

Business Process Management: Concepts, Languages, Architectures

Second Edition

Mathias Weske

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Best regards,
Mathias Weske

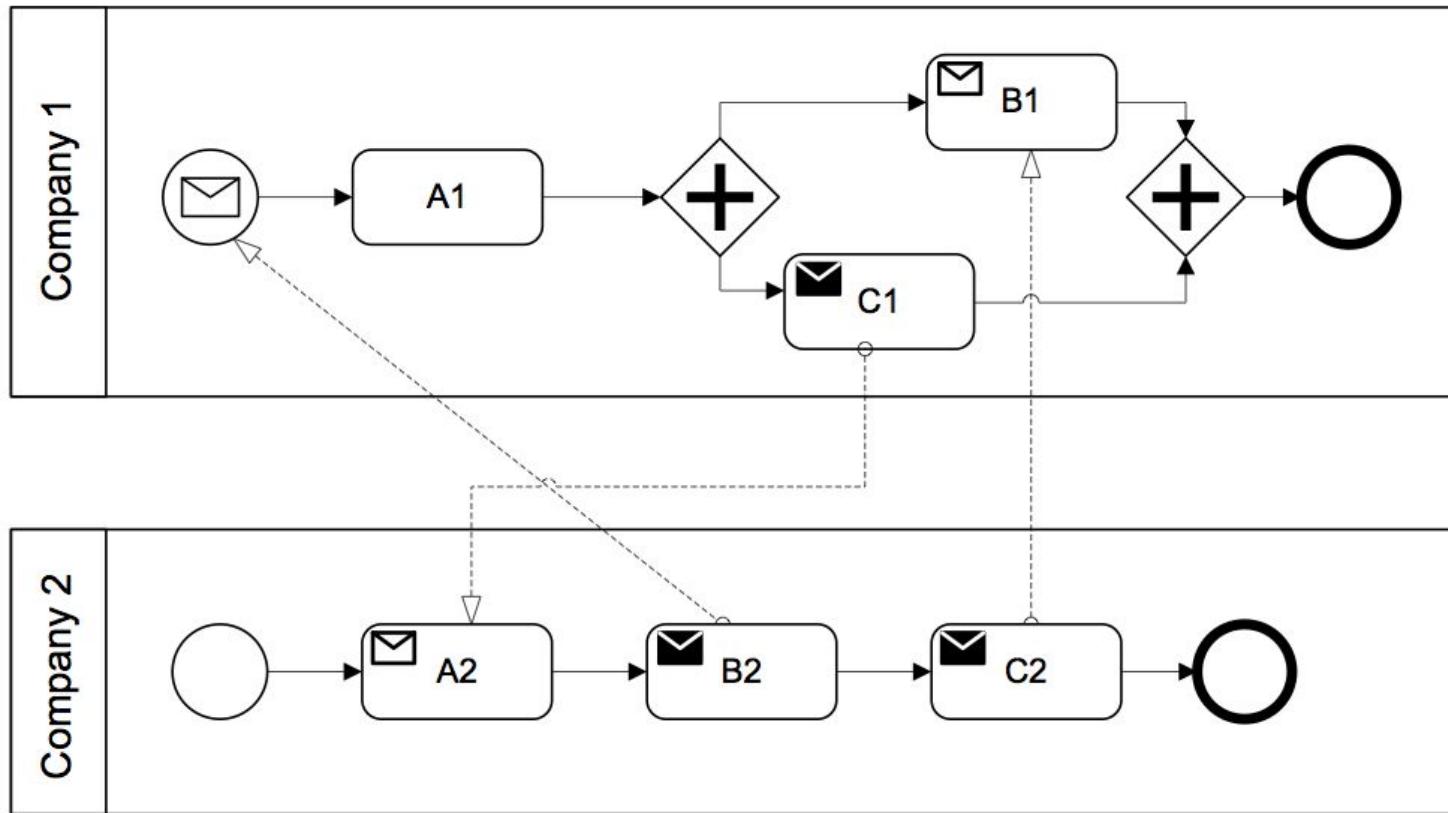


Fig. 5.1. Deadlock of interacting process orchestrations

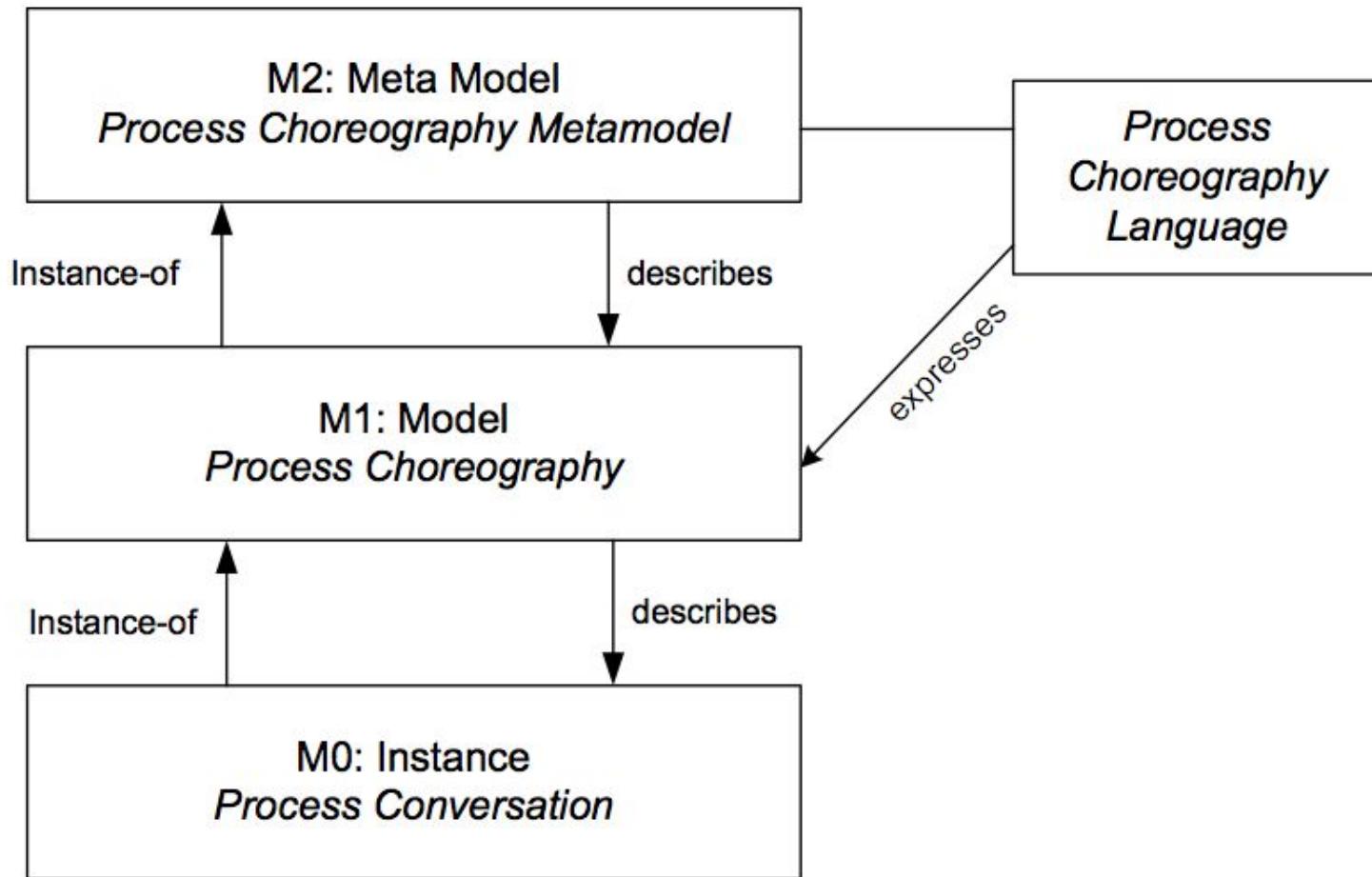


Fig. 5.2. MOF levels of process choreographies

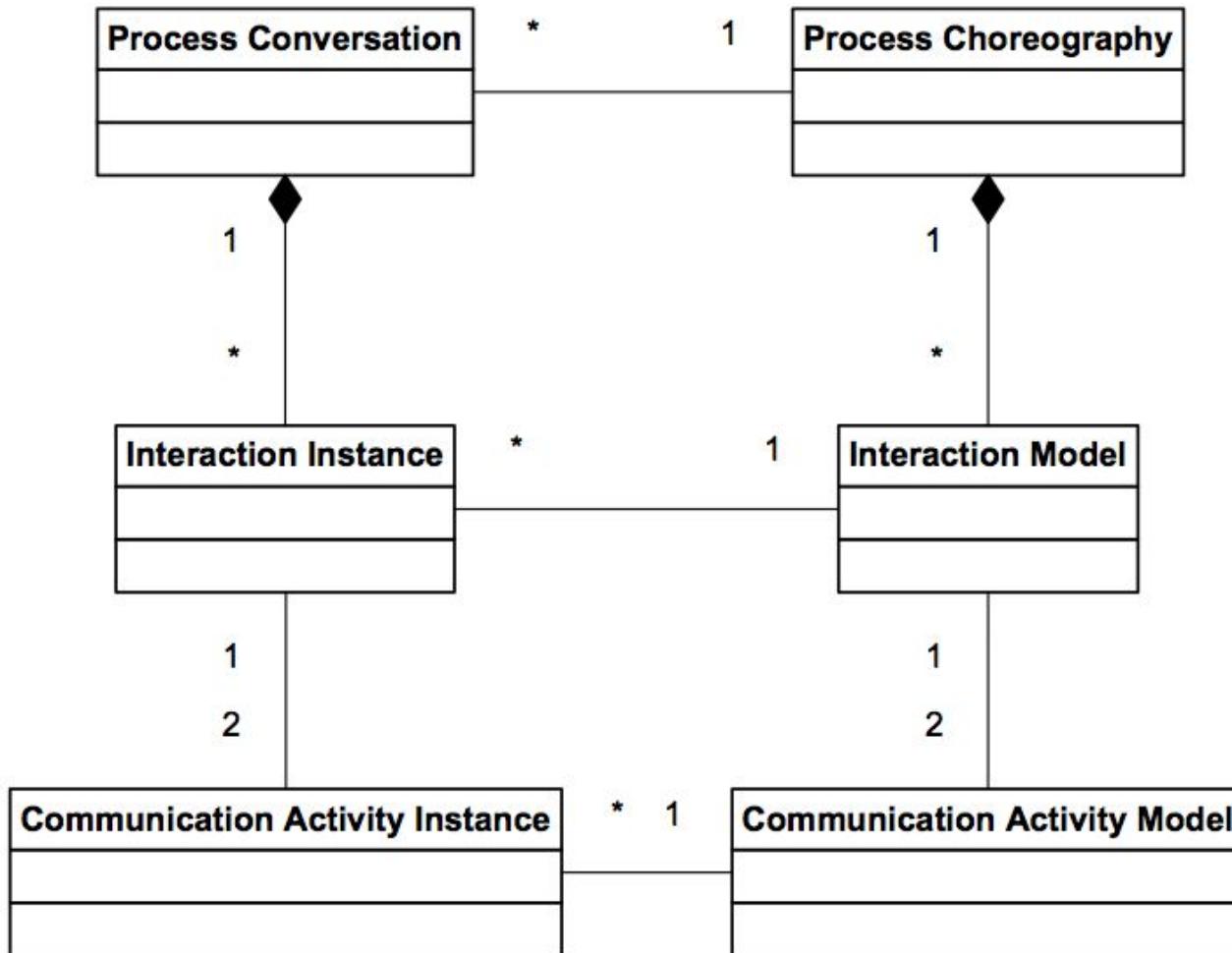


Fig. 5.3. Process choreography conceptual model

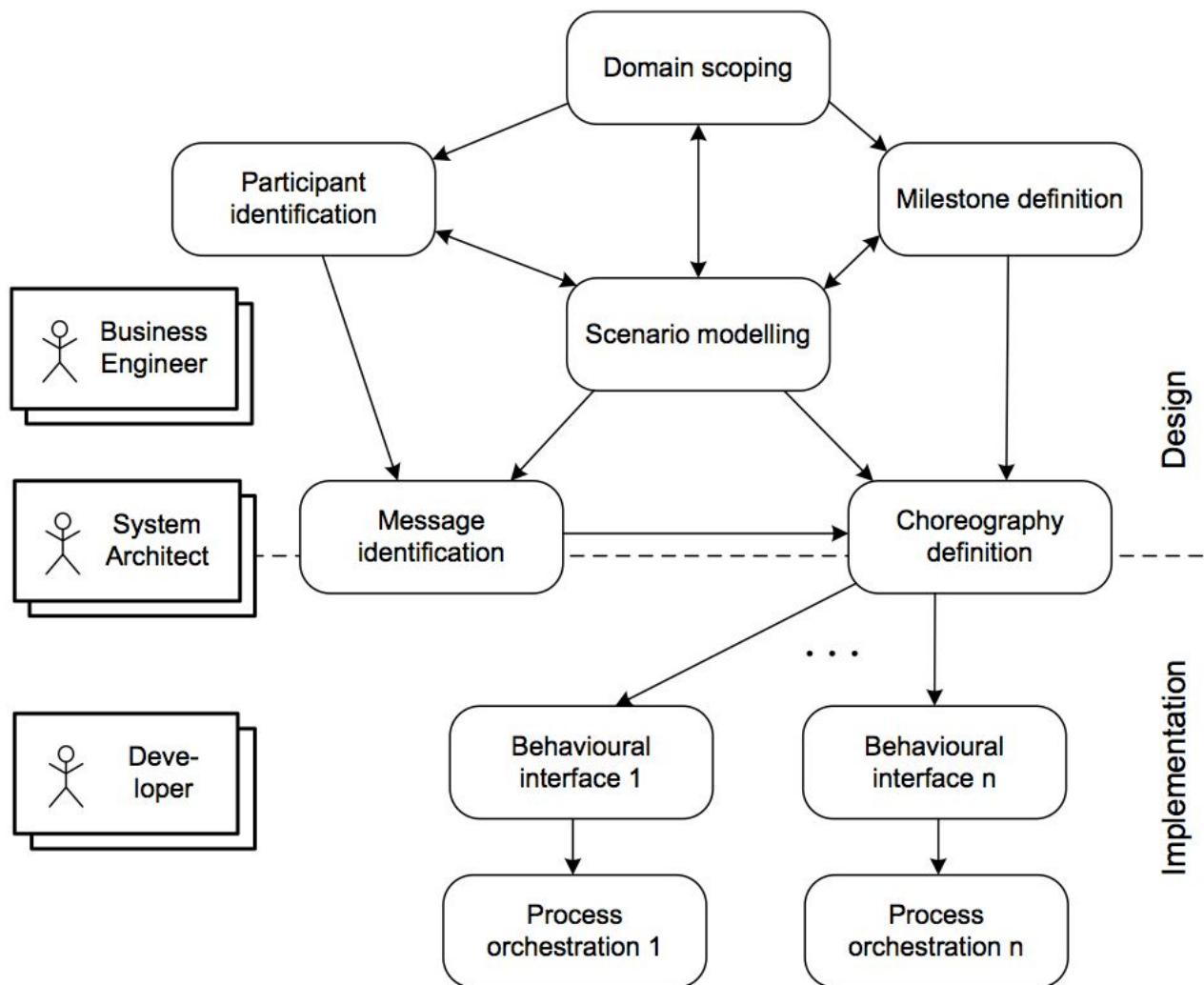


Fig. 5.4. Phases during choreography design and implementation

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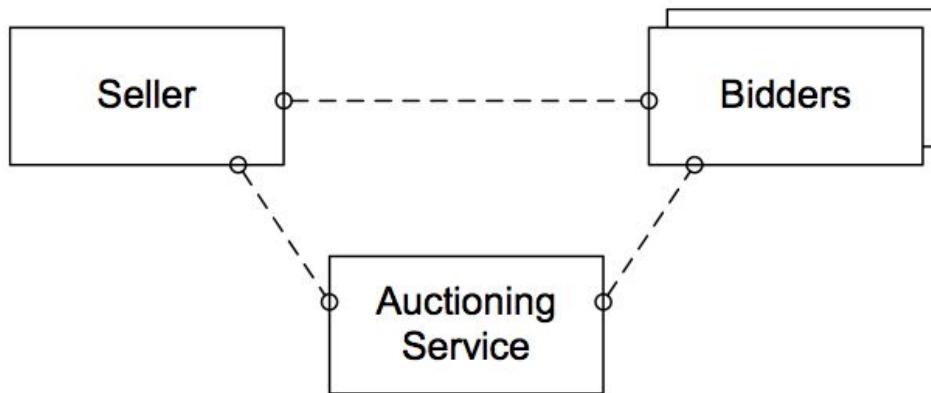


Fig. 5.5. High-level structural model of participants in bidding scenario

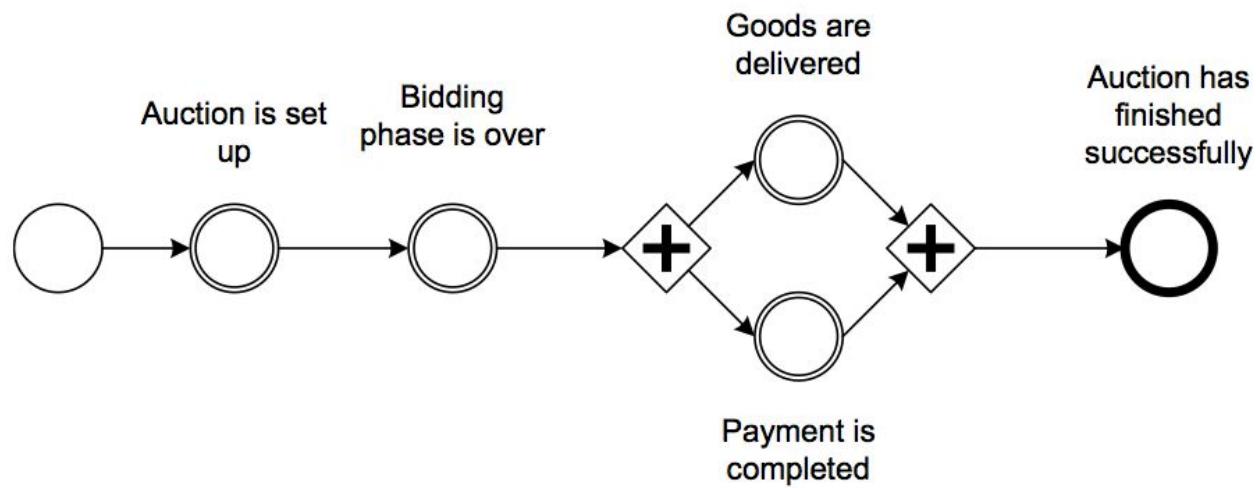


Fig. 5.6. High-level behavioural model for bidding scenario, represented by milestones

