

RiftSaw 2.0-CR2

User Guide

by Gary Brown, Kurt Stam, and Heiko Braun

1. Introduction	1
1.1. Overview	1
2. Administration	2
2.1. Overview	2
2.2. BPM Console	2
2.2.1. Overview	2
2.2.2. Logging in	2
2.2.3. Deployed Process Definitions	3
2.2.4. Process Instances	3
3. Deploying BPEL Processes	6
3.1. Overview	6
3.2. Direct deployment to JBossAS server	6
3.3. Eclipse based Deployment	7
3.4. Changing Endpoint Configuration Properties	14
4. UDDI Integration	15
4.1. Overview	15
4.2. UDDI config properties	15
4.3. Default configurations	16
4.4. Other UDDI v3 Registries	16
4.5. UDDI Registry Entities and UDDI Seed Data	16
5. JBoss ESB Integration	18
5.1. Overview	18
5.2. Using the <i>BPELInvoke</i> ESB action	18
5.2.1. Fault Handling	20

Introduction

1.1. Overview

This is the User Guide for the RiftSaw BPEL process engine.

RiftSaw provides a JBoss AS integration for the Apache ODE BPEL engine. For detailed information on executing BPEL processes within Apache ODE, we would refer the reader to the [Apache ODE](#) website and documentation.

In addition to the ability to run the Apache ODE engine within JBoss AS, the RiftSaw project also provides a GWT based administration console, replaces the Axis2 based transport with JBossWS (which can be configured to use Apache CXF), and provides tighter integration with JBossESB.

Administration

2.1. Overview

This section describes the administration capabilities associated with RiftSaw.

2.2. BPM Console

2.2.1. Overview

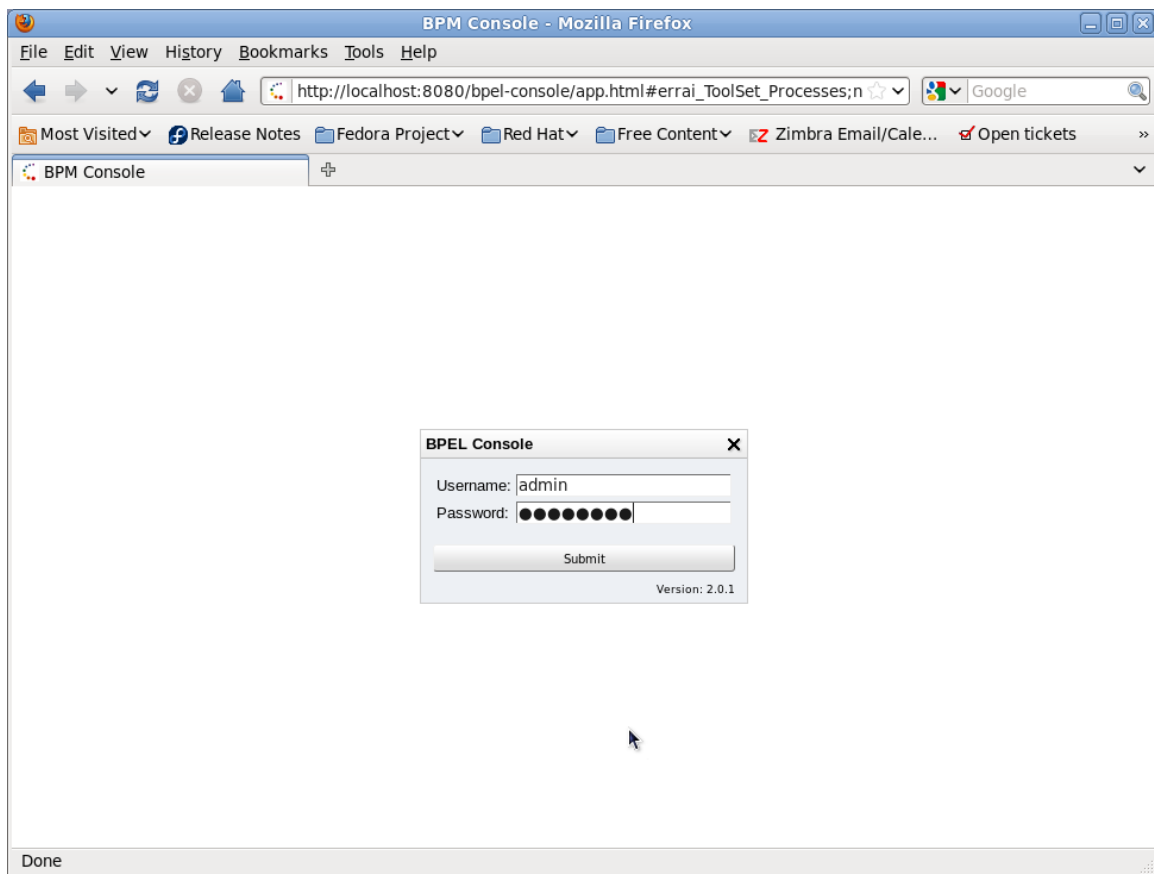
This section provides an overview of the BPEL Console. The console provides the ability to view:

- The process definitions deployed to the BPEL engine
- The process instances executing in the BPEL engine

2.2.2. Logging in

The BPEL console can be located using the URL: <http://localhost:8080/bpel-console>.

The first screen that is presented is the login screen:



The default username is *admin* with password *password*.

