

# Process design & BPMS

PV207 – Business Process Management

Spring 2015

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# Last lecture summary:

- Course content & goals
- Team of lecturers and tutors
- BPM intro & history
- Organization
  - Lectures & seminar-sessions organisation
  - Homework assignments
  - Continuous feedback
  - Team project
  - Evaluation and examination
- Information sources
- Questions and intentions

# Last lecture recap

- BPM

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- BPM
- BPM Motivation

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- BPM
- BPM Motivation
- BPM use cases

# Lecture overview

- **Processes**

- What is business process?
- What is BPM?
- What is BPM adoption?
- Why BPM ?
- Roles in BPM
- Process life-cycle
- Phases of process based development

- **BPMS**

- BPMS components
- Architecture
- Human Tasks
- Business Rules
- BAM
- Existing BPMS

# Business process definition

## Definition:

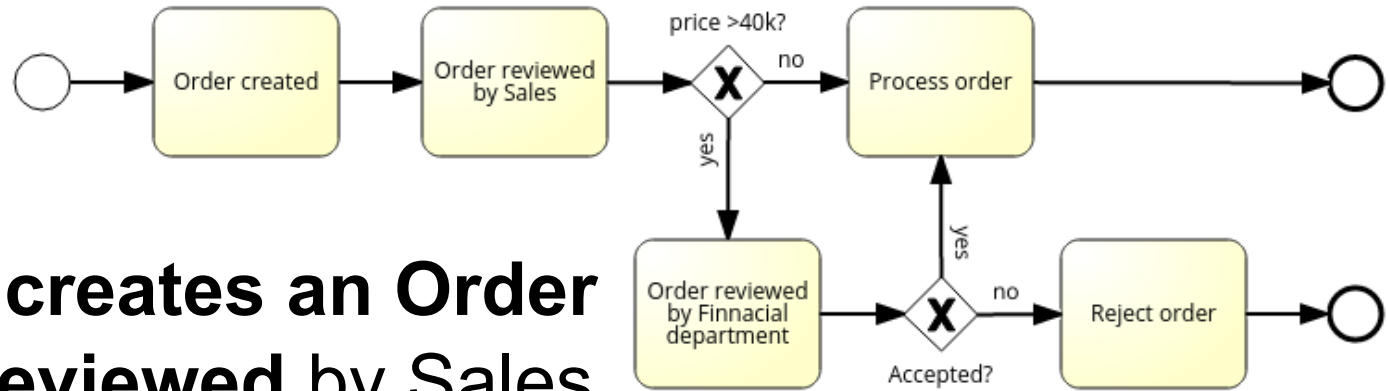
*Series of logically related activities or tasks (such as planning, production, sales) performed together to produce a defined set of results.*

-- Business Dictionary:

*A repeatable sequence of **logically related** activities, which contributes to fulfilment of **one or more** business objectives*

-- Jiří Kolář

# Process Example: Order



1. Customer **creates an Order**
2. **Order is reviewed** by Sales

2.1. If price of the Order is **lower** than 40 000\$, it is accepted

2.2. If price is **over** 40 000\$ it have to be confirmed by Financial department

2.3. Order can be rejected by the department

3. Otherwise the order is processed



# Business Process Management

**Management discipline for systematic definition, execution and measurement of processes in organizations**



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Picture downloaded from [http://www.what-is-bpm.com/bpm\\_primer/bpm\\_primer.html](http://www.what-is-bpm.com/bpm_primer/bpm_primer.html)

# BPM adoption - definition

*A **change** in target organization **towards the establishment of a **process-driven management model**.***

*This can, but does not necessarily have to, lead to the **automation** of some processes in a **process-oriented Information Systems**.*

*Such systems can be eventually based on a **Business Process Management Suite***

# BPM adoption in practice

- Organisational and management changes towards a process-oriented approach
  - Reengineering
  - Efficiency & quality measurement
  - Certifications, standards & legal compliance
- Tailoring organisation's Information Systems towards process-oriented principles
  - Business integration (direct link business <-> IT)
  - High level technologies
  - Integration of legacy systems

# Business Process Management vs. Workflow Management

- Workflow  $\sim$  Business process
- **Work-flow management** = definition + management of work-flows
- **Business Process Management** = definition + execution + monitoring + improvement
  - Standardization involved
- **Workflow system** = usually a proprietary system for execution of defined sequences of activities