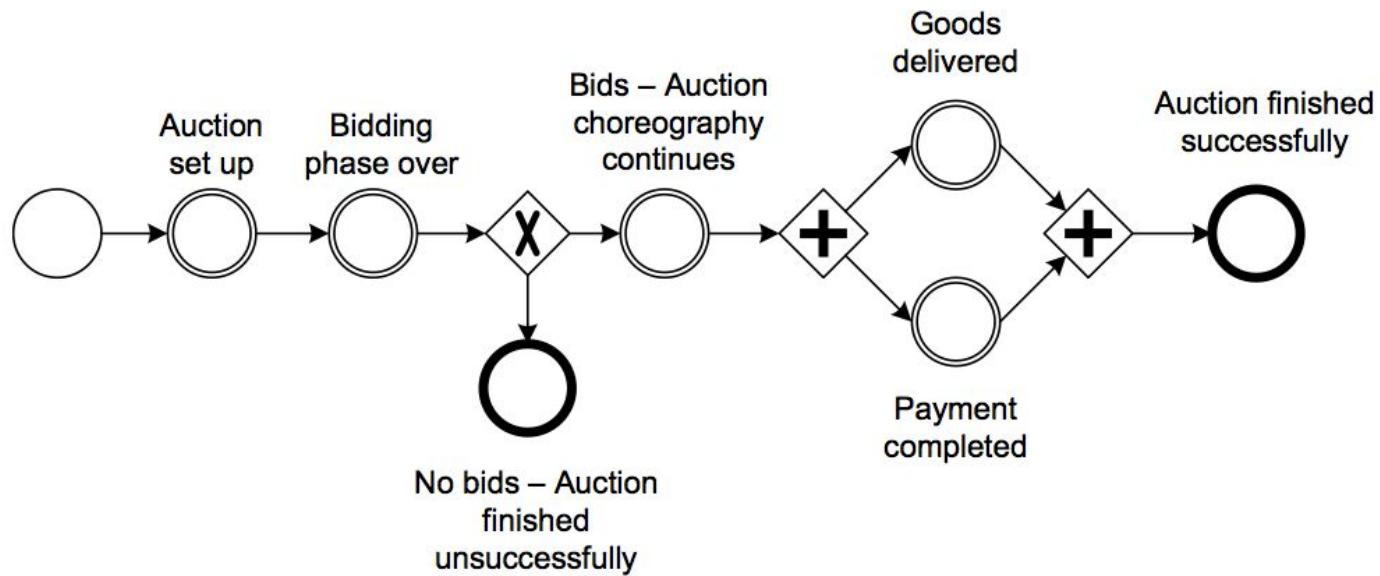
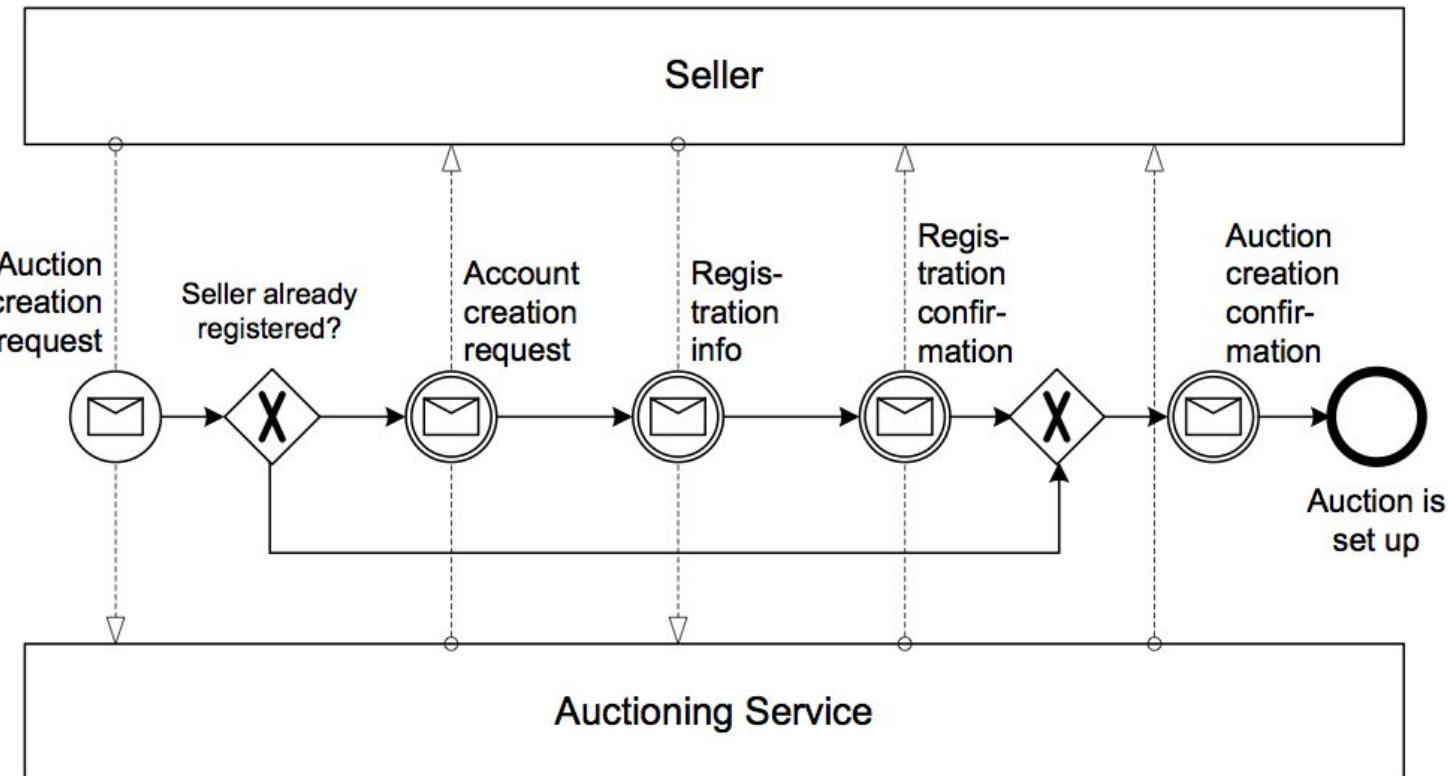


Fig. 5.7. High-level behavioural model for bidding scenario, with different outcomes



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Fig. 5.8. Collaboration scenario: reaching milestones through interactions

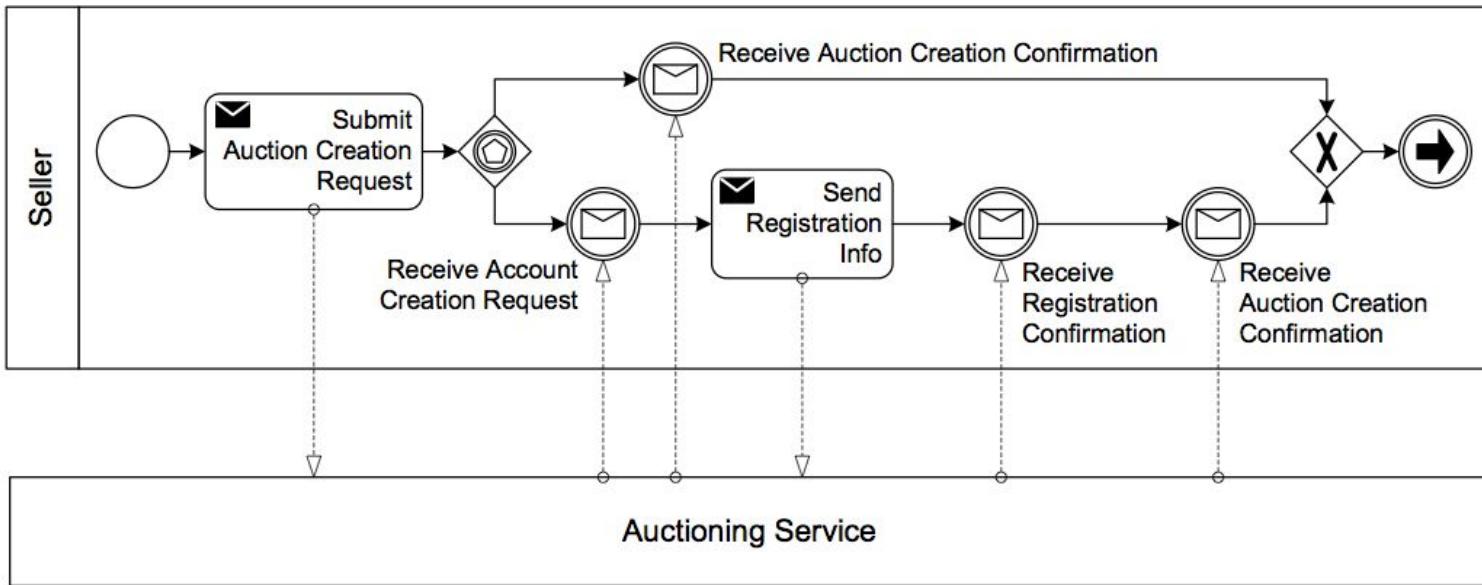


Fig. 5.9. Behavioural interface for seller

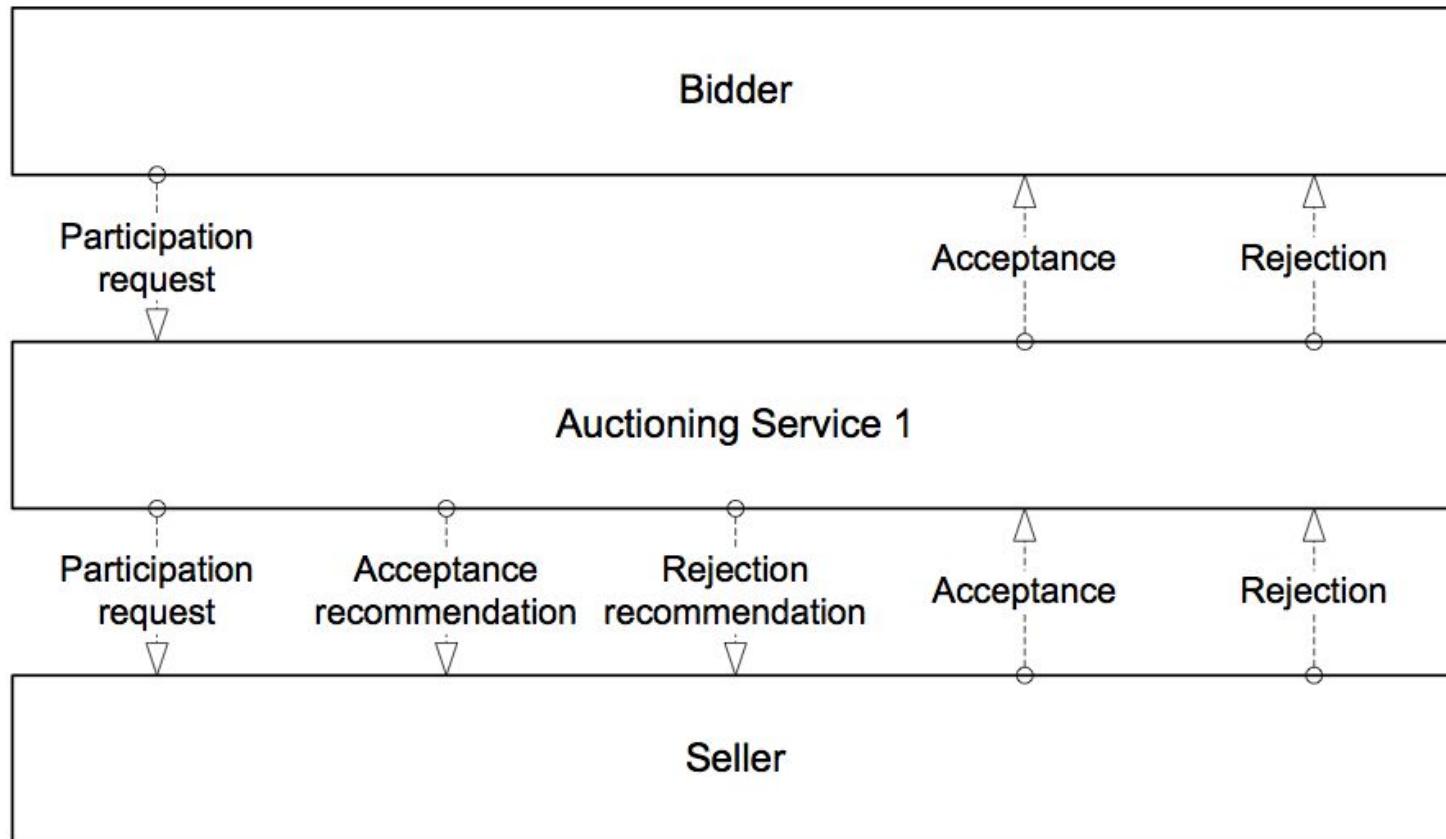


Fig. 5.10. Interactions of participants in auctioning scenario

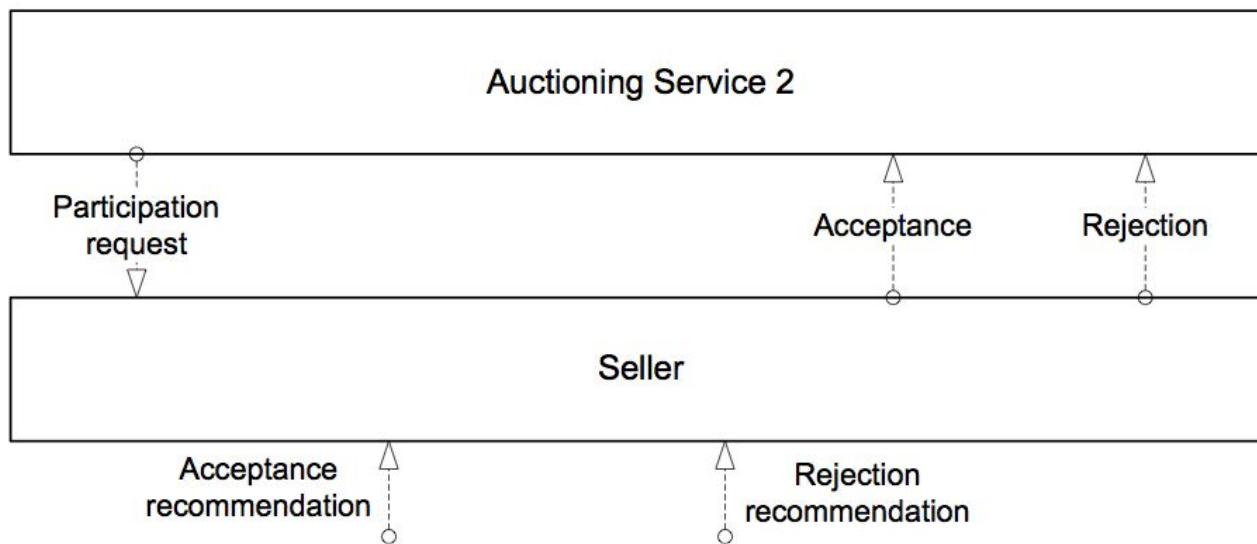


Fig. 5.11. Alternative auctioning service results in weak structural compatibility

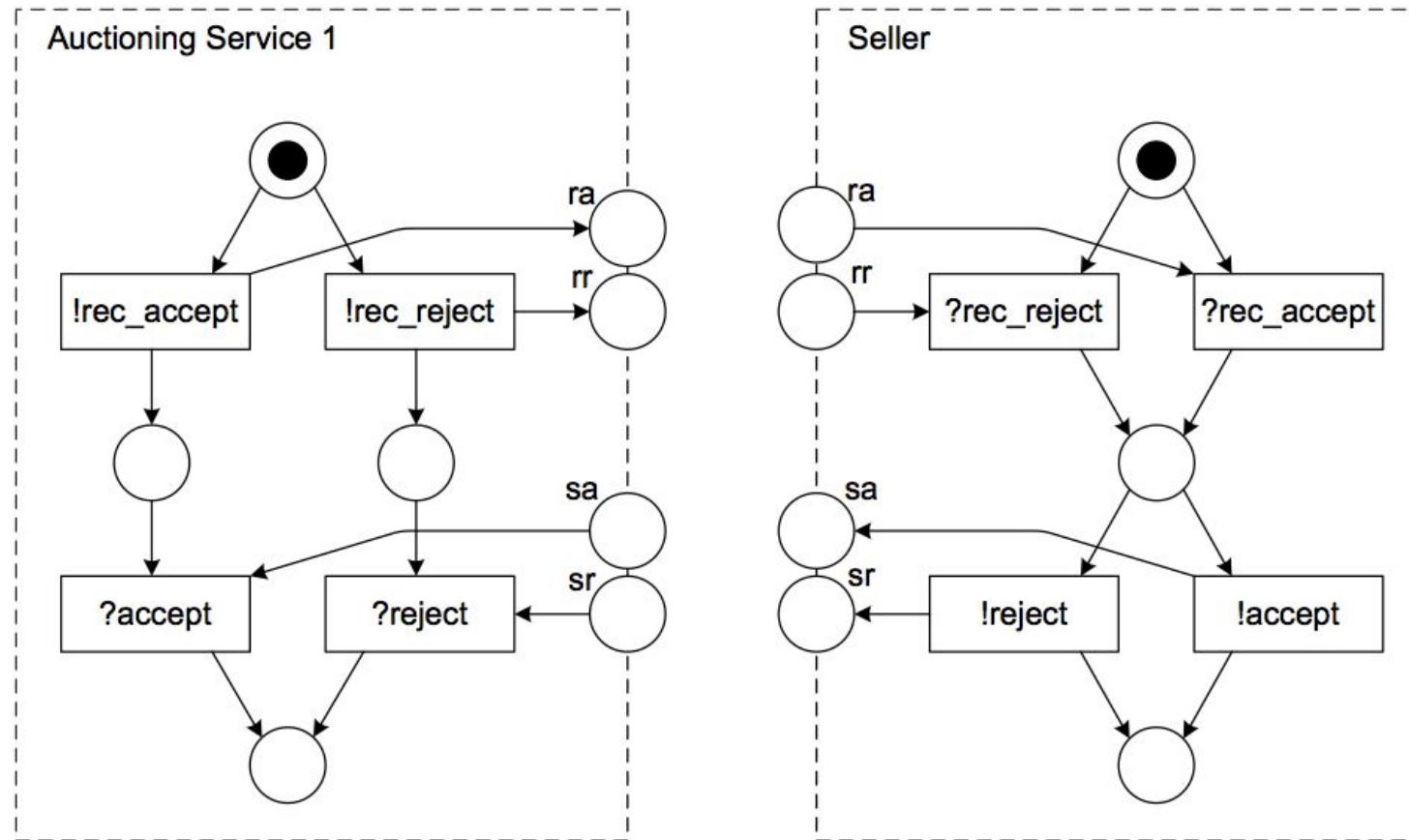
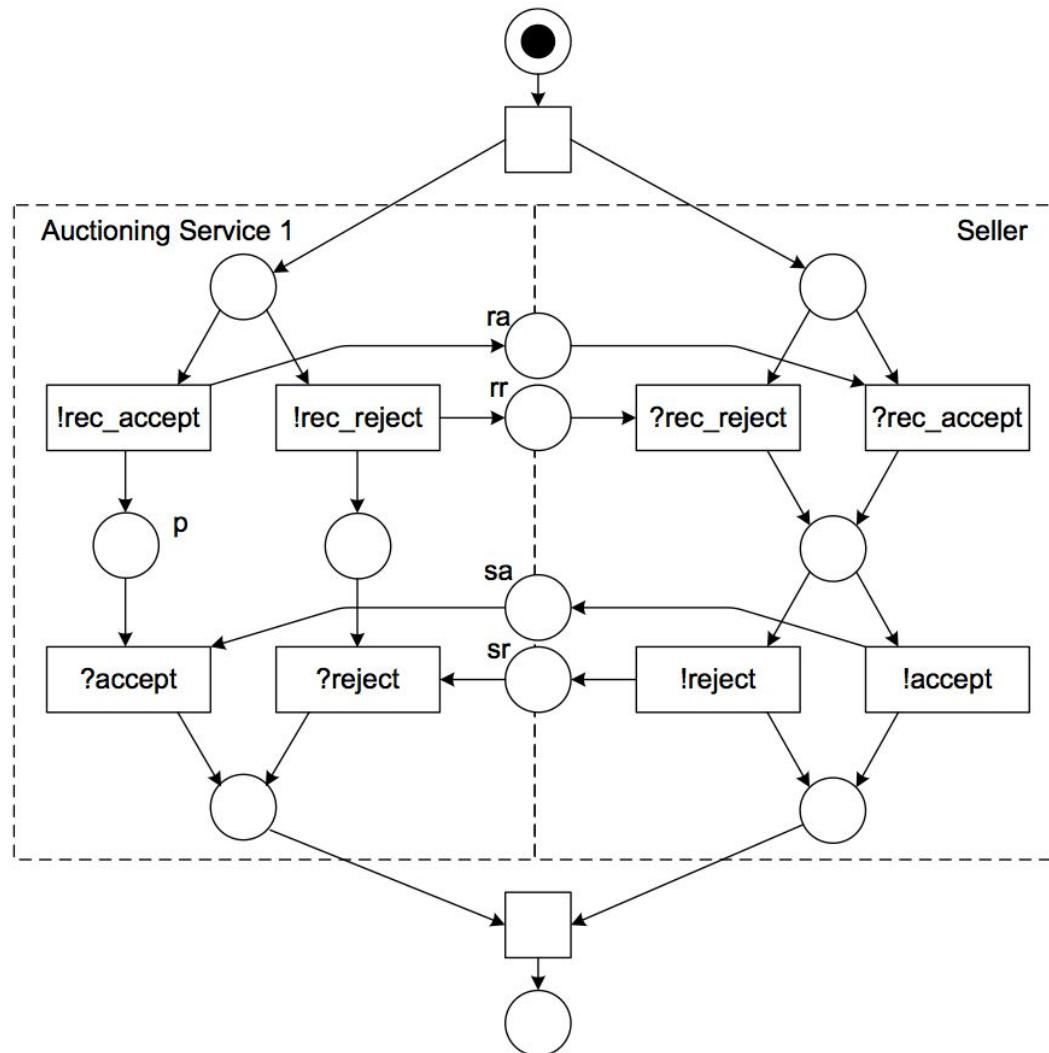