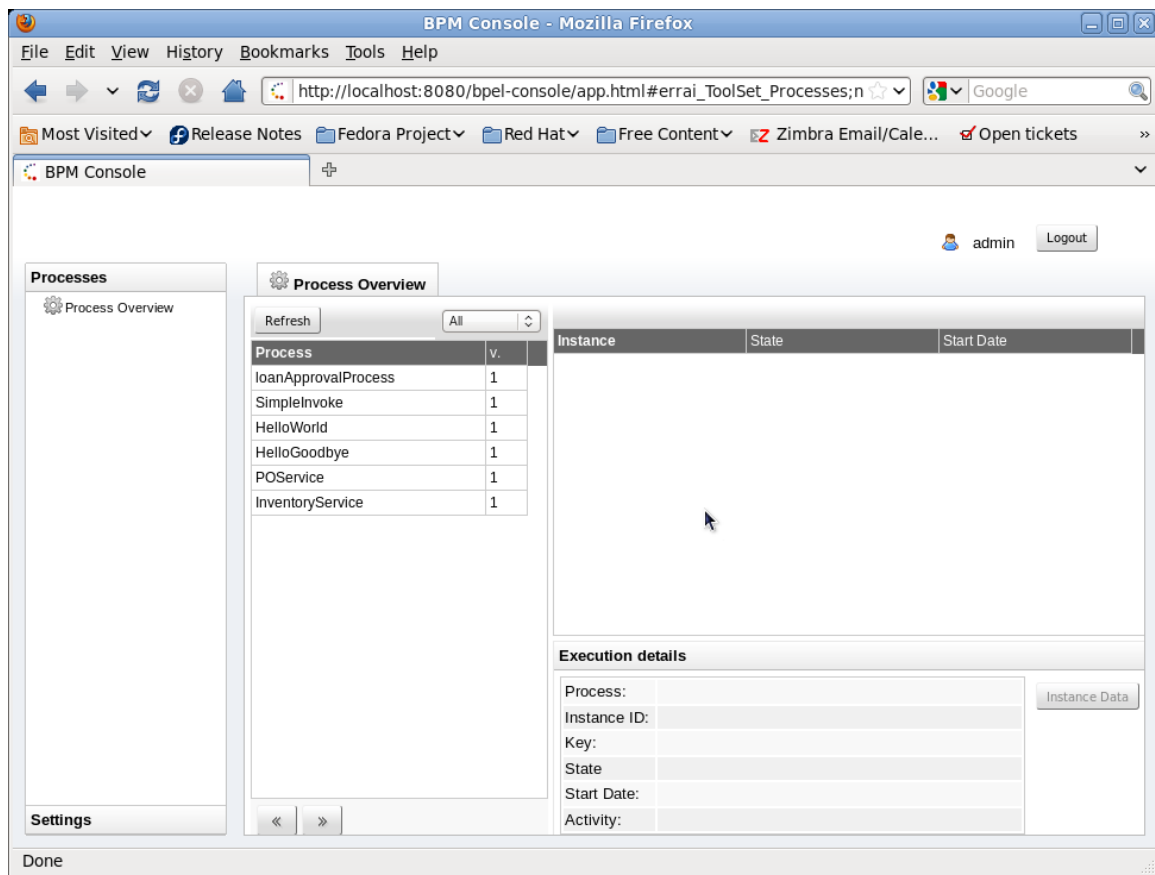
The Access Control mechanism used by the admin console is configured in the `$deployFolder/bpel-console/bpel-identity.sar/META-INF/jboss-service.xml`. The JAAS login module is initially set to use a property file based access mechanism, but can be replaced to use any appropriate alternative implementation.

The users for the default mechanism are configured in the property file `$deployFolder/bpel-console/bpel-identity.sar/bpel-users.properties`. The entries in this file represent *username=password*.

The user roles for the default mechanism are configured in the property file `$deployFolder/bpel-console/bpel-identity.sar/bpel-roles.properties`. The entries in this file represent *username=role*. The only role of interest currently is *administrator*.

2.2.3. Deployed Process Definitions

Once logged in, the 'Process Overview' tab shows the currently deployed BPEL processes and their versions.



2.2.4. Process Instances

When a process definition is selected, the list of active process instances for that process definition (and version) will be displayed in the right hand panel.

The screenshot shows the BPM Console interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The address bar displays the URL `http://localhost:8080/bpel-console/app.html#errai_ToolSet_Processes;n`. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, History, Bookmarks, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with navigation icons. Below the toolbar, there are tabs for 'Most Visited', 'Release Notes', 'Fedora Project', 'Red Hat', 'Free Content', 'Zimbra Email/Cale...', and 'Open tickets'. The main content area is titled 'BPM Console' and features a sidebar with 'Processes' and 'Settings' sections. The 'Processes' section contains a 'Process Overview' tab, which is currently active. This tab displays a table of process instances:

Process	V.
loanApprovalProcess	1
SimpleInvoke	1
HelloWorld	1
HelloGoodbye	1
POService	1
InventoryService	1

Below this table, there is a 'Refresh' button and a dropdown menu set to 'All'. To the right of the 'Process Overview' tab, there is a table of process instances:

Instance	State	Start Date
1	RUNNING	2010-02-26 13:59:27
2	RUNNING	2010-02-26 14:00:01
3	RUNNING	2010-02-26 14:00:04

Below the instance table, there is an 'Execution details' section. This section displays the following information:

- Process: {http://www.jboss.org/bpel/examples}HelloGoodbye
- Instance ID: 2
- Key:
- State: RUNNING
- Start Date: 2010-02-26 14:00:01
- Activity: n/a

To the right of the 'Execution details' section, there is an 'Instance Data' button. The bottom status bar of the application shows 'Done'.

When a process instance is selected, its details will be displayed in the lower *Execution Details* window. The *Instance Data* button will also become enabled, allowing further detail about the process to be displayed.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "BPM Console - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays the URL `http://localhost:8080/bpel-console/app.html#error_ToolSet_Processes;none`. The browser's bookmark bar includes "Most Visited", "Release Notes", "Fedora Project", "Red Hat", "Free Content", "Zimbra Email/Cale...", and "Open tickets".

The main content area displays a "Process Instance Data: 2" window. This window contains a table with the following data:

Process	Key	XSD Type	Java Type	Value
myHelloVar	myHelloVar	xs:string	java.lang.String	message
	msgVar	xs:string	java.lang.String	message

Below the table, there is a "Settings" button and a "Done" button. The "Activity:" field shows "n/a".

Deploying BPEL Processes

3.1. Overview

This section outlines the mechanisms that can be used to deploy a BPEL process to RiftSaw BPEL engine running within a JBoss AS server.

3.2. Direct deployment to JBossAS server

The direct deployment approach is demonstrated using an *Ant* script in each of the quickstart examples. For example,

```
<!-- Import the base Ant build script... -->
<property file="../../install/deployment.properties" />

<property name="version" value="1" />

<property name="server.dir" value="${org.jboss.as.home}/server/${org.jboss.as.config}" />
<property name="conf.dir" value="${server.dir}/conf" />
<property name="deploy.dir" value="${server.dir}/deploy" />
<property name="server.lib.dir" value="${server.dir}/lib" />

<property name="sample.jar.name" value="${ant.project.name}-${version}.jar" />

<target name="deploy">
    <echo>Deploy ${ant.project.name}</echo>
    <jar basedir="bpel" destfile="${deploy.dir}/${sample.jar.name}" />
</target>

<target name="undeploy">
    <echo>Undeploy ${ant.project.name}</echo>
    <delete file="${deploy.dir}/${sample.jar.name}" />
</target>
```

