REBS 7: Process Correctness and Compliance

Hugo A. López
Software, Data, People and Society
lopez@di.ku.dk

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

Today's menu

- We will look at correctness criteria for business processes: soundness and compliance
  - Deadlocks, livelocks, dead activities
  - Process Compliance via conformance checking, refinement and monitoring
- Guidelines for third delivery

Why would we make a model of a process?

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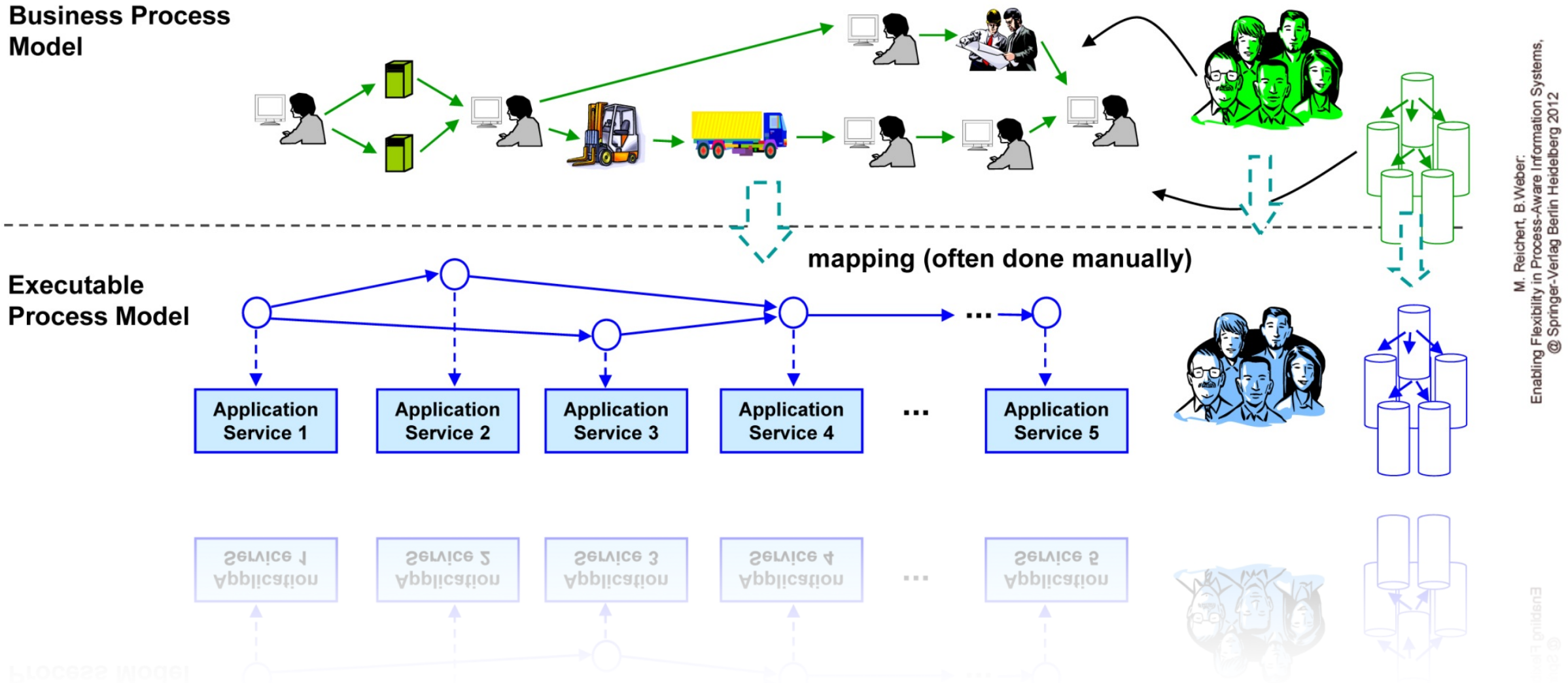
- To understand the process
- For communication (say, between managers)
- For process optimisation
- For education
- For requirements specification
- For executing outright

When is your business process (model) correct?

https://www.menti.com/xmzt7w5m55

In mentimeter!

“For executing it outright”



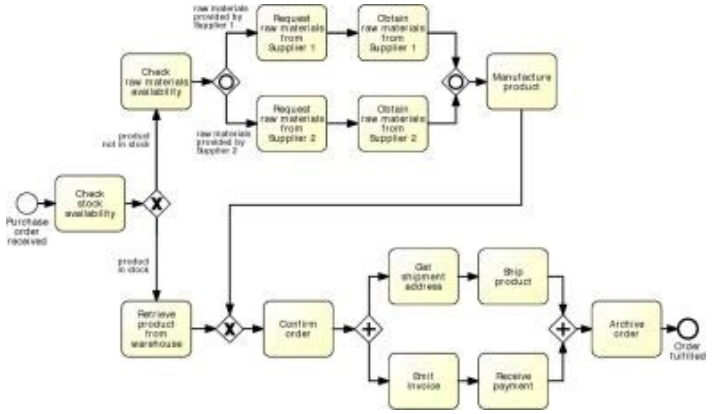
Two sides of the BPM story

Conceptual “to-be” process models

- are made by domain experts
- provide a basis for communication amongst relevant stakeholders
- must be understandable
- must be intuitive and may leave room for interpretation
- **contain purely a relevant set of process information**

