

Transferring Transactional Business Processes To FaaS

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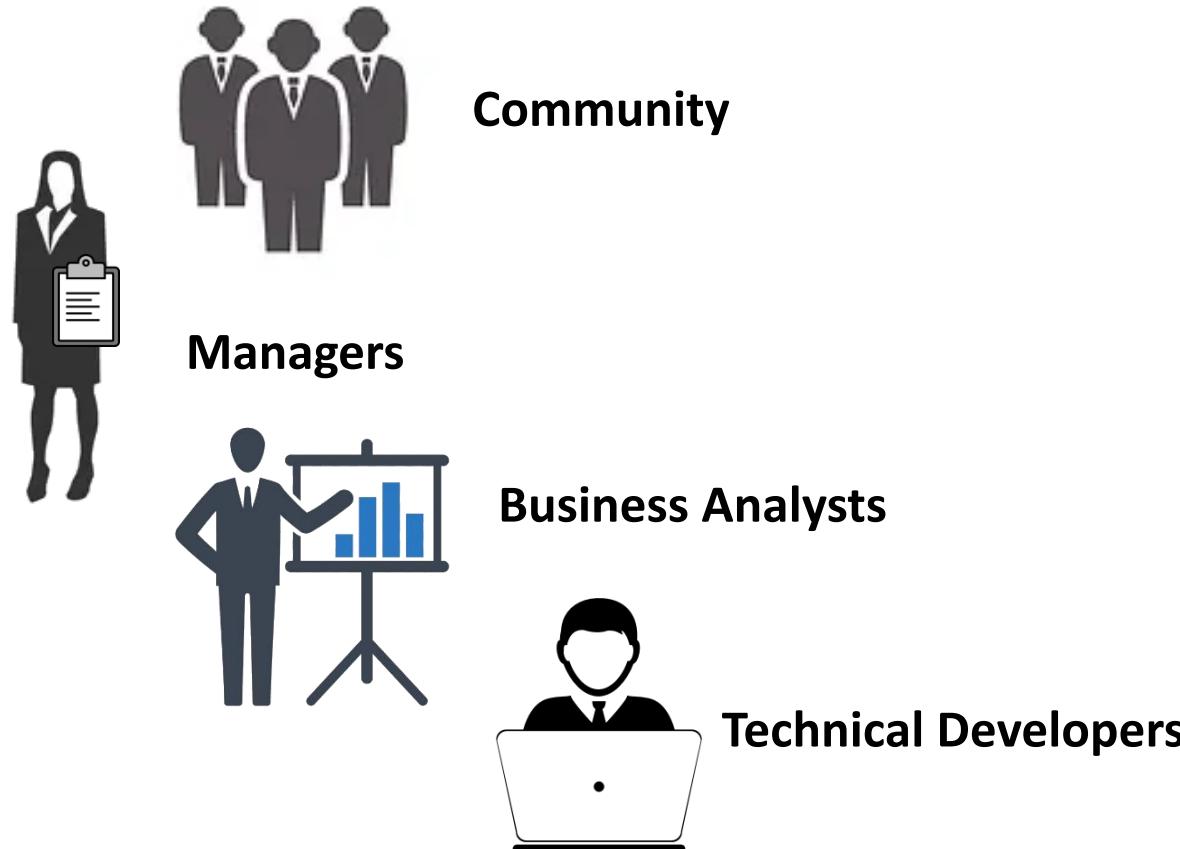
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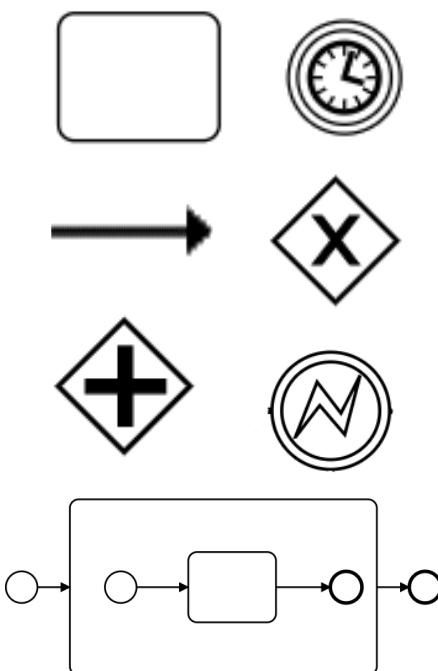


A few things about BPMN2.0...

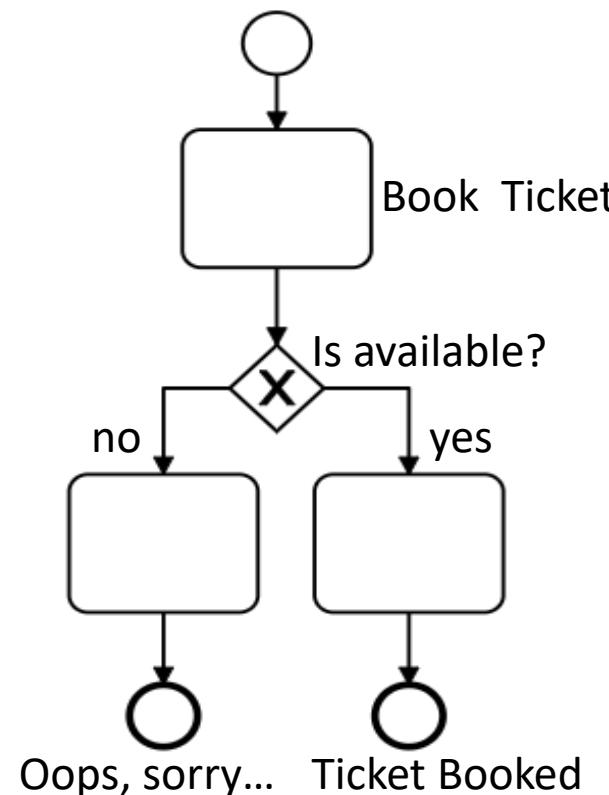


What is BPMN2.0 ?

BPMN symbols



Workflows



XML standard

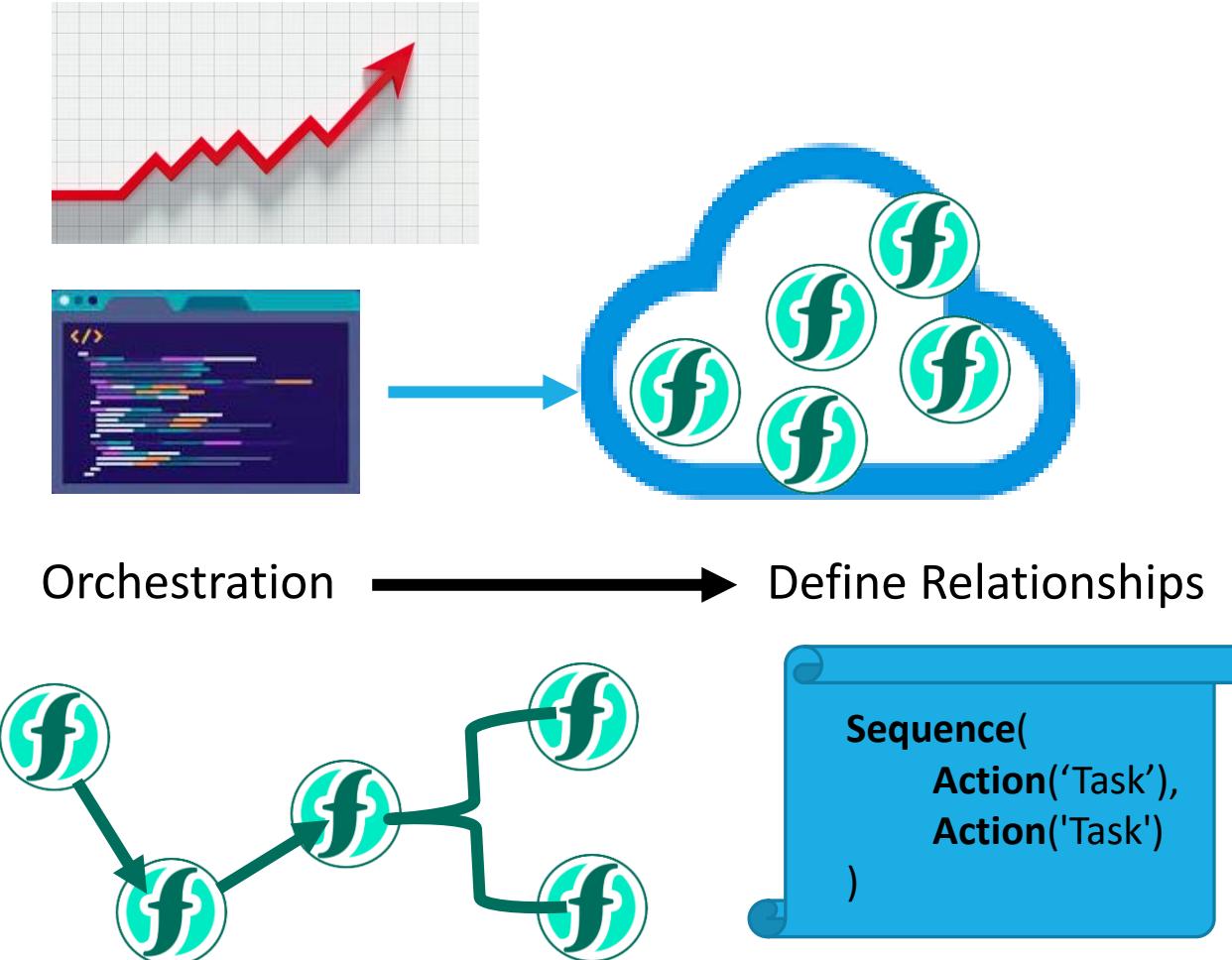
```
<bpmn:process id="1" > BP1  
<bpmn:start id="s1">S1</bpmn:start>  
<bpmn:out>flow1</bpmn:out> >  
<bpmn:Task>Book</bpmn:Task>  
<bpmn:out>flow2</bpmn:out>  
<bpmn:end id="e1">E1</bpmn:end>  
</bpmn:process>
```

ISO/IEC 19510:2013

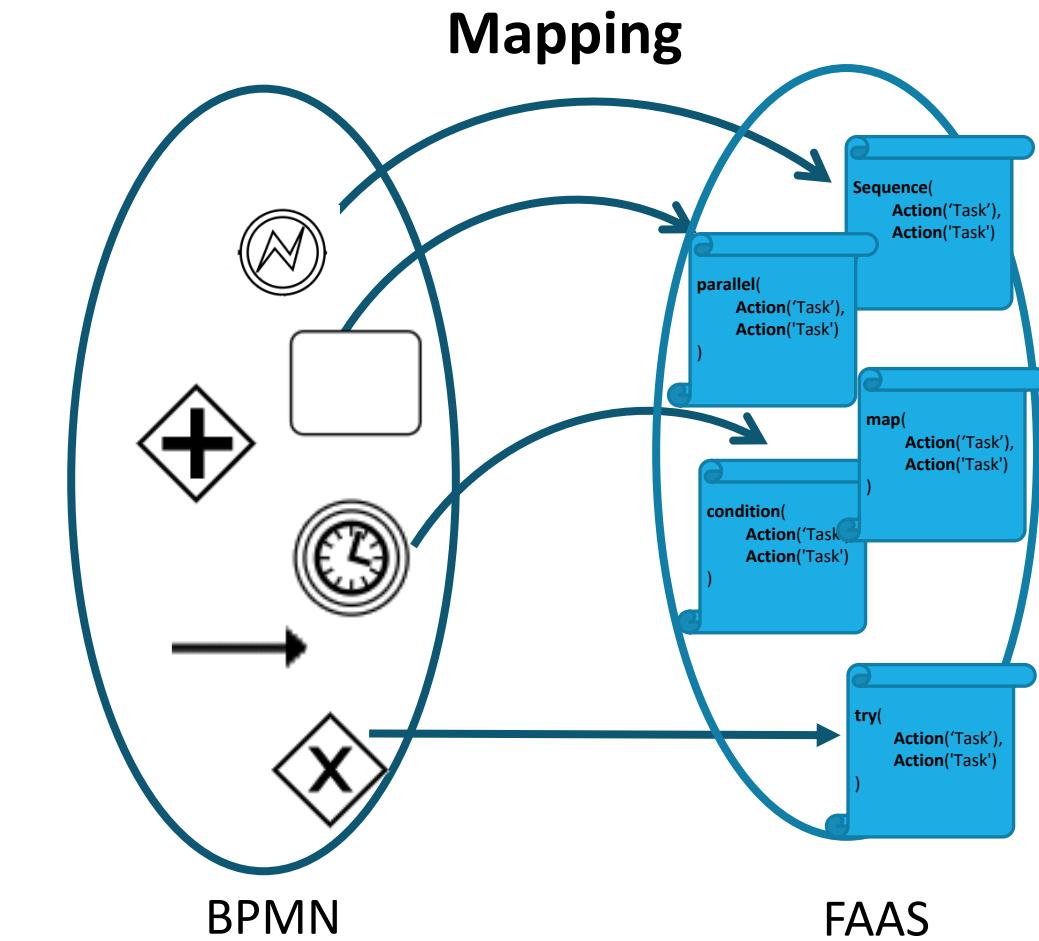
BPMN2.0 engines
can build whole
applications



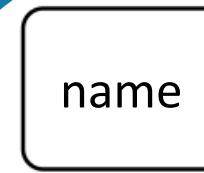
FaaS is a trend!



