Business analysis & BPM methodologies

PV207 – Business Process Management

Spring 2018

Jiří Kolář

1

Lecture overview

- Why a methodology for •
 BPM development?
- Methodology overview
- BPM and SOA again
- BPM development approaches
 - Top down
 - Bottom up
 - Meet in the middle

• Library scenario:

- Strategy and vision
- Goals, objectives and KPIs
- Stakeholders
 identification
- Business components
- Processes and services
- Process description
- Process BPMN diagram

Last lecture recap

- Processes
 - What is business process?

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

Last lecture recap

• Processes

- What is business process?
- What is BPM?

Business Process Management

Is a **Management discipline**, focused on systematic **definition** and **execution measurement of processes** in organizations

 An effort to describe processes in organisation measure results and manage process changes towards higher efficiency

Last lecture recap

Processes

- What is business process?
- What is BPM?
- What is BPM adoption?

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**

Why we need specific methodologies for BPM-oriented development?

- BPM differ significantly from traditional data-based approach to system design
 - Special analysis & design steps needed
 - Traditional methodologies do not fit
- BPM oriented SW solutions depend on proper organisation structure
- BPM discipline has impact both on business structure and EIS
- Organisation changes are often necessary
- Processes have to be aligned with business

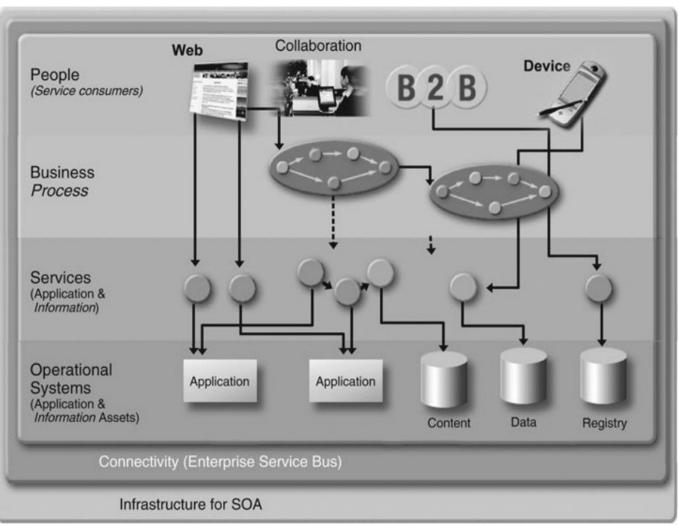
Some BPM methodologies

- General BPM methodology (Mathias Weske)
 - Rather general, End-to-end, very complete
- CBM-BPM-SOMA
 - IBM specific, proprietary, tight with IBM technologies
- IBPM
 - Focused on general organization of a BPM project
 - Emphasis on SOA-based implementation
- BPM4SME
 - End-to-end
 - Focused on small scale BPM adoptions

Relationship of SOA and BPM

- Process can be decomposed to activities
- Many automated activities are implemented as services (service orchestration)
- We want to **assemble our processes** from many independent services
- At least a **basic SOA infrastructure** is useful for well implemented BPM solution
- SOA infrastructure provide flexibility we need to achieve process evolution and improvement

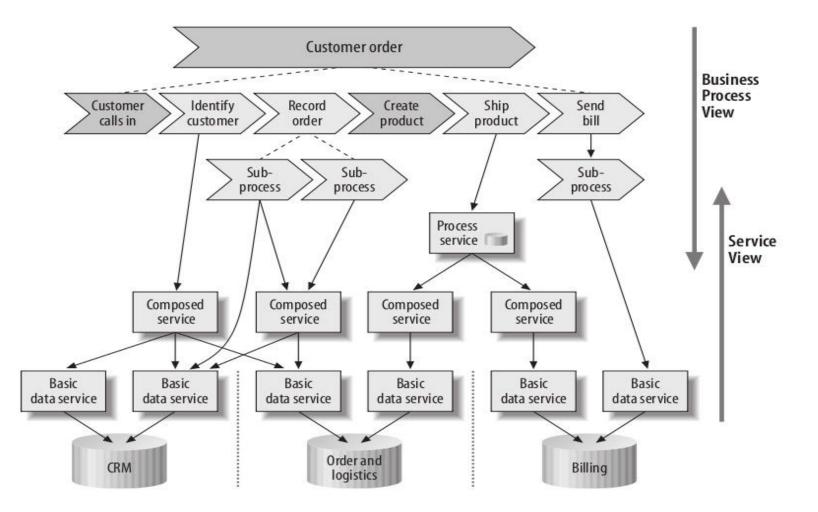
Relationship of SOA and BPM (cont.)



