

An Integrated Process and Technology
Framework to Deliver Business Process in a
Distributed, Scalable Execution Environment
Parts I & II

George Brown
IT Research

Rob Carpenter
IT/Research/ Beta SI
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Intel Information Technology

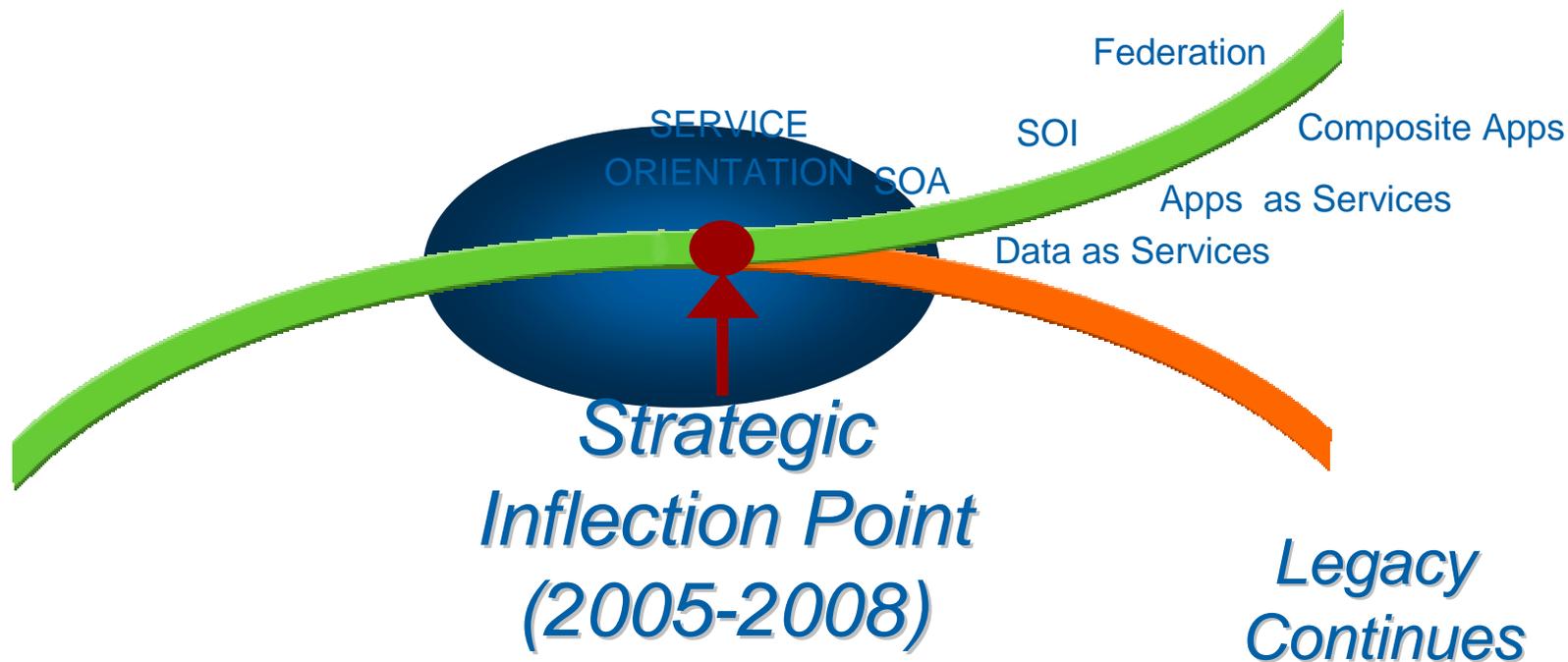
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Agenda – Part I

- SOA as a strategic opportunity
- Challenges driving the need for SOA
- Shift required: business transformation framework
- Integrated Process and Technology Framework
 - Introduce VCOR
 - Introduce FERA
 - Introduce FERA-based SOA
- Mapping SOA to SOI