Fig. 5.12. Workflow modules as basis for checking compatibility



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Fig. 5.13. Workflow net as composition of workflow modules

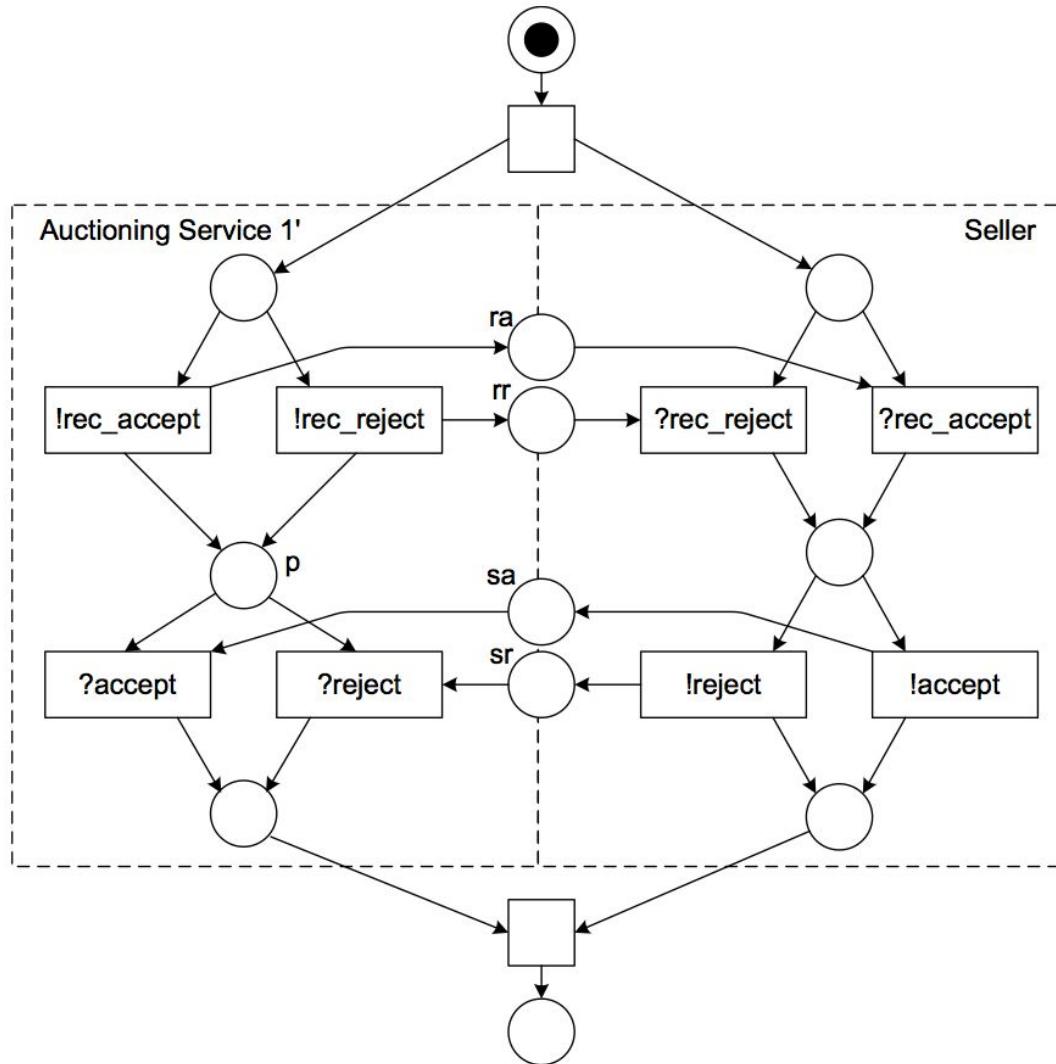
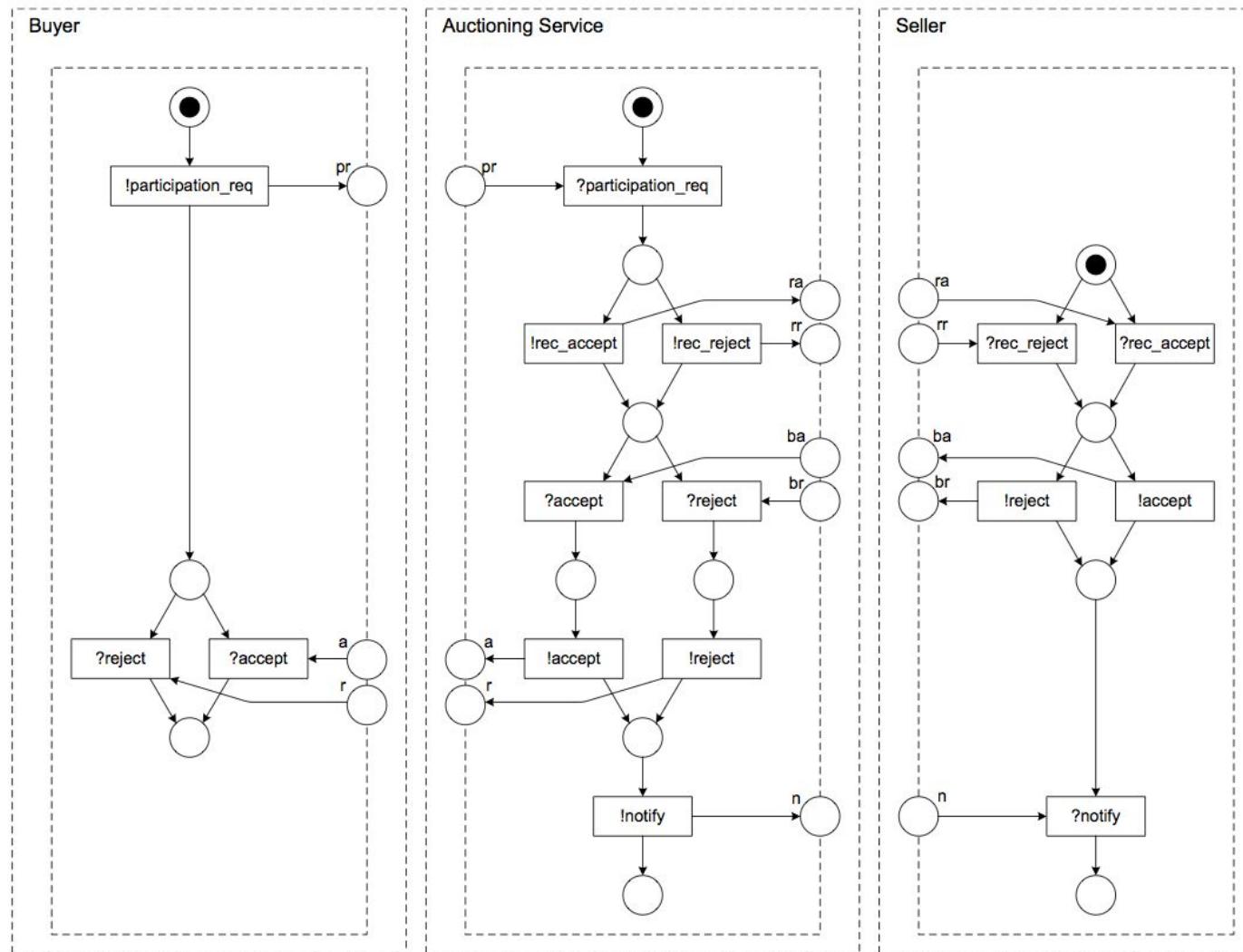


Fig. 5.14. Workflow modules that are compatible

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Fig. 5.15. Behavioural interfaces: getting a participation permission

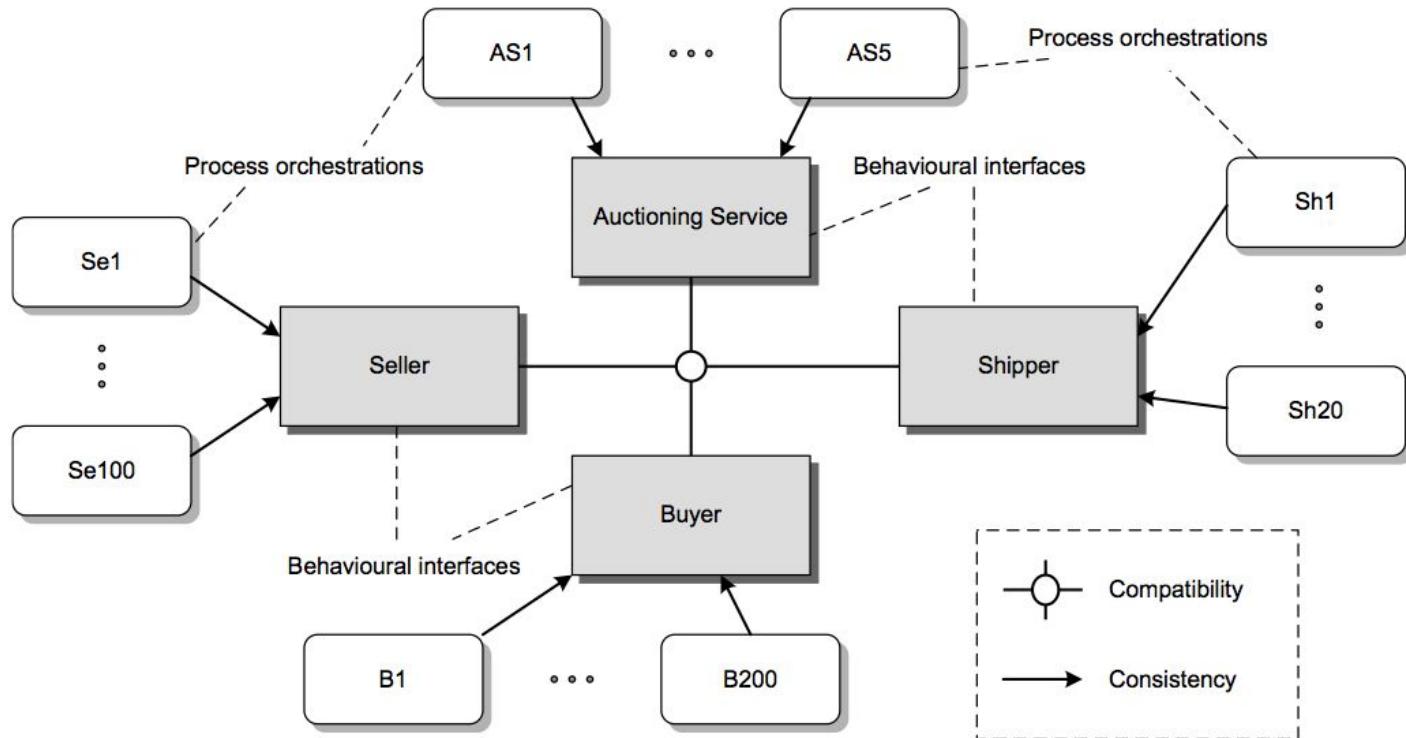
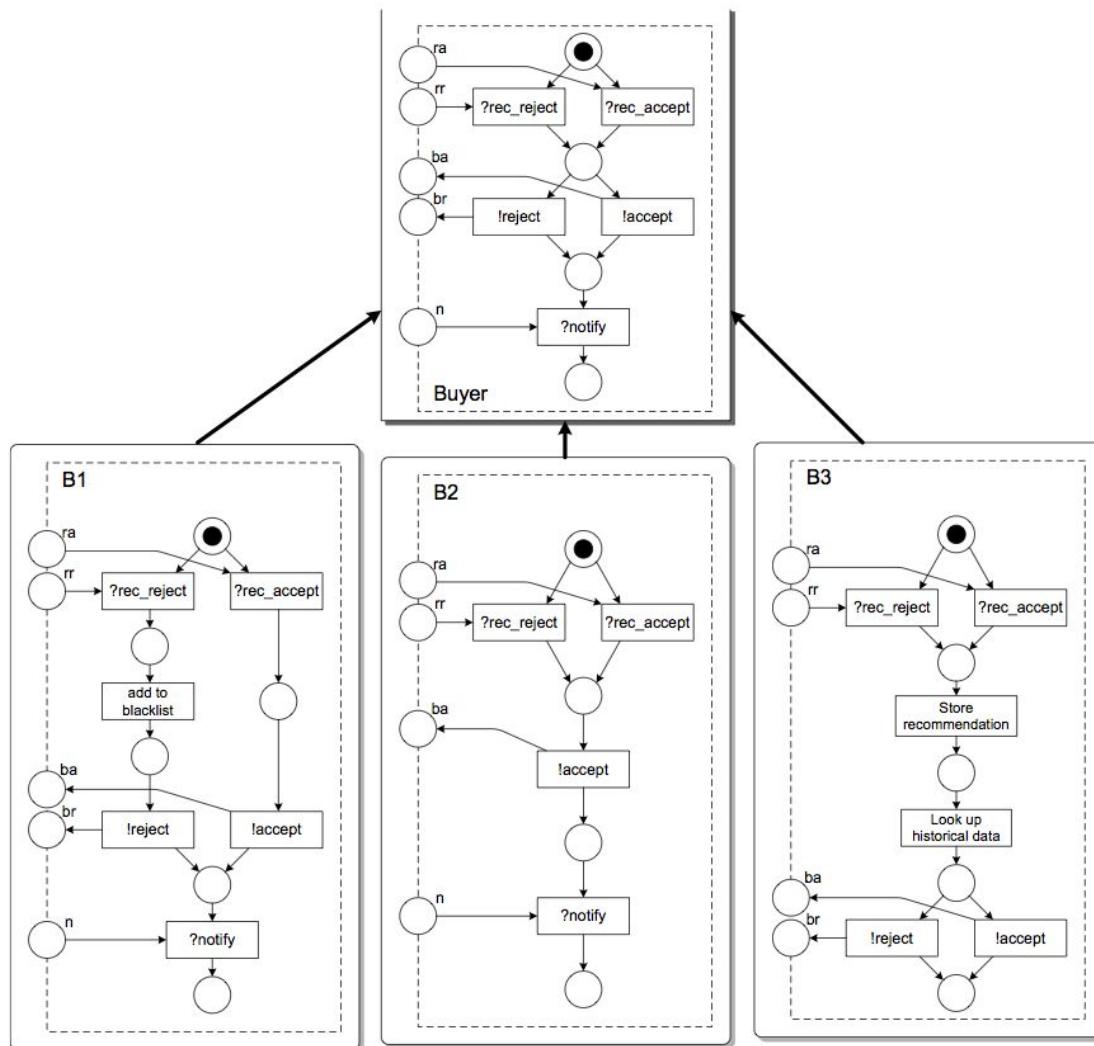


Fig. 5.16. Participants roles with compatibility and consistency relations in a reverse auctioning scenario



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Fig. 5.17. Alternative implementations for buyer role

