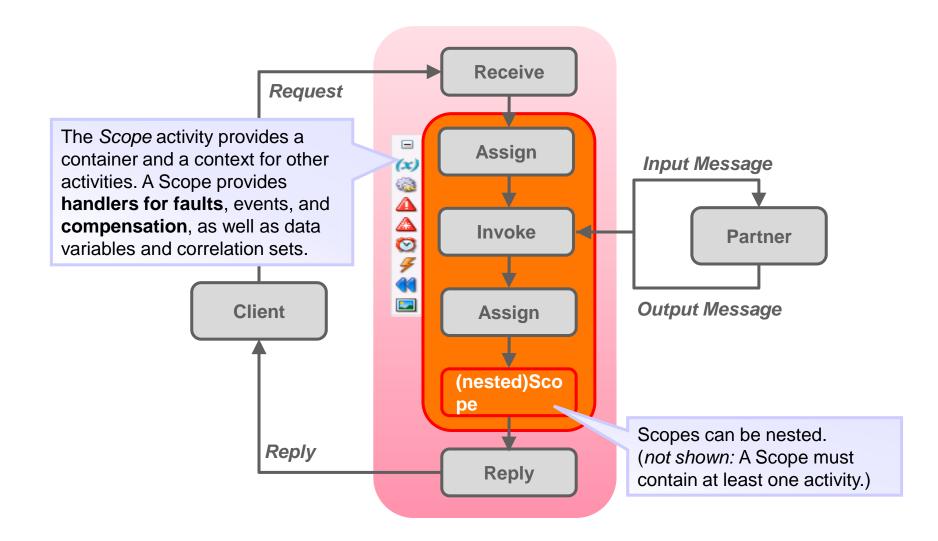




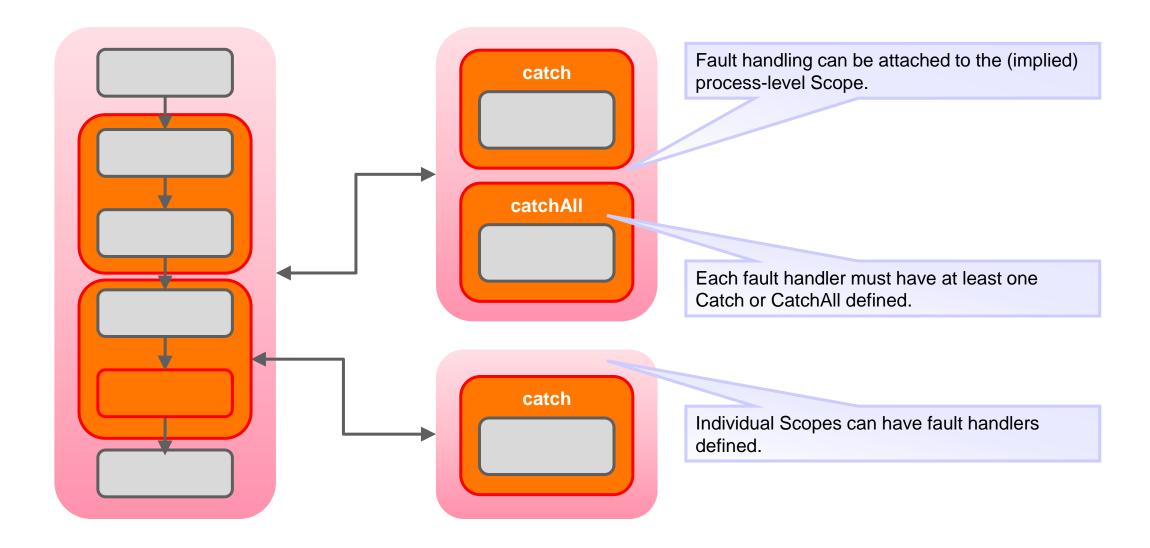
Synchronous Service Faults

```
<!--
                   MESSAGE TYPE DEFINITION -->
         <wsdl:message name="BookingRequestMsg">
                   <wsdl:part name="payload" element="ns1:enrollmentRequest" />
         </wsdl:message>
         <wsdl:message name="BookingResponseMsg">
                   <wsdl:part name="payload" element="ns1:enrollmentResponse" />
</wsdl:message>
<wsdl:message name="BookingFaultMsg">
                   <wsdl:part name="payload" element="ns1:enrollmentFault" />
         </wsdl:message>
         <!-- portType implemented by the Booking BPEL process -->
         <wsdl:portType name="Booking">
                   <wsdl:operation name="process">
                             <wsdl:input message="client:BookingRequestMsg" />
                             <wsdl:output message="client:BookingResponseMsg"/>
      <wsdl:fault message="client:BookingFaultMsg" name="pymtFault"/>
                   </wsdl:operation>
         </wsdl:portType>
```