Strategic Inflection Point ➤ Opportunity

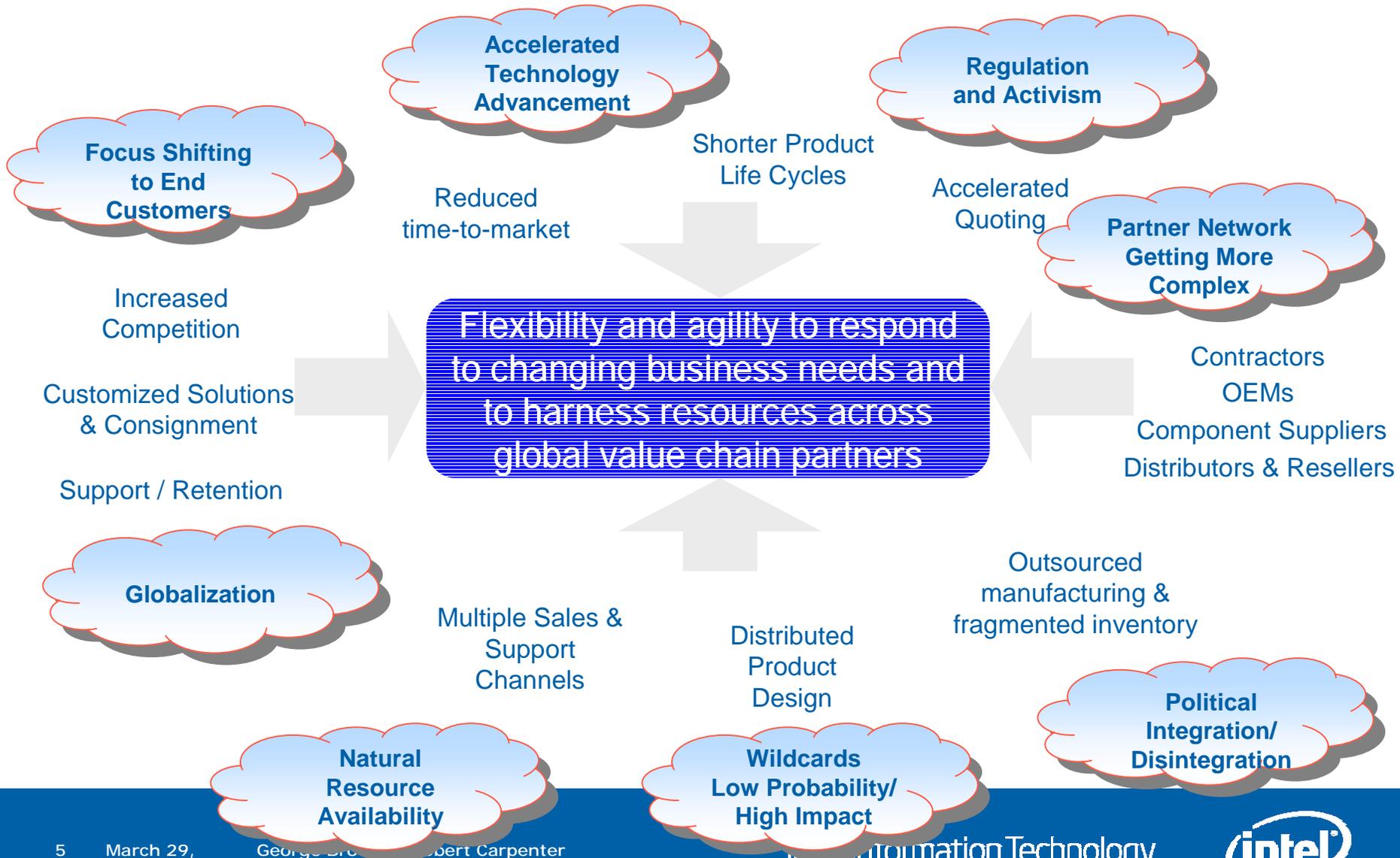
New Usage and New Solution Architectures Flourish



How do the SOE pieces come together?



Today's Challenges



Shift Required: Business Transformation Framework

- Complexity of interactions is increasing throughout the value chain
- Common and normalized business semantics are needed for when describing processes internally and externally
- Quick and accurate response to business changes is needed while reusing functional and integration components
- The Service-Oriented Infrastructure is emerging as a critical value chain resource for managing global operations

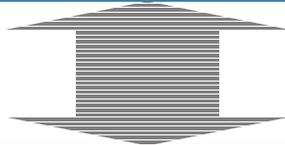
Integrated Process and Technology Framework Supports the Business Transformation

Reconcile Business Semantics and Technology Semantics to map business processes to core collaboration capabilities for accurate, fast and flexible implementations in a SOA

Tier One

BPM (business process modeling):

- reference models (VCOR)
- benchmarking and requirements analysis
- simulation and use case analysis



Tier Two

Conceptual Architecture:

- information model
- deployment framework (FERA)
- integration modes

- Business is represented by business processes defined in terms of value chain reference models
- The Technical Infrastructure can be represented by a conceptual architecture that allows mapping collaborative process models to components and to required resources with the SOA

Tier 1:



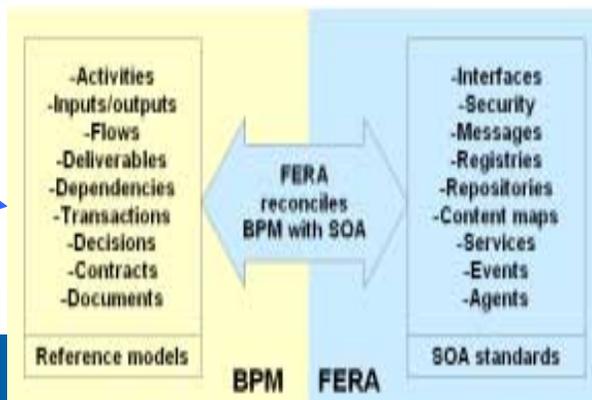
Unified, open standard business process framework for value chain management and implementation. The Value Chain Operations Reference-model (VCOR) is a key model of the Value Chain Group

