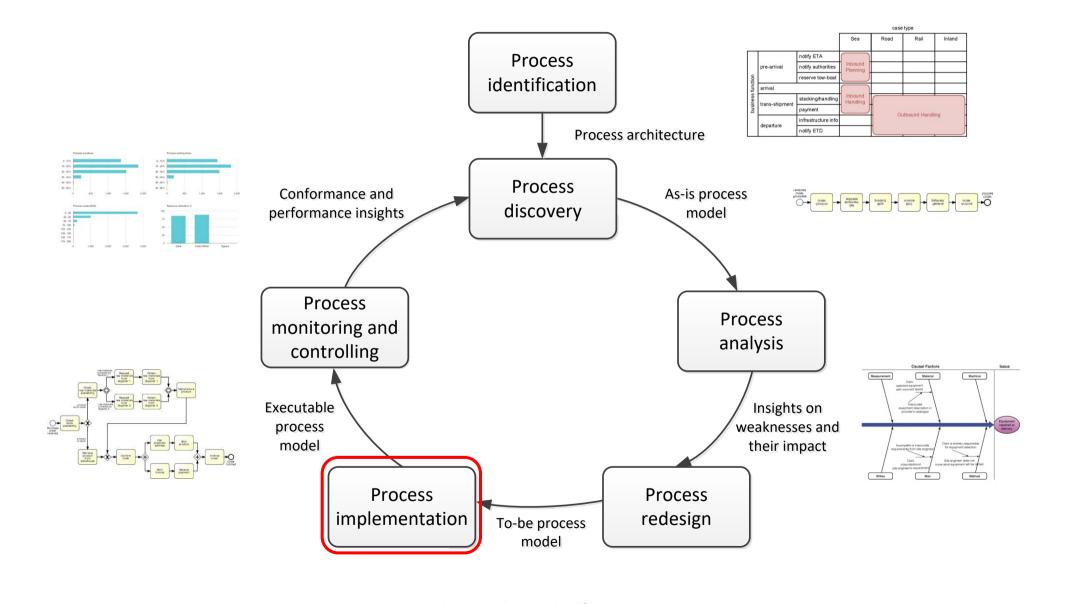
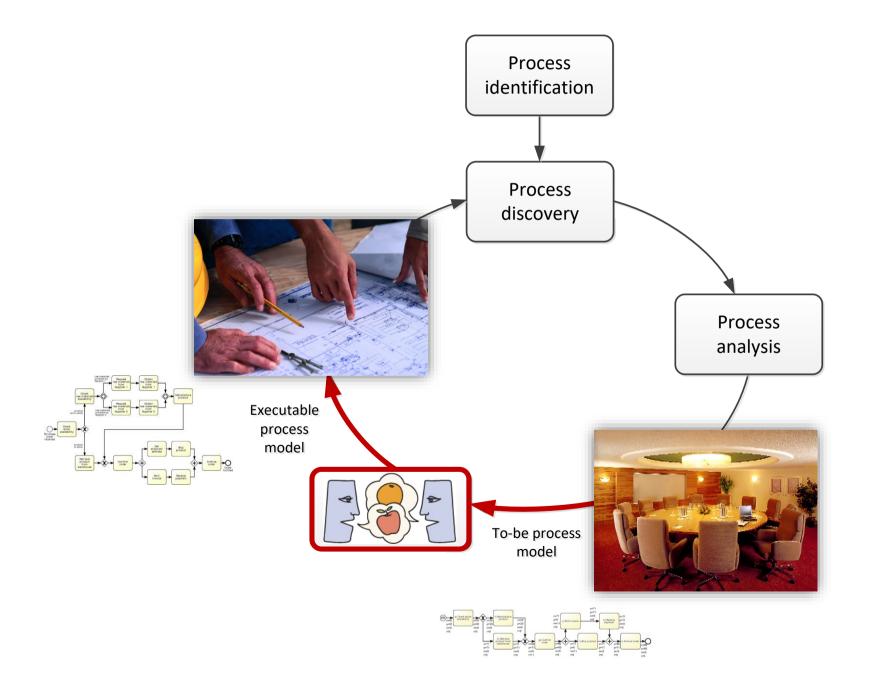
Business Process Management (10)

Where are we?