This excerpt from the *Ant* build file for the *hello_world* quickstart example shows that deploying a RiftSaw BPEL process using *Ant* is very straightforward. The main points of interest are:

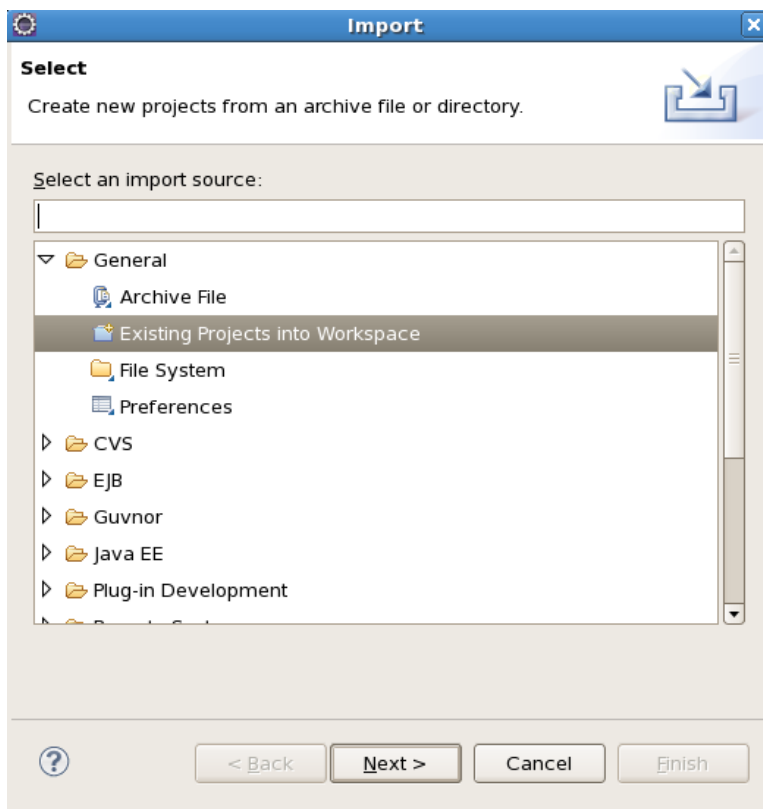
- It is necessary to identify the location of the JBoss AS server in which the BPEL process will be deployed. This is achieved in this example by referring to the `deployment.properties` file that has been configured in the RiftSaw distribution (install folder).
- If a versioned approach is being used, so that multiple versions of the same BPEL process may be deployed at one time, then the name of the archive (jar) containing the BPEL process (and associated artifacts) has a version number suffix. This would need to be manually incremented for each distinct version of the BPEL process being deployed.

- The next step is to define the *deploy* target, which will create the BPEL process archive, using the contents of the *bpel* sub-folder in this case, and store it within the JBoss AS server's *deploy* folder.
- The final step is to define the *undeploy* target, which simply removes the BPEL process archive from the JBoss AS server's *deploy* folder.

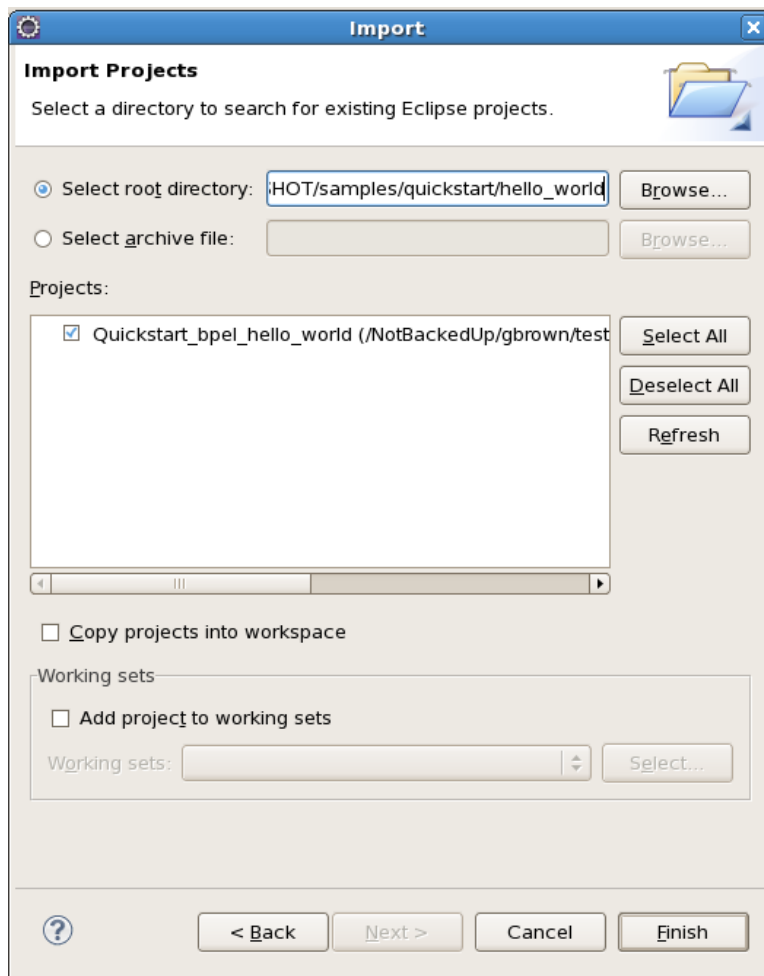
3.3. Eclipse based Deployment

This section will explain how to deploy an Eclipse BPEL project to the RiftSaw BPEL engine running in a JBossAS server.