Provides common and normalized business semantics

Supports value chain management for multiple centers of excellence



Defines use cases and collaborative process patterns for FERA mapping



www.value-chain.org

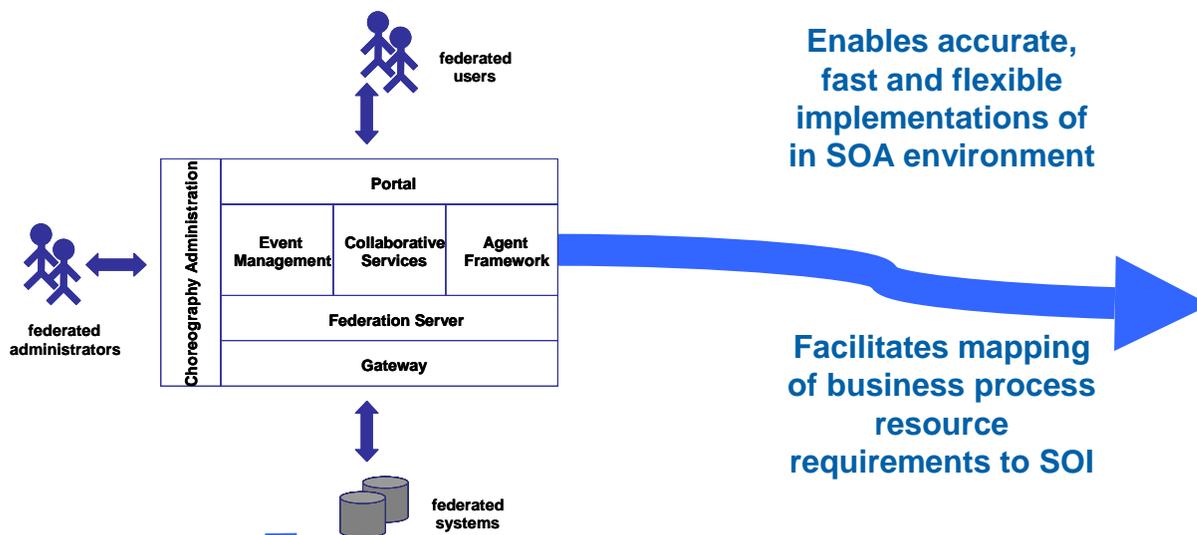


VCOR Can Be Useful At All Levels

- Enterprise Level
 - To help managers from different departments or companies to communicate
 - To establish a business process architecture (modeling)
 - To establish process performance measures
 - To identify priorities for process change
- Process Level
 - To help analyze existing processes and identify how the processes can be used as Services and improved (ideal process sequences and best practices)
- Implementation Level
 - To Help Organize Services and Rationalize ERP or Best Practice Applications

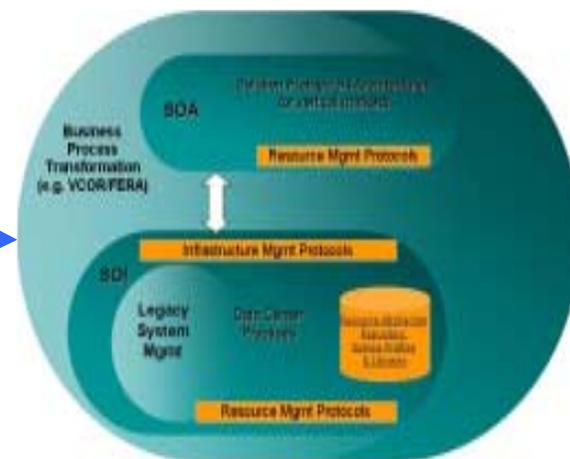
Tier 2: **FERA** FEDERATED ENTERPRISE REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE™

An architectural framework that defines principles and provides guidelines for implementing service-oriented solutions for essential value chain collaborations



Enables accurate, fast and flexible implementations of in SOA environment

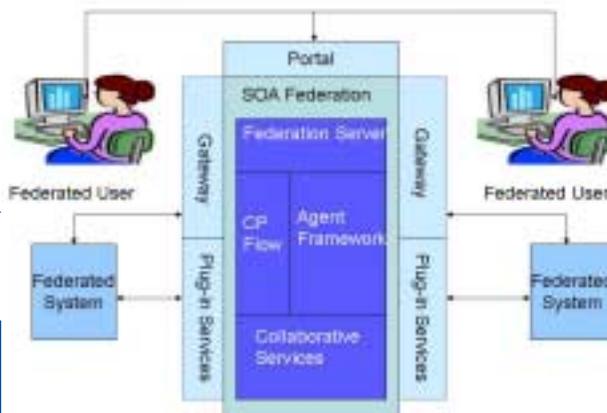
Facilitates mapping of business process resource requirements to SOI



FERA-based SOA

Thanks to Collaborative Product Development Associates and Semantion for their contribution to this research.