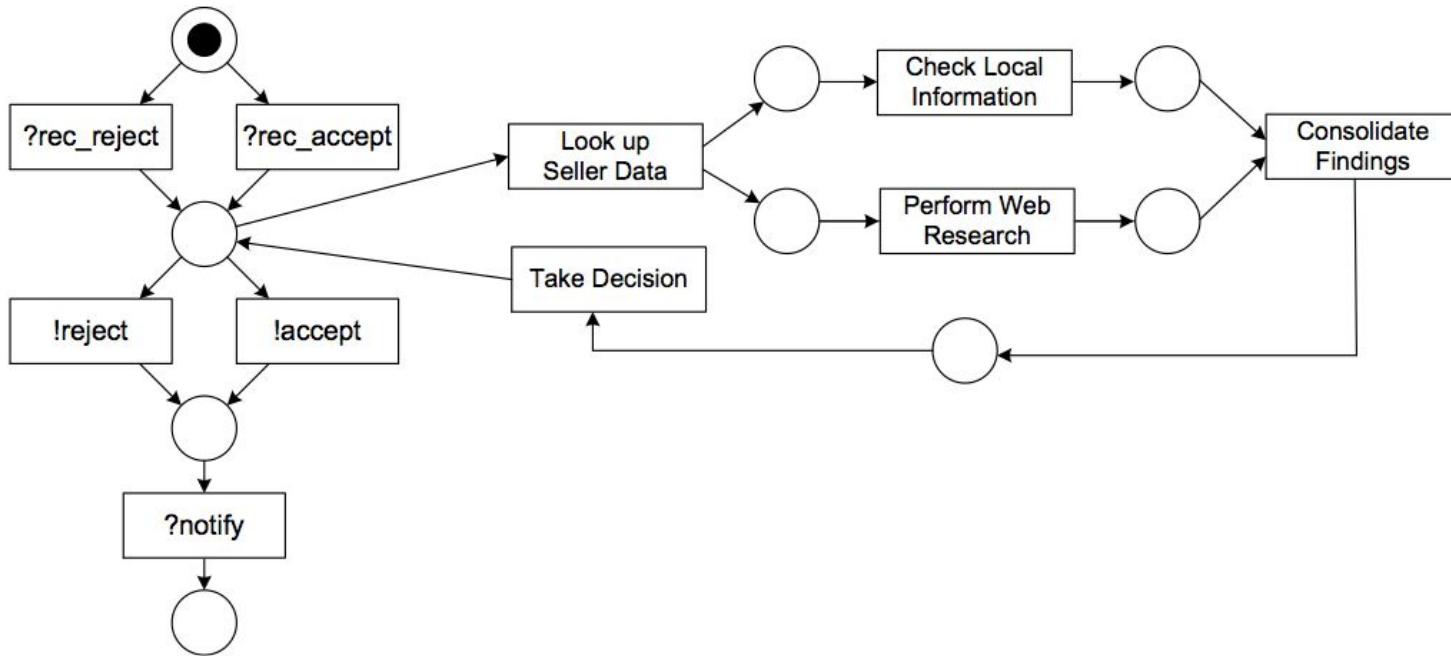


Fig. 5.18. Loop transformation operation of the public-to-private approach

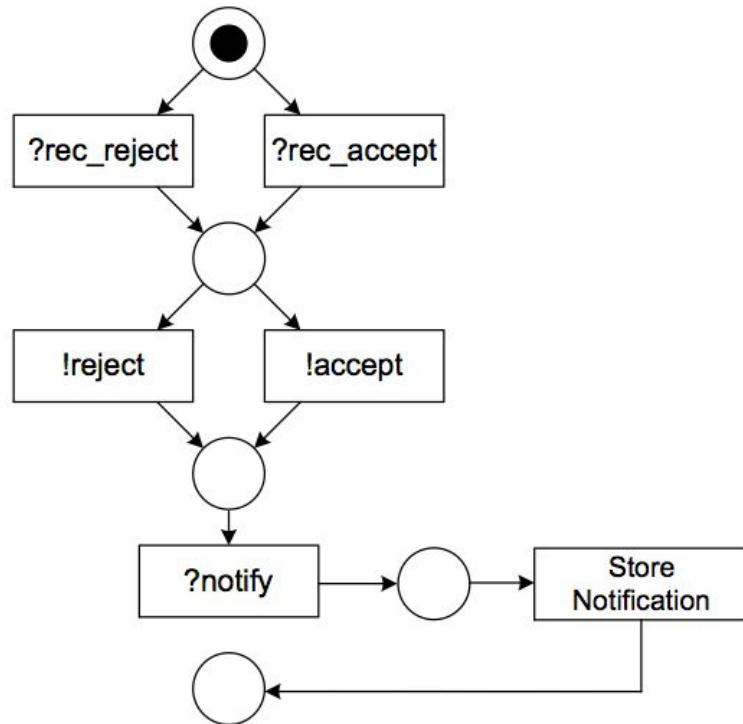


Fig. 5.19. *Detour* transformation operation of the public-to-private approach

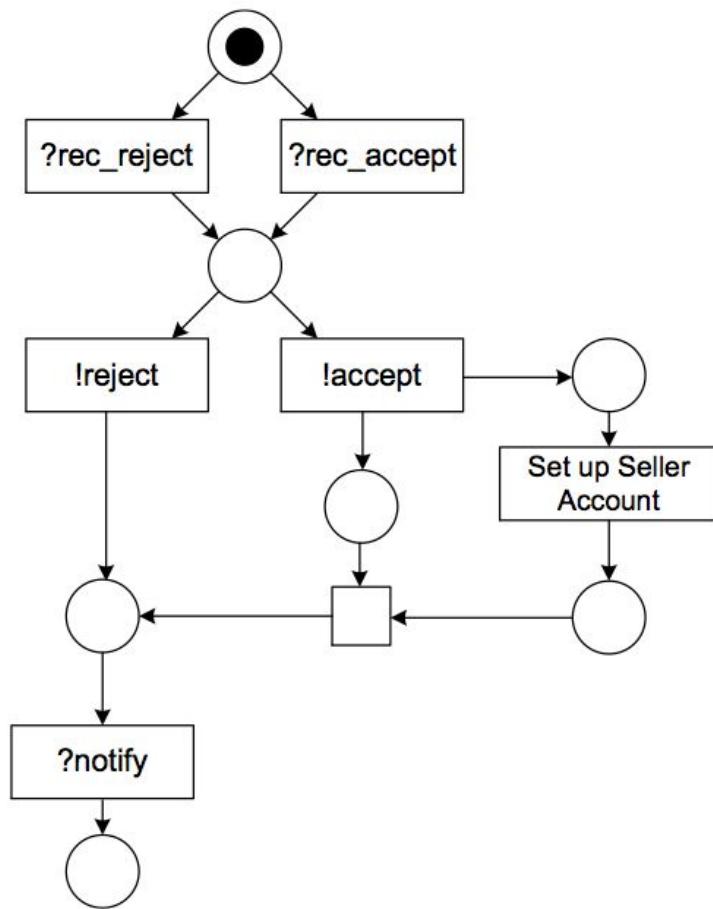
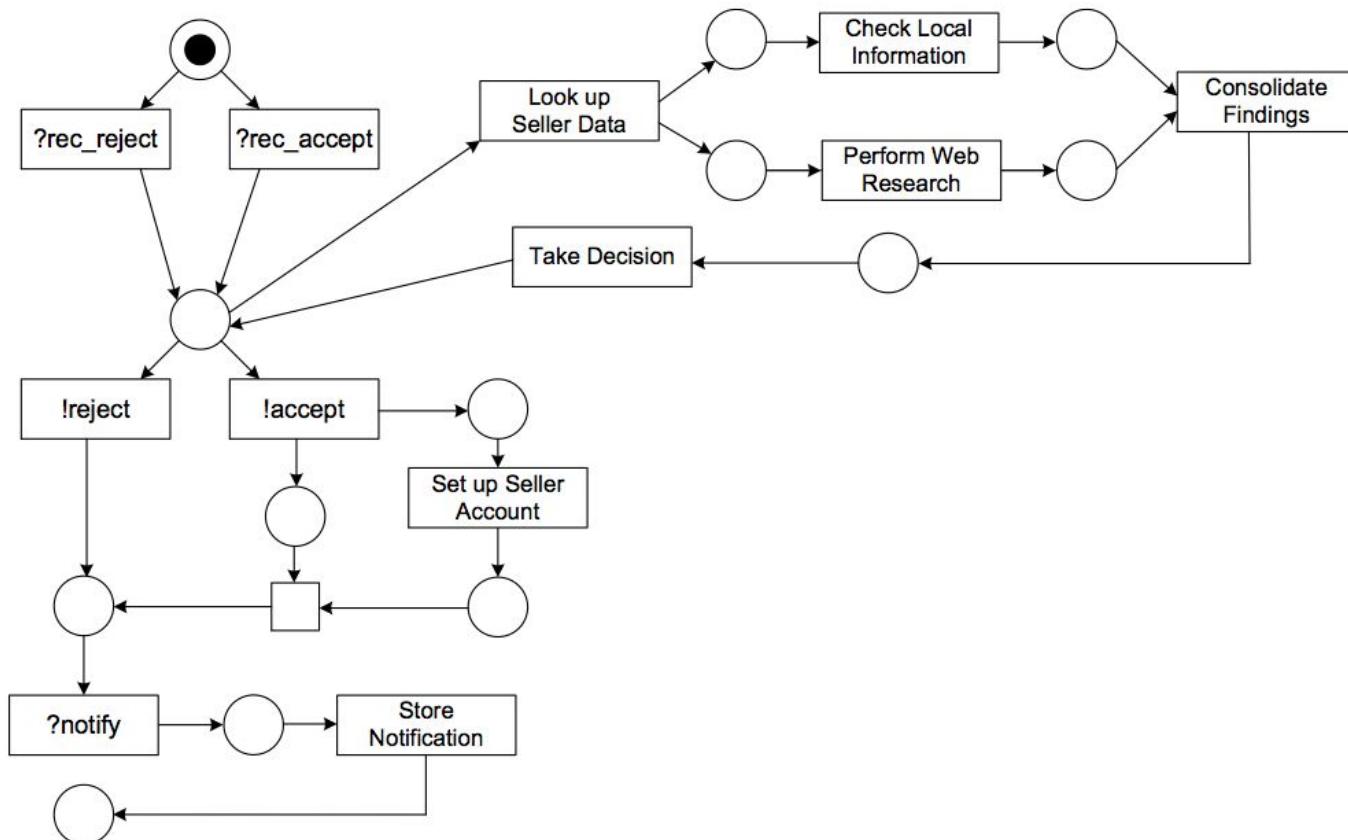


Fig. 5.20. *Concur* transformation operation of the public-to-private approach



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Fig. 5.21. Private process that—according to the public-to-private approach—is consistent with the public process of the buyer