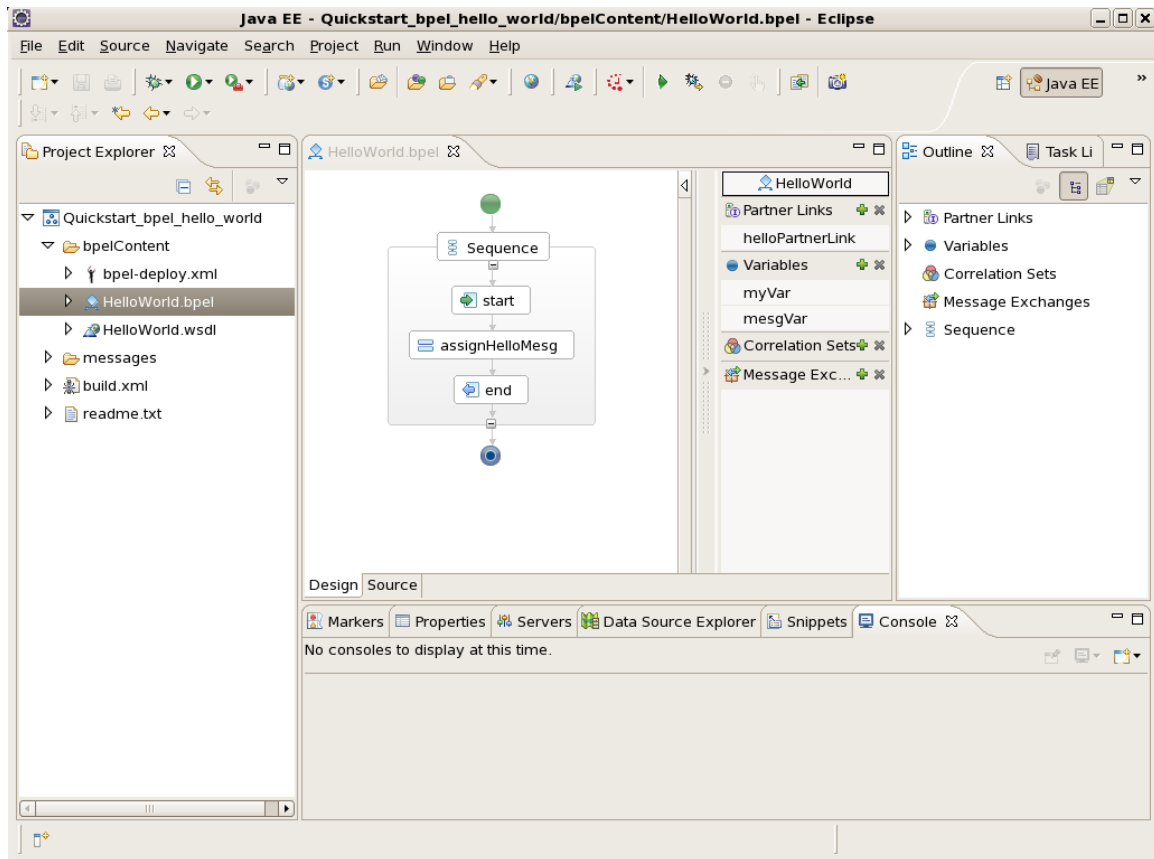
The first step is to create or import the Eclipse BPEL project. In this case we are going to import an existing project from the `${RiftSaw}/samples/quickstart/hello_world` folder. This can be achieved by selecting the *Import ...* menu item associated with the lefthand navigator panel in Eclipse, and then select the *General->Existing Projects into Workspace* entry and press the *Next* button.



Then press the *Browse* button and navigate to the *hello_world* quickstart folder. Once located, press the *Finish* button.

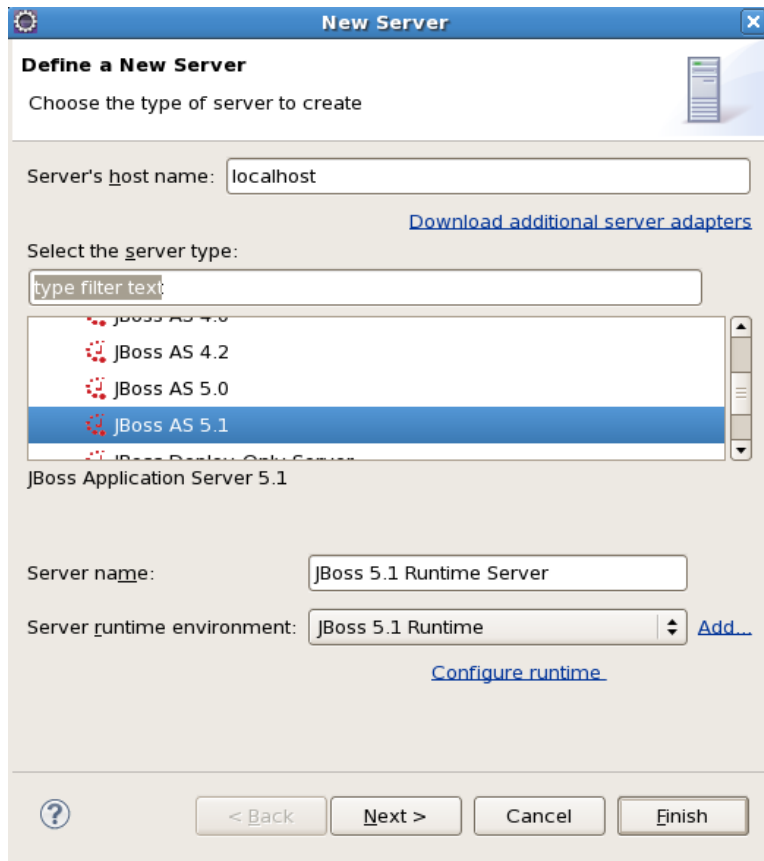


Once the project has been imported, you can inspect the contents, such as the BPEL process and WSDL description.



The next step is to create a server configuration for the JBoss AS environment in which the RiftSaw BPEL engine has previously been installed. From the Eclipse *Java EE* perspective, the *Server* tab should be visible in the lower region of the Eclipse window. If this view is not present, then go to the *Window->Show Views->Servers* menu item to open the view explicitly.

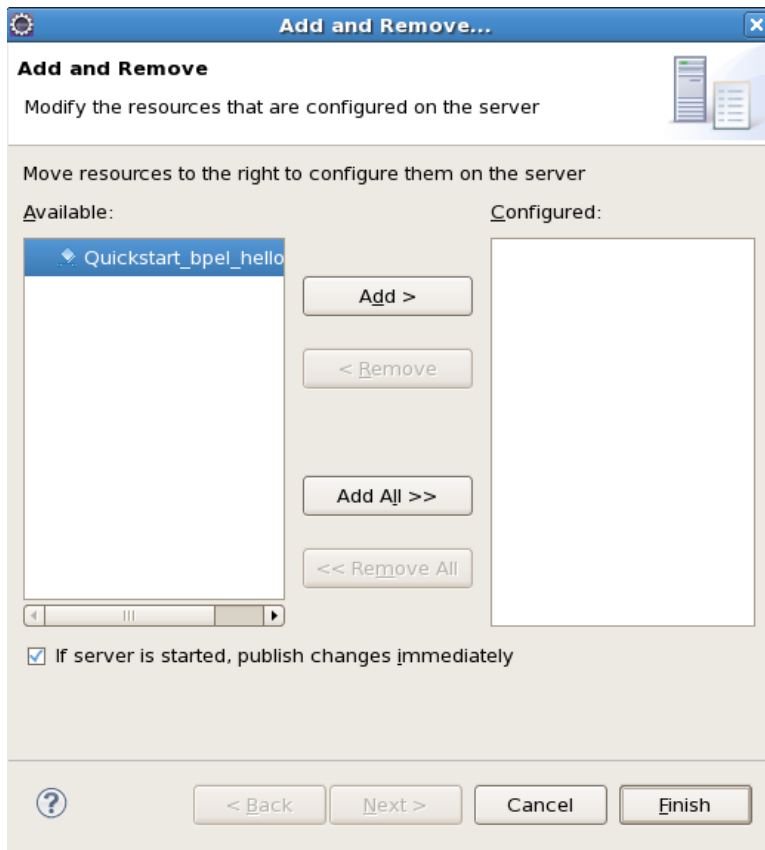
In the *Servers* view, right click and select the *New->Server* menu item.



