Configuring Sync/Async Bridge on SAP NetWeaver Process **Orchestration**



Applies to:

SAP NetWeaver Process Orchestration, release 7.31 SP4 and above.

Summary

This paper shows how to connect a synchronous system to an asynchronous system by means of a sync/async bridge. Two approaches are described: purely running within the messaging system via module processor as well as via a Business Process Management (BPM) process. The underlying scenario connects a Web Service client to a JMS broker. For correlating the asynchronous request and response messages we can either use payload data or leveraging the JMS adapter's correlation settings.

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Introduction

This paper describes how to connect a synchronous system to an asynchronous system by means of a sync/async bridge.

The scenario that the paper refers to connects a Web Service client to a JMS broker. JMS supports asynchronous communication only. A request/response model similar to synchronous communication can be implemented using a reply queue mechanism. For correlating the asynchronous request and response messages we can either use payload data or leveraging the JMS adapter's correlation settings.

Note: You need to consider that when using synchronous communication mode, reliable messaging is not guaranteed. You can achieve quality of service best effort only. Especially, for the sync/async bridge, it is not guaranteed that the asynchronous response will be sent within the Web Service response timeout period.

This paper refers to the how to guide How to Correlate JMS Messages (NW7.0) where various options to implement async/sync and sync/async scenarios were discussed. Whereas the how to guide applies to an SAP NetWeaver PI dual-stack installation option, the current paper describes the implementation on an SAP NetWeaver Process Orchestration installation option. SAP NetWeaver Process Orchestration runs on Java-only, and is a co-installation of the products Advanced Adapter Engine Extended (AEX), Business Process Management (BPM), and Business Rules Management (BRM). For more details, refer to the blog about Installation Options for Process Integration and Orchestration Use Cases on SCN. Other than in the how to guide, we focus here on the sync/async case only. A similar paper describing the async/sync pattern on an SAP NetWeaver Process Orchestration installation option has been recently released on SCN, see Configuring Async/Sync Bridge on SAP NetWeaver Process Orchestration.

We will implement two different ways to bridge the different communication modes:

- via module processor
- via a BPM process

Note: Former approach is also supported on an AEX installation option, whereas latter requires BPM, and hence only runs on a Process Orchestration.

Note: In this paper I won't describe the implementation of the scenarios in all detail. Instead I will stick to the minimum required steps to understand the concepts. I assume that you are already familiar with the new tools that come with the SAP NetWeaver Process Orchestration such as ESR in Eclipse, Integration Flows, and Process Composer. Otherwise, I would propose that you start with reading the paper Configuring Async/Sync Bridge on SAP NetWeaver Process Orchestration that I recently published handling the async/sync bridge case. There, all new concepts are described in very detail. So, it can be seen as a sort of tutorial, and is particularly addressed to PI integration developers who haven't gained much experience so far with the new development environment of SAP NetWeaver Process Orchestration.

Prerequisites

System Setup

If not otherwise stated, the scenarios can be implemented on an SAP NetWeaver Process Orchestration 7.31 SP4 system. The only exception is if you like to use integrated monitoring between Pl's message monitor and BPM's process monitor, i.e., navigating from message monitor to process monitor and vice versa. This will be only supported as of release 7.31 SP6.

JMS Provider

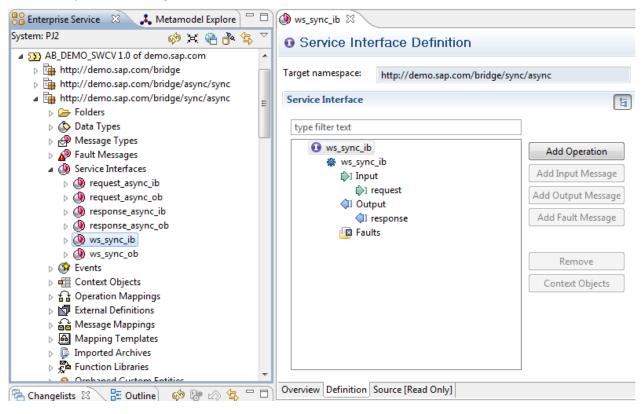
For the asynchronous communication I used SonicMQ JMS provider. You can use any other JMS provider which is supported by SAP NetWeaver PI. For more details about PI's JMS adapter, refer to Configuring the JMS Adapter in the SAP Help Portal.

ESR Objects

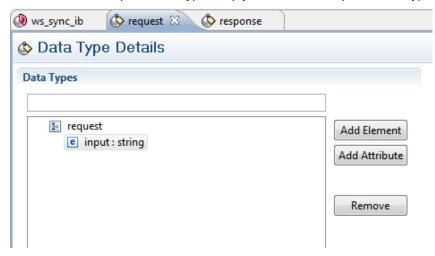
Both Implementation options discussed in this paper share the same ESR objects.

Start the *NetWeaver Developer Studio* (NWDS), and open the *Enterprise Service Repository* perspective. We need to define six service interfaces in total:

- An asynchronous inbound interface referring to data type request, here request_async_ib
- An asynchronous outbound interface referring to data type request, here request_async_ob
- An asynchronous inbound interface referring to data type response, here response_async_ib
- An asynchronous outbound interface referring to data type response, here response_async_ob
- A synchronous inbound interface referring to data type request as input, and data type response as output, here ws_sync_ib
- A synchronous outbound interface referring to data type request as input, and data type response as output, here ws_sync_ob



The associated request data type simply contains one input field of type string.

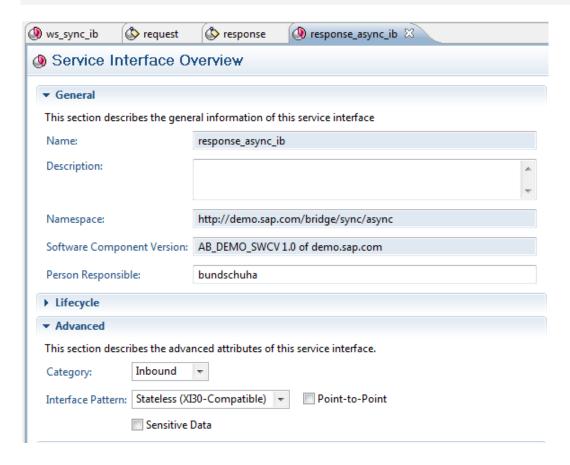


The associated *response* data type contains an *output* field, and another field *idOfRequest* where we will map the reference to the original request message to, both of type *string*.



For the asynchronous inbound interfaces which are used to exchange messages from the AEX to the BPM process in the second option, we need to set the interface pattern as *Stateless XI3.0 Compatible*. Since we do not use multiple operations in those scenarios anyway, we can actually choose *Stateless XI 3.0 Compatible* pattern for all interfaces used here.

Note: Reliable communication between AEX and BPM is ensured via Java Proxy Runtime using the XI 3.0 protocol. Only if the inbound interface used within a message start event or an intermediate message event in BPM is of *Stateless XI 3.0 Compatible* pattern, an XI end point is created.



Sync/Async Bridge by means of the module processor

A synchronous call is mapped to asynchronous JMS request and response messages by means of the module processor. In the module processor of the SOAP sender adapter, the synchronous message is converted to an asynchronous request message and sent to a JMS queue. The synchronous call waits until the JMS provider sends a reply. In the module processor of the SOAP receiver adapter the asynchronous response is passed to the module processor of the SOAP sender adapter where the asynchronous response is converted to a synchronous response and sent to the waiting Web Service client.

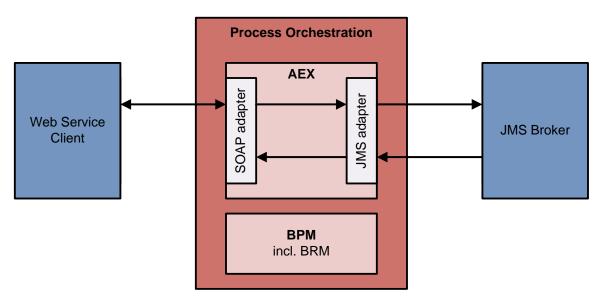


Figure 1: Message flow for sync/async scenario by means of the adapter module processor

To implement the scenario, we need to define two Integration Flows. One for routing the request message from the Web Service client to the JMS broker, and one for routing back the response message.

In order to correlate the response message to the request message, the correlation settings of the JMS adapter are applied, i.e., the *PI Conversation ID* of the response needs to keep the *PI Message ID* of the original request message to ensure that it is routed to the right session. See also Configuring Async/Sync and Sync/Async Bridge in the JMS Adapter on the SAP Help Portal.

At a glance, the following settings have to be made:

- Create an Integration Flow from Web Service client to JMS broker
 - Add module AF_Modules/RequestOnewayBean at the beginning of the module chain of the SOAP sender channel to convert the synchronous request message to an asynchronous request message
 - Add module AF_Modules/WaitResponseBean at the end of the module chain of the SOAP sender channel to wait for the response message
 - Correlation settings in the JMS receiver communication channel: Set the JMS Correlation ID to the PI Message ID, and select the Store JMS Correlation ID of request check box to save the JMS Correlation ID of the request. The JMS Correlation ID is just a means to get the PI Message ID matched to the JMS Message ID. Latter is created once the request message is passed to the JMS queue, and stored on PO as a key tuple together with the PI Message ID.
- Create an Integration Flow from JMS broker to Web Service client
 - Correlation settings in the JMS sender communication channel: Set the PI Conversation ID to the Stored JMS Correlation ID of request. For the response message, we need to ensure that its JMS Correlation ID keeps the JMS Message ID of the request message. In the JMS sender adapter, the beforehand stored key mapping is looked up, and the JMS Message ID is then matched to the PI Message ID which is put into the PI Conversation ID.