# Why to adopt BPM?

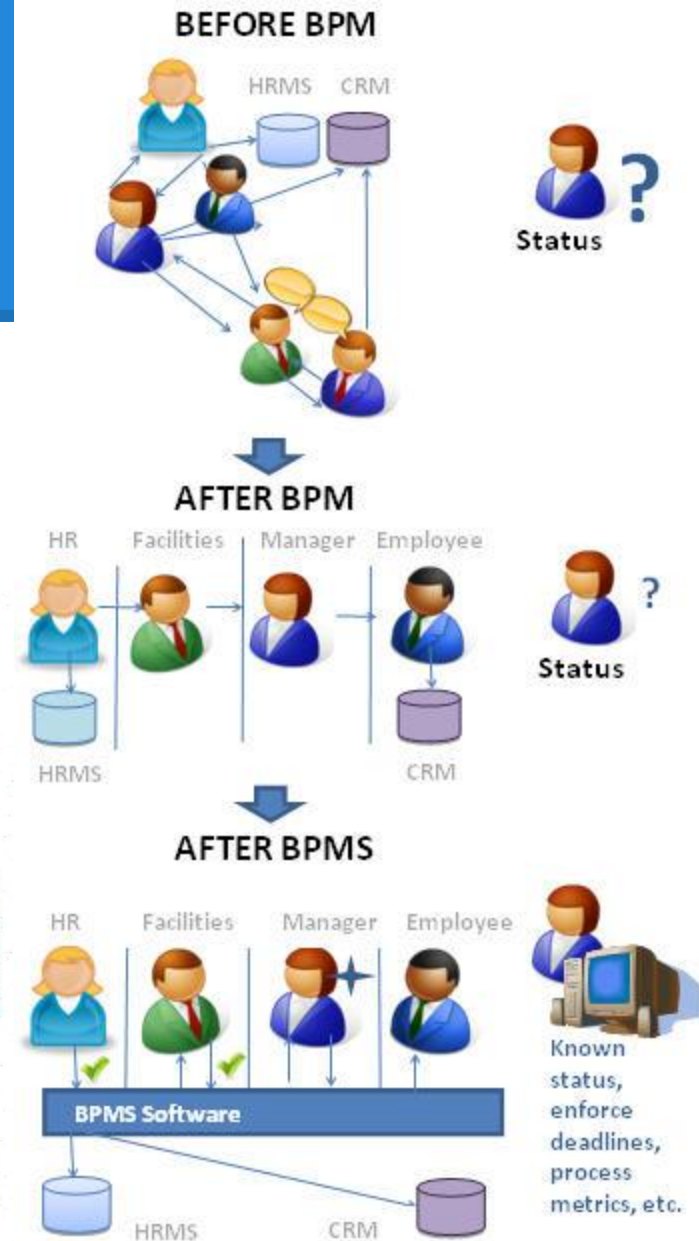
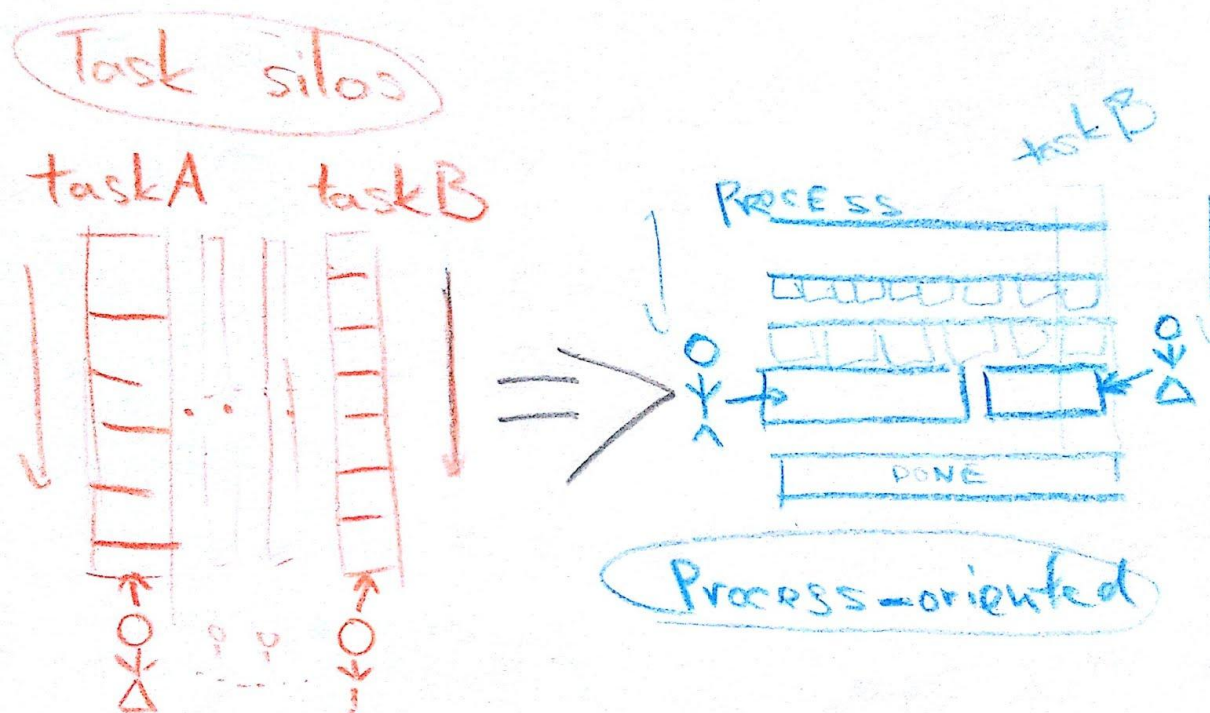
- **Know-how codification**
  - **Value** of processes as a **know-how is increasing** in today's **knowledge economy**
  - Less vulnerability caused by employee fluctuation
- **Performance and costs measurement**
- **Better business-change management**
  - Changes can be performed easier
  - Impact of change can be measured
  - Important to choose good level of process rigidity
- **Increased transparency**

# Why to adopt BPM? (cont.)

- **Outsourcing** and business services integration
  - Measurement of outsourced services quality
- **Increase of quality**
  - Better **error detection** and **exception handling**
  - **Detection of bottlenecks** & weak points of organisation
  - Compliance with ISO standards (2000X, 9001)
- **Better organisation of work-flow /process**
  - **Higher efficiency** = reduction of costs
  - **Early detection of problems**

# Why to adopt BPM?

- **Flattening** organisation's hierarchy
  - Elimination of "**silo effect**"
  - **Horizontal** job character



# BPM adoption drawbacks :(

- **High initial costs**
  - Technologies & tools are expensive and not widely available
  - Change is always expensive
- **Change in people's mindset is necessary**  
(it hurts ;)
- **Changes in organization structure**
  - Fear of the change
  - Fear of job loss
- **Agreement of all major decision-makers is crucial** (not so easy)