12

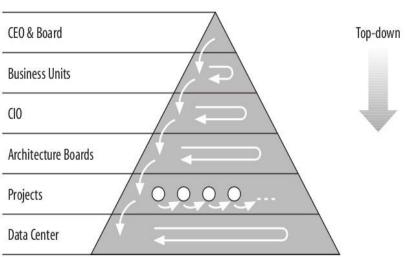
Source: SOA Community of Practice, SOA Solution Stack Project

Relationship of SOA and BPM (cont.)



Top down BPM development approach

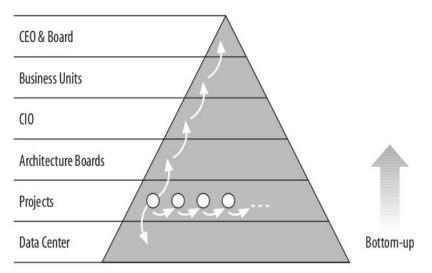
- Sumarize business strategy: vision&mission
- Identify/Define business goals and objectives
- Define/Identify processes and roles
- Implement executable processes
- Reuse/Implement required services and SW components



14

Bottom up BPM development approach

- Identify services on lowest level (code)
- Identify composed services
- **Discover processes** (by hand, algorthmic)
- Refine processes
- Align with goals and strategy



Reality: Meet in the middle

In parallel:

- Top down
 - Define/refine strategy and vision
 - Identify/refine goals and components
 - Define KPI/KRI
 - Identify/define processes

- Bottom up
 - Identify existing services and SW components
 - Identify composed services
 - Assign to processes

Recap (Lecture 1): BPM adoption phases

0. Business analysis

- Roles
- Goals
- Objectives
- AS-IS processes
- Process architecture
- Reengineering plan
- KPIs/Business Metrics

1. Process definition

- Process boundaries
- Business value
- Inputs/Outputs
- Process metrics
- Process Owner
- Roles

2. Process modeling

• Process models L1+L2

Define

BPM

Lifecycle

Model

Execute

Optimize

Monitor

• (BPMN + text)

3. Implementation

- Executable models
- BPMN L3, BPEL, other

4. Monitoring

- Fault/error detection
- Performance measurement
- Tracking goal fulfillment

5. Process Improvement

• Process changes

Business strategy: "A way we want to go"

- An organisation should state clearly it's purpose and business goals
 - This is important for outside world as much for the company itself
- There has to be a mechanism of goal achievement evaluation
- Evaluation has to be **performed regularly**
- Results are used as an input for continuous business improvement
- Organisation reflects changes in Business environment by adjusting its strategy

Business strategy: Mission and vision

Simple and **clear** statements:

- Vision:
 - Desired future state of the organisation
 - Guiding, motivating, Inspiring, Long term

Alzheimer's Association: "Our Vision is a world without Alzheimer's disease."

Microsoft: "Empower people through great software anytime, anyplace, and on any device."

• Mission:

- Define current state and purpose
- Answers: what, who, how questions, Short term
- Direct relation to goals and objectives

NatureAir: "To offer travelers a reliable, innovative and fun airline to travel in Central America."

Business strategy: Goals and objectives

Desired outcomes, things we want to achieve:

• Goals

- The purpose toward which an effort is directed.
- Long term, general intentions, hard to measure

Goal: Students will gain a greater appreciation for poetry.

• Objectives

- Narrow, concrete easy to measure
- Achievable in **mid-to-short term**
- Related to a goal

Objective: read at least 10 poems

Objective: attend 2 live poetry readings

Objective: identify 4 different poems used in lyrics of modern music

Objective: write a poem containing 3 verses

Performance measurement

• Metric

Related to one instance of object/process/service
 Metric: Incident resolution time
 Metric: Incident severity

- Performance Indicator/ Key PI ~ KPI
 - Current/short term measurement = input for action
 Indicator of actual business performance
 KPI: Number of incidents in progress, number of incidents waiting for input
- Result Indicator/ Key RI ~ KRI
 - Result from the past = **input for planning**
 - Indicator of recent business performance

KRI: Unresolved incidents this month, quartal average incident solving time

Measurement guidelines

- An indicator has to have a **discrete value** in each moment in time
- Targets have to be set and justified
- Give a frame to your indicators
 - Time frame, milestone, limit
 - Wrong: number of logged incidents
 - Correct: number of logged incidents per week
- Indicators has to be related to a

goal / objective / SLA / contract..

