

Business Process Modeling



SoftEng
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BP Aspects

- Process flow
 - ◆ Process modeling
 - UML Activity Diagrams
 - BPMN
- Information
 - ◆ Conceptual modeling
 - UML Class diagrams
 - (Entity-Relationships)
- Interaction
 - ◆ Functional modeling
 - Use cases

UML

- Unified Modeling Language
- Standardized by OMG
- Several diagrams
 - ◆ Class diagrams
 - ◆ Activity diagrams
 - ◆ Use Case diagrams
 - ◆ (Sequence diagrams)
 - ◆ (Statecharts)

Conceptual modeling

Process modeling

Functional modeling

Objectives

- Describe, as precisely as possible, a process (or workflow)
- Communicate, document, analyze, validate the workflow
- Implement (execute) it
 - ◆ Only formal notations allow this step

Issues

- Formal notations
 - ◆ Executable
 - ◆ But model can be very complex for high level of detail
- Semiformal
 - ◆ Not executable
 - ◆ But can be starting point for high level analysis

Notations

- Formal
 - ◆ UML Activity Diagrams
 - ◆ BPMN
 - ◆ BPEL
- Semi formal
 - ◆ IDEF0
 - ◆ Data Flow Diagrams

Process Modeling

UML ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

Goal

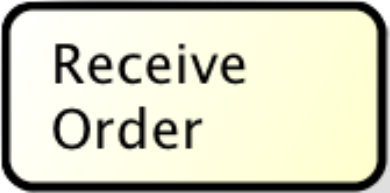
- Capture
 - ◆ Activities
 - ◆ Rules
 - ◆ Responsibilities

Activity Diagram

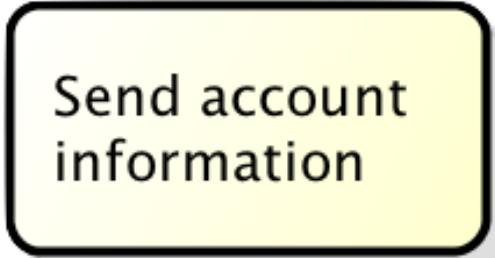
- Extension of Statechart Diagram used to represent temporal sequence of activities and data flow
- Used to represent workflow process, or the inner service logic of an algorithm or function, process
- Parallel process representation and synchronization (fork – join)

Action

- Represents a task or operation that can be performed by either a human or automatically by the IS



Receive
Order



Send account
information

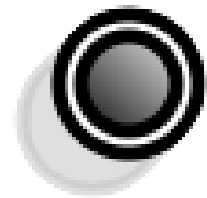
Terminal nodes

- Initial node
 - ◆ Represents the starting point of the process execution
 - ◆ Create a new token
- Final node
 - ◆ Indicate that the processing has completed
 - ◆ Destroy all tokens



Semantics

- A token flows through the diagram
- The token is created at the initial node
- The token comply with the process rules
- The token is eventually destroyed at end node



Semantics

- When a token arrives at an action
 - ◆ The action is enabled: can be performed
 - The information systems informs the intended user she can start the action
 - ◆ No time is defined for starting the activity
 - It starts when the user wishes
 - ◆ No duration is defined for the activity
 - It takes as much time as the user needs
- The token can leave the action as soon as the activity is completed.

Basic patterns

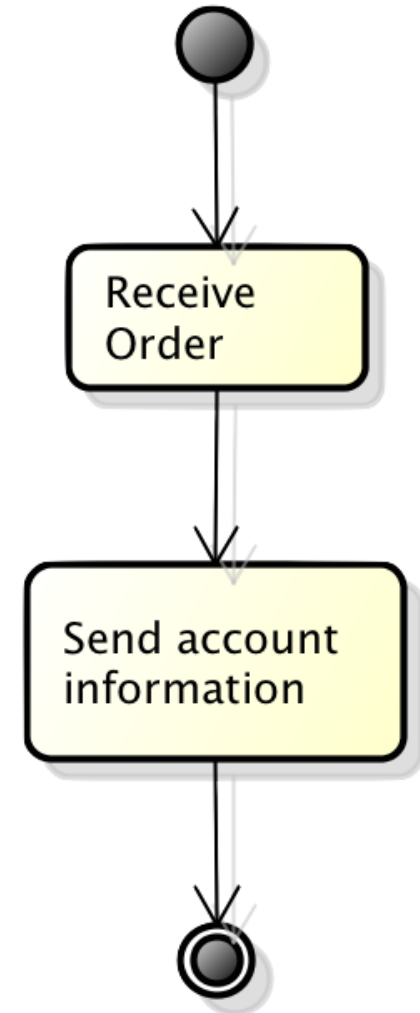
- Sequence
- Parallel split
- Synchronization
- Exclusive choice
- Merge
- Multiple choice

Sequence

- An action in a process is enabled after the completion of a preceding action
 - ◆ Aka serialization
- It is the essential building block
 - ◆ Can be used to build a series of consecutive actions that take place in turn one after the other

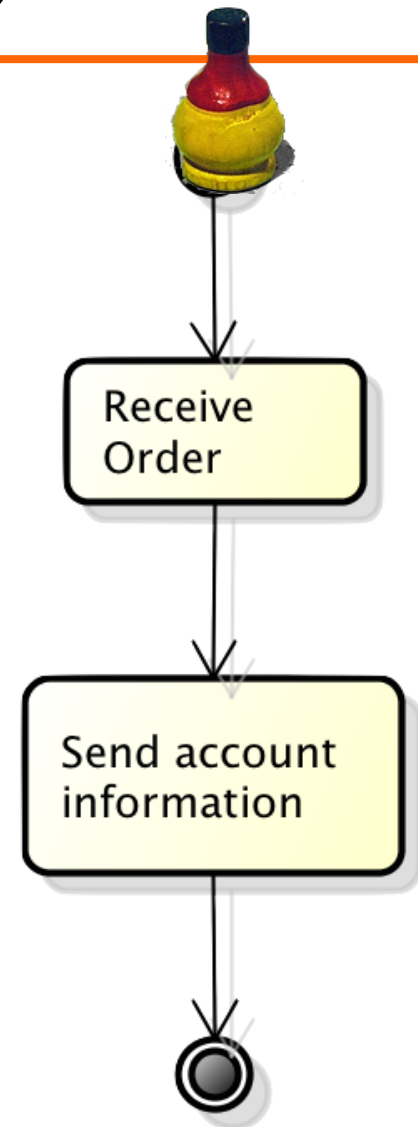
Sequence

- The arc determines the order of execution



Sequence – Semantics

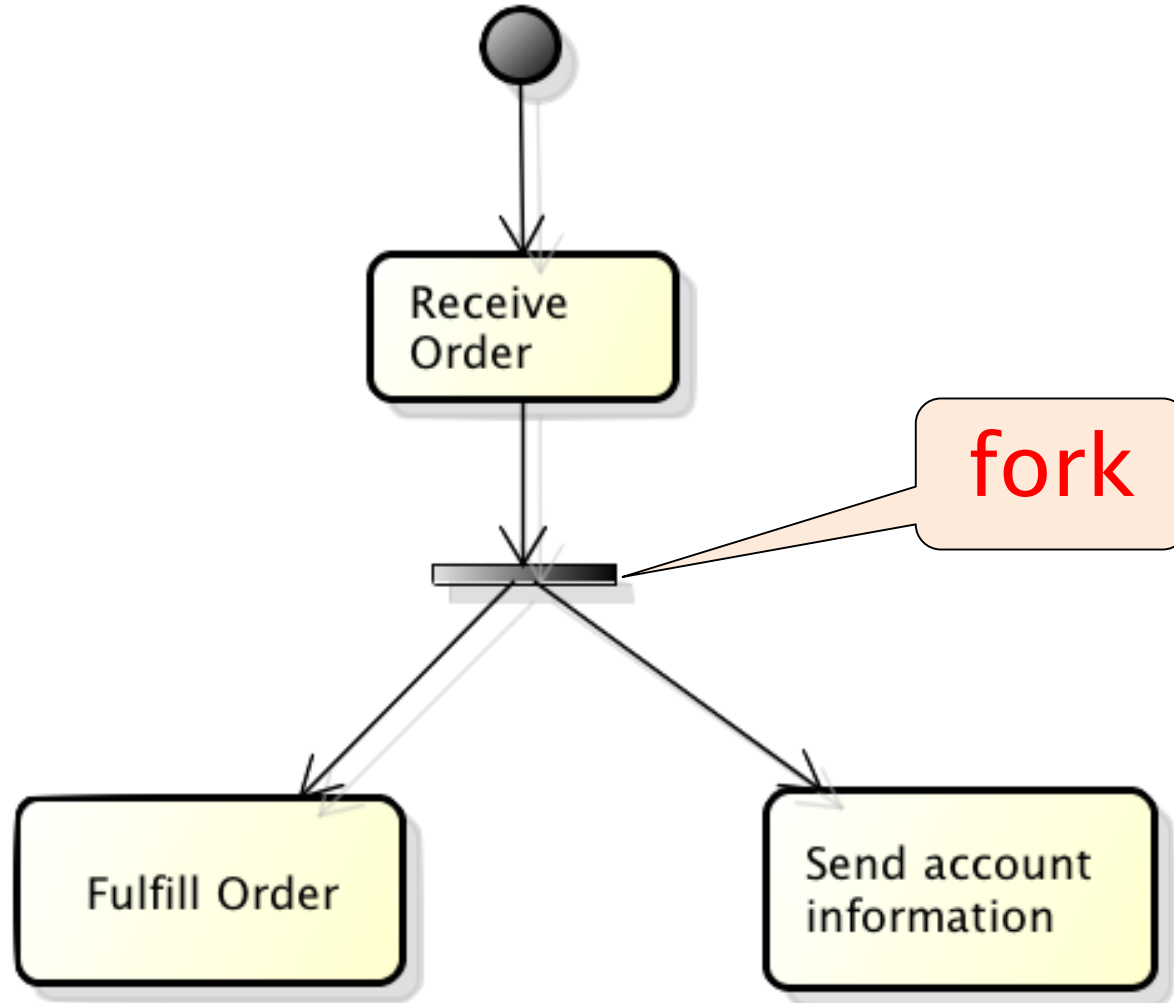
- A token flows through the diagram
- Following the arcs
- Stopping at actions
 - ◆ Performing actions



Parallel split

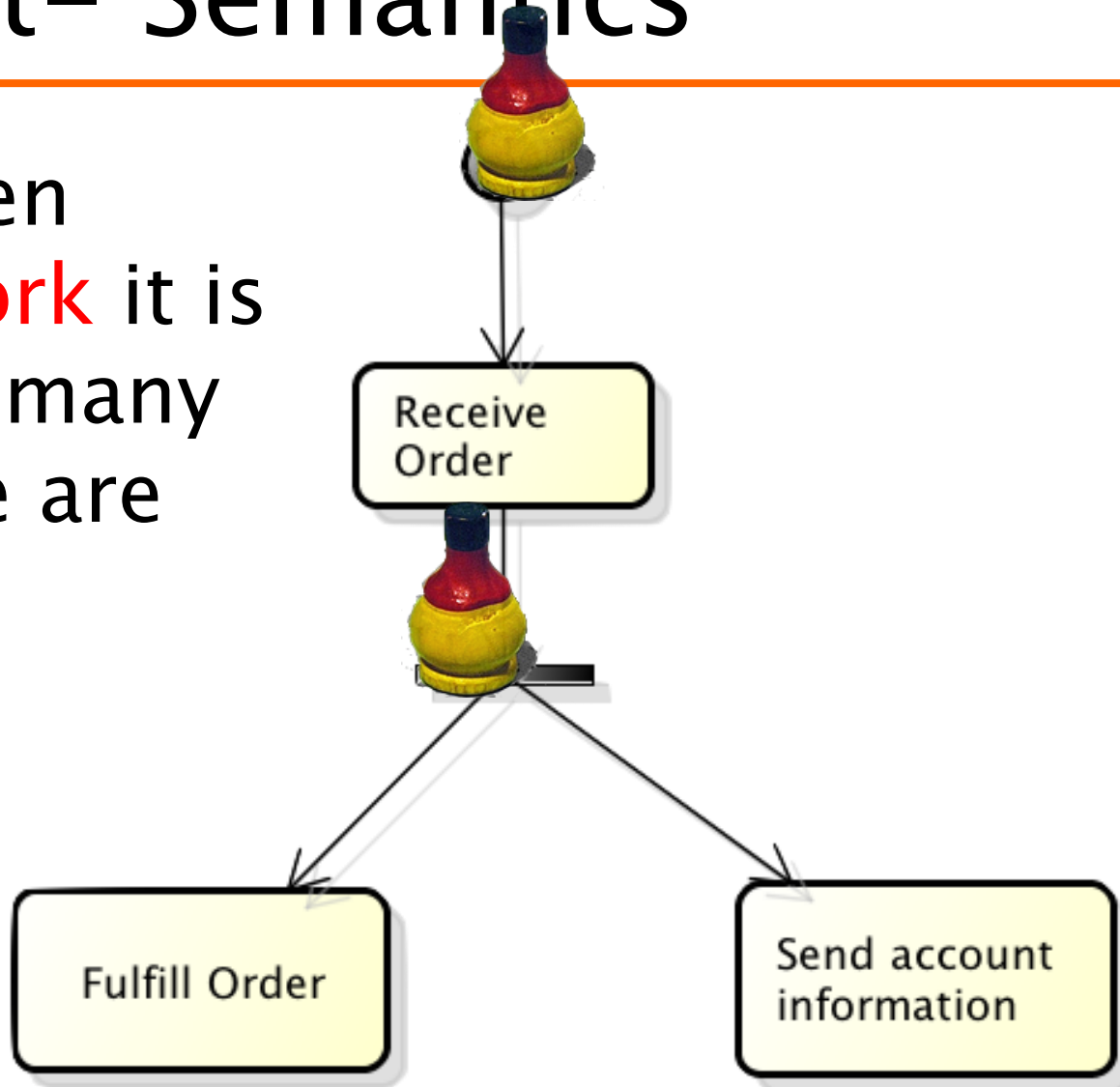
- From a certain point on a thread diverges into several parallel threads that can be executed concurrently
 - ◆ Aka fork, AND-split
- Represents
 - ◆ Actions taking place at the same time (concurrently)
 - ◆ Actions being performed without any specific order
 - Possibly even serialized