# Potential risks of BPM adoption

- **Loss of business flexibility**
  - Too high process rigidity
- Demotivated/Annoyed employees
- **High investments** in BPM solution
- Inefficient management changes
- Technological overkill
- Non-realistic process definitions

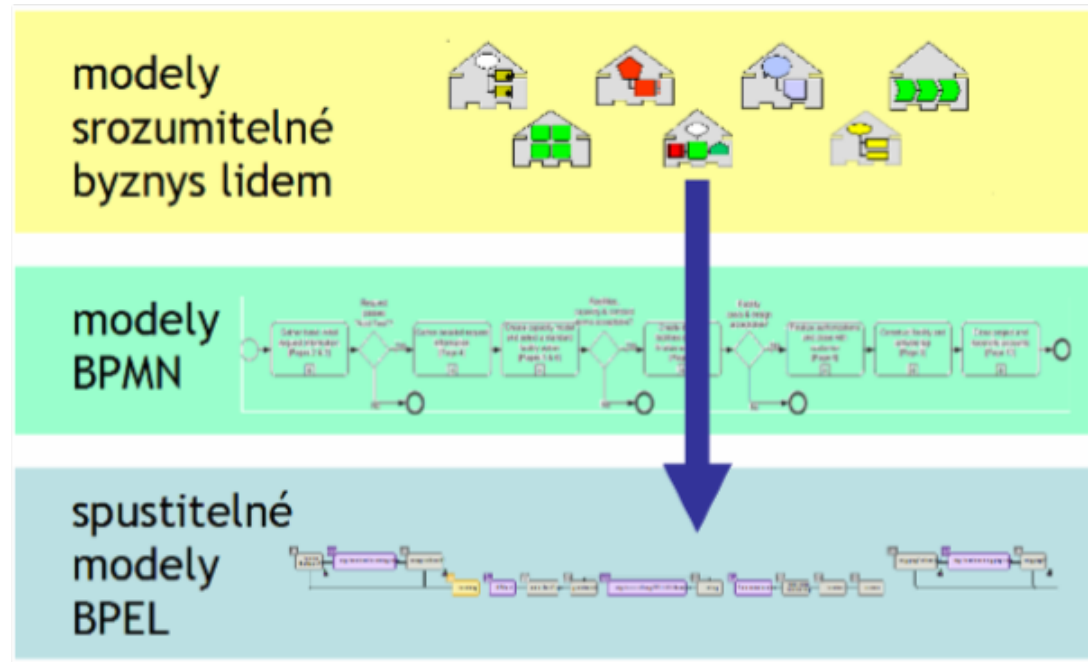
# Basic roles in BPM adoption

Organisation's stakeholders (Owners, Management, Customers, Partners etc.)

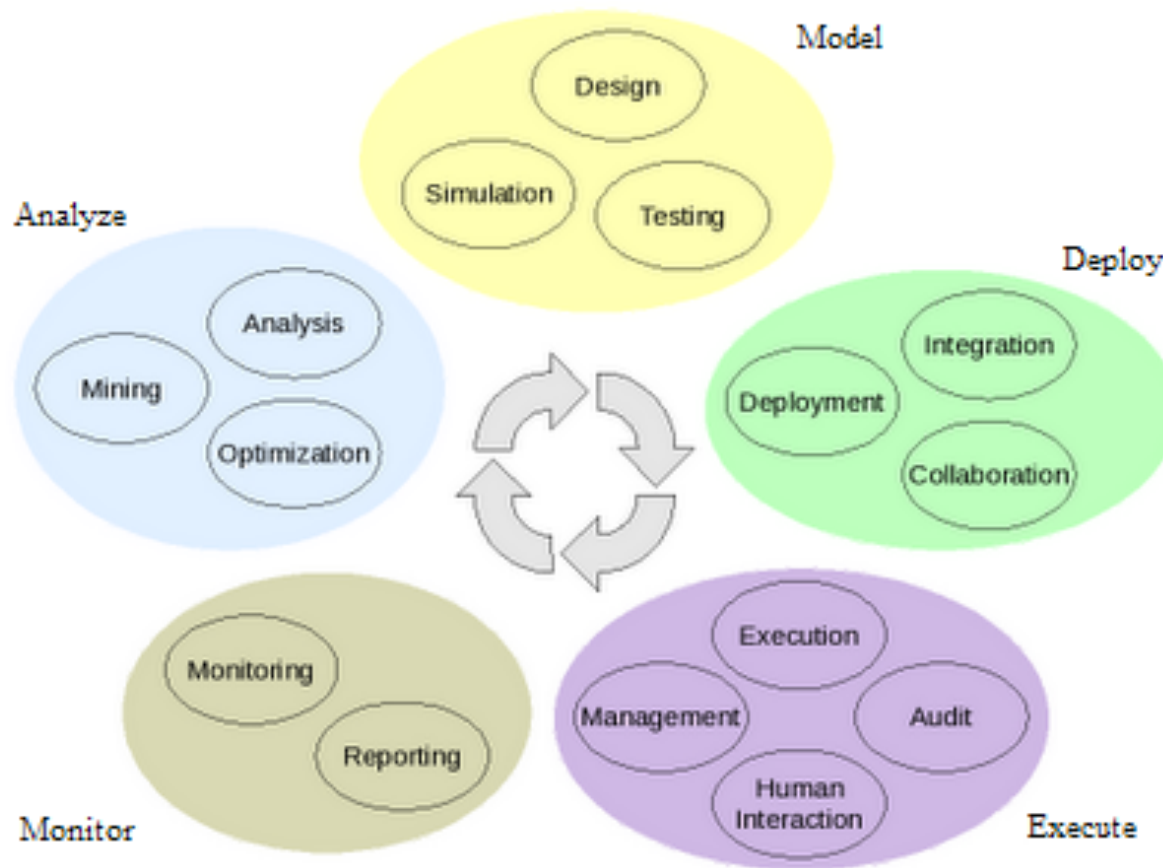
- Everybody involved in system context
- **Business analyst**
  - Identifies and define processes that fulfil goals
- **Process specialist**
  - Model and implement processes, design service integration
- **System developer (Integration specialist)**
  - Implements services and underlying system components