Executable process models

- are made by IT experts
- **provide input to a process enactment system - BPMS**
- **must be machine readable**
- **must be unambiguous and should not contain any uncertainties**
- **contain further details that are only relevant to implementation**



“to-be executed” process model

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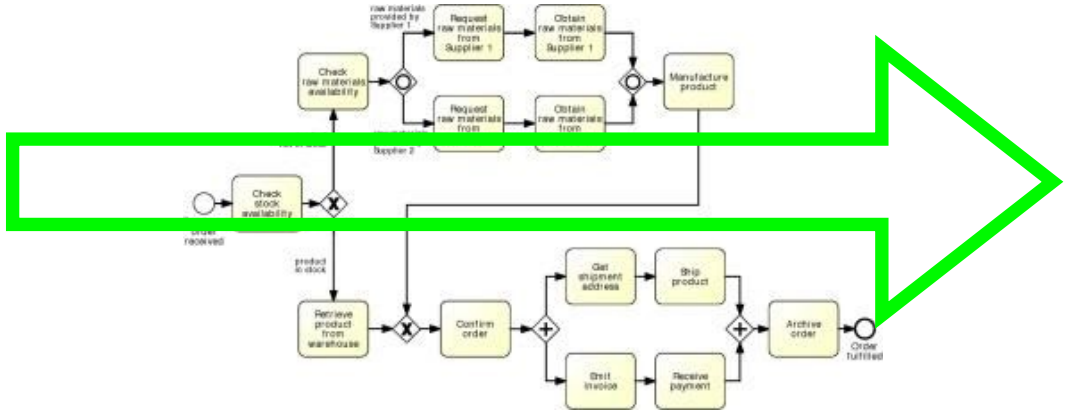
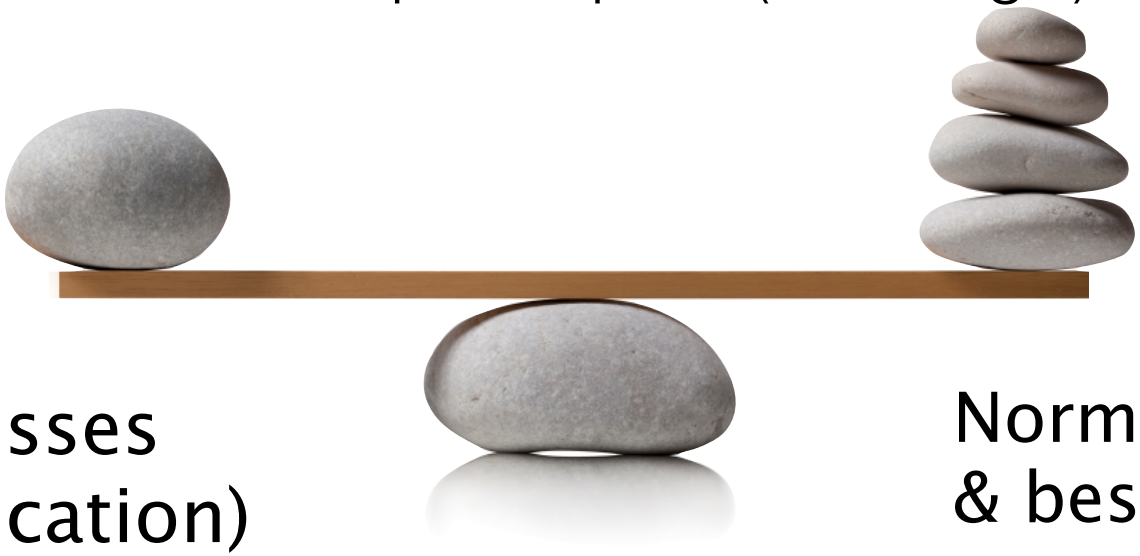


“to-be executed” process model

Process Compliance

The act/process to ensure that business operations, processes, and practices are in accordance with prescriptive (often legal) documents[1].