Is the basis for new standards for SOA that drive convergence



The Conceptual Architecture of Tier 2

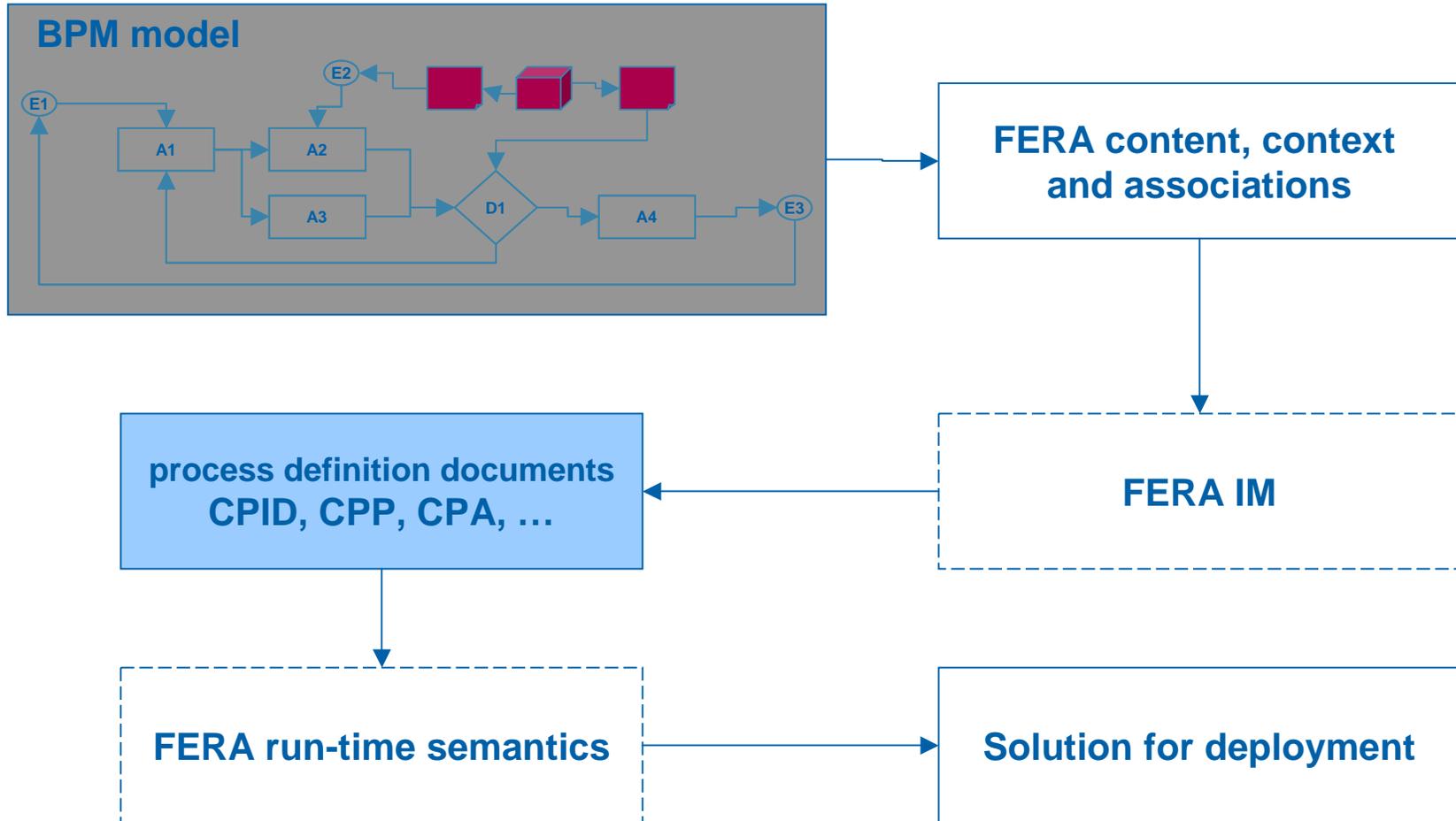
- Federated Enterprise Reference Architecture™ (FERA) is an architectural framework that defines principles and provides guidelines for a service oriented solution for value chain collaboration
- FERA is based on loosely coupled business process integration, is agent powered and event driven
- FERA is abstracted into reusable patterns for deployment and templates for configuration that can map to BPM reference models via Guidelines
 - FERA defines four classes of collaborative processes
 - FERA recognizes eight defining characteristics of collaborative process flows
 - FERA defines eighteen patterns of collaborative process flows

A Proposed Standard for SOA

FERA-based SOA

- Provides semantic integration for today's SOA
- Loosely coupled architecture that does not require coding
- Defines complete run-time architecture
- Currently in the process to be endorsed by OASIS as standard SOA architecture from its ebSOA TC
- Based on Federated Enterprise Reference Architecture (FERA) reference model

Configuration Based Deployment



Conclusions about Context-awareness for mapping SOA to SOI

- Decisions about resource requests will be more effective with intelligence about the context within which services are used
- Patterns give you more intelligence about the type of processing because capacity requirements depend on processing logic
 - FERA patterns can be used to define resource manager requirements
 - FERA pattern attributes can be used to determine sourcing strategy for the resource pool
 - Resource request data model can utilize FERA ontology related parameters

Agenda – Part II

- What is SOI ?
- SOI and Virtualization
- Layer 1: Console \leftrightarrow Server
- Layer 2: Biz-SOA \leftrightarrow Console
- Conclusion