Parallel split



Parallel split- Semantics

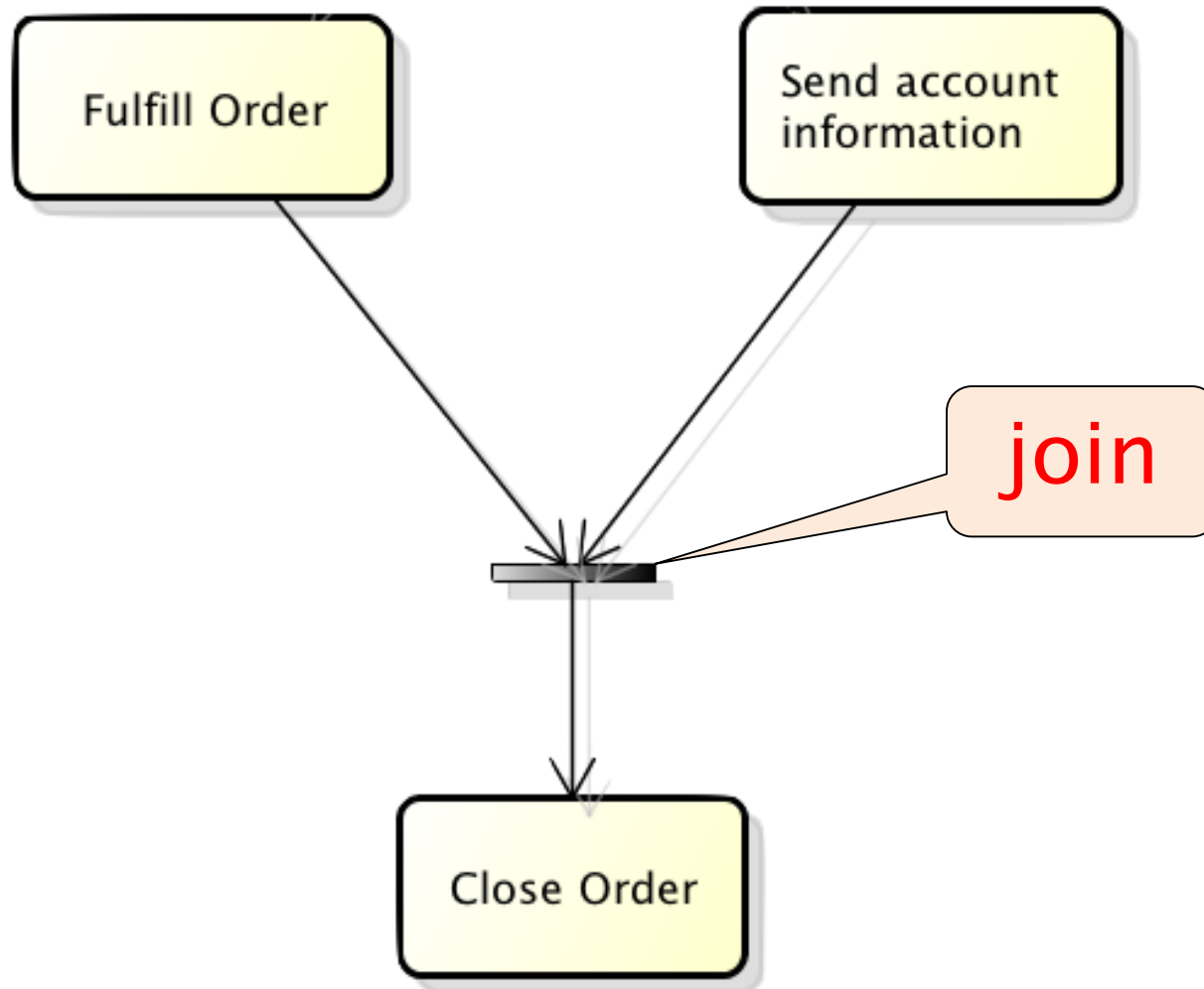
- When the token reaches the **fork** it is duplicated as many times as there are outgoing arcs



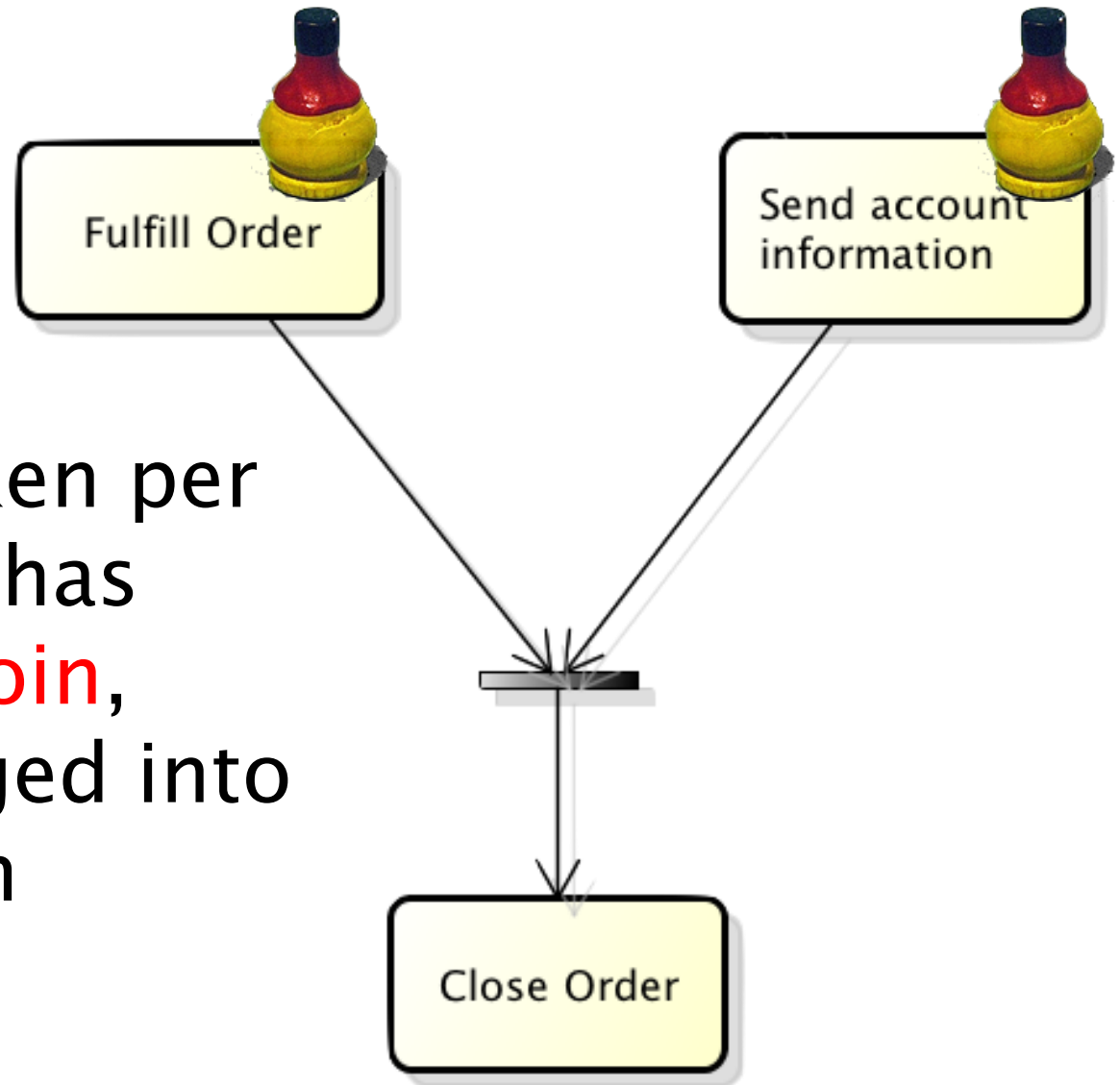
Synchronization

- Define a synchronization point or rendezvous
 - ◆ After a group of actions have been executed in parallel
- Before proceeding with further activities all the previous one must be complete

Synchronization



Synchronization- Semantics

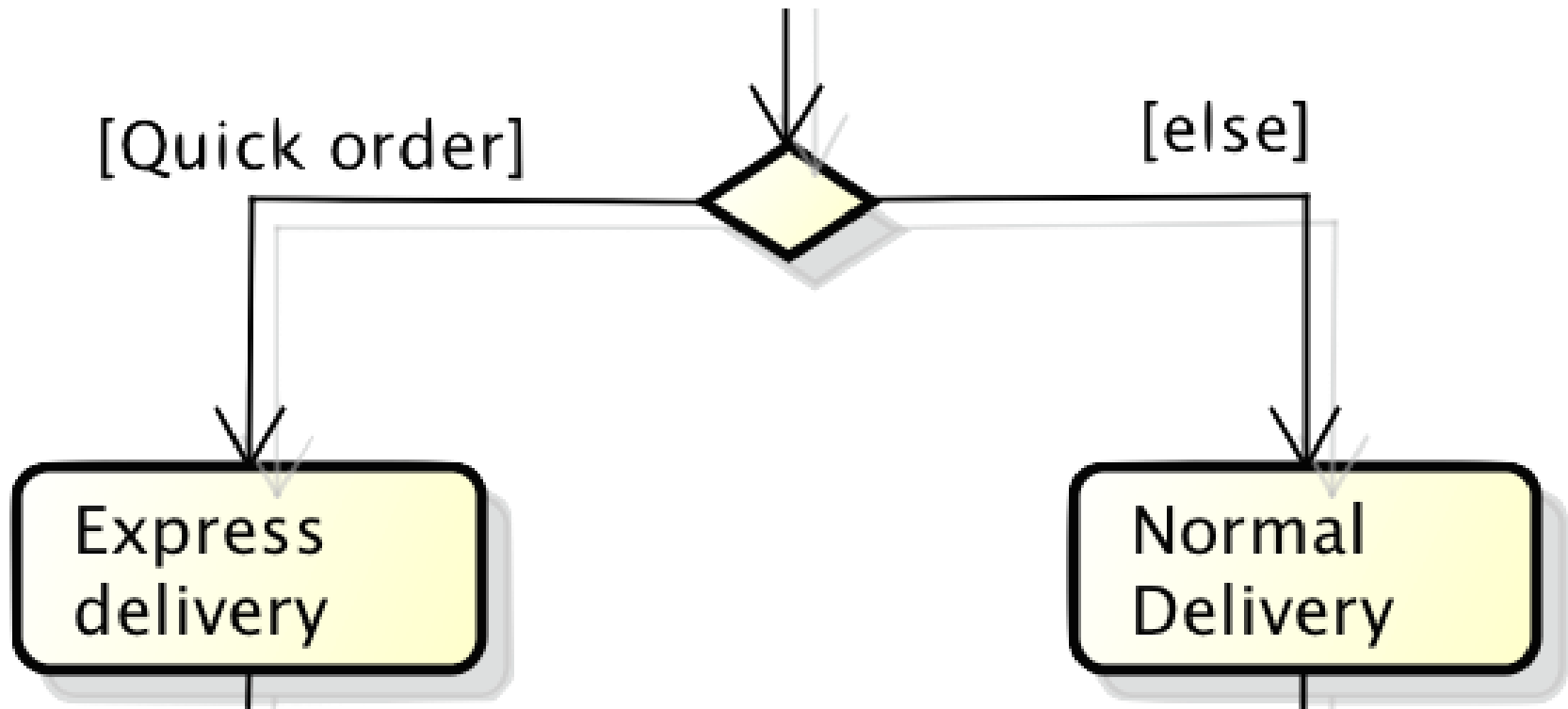


- When one token per incoming arc has reached the **join**, they are merged into a single token

Exclusive choice

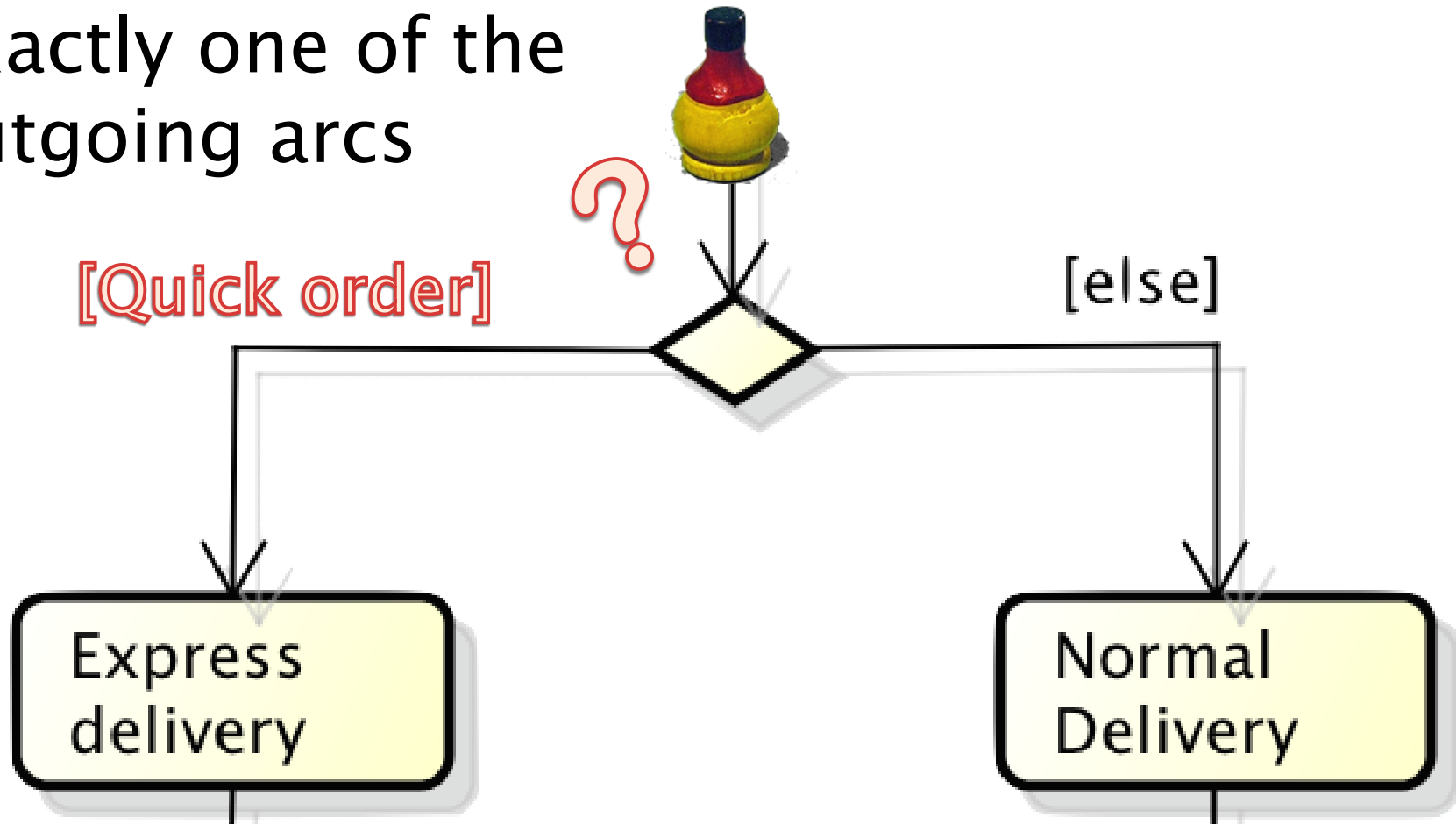
- A diversion of the thread into several alternative paths
 - ◆ Exactly one alternative is picked up and followed during execution
 - ◆ Aka conditional routing, decision
- Each path is characterized by a **guard**
 - ◆ Represent a condition that, when true, enable the execution of the corresponding path