Review: Scope Activity

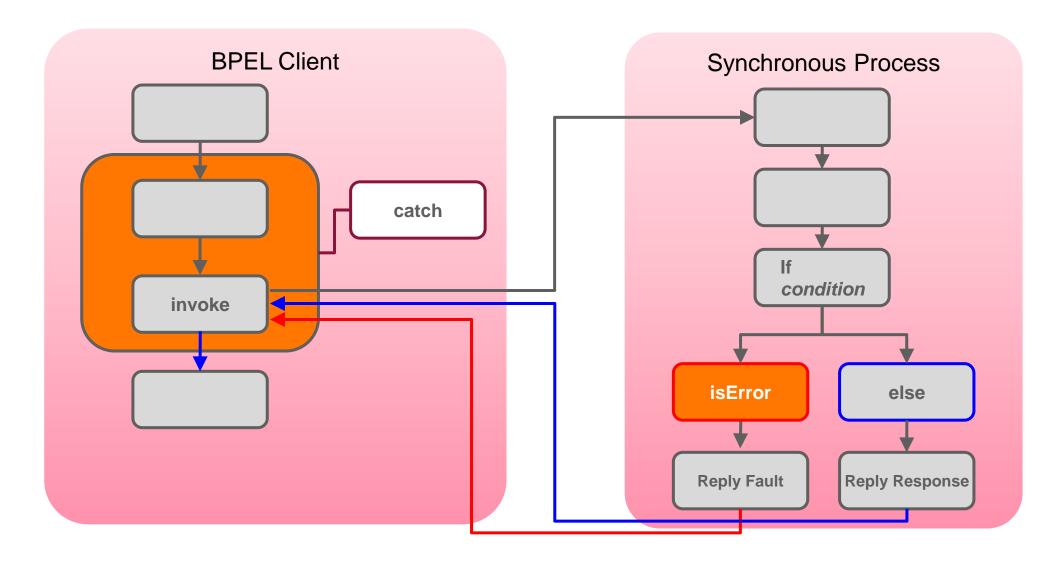


Fault Handlers

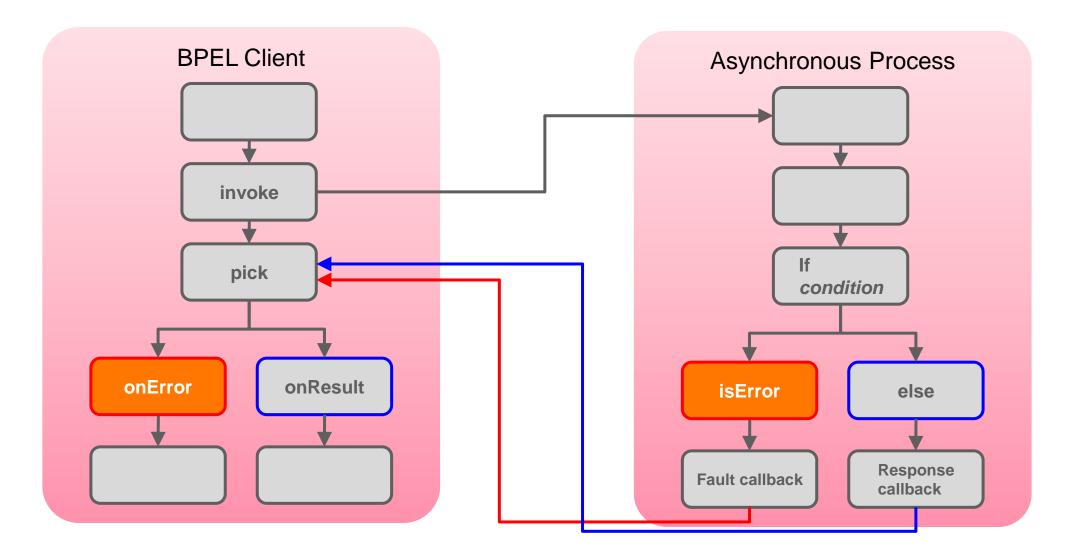




Returning Faults from a Synchronous Process

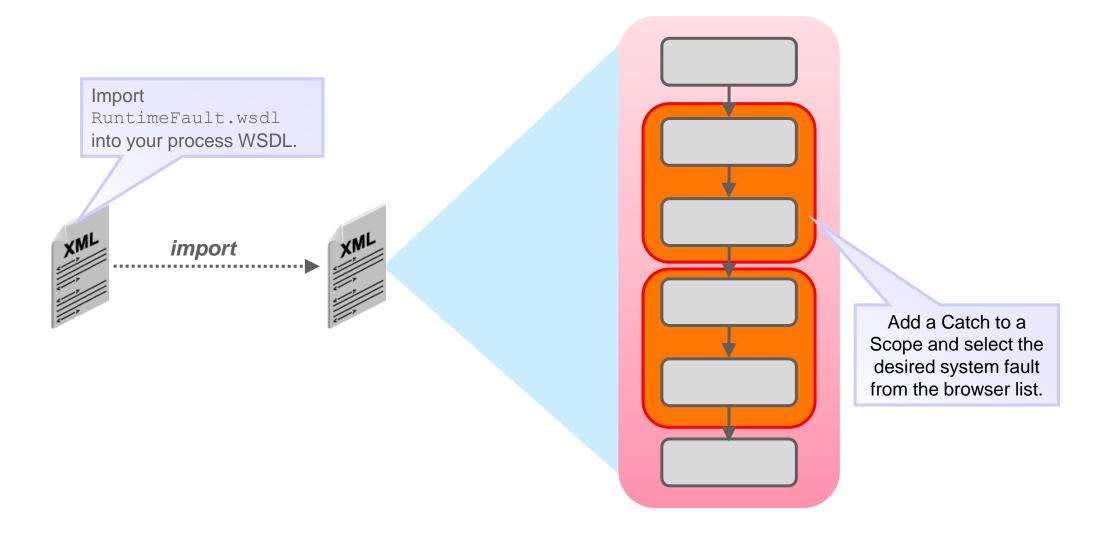


Returning Faults from an Asynchronous Process





Catching BPEL Runtime Faults



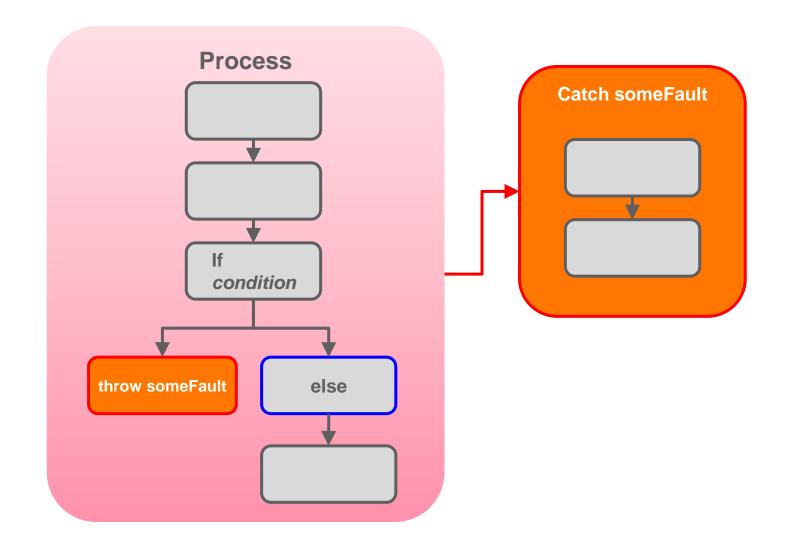
Faults That Cannot Be Handled

Some faults cannot be handled. Examples include:

- Some internal server errors
- Lower-level JVM errors
- Transaction timeout conditions and transactions that are marked for rollback

Note: The BPEL Process Manager (server) manages these error conditions by writing them to log files and terminating the instance.

Throwing Faults



Quiz

Q

Faults are notified and handled differently based on the type of interaction (synchronous or asynchronous invocation).

- a. True
- b. False



Quiz



A BPEL fault handler must include a CatchAll element to handle all exceptions that are not caught by name.