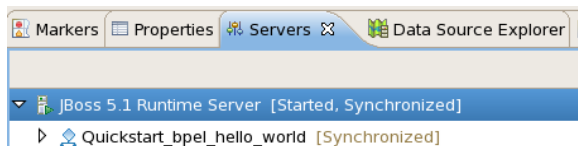
Select the appropriate JBoss AS version, and then press *Finish*.

Before being able to deploy an example, we should start the new server. This can be achieved by right clicking on the server in the *Servers* tab, and selecting the *Start* menu item. The output from the server will be displayed in the *Console* tab.

Once the server has been started, right click on the server entry again, and select the *Add and Remove ...* menu item.

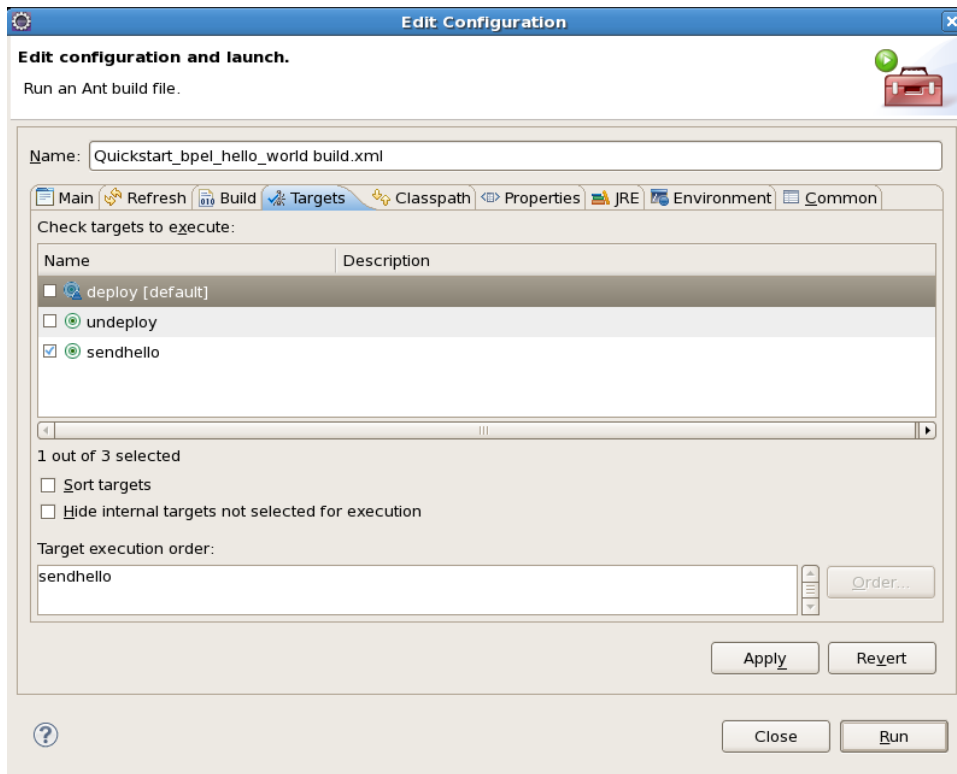


Select the *Quickstart_bpel_hello_world* project, press the *Add* button and then press the *Finish* button. This will cause the project to be deployed to the server.

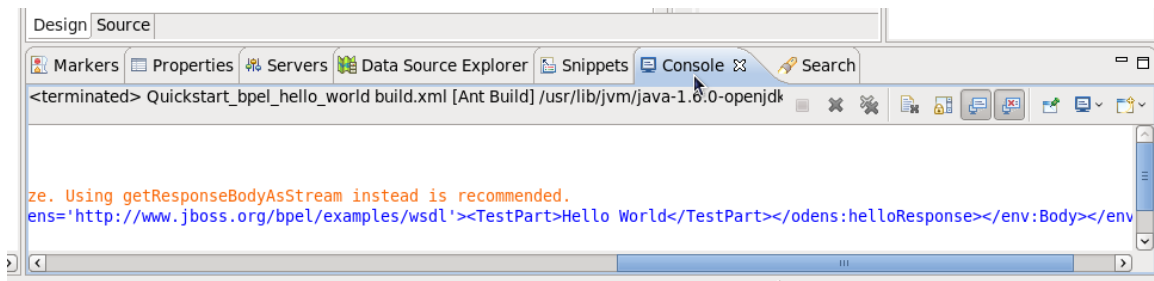


Once the project has been deployed, it will show up as an entry below the server in the *Servers* tab.