Exclusive choice



Exclusive choice – Semantics

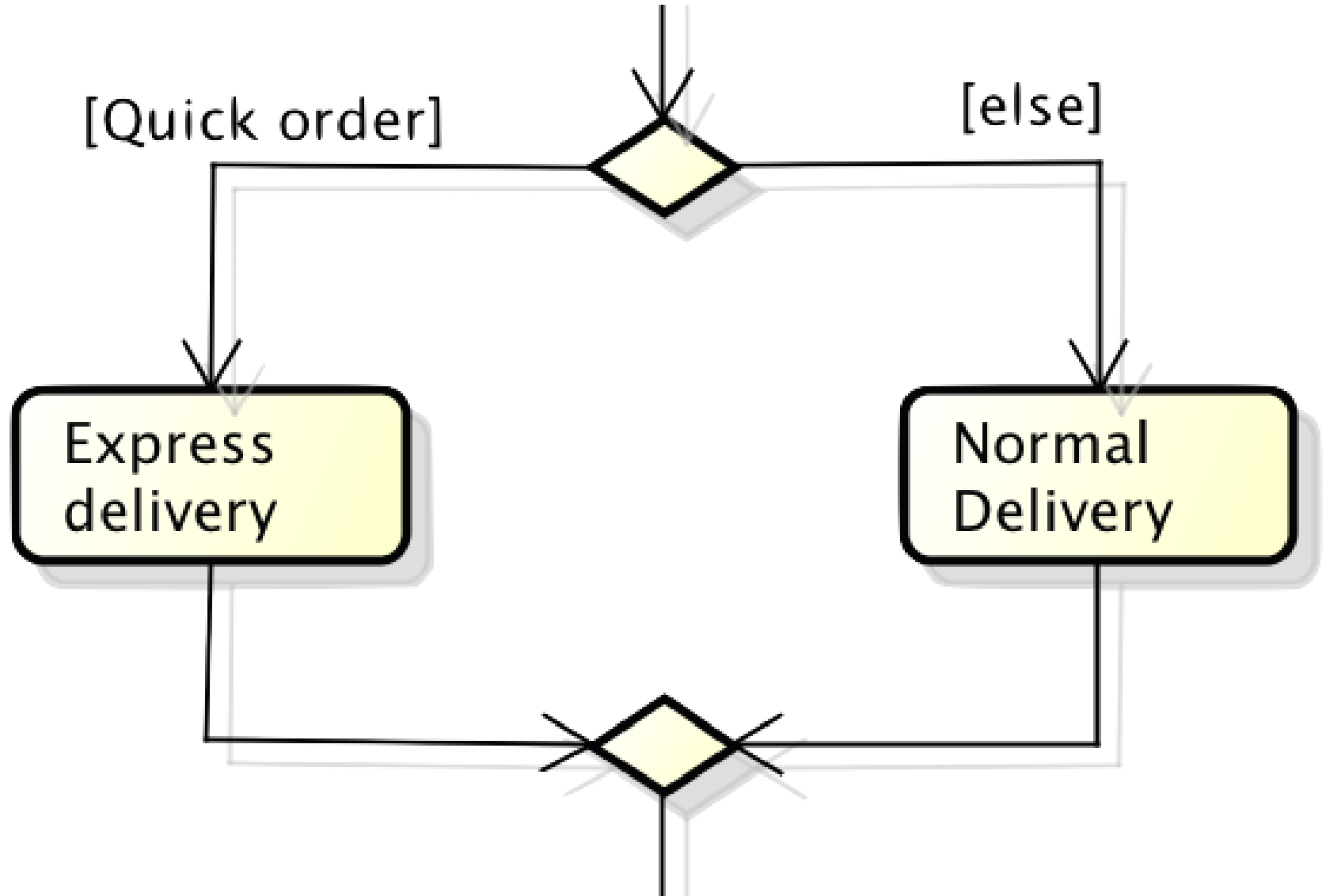
- The token follows exactly one of the outgoing arcs



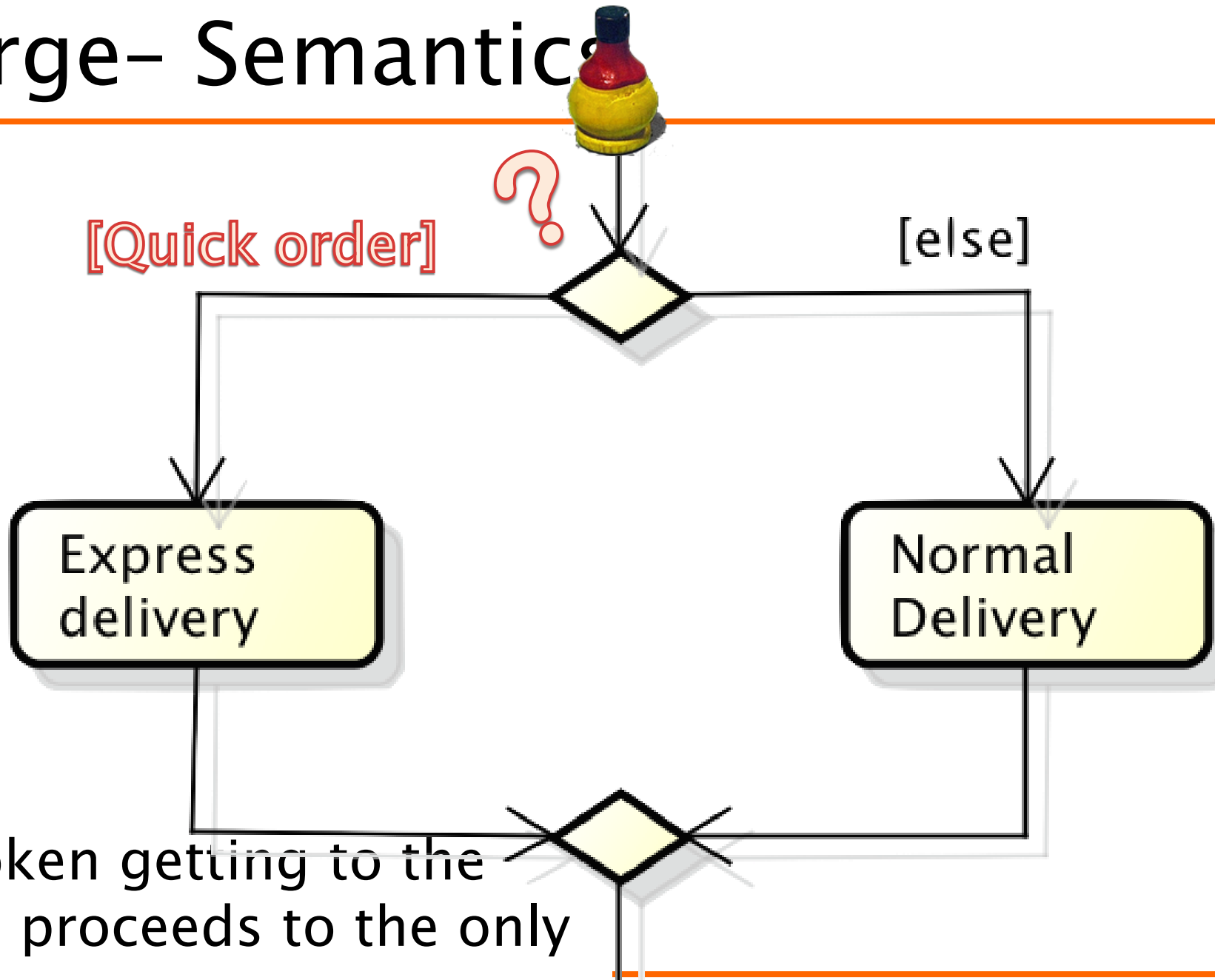
Merge

- The convergence of two or more threads into a single one
 - ◆ Any incoming thread activates the outgoing path
 - ◆ Aka join
- No synchronization is performed

Exclusive choice



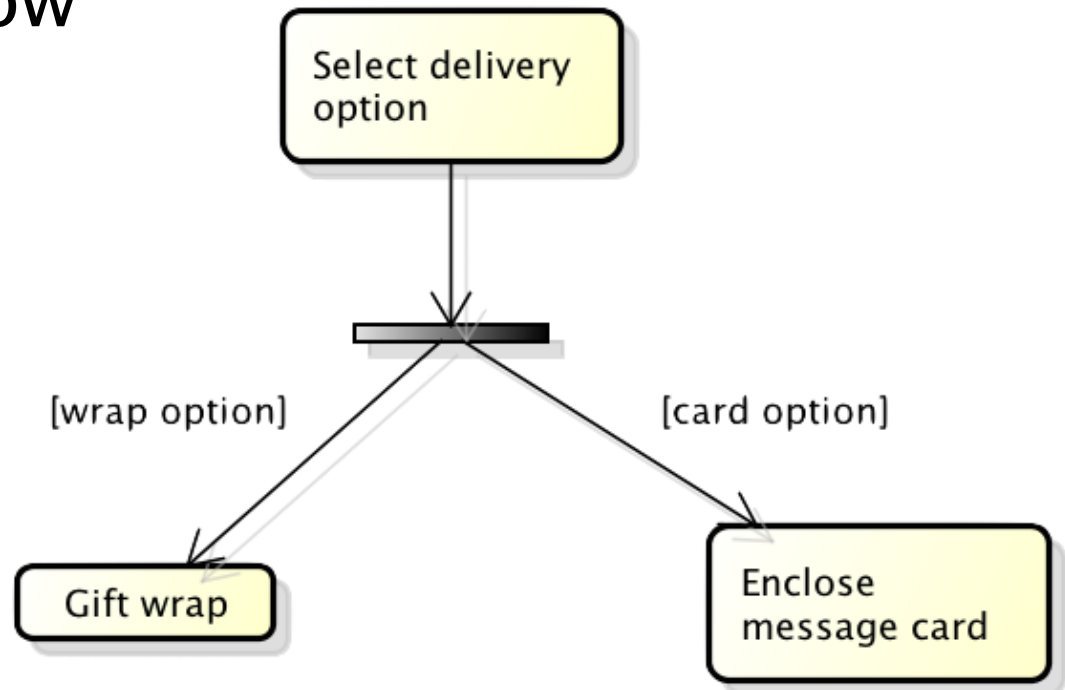
Merge- Semantics



The token getting to the **merge** proceeds to the only **outgoing arc**

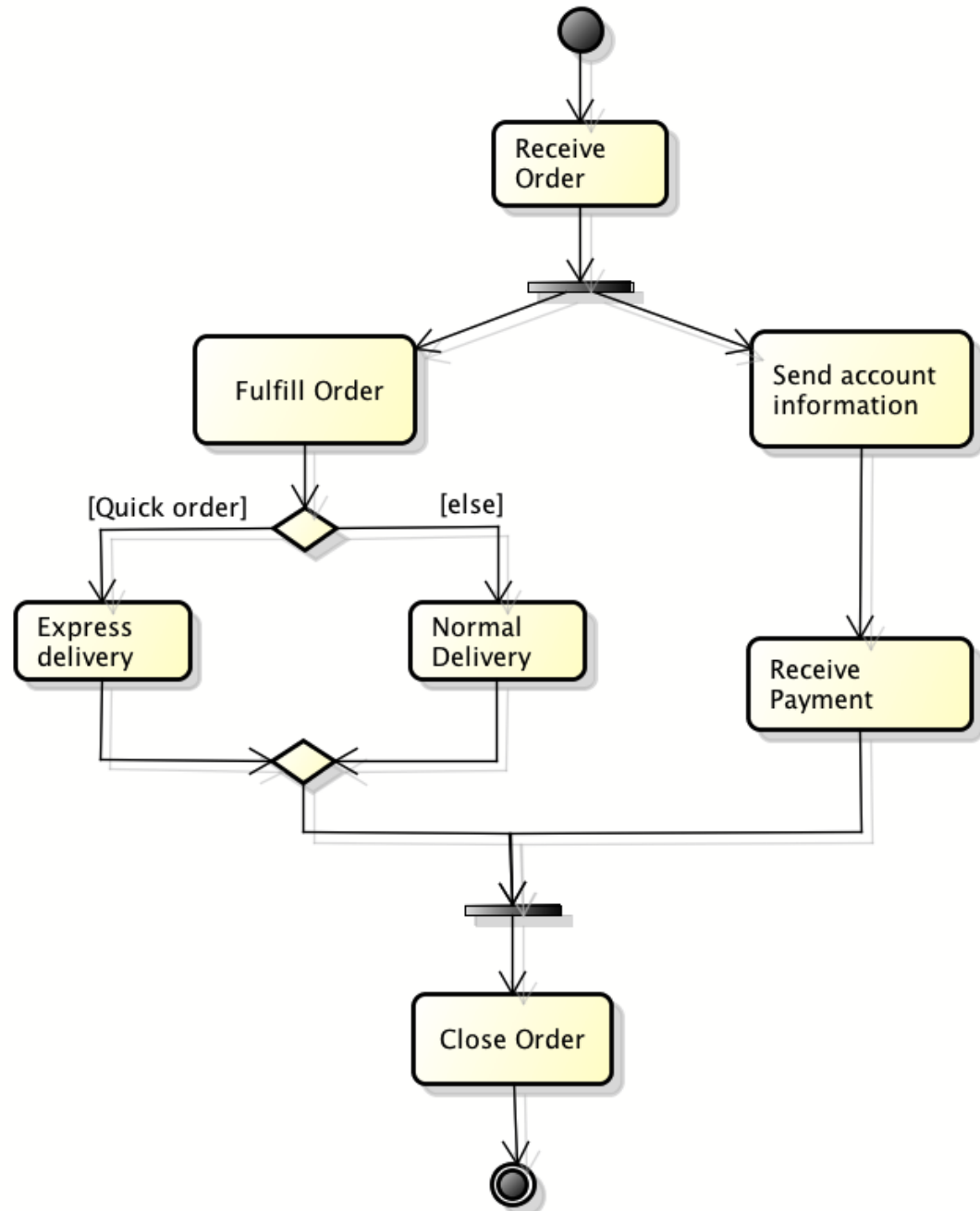
Multiple choice

- When several paths are available it is possible to choose one or more of them
 - ◆ If no path is chosen, we have an abnormal stop to the flow



Example

act Process order



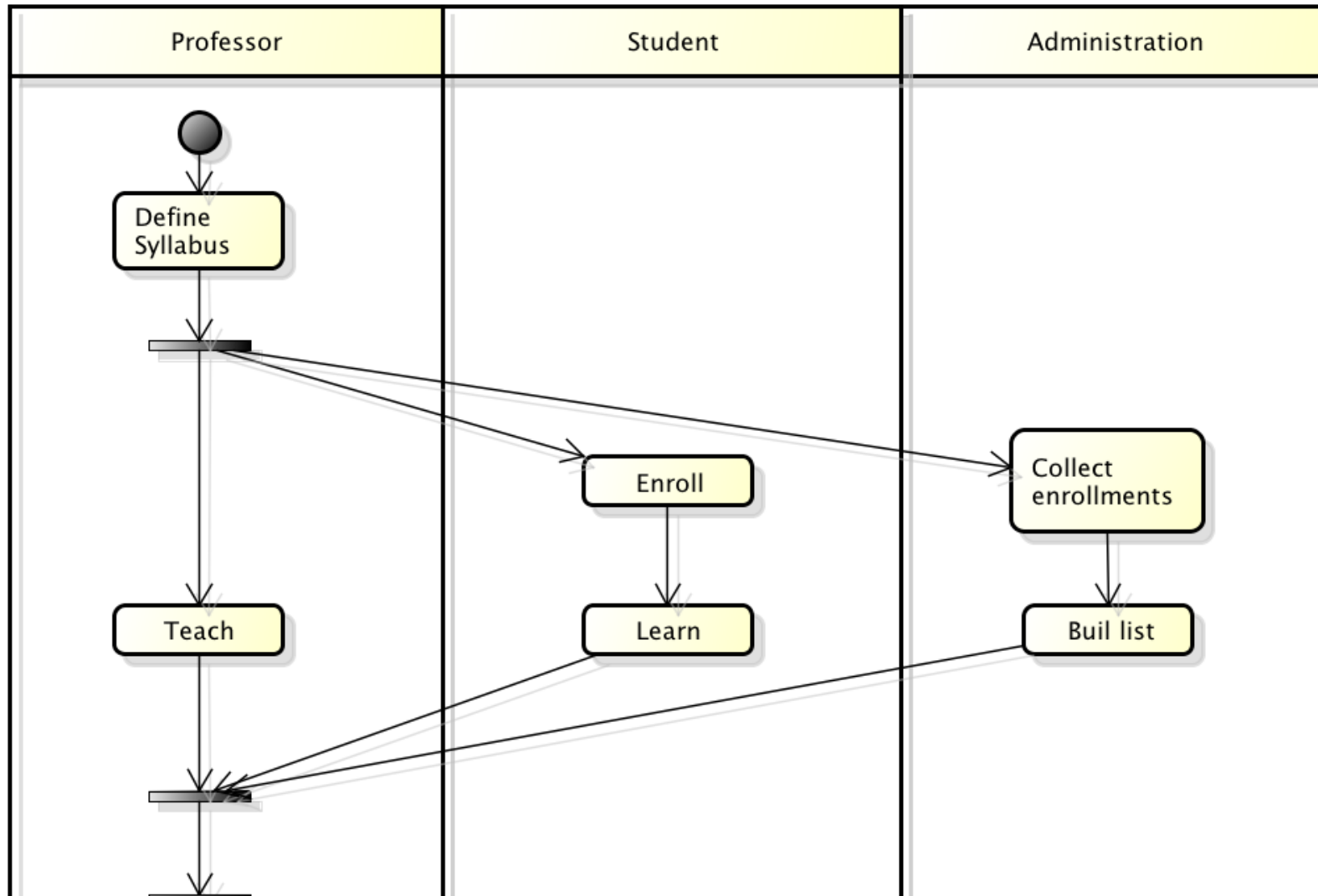
Structured processes

- Each action has exactly one input flow and one output flow
- Fork and Join must be coupled
- Decision and Merge must be coupled