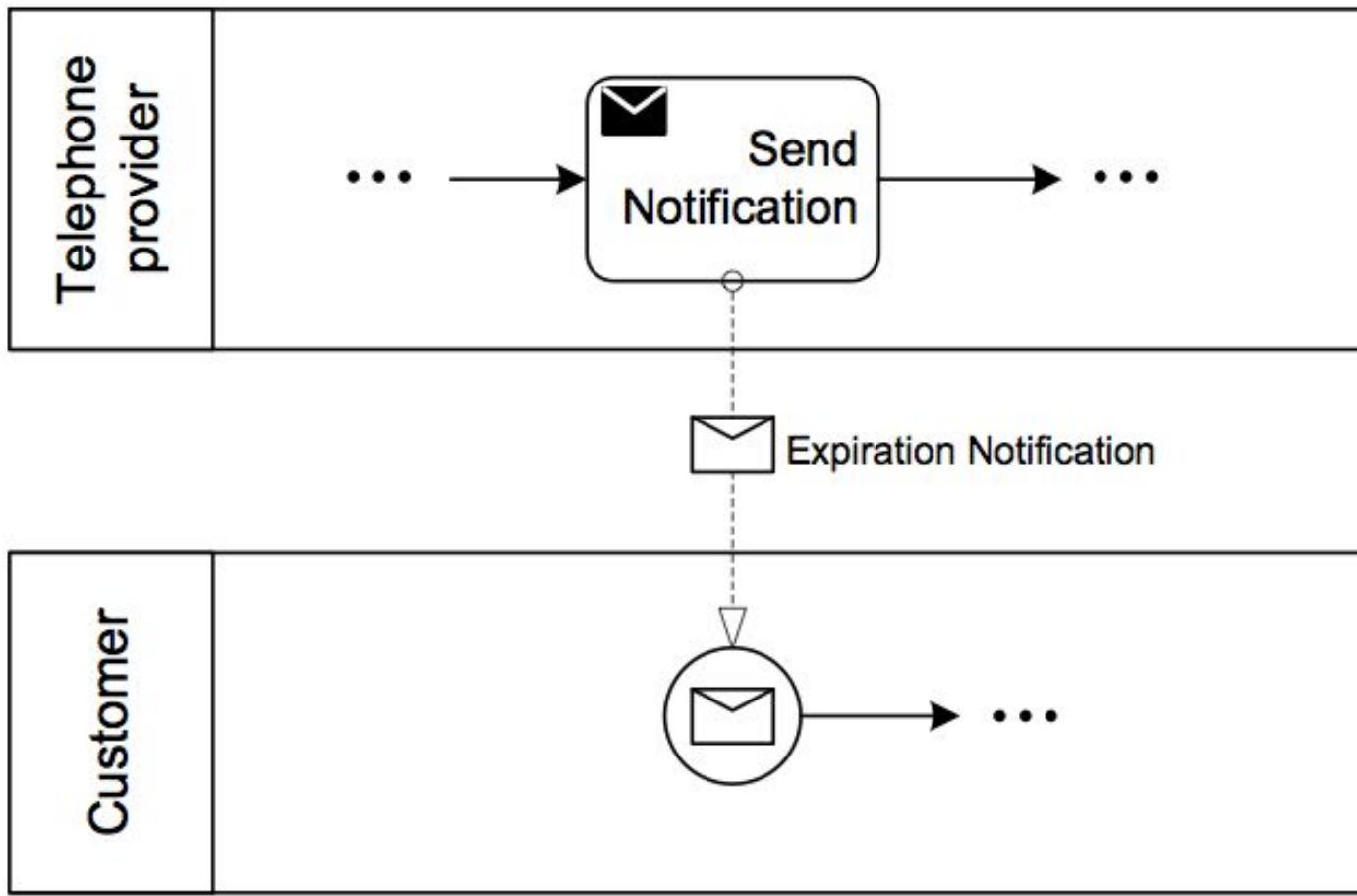


Fig. 5.22. Send pattern

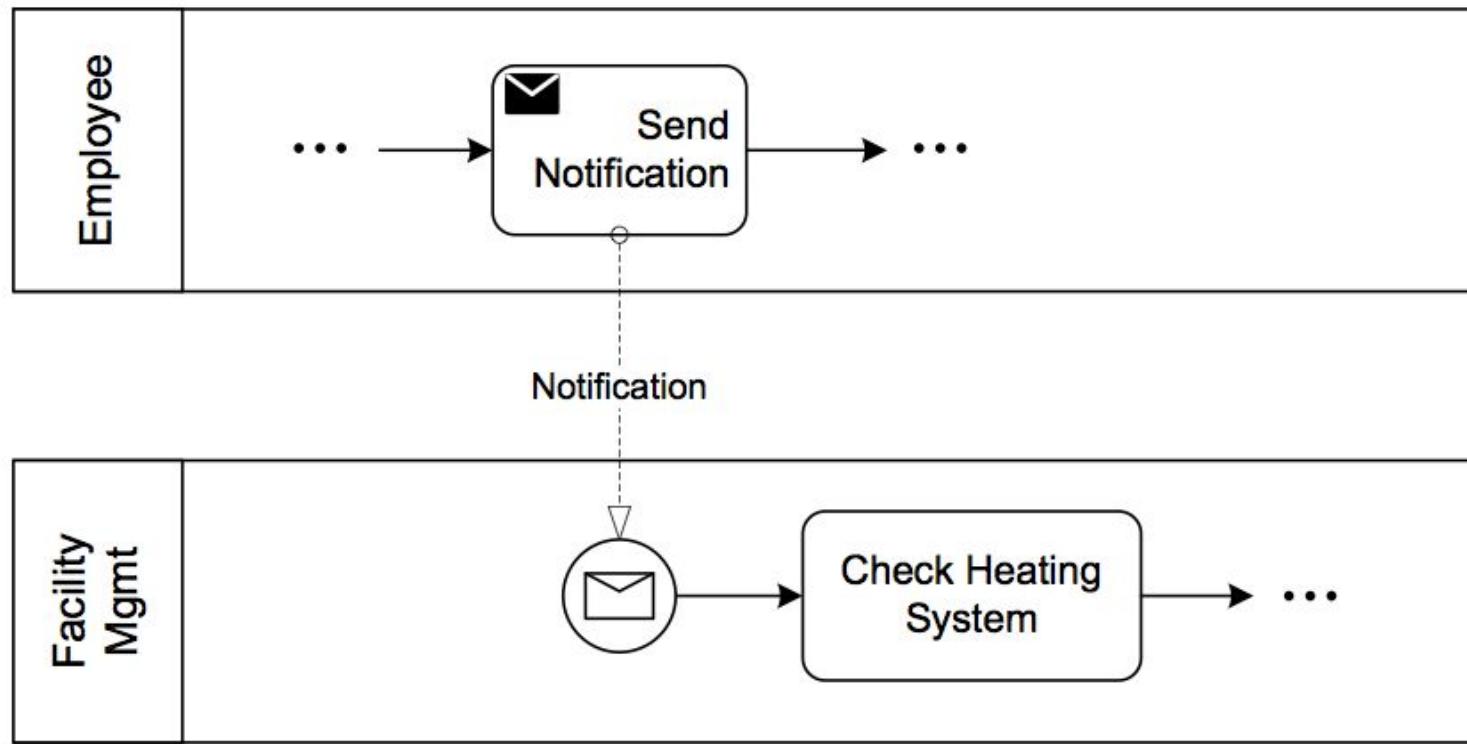


Fig. 5.23. Receive pattern

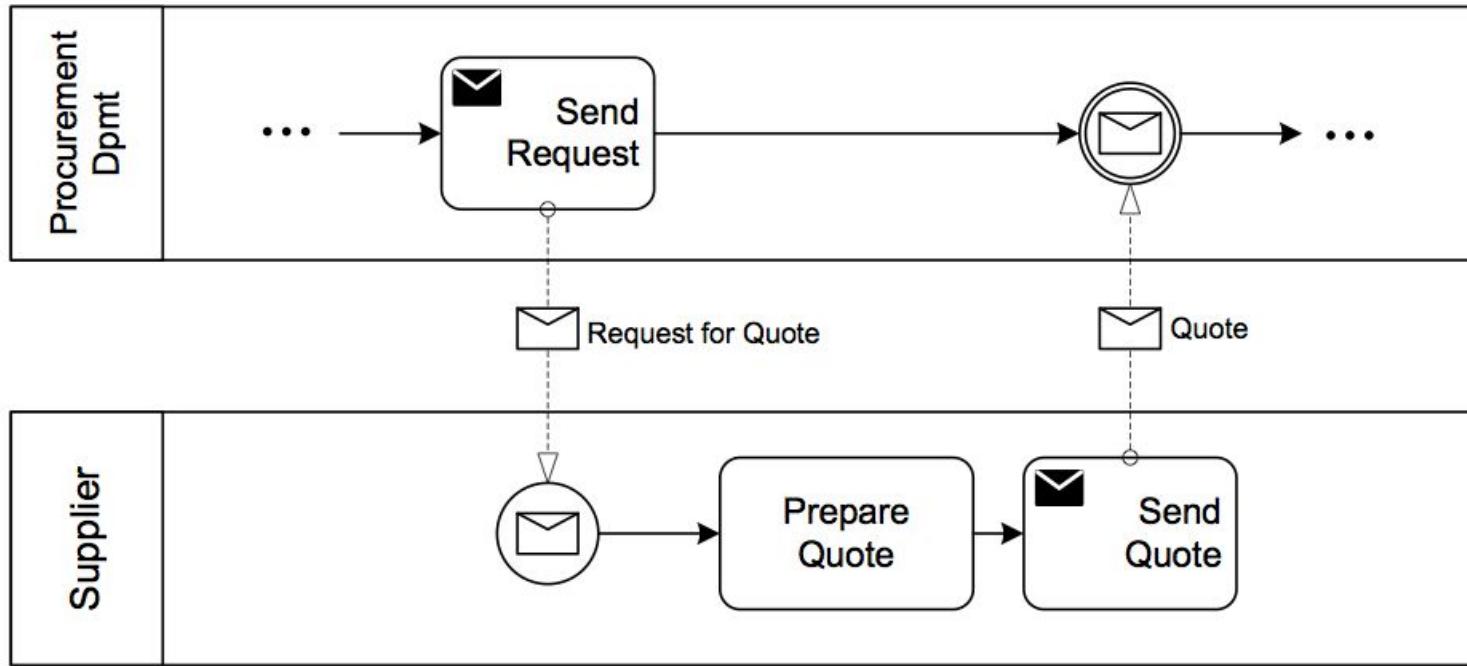


Fig. 5.24. Send/receive pattern

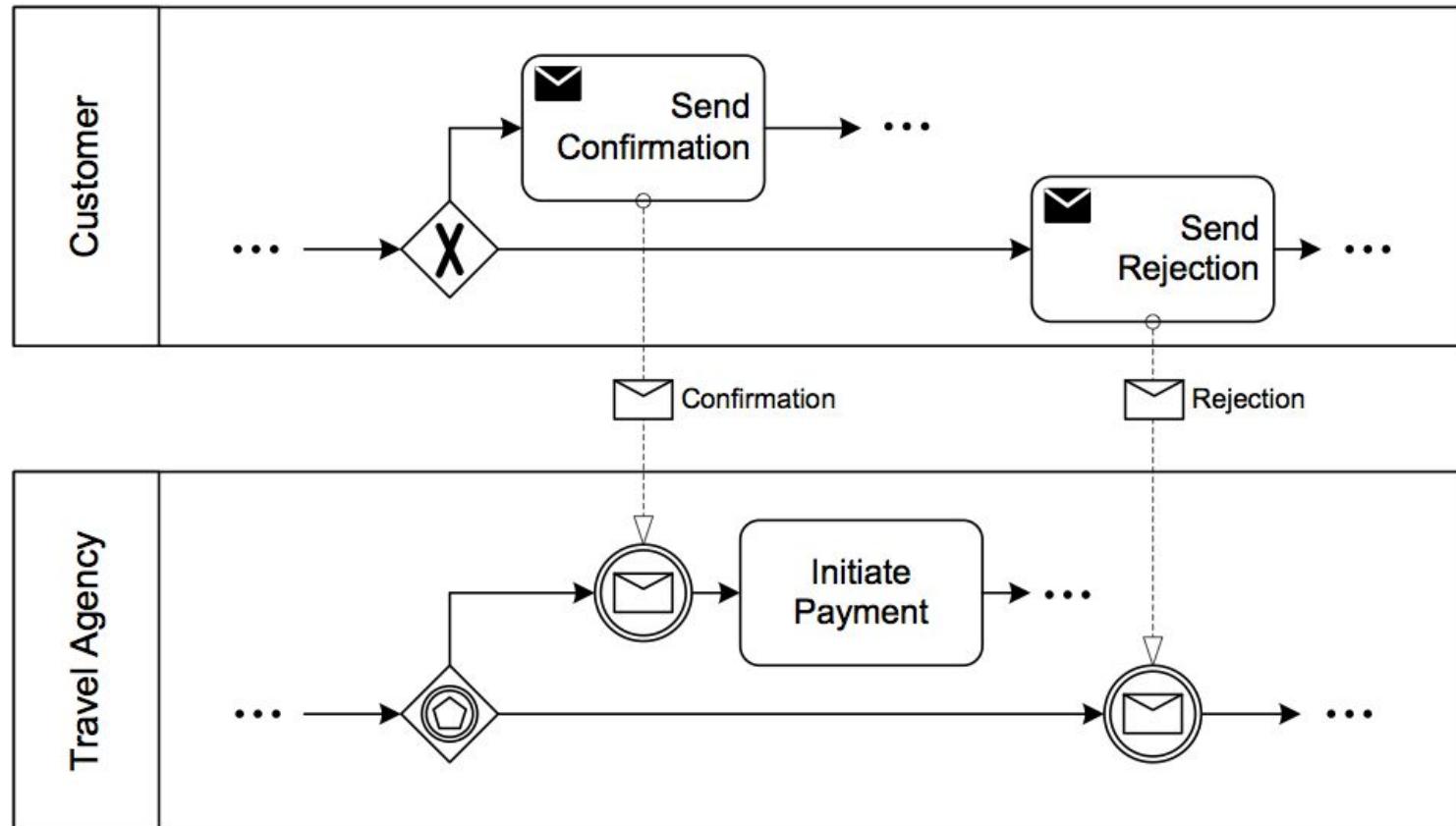


Fig. 5.25. Racing incoming messages pattern

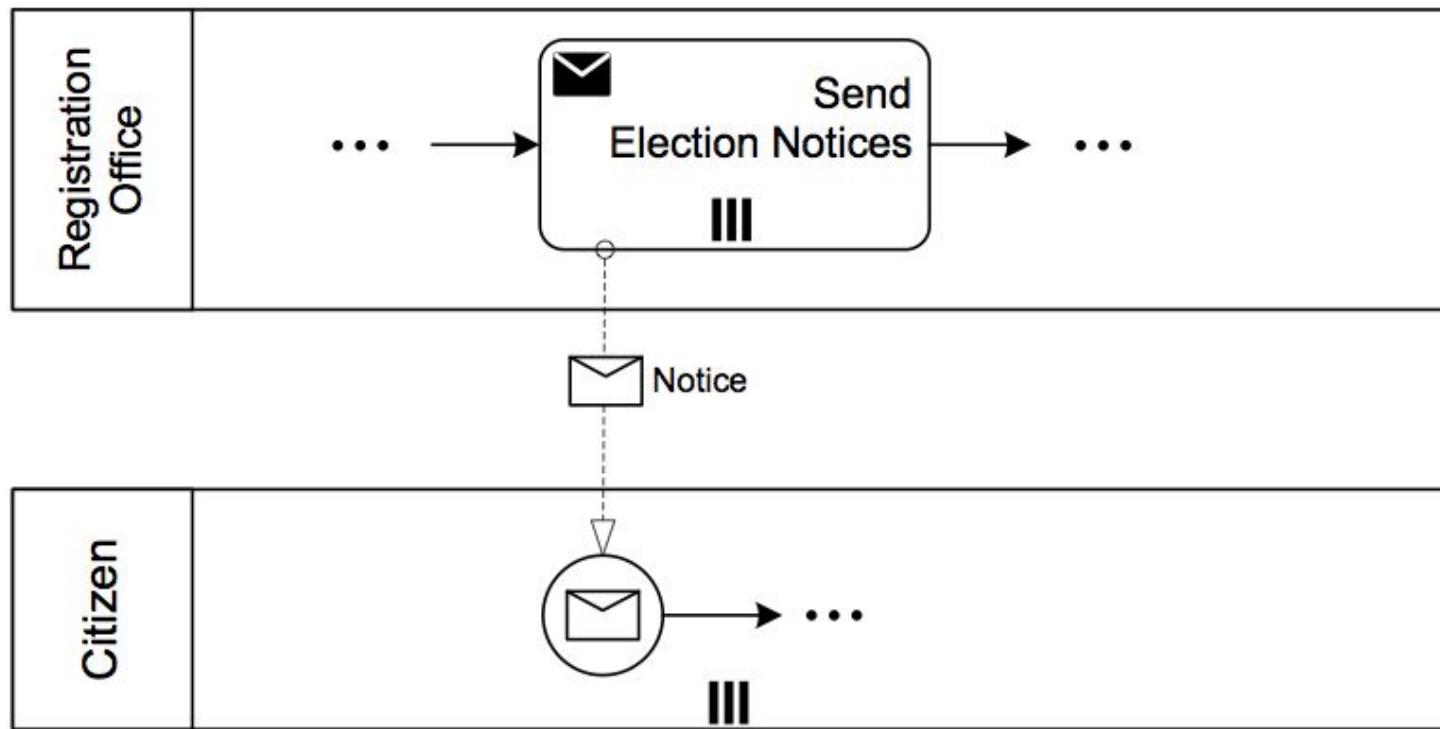


Fig. 5.26. One-to-many send pattern

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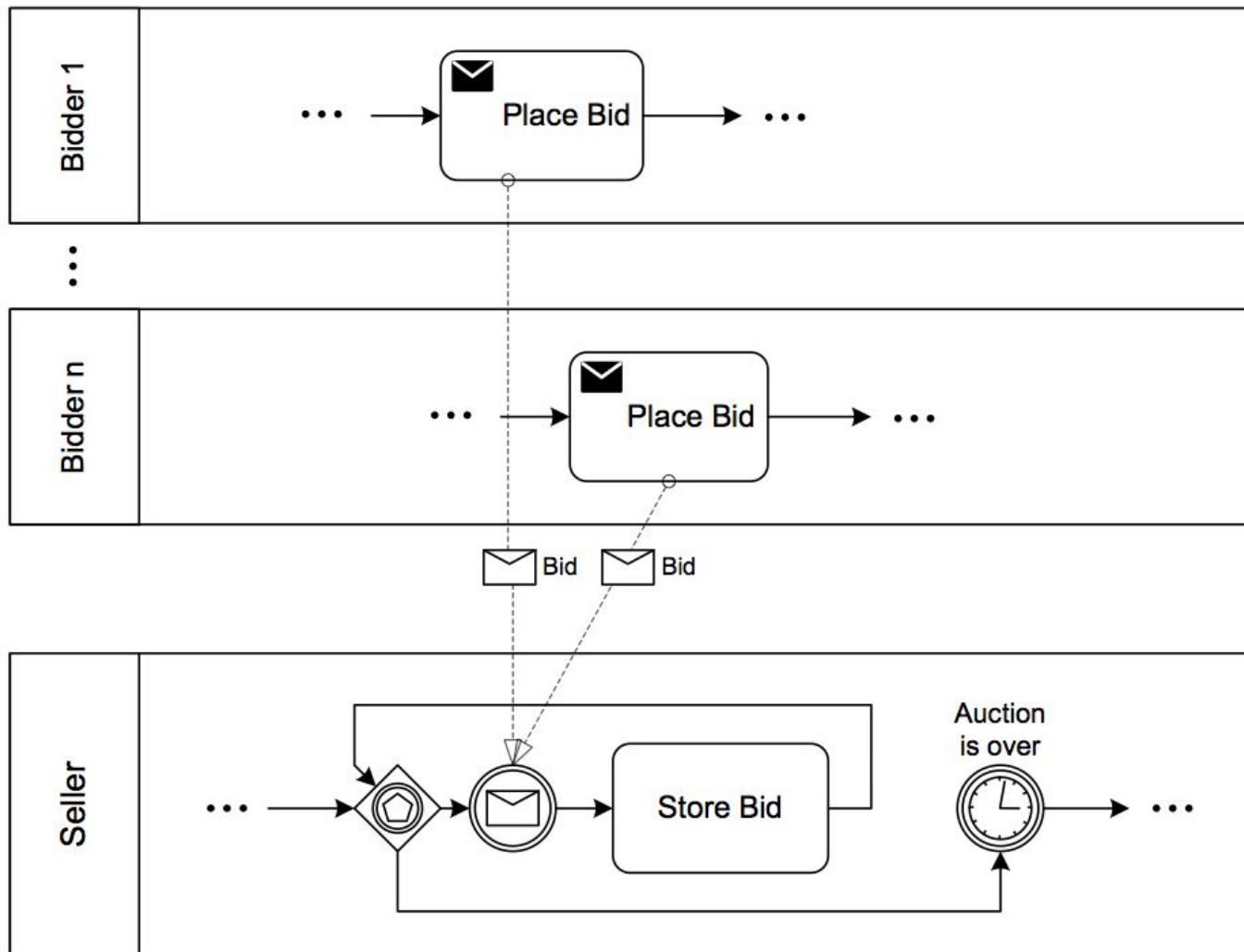


Fig. 5.27. One-from-many receive pattern

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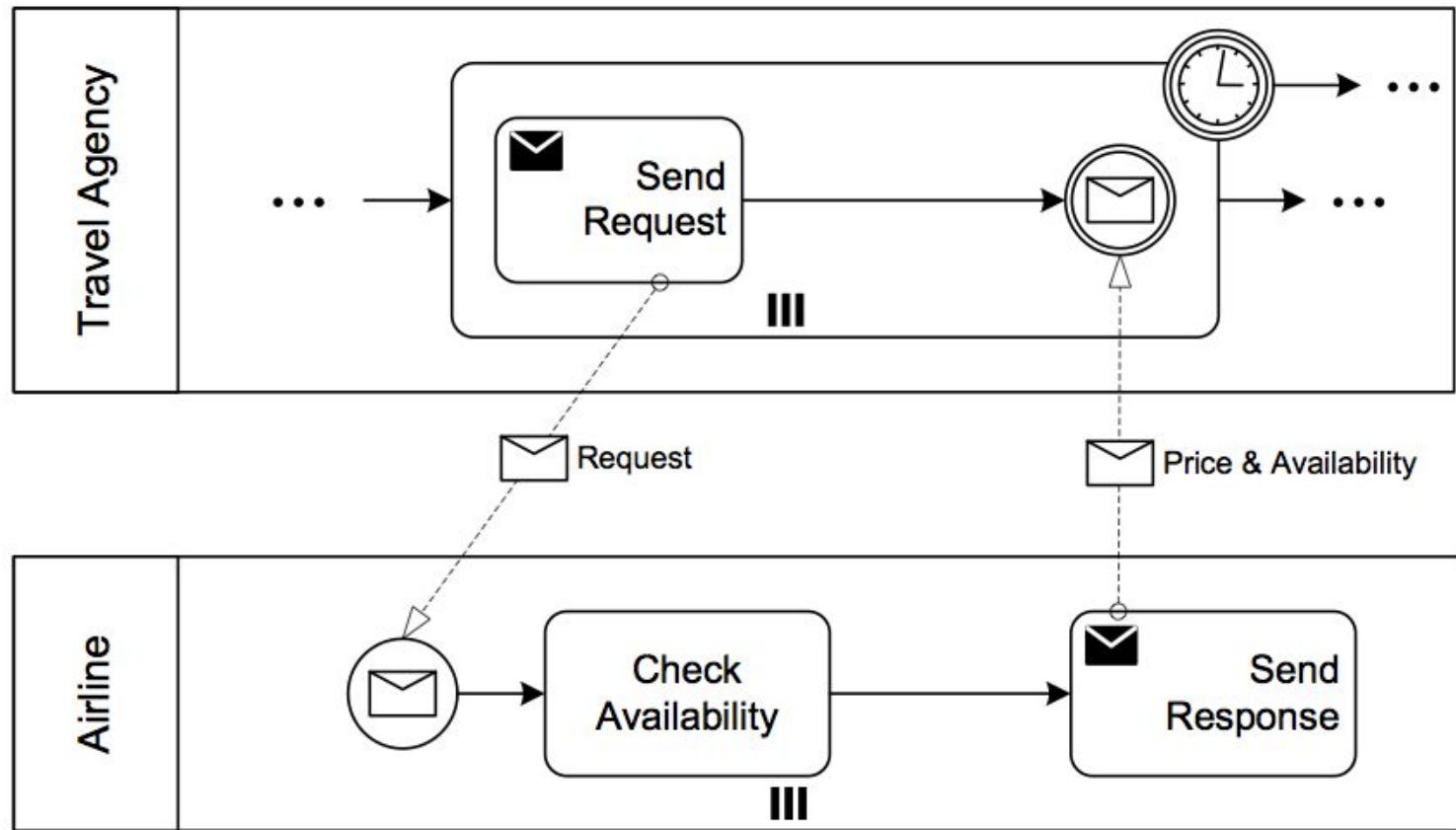


Fig. 5.28. One-to-many send/receive pattern

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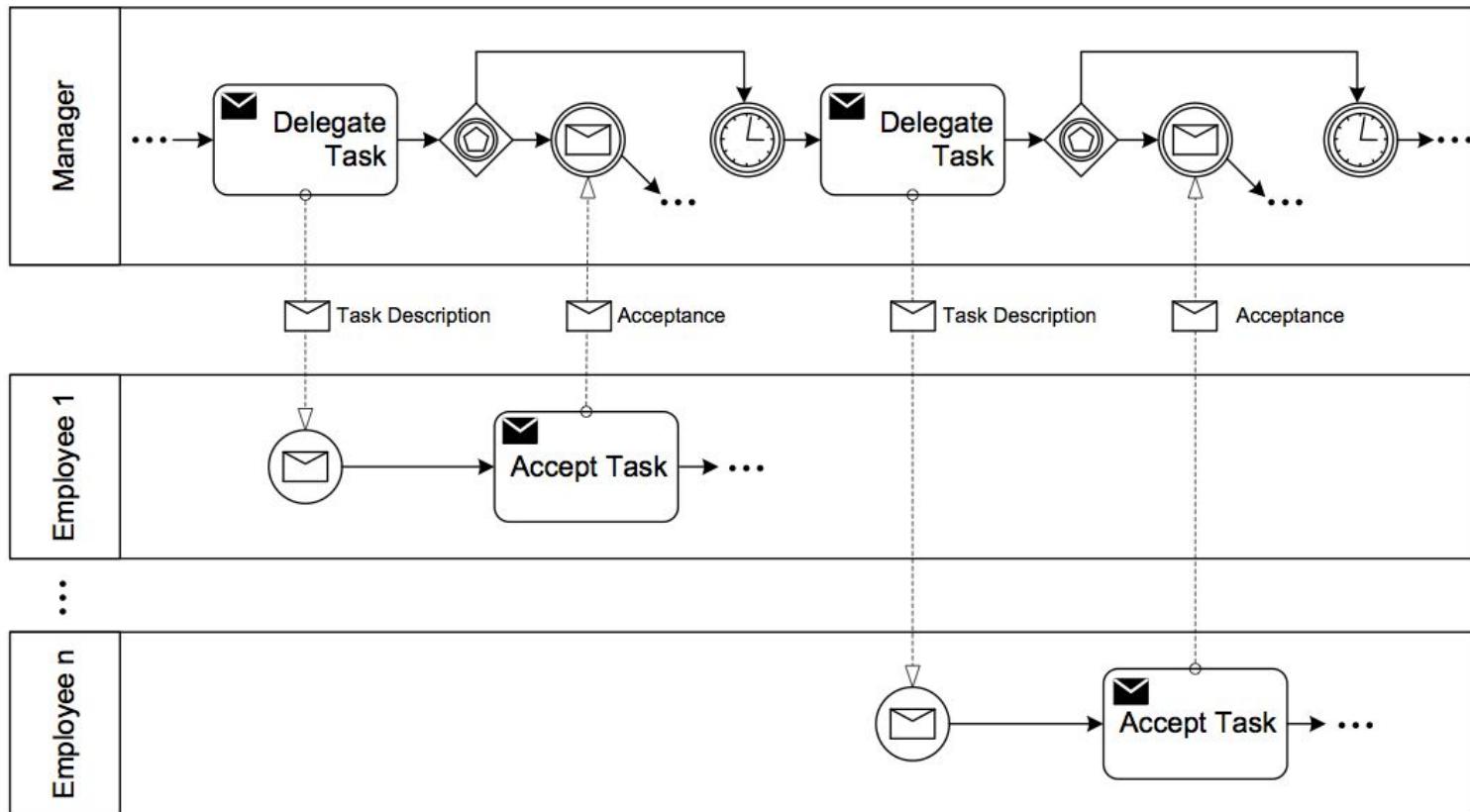