Bridge BPMN2.0 & FaaS

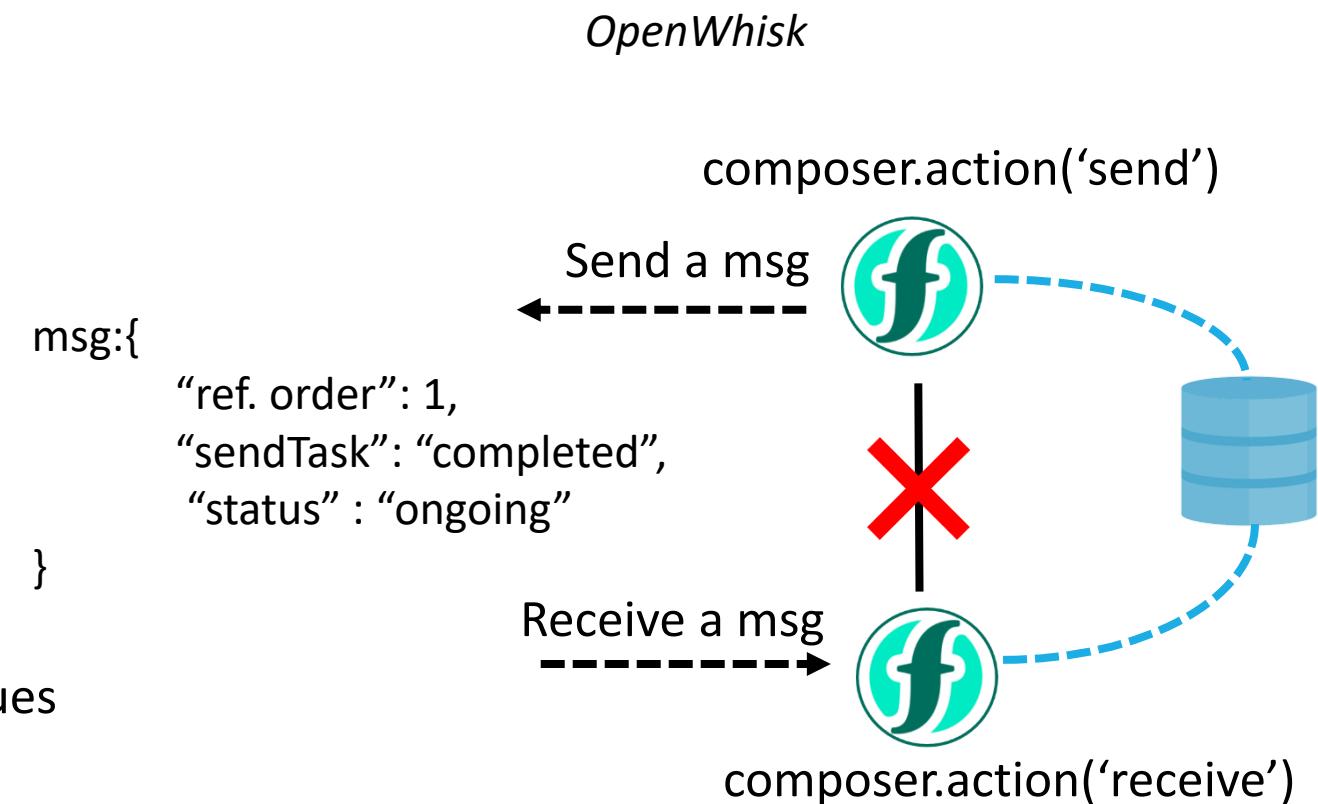
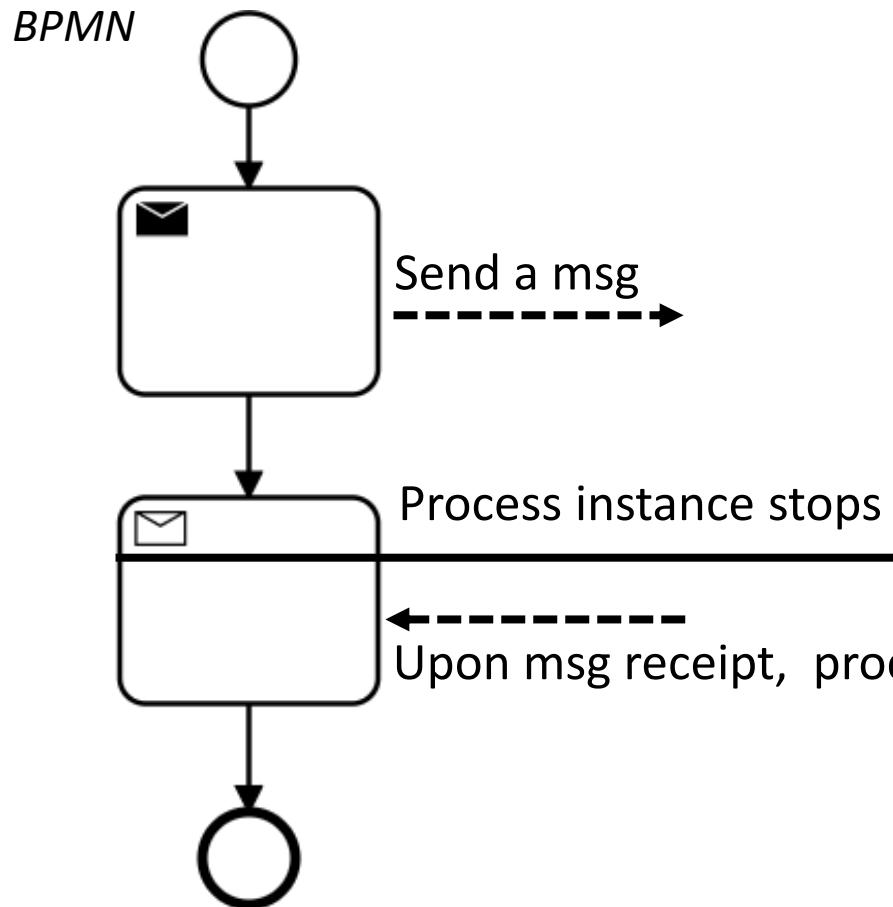


One-to-one mapping of common constructs

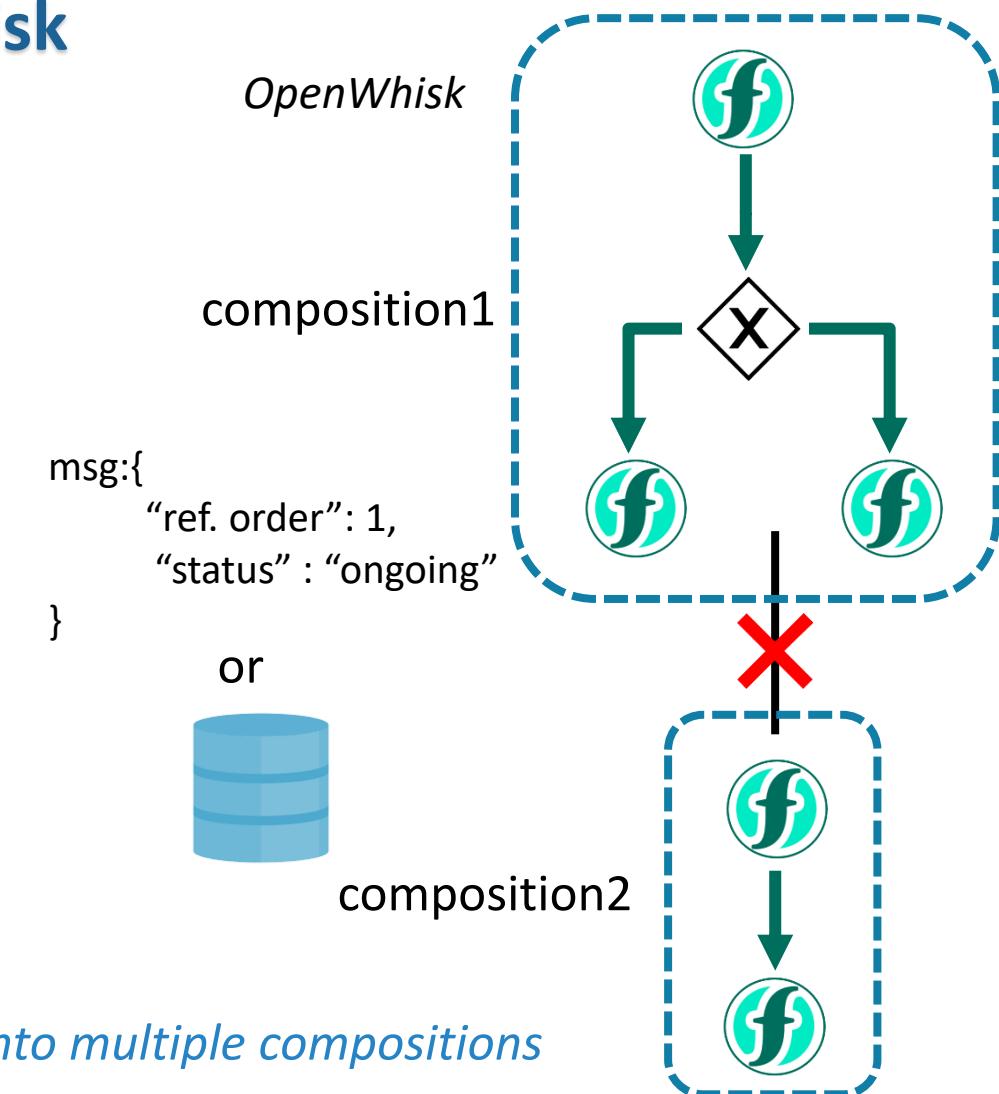
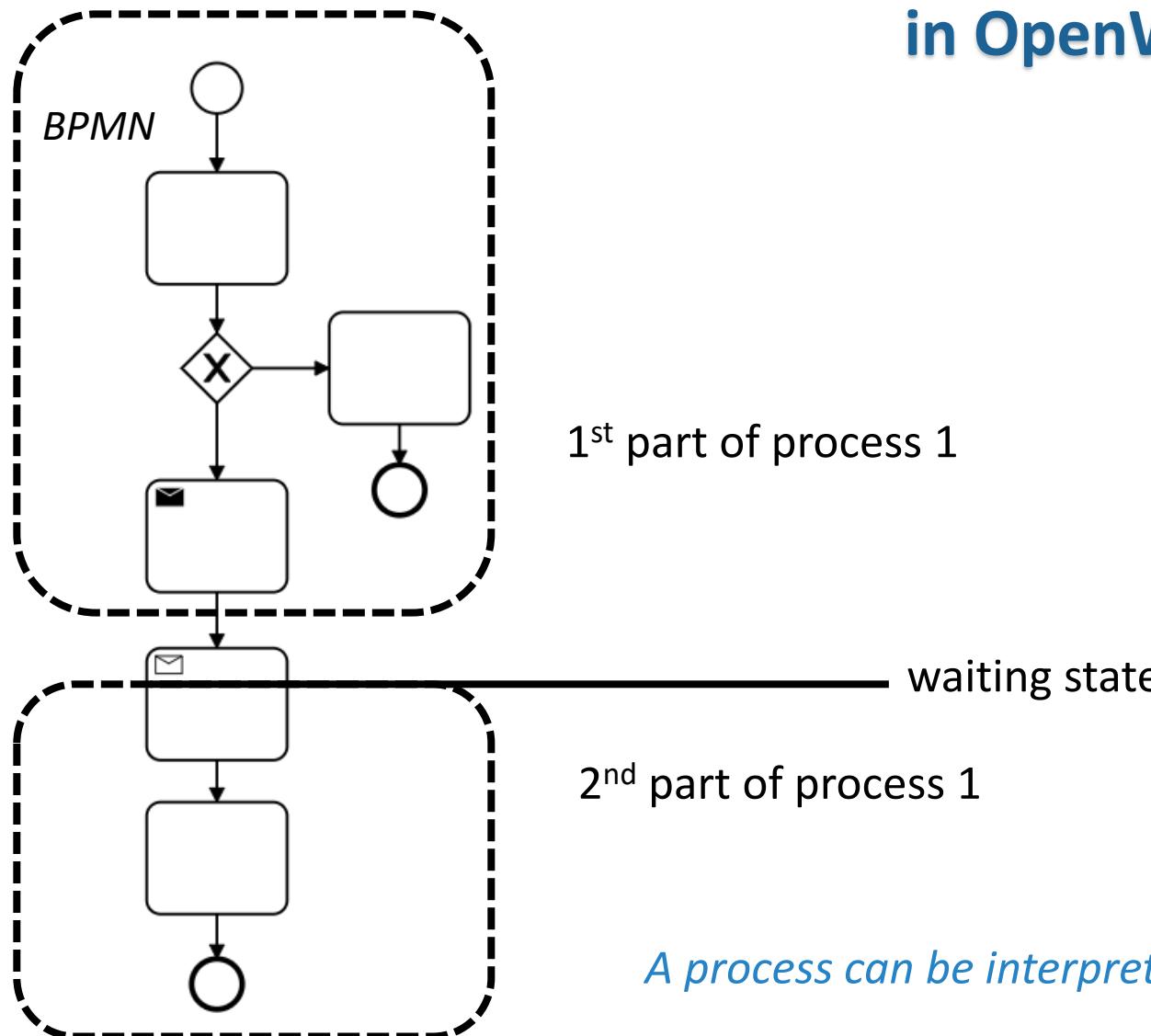
BPMN notation	BPMN representation	OpenWhisk concept	Visual representation
Task		composer.action('name')	
Sequence		composer.sequence(action1, action2)	
Exclusive gateway		composer.if(condition, path1, path2)	
Parallel gateway		composer.parallel(action1, action2)	