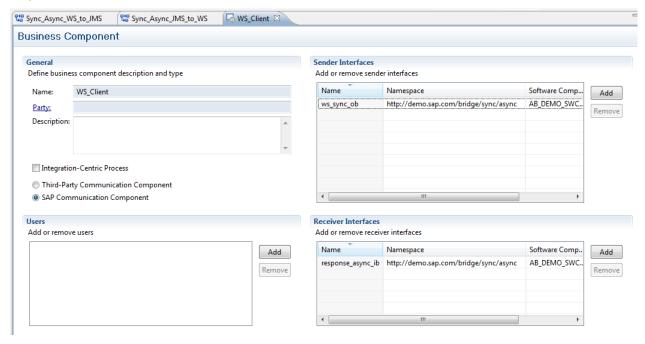
 Add module AF_Modules/NotifyResponseBean to the module chain of the SOAP receiver channel to pass the response message to the module processor of the SOAP sender adapter

Note: In this paper, the configuration is mainly done in the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio (NWDS) using the new User Interfaces in Eclipse such as the SAP Process Integration Designer perspective to model the Integration Flows. Once you deploy an Integration Flow, a corresponding Integrated Configuration Object (ICO) is created in the Integration Directory. Furthermore, the approach via the module processors is also supported on a PI dual-stack system from release 7.11 on. You may like to implement the approach on the Advanced Adapter Engine of a dual-stack PI system however Integration Flows are not supported on a PI dual-stack system. For this reason, I have added at the end of this chapter screenshots of the corresponding ICOs.

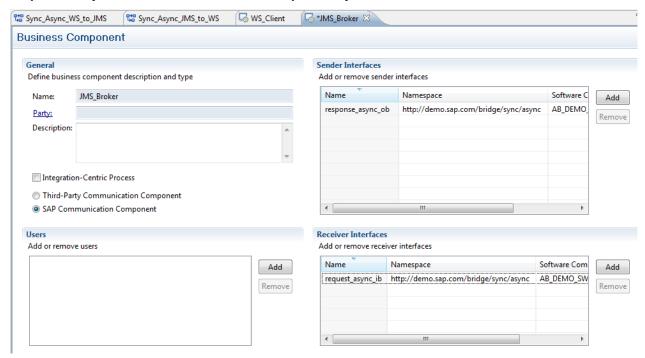
Integration Flow from Web Service client to JMS Broker

First, we need to define Business Components for the Web Service client and the JMS provider.

In the NWDS, open the *SAP Process Integration Designer* perspective, and create a Business Component for the Web Service client, here **WS_Client**, and add sender interface **ws_sync_ob** and receiver interface **response_async_ib** to the same. The sender interface chosen is of mode synchronous since the Web Service client will call a synchronous Web Service. The receiver interface however is of mode asynchronous since the JMS provider will reply with an asynchronous message which is then converted into a synchronous response.

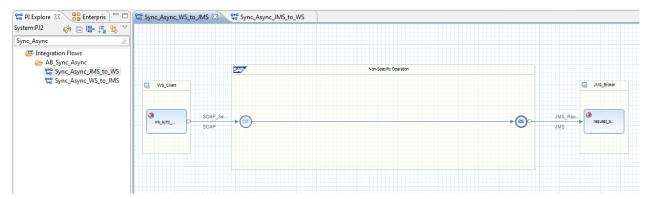


Create a Business Component for the JMS provider, here JMS_Broker, and add sender interface response_async_ob and receiver interface request_async_ib to the same.



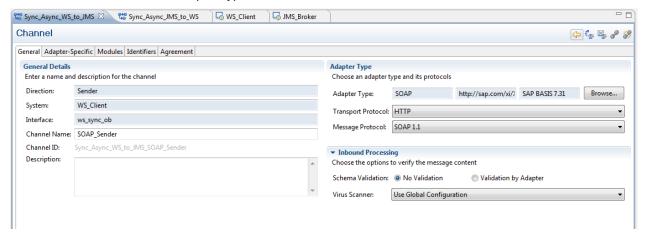
Create a new Integration Flow describing the routing from the Web Service client to the JMS broker.

- Assign Business Component WS_Client and the sender interface ws_sync_ob to the sender of the Integration Flow
- Assign Business Component JMS_Broker and the receiver interface request_async_ib to the receiver of the Integration Flow
- Maintain sender and receiver channel as described further below

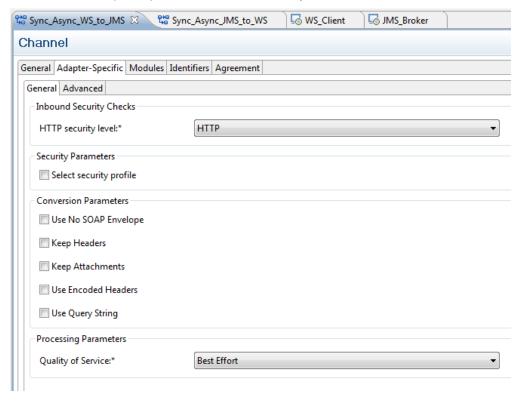


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Maintain sender channel of adapter type SOAP.



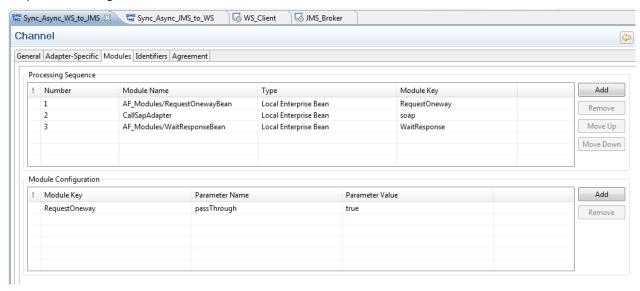
Switch to tab Adapter-Specific, and set the Quality of Service to Best Effort.



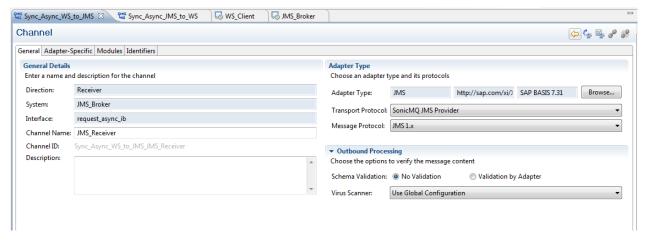
The conversion from synchronous to asynchronous communication will happen in the SOAP adapter, so we have to add the modules here. Switch to tab *Modules*, and add two new modules.

Add module *AF_Modules/RequestOnewayBean* at the beginning of the module chain. Maintain Parameter *passThrough* with **true**. The synchronous request message is converted to an asynchronous request message, and passed to the next module in sequence, i.e., the standard module calling the SOAP adapter.

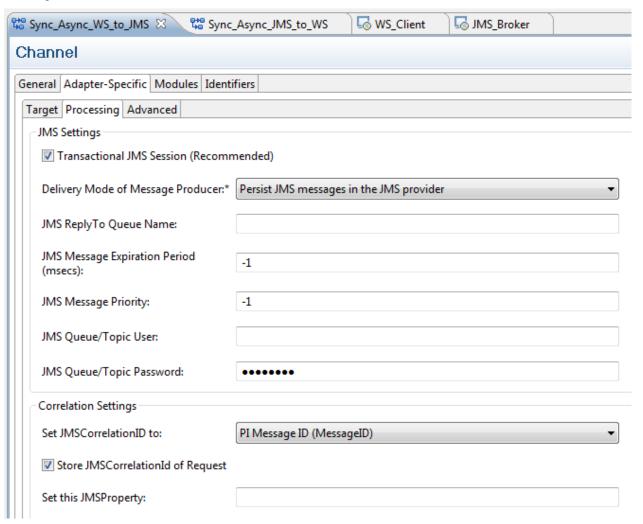
Add module *AF_Modules/WaitResponseBean* at the end of the module chain. The module waits for a response message.



Maintain receiver channel of adapter type JMS.



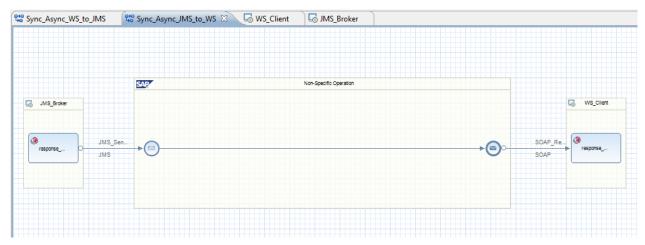
Switch to tab *Adapter-Specific*, sub tab *Processing*, and set the *JMS Correlation ID* to the *PI Message ID*. Select the *Store JMS Correlation ID* of request flag in order to save the *JMS Correlation ID* of the request message.



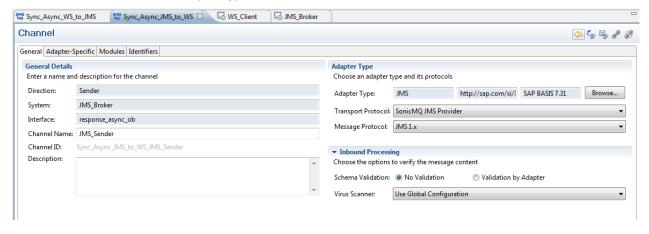
Integration Flow from JMS Broker to Web Service client

Create another Integration Flow describing the routing of the response from the JMS Broker to the Web Service client.