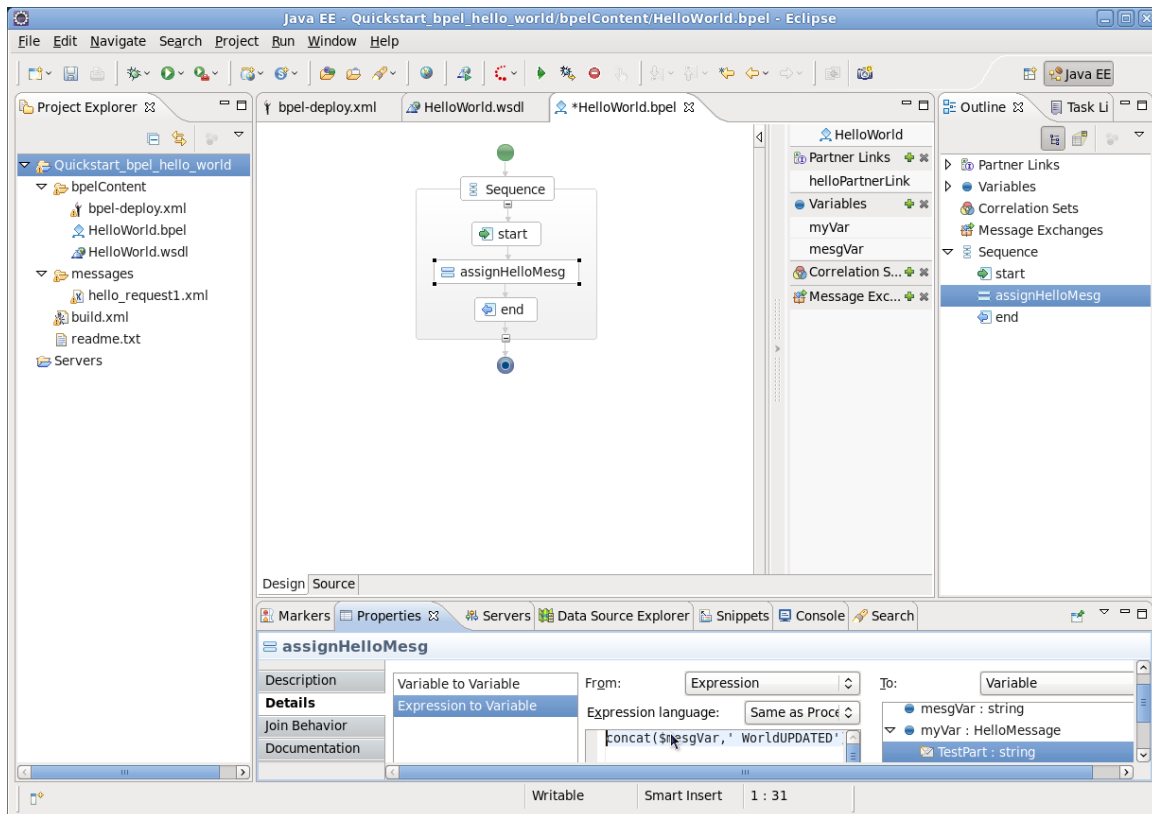
The final step is to test the deployed BPEL process. In this example, we can do this using the *ant* script provided with the quickstart sample. Right click on the *build.xml* file in the root folder of the project, and select the *Run As->Ant Build...* menu item. NOTE: It is important to select the menu item with the "...", as this provides a dialog window to enable you to select which *ant target* you wish to perform.



Deselect the *deploy* target, and select the *sendhello* target, before pressing the *Run* button. This was send a test 'hello' message to the server, and then display the response in the *Console* tab.

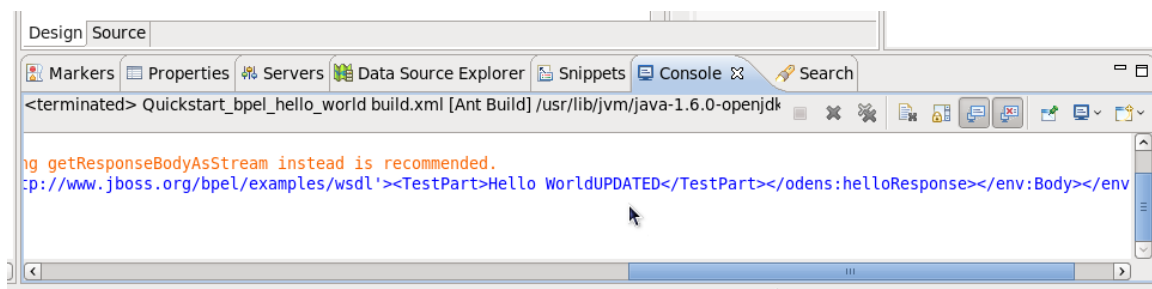


If you now want to update the BPEL process, select the *assignHelloMesg* node in the diagram, and select the *Properties* view. On the left of the view is a vertical list of tabs. Select the *Details* tab. Then select the "Expression to Variable" from the list, and update the *concat* function's second parameter - for example to add 'UPDATED' to the text.



Once the update has been saved, go to the *Server View* and select the *Full Publish* option from the menu associated with the *Quickstart_bpel_hello_world* project. This will cause the project to be re-deployed to the RiftSaw server.

The final step is to then re-run the 'sendhello' target within the *build.xml* file, to send a new request, and view the response. The response should now be modified according to the changes you made in the BPEL process.



You can then use the menu associated with the project, contained in the *Server View*, to undeploy the project (using the *Add and Remove ...* menu item) and finally use the menu associated with the server itself to *Stop* the server.

3.4. Changing Endpoint Configuration Properties

Apache ODE provides the means to customise certain properties, associated with a BPEL endpoint, by specifying the properties in a file with an extension of `.endpoint`.

For information on the properties that can be specified in this file, please see the Apache ODE documentation, located at: <http://ode.apache.org/endpoint-configuration.html>.

This section explains how to deploy these `.endpoint` files as part of a RiftSaw deployment.

Apache ODE supports two locations for finding these `.endpoint` files. A 'global' configuration folder, which by default is `ode/WEB-INF/conf`, and a process deployment specific location, which is `ode/WEB-INF/processes/$your_process`. Properties associated with the 'global' configuration override any property values provided in the process specific location.

RiftSaw currently does not support a 'global' configuration location, so it will only obtain the configuration files from the deployed BPEL bundle. More specifically, from the root location within the BPEL deployment unit, along side the BPEL deployment descriptor.

So, for example, if you place a file called `test.endpoint` in the `${RiftSaw}/samples/quickstart/hello_world/bpelContent` folder, with the following content:

```
# 3 minutes
mex.timeout=180000
```

then once deployed, the helloworld example could wait up to a maximum of 3 minutes to respond. To test this out, edit the `hello_world.bpel` and insert a *wait* activity before the response - similar to the following:

```
<wait>
  <for>'PT150S'</for>
</wait>
```

This will wait 2 minutes 30 seconds before responding, which is 30 seconds more than the default timeout, but still within the new timeout period specified within the `test.endpoint` file. If you then wish to try forcing the timeout to occur, simply increase the wait duration to 3 minutes 30 seconds, and resubmit the test message using the *ant sendhello* command.

UDDI Integration

4.1. Overview

The integration of a UDDI client into the RiftSaw runtime codebase allows for the auto-registration of BPEL services to an UDDI registry upon deployment of the service. The registration process uses the jUDDI-3 client libraries which are capable of communicating to any UDDI v3 complaint registry.

Upon deployment both the Service and its BindingTemplate (EndPoint information) are registered, upon undeployment the BindingTemplate is removed.