Business processes
(e.g. loan application)

Norms, standards
& best practices

1. G. Governatori, Representing business contracts in RuleML. Intl Journal of Cooperative Information Systems 14, 181-216. 2005

Compliance

Decision processes (e.g. loan application)

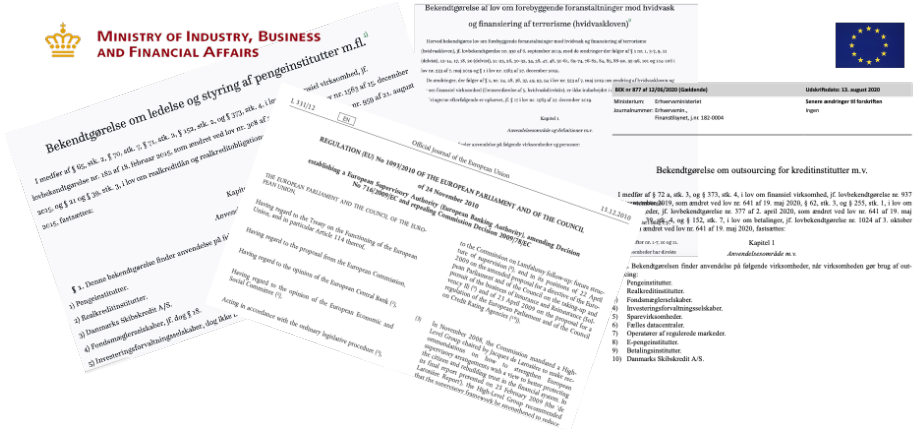
```
/**
 * @return the CPRNumber
 */
public String getCPRNumber() { return CPRNumber; }

/**
 * @param CPRNumber the CPRNumber to set
 */
@XmlElement
public void setCPRNumber(String CPRNumber) {
    String oldCPRNumber = this.CPRNumber;
    this.CPRNumber = CPRNumber;
    propertyChangeSupport.firePropertyChange(PROP_CPRNUMBER, oldCPRNumber, CPRNumber);
    int CPRYear = Integer.parseInt(CPRNumber.substring(0, 2));
    int CPRMonth = Integer.parseInt(CPRNumber.substring(2,4));
    int CPRDay = Integer.parseInt(CPRNumber.substring(4,6));

    Calendar birthday = new GregorianCalendar( year: 1900+CPRYear, CPRMonth, CPRDay);
    Calendar today = new GregorianCalendar();
    today.setTime(new Date());

    int deltaYears = today.get(Calendar.YEAR) - birthday.get(Calendar.YEAR);
    int deltaMonths = today.get(Calendar.MONTH) - birthday.get(Calendar.MONTH);
    int deltaDays = today.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH) - birthday.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_
    this.Age = (deltaYears*12*30 +deltaMonths*30 +deltaDays)/360;
}
```

Norms, standards & best practices



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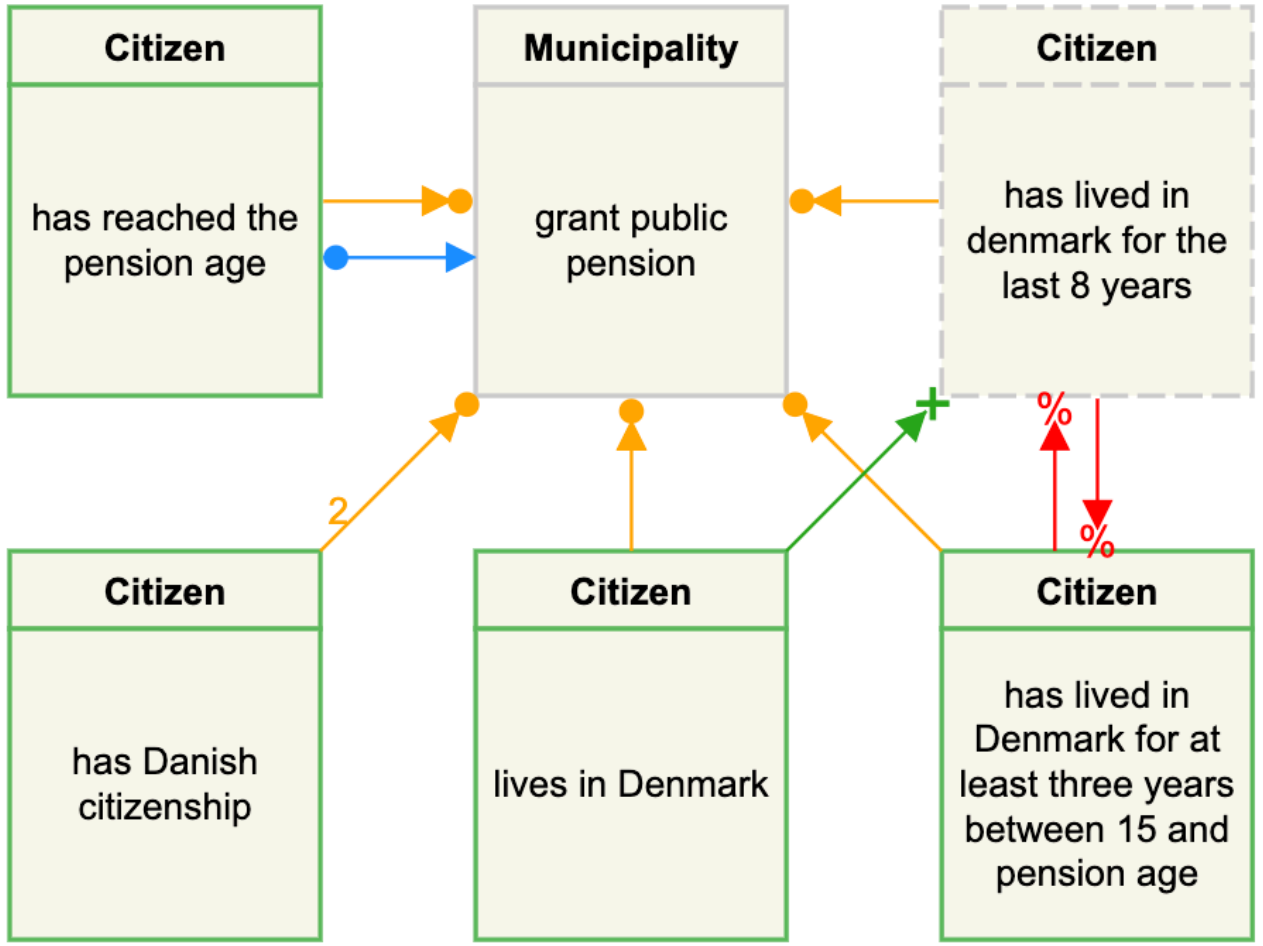