- a. True
- b. False



Agenda

- Faults: Overview
- Managing Faults in Mediator
- Fault Handling in BPEL
- Compensation in BPEL
- The Fault Management Framework
- Faults in Enterprise Manager

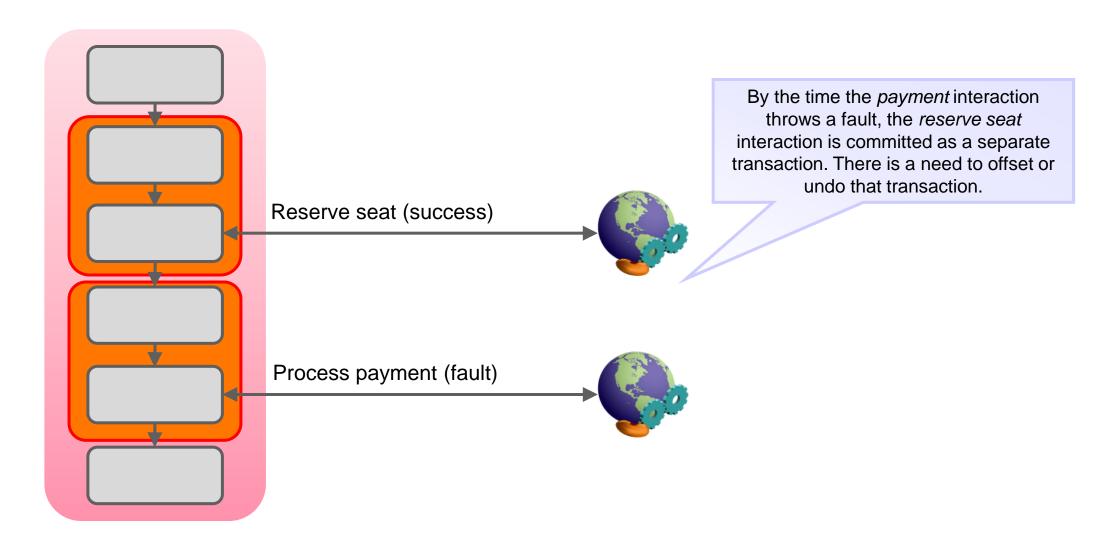


Review: Transactionality

The Database adapter and JMS adapter are both *transactional* (as are the AQ adapter and Java web services).

- In general, a transaction is started by a service when it is invoked by a client, and ends
 when the service operation completes. If the invoked service completes successfully, the
 transaction that is started is committed; otherwise errors roll back the transaction.
- Transactional boundaries depend on the context, configuration, and environment of the services that are implemented and invoked.
- Transaction semantics are different for services that are invoked synchronously than for services that are invoked asynchronously.