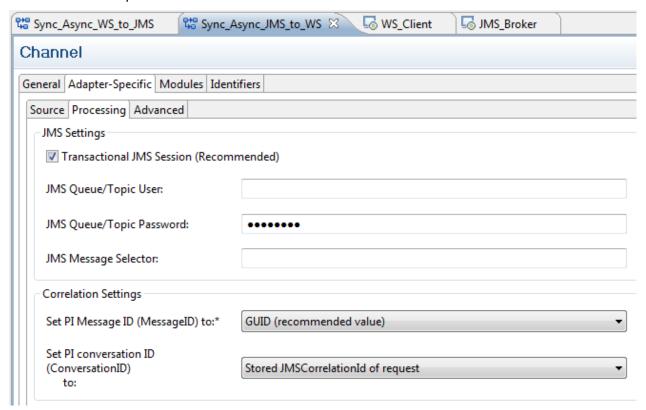
- Assign Business Component JMS_Broker and the sender interface response_async_ob to the sender of the Integration Flow
- Assign Business Component WS_Client and the receiver interface response_async_ib to the receiver of the Integration Flow
- Maintain sender and receiver channel as described further below



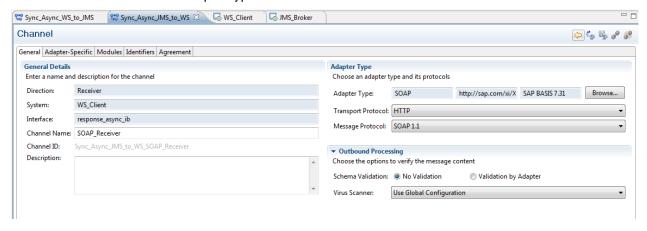
Maintain sender channel of adapter type JMS.



Switch to tab *Adapter-Specific*, sub tab *Processing*, and set the *PI Conversation ID* to the Stored *JMS Correlation ID of request*.

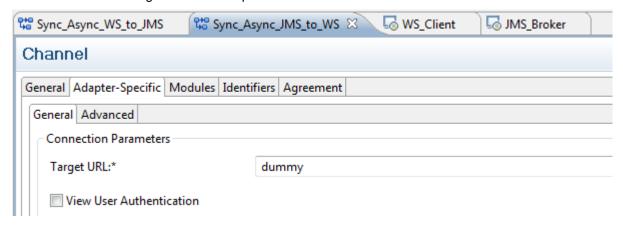


Maintain receiver channel of adapter type SOAP.

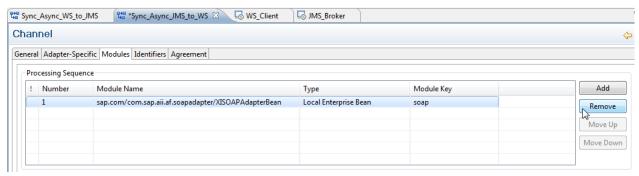


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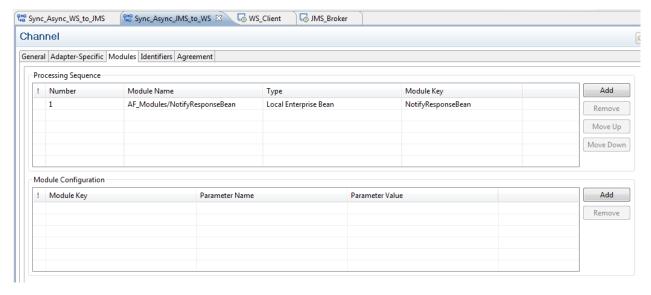
Switch to tab *Adapter-Specific*, and maintain any dummy target URL. We do not intend to call any Web Service here, instead will use this channel to pass the response message to the waiting SOAP sender adapter of the first Integration Flow defined beforehand. For this reason we also need to remove the standard module calling the SOAP adapter.



Switch to tab *Modules*. Pick the standard module that calls the adapter, and select *Remove*.



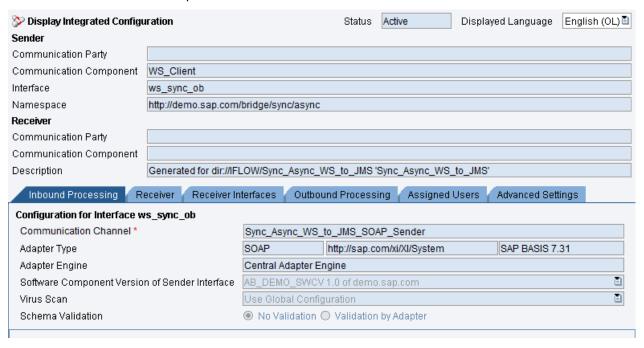
Add adapter module *AF_Modules/NotifyResponseBean*. The asynchronous response message is passed to the *AF_Modules/WaitResponseBean* of the SOAP sender channel of the first Integration Flow created beforehand.



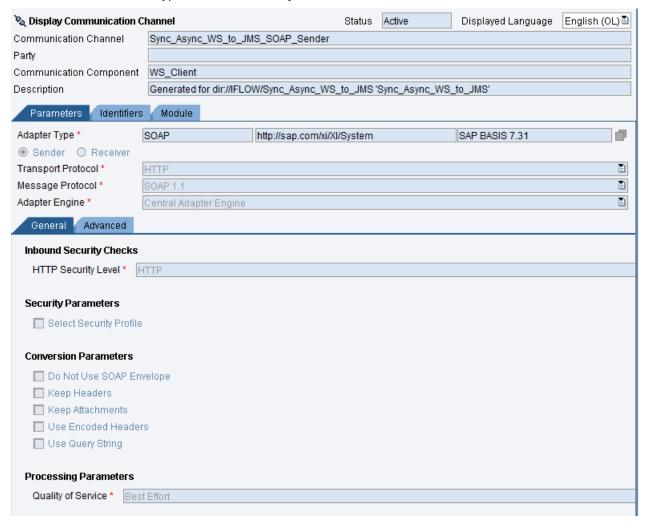
Integrated Configuration Objects in Integration Directory

Let's take a look at the objects which have been created in the Integration Directory. For each Integration Flow, an Integrated Configuration Object (ICO) and two channels have been created. From the description you can see that the ICO has been generated based on an Integration Flow.

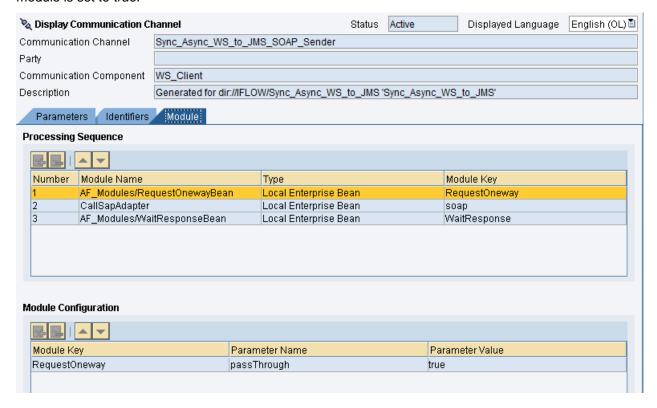
The first ICO defines the routing from the Web Service client to the JMS provider. In the *Inbound Processing*, the SOAP sender channel is specified.



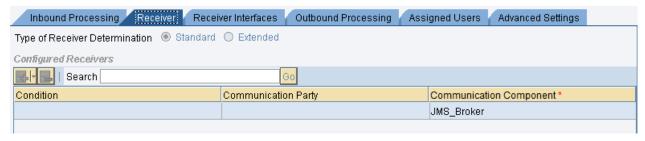
In the sender channel of type SOAP, the Quality of Service is set to Best Effort.



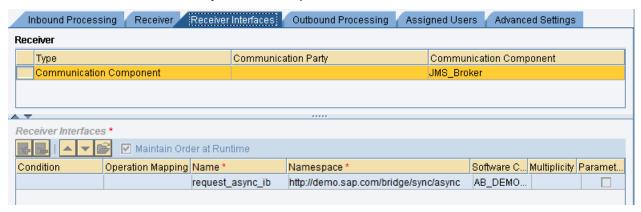
Switch to tab *Module*. The modules *AF_Modules/RequestOnewayBean* and *AF_Modules/WaitResponseBean* are defined in the right sequence. The parameter *passThrough* of the first module is set to *true*.



On tab Receiver of the ICO, the JMS provider is defined as receiver communication component.



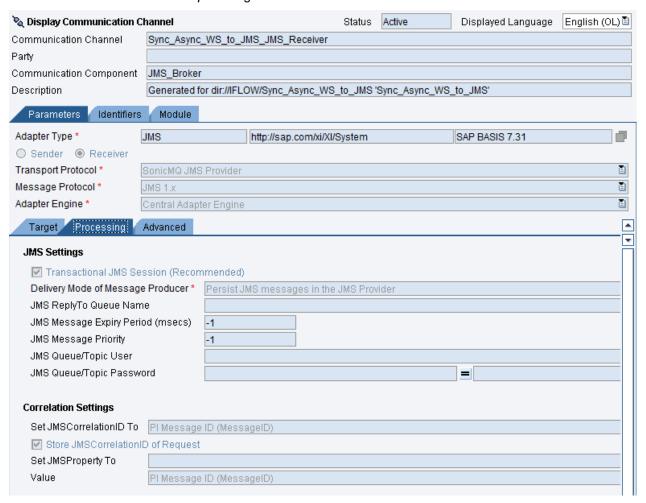
On tab Receiver Interfaces, the asynchronous request inbound interface is set.



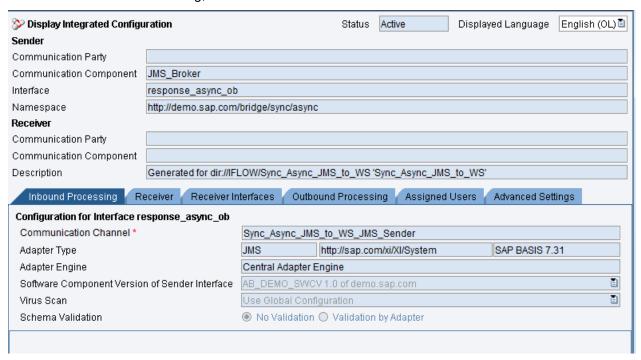
On tab Outbound Processing, the JMS receiver channel is specified.