Challenge 1: BPMN blocking vs FaaS event-driven



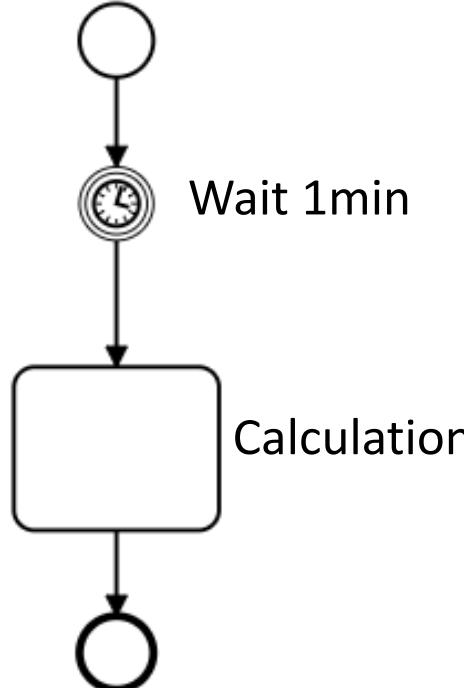
Implementing BPMN waiting states in OpenWhisk



A process can be interpreted into multiple compositions

Challenge 2 : Implementing BPMN delays in FaaS

BPMN



~~Sequence(~~

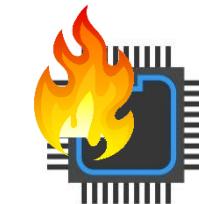
~~Function((input) =>{const date = Date.now();
let now = null;
do { now = Date.now(); }
while (now - date < 1000);
return input; },)~~

~~Action('Task')~~



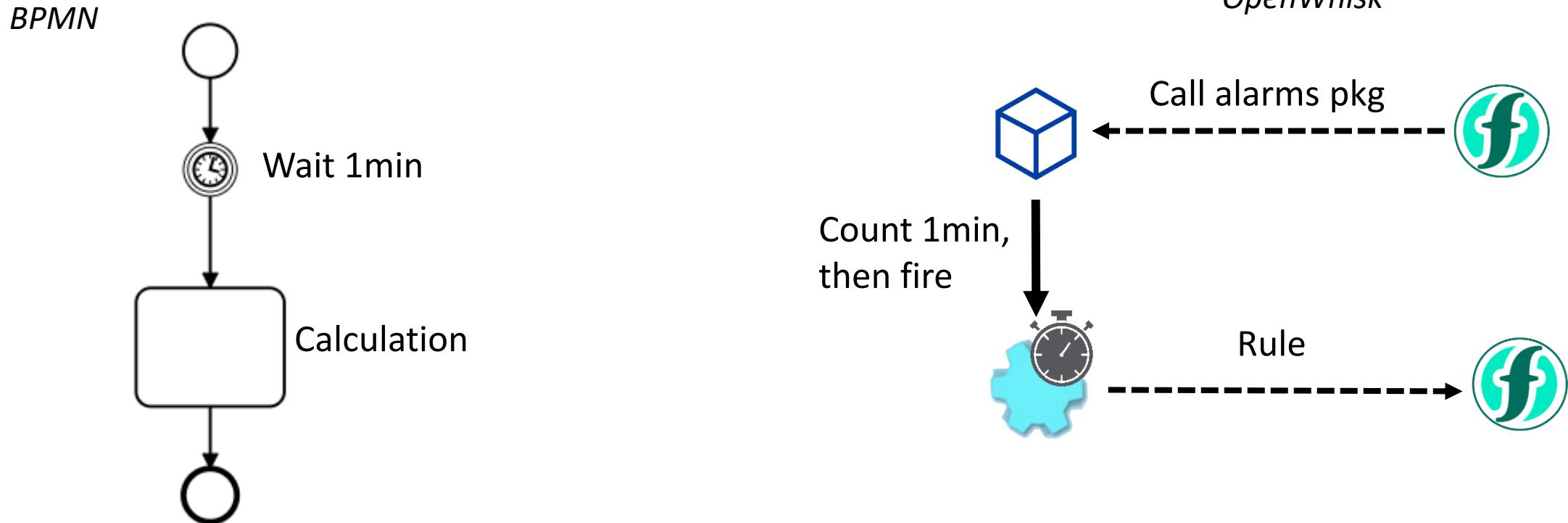
Timeout limit of 6min

orchestration definitions



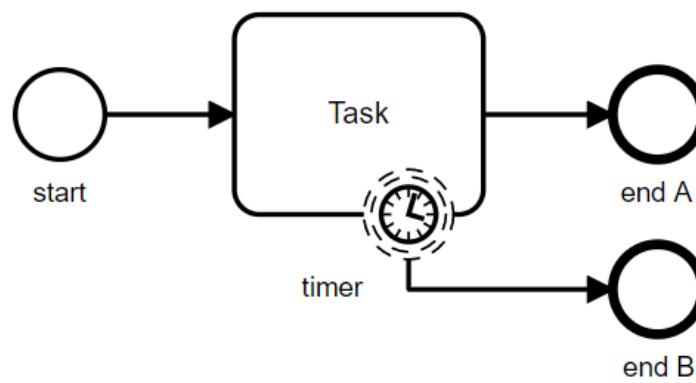
Burns our CPU

Implementing Delay: Use a timed event cloud-native service



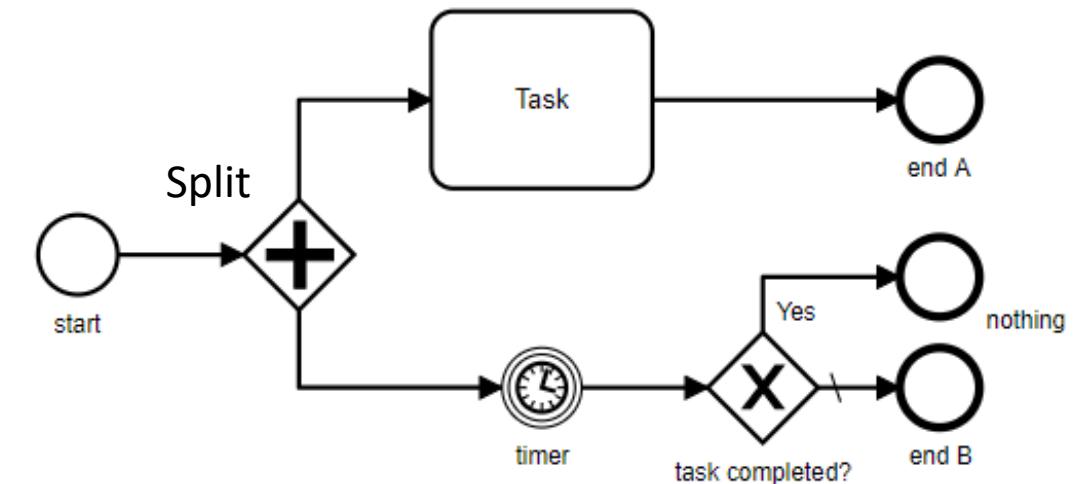
Challenge 3: Boundary Timers

Non-interrupting boundary timer



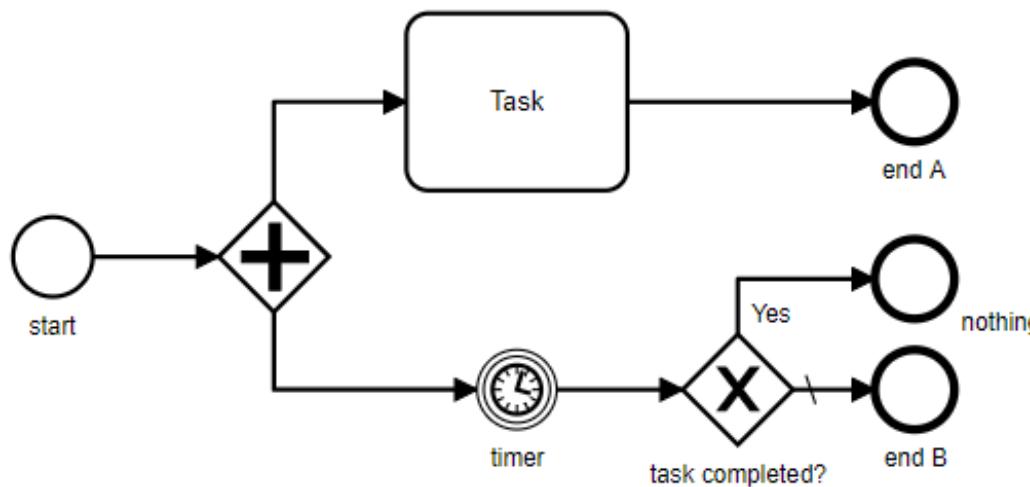
BPMN

Think algorithmically
(reduction to a problem with known solution)