Fig. 5.29. Contingent requests pattern

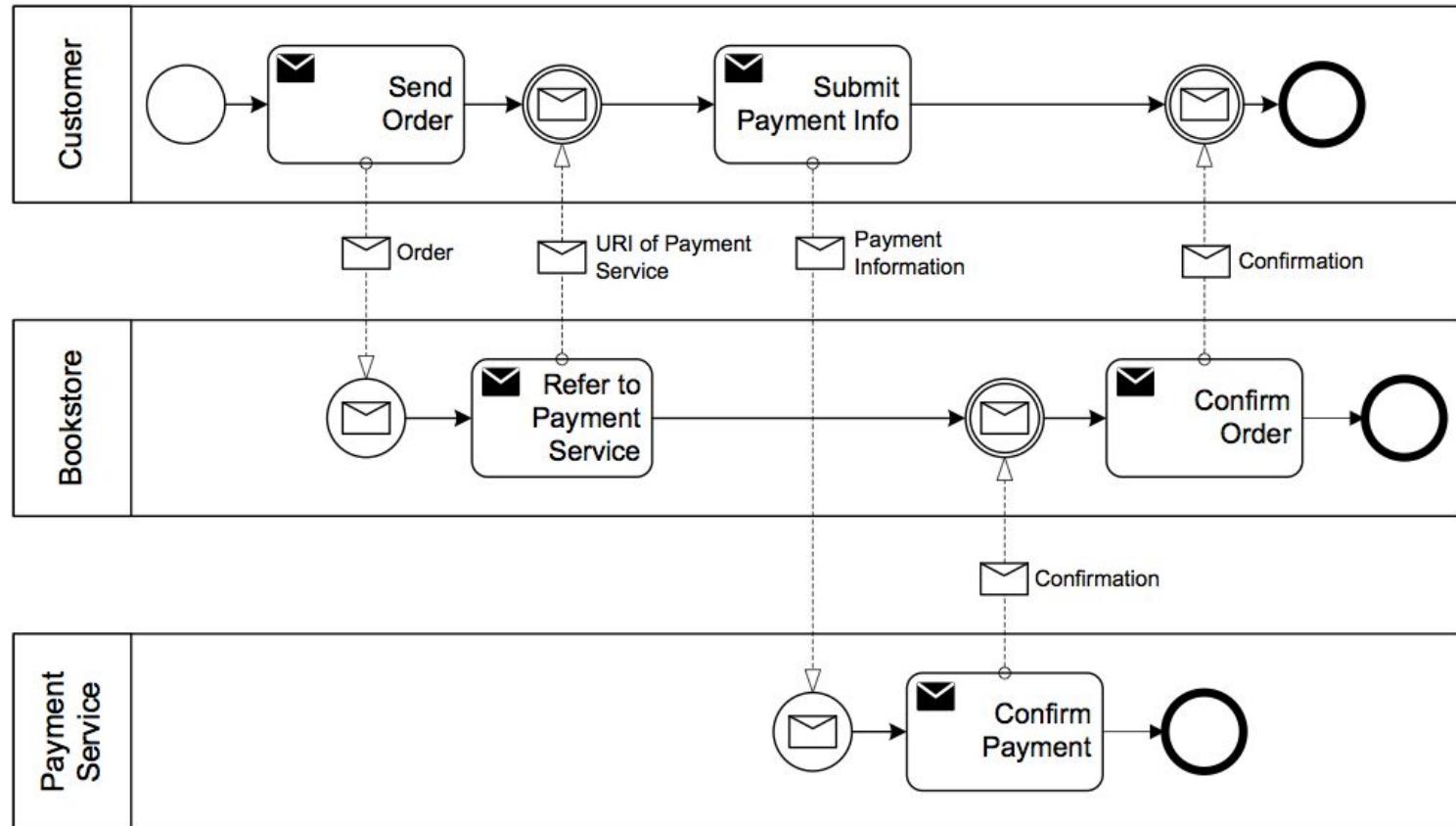


Fig. 5.30. Example involving request with referral pattern

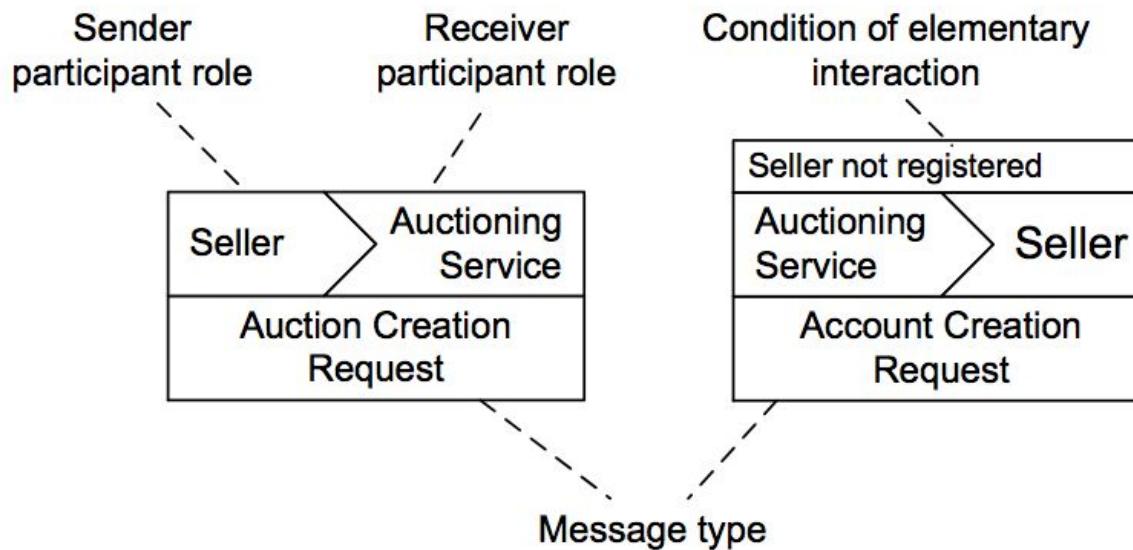
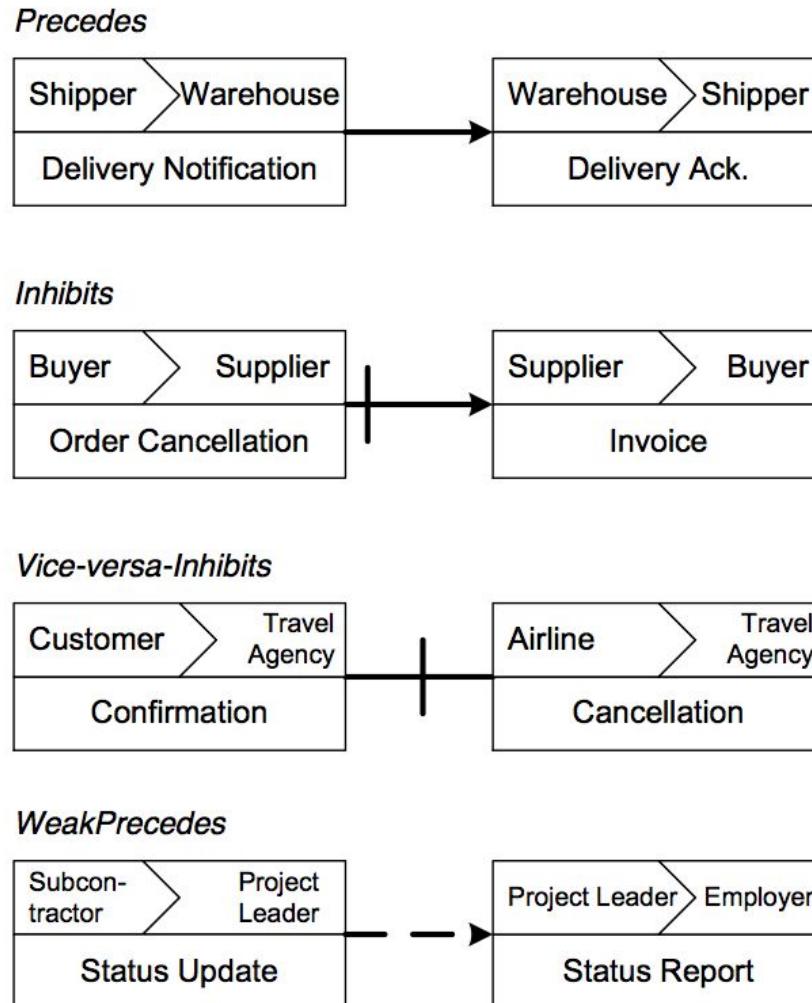


Fig. 5.31. Elementary interaction and conditional elementary interaction



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Fig. 5.32. Basic control flow structures relating interactions

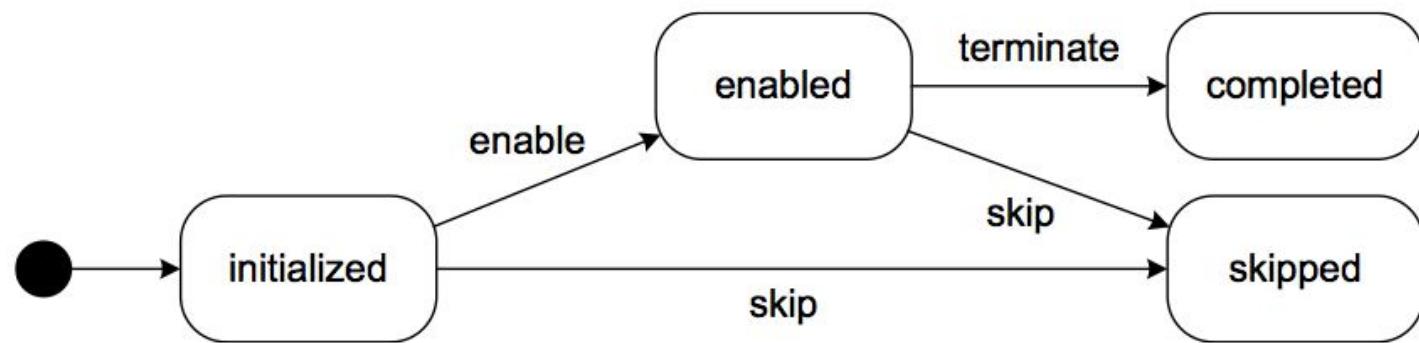


Fig. 5.33. Interaction instance lifecycle

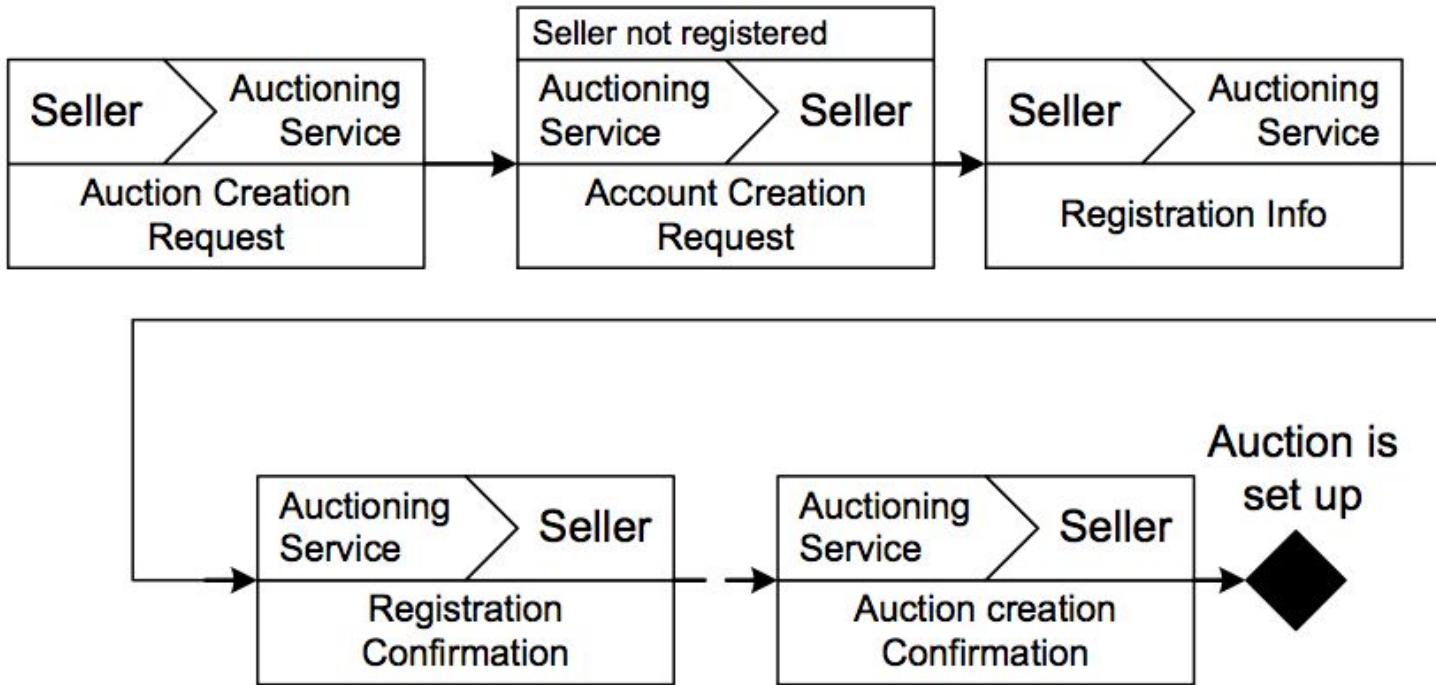
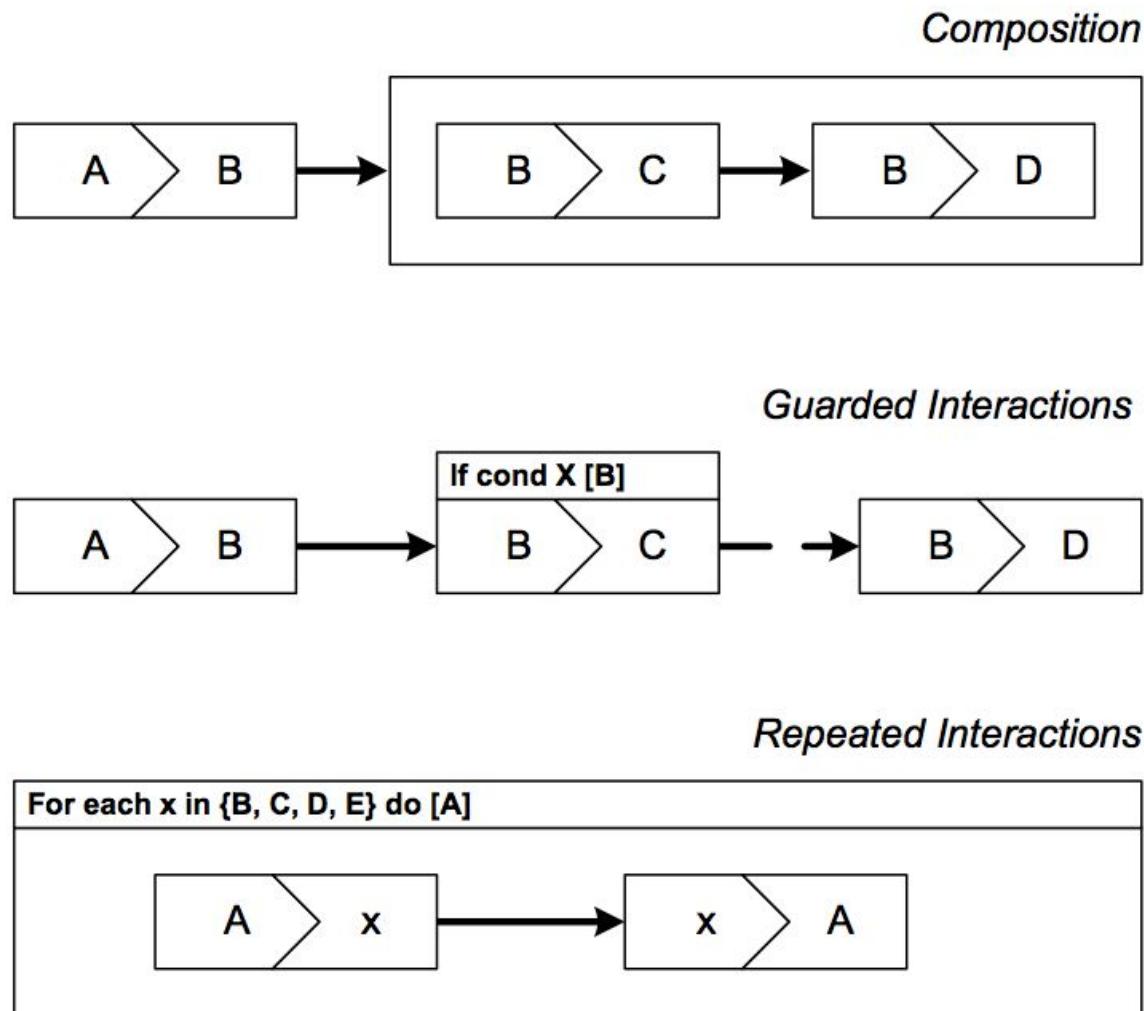
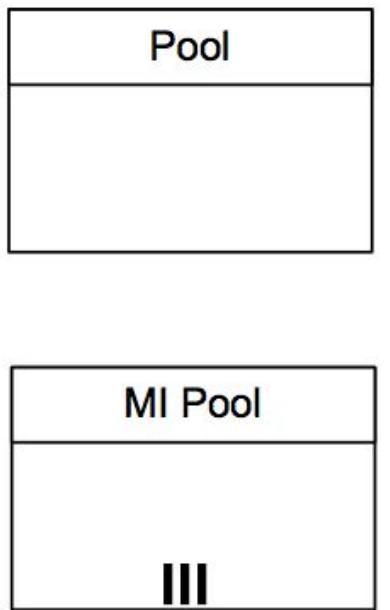


Fig. 5.34. Interaction modelling



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Fig. 5.35. Advanced control flow constructs