Evolving SOA to SOE

- A *Service-Oriented Architecture [SOA]* is an architectural style whose goal is to achieve loose coupling among interacting software agents - i.e. services.
- A *Service-Oriented Enterprise [SOE]* is an enterprise that implements and exposes its business processes through an SOA and that provides frameworks for managing its business processes across an SOA landscape.
- **What's Missing?:** To support a **Integrated Process and Technology Framework**, one needs a scalable, dynamic infrastructure which can respond to the demands of the business layer [Biz-SOA] – i.e. a Service Oriented Infrastructure – SOI

SOI is infrastructure designed and built to be the Business Process Platform [BPP] for the enterprise

Key Principles

- **Cheaper:** The infrastructure must drive better TCO
- **Agile:** The infrastructure environment must promote agility through scalable and dynamic provisioning
- **Distributed:** The infrastructure must support service distribution
 - Geographically distributed execution, particularly for collaboration
 - Service partitioning, particularly “in house” and “out sourced” execution
- **Process Aware:** The infrastructure must be abstracted and process aware

Why Enterprise Virtualization?

Maturity Model

What's Evolving

- Service Oriented Management – SOM: IT service management, provisioning, monitoring will continue to mature.

What's Emerging

- Virtualization
- GRID

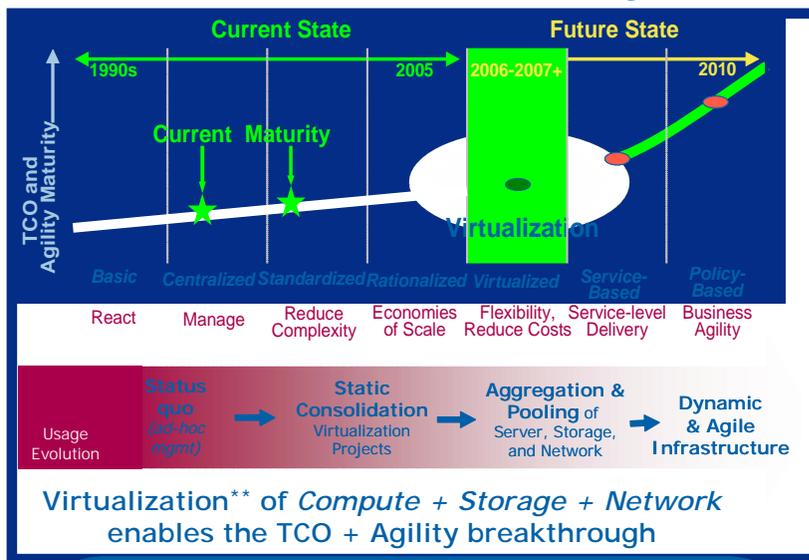
What's Missing

- Maturity
- A general architecture for services in the emerging environment

Barriers to Adoption

- Cost
- Perceived Maturity
- Management Complexity
- Adequate risk mitigation
- Application Readiness

- **Adoption is growing** – estimate >half of Fortune 100 companies are either thinking about or executing projects
- **Scope is growing** – originally rooted in scientific applications, data grids and financial grids are now not uncommon
- **Vendors are beginning to support GRID** - for their applications. General purpose grid vendors are making headway
- **Enterprise GRID** – awareness is growing



At a recent Gartner Symposium/ITxpo, Gartner Inc. vice president John Enck called virtualization a "megatrend."

"We see virtualization being extremely important across all server types" and "virtualization is the best tool you have right now in the market to increase efficiency and drive up the utilization of your servers," said Enck.

↑
Convergence of Thinking
↓

Virtualization as an integral component of enterprise computing, utility and GRID computing models is being embraced through expansion of VM capabilities by vendors and growing of acceptance as the basis of GRID