Swimlanes

- Actions can be responsibility of different actors or roles
- A swimlane groups together all the activities of a specific actor
 - ◆ Assigning responsibilities is not always required
 - ◆ Typically it represents a refinement step

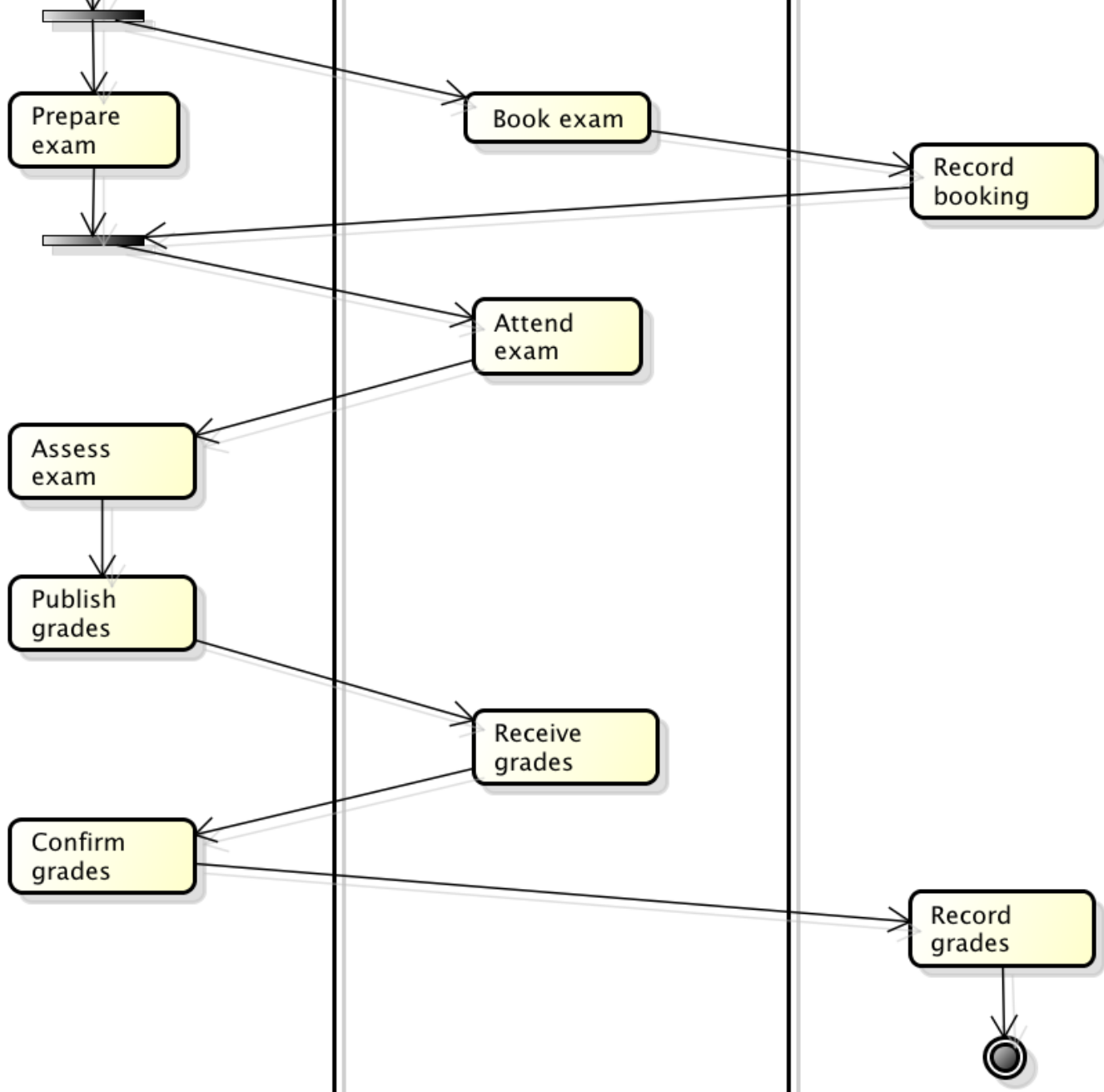
Swimlanes - Example



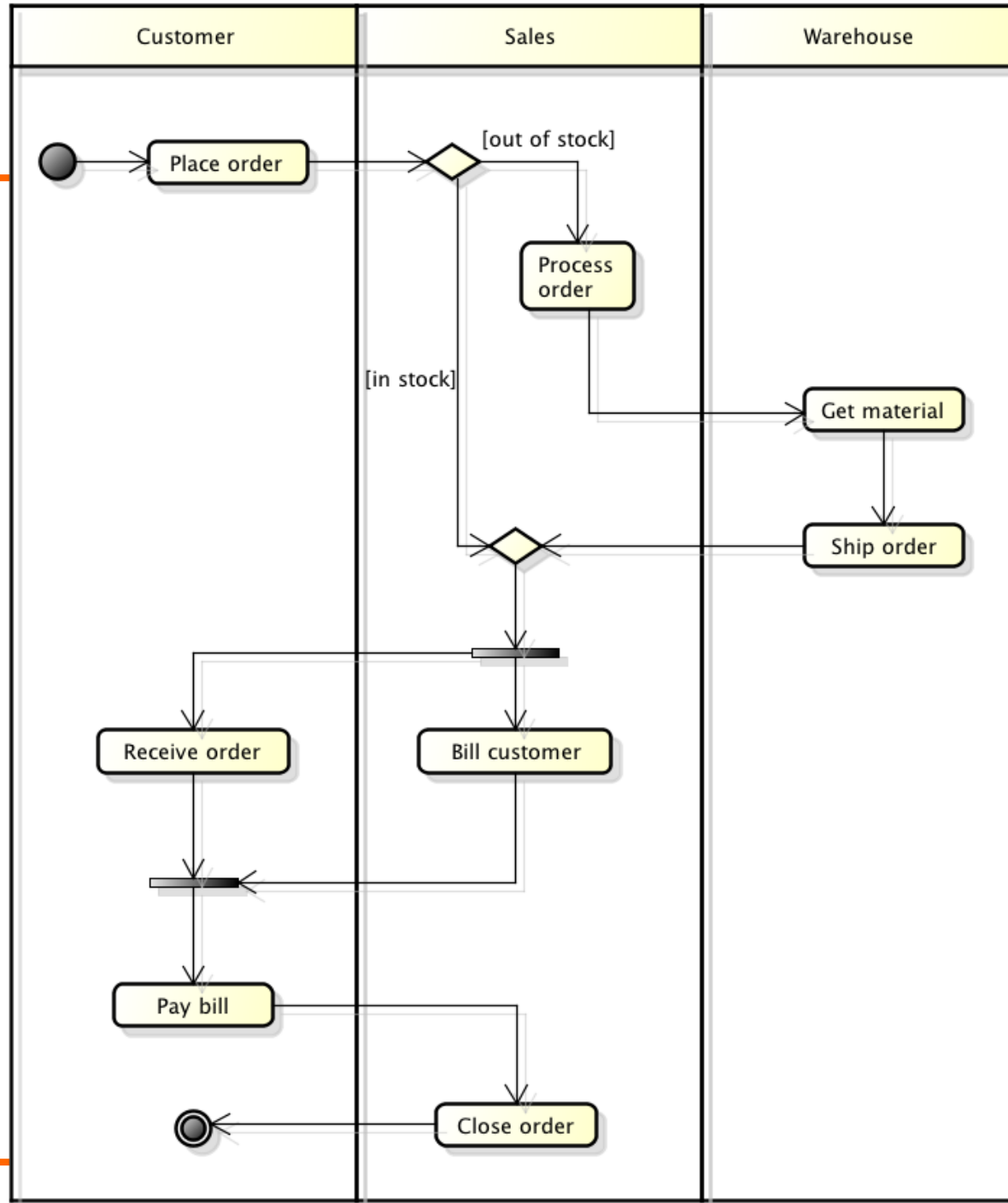
Professor

Student

Administration



Swimlanes



Prescriptive vs. Descriptive

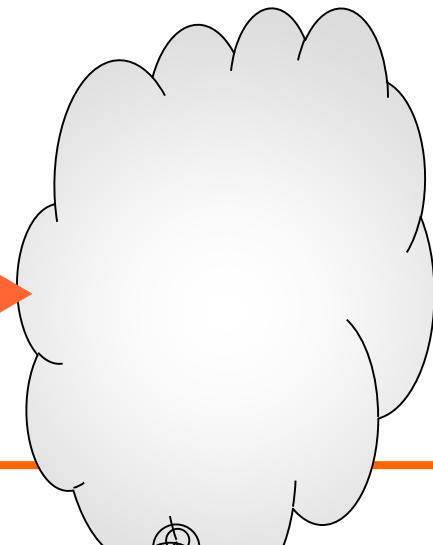
- Initial goal: understand the procedure currently in place
 - ◆ Descriptive
- Next goal: provide guidance for defining IS-supported procedures
 - ◆ Prescriptive
- Advice: avoid unnecessary constraints