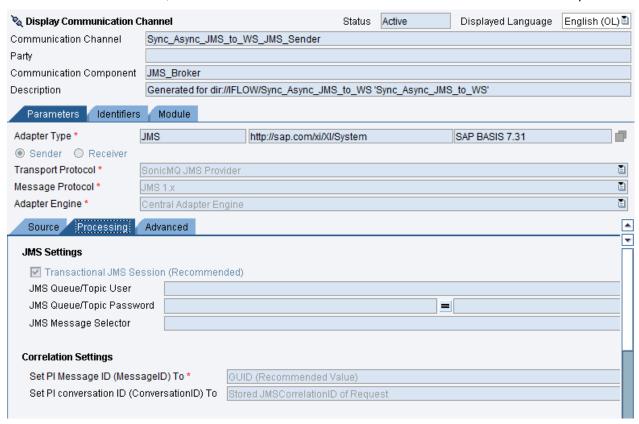
In the receiver channel of type JMS, the *JMS Correlation ID* is set to the *PI Message ID*. Furthermore, the *Store JMS Correlation ID of Request* flag is selected.



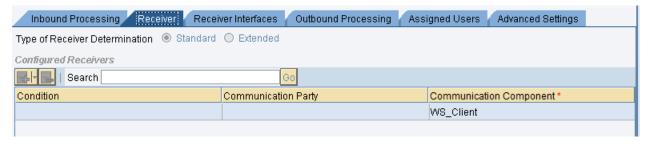
The second ICO defines the routing of the response message from the JMS provider to the Web Service client. In the *Inbound Processing*, the JMS sender channel is defined.



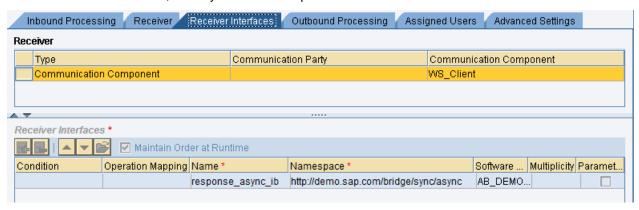
In the JMS sender channel, the PI Conversation ID is set to the Stored JMS Correlation ID of Request.



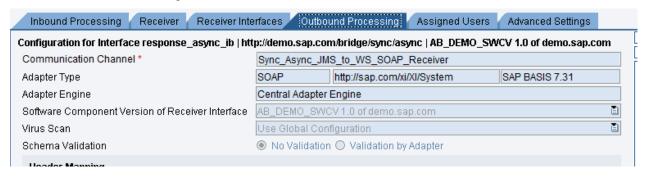
On tab Receiver of the ICO, the Web Service client is defined as receiver.



On tab Receiver Interfaces, the asynchronous response inbound interface is defined as receiver interface.

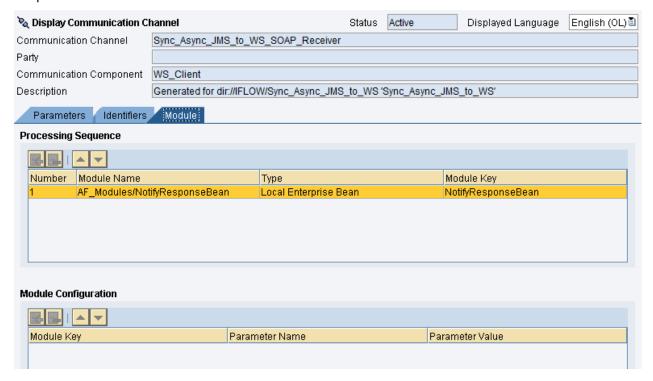


On tab Outbound Processing, the SOAP receiver channel is set.



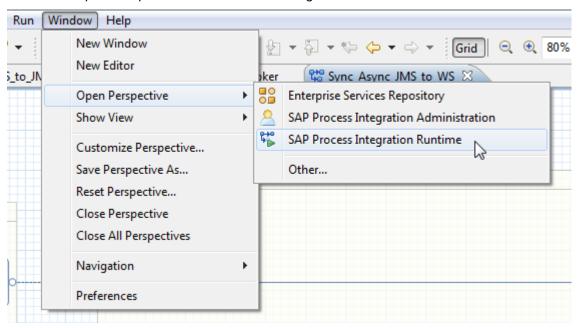
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In the SOAP receiver channel, the module *AF_Modules/NotifyResponseBean* is defined. The standard adapter module has been removed.

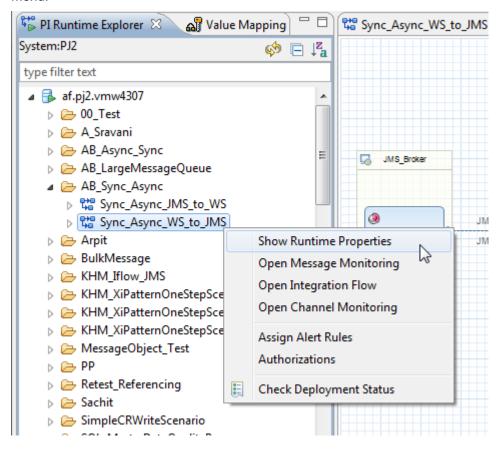


Runtime

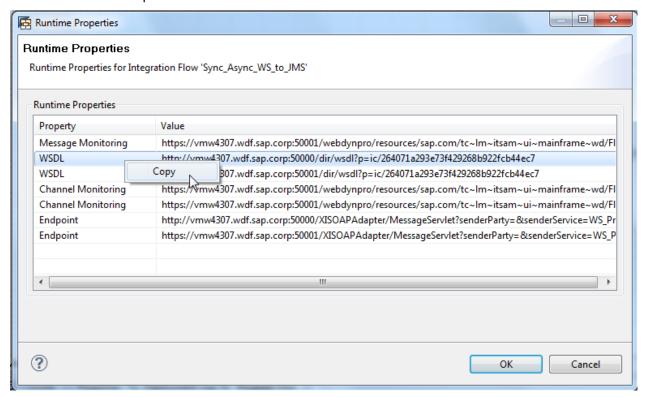
We will test the scenario in the Web Services Navigator. First, we need to get the WSDL URL of the first Integration Flow. In the NWDS, switch to the SAP Process Integration Runtime perspective by selecting $Window \rightarrow Open Perspective \rightarrow SAP Process Integration Runtime from the main menu.$



Pick the Sync_Async_WS_to_JMS Integration Flow, and select Show Runtime Properties from the context menu.



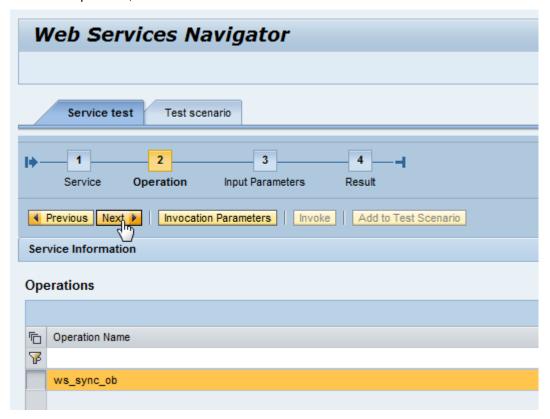
In the upcoming dialog, pick the WSDL property entry, and select Copy from the context menu to copy the WSDL URL into the clipboard.



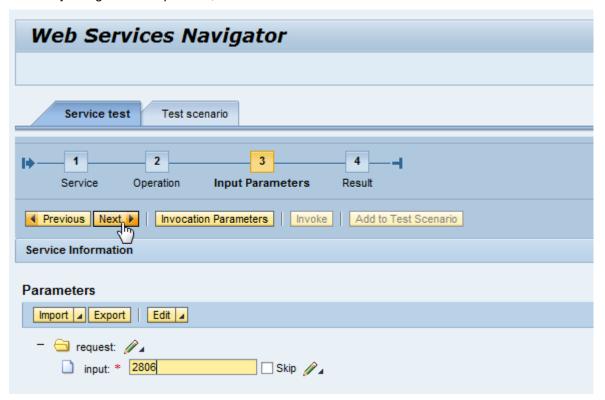
Open the Web Services Navigator in your browser. Paste the copied WSDL location from the clipboard into the WSDL URL field, and click on Next.



Select the operation, and click on Next.

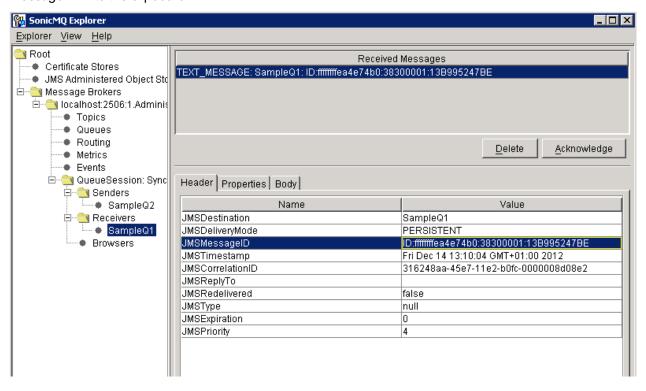


Enter any string into the input field, and click on Next.

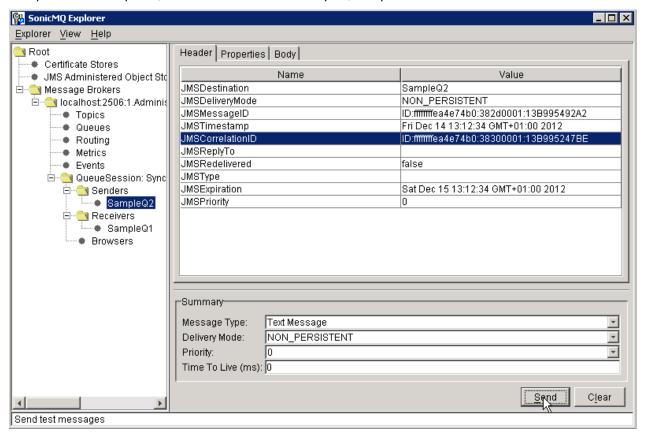


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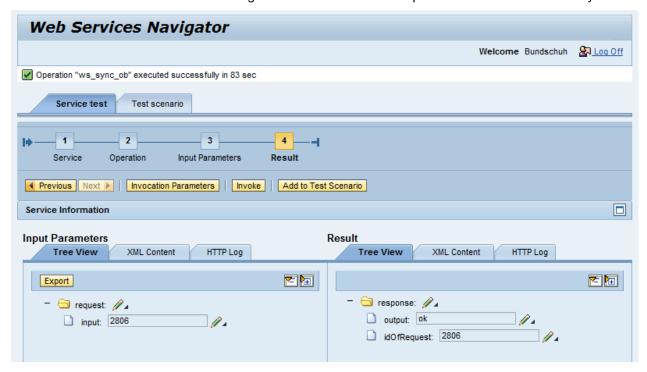
Open the *SonicMQ Explorer*. A new message was put into the *SampleQ1* receiver queue. Copy the *JMS Message ID* into the clipboard.



