**LEVEL 0 SUMMARY**

* **Name of student:** Reckia Jiffard
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* **Source (e.g. scholars.google.com):** Google scholar
* **Paper title:** Deriving Simulation Models from Business Process Models
* **Keywords specific to the paper:** “business process modeling “deep learning”
* **Summary of the main contributions (Use text paragraphs, tables and if necessary, figures):**

This paper explores how simulation models can be developed from existing business process models to analyze processes and identify areas for improvement. The authors felt developing simulation models from scratch was challenging, even for experienced modelers. They hypothesized business process models could provide a foundation to streamline simulation model design. Business process models traditionally focus on communication and coordination between actors, abstracting away resources like machines, staff, and materials. However, simulation models require detailed modeling of resources and performance metrics. The authors propose introducing an explicit resource view to existing process models. This facilitates identifying resource dependencies critical for simulations. The paper begins by introducing common approaches to business process modeling like the Language-Action Perspective. Process models represent the coordination world of communicative actions between actors and the production world of productive actions actors take on objects. Simulation focuses modeling performance in the production world. To bridge this gap, the authors suggest augmenting process models with an explicit resource view. Resources implicitly influence actions but must be made overt for simulation. The resource view diagrams actors, objects, and each action's resource needs. Performance attributes like duration can also be included. Two existing model views - the action view and process view - show transactional relationships and causal/conditional links between steps. The resource view is a new perspective capturing resource usage. Together, the views lay the groundwork for populating a simulation model. The paper then outlines how to systematically develop a simulation model from the enriched process models. Each action becomes a simulation process class coded in a discrete event simulation language like SimPy. Yield commands request and release necessary resources. Actions are activated respecting precedence from the process view. Variables and monitors track performance. The collective information forms a simulation model skeleton automated generation could partially fulfill. Manual effort completes defining variables, conducting runs, and outputting results. An example simulation modeling outbound logistics for a retailer and provider illustrates the approach. The process involves capacity reservations, order fulfillment with potential staff/overtime adjustments, and confirmation upon completion. In the logistics example, model views show the capacity reservation transaction, staff scheduling communication, ordering transaction, order-triggered rescheduling action if needed, pallet building request/fulfillment transactions, and order completion confirmation. The resource view identifies the actors like manager and staff involved in each step requiring them. Additional objects like pallets and implicit resources like overtime also factor into the productive actions. Simulation results for sample weeks demonstrate potential pricing models accounting for deviations between reserved and actual capacities. Larger divergences could warrant higher per-unit costs versus smaller differences to reasonably compensate the provider for additional transaction expenses and delayed deliveries. In conclusion, the paper finds simulation can aid complex business process visualization and change impact assessment. However, setting up simulation models poses challenges. By introducing resources into existing process models through an explicit resource view, much of the information required populating simulation models becomes readily available. This streamlines simulation model design efforts. Future work could investigate closing the loop by using simulation insights to refine process models, followed by re-simulation in an iterative modeling cycle. The approach bridges communication-focused process models and performance-centered simulation models through a shared resource perspective benefitting business process analysis and improvement initiatives.

* **AI model used (e.g. Neural network, etc.)**

It’s the language-action model AI.

* **Introduce the AI models**

A language-action model in AI is a computational system that combines natural language understanding with the capability to take actions or perform tasks based on interpreted language input. It involves processing user language, understanding intent, and generating appropriate responses or actions. These models use machine learning, neural networks, and training data to comprehend and generate contextually relevant language and actions, finding applications in chatbots, virtual assistants, and various tasks requiring natural language interaction.

* **How do they contribute the idea proposed by the paper?**

A language-learning model can enhance the described language-action model by improving natural language understanding, intent recognition, and user interaction. It contributes to clearer communication, adaptability to new data, and a feedback mechanism for continuous improvement, making the simulation model more effective and user-friendly.

* **Supported by a software application? (If yes, provide more details)**

Yes, the paper discusses the use of simulation software for developing and analyzing business process models. However, it doesn't explicitly mention a specific software application. It does reference the field of Business Process Simulation (BPS) and the use of discrete-event simulation, which are areas supported by various software tools. The SimPy simulation software is mentioned in the references, but it's not directly discussed in the document. Therefore, while the paper doesn't explicitly endorse a specific software application, it aligns with the use of simulation software for business process modeling and analysis.