# Process development

- Analysis
- Design
- Implementation



# BPM lifecycle



# 0. phase: Business analysis

- **Roles identification**
- **Business Goals definition**
- **Objectives definition**
- Identification of **existing processes**
- **Process architecture** (relationships)
- **Reengineering** of existing processes and **definition of new ones**
- **Metrics/KPI/KRI** definition  
(Key Performance/Result Indicators)  
for Goals/Objectives

# 1. phase: Process definition

- **Which objective is being fulfilled** by the process?
- What is the **value created** by the process?
- What are **Inputs and Outputs** of the process?
- Which **metrics** should be on the process?
- Who is **Process owner**?
- Which **roles** participate on process?
- **Goal:** Obtain valid and measurable processes

# 2. phase: Process modeling

- Model logical structure of the process
- Should be readable by all lifecycle participants
- (BPMN) Business Process Modeling Notation
  - Graphical notations
  - Portability (Standard)
  - Based on Petri-Nets formalism
- Modeling tools
  - Stand-alone
  - Part of BPMS

# 3. phase: Implementation

- **BPMN-executable (Level 3)**
  - BPMN execution engine
  - Services implemented
  - Human task engine
- **BPEL (Business Process Execution Language)**
  - Getting **deprecated**
  - Language for **service orchestration**
  - XML , Block language
  - BPEL skeleton (template) often generated from BPMN
- **XPDL** and other minor stuff



# 4. phase: Monitoring

- **Reasons** for process monitoring
  - **Fault/Error detection**
  - **Performance measurement**
  - Information for **process improvement**
- **Business Activity Monitoring**
  - Real-time process monitoring
  - Measurement of process metrics
- **Key Performance/Result Indicators**
  - **Business performance**
  - Derived from process metrics

Tracking of **business goals fulfillment**

# 5.phase : Process improvement

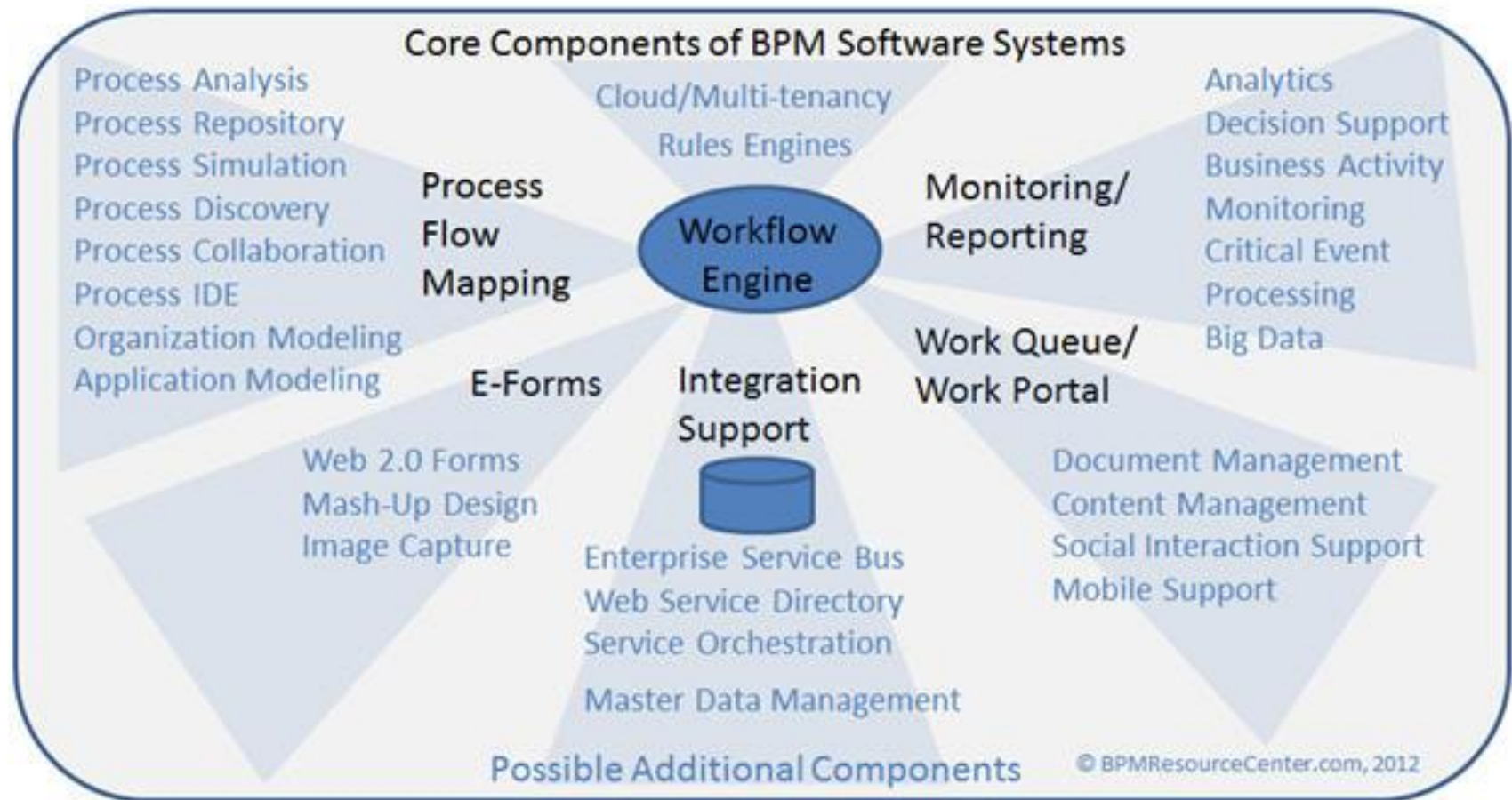
- Reasons:
  - Measured **gaps in performance**
  - **Changes of process** in real world
- Continuous process improvement:
  - Detection of **inefficient parts** of process
  - **Bottlenecks, cost inefficiency**
  - **Design and validation** of change (simulation)
  - **Process modification**
  - **Deployment** of optimised version
  - **Monitoring**
  - <> repeat until dead;