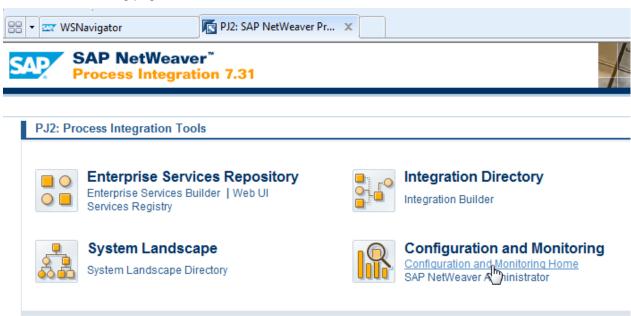
Before sending the response message, we paste the beforehand copied *JMS Message ID* of the request message into the *JMS Correlation ID* of the response's header. Once we put the message into the *SampleQ2* sender queue, it is read from the JMS adapter, and passed to the Web Service client.



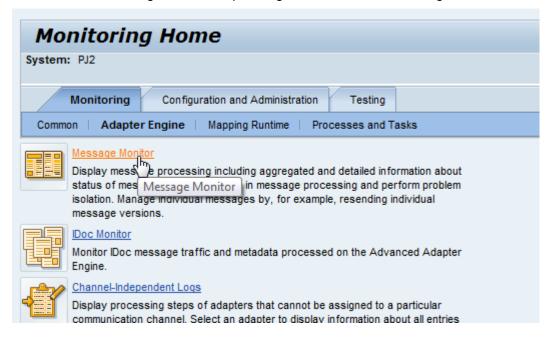
In the SOAP adapter, the asynchronous response is converted into a synchronous response and passed back to the Web Service client. You will get a confirmation that the operation executed successfully.



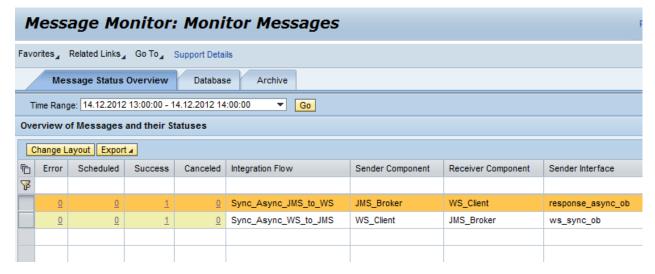
To monitor the test run, navigate to the *Configuration and Monitoring Home* page from the Process Orchestration landing page.



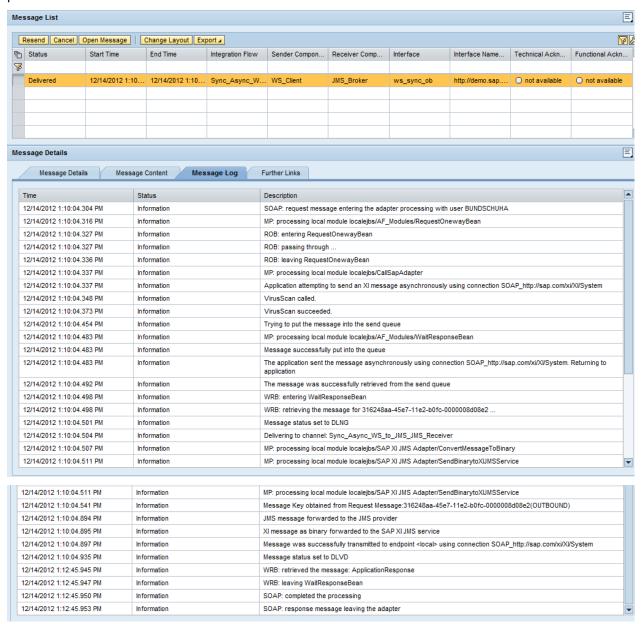
Switch to tab Monitoring, sub tab Adapter Engine, and select link Message Monitor.



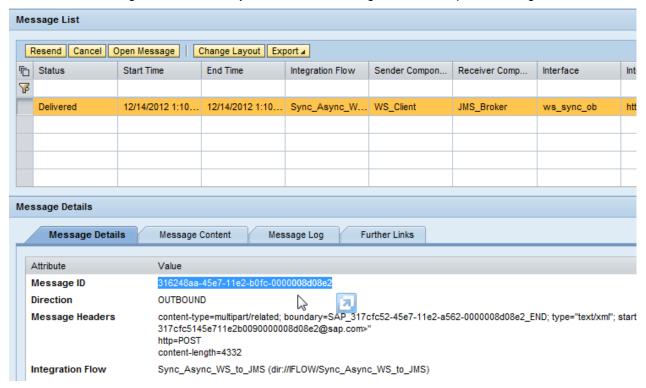
In the *Message Status Overview*, you will see two successful messages. Click on the second message to navigate to the details of the request message.



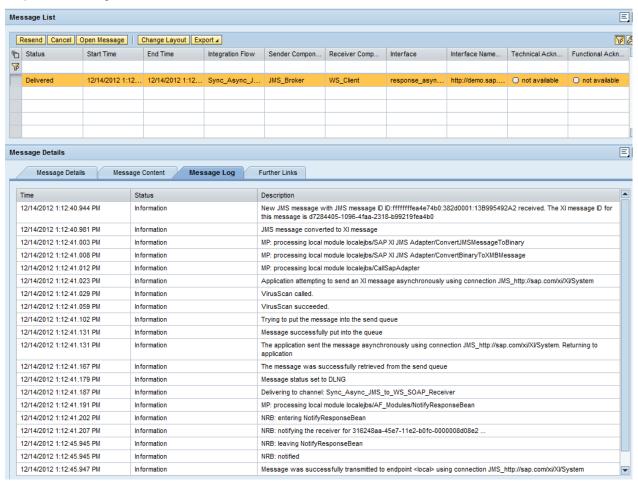
Switch to tab *Message Log*. You can see from the message log in which sequence the modules were processed.



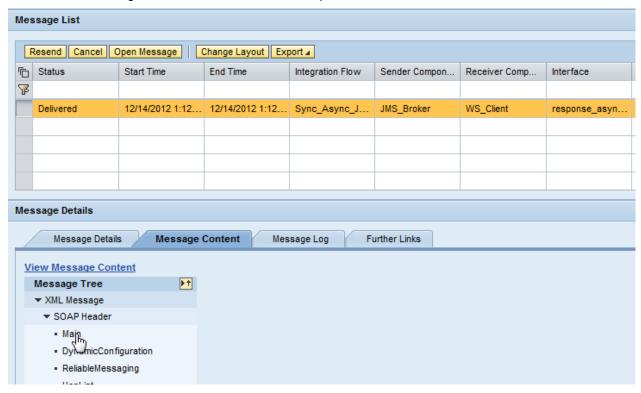
Switch to tab Message Details. Below, you see the PI Message ID of the request message.



Select the response message, and switch to tab *Message Log*. Below you see the message log of the response message.



Switch to tab *Message Content*, and select the *Main* part of the SOAP header.