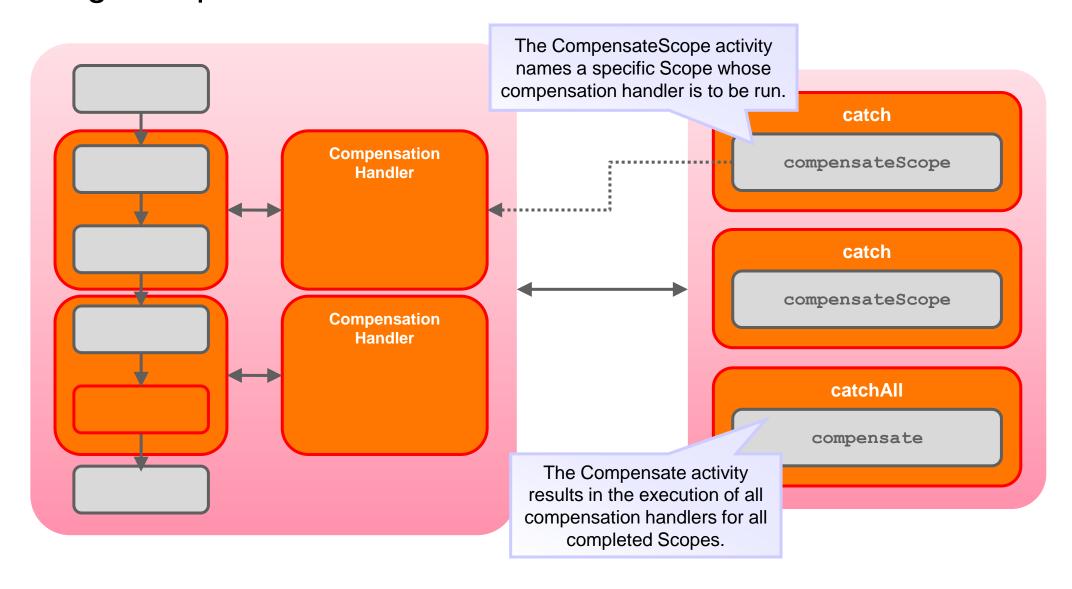
Compensation



Compensation Handlers

```
<scope name="myScope">
   <variables>
      ...local variables declared here
   </variables>
   <compensationHandler>
      <sequence name="compSequence">
      ... compensation activities defined here
      </sequence>
   </compensationHandler>
   <sequence name="mainSequence">
      ... normal activities defined here
   </sequence>
</scope>
```

Invoking Compensation





Quiz



A compensationHandler provides a mechanism for undoing or compensating the result of all completed activities in a business process.

- a. True
- b. False

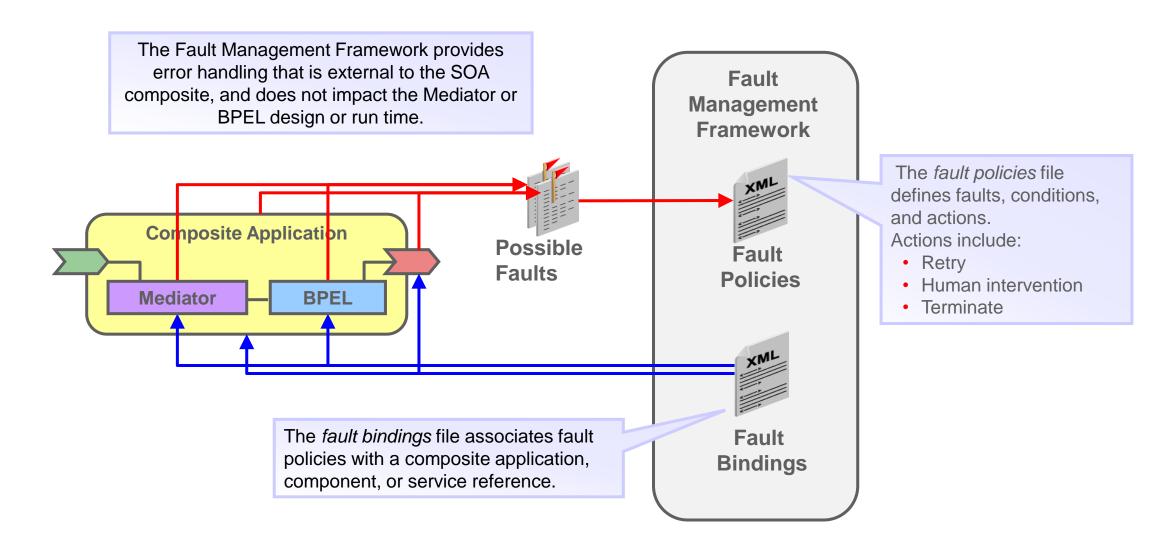


Agenda

- Faults: Overview
- Managing Faults in Mediator
- Fault Handling in BPEL
- Compensation in BPEL
- The Fault Management Framework
- Faults in Enterprise Manager