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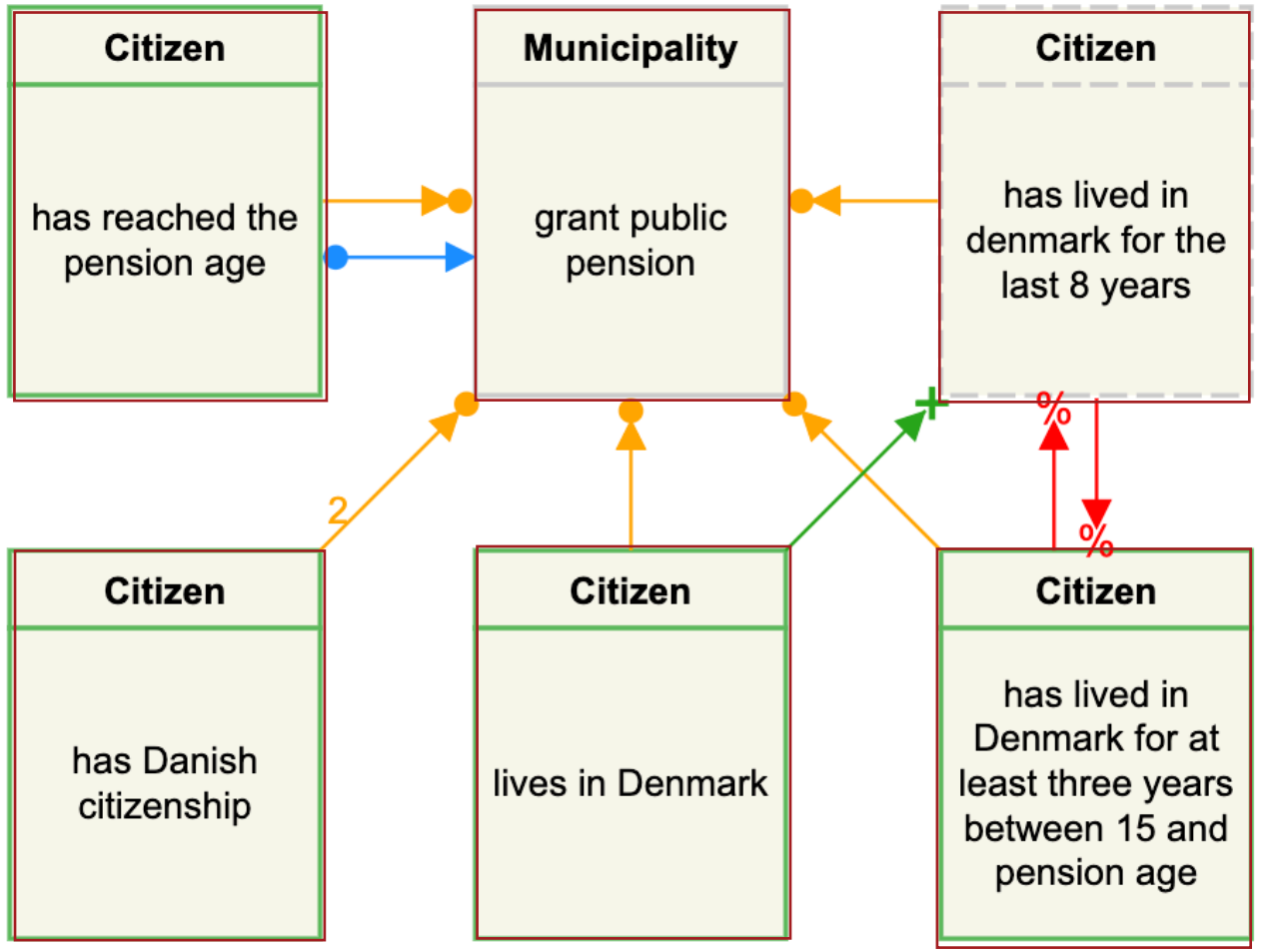