**Questions?**  
**Break 10mins**

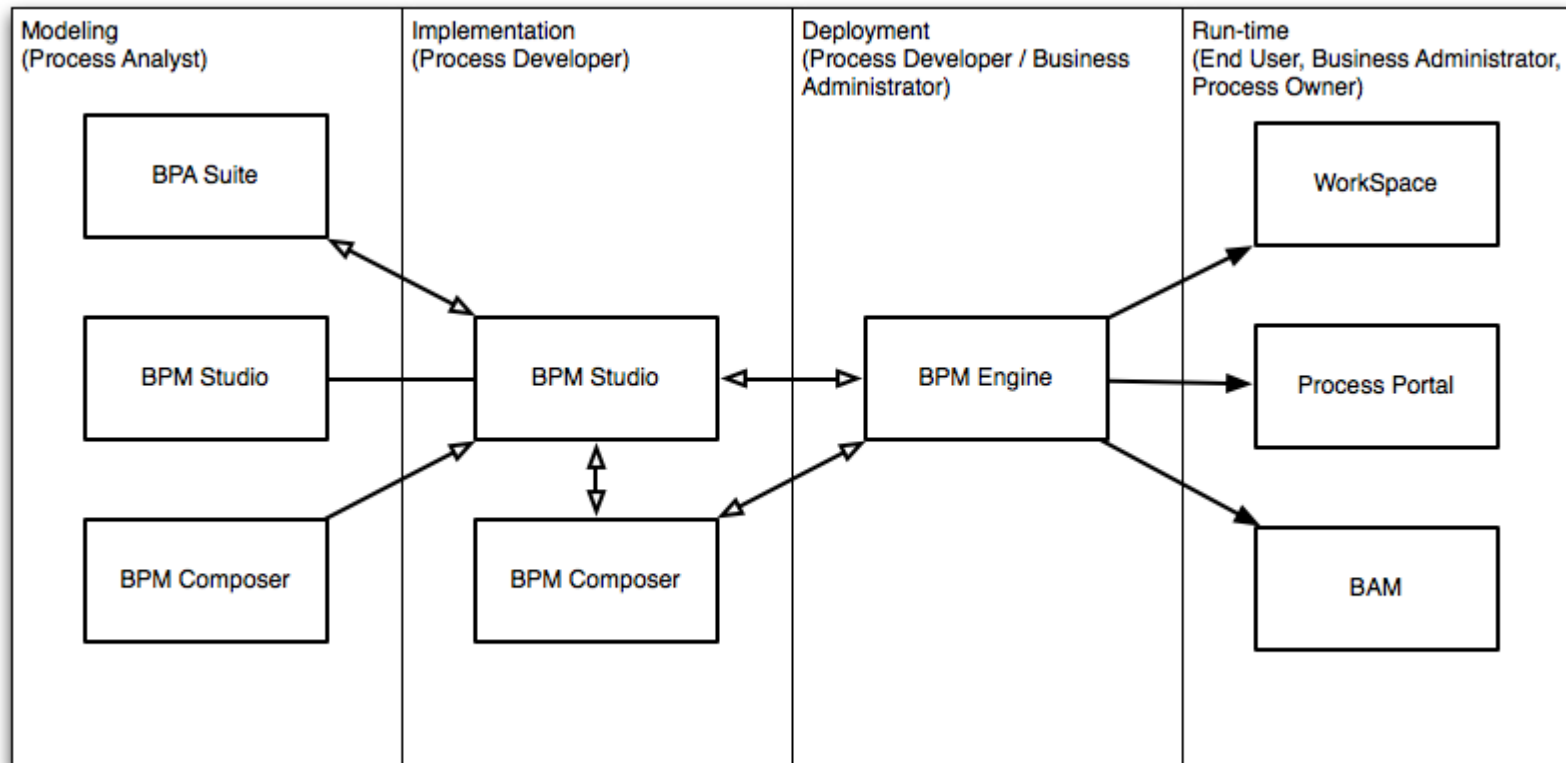
# Business Process Management System

- Software suite (related SW tools)
  - modeling, execution and monitoring of processes
  - SW Tools of the process life-cycle phases
- BPMS components
  - Process modeller (OSS, commercial) **-modeling**
  - Process simulator (commercial with some exceptions)
  - Execution engine (OSS, commercial)
  - Process console (OSS, commercial)
  - Human tasks engine (commercial with exceptions)
  - Business Rule engine (few OSS, commercial)
  - Business activity monitoring ( commercial ).