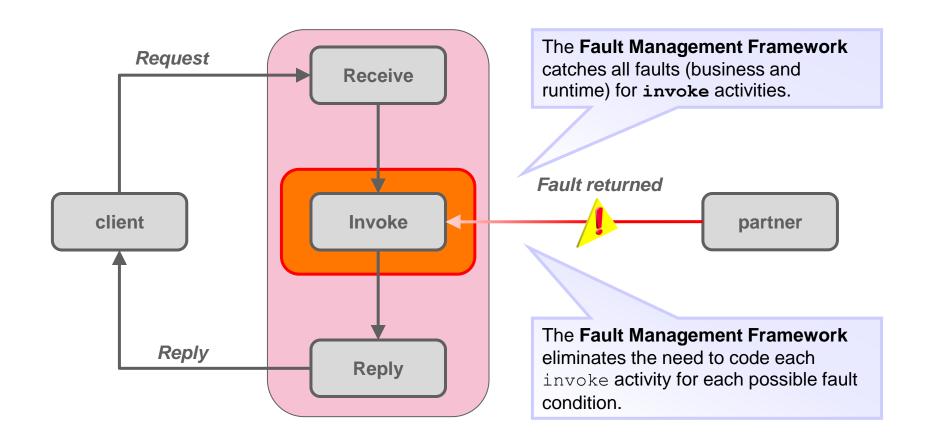


Fault Management Framework: Overview

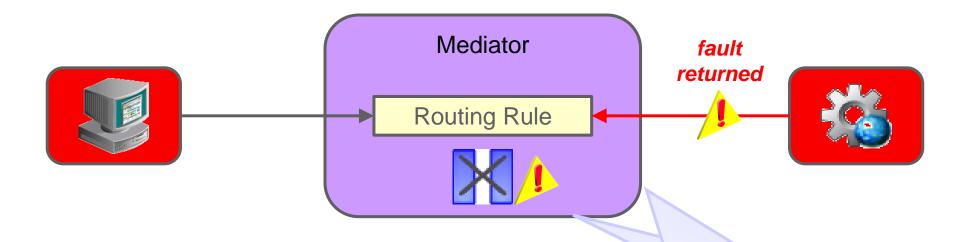




Fault Management Framework and BPEL



Fault Management Framework and Mediator

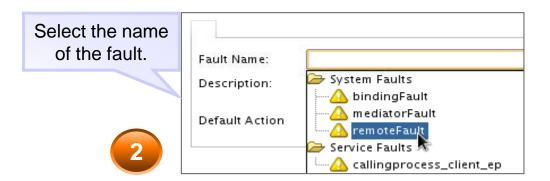


The Fault Management Framework can catch faults returned by services, and those encountered internally, during message transformation and other mediator activities.