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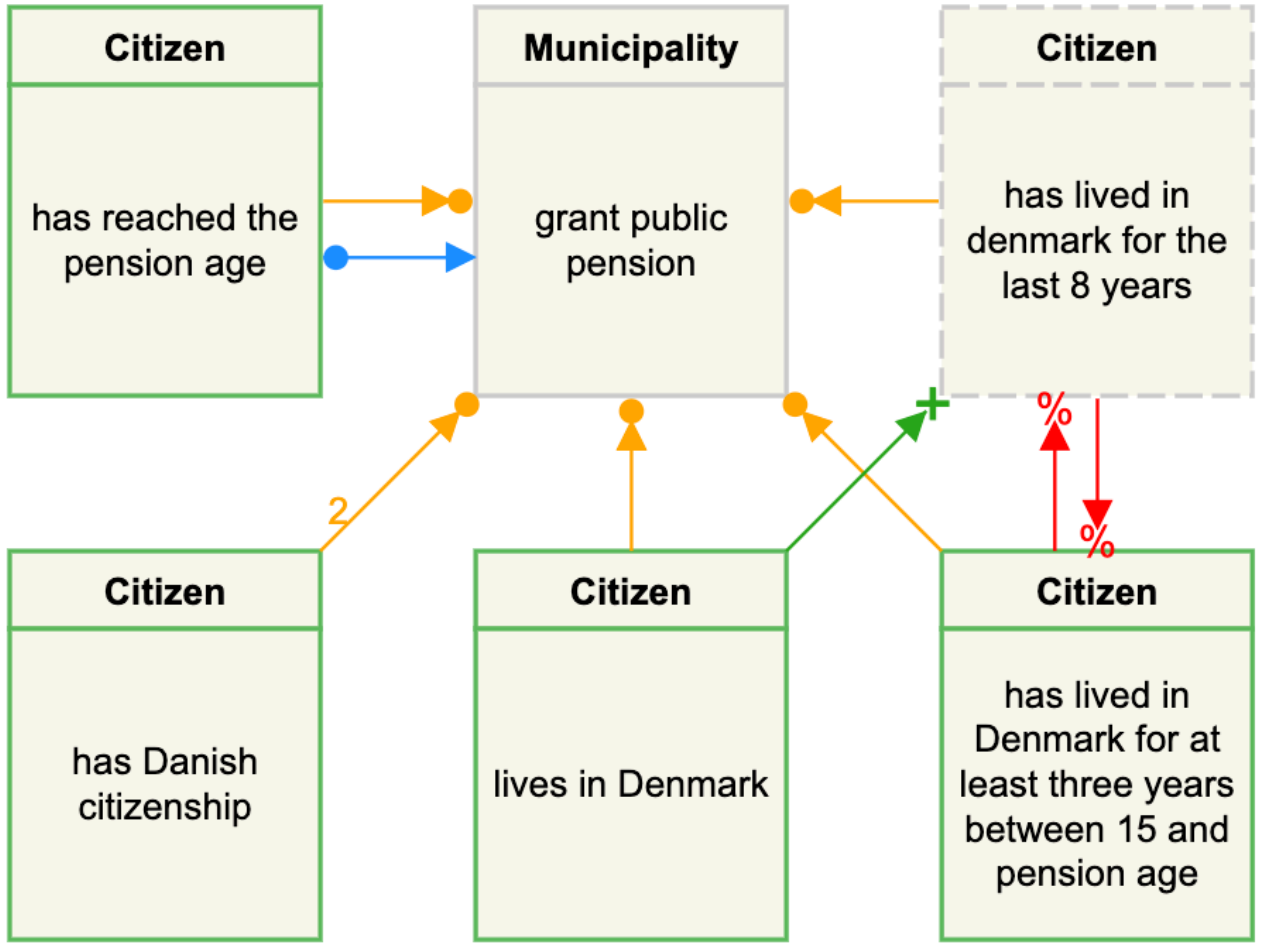