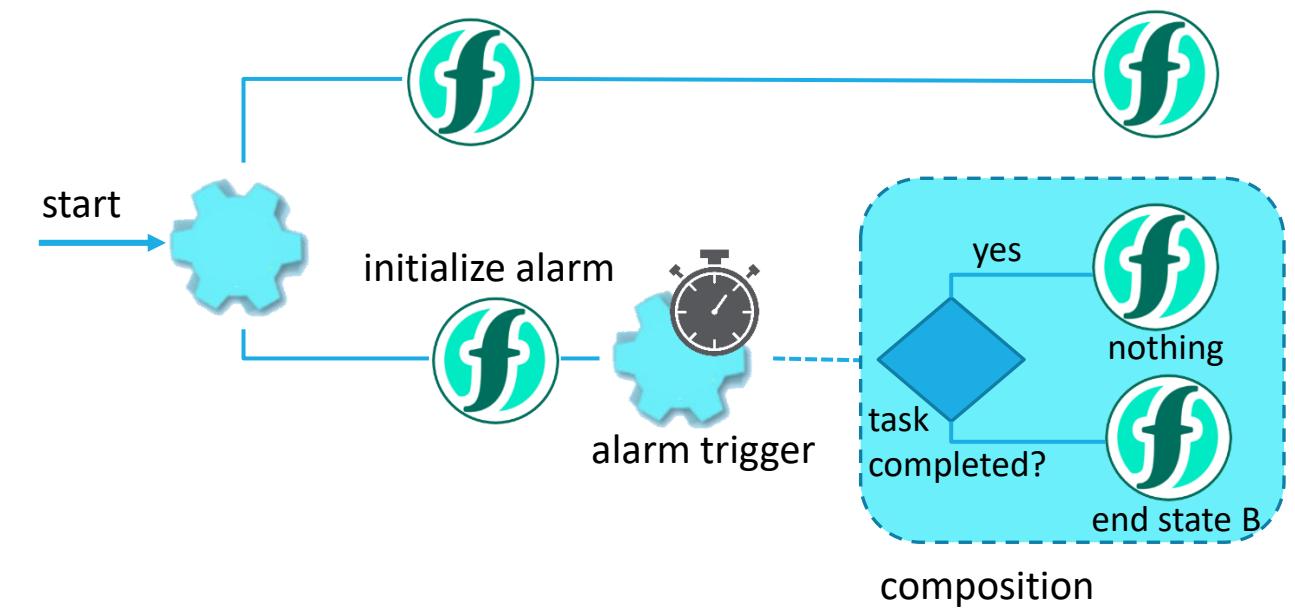


BPMN

Transformation of boundary timer to OpenWhisk

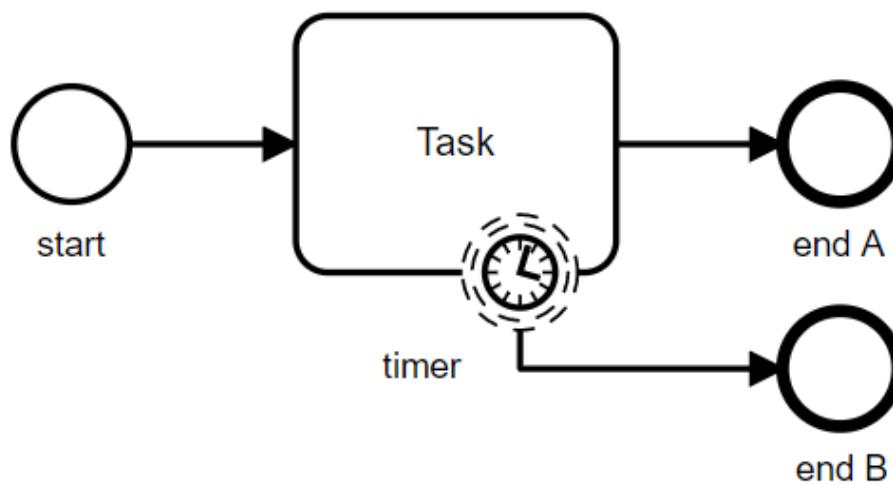


BPMN

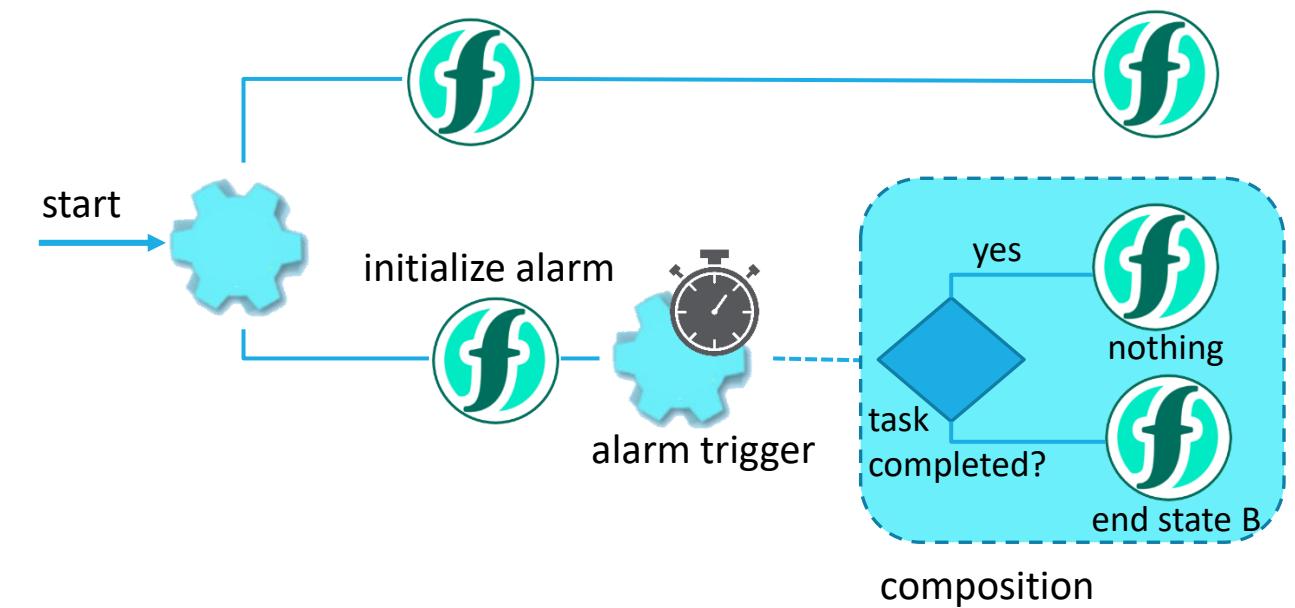


OpenWhisk

Transformation of boundary timer to OpenWhisk

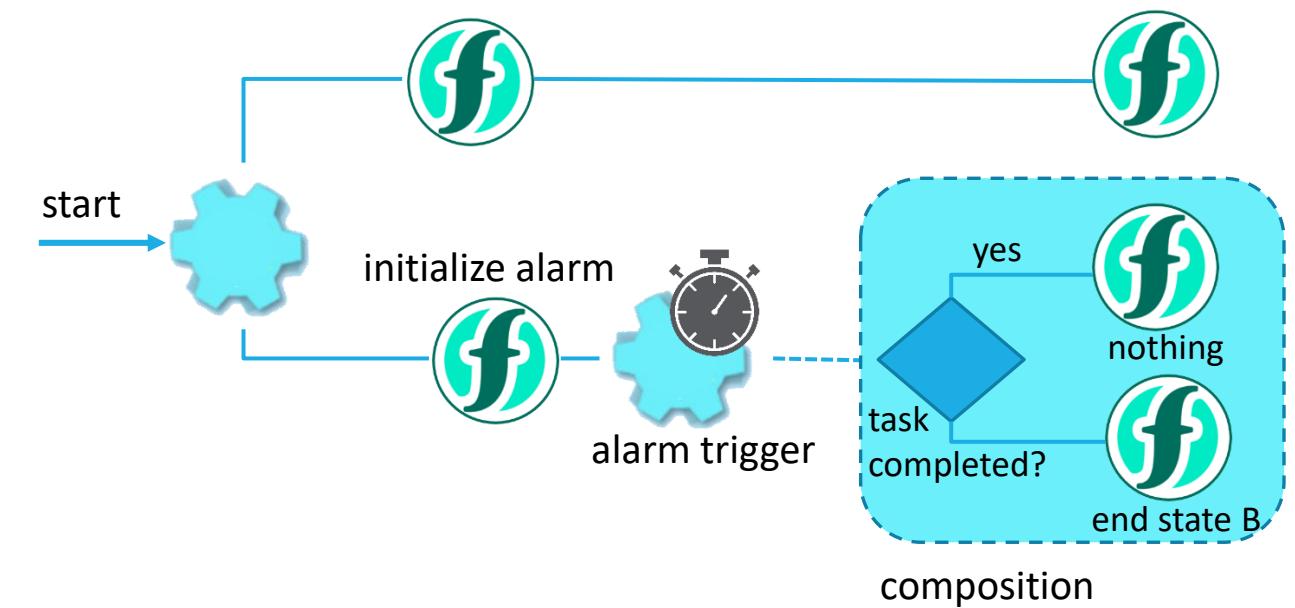
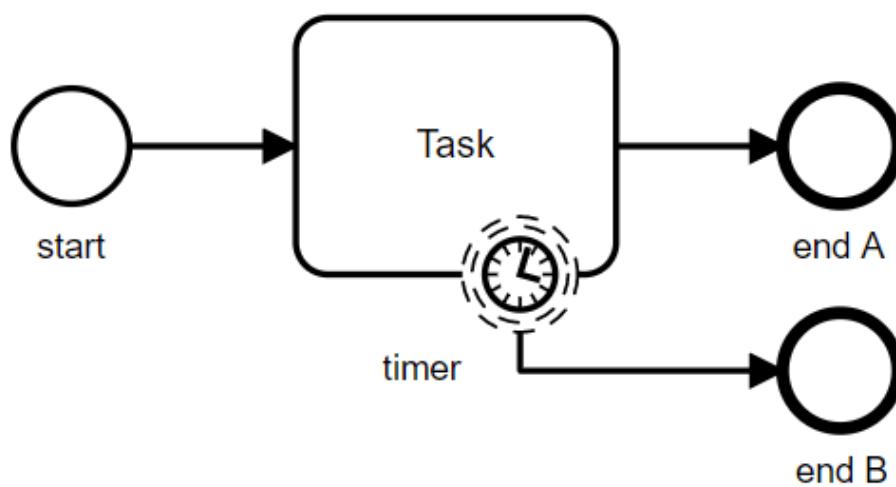


BPMN

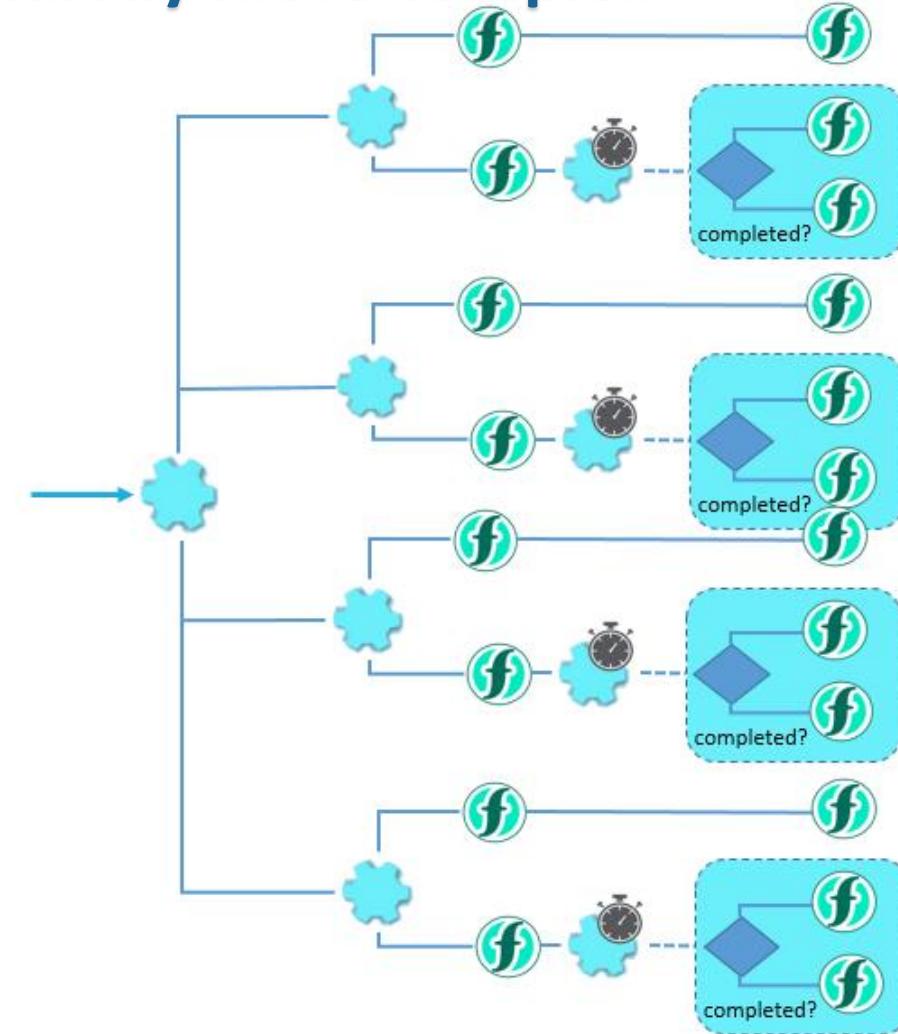
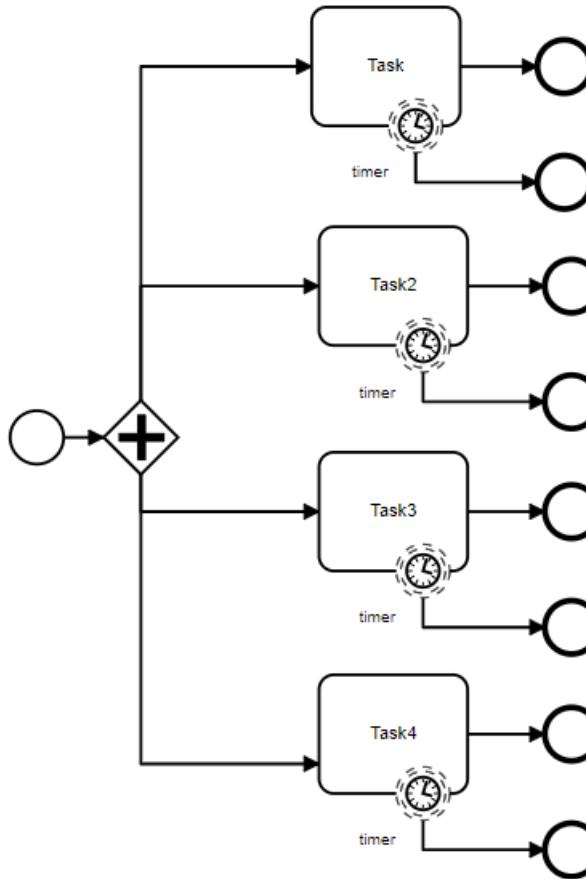


OpenWhisk

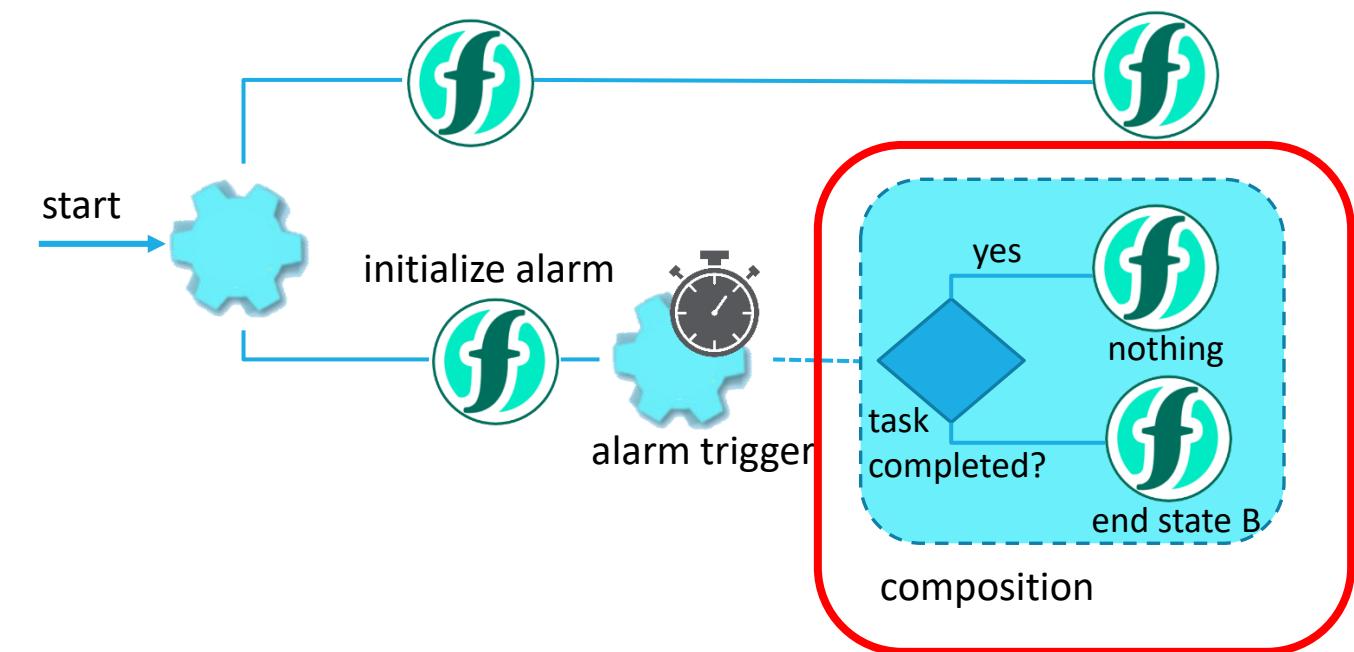
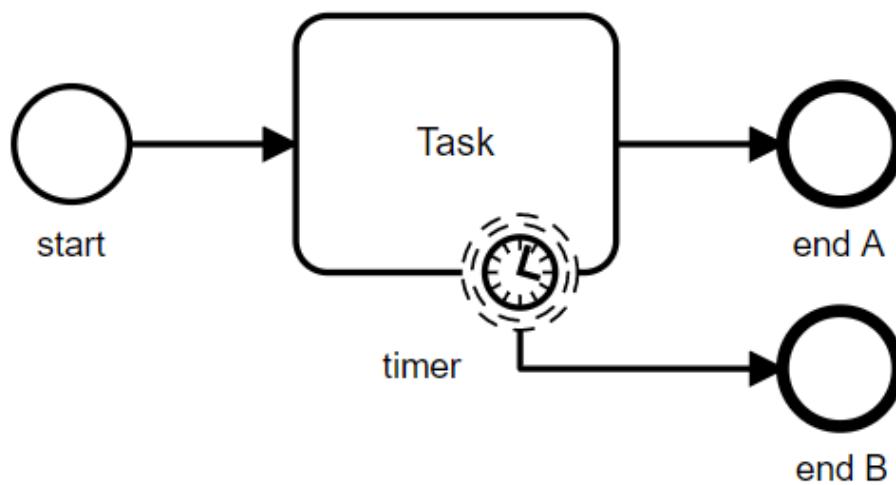
Observation: FaaS is structurally more complex