Additional features

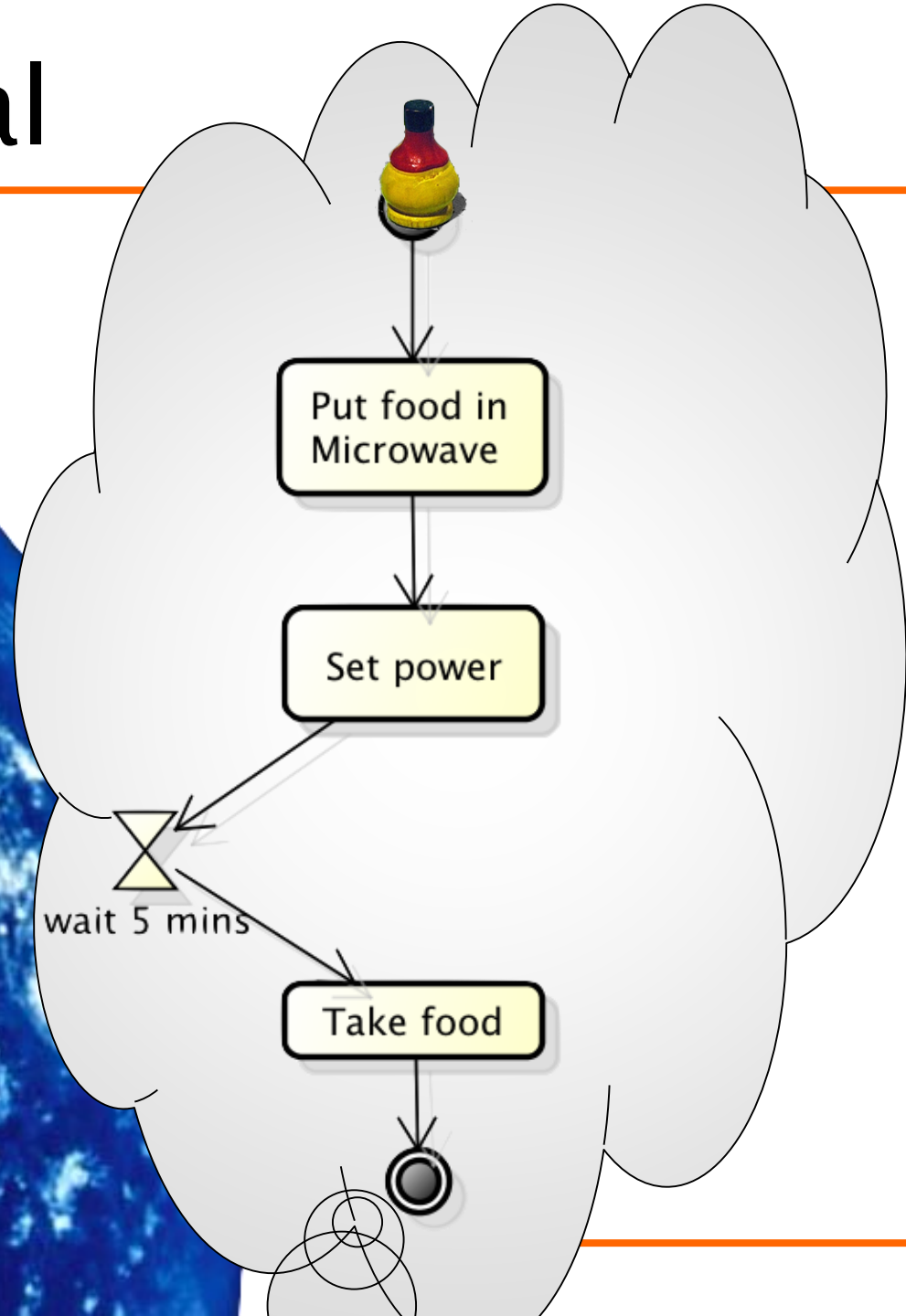
EVENTS, OBJECTS

Signals and Events

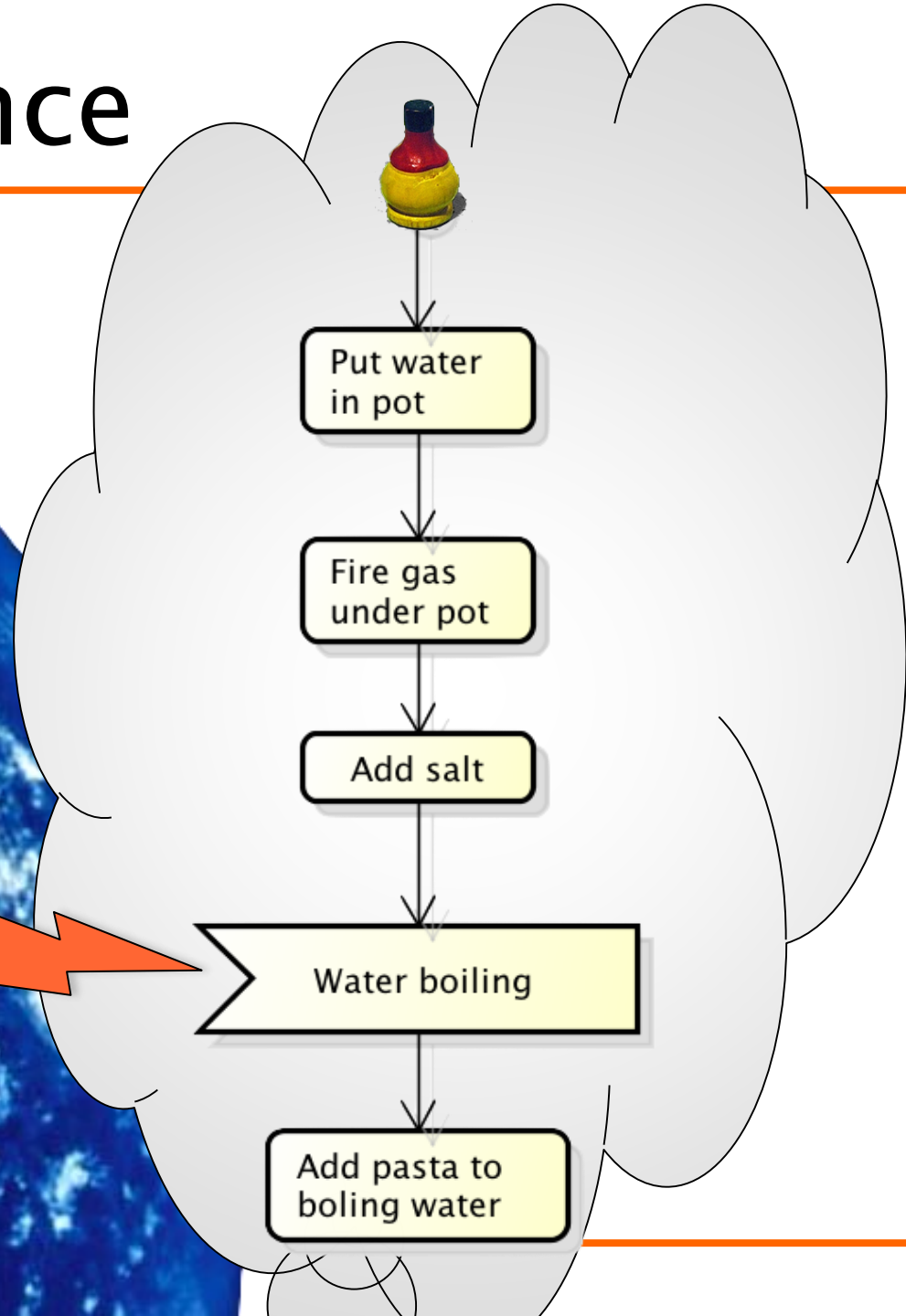
- Using an event that originates outside the process as a guard to proceed with the execution of a process
 - ◆ Temporal signal
 - ◆ Signal acceptance
 - ◆ Signal sending



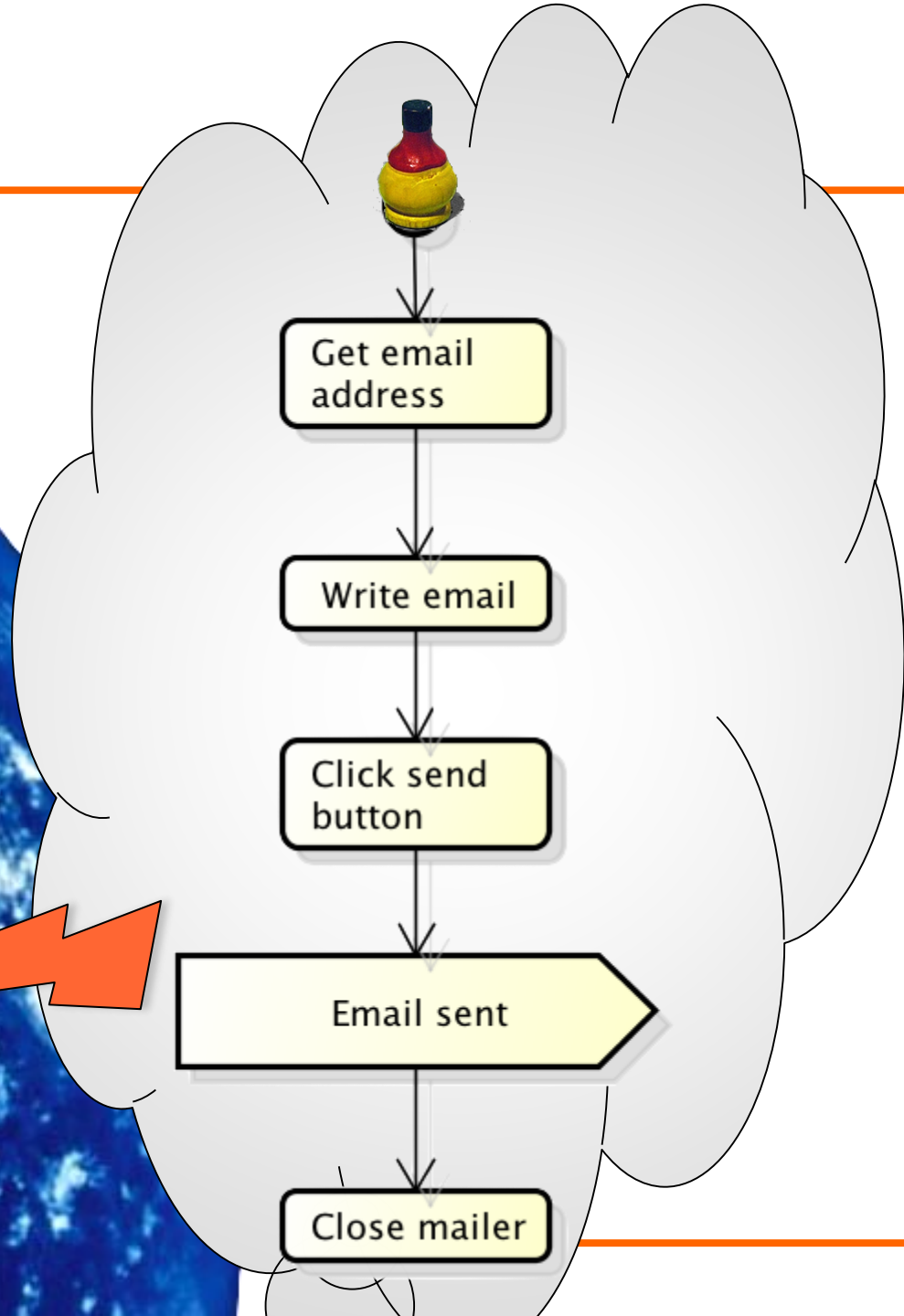
Temporal signal



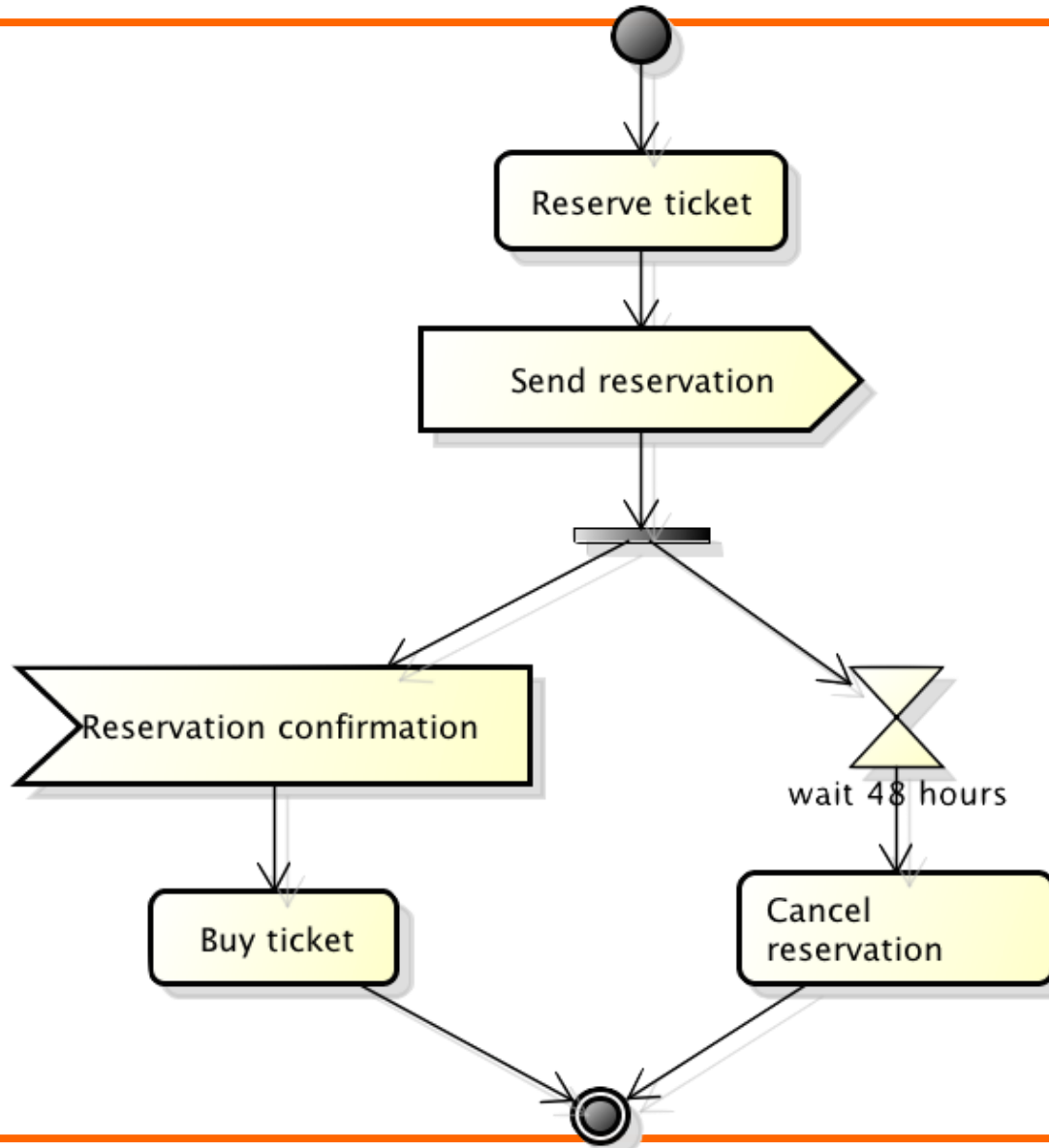
Signal acceptance



Signal sending



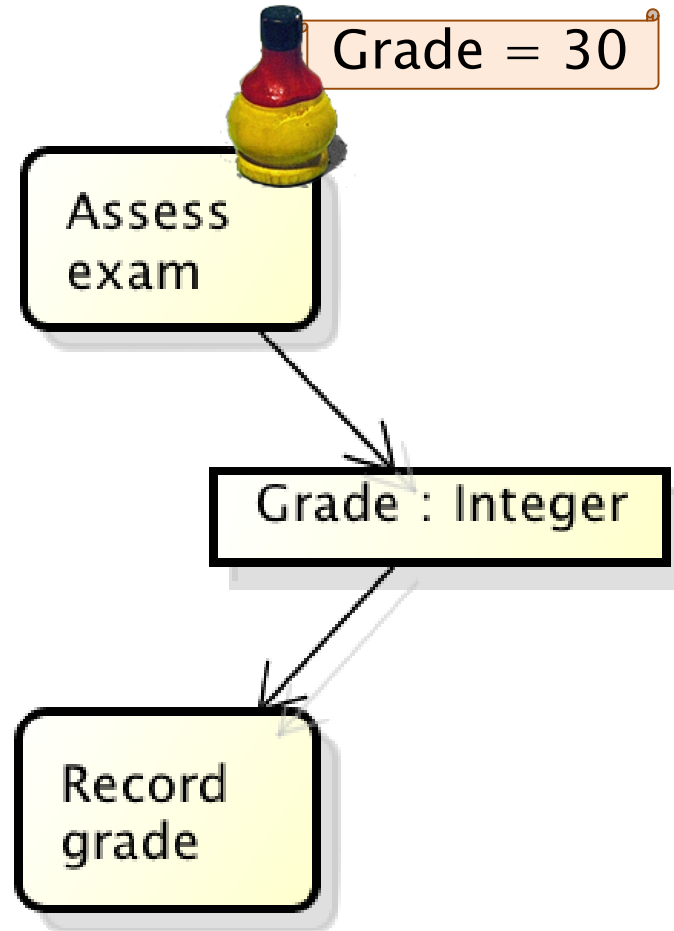
Signals - Example



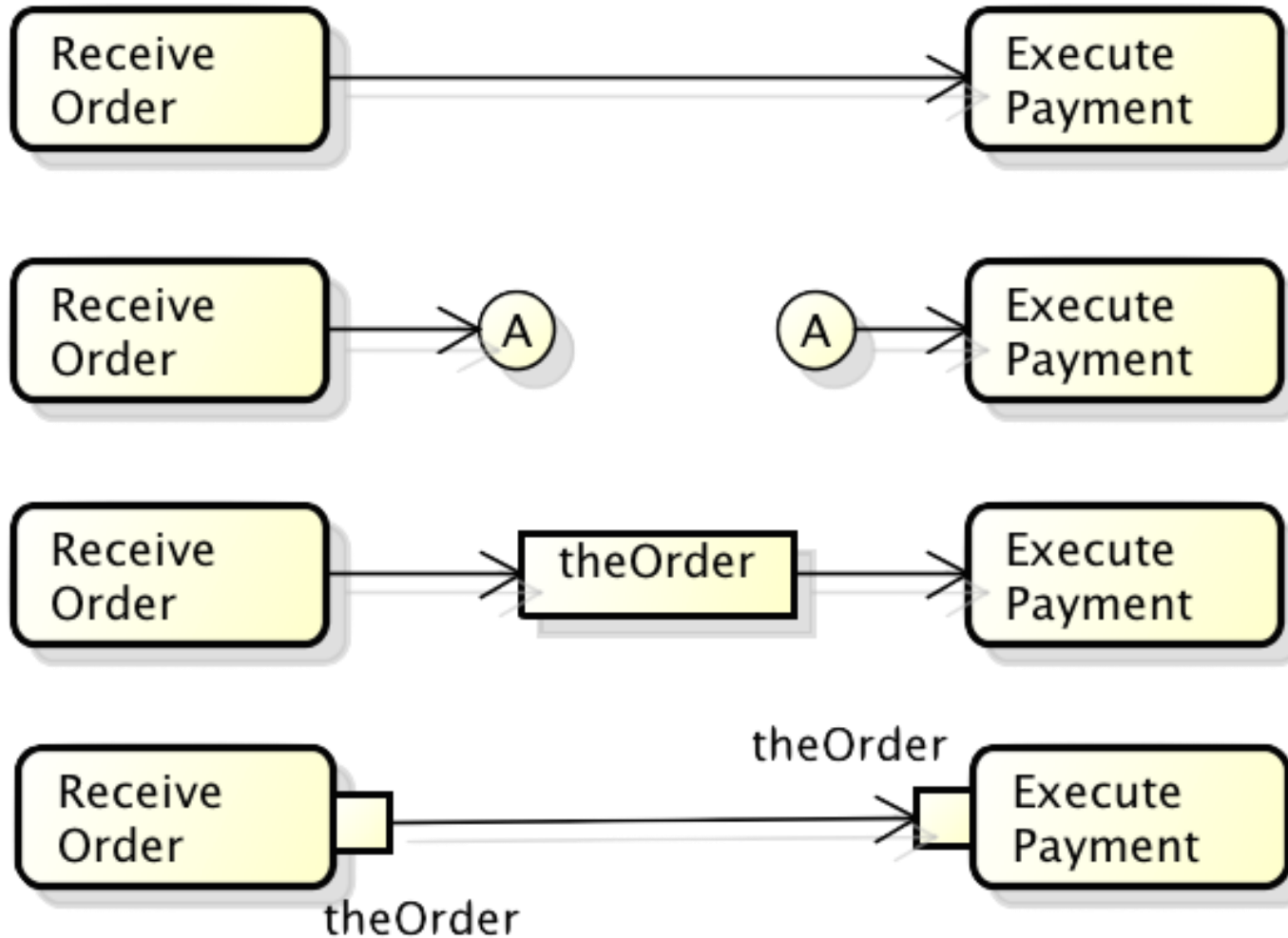
Object nodes

- Indicate that an object node will be available at a specific point in the activity
 - ◆ Produced by an action
 - ◆ Consumed by an action
- The object is an instance of a class defined in the conceptual model
 - ◆ Or possibly a base type