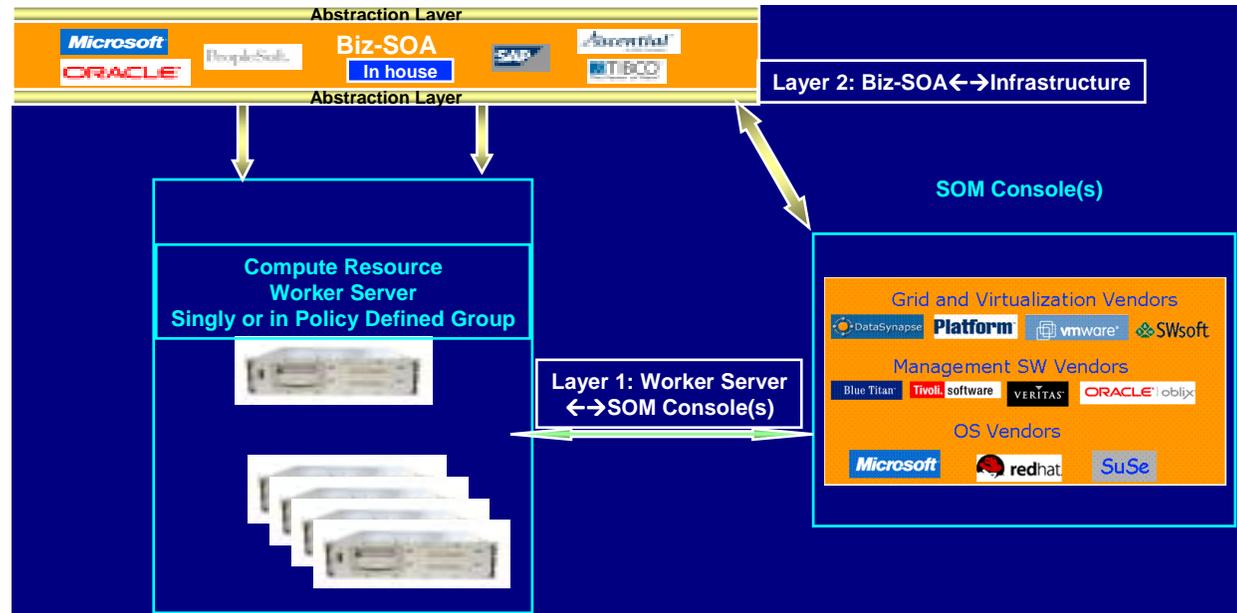
Virtualization: The premise

- **A VM container is right:**
 - For general purpose computing across a datacenter infrastructure
 - As the basis of GRID computing
- **The VM container as the basis of job and service computing enables**
 - “That which executes in a VM” as the logical unit of work
 - The definition of a service unit tied to the VM for monitoring & billing – i.e. resource utilization SOI within SOA
 - A correlation scheme between executing services
- **Model**
 - Console(s) drive “worker servers”
 - Highly flexible – data center, SMB, down the wire, etc.
 - Ultimately, self-organizing, peer grids
 - VM is the ubiquitous container and the basis of LUW
 - Basis of legacy, utility and GRID execution models
 - Basis of metering/monitoring

The use of a VM like container as the basic unit of execution in a virtualized normalizes the architecture