# BPMS components

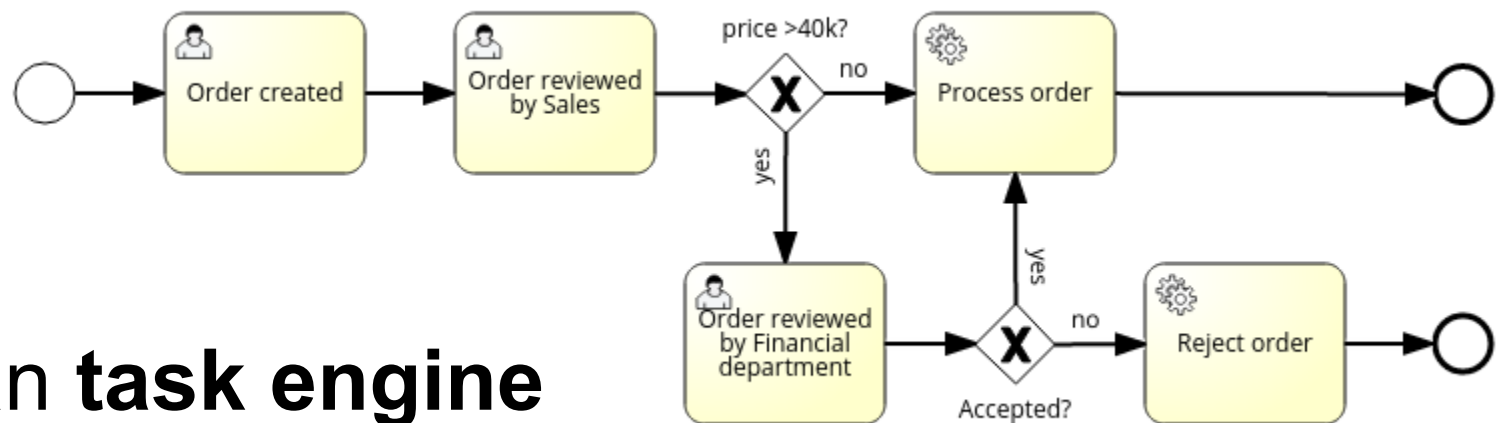


# BPM lifecycle again



# Human tasks

**Human tasks = process activities with necessary human interaction**



- **Human task engine**

- **front-end user interface** for human tasks
- **access control according to roles** and business objects from process
- **mostly proprietary** solutions, portals are widely used

# Human tasks

- **Standards**
  - **BPMN** (Level 3) define human tasks on process level
  - **BPEL4People**
  - **WS-BPEL Extension for People**
    - **Web Services Human Task**
    - **Notifications, escalations, timeouts, forwarding, attachments**
  - **Implementation**
    - **Portal technologies**
    - **Web 2.0 form frameworks**
    - **Proprietary form solutions in BPMS**



# Business Rules

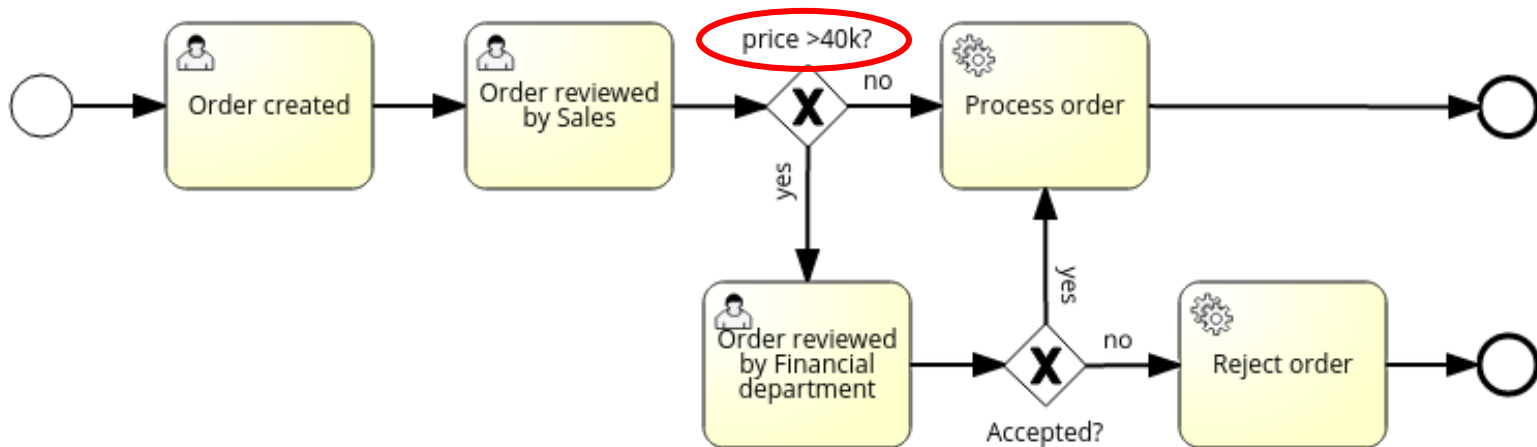
- **Rules stored aside from process**
- **External rules repositories**
  - Databases
  - XML files
  - Excel tables
- **Simple scripting language for rules evaluation**
- Rules are evaluated by Business Rules Engine
- **Rule + Input Business object => Output**

# Business Rules (cont.)

- User interface for **rules management**
- Typically IF – THEN
- **Rules types**
  - Validation rules
  - Transformation rules
- Business Rulesets
- Business Rule Engine **often as a Web Service**