Defining a Fault Policy Document

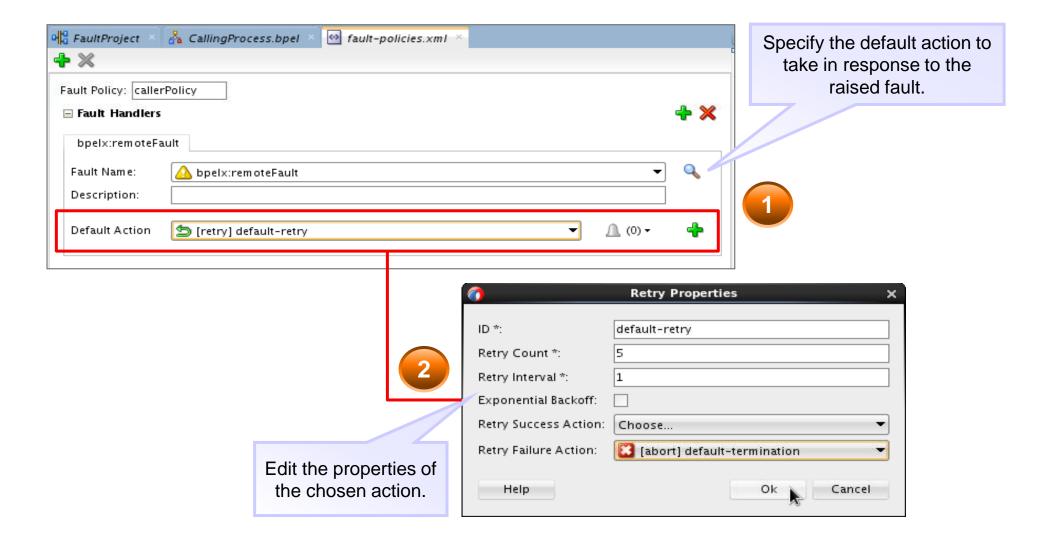






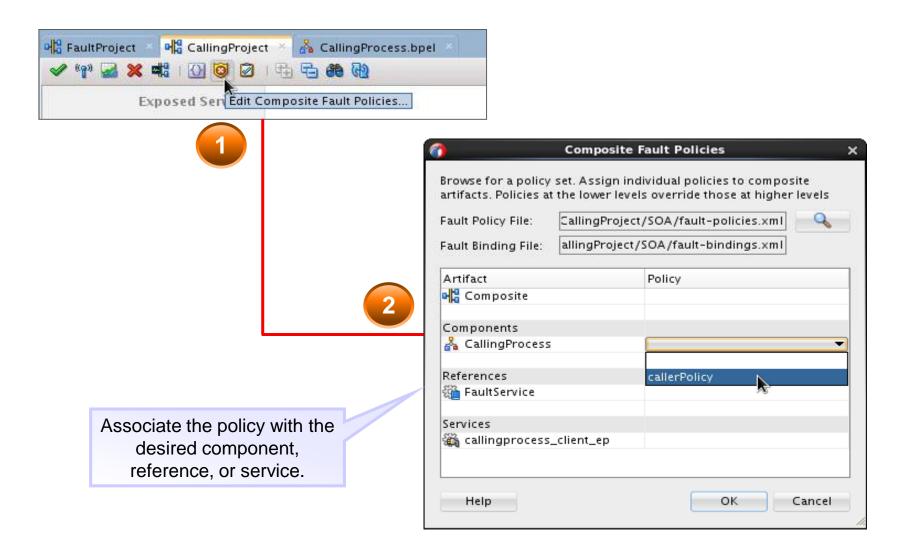


Specifying a Default Action





Defining Fault Bindings





Quiz



The Fault Management Framework is external to the SOA composite and does not impact the Mediator or BPEL design or run time.

- a. True
- b. False



Agenda

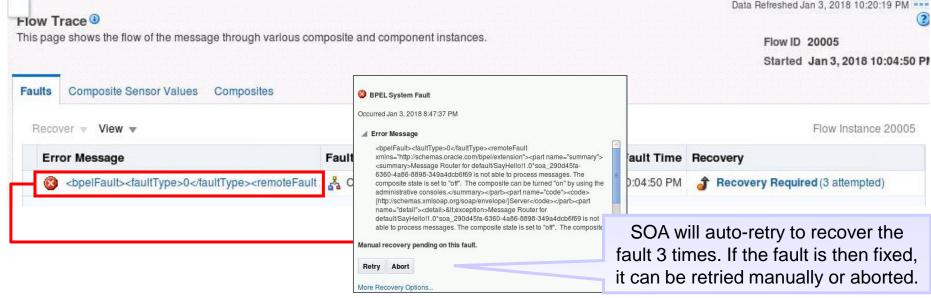
- Faults: Overview
- Managing Faults in Mediator
- Fault Handling in BPEL
- Compensation in BPEL
- The Fault Management Framework
- Faults in Enterprise Manager



Recovering Faults with Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control

Some faults can be recovered by using Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control from the composite application home page or a Flow Trace page.

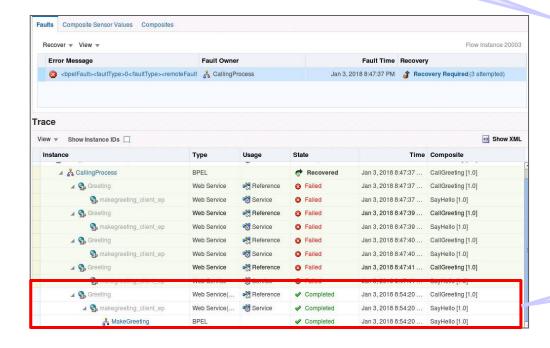


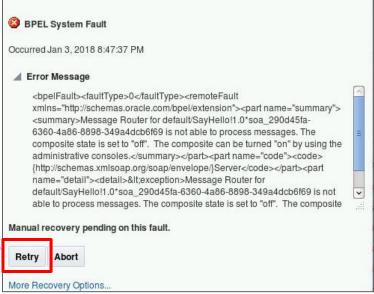




Accessing a Recoverable Fault

Scenario: An asynchronous BPEL process invokes a service that is not available. Solution: Start up the unavailable service and retry on the Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control pages.