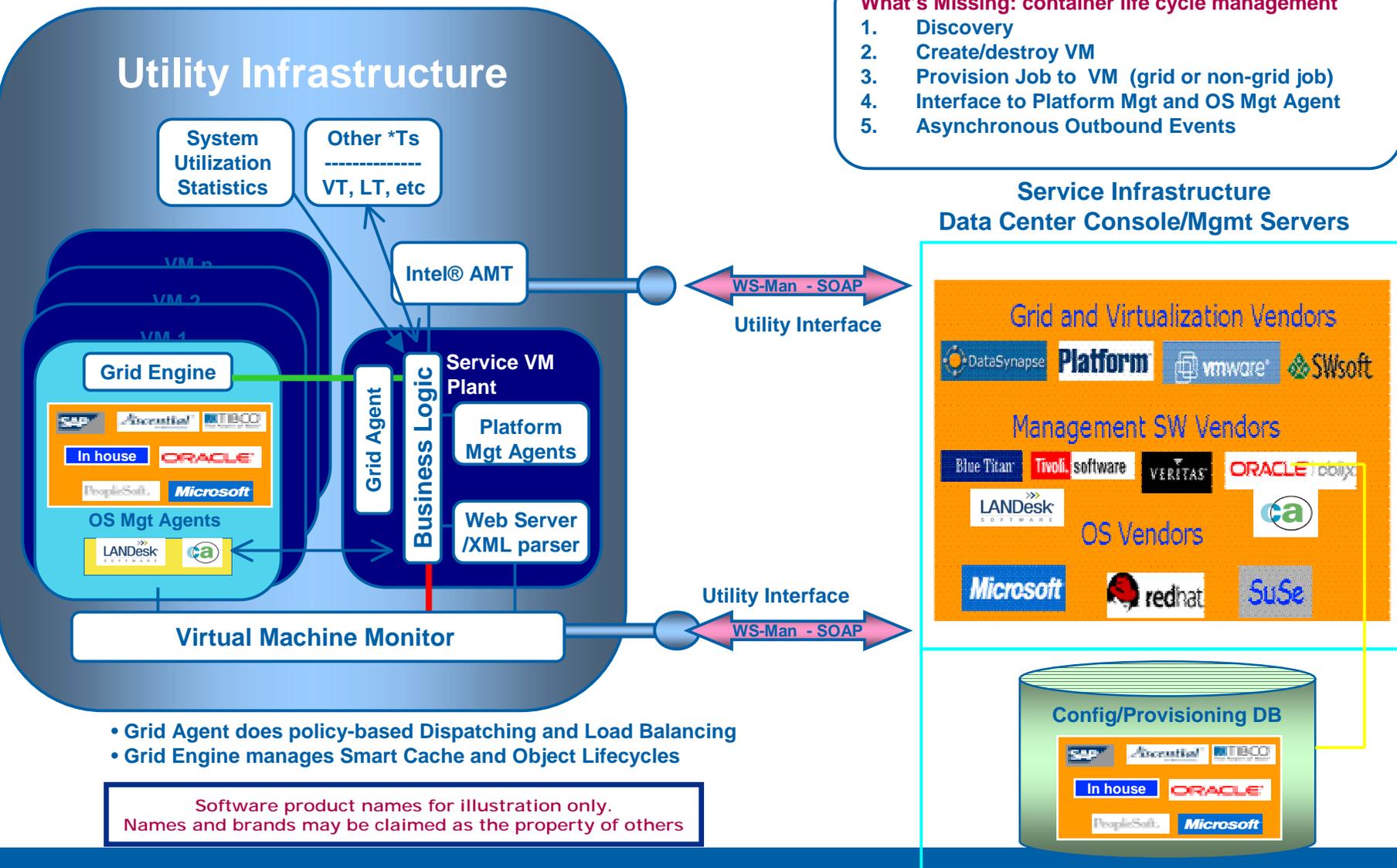
The basic SOI model

- Key elements
 - Biz-SOA
 - Consoles
 - Resource Cloud
- Layer 1
 - VM/GRID life cycle mgmt
 - Operations
- Layer 2 – Biz-SOA ↔ Console
 - Job submission
 - Sizing
 - Response to SOI Errors



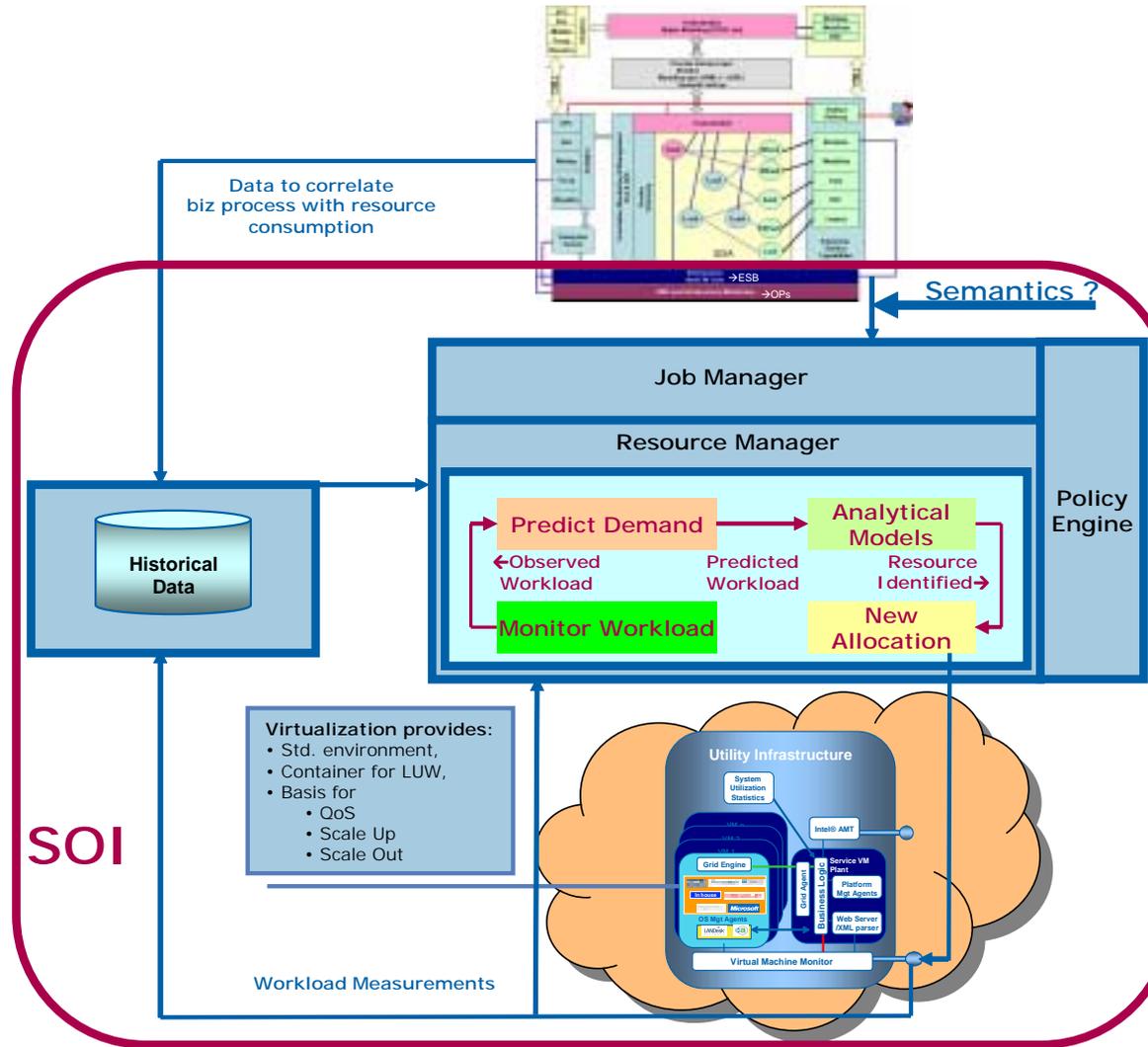
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Layer 1 - Utility Interface