The business-engineering gap...



Bridging the gap: A five-step method

- 1. Identify the automation boundaries
- 2. Review manual tasks
- 3. Complete the process model
- 4. Adjust task granularity
- 5. Specify execution properties







3. Complete the process model

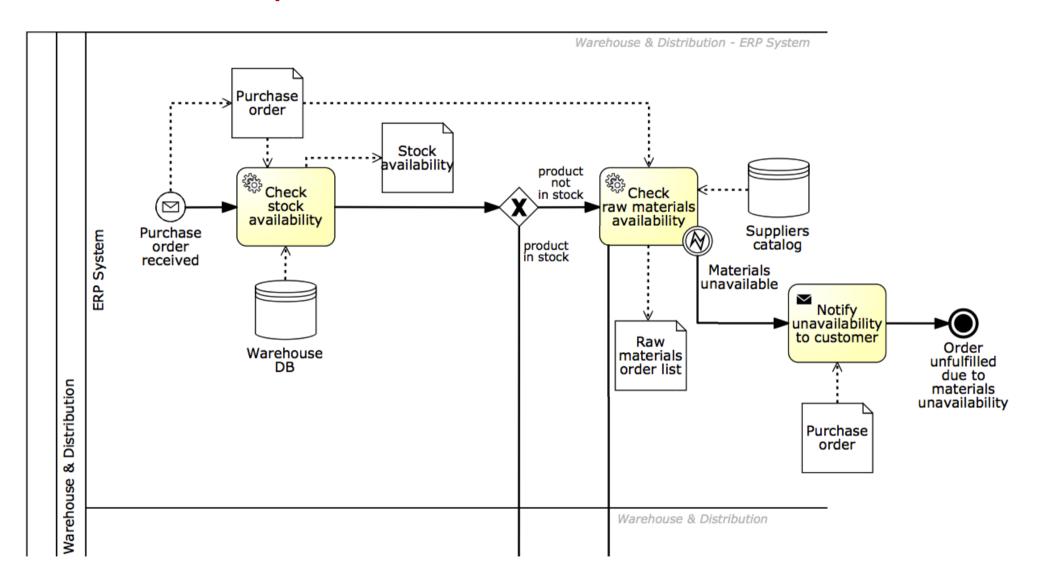
Principle: exceptions are the rule.

- Consider incomplete paths
- Rules of thumb
 - If we send something to another party, what happens if they do not respond? What happens if the response comes late? What happens if they do not respond the way we expect?
 - For each task: Can it go wrong and what happens if it goes wrong?
 - For each external party: Have we captured all messages or queries they might send us?

Principle: no data = no decisions, no tasks handover.

- Specify all (<u>electronic</u>) business objects
- For each task, determine which business objects it creates, reads, updates, delete (CRUD)
- For each decision, determine which objects it needs

In our example...

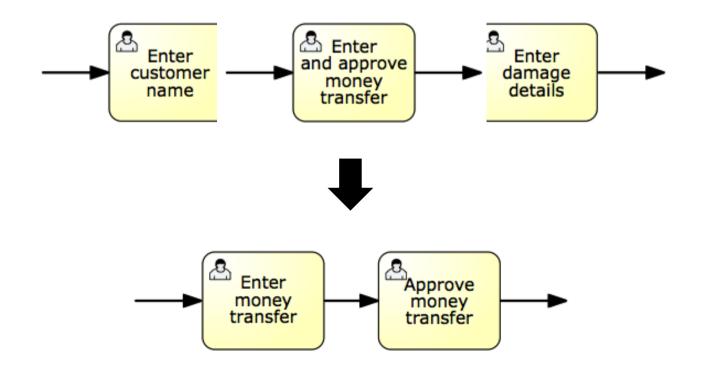


4. Adjust task granularity



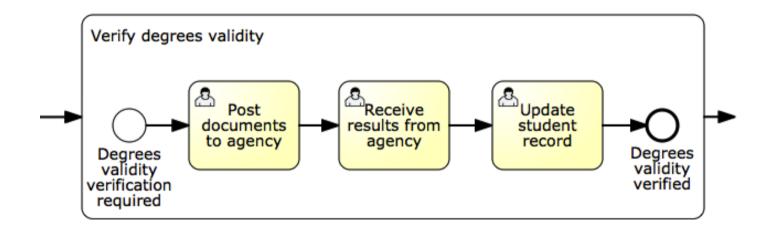
Principle: BPMSs add value if they coordinate handovers of work between resources.

- -> Aggregate any two consecutive tasks assigned to the same performer
- -> Split tasks if they require different performers

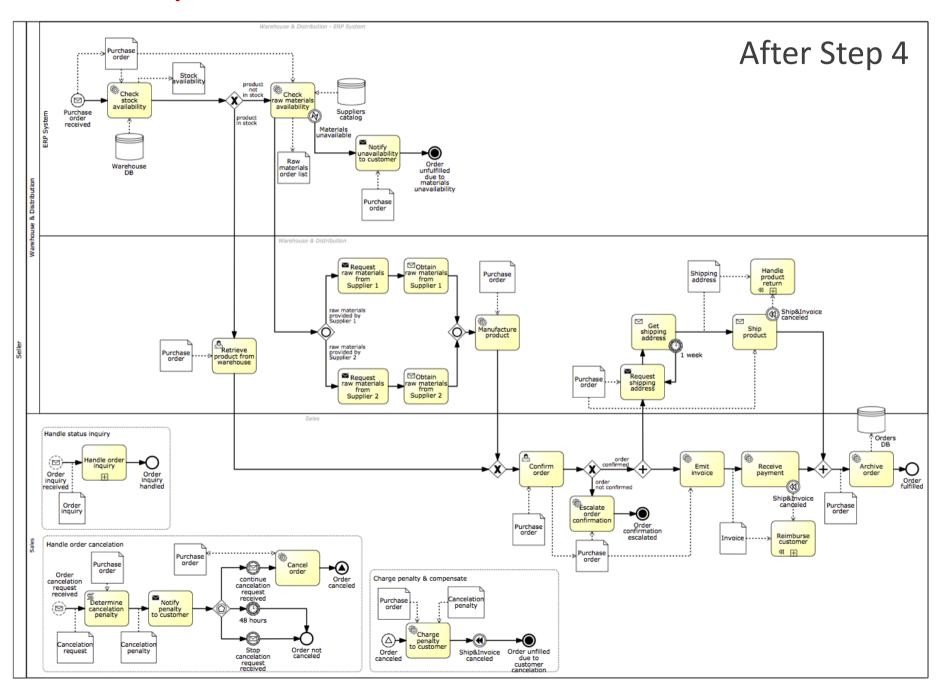


An exception to the rule





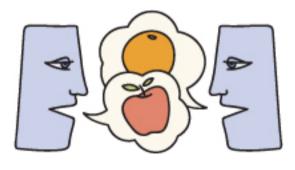
Our example...



Bridging the gap: one task at a time

- 1. Identify the automation boundaries
- 2. Review manual tasks
- 3. Complete the process model
- 4. Adjust task granularity
- Specify execution properties



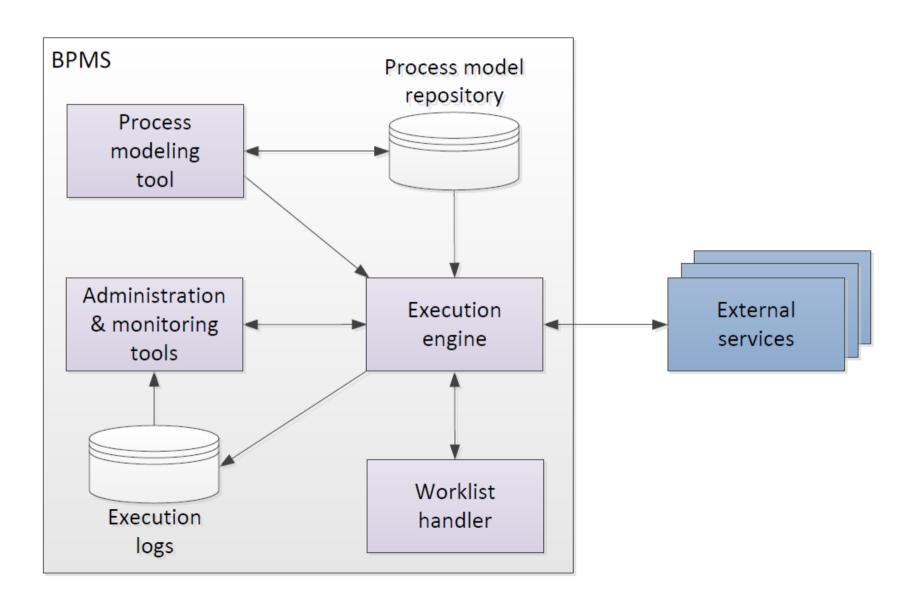




5. Specify execution properties

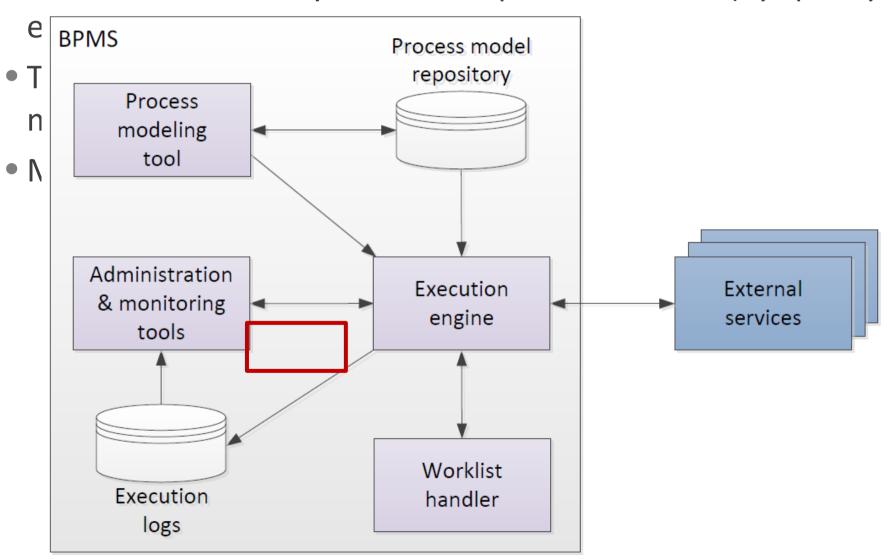
- -> Process variables, messages, signals, errors
- -> Task and event variables and their mappings to process variables
- -> Service details
- -> Code snippets
- -> Participant assignment rules and user interface structure
- -> Task, event and sequence flow expressions
- -> BPMS-specific: work queues, forms, connectors...

Business Process Management System

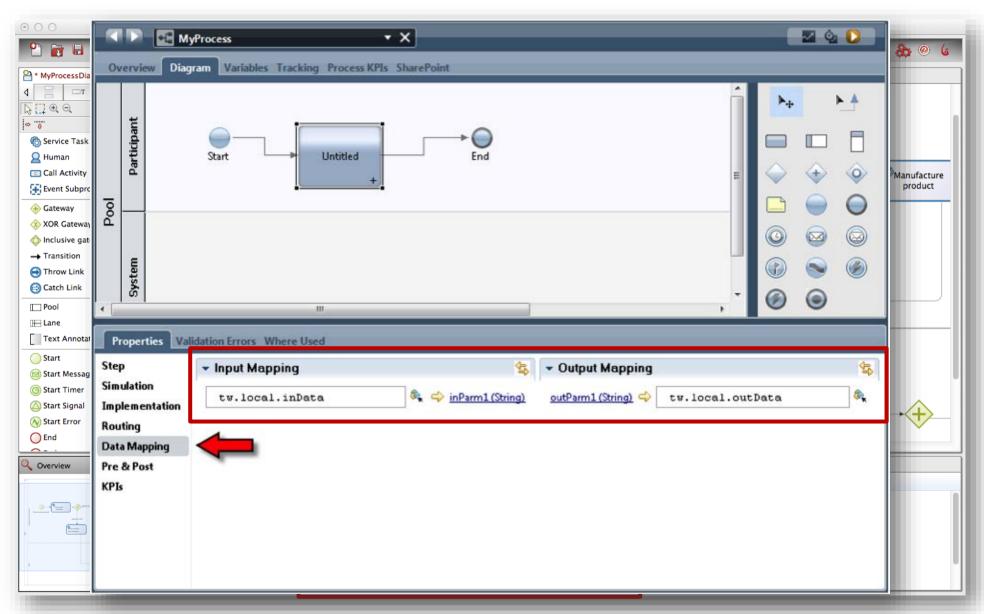


Process modeling tool

To create and modify executable process models (by specifying



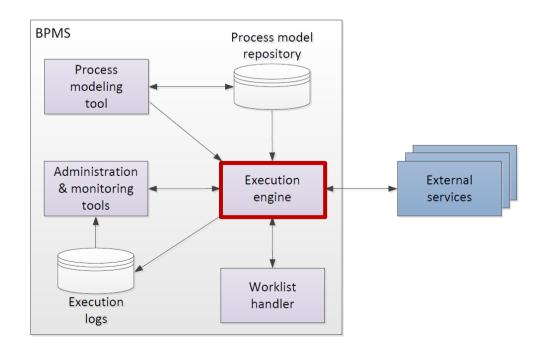
Example process modeling tools



Bonita Both Busines prencesku Womager

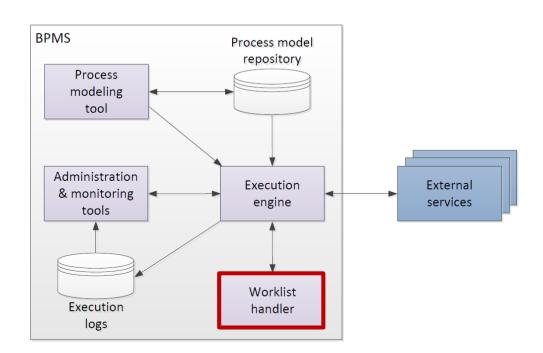
Execution Engine

- Instantiates executable process models (also called "cases")
- Orchestrates distribution of work items to process participants and software services in order to execute a business process from start to end
- Logs execution data

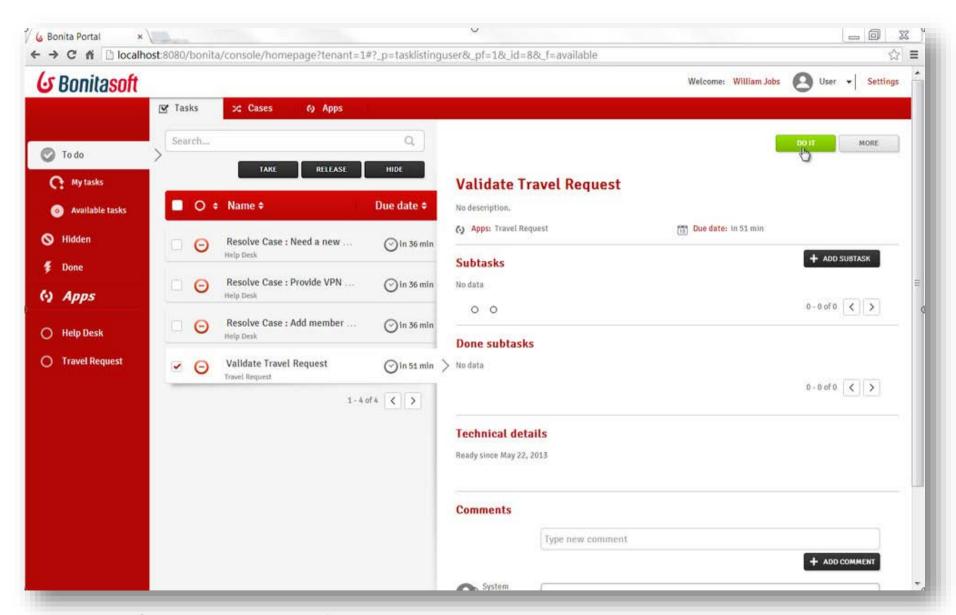


Worklist Handler

- Imagine it as an "inbox"
- Offers work items to process participants and allows participants to commit to these work items
- Handles participants' work queues and work item priorities
- May provide social network capabilities



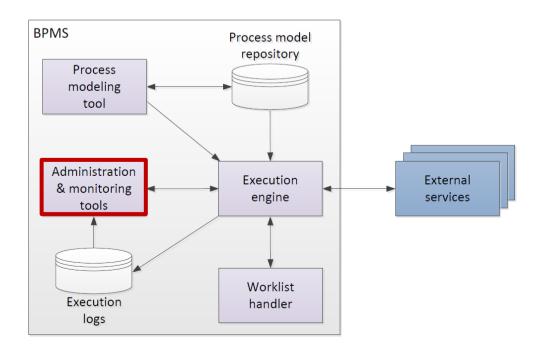
Example worklist handlers



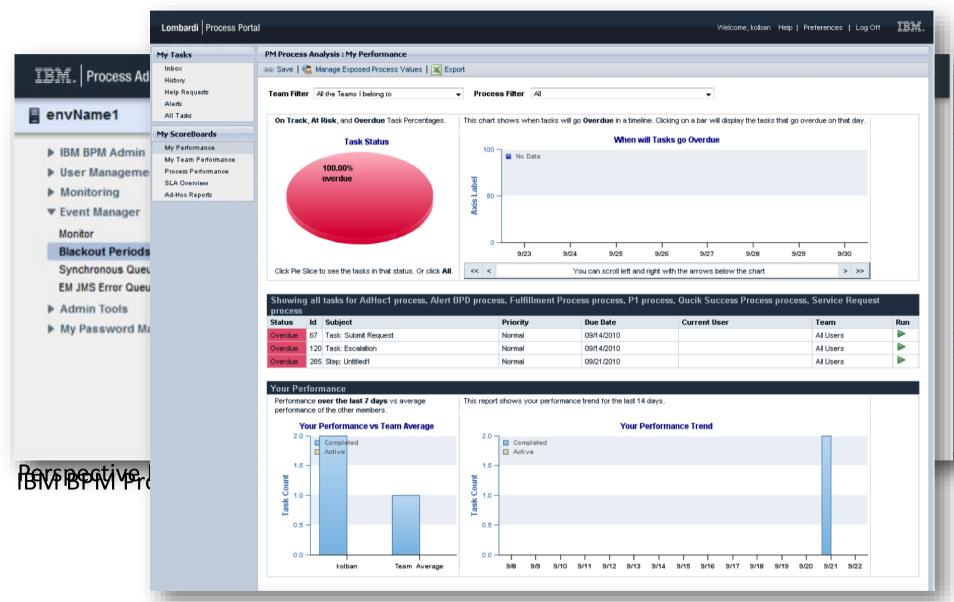
Bonita Soft Bonita Open Solution

Administration & Monitoring Tools

- To manage automation solutions
- To configure access to system components
- To monitor participants availability and performance of process cases

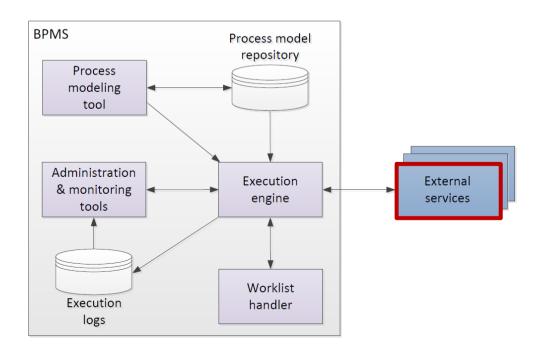


Example monitoring & administration tools

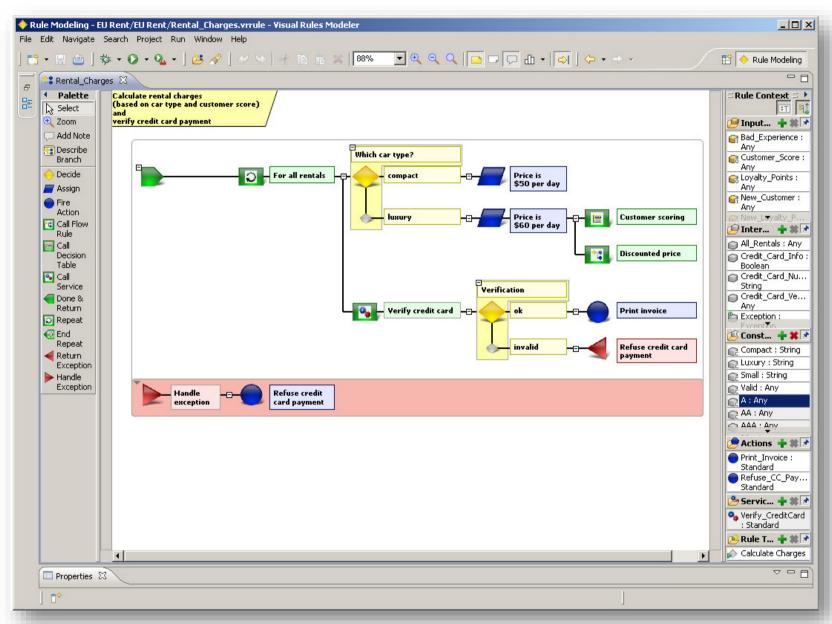


External Services

- Expose a service interface with which the engine can interact
- The engine provides the invoked service with the necessary data it will need to perform the activity for a specific case
- Examples: rules engine, email or Twitter notification, DB connector, CRM connector...



Example external services



Bosch Visual Rules editor

BPMS Landscape

Big vendors

- IBM BPM
- Oracle BPMS
- Microsoft BizTalk,
 Wf
- SAP NetWeaver BPM
- Software AG webMethods
- PagaystemsPegaRULES

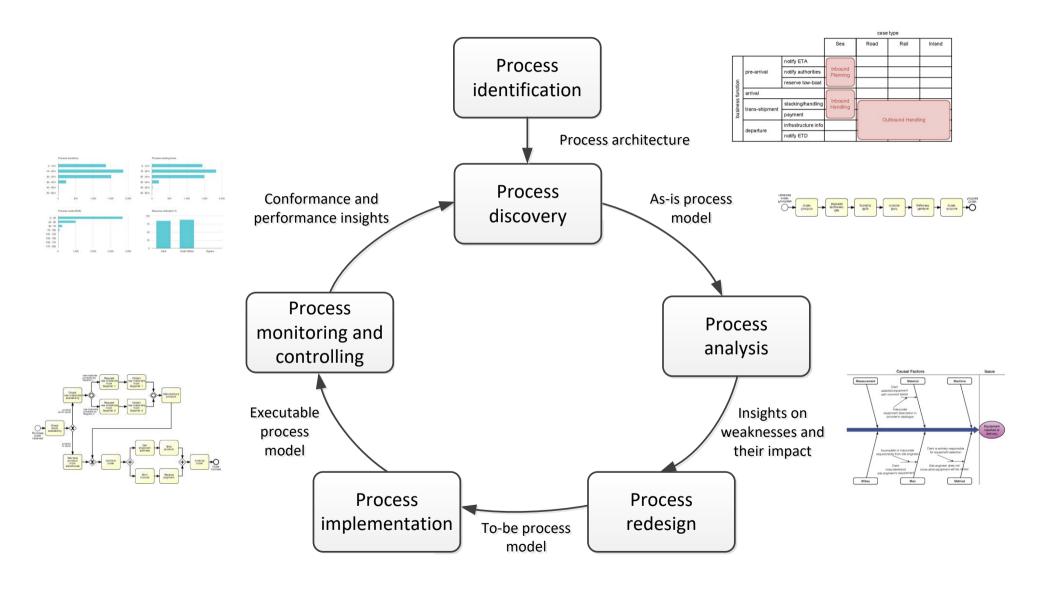
Other closed-source

- Appian BPMS
- BizAgi BPM Suite
- Bosch inubit Suite
- OpenText BPM
- Perceptive BPMONe
- Progress Savvion (cloud)
- Effektif (cloud)

Commercial open-source

- Bonita Open Solution
- Camunda Fox
- Intalio | BPM
- JBoss jBPM
- Shark
- YAWL

The BPM lifecycle



Questions