Example Library scenario

Example: Library scenario

Business Strategy:

• Vision

We foster knowledge of people by providing ultimate **library services.** We make **book rental process easy and accessible** to anybody.

Mission

We help people to **extend their knowledge in modern way** by **offering access to all major electronic information sources** and provide 24/7 support to information consumers..

Library scenario: Goals and objectives (cont.)

- Goal: Provide access to all major forms of modern electronic information sources
 - Objective: Provide access to common internet sources and to 40 major "digital libraries (DL)"
 - **KRI**: Number of accesses per DL / month
 - **Objective**: Sell electronic books and reading devices
 - RI: Turnover and profit in devices sold / Quartal
 - **KRI**: Number of electronic books sold per sold device
 - **Objective**: Provide high-speed WIFI for mobile devices
 - **KPI**: average response time of service today
 - PI: number of simultaneously connected users
 - **KRI:** Monthly service downtime

Library scenario: Stakeholders involved

- State administrative (Regulations, state funding)
- Library management
- Library employees (staff)
- Readers
- Banks (online payments)
- Business partners (device resellers)
- Service providers (digital libraries)

Library scenario: Processes and services

- Objective:
 - Provide full-featured 24/7 online IS for readers
 - Process: Register new reader
 - Service: Create reader's record
 - Service: Update reader's details
 - Service: Subscribe reader for service
 - Process: Book reservation
 - Service: Find book according to name or ISBN
 - Service: Retrieve book rental state
 - Service: Reserve book for certain period of time

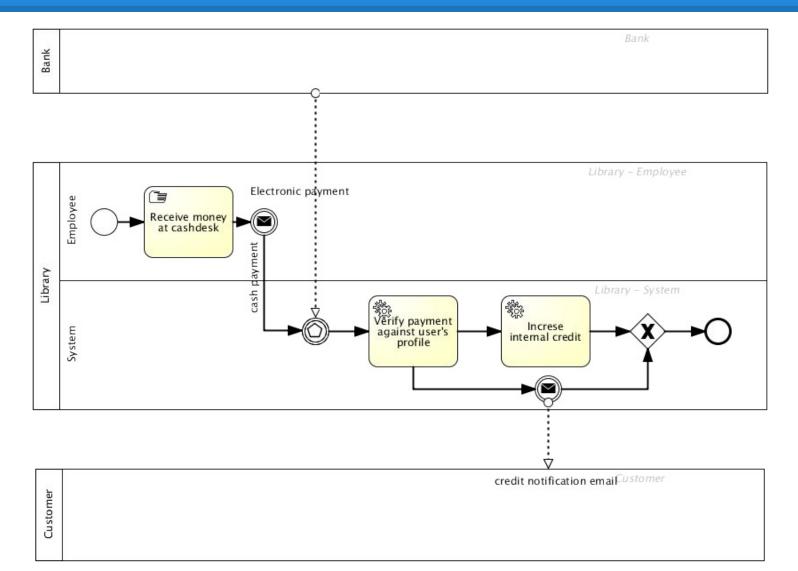
Library scenario: Processes and services (cont.)

- Objective: Introduce 3-steps-3-minutes e-payment method
 - Process: Direct electronic payment
 - Service: Verify payment credentials
 - Composed service: Create invoice
 - Metric: Manual corrections necessary
 - Service: Retrieve payment details
 - Metric: processing time
 - O Service: Retrieve order details
 - Metric: processing time

Library scenario: Process: Charge internal credit

Process name	Charge internal credit	
Description	Registered customer pay certain amount of money. Money are received either through direct electronic from bank , or at cash desk in cash . <i>Payment</i> is verified against <i>user's profile</i> by system and <i>internal credit</i> is increased for certain amouth. Customer receive bill and credit notification.	
Input:	Payment	
Output:	Credit amount	
Data objects:	Payment: payment informationCUser's profile: containinformation about user such aspersonal details and activatedpayment methods	Credit amount: actual user's credit
Roles:	Customer, System, Cash desk, Bank	
Metrics:	Payment amount	
KPI's:	Sum of all charge amounts per day	

Library scenario: BPMN: Charge internal credit



Analysis structure recap

- Goal
 - Objective
 - KPI/KRI PI/RI
 - Process
 - Metric
 - Process
 - Objective
 - KPI/KRI PI/RI
 - Process
 - Service
 - Metric
 - Service
 - Metric

FIN Questions?

PV207 – Business Process Management

Jiří Kolář