4.2. UDDI config properties

By default RiftSaw uses the jUDDI client libraries of JBossESB/SOA-P, and the client configuration is found in the `deploy/jbossesb.saw/esb.juddi.client.xml`. Both the name of the ClerkManager and the Clerk itself are specified in the *bpel.properties* file.

The UDDI properties in the *bpel.properties* file are:

- `bpel.uddi.registration`

boolean

If set to 'false', the UDDI integration is turned off. The RiftSaw installation process sets this value to 'true' only if the `jbossesb-registry.sar` is detected containing a jUDDI v3 registry. In all other case it is defaulted to false.

- `bpel.uddi.client.impl`

String

Name of the a class that implements the `org.jboss.soa.bpel.runtime.engine.ode.UDDIRegistration` interface. The RiftSaw installation process set this value to `org.jboss.soa.bpel.uddi300.UDDI300RegistrationImpl` if JBossESB-4.7 is detected. JBossESB-4.7 uses the jUDDI-3.0.0 client library, while SOA-P-5.0.0 and future version of JBossESB will use jUDDI-3.0.1 or higher and for those it is set to `org.jboss.soa.bpel.uddi.UDDIRegistrationImpl`.

- `bpel.uddi.clerk.config`

String

Defines the path to the `bpel.uddi.client.xml` config file. This can be left commented out if you want to use the `jbossesb.sar/esb.uddi.client.xml`. However in that case a `bpel.uddi.clerk.manager` needs to be defined.

- `bpel.uddi.clerk.manager`

String

Defines the ClerkManager name that will be used if the `bpel.uddi.clerk.config` is left commented out. This value should correspond to the name of the manager in the `esb.juddi.client.xml`. For JBossESB-4.7 this is 'test-manager', while for SOA-P-5.0.0 and newer version of JBossESB it is 'esb-registry'. Note that if the `bpel.uddi.clerk.manager` is defined, the setting of the `bpel.uddi.clerk.manager` is ignored.

- `bpel.uddi.clerk`

String

Defines the Clerk name that will be used. This value should correspond to the name of the clerk in the `esb.juddi.client.xml`. By default this is set to 'BPEL_clerk'.

4.3. Default configurations

When RiftSaw is deployed to a JBossAS-5.1.0, jUDDI v3 is not installed, and therefor the UDDI integration is turned off (`bpel.uddi.registration=false`).

When RiftSaw is deployed to JBossAS-5.1.0 + JBossESB-4.7, the UDDI integration is turned on. By default we use the jUDDI client library which ships with the JBossESB, which is configured in the `jbossesb.sar/esb.uddi.client.xml`, with manager name 'test-manager'. The `bpel.uddi.client.impl` is set to `org.jboss.soa.bpel.uddi300.UDDI300RegistrationImpl`.

When RiftSaw is deployed to SOA-P-5.0.0 (or JBossESB > 4.7) UDDI integration is turned on and the `bpel.uddi.client.impl` is set to `org.jboss.soa.bpel.uddi.UDDIRegistrationImpl`. Again the `jbossesb.sar/esb.uddi.client.xml` is used, with manager name 'esb.registry'.

4.4. Other UDDI v3 Registries

Other UDDI v3 complaint registries can be used, however the UDDIv3 spec only requires communication using the UDDI WebServices. To set up SOAP based communication specify the JAXWS-Transport. At this point it makes sense to no longer use the `esb.uddi.client.xml`, but rather use your own `bpel.uddi.client.xml`. For more details please see the jUDDI v3 documentain.

4.5. UDDI Registry Entities and UDDI Seed Data

In the `esb.uddi.client.xml` a few properties are defined that are used by the Clerk at registration time. These settings of these values can be customized, however they must correspond to the UDDI seed data specified for the jbossesb publisher, in the `jbossesb-registry.sar/juddi_custom_install_data`. So you will need to change it there as well.

The clerk is configured to use the jbossesb publisher and the *keyDomain* is set to "esb.jboss.org".

The *businessKey* is set to "redhat-jboss".

The *serviceDescription* is set to "BPEL Service deployed by Riftsaw".

The *bindingDescription* is set to "BPEL Endpoint deployed by Riftsaw".

Note that in SOA-P-5 the `jbossesb-registry.sar/esb.uddi.xml` contains a property *juddi.seed.always* which is set to "true". This means that it is always trying to load the root seed data on startup of the server. It is recommended to turn this value to "false" once you are content with the UDDI Seed Data.



Warning

When running on JBossESB-4.7, the root seed data will only be installed if the UDDI tables are still empty. This means that you need to make sure that the jUDDI Root Seed Data install process did not run before installing RiftSaw. In other words, do not start JBossESB-4.7 before installing RiftSaw.

JBoss ESB Integration

5.1. Overview

This section outlines the support provided for the direct integration between RiftSaw and JBossESB.

Bi-directional loose integration is available through the use of web services. For example, an ESB action may invoke a BPEL process running within RiftSaw by invoking the appropriate web service represented by a WSDL interface. Similarly, a BPEL process can invoke an ESB managed service that is capable of presenting itself as a web service.

However this section will describe how integration between RiftSaw and JBossESB actions can be achieved without the use of web services (i.e. WSDL and SOAP).

5.2. Using the *BPELInvoke* ESB action

The *BPELInvoke* ESB action can be used within a *jboss-esb.xml* to request an invocation on a BPEL process running inside RiftSaw. The only constraints are that RiftSaw is installed within the same Java VM and that the requested BPEL process must have been deployed to the local RiftSaw engine.

The following example illustrates the *BPELInvoke* ESB action being used as part of the *bpel_helloworld* sample.

```
<action name="action2" class="org.jboss.soa.esb.actions.bpel.BPELInvoke">
  <property name="service" value="{http://www.jboss.org/bpel/examples/wsd1}HelloService" />
  <property name="port" value="HelloPort" />
  <property name="operation" value="hello" />
  <property name="requestPartName" value="TestPart" />
  <property name="responsePartName" value="TestPart" />
</action>
```

The ESB action class is *org.jboss.soa.esb.actions.bpel.BPELInvoke*.

The properties for this ESB action are:

- service

This property is mandatory, and defines the service name registered in the WSDL associated with the deployed BPEL process.

- port

This property is optional, and defines the port name registered in the WSDL associated with the deployed BPEL process. This parameter is only required if port specific endpoint configuration information has been registered as part of the BPEL process deployment.

- operation

This property is mandatory, and represents the WSDL operation that is being invoked.