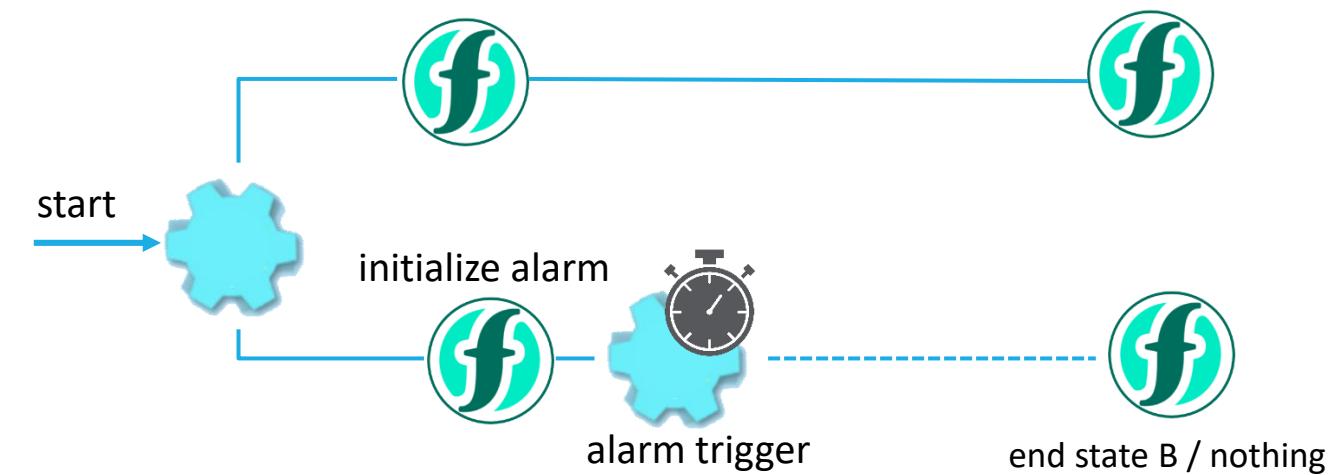
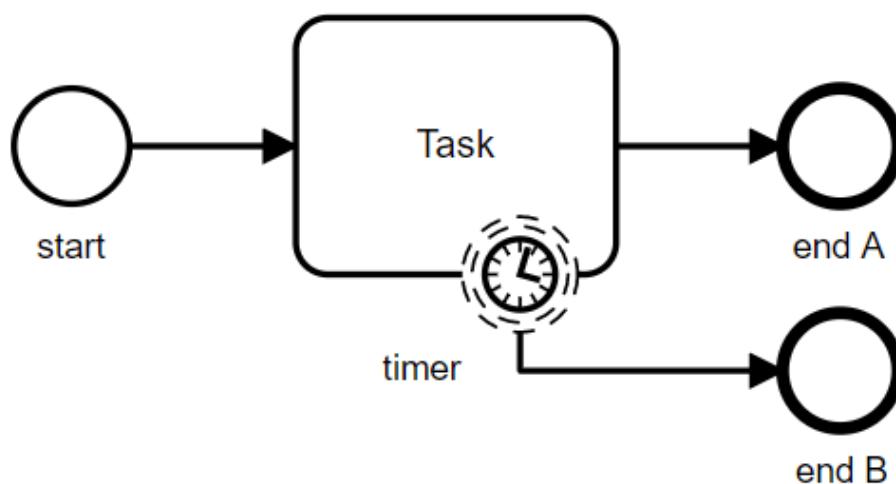
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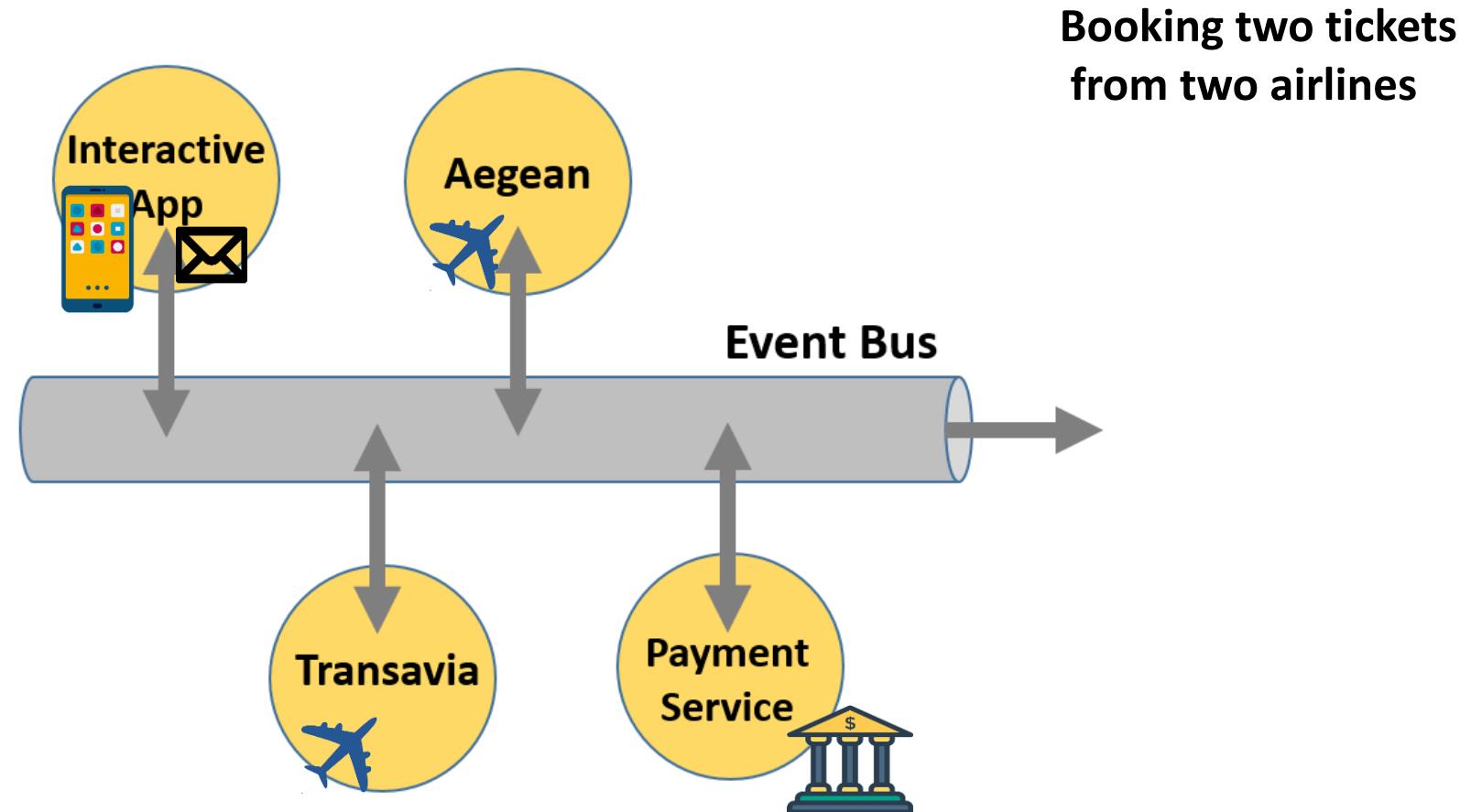
Expressing Transactions in BPMN

- Traditionally **BPMN2.0** is used to describe such **transactional** applications
- Since the majority uses saga → **BPMN2.0 supports sagas**
- BPMN2.0 has high expressive power (**semantically strong**)
- Let's implement an **airline example** using BPMN2.0