Pool representing
one participant

Multiple Instances
Pool

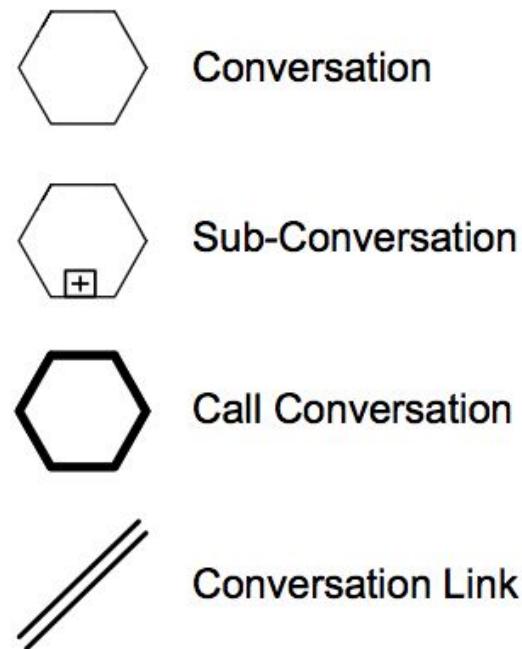


Fig. 5.36. Elements used in BPMN conversation diagrams

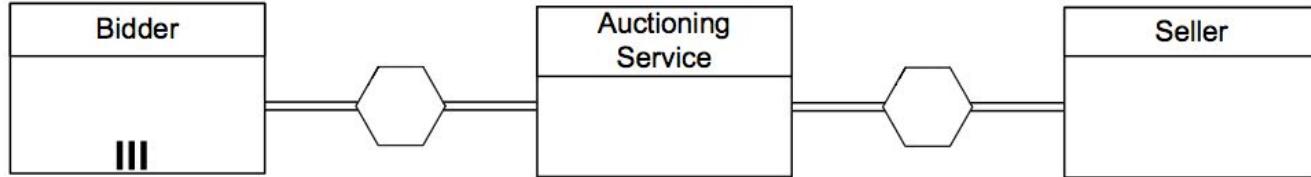
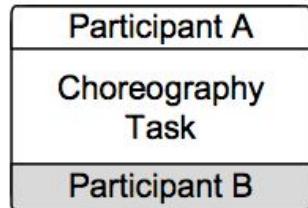
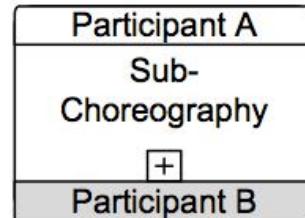


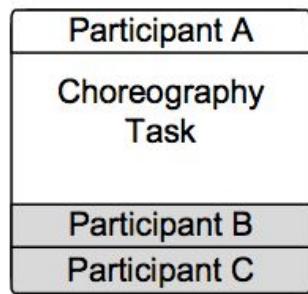
Fig. 5.37. Conversation diagram involving multiple bidders, an auctioning service, and a seller



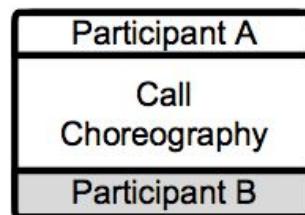
Choreography Task
(one receiver)



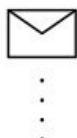
Sub-Choreography



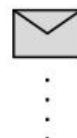
Choreography Task
(two receivers)



Call Choreography



Message Decorator
(initiating message)



Message Decorator
(response message)

Fig. 5.38. Notational elements used in BPMN Choreography diagrams

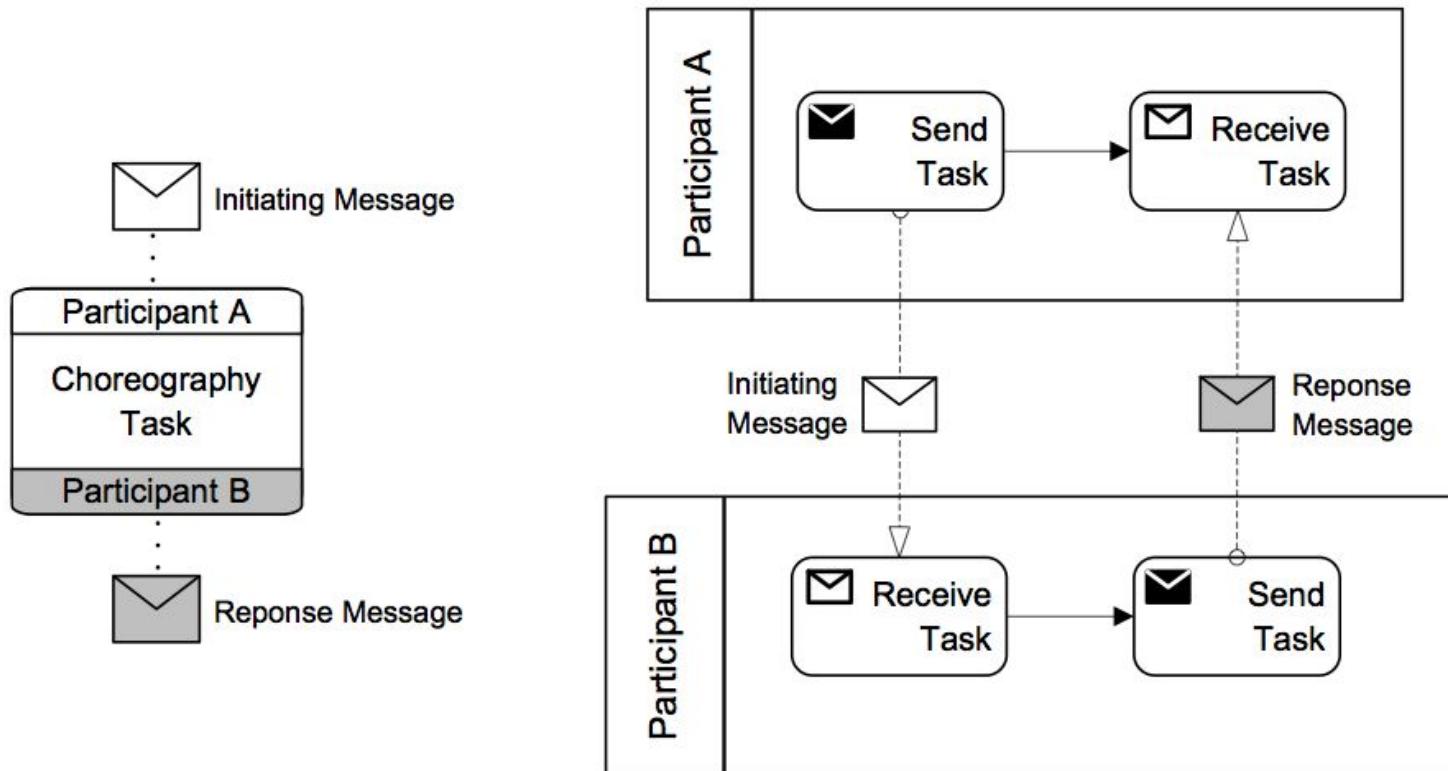


Fig. 5.39. Choreography task and corresponding process diagram

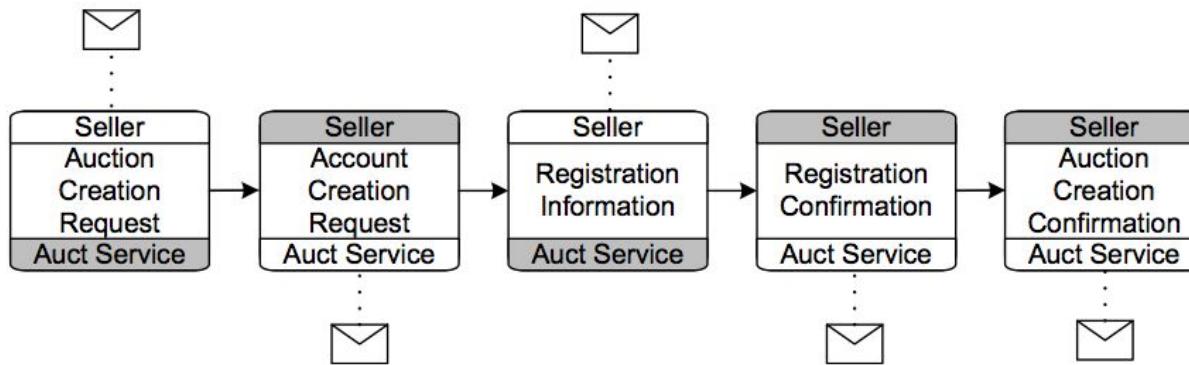


Fig. 5.40. Collaboration scenario, described by BPMN Choreography Diagrams

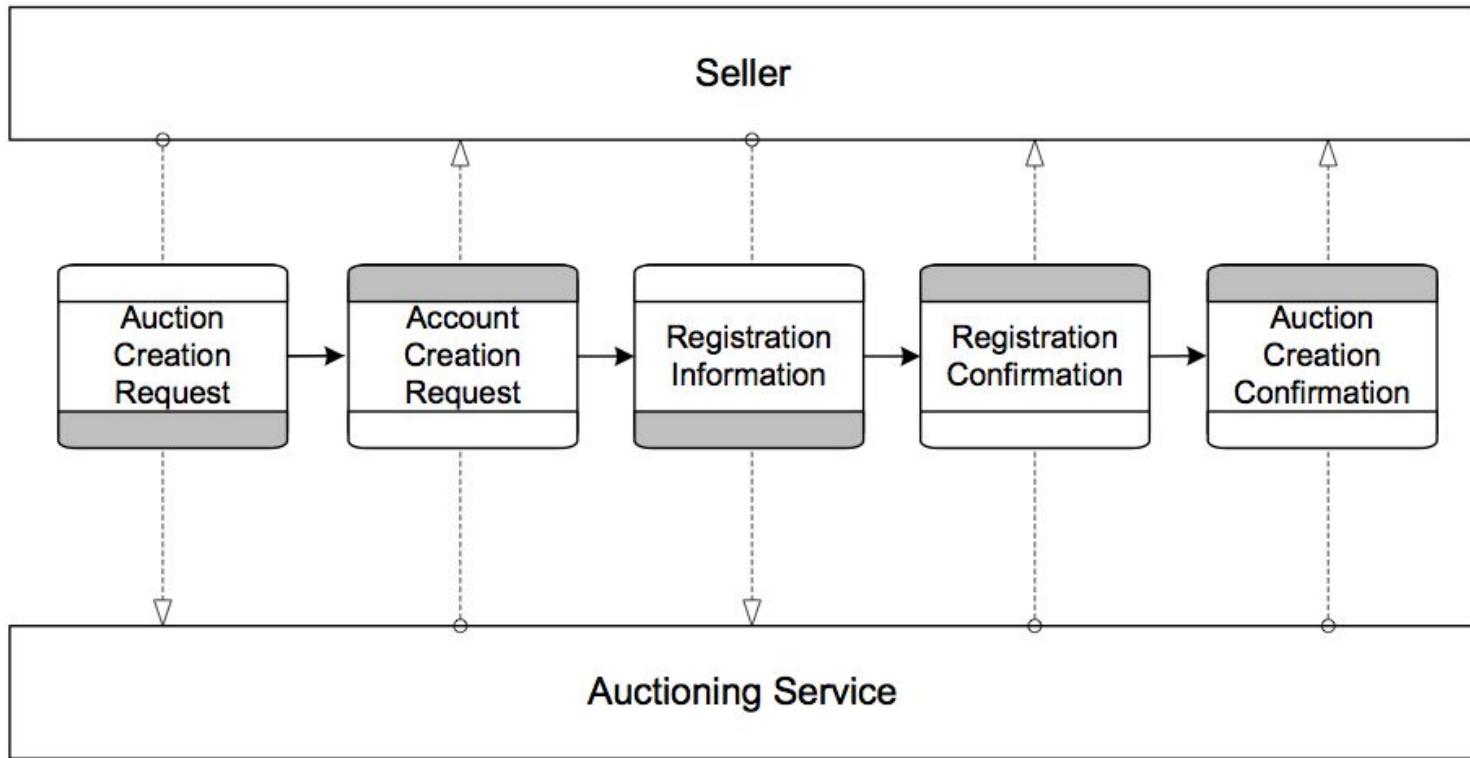


Fig. 5.41. Choreography diagram with pools

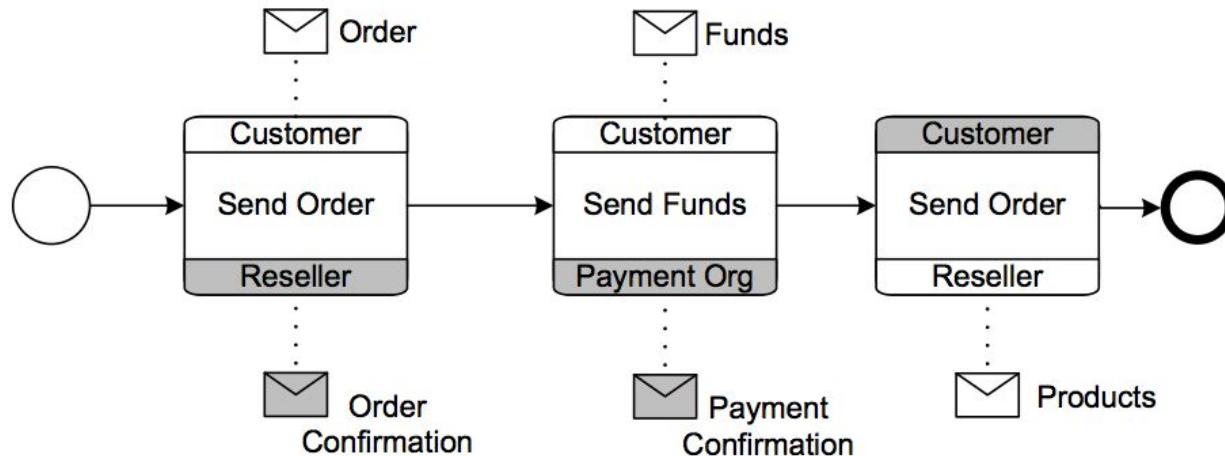


Fig. 5.42. Choreography diagram that is not enforceable, since the reseller cannot know if the customer has already send the funds