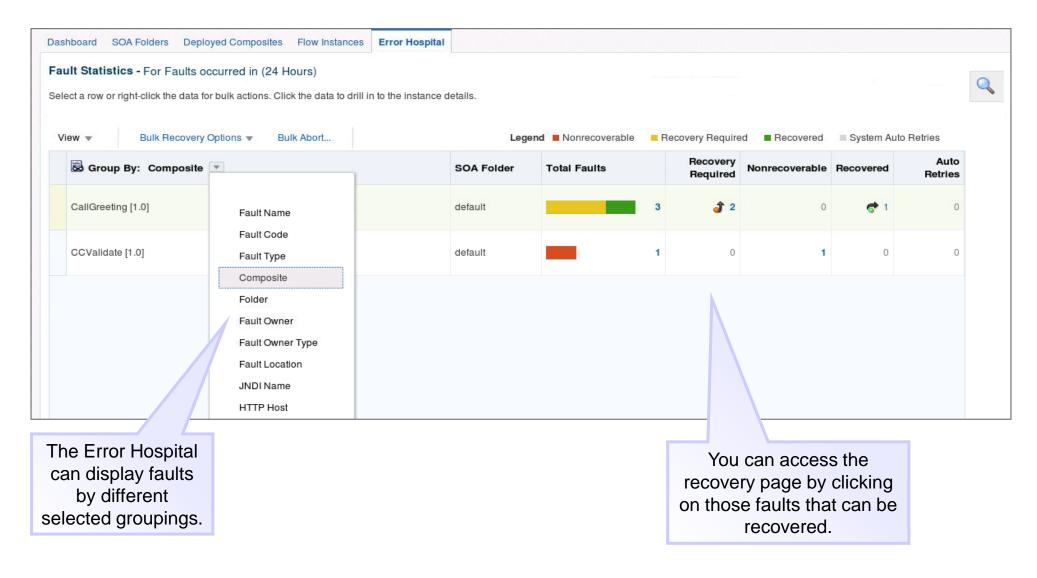




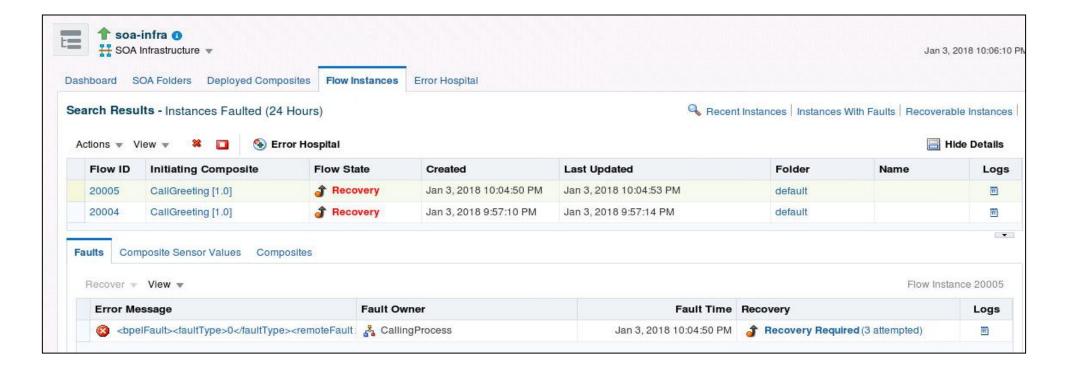
With the problem fixed, the retry succeeds.



Error Hospital



Flow Instances Page



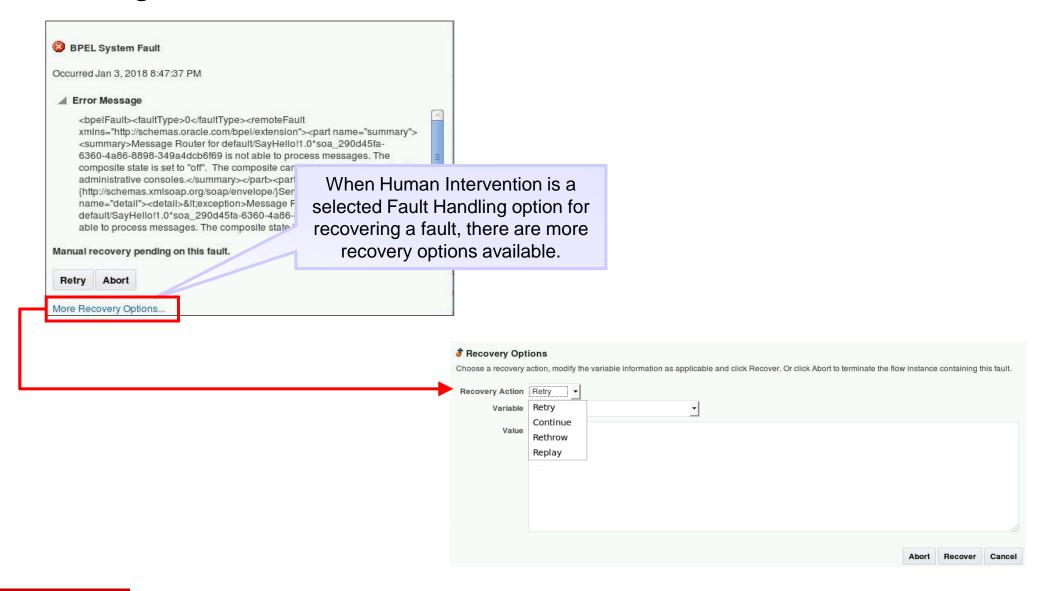
You can view faulted instances and their error details from the same Flow Instances page.

By selecting the Flow ID you can access the Flow Trace.

Or, you can select the error message and choose more recovery options.



Recovering a Fault Condition



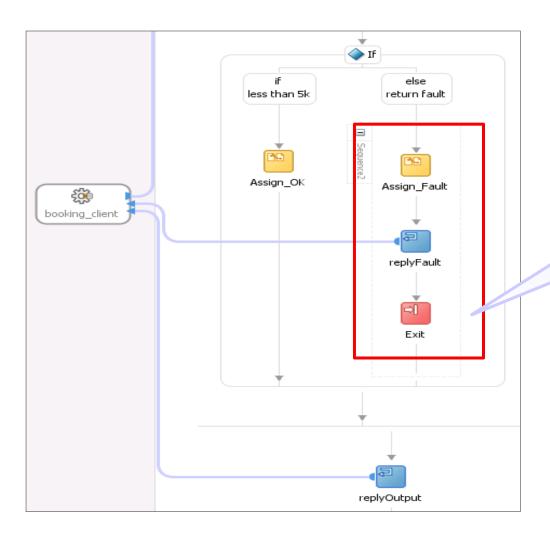
Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe basic fault handling and propagation
- Explain fault management for synchronous and asynchronous services
- Modify a WSDL operation to have a fault message
- Manage faults with Mediator components
- Throw and catch faults in a BPEL process
- Describe the Fault Management Framework