Object nodes



Arcs



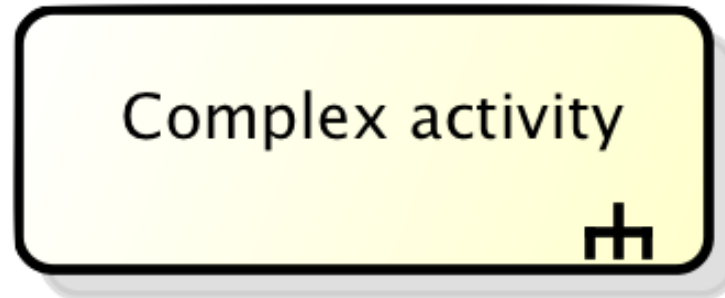
ADVANCED PATTERNS

Complex structures

- Complex activities
- Cycles / loops
- Arbitrary cycles
- Implicit termination
- Multiple choice

Complex action

- Represent a complex (sub-)process as a single action
 - ◆ Call behavior
- The contents of the complex action can be represented in an additional diagram

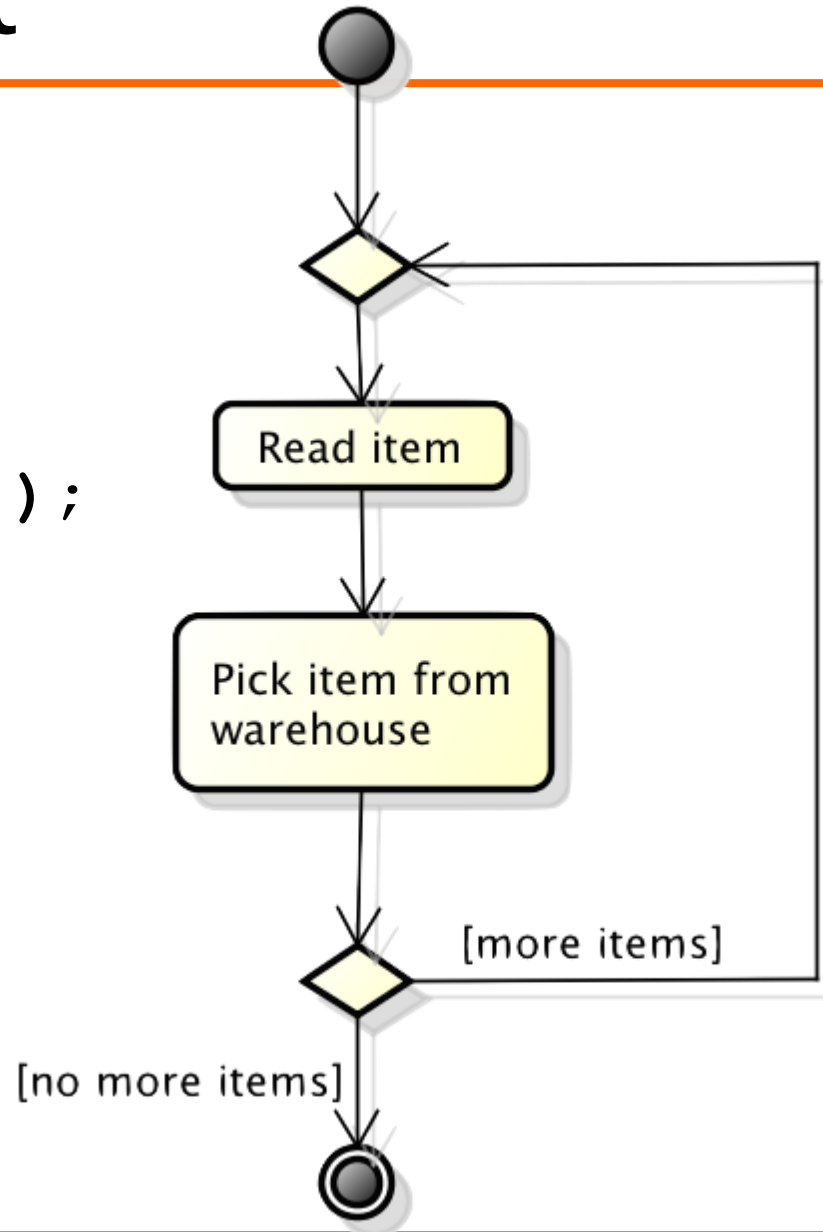


Structured Loop

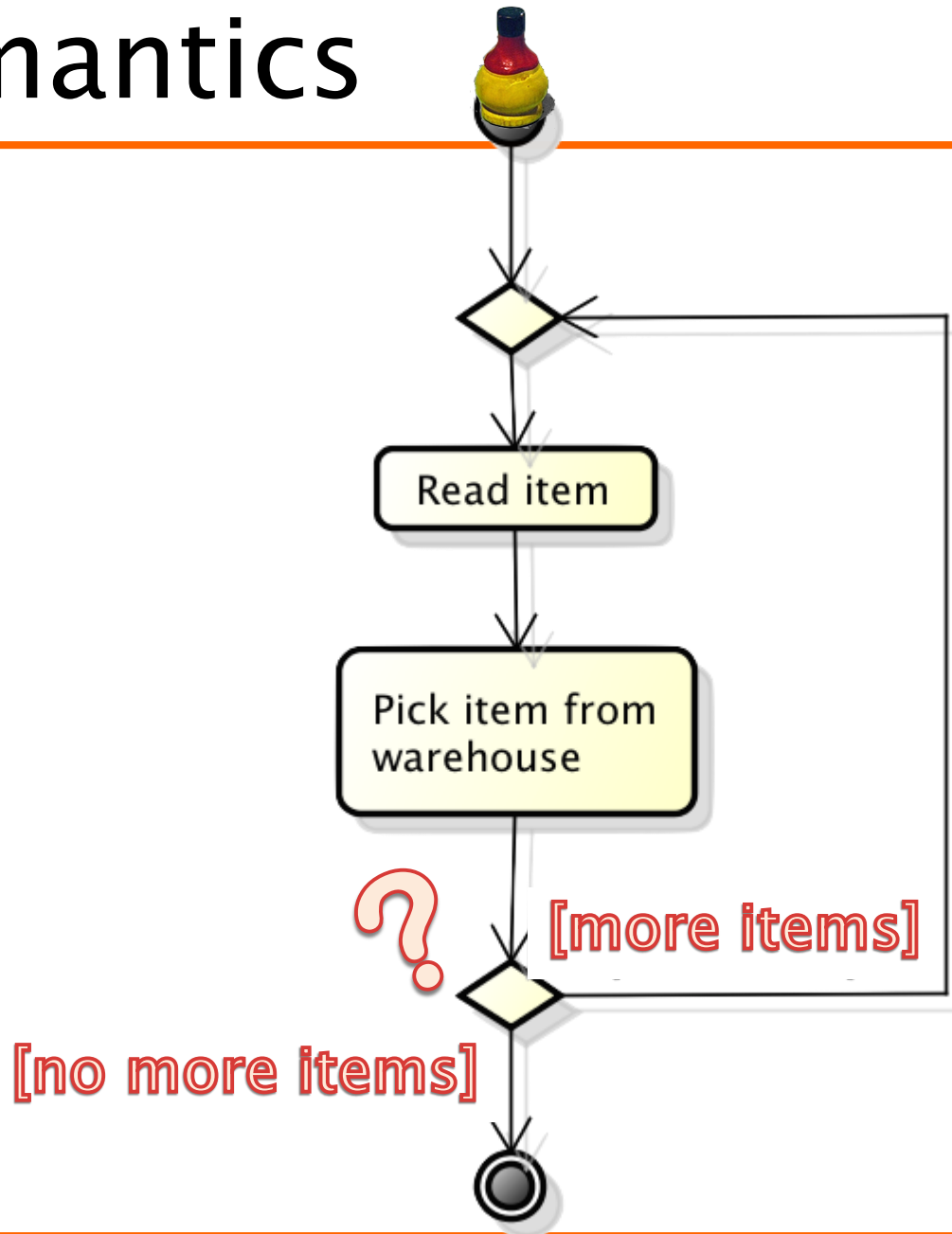
- One or more activities are repeated until a specific condition become true
- Realized by means of decision and merge nodes
 - ◆ First a merge node
 - ◆ Then a condition

Loop – Repeat

```
do {  
  read_item();  
  pick_item();  
} while( more_items );
```

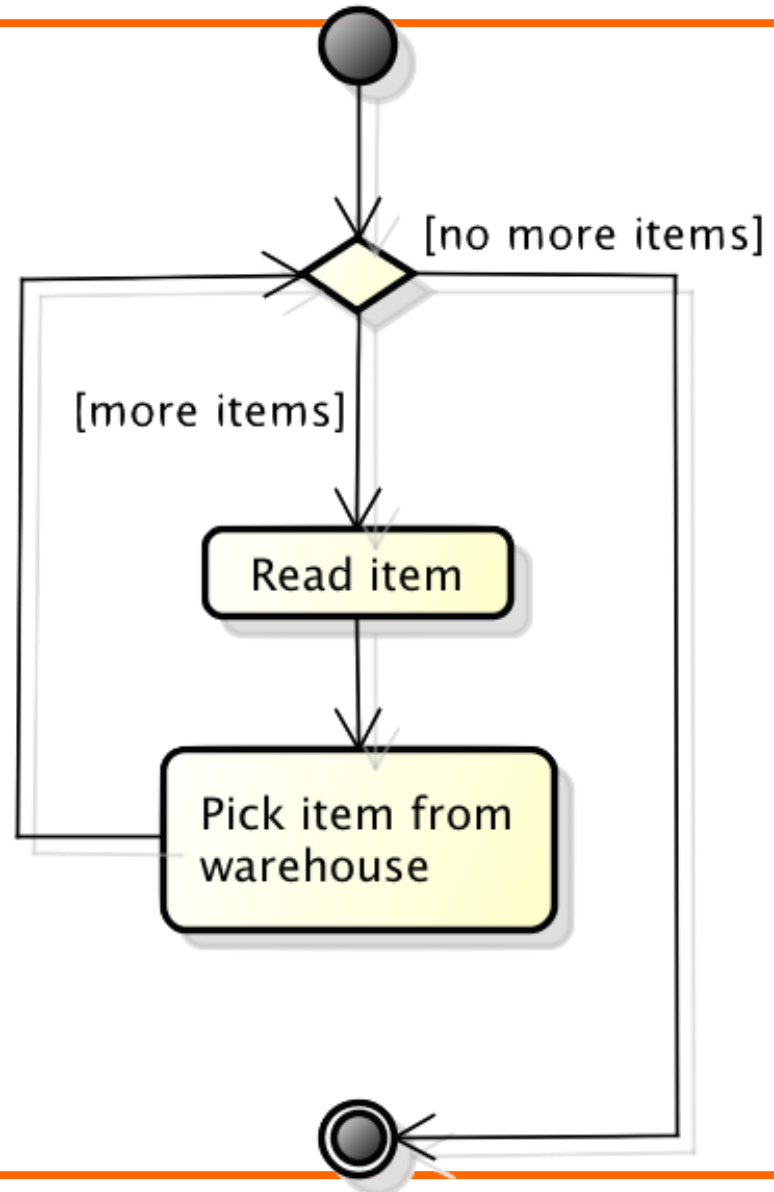


Loop - semantics



Loop – While

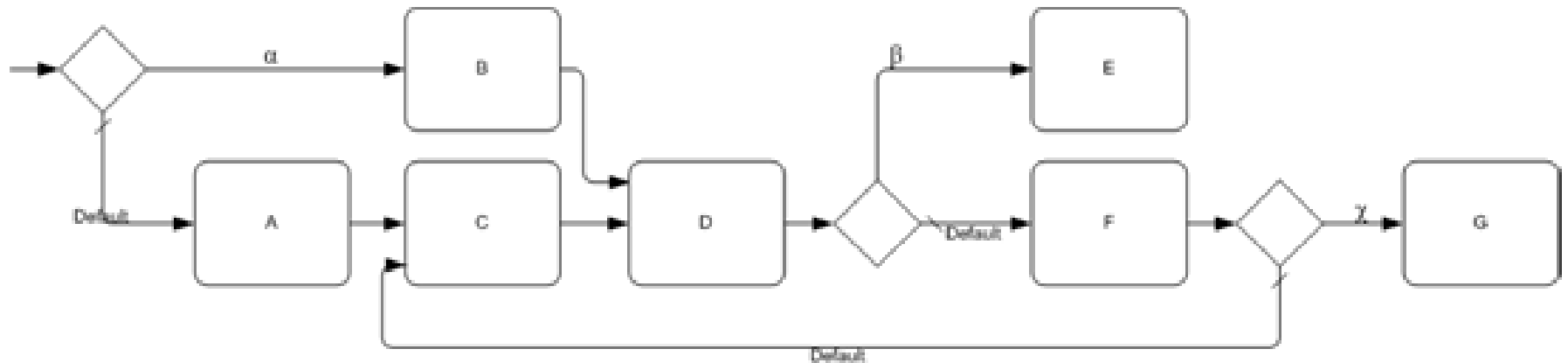
```
while( more_items ) {  
    read_item();  
    pick_item();  
}
```



Arbitrary cycles

- Loop that is unstructured or not block structured.
- That is, the looping segment of the process may allow more than one entry or exit point.
- Important for the visualization of valid, but complex, looping situations in a single diagram