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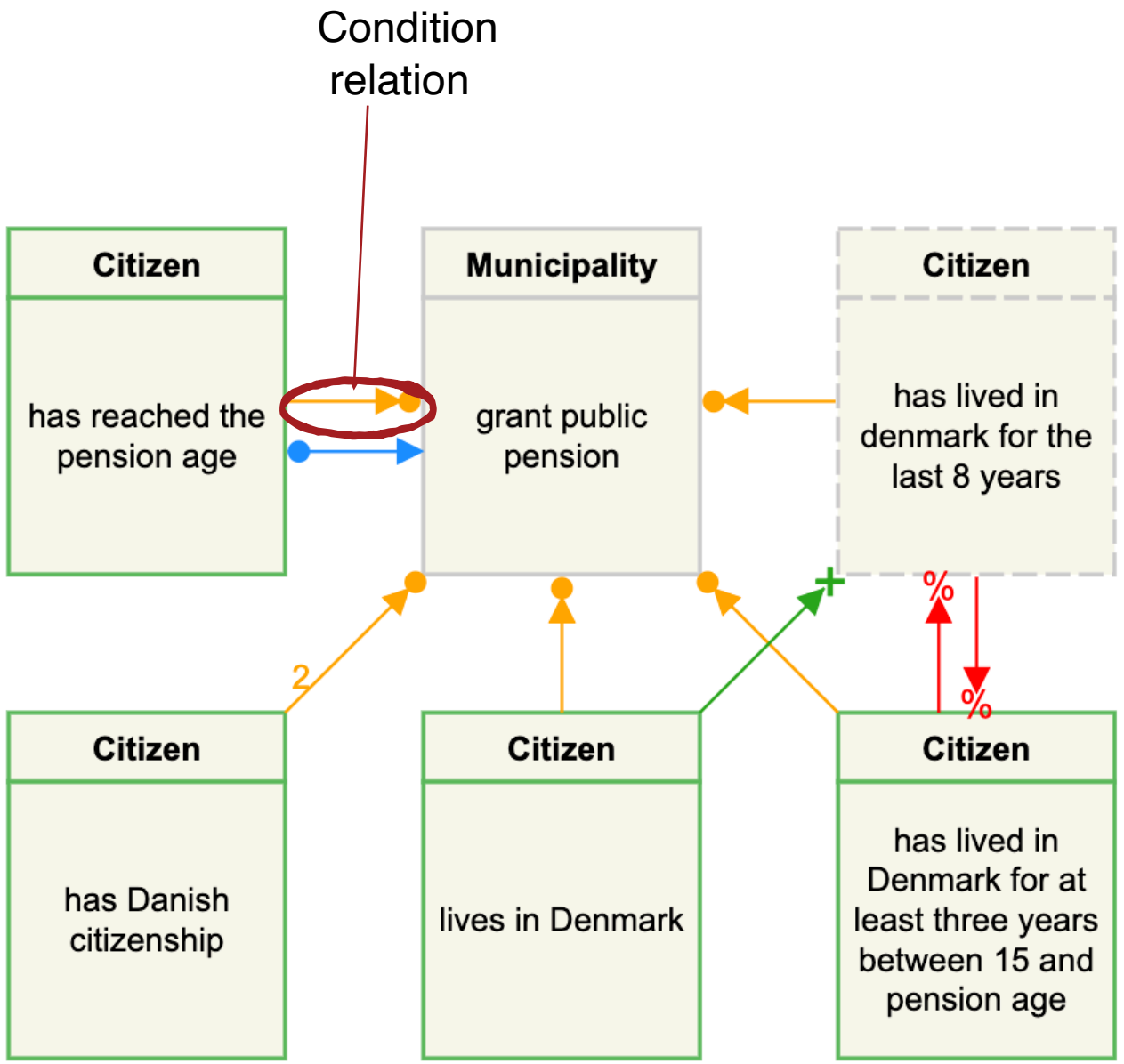