The Conversation ID holds the PI Message ID of the request message.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
- <sap:Main xmlns:SOAP="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"</p>
   xmlns:sap="http://sap.com/xi/XI/Message/30" versionMajor="3" versionMinor="1"
   SOAP:mustUnderstand="1">
   <sap:MessageClass>ApplicationMessage
   <sap:ProcessingMode>asynchronous</sap:ProcessingMode>
   <sap:MessageId>d7284405-1096-4faa-2318-b99219fea4b0</sap:MessageId>
   <sap:ConversationId>316248aa-45e7-11e2-b0fc-0000008d08e2</sap:ConversationId>
   <sap:TimeSent>2012-12-14T12:12:41Z</sap:TimeSent>
 - <sap:Sender>
     <sap:Party agency="" scheme="" />
     <sap:Service>JMS_Broker</sap:Service>
   </sap:Sender>
 - <sap:Receiver>
     <sap:Party agency="http://sap.com/xi/XI" scheme="XIParty" />
     <sap:Service>WS_Client</sap:Service>
   </sap:Receiver>
   <sap:Interface
    namespace="http://demo.sap.com/bridge/sync/async">response_async_ob</sap:Interface>
 </sap:Main>
```

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Sync/Async Bridge by means of BPM process

A synchronous call is mapped to asynchronous JMS request and response messages by means of a sync/async bridge modeled in BPM. A synchronous request message is sent to the Business Process Engine (BPE) triggering a new process instance. Within the process, an asynchronous message is sent to the AEX where it is routed to the JMS broker. The asynchronous response from the JMS broker is then passed to the BPE where it is matched to the corresponding running process instance. To correlate the JMS response message to the right process instance, a correlation condition needs to be defined within the BPM process based on payload data.

The asynchronous messages are reliably exchanged between BPM and AEX via Java Proxy runtime based on the XI 3.0 protocol. The synchronous Web Service call can be directly passed to the BPM process. Since synchronous calls are of Quality of Service *Best Effort* anyway, the communication does not necessarily have to go via the AEX.

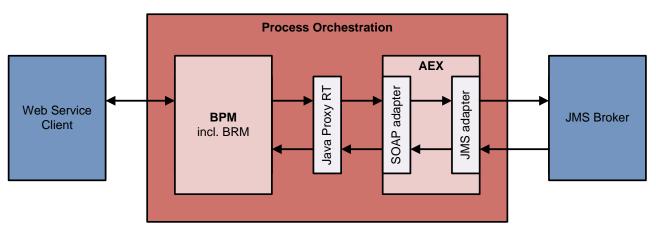


Figure 2: Message flow for sync/async scenario by means of a BPM process

To implement the scenario, beside the BPM process, we need to define two Integration Flows. One for routing the request message from the BPM process to the JMS broker, and one for routing back the response message.

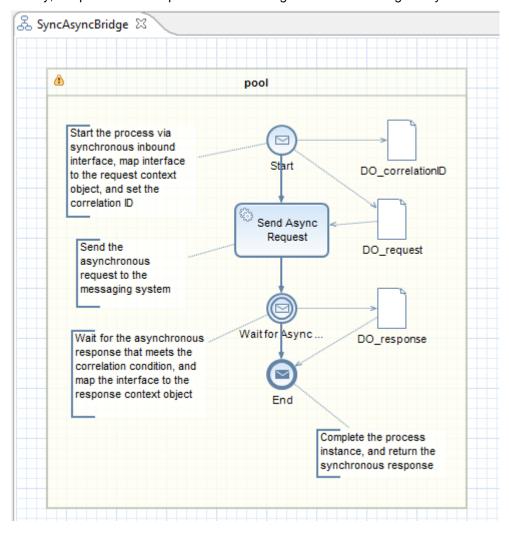
The correlation between the response message and the request message is based on payload data. In the BPM process we need to define a correlation condition for the incoming response message.

At a glance, the following settings have to be made:

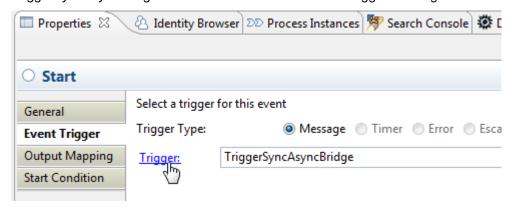
- Create a BPM process acting as sync/async broker
- Create an Integration Flow from the BPM process to the JMS broker
- Create an Integration Flow from the JMS broker to the BPM process

BPM process definition

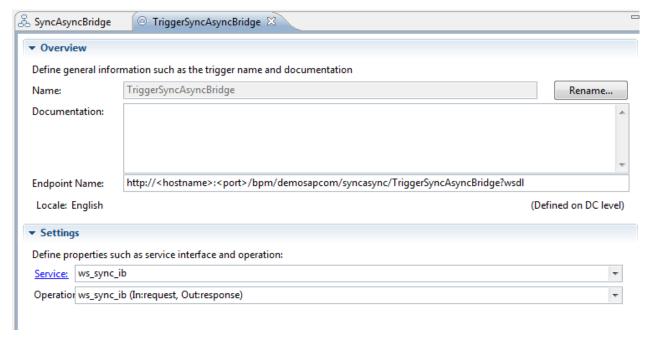
We model the BPM process in the *Process Development* perspective of the NWDS. The complete process model is shown in figure below. The process begins with a message start event. The trigger of the message start event refers to the synchronous inbound interface which is then mapped to the *DO_request* process context object holding the payload data. Furthermore, the correlation ID is set. The next step is an automated activity (service task) calling the asynchronous request interface to pass the request message to the AEX where it is routed to the JMS broker. The asynchronous response which meets the correlation condition is delivered to an intermediate message event, and mapped to the *DO_response* process context object. Finally, the process is completed via a message end event closing the synchronous call.



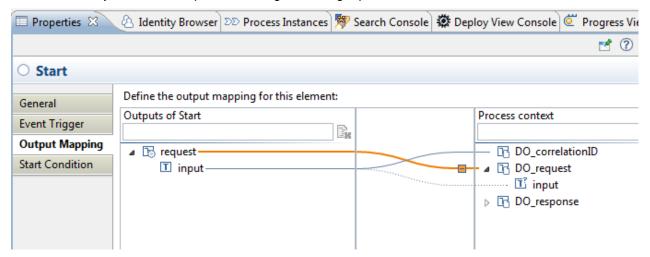
In the following, we will go through the relevant properties for each of the steps. First, pick the message start event *Start*, and switch to tab *Event Trigger*. For the message start event, a new trigger *TriggerSyncAsyncBridge* has been created. Click on the *Trigger* link to get more details.



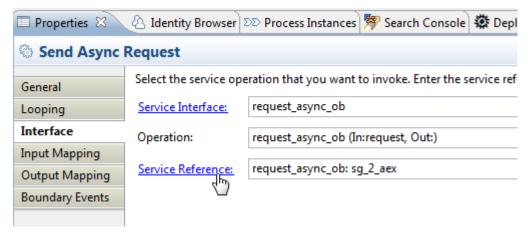
In the Settings section of the trigger, the synchronous inbound interface has been selected as service interface.