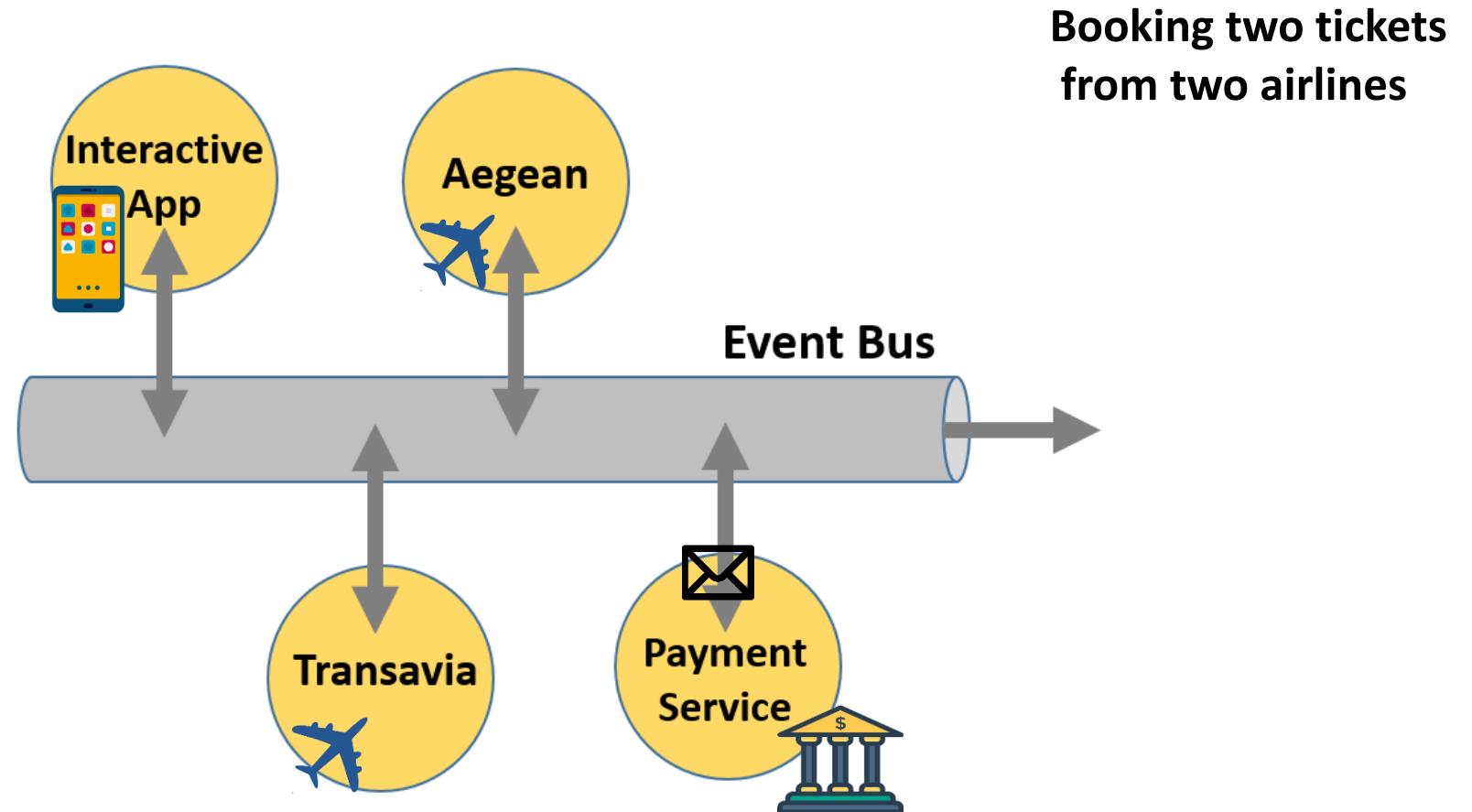
Airline paradigm explanation

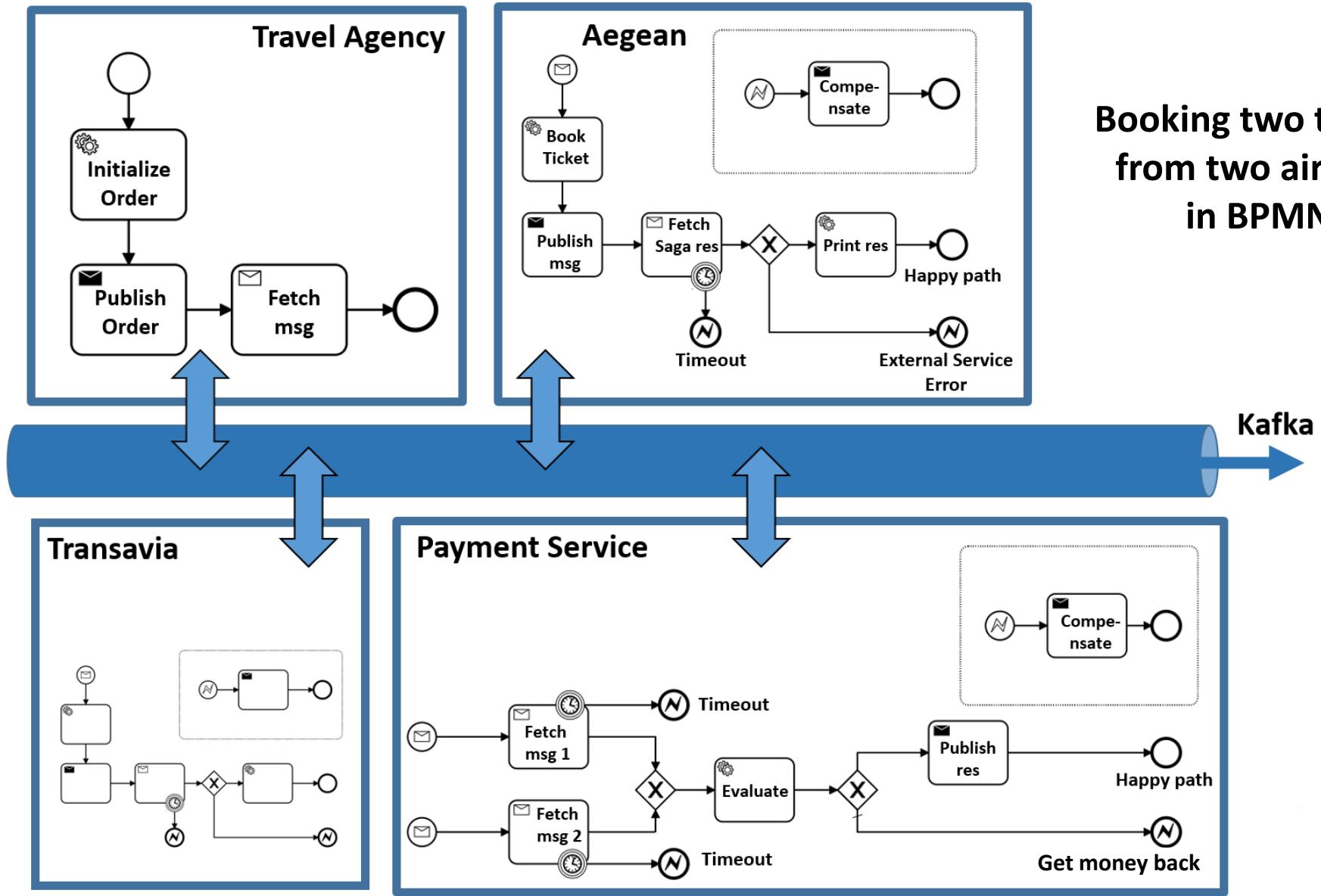


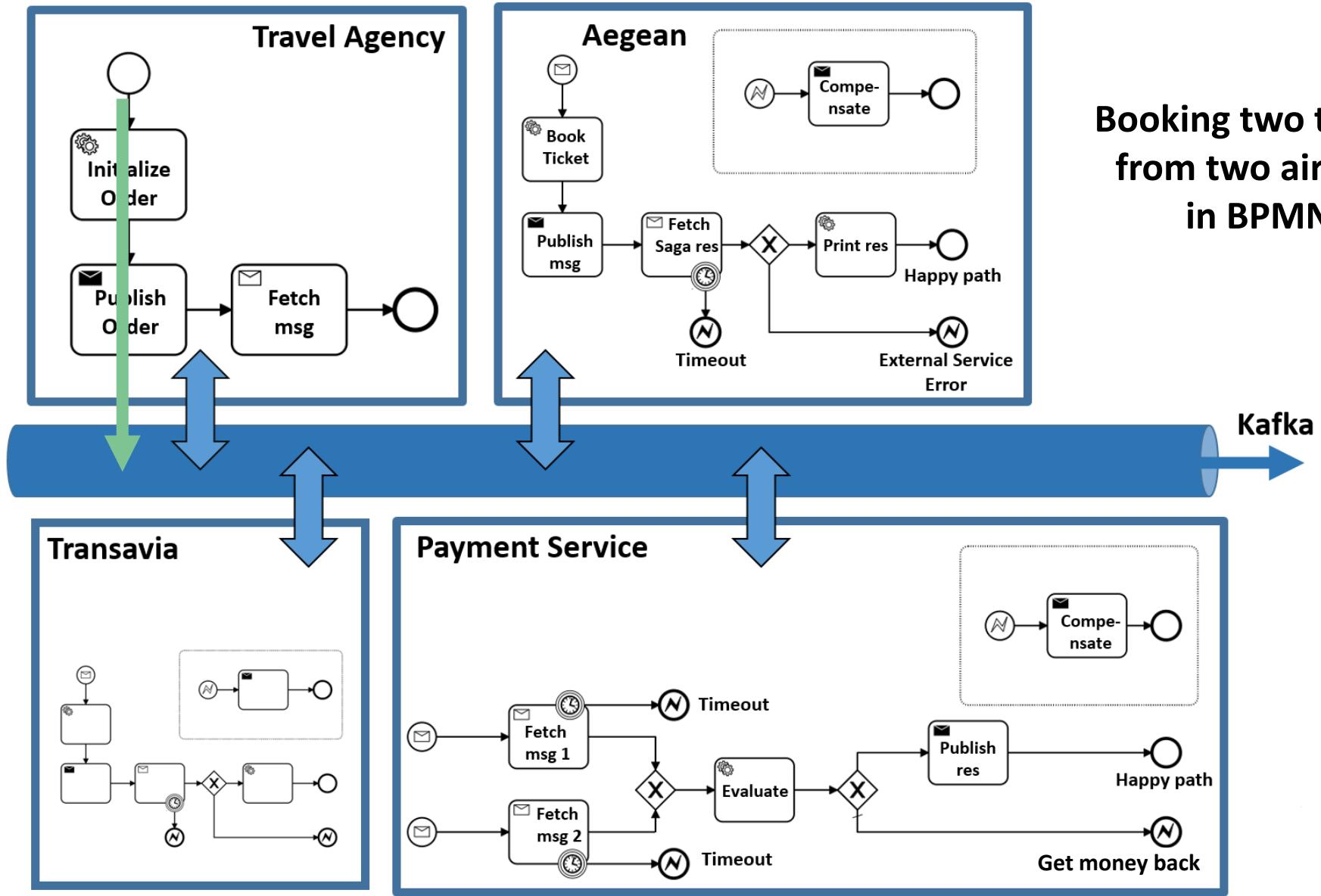
Possible Implementation, multiple participants

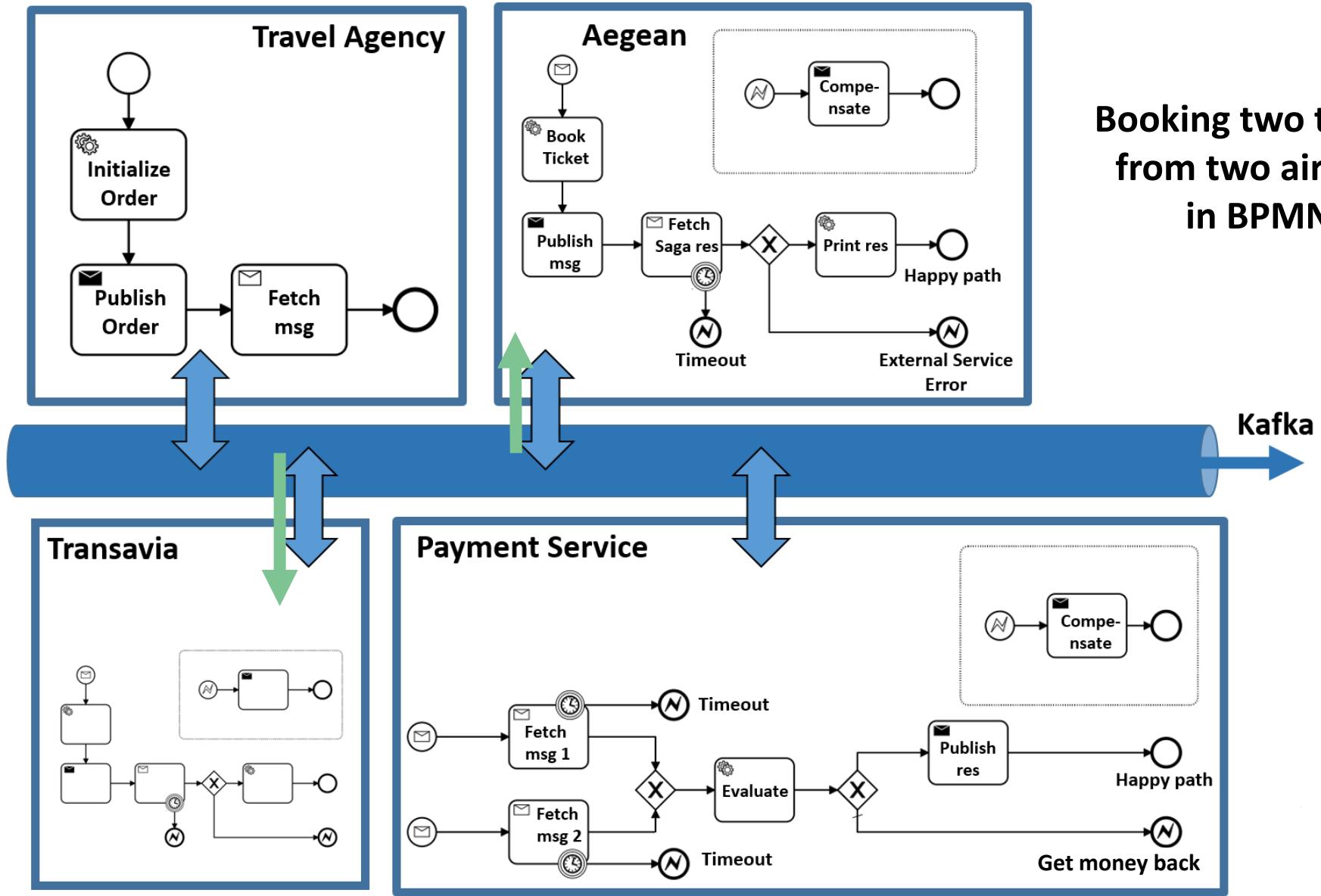


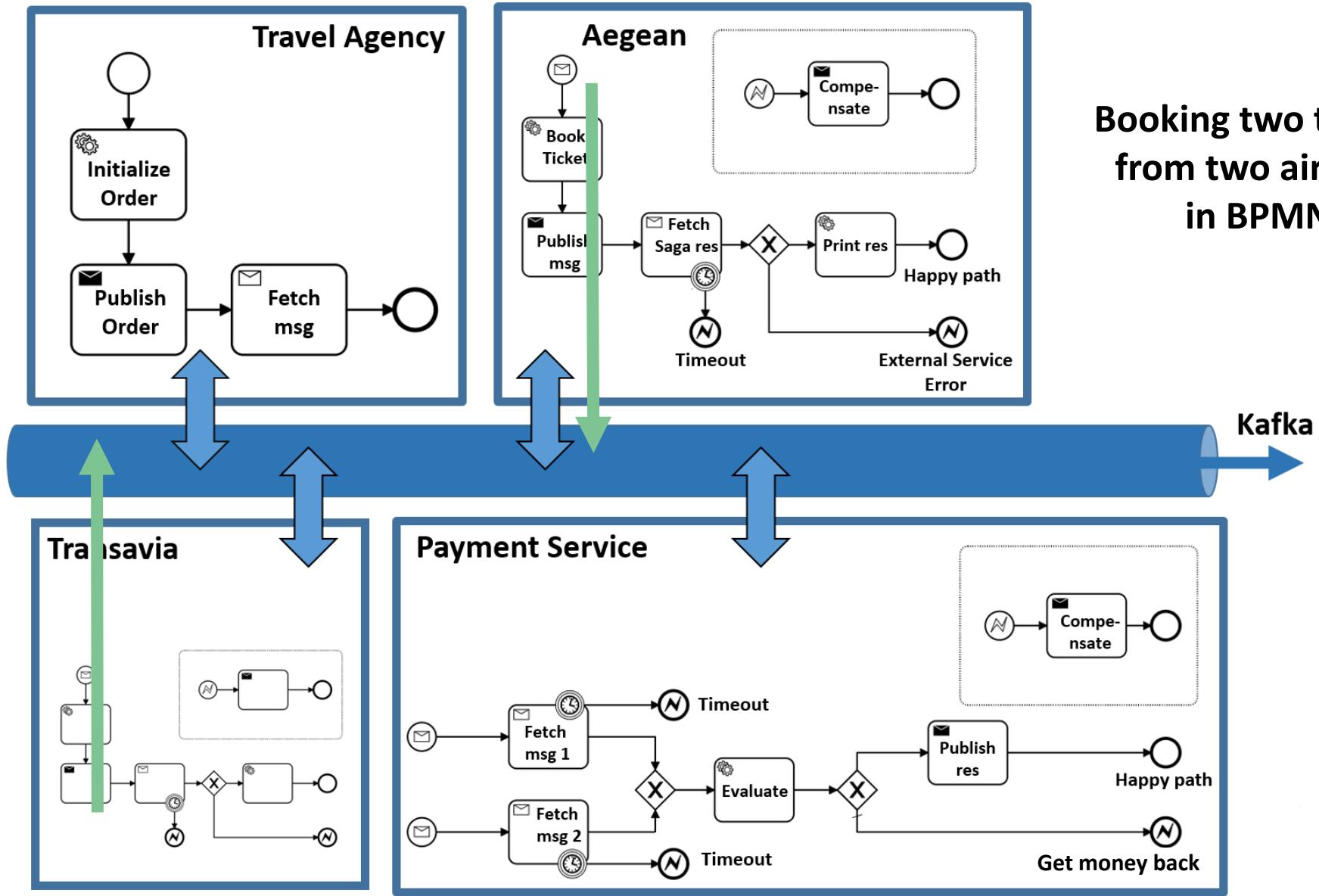
Possible Implementation, multiple participants