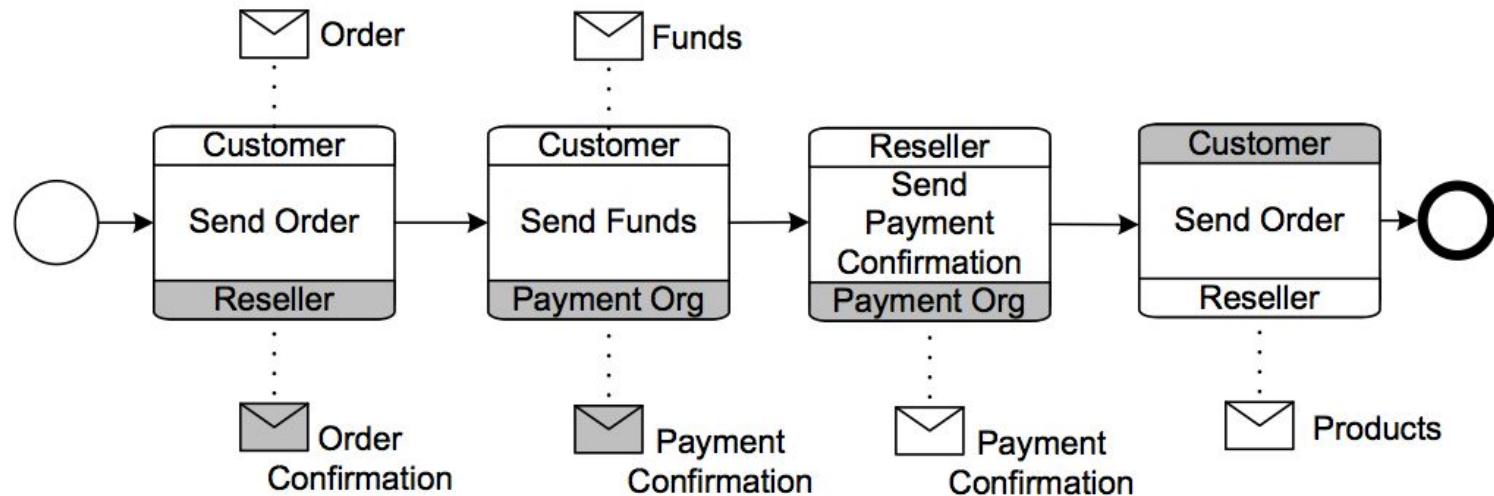


Fig. 5.43. Choreography diagram that is enforceable

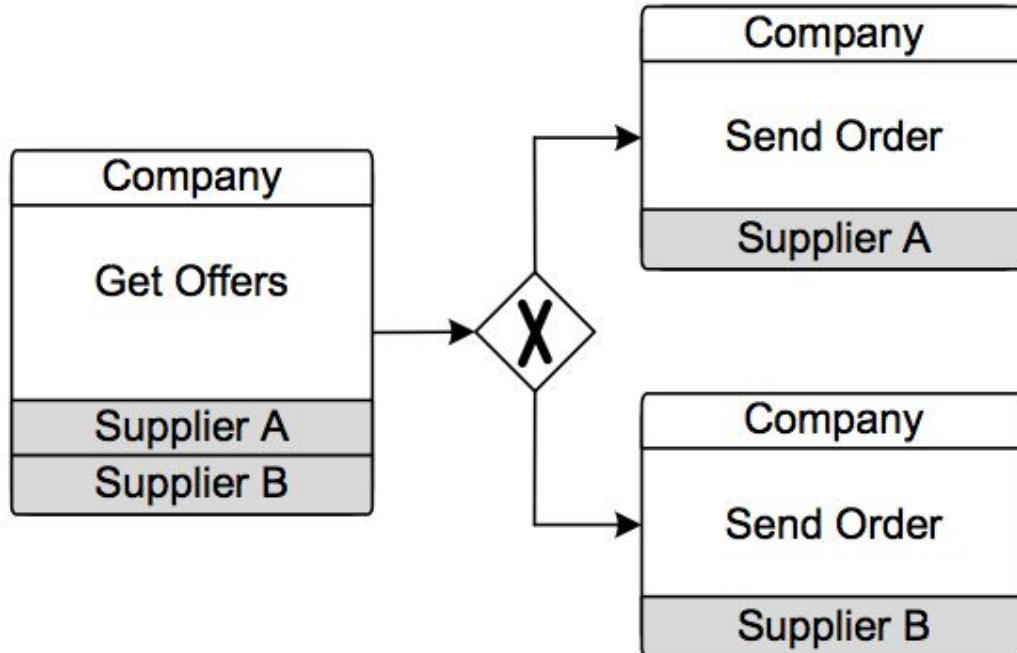


Fig. 5.44. Choreography diagram with exclusive gateway

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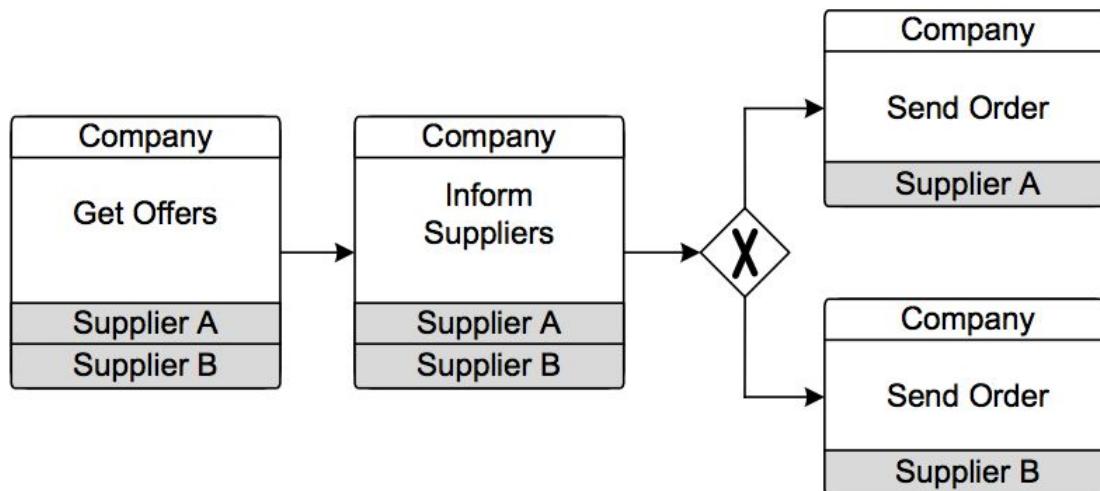
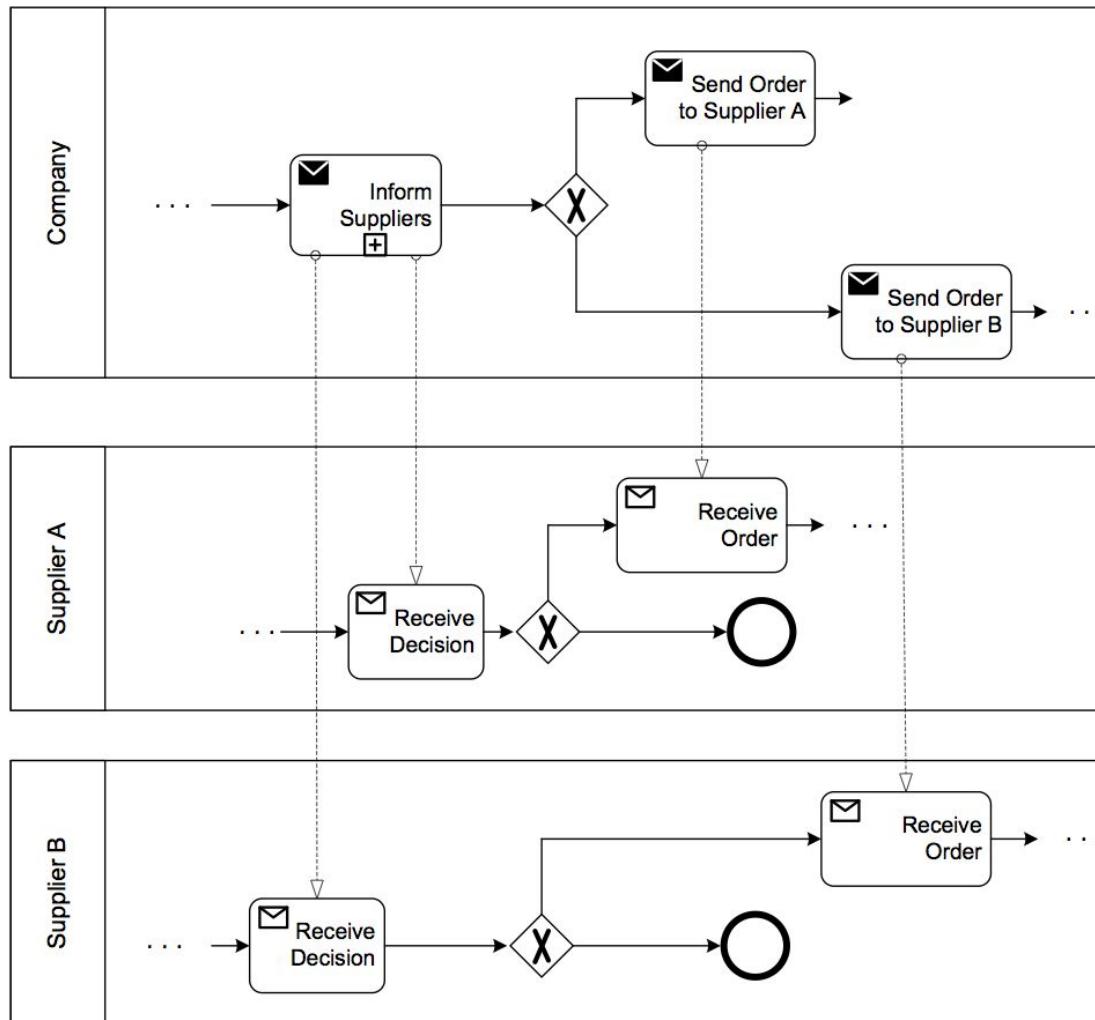
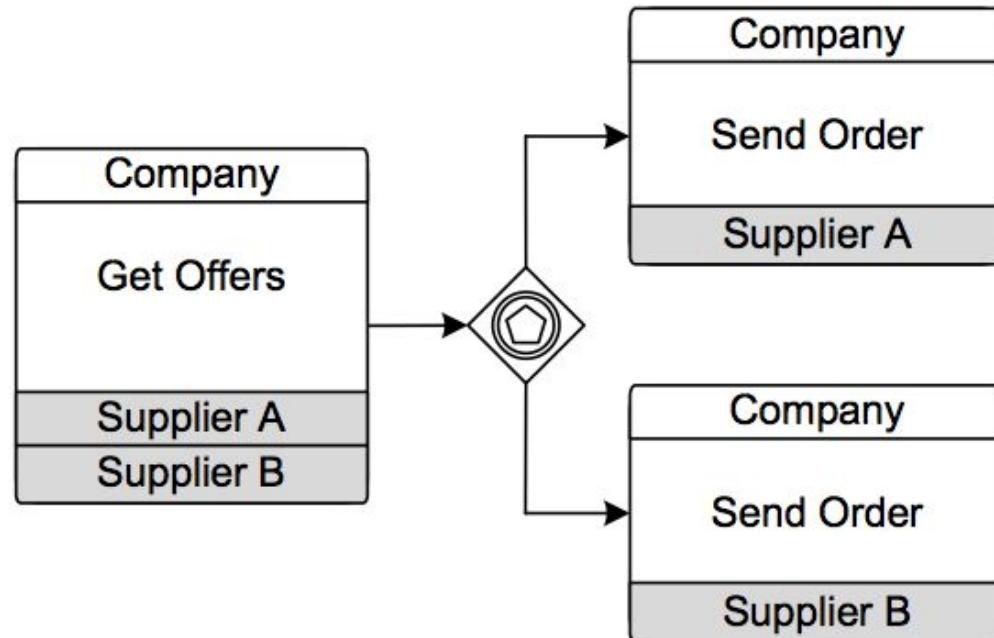


Fig. 5.45. Additional choreography task *Inform Suppliers* makes sure that receivers are informed about the decision taken by the exclusive gateway



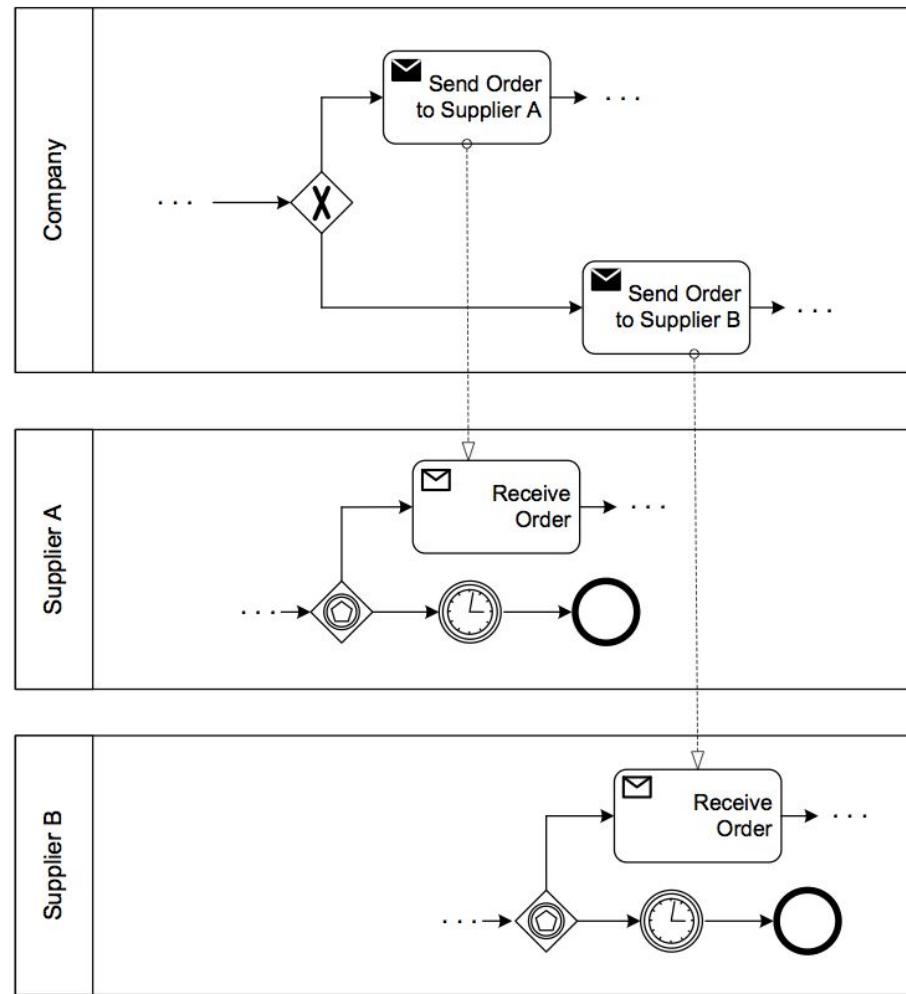
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Fig. 5.46. Collaboration diagram with process orchestrations, implementing the choreography defined in Figure 5.45



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Fig. 5.47. Choreography diagram with event-based gateway



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Fig. 5.48. Collaboration diagram with process orchestrations, implementing the choreography defined in Figure 5.47

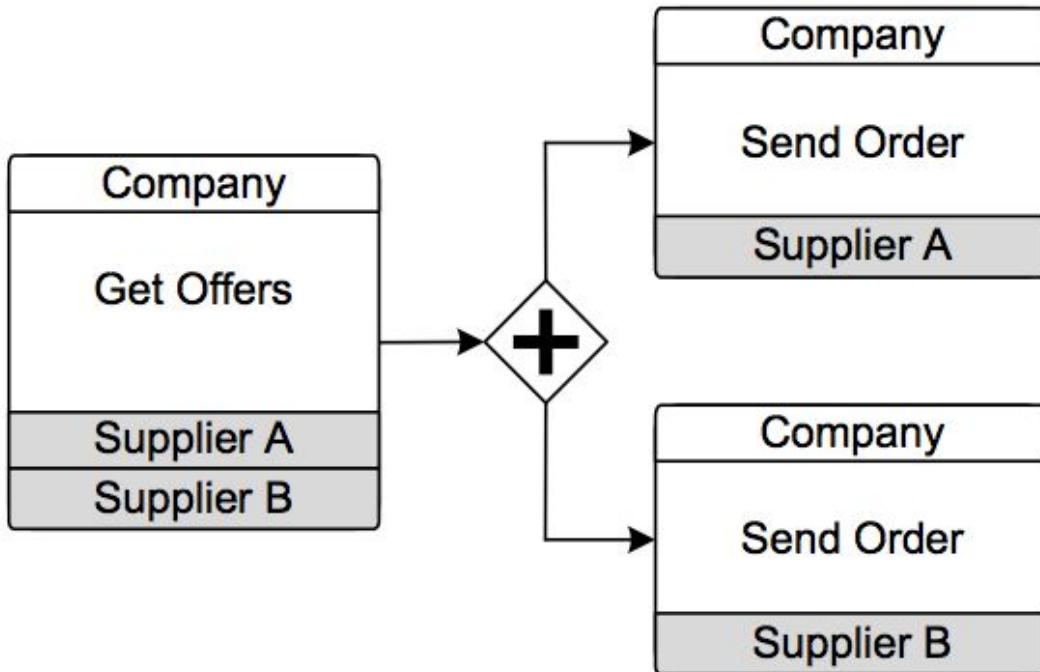
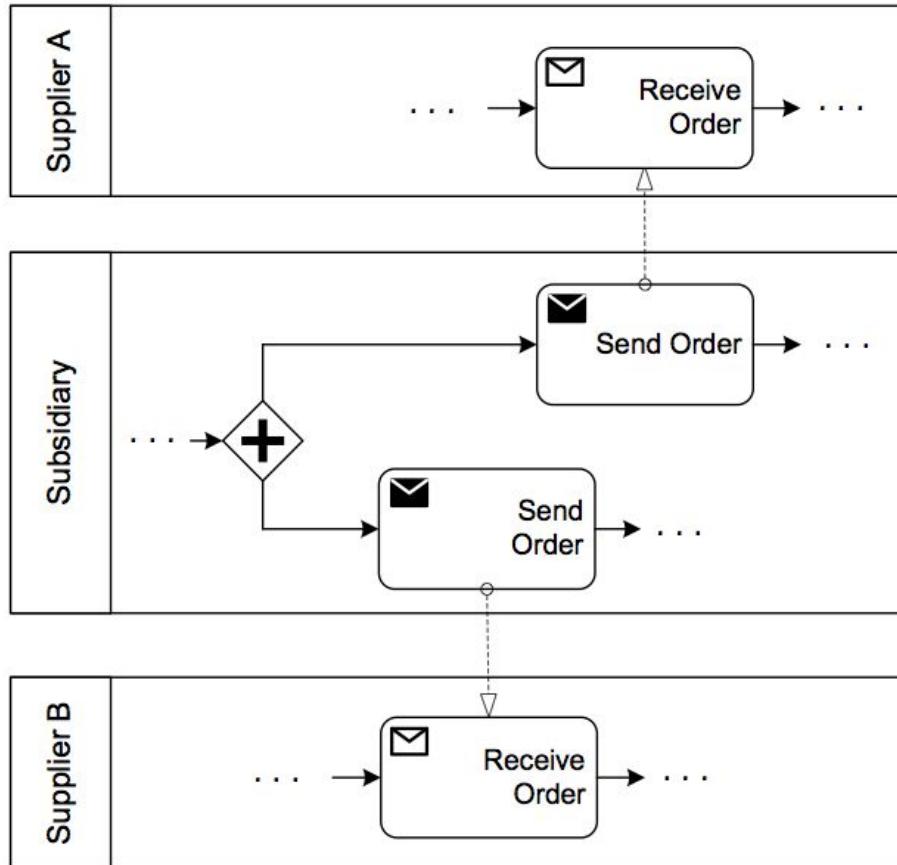


Fig. 5.49. Choreography diagram using parallel gateway



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Fig. 5.50. Process diagram realizing parallel gateway of process choreography

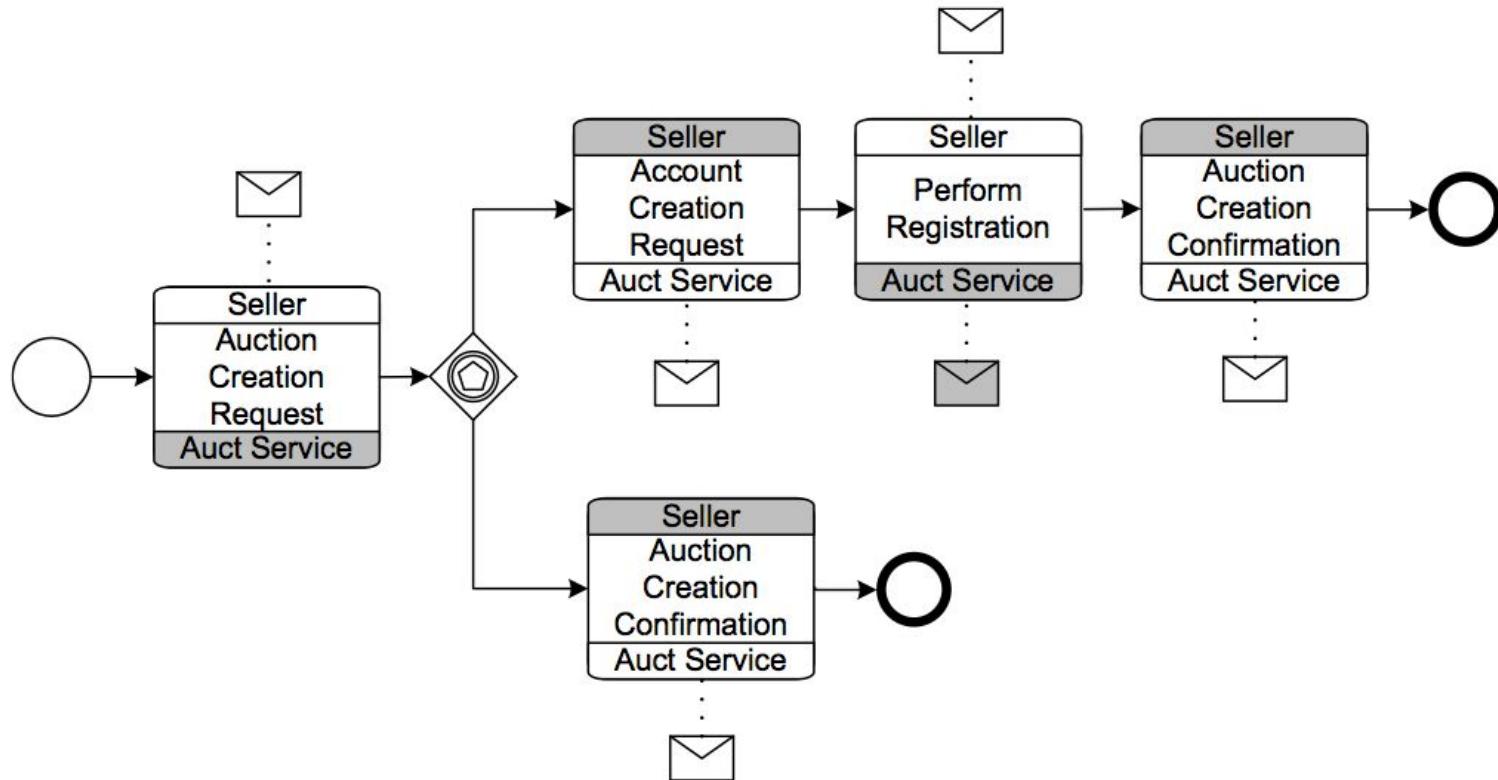


Fig. 5.51. Choreography diagram representing auctioning scenario