Arbitrary cycles

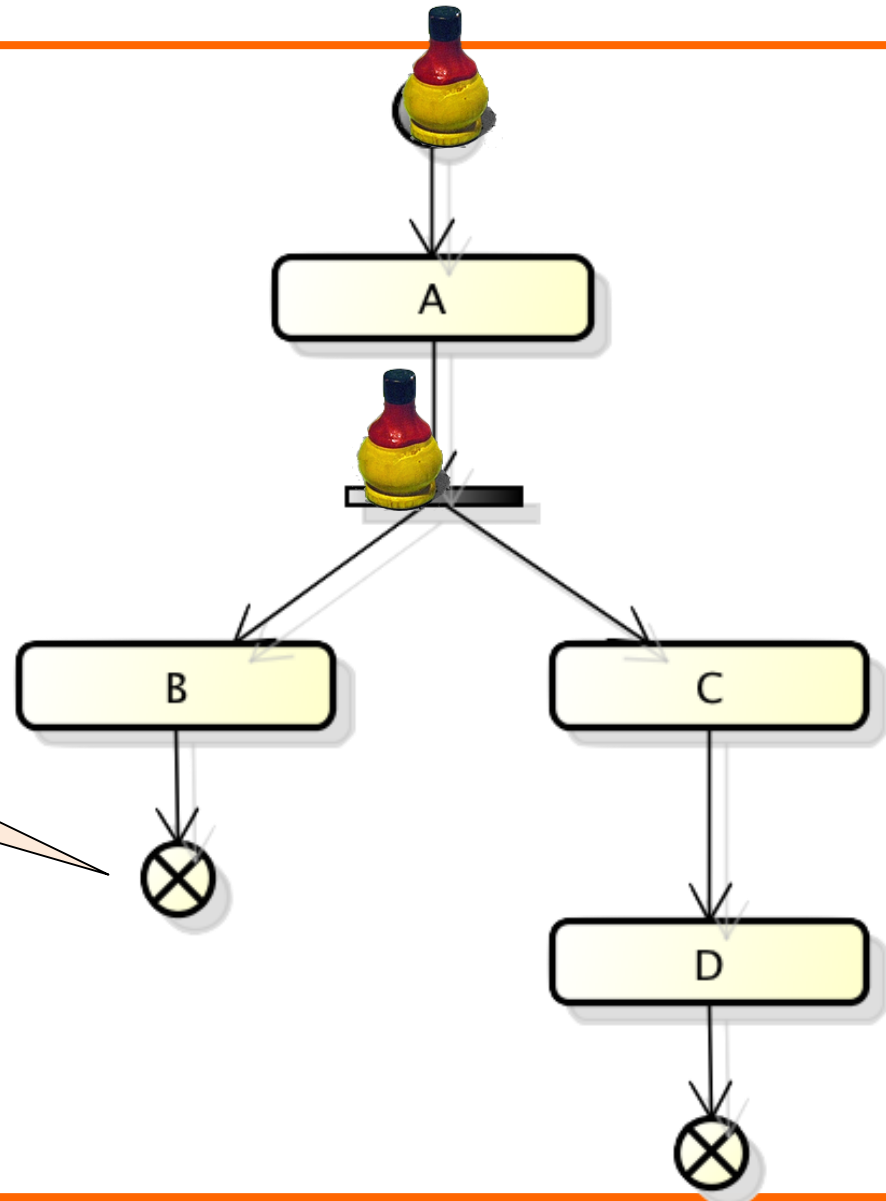


Implicit termination

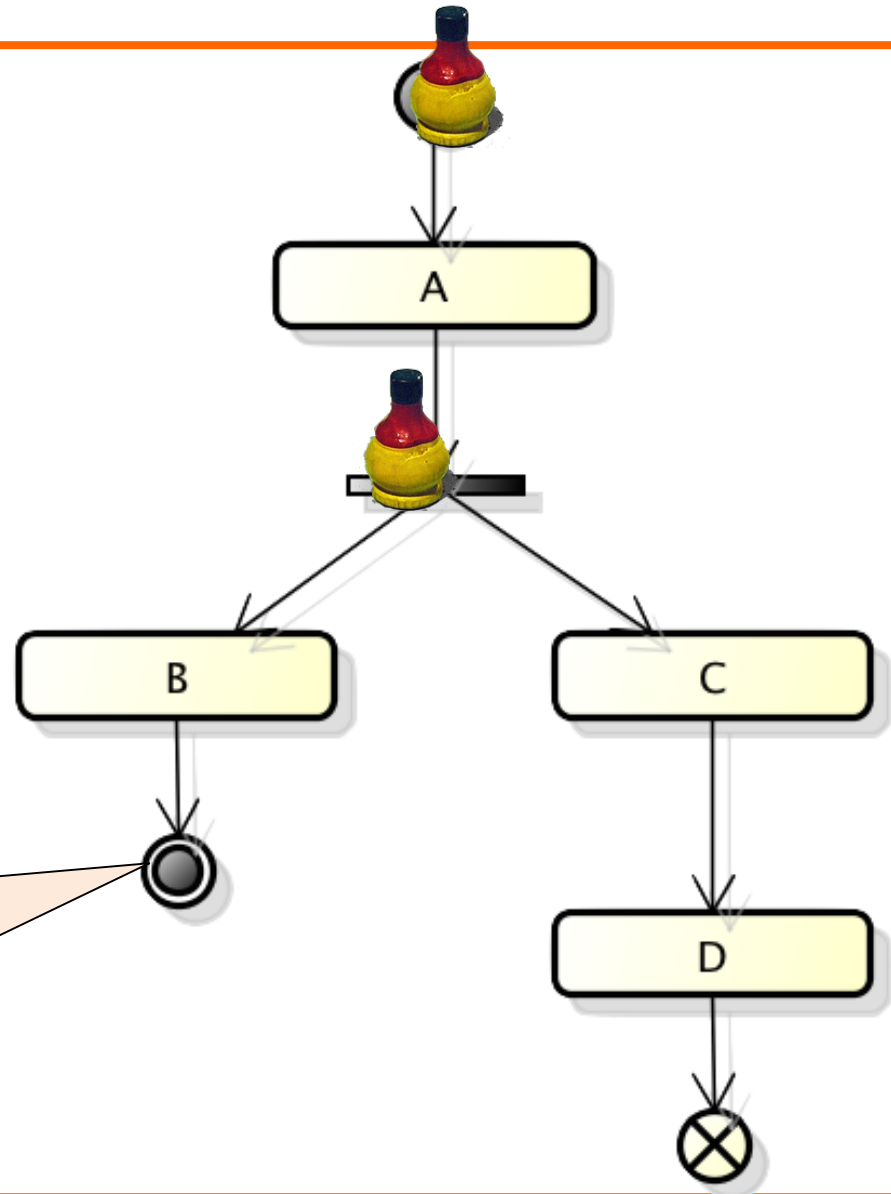
- A specific path of a process can be concluded without other parallel paths be required to end as well.
- The normal case require the whole process to end when any end node is reached.

Implicit termination – semantics

Only one path
is terminated



Explicit termination – semantics

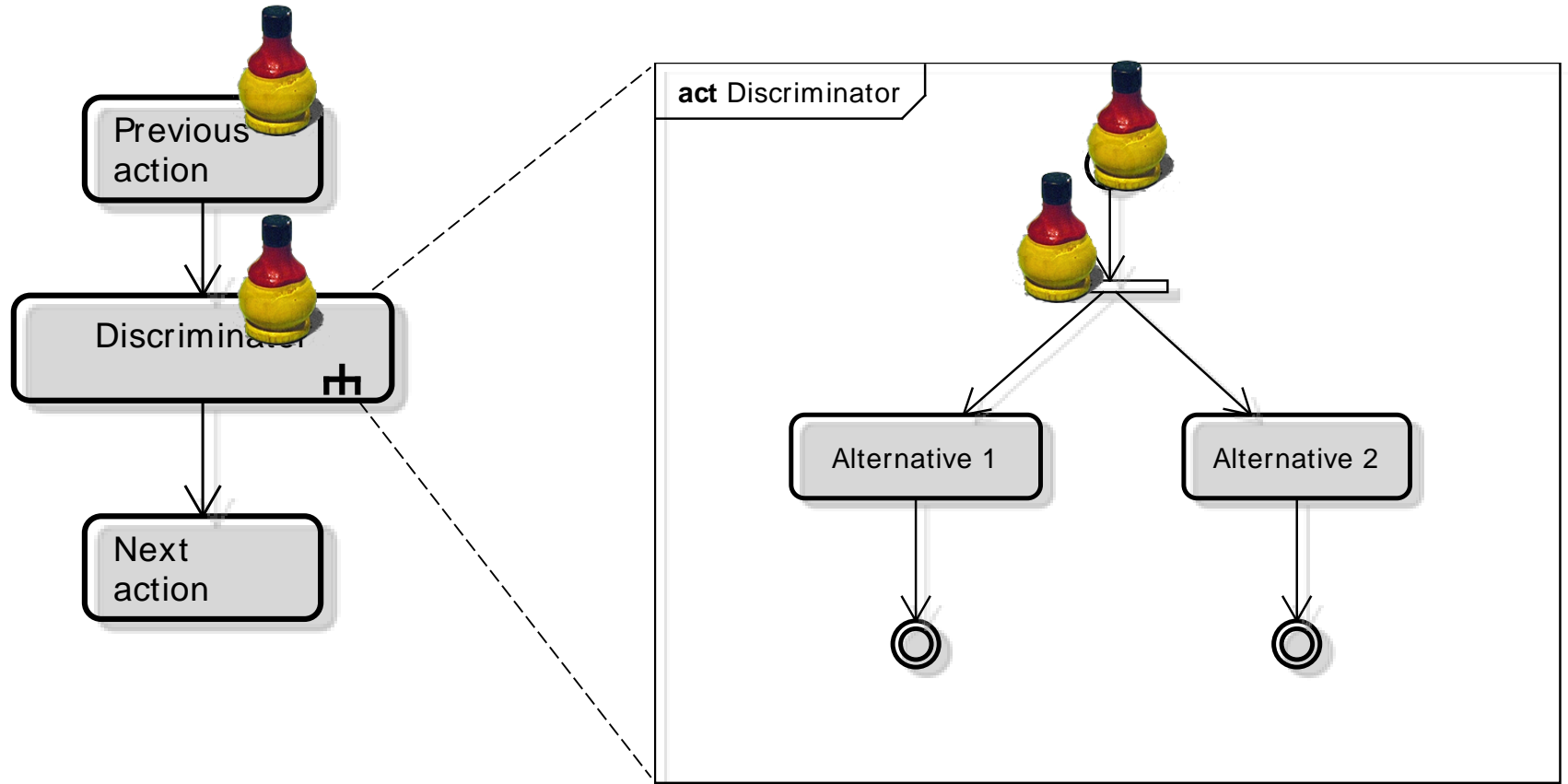


ALL path are terminated. i.e. the whole process is terminated

Structured Discriminator

- Convergence of two or more branches such that the first activation of an incoming branch results in the subsequent activity being triggered while subsequent activations of remaining incoming branches are ignored.

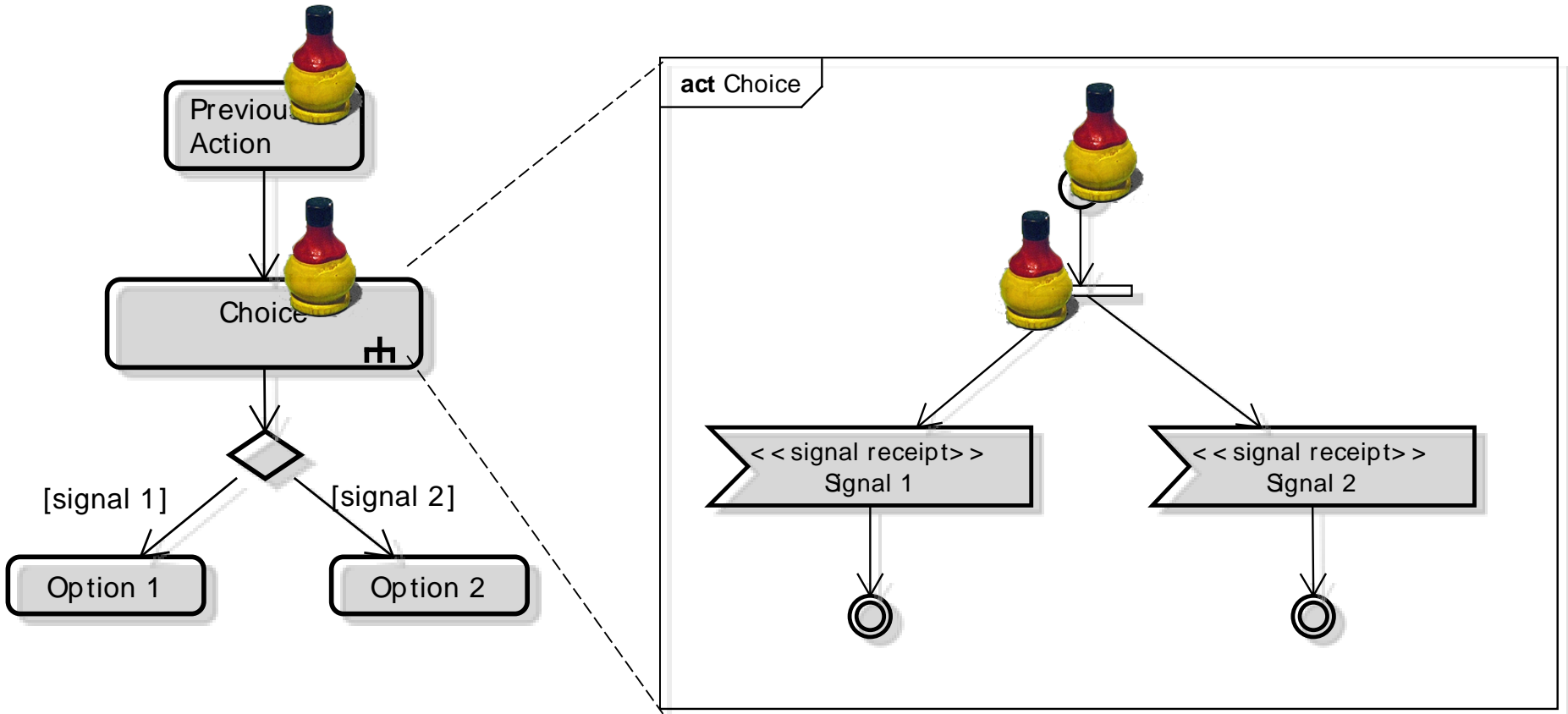
Structured Discriminator



Deferred choice

- A divergence point in a process where one of several possible branches should be activated.
- The actual decision on which branch is activated is made by the environment and is deferred to the latest possible moment.