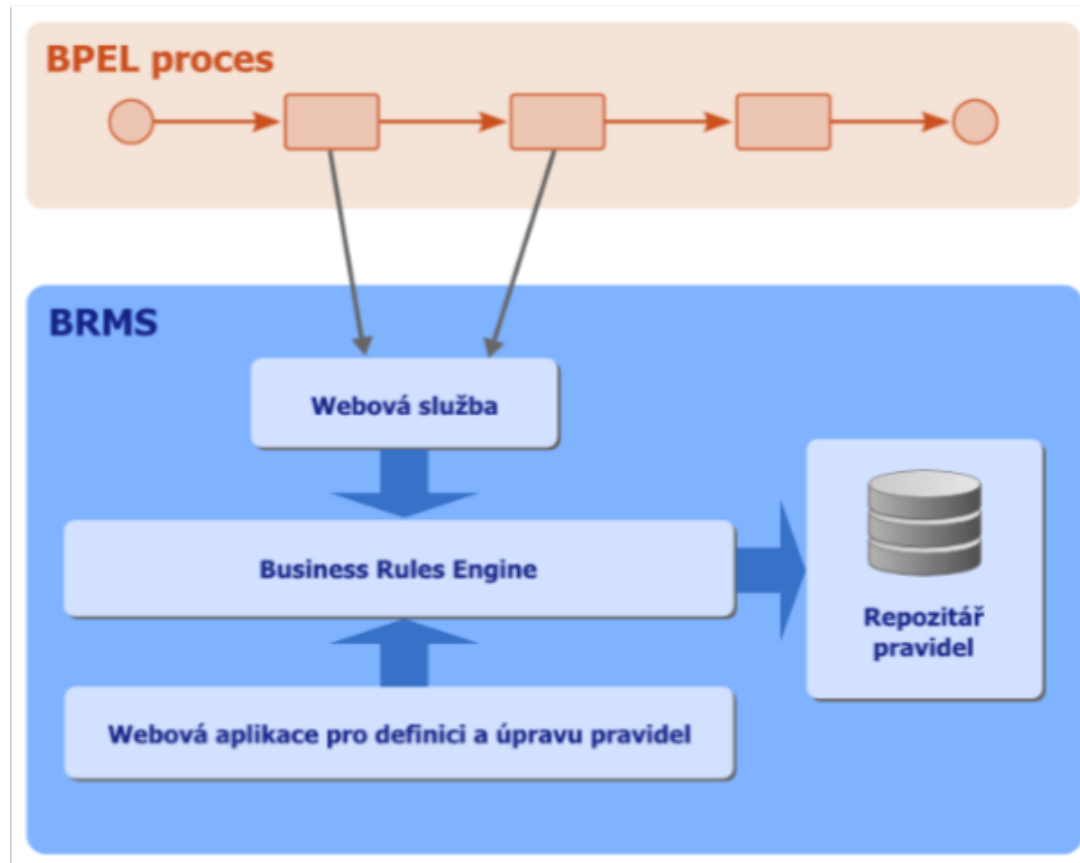
# Business Rules – Example

- Rules decision in Order process:
  - Rule has **parameter (40 000\$)**



- We **change parameter** or **replace rule**
- Rules can be changed **dynamically**

# Business Rules Management system



# Business Rules example:

- **Business object: Order**
  - id – of an order
  - itemPrice – price of one item of order
  - quantity – quantity of item
- finDirDecisionNeeded – boolean identifying if CFO's decision is necessary
- **Rule evaluation language:**
  - Price of the order is bigger than {threshold}
  - order\_price = Order( eval( quantity \* itemPrice > {threshold} ) )
- **Rule itself**
  - WHEN order\_price > 40.000 THEN set finDirDecisionNeeded = true

# Business Activity Monitoring

- Monitoring is important part of BPM lifecycle
  - Monitoring data are **inputs for process improvement**
  - **Early detection of problems**
- **Process metric examples**
  - Order processing time, Order total price, Order state
- **KPI examples:**
  - Average time of order processing per day
  - Sum of prices of all Orders for this week
  - Number of cancelled Orders this week
  - Percentage of Orders with delayed payment

# Business Activity Monitoring - Dashboards

- Monitoring of process data in **real time**
- **Actions triggered** when certain metric value is reached
  - On screen, Email, SMS
  - Trigger action/process
- Custom set of figures on one page
- Configurable for every user

### Alerts

<input type="checkbox"/>	Subject	Date and Time
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alert	Friday, October 26, 2007 2:02:48 AM
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alert	Friday, October 26, 2007 1:52:34 AM
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alert	Friday, October 26, 2007 1:44:53 AM