Go back to the *Start* event, and switch to tab *Output Mapping*. Map the *request* message type of the synchronous interface to the *DO_request* context object. Furthermore, map the *input* field to the *DO_correlationID*. We assume that the *input* field contains a unique value, and hence can be used to correlate the asynchronous response message to the right process instance, see below.

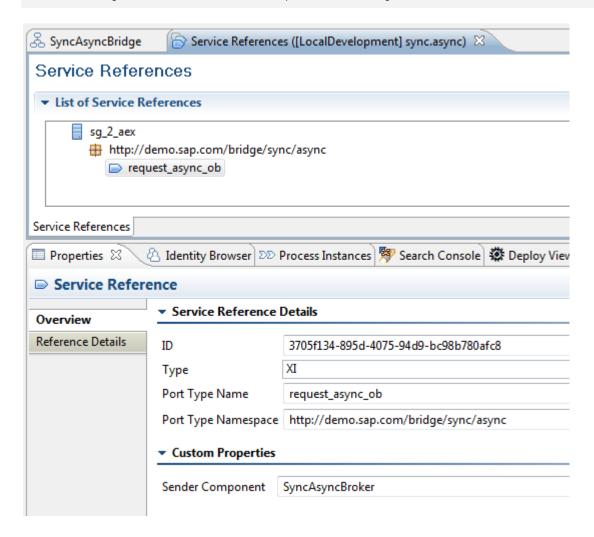


Pick the automated activity *Send Async Request*, and switch to tab *Interface*. As interface, the asynchronous request outbound interface has been chosen. Reliable connectivity between BPM and AEX is done via the Java Proxy runtime using the XI 3.0 protocol. So, we have to maintain the Service Reference type for the asynchronous request outbound interface. Select the *Service Reference* link to navigate to the Service Reference.

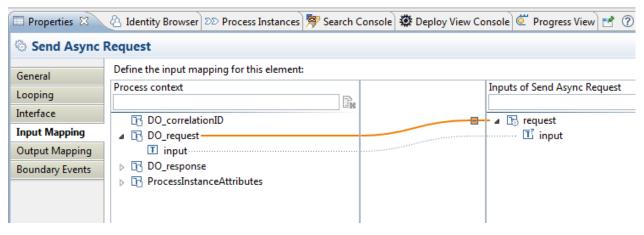


This opens a new window with the list of Service References. In the *Properties* pane of the service reference, choose the Service Reference type *XI*, and enter a *Sender Component* name representing the BPM process within the configuration, here **SyncAsyncBroker**.

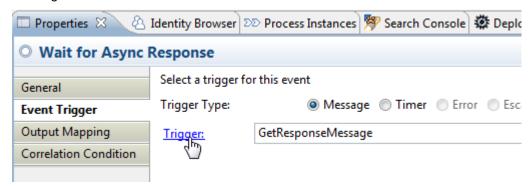
Note: The Sender Component name chosen here must be identical to the Sender Component name in the Integration Flow configuration in order to link the BPM process to the Integration Flow, see also below.



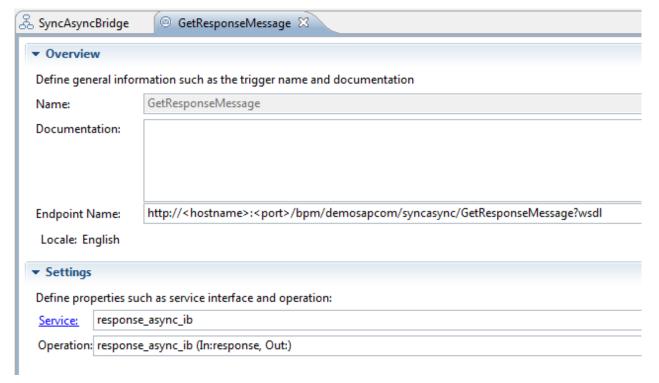
Go back to the automated activity, and switch to tab *Input Mapping*. Map the process context *DO_request* to the *request* interface.



Pick the intermediate message event Wait for Async Response, and switch to tab Event Trigger. For the intermediate message event, a new trigger GetResponseMessage has been created. Click on the Trigger link to get more details

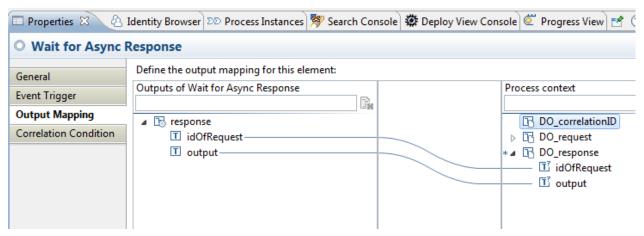


In the Settings section of the trigger, the asynchronous response inbound interface has been selected as service interface.



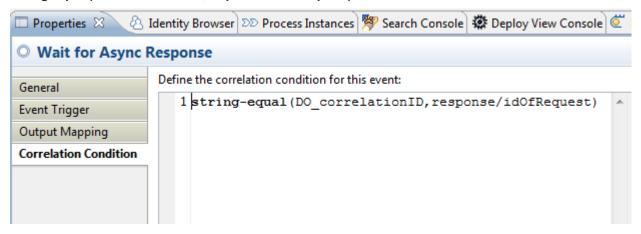
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Go back to the intermediate message event *Wait for Async Response*, and switch to tab *Output Mapping*. Map the response interface to the *DO response* process context.

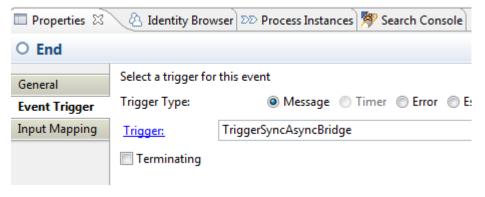


Switch to tab Correlation Condition, and maintain the correlation condition as follows:

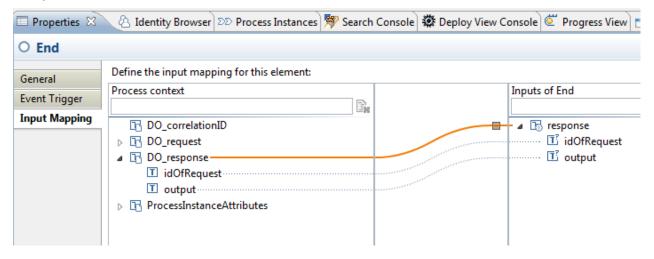
String-equal(DO_correlationID,response/idOfRequest)



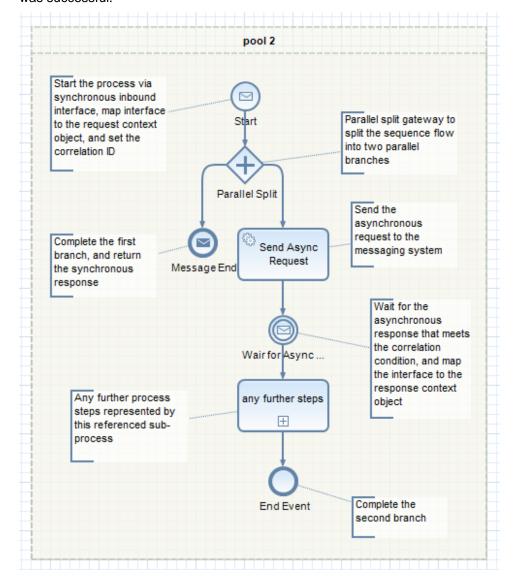
Pick the message end event *End*, and switch to tab *Event Trigger*. Assign the same trigger *TriggerSyncAsyncBridge* that has been chosen for the message start event.



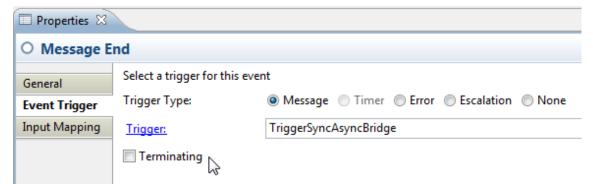
Switch to tab *Input Mapping*, and map the process context *DO_response* to the *response* message type of the synchronous interface.



As mentioned above, it is not guaranteed that the response message is sent within the Web Service timeout period, especially if there are many asynchronous steps between the start event and the end event. To avoid that the client will get a response timeout, you may implement the alternative process as seen blow. It uses a parallel split gateway so that after the start event a parallel token is created which immediately sends the response message. However, this would make sense only if the synchronous response did not depend on the asynchronous response, i.e., the client would only need a confirmation that the synchronous message was successful.



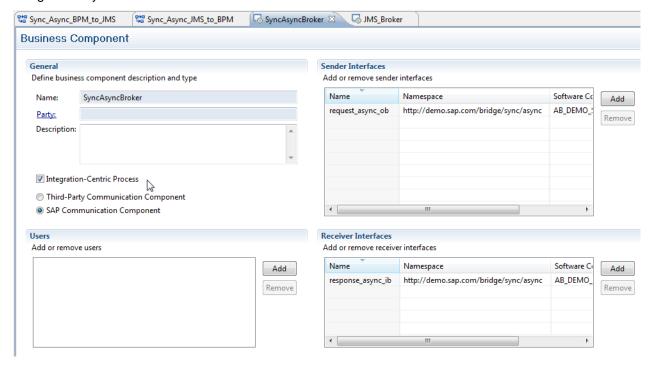
For the message end event, the *Terminating* flag must not be selected. Otherwise, it would end the complete process including the parallel flow.



Integration Flow from BPM Process to JMS Broker

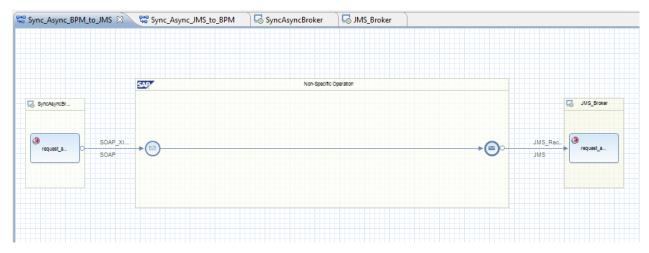
Switch to the SAP Process Integration Designer perspective to configure the message flow from and to the BPM process.

First, we need to create a new business component representing the BPM process. As business component name choose the name previously set in the service reference configuration, i.e., **SyncAsyncBroker**, and assign the asynchronous interfaces to the same.

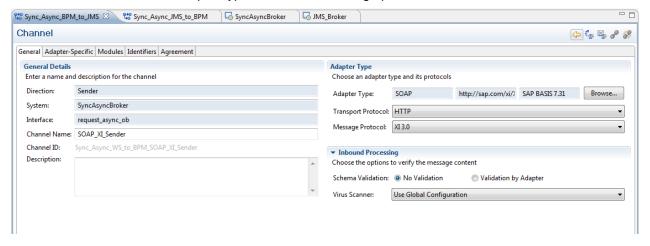


Create a new Integration Flow describing the routing from the BPM process to the JMS broker.

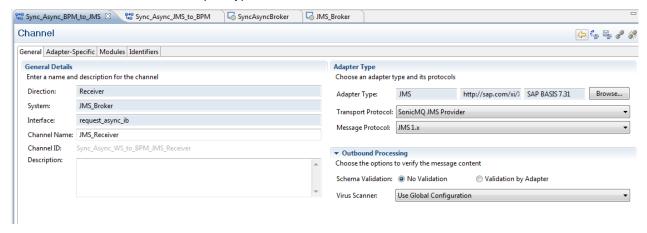