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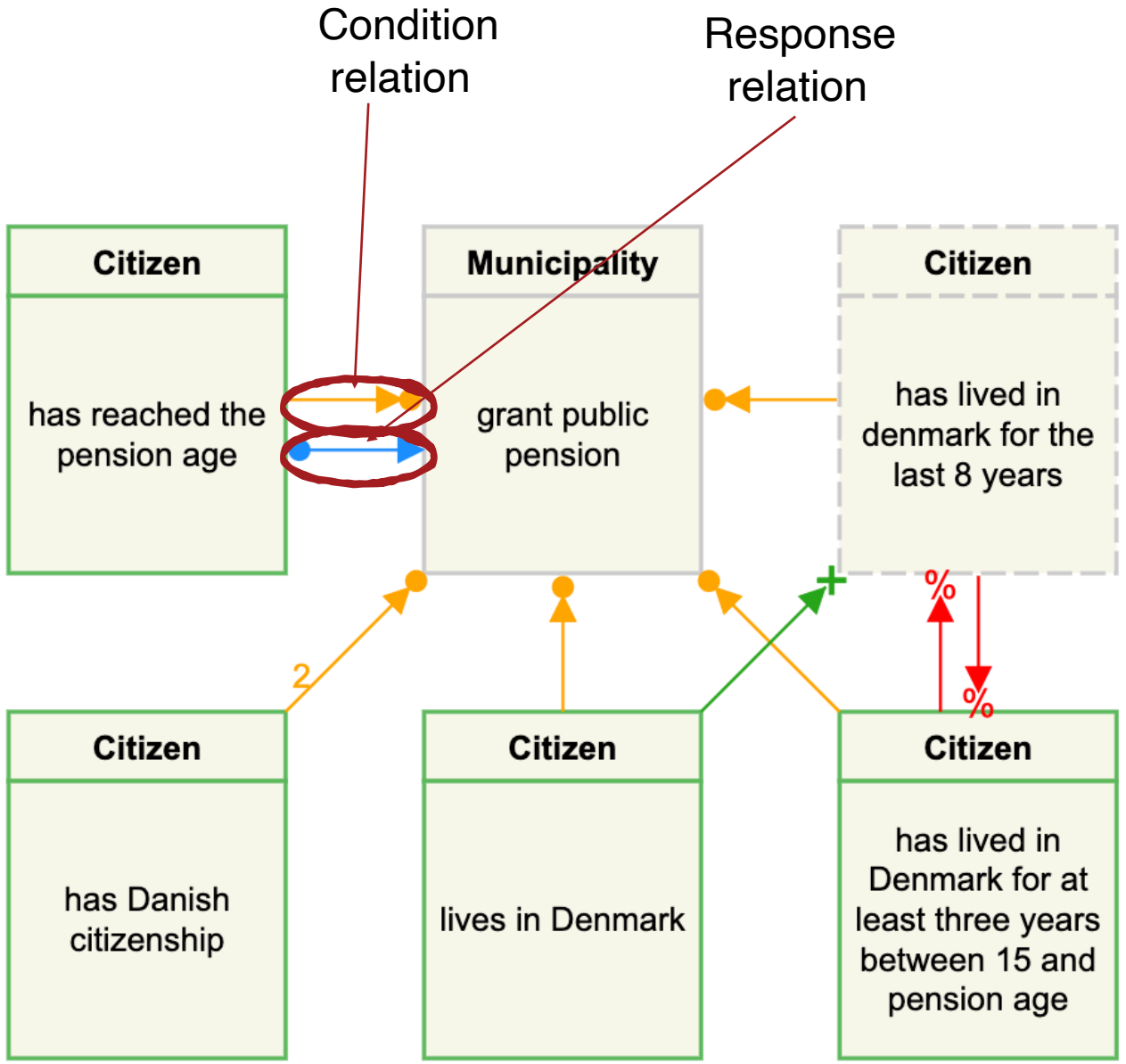

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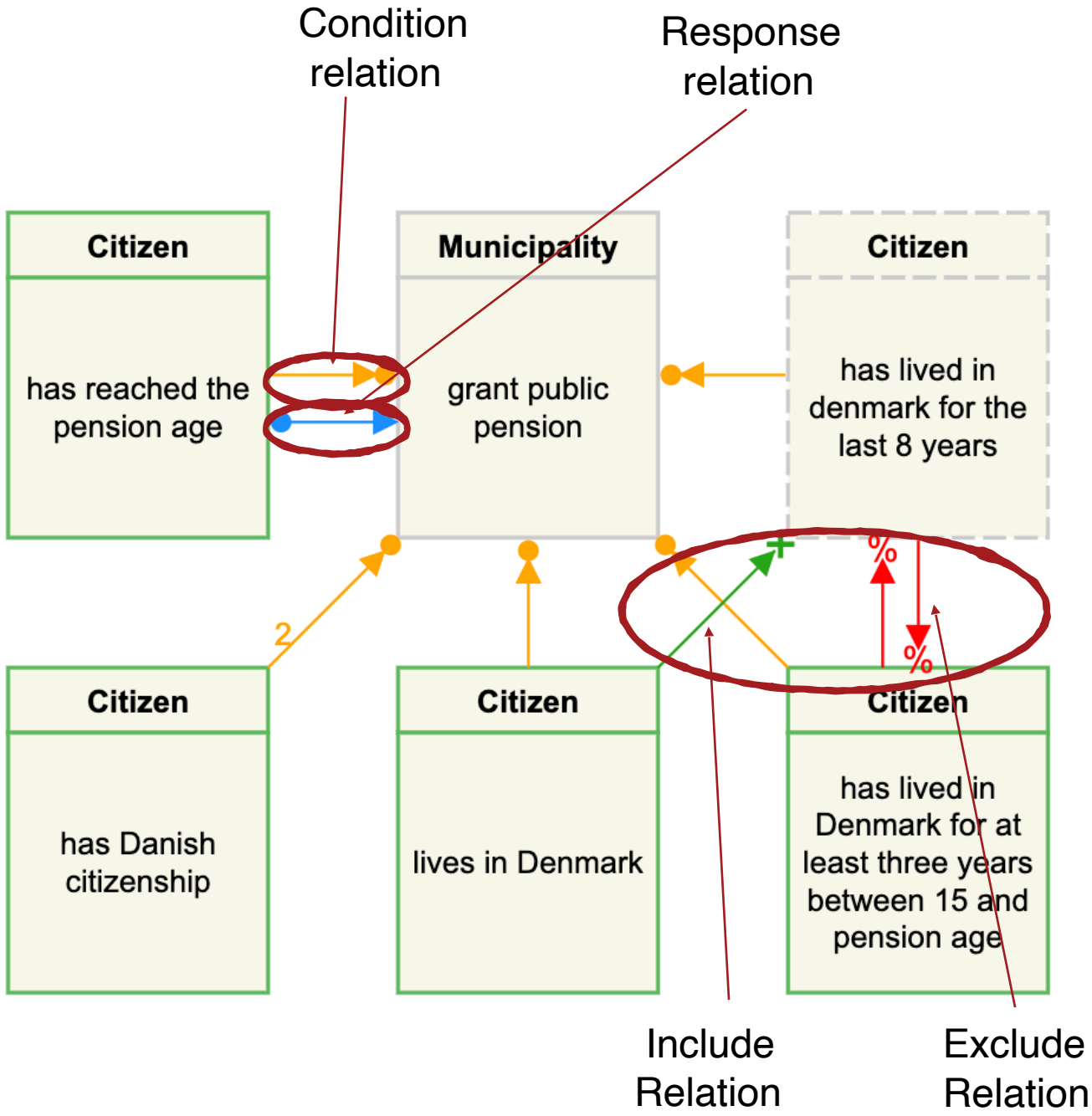