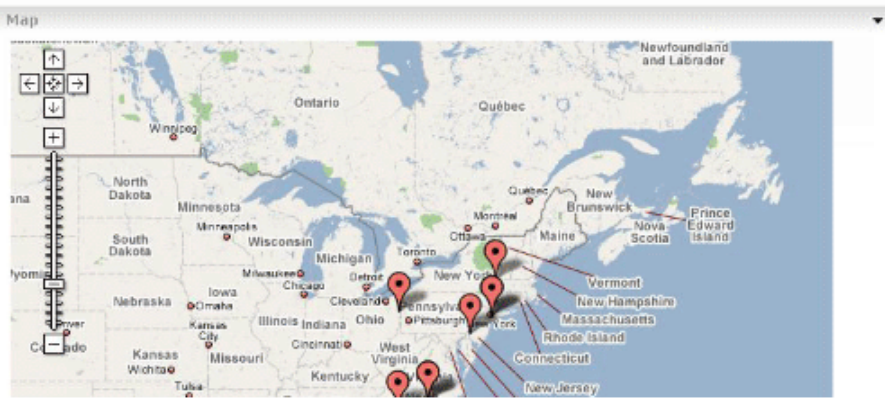
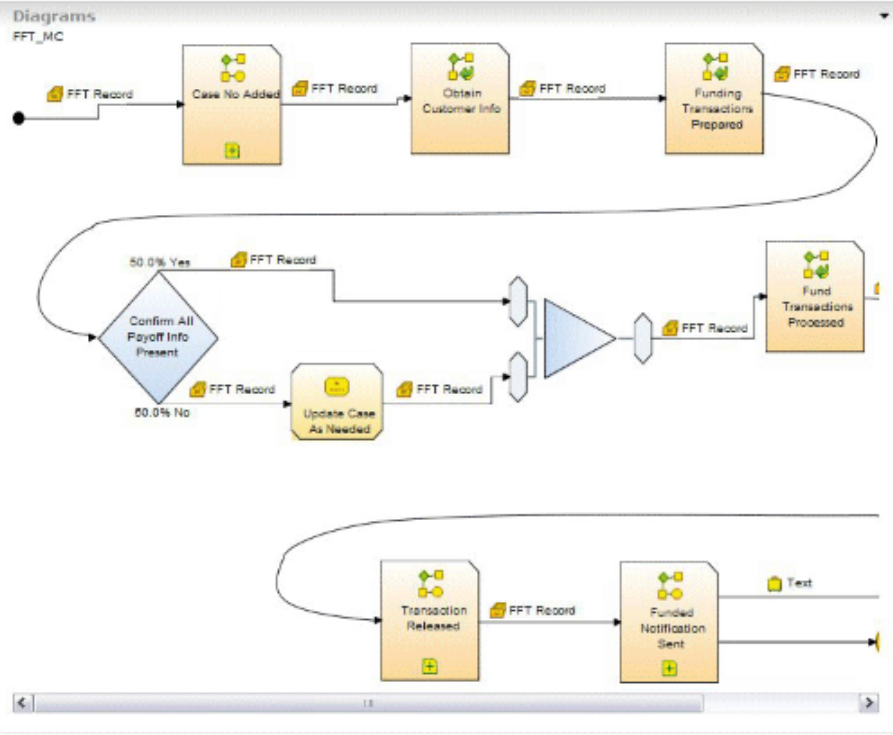
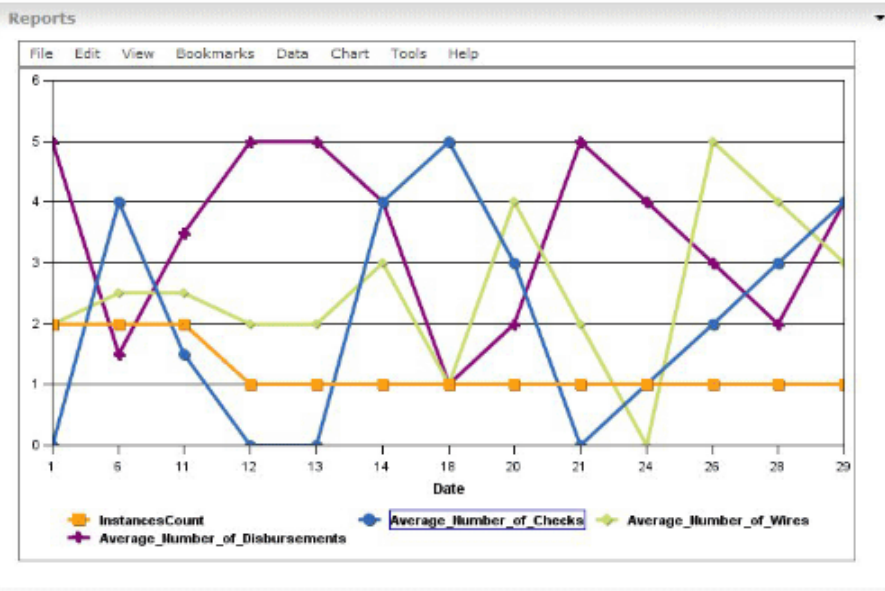
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### Human Tasks

Actions

<input type="checkbox"/>	Task Name	Owner	Status	Escalated	Work Duration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Patient checkin	mjohnson	Ready to be Assigned	false	22 m, 10 s
<input type="checkbox"/>	Patient checkout	swalter	Complete	false	1 h, 35 m, 5 s
<input type="checkbox"/>	Update record	evayne	Ready to be Assigned	false	20 m, 5 s
<input type="checkbox"/>	File insurance	sjasinski	Working	false	45 m, 45 s
<input type="checkbox"/>	Verify record	Unassigned	On hold	true	25 m, 10 s

Page 1 of 1 | Go to page:  | Results 1 to 5 of 5





# Existing BPMS products

- **Open source**

- Activiti
- Intalio | BPMS Community Edition
- NetBeans+OpenESB (BPEL)
- PVM based
  - JBPM/Drool (Jboss)
  - Bonita
  - Orchestra
- ApacheODE based
  - Project Levi
- ++

- **Commercial BPMS**

- IBM Lombardi
- Bizagi
- Appian 6
- Opentext/Metastorm
- Pegasystems
- Savvion
- Signavio
- TIBCO iProcess Suite
- Oracle BPM suite
- ARIS enterprise BPMS
- ++

# FIN

## Questions?

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Spring 2012

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