- Assign beforehand created Business Component SyncAsyncBroker and the sender interface request_async_ob to the sender of the Integration Flow
- Assign Business Component JMS_Broker and the receiver interface request_async_ib to the receiver of the Integration Flow
- · Maintain sender and receiver channel as described further below



Maintain sender channel of adapter type SOAP, and message protocol XI 3.0.



Maintain receiver channel of adapter type JMS.

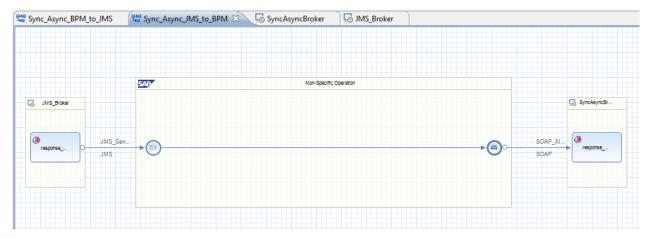


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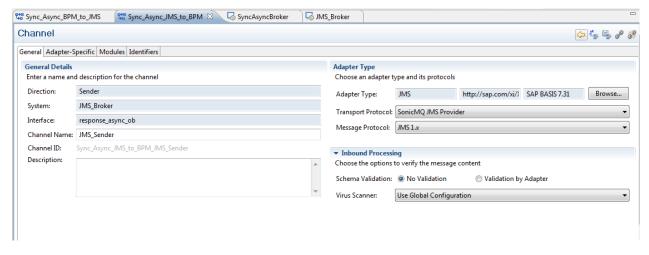
Integration Flow from JMS Broker to BPM Process

Create a new Integration Flow describing the routing from the JMS broker to the BPM process.

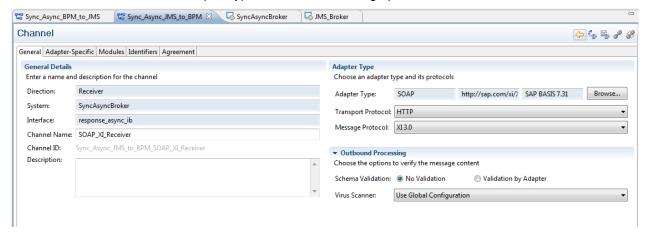
- Assign Business Component JMS_Broker and the sender interface response_async_ob to the sender of the Integration Flow
- Assign Business Component SyncAsyncBridge and the receiver interface response_async_ib to the receiver of the Integration Flow
- · Maintain sender and receiver channel as described further below



Maintain sender channel of adapter type JMS.

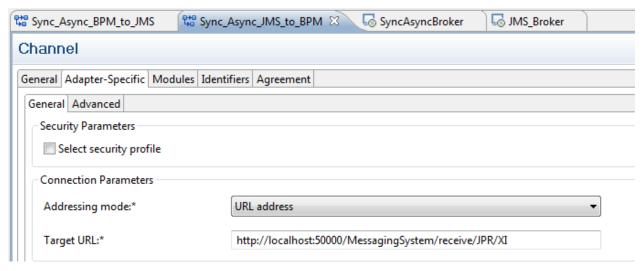


Maintain receiver channel of adapter type SOAP, and message protocol XI 3.0.



Switch to tab *Adapter-Specific*. The target URL needs to point to the Java Proxy runtime running on the very same system. Maintain *Target URL* as follows:

http://<host>:<port>/MessagingSystem/receive/JPR/XI



Runtime

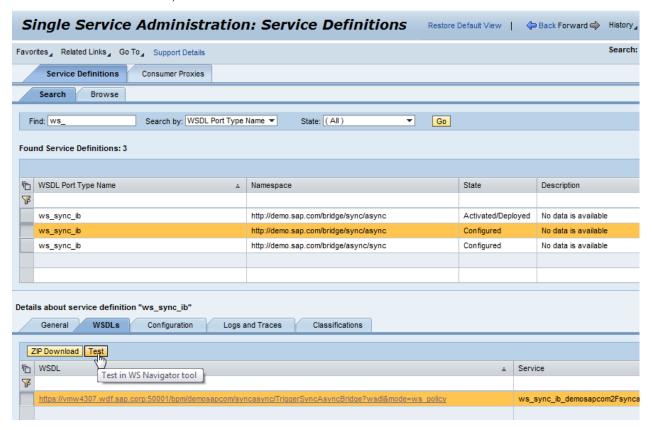
We run the scenario by calling the synchronous end point of the BPM process. Launch the SAP NetWeaver Administrator.



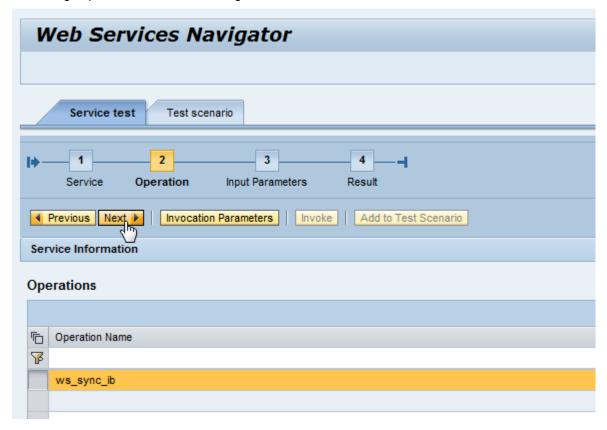
Switch to tab SOA, and sub-tab Application and Scenario Communication. Click on link Single Service Administration.



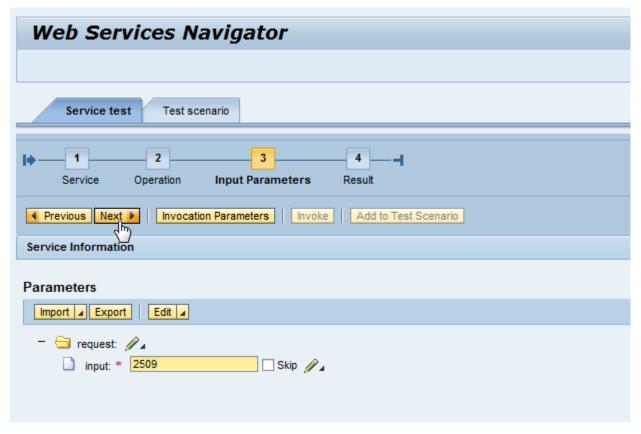
Search for the right service definition. The *WSDL Port Type Name* corresponds to the name of the synchronous service interface of the message start event of the BPM process. Select the *WS* end point, and switch to tab *WSDLs*. Here, click on button *Test*.



This brings up the Web Services Navigator. Click on Next.

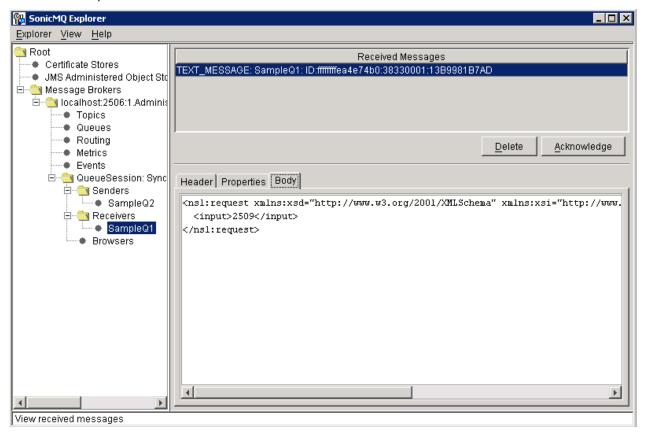


Enter any string into the *input* field, and click on *Next*.

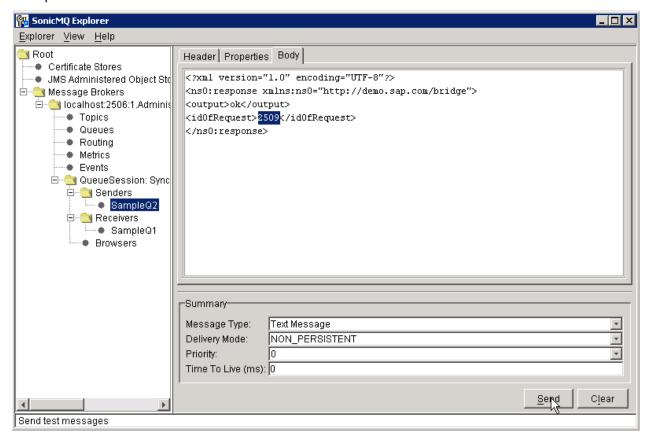


SAP COMMUNITY NETWORK

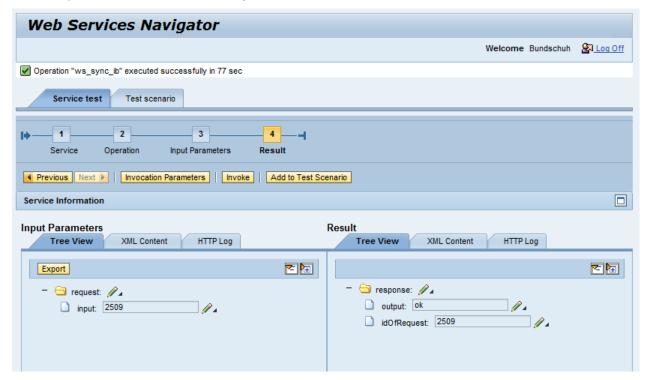
Open the *SonicMQ Explorer*. A new message was put into the *SampleQ1* receiver queue. Copy the *input* field into the clipboard.



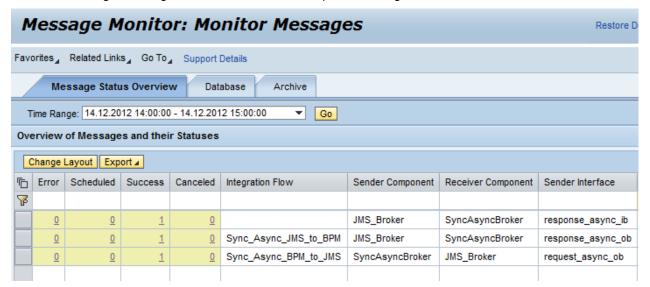
Before sending the response message, we paste the beforehand copied ID into the *idOfRequest* field. Once we put the message into the *SampleQ2* sender queue, it is read from the JMS adapter, and passed to the BPM process.



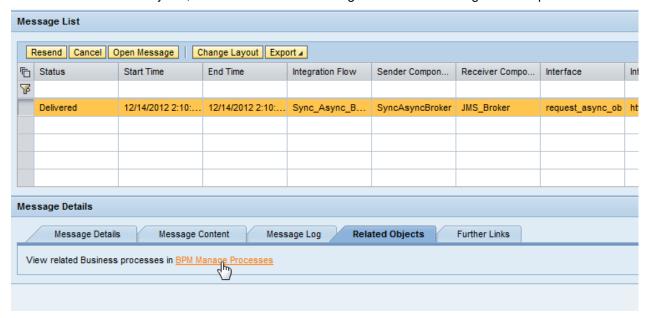
The response message is correlated to the respective process instance, whereas the process returns the synchronous response to the web service client, i.e., the Web Services Navigator. You will get a confirmation that the operation executed successfully.



In the *Message Status Overview*, you will see three successful messages. From AEX to BPM, the message is persisted twice, both in the proxy system and in the messaging system. From BPM to AEX, the message is persisted only once benefitting from a proxy shortcut, hence leading to a runtime improvement. Click on the third message to navigate to the details of the request message.

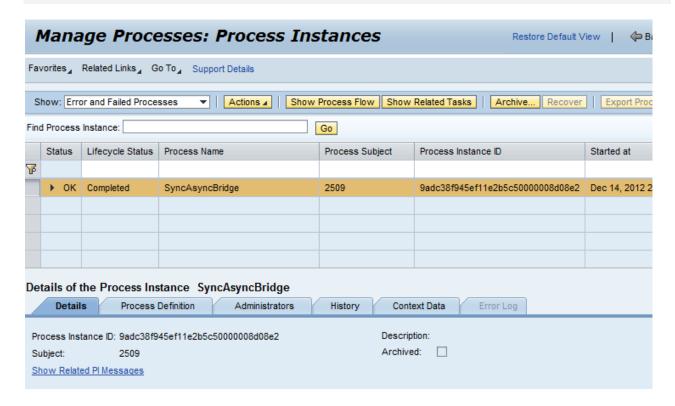


Switch to tab Related Objects, and select link BPM Manage Processes to navigate to the process monitor.



The navigation is context sensitive, i.e., the result is restricted to the process instance that the message is related to.

Note: The context sensitive navigation between the PI message monitor and the BPM process instance monitor is supported from release 7.31 SP6 on only.



Switch to tab Context Data, and select DO_correlation in the Show drop down list to verify the correlation ID.

	Status	Lifecycle Status	Process Name	Process Subject	Process Instance ID
73					
	▶ 0K	Completed	SyncAsyncBridge	2509	9adc38f945ef11e2b5c50000008d08e2
Details of the Process Instance SyncAsyncBridge					
Details Process Definition Administrators History Context Data Error Log					
Show: DO_correlationID					
	Name		\	/alue	
▼ DO_correlationID					
	• value				509

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