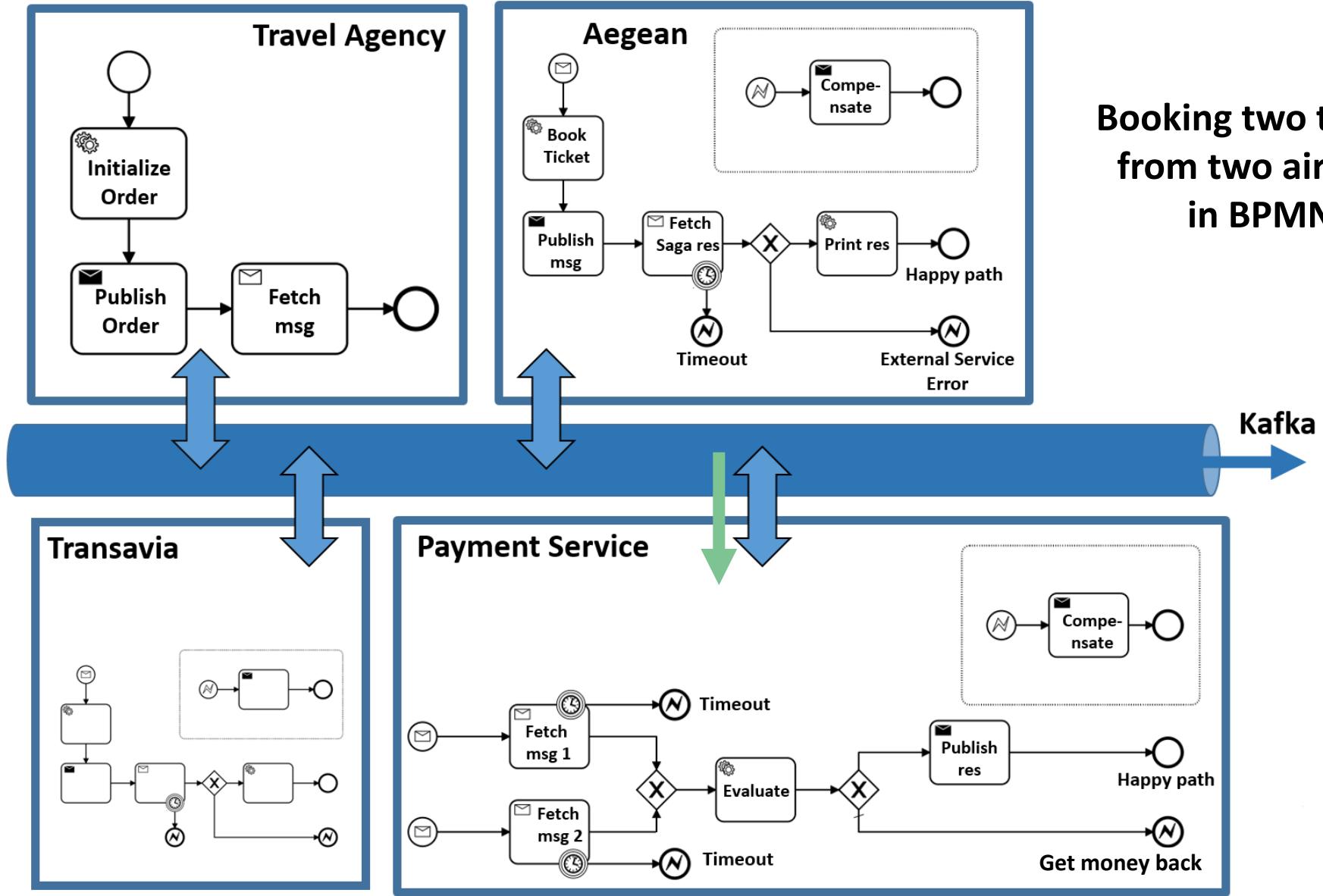


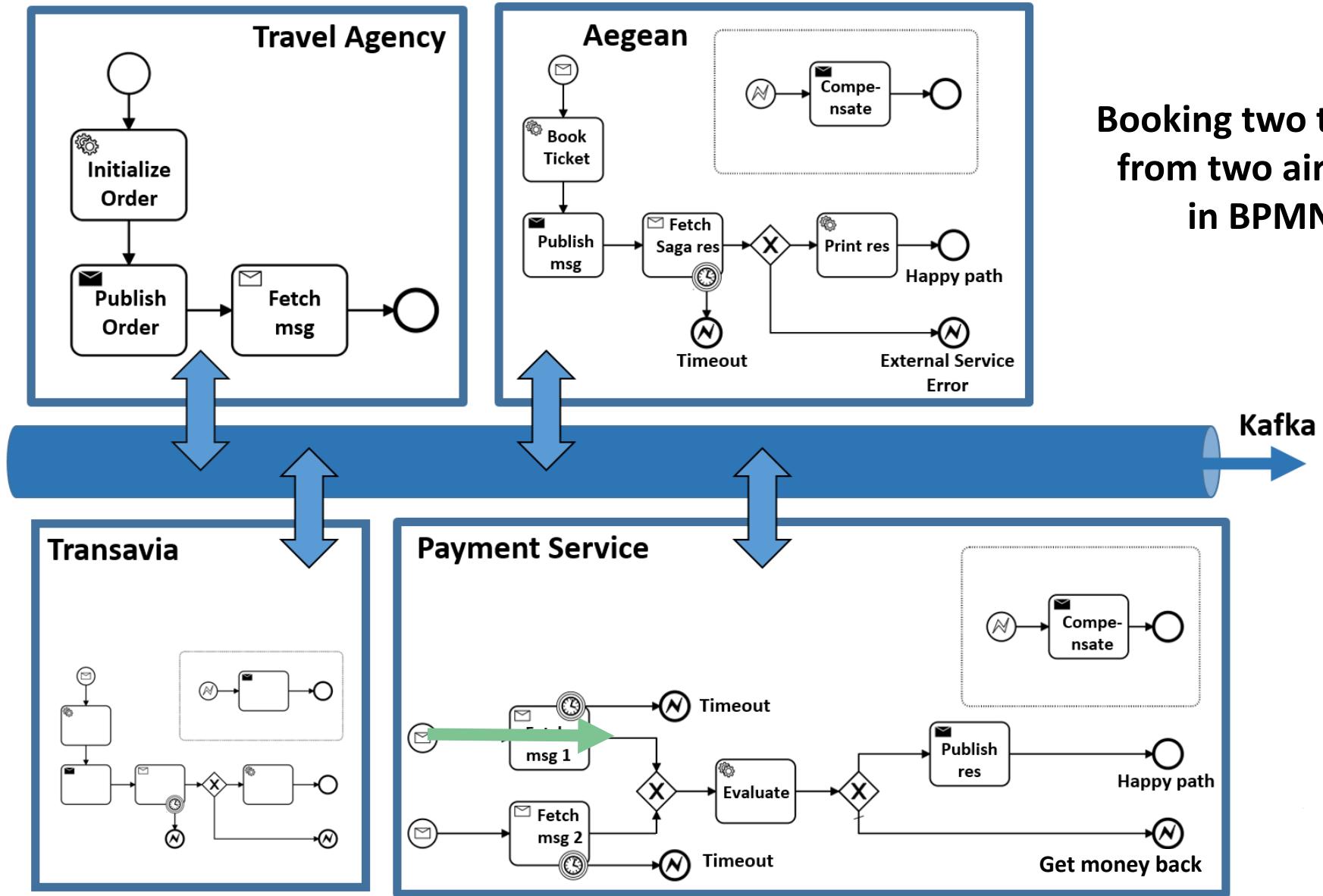


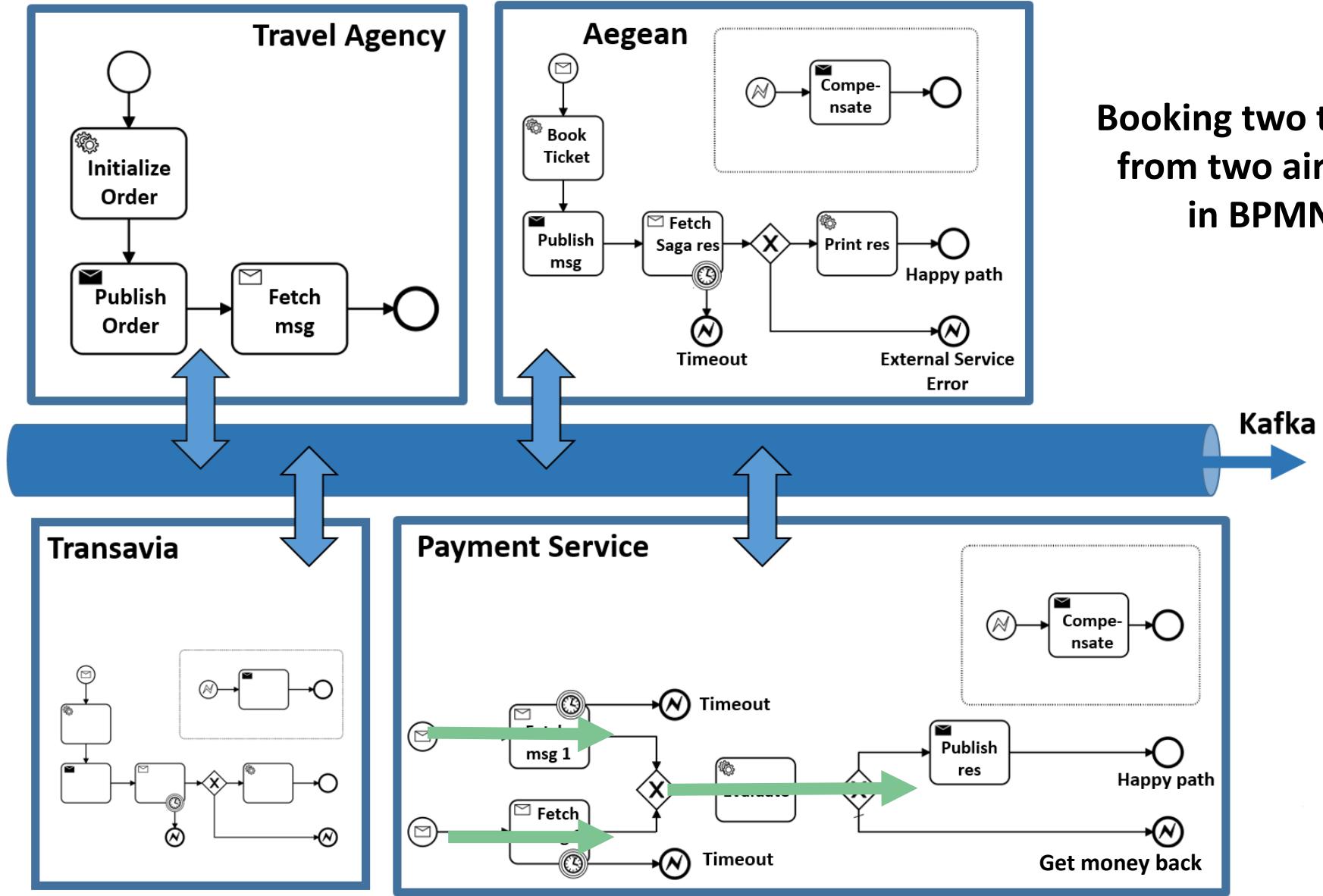


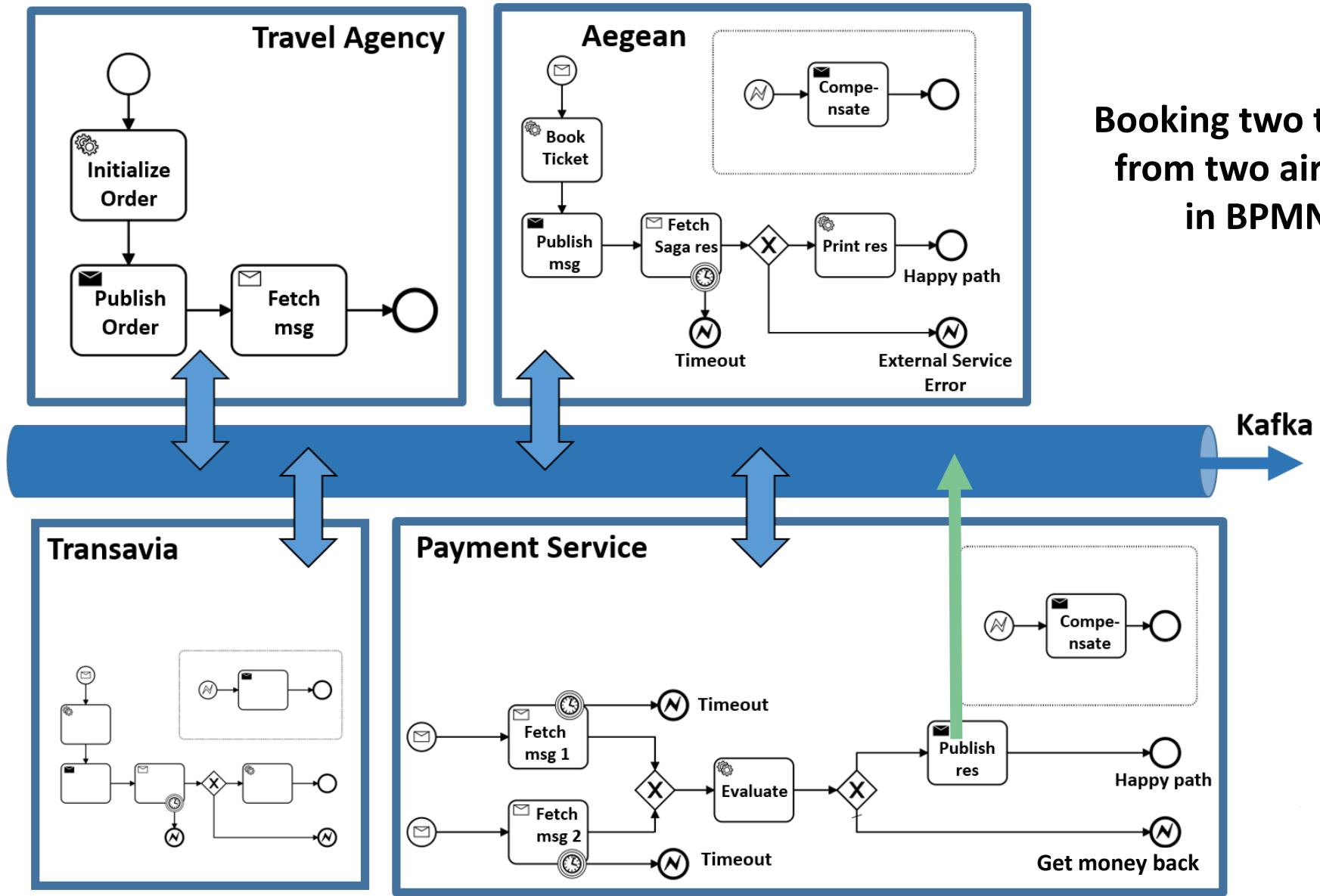


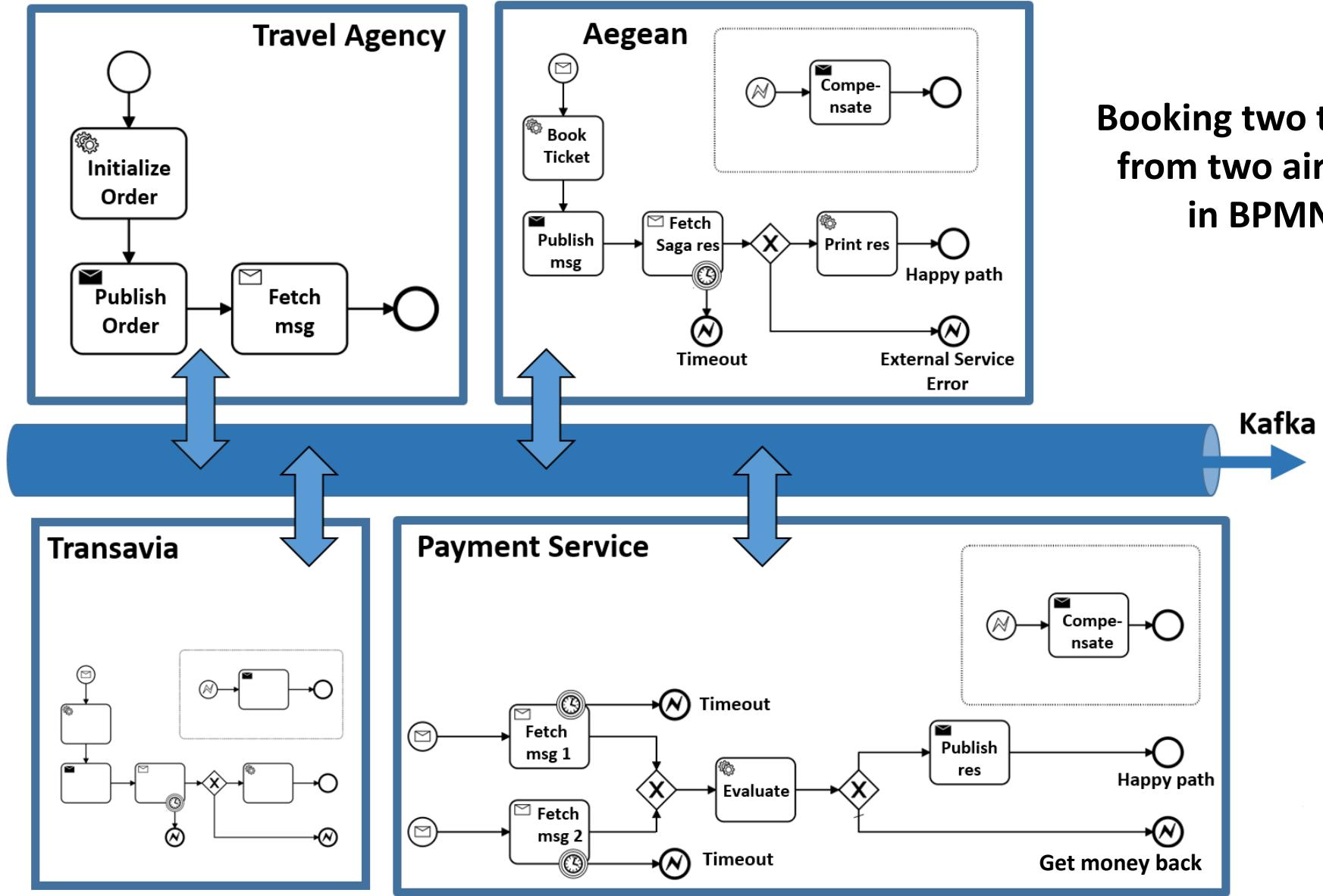


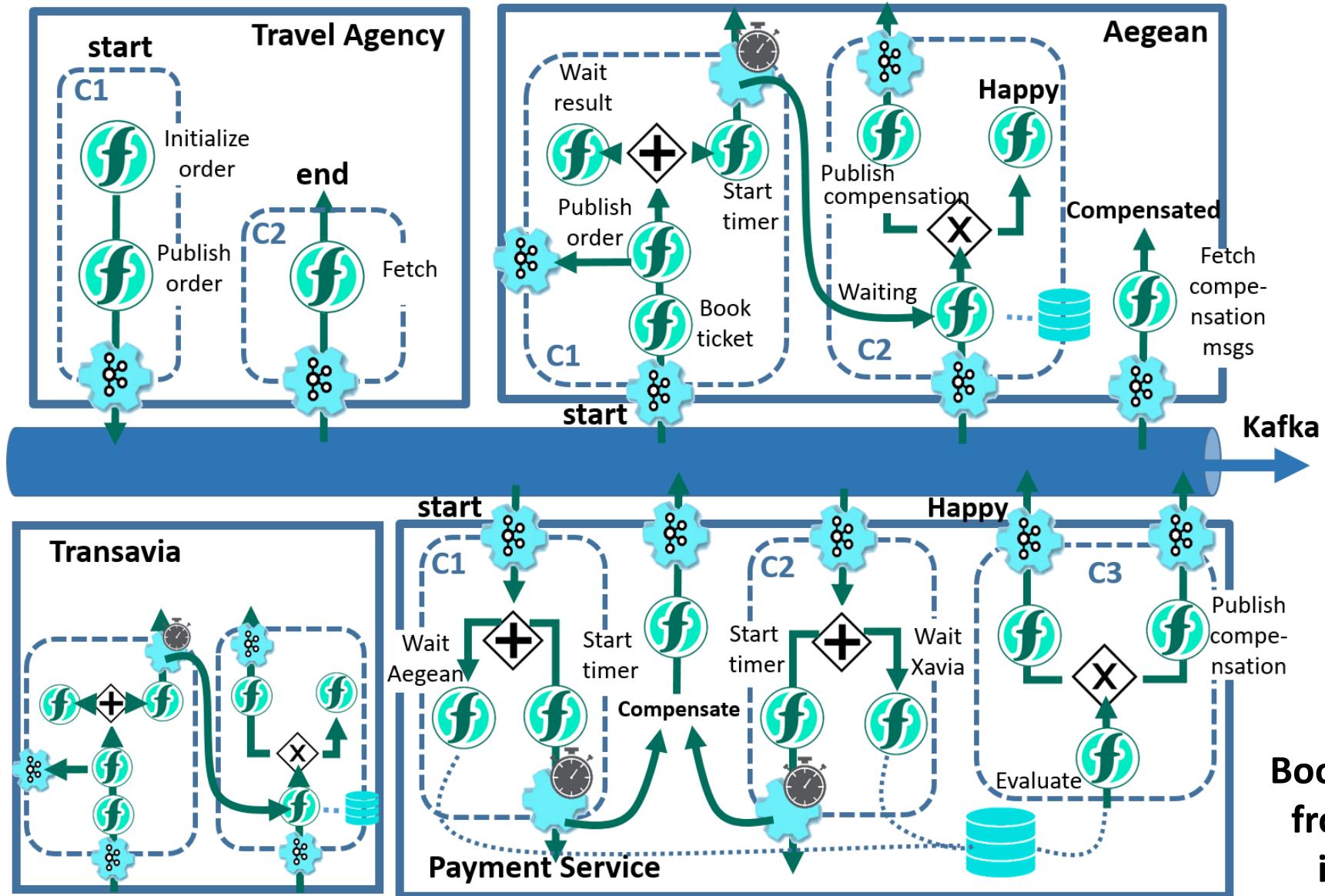






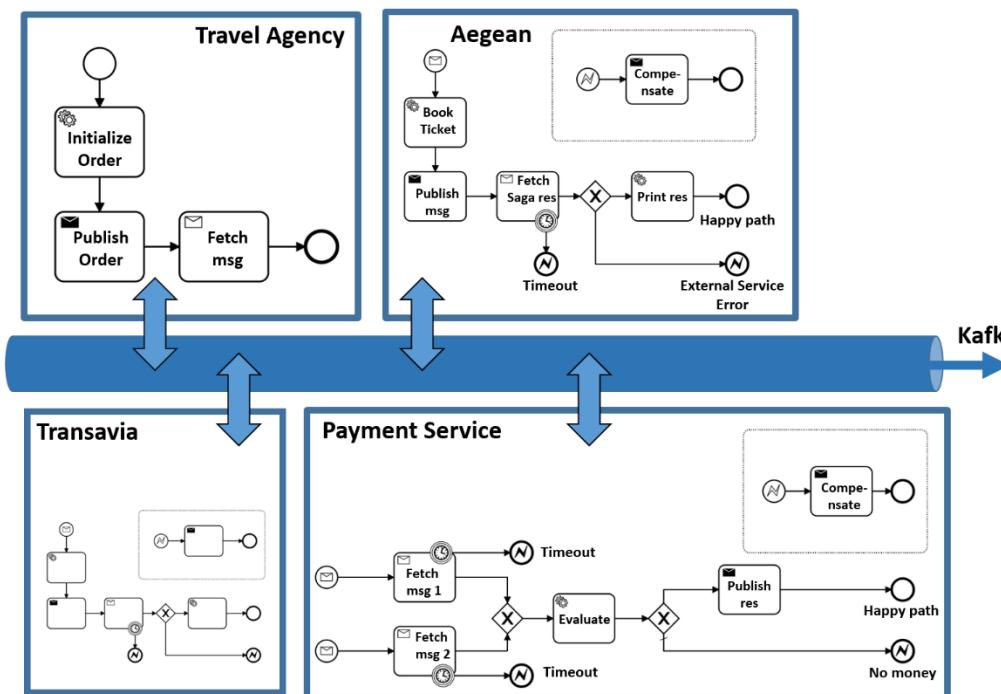




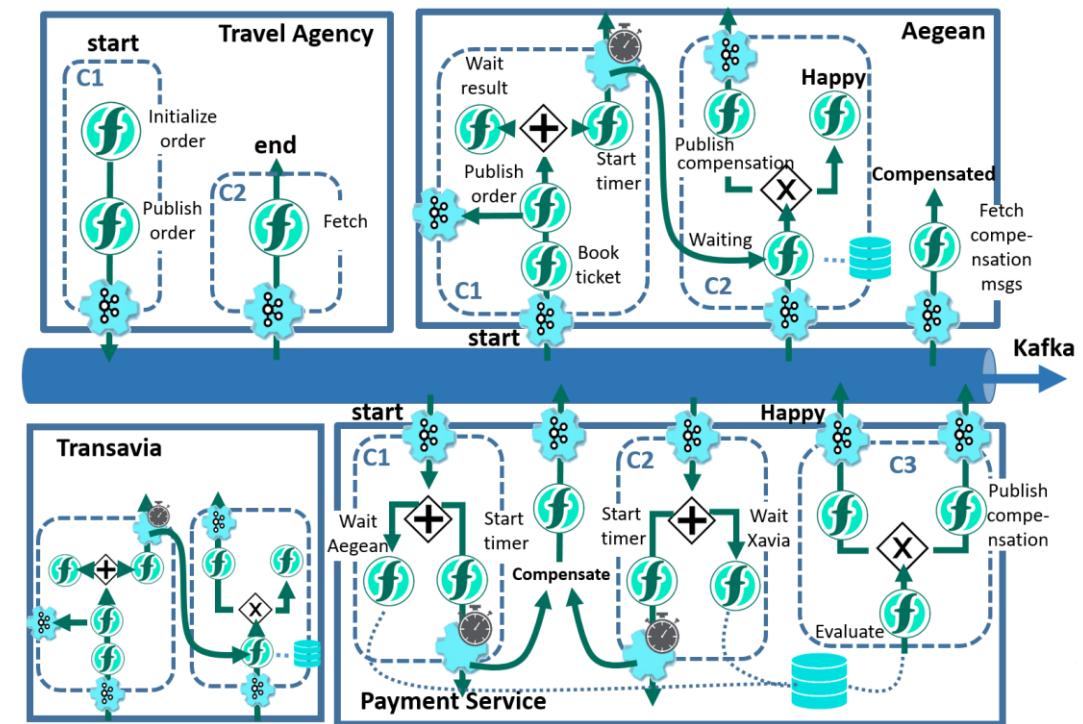


FaaS workflow is typically more complex

BPMN



FAAS



Conclusions

- Addressed challenges in mapping BPMN2.0 to OpenWhisk
- Saga transactions expressed in BPMN straightforwardly carry over to OpenWhisk
- This enables business analysts to express processes in a simpler BPMN format compared to the more complex OpenWhisk workflows
- Bridges simplicity of BPMN to ubiquity and power of FaaS platforms

QUESTIONS ?