Deferred choice



Free Tools

- Argo UML
- Astah community
- Star UML (win)
 - ◆ Graphical editors
 - ◆ Some support to translate to java
 - ◆ No support to execute activity diagrams

References

- **OMG UML web site**
 - ♦ <http://www.uml.org>
- **M. Fowler, UML Distilled, Addison–Wesley**
- **N. Russell et al. WORKFLOW CONTROL–FLOW PATTERNS A Revised View**
 - ♦ <http://www.workflowpatterns.com/documentation/documents/BPM-06-22.pdf>
- **N. Russel et al. On the Suitability of UML 2.0 Activity Diagrams for Business Process Modelling**
 - ♦ <http://www.workflowpatterns.com/documentation/documents/UMLEvalAPCCM.pdf>
- **Workflow Patterns web site**
 - ♦ <http://www.workflowpatterns.com>

IDEF

IDEF

- Integrated Computer-aided Manufacturing Definition
- Approach of choice in the 1990s (have been around for over 25 years)
- Only one compliant with Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)
 - ◆ FIPS Publication 183

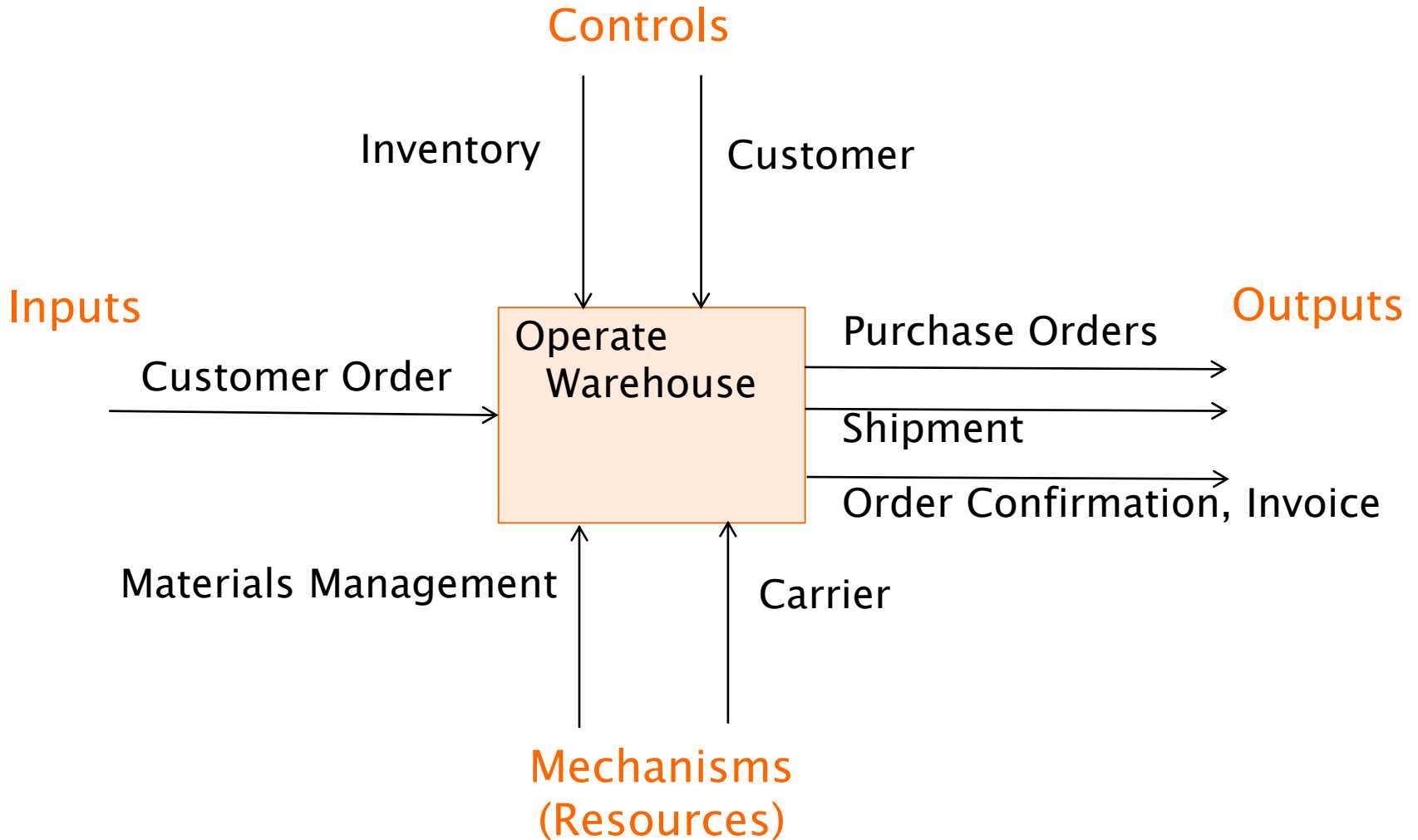
IDEF

- IDEF refers to a group of methods, each of which fulfills a specific purpose
 - ◆ IDEFØ, for example, is used to model an organization's functions
 - ◆ IDEF1x is used for DB modeling

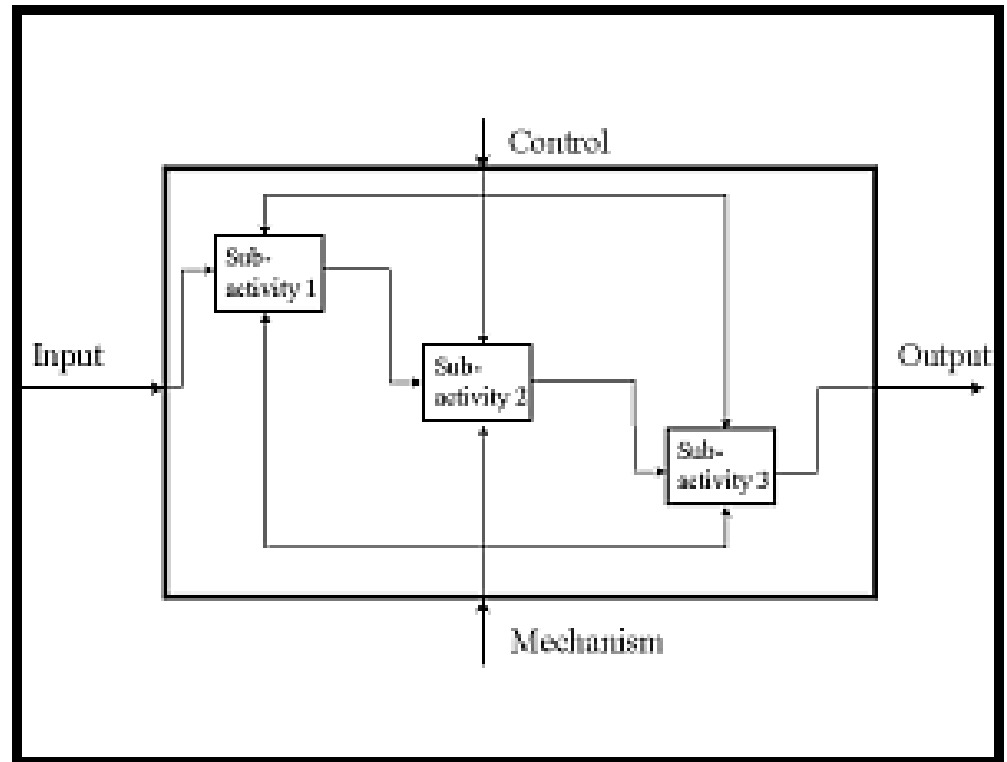
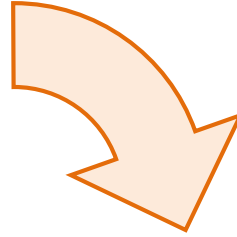
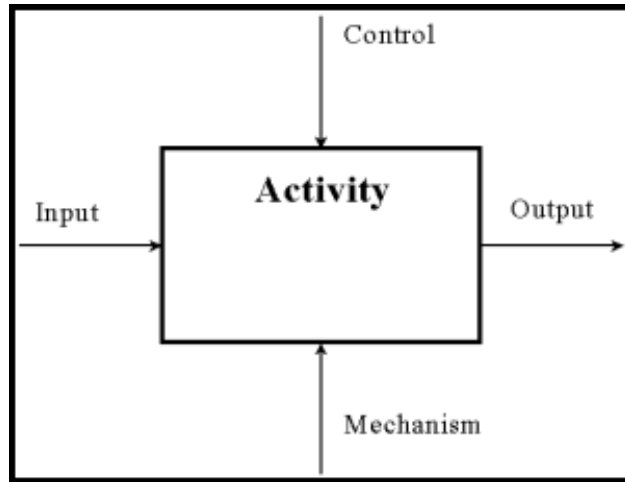
IDEFØ

- “Box and arrow” graphics
 - ◆ function as a box
 - ◆ interfaces to or from the function as arrows entering or leaving the box
- Context diagram (main)
- Constraint diagrams (sub)
- Decomposition

IDEF0 - Example



IDEFØ – Decomposition



DFD

DFD

- Data Flow Diagram
 - ◆ Yourdon and Coad
 - ◆ Gane and Sarson

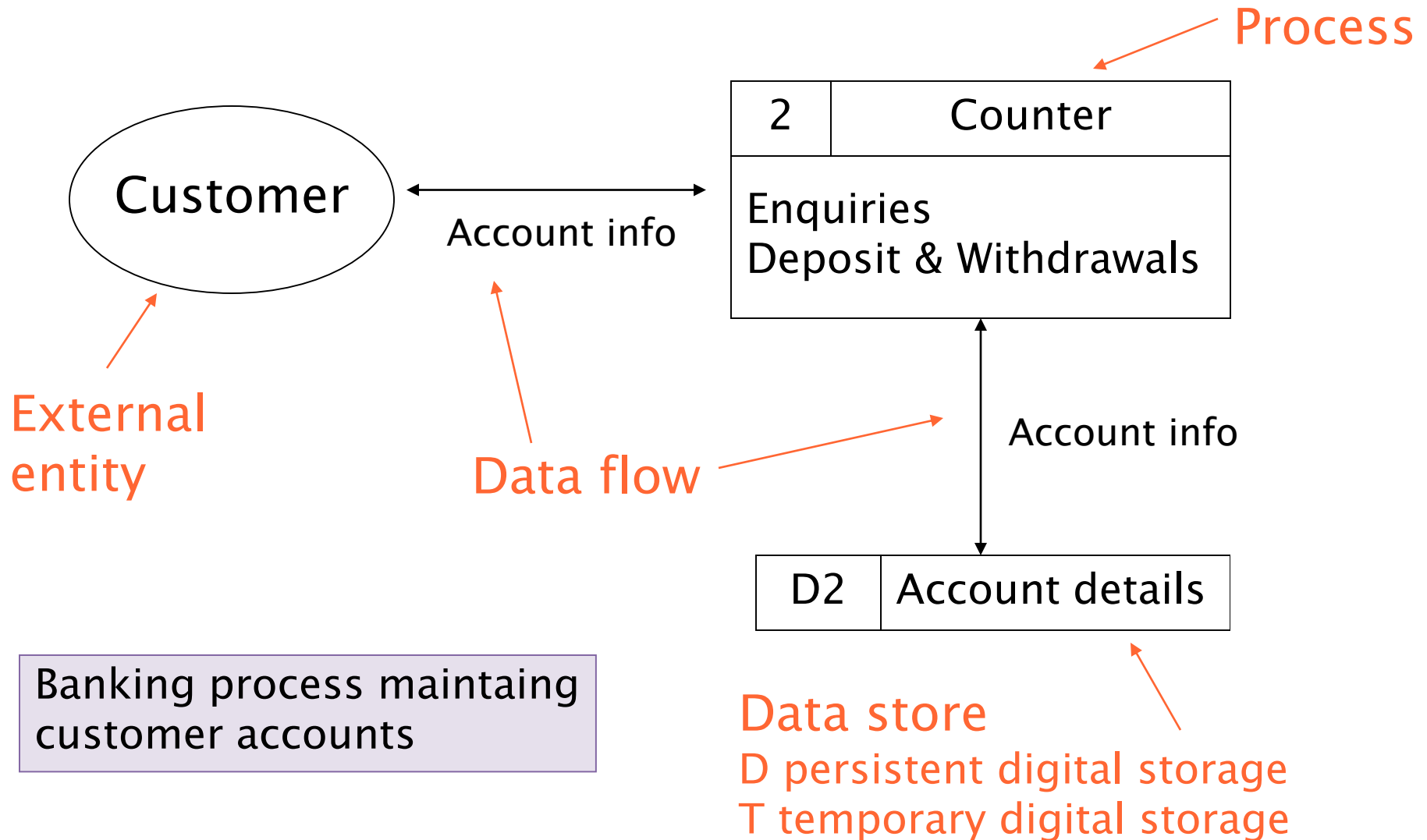
DFD – Decomposition

- Initially a **context diagram** is drawn, which is a simple representation of the *entire system* under investigation
- This is followed by a **level 1 diagram**, which identifies *major business processes* at a high level
- These processes can then be analyzed further with **level 2** diagrams
- And so on...

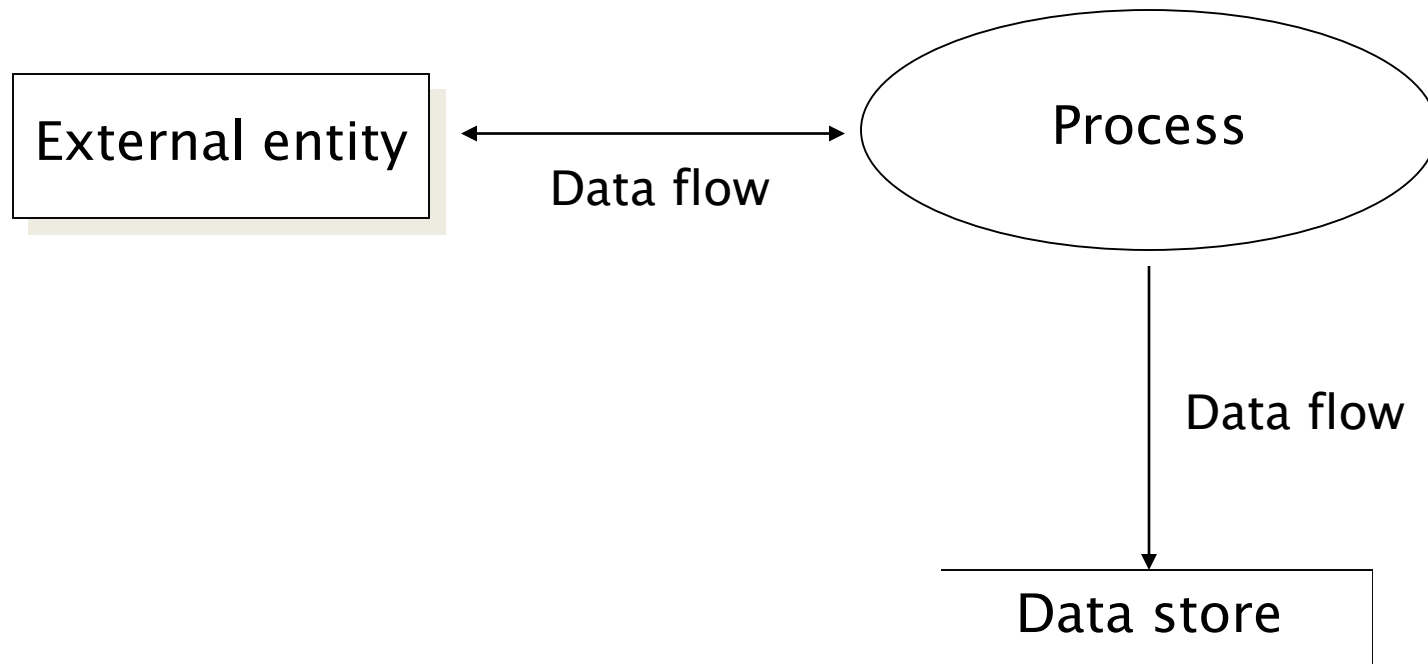
DFD – Objects

- Process
 - ♦ A process is a unit of work that operates on the data
- Data flow
 - ♦ A data flow is a named flow of data through a system of processes
- Data store
 - ♦ A data store is a logical repository of data
- External entity
 - ♦ An external agent is a source or destination of data

DFD - Example



DFD - Example II



DFD – Rules

- Data flows are allowed between
 - ◆ different external entities
 - ◆ processes and external entities
 - ◆ processes and data stores
- Data flows are **not** allowed between
 - ◆ external entities and data stores
 - ◆ one data store and another