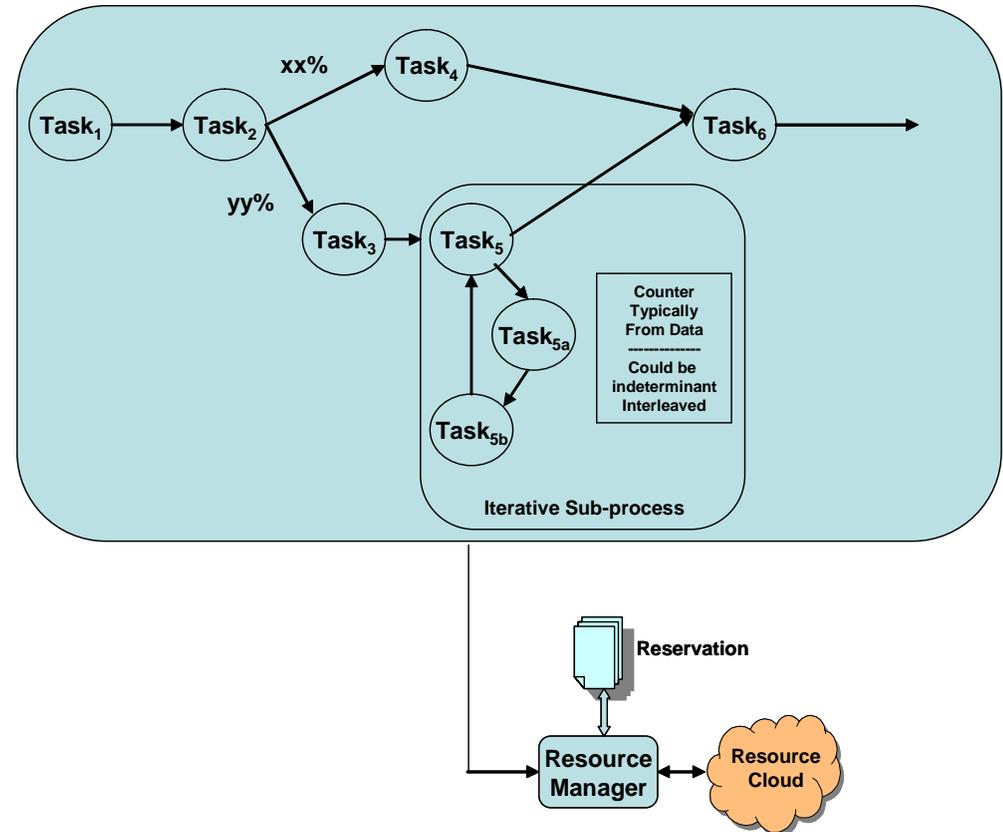
Layer 2: Making resources responsive

- **Trigger**
 - Standard Batch
 - Event Driven
- **Type**
 - Static Job
 - Service
 - Service with possible cascade
 - Controlled process
- **Resource Control**
 - Thermostat model
 - Historical trending model
 - Business Demand Model
 - Wait and See
 - Static reservation
 - Advance Reservation
 - Statistical Map
 - Process map



Layer 2 – What's Missing

- Sophisticated
 - advance reservation structure
 - *a posteriori* statistical models to estimate consequences of invoking a service
 - *a priori* mapping of processes to resource consumption [XMI - XML Metadata Interchange helps – but much work remains around resource mapping to process]



Conclusions

- Building SOI, i.e. a Business Process Platform, will drive
 1. Virtualization as the fundamental technology and VMs as the building blocks and GRID built upon virtualized service models
 2. Enhanced Console resource semantics to enable to become the SOI layer provides a an abstracted, virtualized, managed, high performance environment for the execution of business processes and services.
 3. Enhanced biz-SOA to SOI semantics to enable the independence of the application or service running on top - whether scientific HPC, WS SOA, or Legacy



About the Presenter, Part II



Robert E. Carpenter joined Intel in 1997 after a 20-year career as an attorney, retiring as district attorney of Greene County, NY in 1996. For many years, he taught mathematics at Bard College and later law at Albany Law School. Today, after serving as the Business Process Automation architect within IT, he is the IT architect for SOE [Service Oriented Enterprise] working closely with the platform groups sharing time between Beta SI and IT Research. His e-mail is robert.e.carpenter@intel.com.

About the Presenter, Part I



George W. Brown joined Intel in 1994 as Principal Software Scientist within Corporate Information Technology. Currently a Senior Program Manager within IT Research group responsible for working with senior management of Intel business units and application groups to define business strategy, architecture of business applications, and strategies for applying information technology to improve Intel competitiveness. Special focus has been given to methods and tools to ensure Intel reaches its goals in Value Chain Management. He served as Chair of the Supply Chain Council and the SCC R&D Strategy Committee. George is currently Chair of the Board of Directors for the Value Chain Group. Before joining Intel worked as a Senior Staff Specialist and Software Architect at GDE Systems, inc., a Senior Program Manager at SAIC and a Principal Software Engineer at Digital Equipment Corporation. George has advanced degrees in Aerospace Engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology.