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Business_process_modeling

Subject: Business Process Model Abstraction Based on

Source: Google Scholar

The article "Business Process Model Abstraction Based on Behavioral Profiles" written by Sergey Smirnov, Matthias Weidlich, and Jan Mendling deepens the challenge of applying and simplifying business process models by abstraction. It is the role of these people that can determine how effectively organizations can address the issues which cropped up as a result of the availability of detailed models of processes with each model having its own purpose from technical orchestration to strategic decision-making. The methodology suggested introduces a new abstraction technique which is based on behavioral profiles and uses them to specify a systematic procedure for condensing the fine-level activities into coarser, higher-level representations in a way which preserves behavioral integrity.

The essence of the idea lies in the use of the behavioral profiles which, in their turn, are the series of control flow relations that are strict order, exclusiveness, and interleaving of activity pairs. This first step creates a foundation that enables innovative activities to be aggregated, based only on their behavior characteristics rather than their segment within the model. This distinction is one of the main characteristics of modern methods that differ from the traditional approach, which often meant strict constraints regarding how activities could be organized and classified for the purpose of abstraction.
The abstraction approach introduced in the article is a complex procedure that is composed of several important steps, the first of which is the derivation of the behavioral profile from the detailed process model. This abstraction is a basis for identification and classification of similar activities into more abstract and generalized descriptions. The critical element of their approach is the validation of the coherence of the conceptual framework, verifying that the synthesized high-level model is in agreement with the behavioral constraints of the initial process. This step is critical in ensuring that the improved model will keep its integrity and usefulness in different organizational environments.

The approach of the authors bridges a substantial gap in the area of the BPM by introducing a more flexible and behaviorally integrated model of the process abstraction. This development has a significant potential for the unburdening of the process models upkeep and for their clearer representation to various stakeholders. Their solution that offers a conversion of the detailed process models into simple high-level overviews, facilitates the complexity management and a joint understanding of the business operations among

employees across organizational levels.

Moreover, the paper clearly explains the practical aspect of this technique in BPM, in that it can create a big impact on how the organizations manage the process of documenting, analyzing, and refining the business processes. Thanks to the ability of models to be abstractly processed while keeping their behavioural relationships, new ways to improve process visualization, analysis, and optimization are possible. Having this contribution, Smirnov, Weidlich, and Mendling do not only update the theoretical justification of process model abstraction but also give a very important instrument to the practitioners who desire to implement their BPM initiatives successfully.