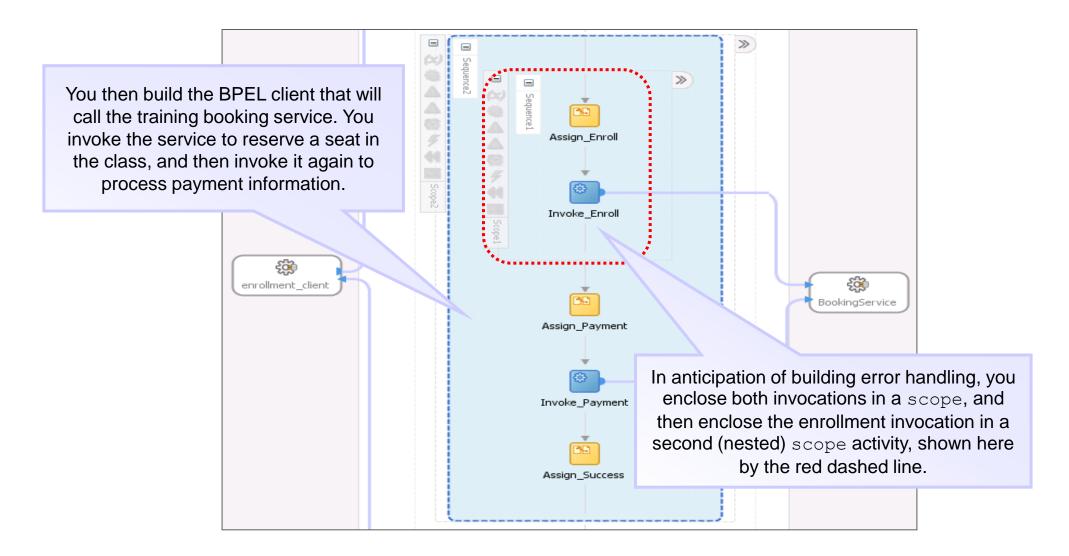


Practice 8-1 to 8-4 Overview



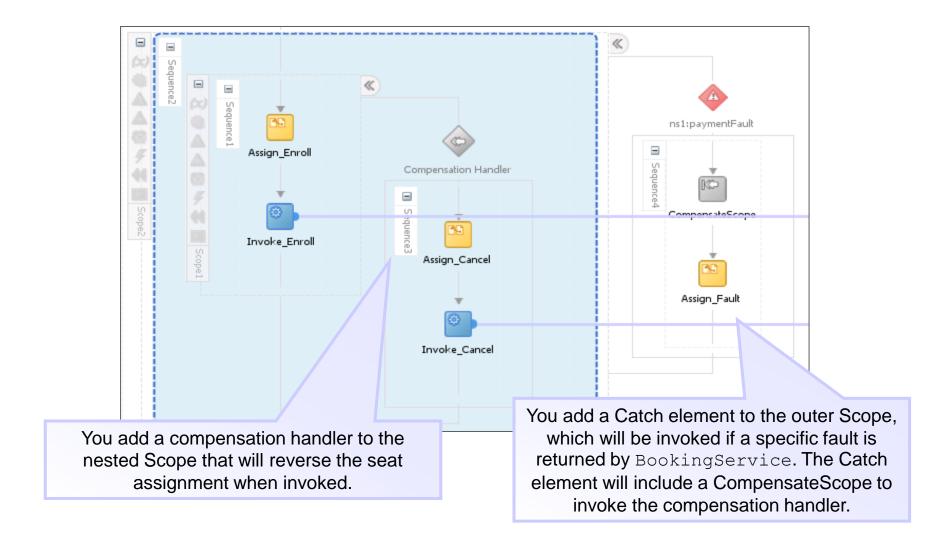
You first deploy a synchronous BPEL process (provided) that mimics processing of training course enrollment requests—both seat reservations and payment information. Under certain circumstances, the process will return a fault.

Practice 8-1 to 8-4 Overview

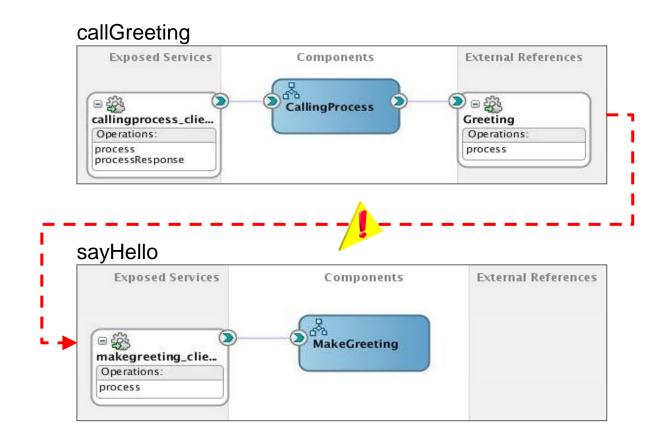


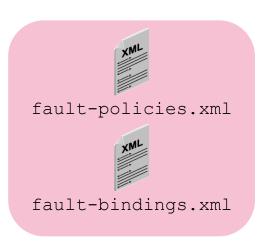


Practice 8-1 to 8-4 Overview



Practice 8-5 Overview





Practice 8-5 Overview