- requestPartName

This optional property can be used to define the WSDL message part that the inbound ESB message content should be mapped to. This property should be used where the ESB message does not already represent a multi-part message.

- responsePartName

This optional property can be used to extract the content of a response multi-part WSDL message, and place this in the ESB message being passed to the next ESB action in the pipeline. If this property is not defined, then the complete multi-part message value will be placed in the ESB message.

- abortOnFault

This optional property can be used to indicate whether a fault, generated during the invocation of a BPEL process, should be treated as a message (when the value of this property is 'false'), or as an exception that will abort the ESB service. The default value is 'true', causing the ESB service to abort.

This ESB action supports inbound messages with content defined as either:

- DOM

If the message content is a DOM document or element, then this can either be used as the complete multi-part message, or as the content of a message part defined using the *requestPartName* property.

If the message content is a DOM text node, then this can ONLY be used if a multi-part name has been defined in the *requestPartName* property.

- Java String

If the message content is a string representation of an XML document, then the *requestPartName* is optional. If not specified, then the document must represent the multipart message.

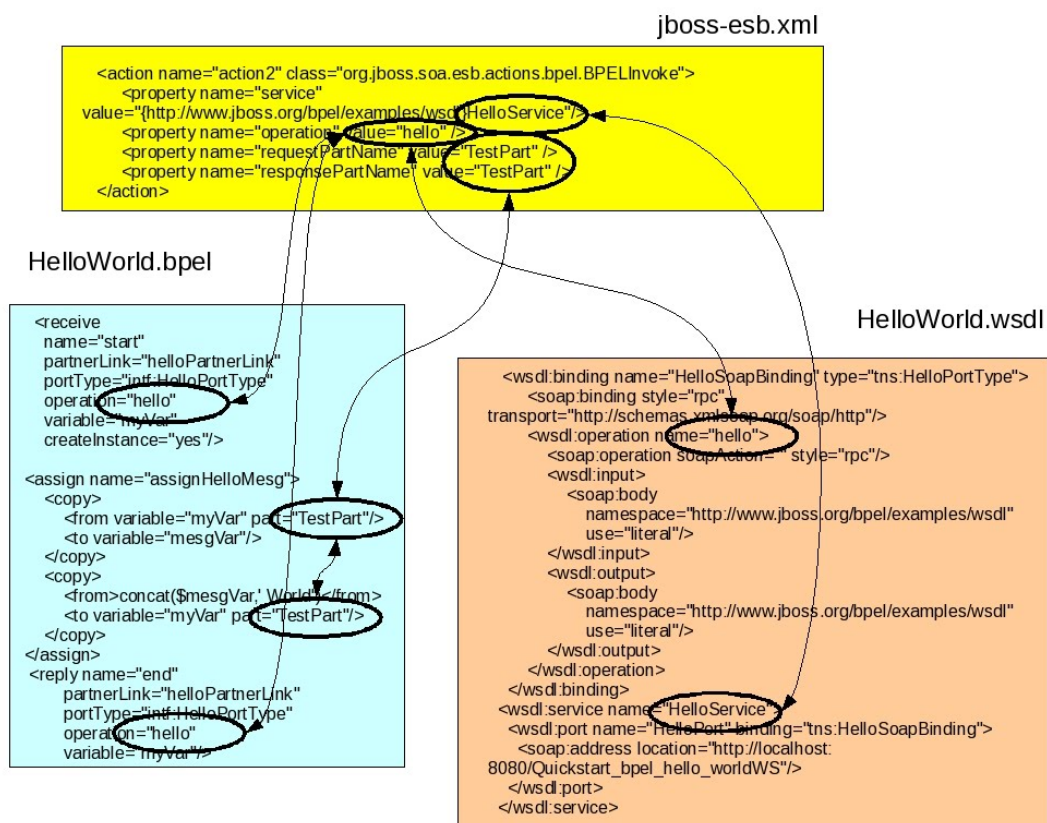
If the message content is a string that does not represent an XML document, then the *requestPartName* must be specified.

When the message content represents the complete multipart message, this must be defined as a top level element (whose name is irrelevant) with immediate child elements that represent each of the multiple parts of the message. Each of these elements must then have a single element/node, that represents the value of the named part.

```
<message>
  <TestPart>
    Hello World
  </TestPart>
</message>
```

This shows an example of a multipart message structure. The top element (i.e. *message*) is unimportant. The elements at the next level represent the part names - in this case there is only a single part, with name *TestPart*. The value of this part is defined as a text node, with value "Hello World". However this could have been an element representing the root node of a more complex XML value.

The following diagram illustrates the inter-relationship of the JBossESB *bpel_helloworld* quickstart and the RiftSaw BPEL process configuration files.



5.2.1. Fault Handling

The normal response from a WSDL operation will be returned from the *BPELInvoke* ESB action as a normal message and placed on the action pipeline ready for processing by the next ESB action, or alternatively if no further actions have been defined, then returned back to the service client.

Faults, associated with a WSDL operation, are handled slightly differently. Depending on configuration it is possible to receive the fault as an ESB message or for the fault to be treated as an exception which aborts the action pipeline. The configuration property used to determine which behaviour is used is called *abortOnFault*. The default value for this property is "true". As an example, from the loan fault quickstart sample,

```
<action name="action2" class="org.jboss.soa.esb.actions.bpel.BPELInvoke">
  <property name="service" value="{http://example.com/loan-approval/wsdl/}loanService"/>
  <property name="operation" value="request" />
  <property name="abortOnFault" value="true" />
</action>
```

A WSDL fault has two relevant pieces of information, the fault type (or code) and the fault details. These are both returned in specific parts of ESB message's body.

1. Fault code (as `javax.xml.namespace.QName`)

ESB message body part: *org.jboss.soa.esb.message.fault.detail.code*

This body part identifies the specific WSDL fault returned by the BPEL process, associated with the WSDL operation that was invoked.



Warning

The specific version of the `QName` used by the JBoss server is from the `stax-api.jar` found in the server's `lib/endorsed` directory. If the client does not also include this jar in a folder that is in its endorsed directories, then a class version exception will occur when this ESB message part is accessed.

2. Fault code (as textual representation of `QName`)

ESB message body part: *org.jboss.soa.bpel.message.fault.detail.code*

This body part will return the textual representation of the `QName` for the fault code. The textual representation is of the form `"{namespace}localpart"` and can be converted back into a `QName` using the `javax.xml.namespace.QName.valueOf(String)` method.

3. Fault details

ESB message body part: *org.jboss.soa.esb.message.fault.detail.detail*

This body part will contain the textual representation of the message content associated with the fault.