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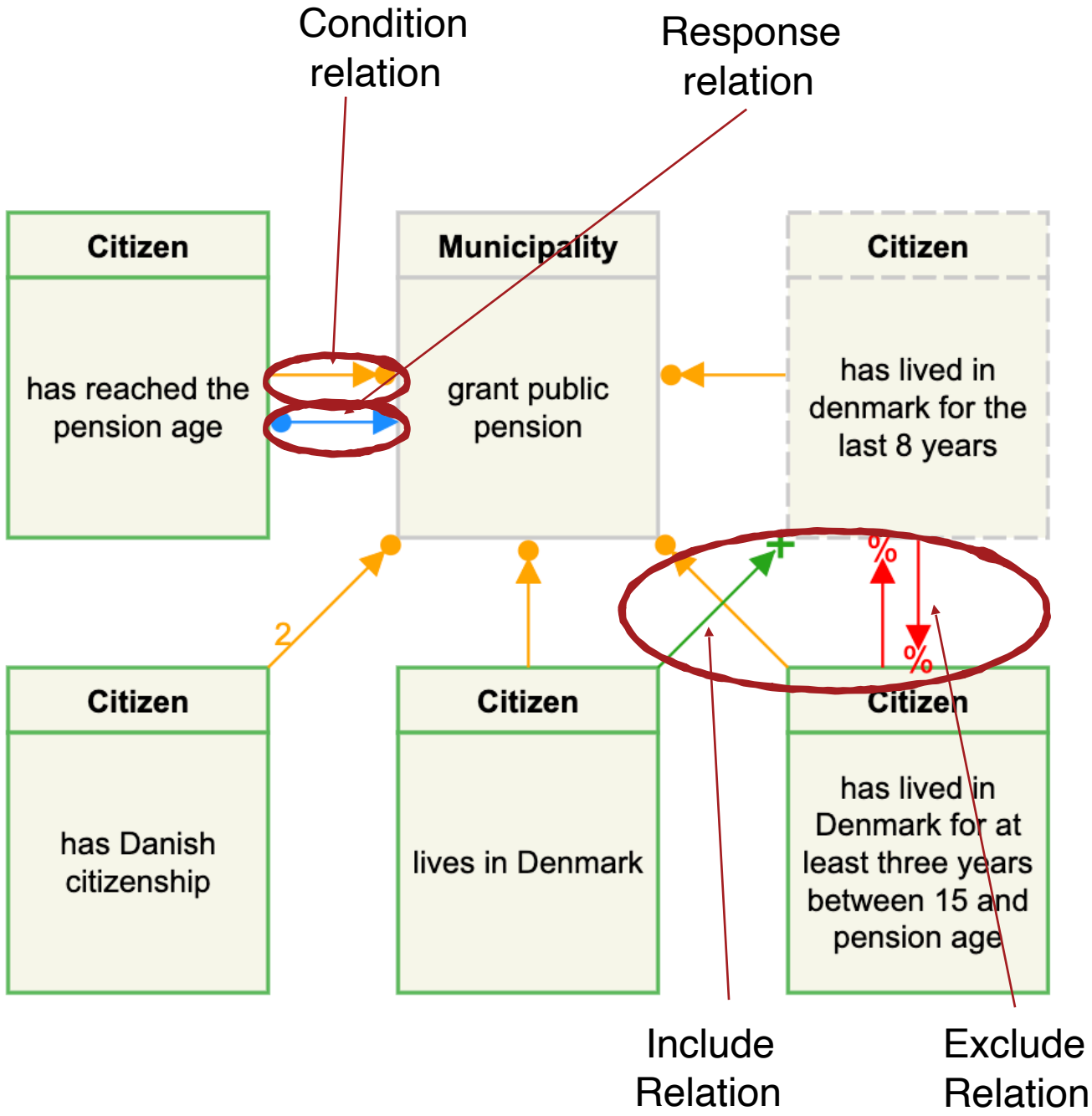

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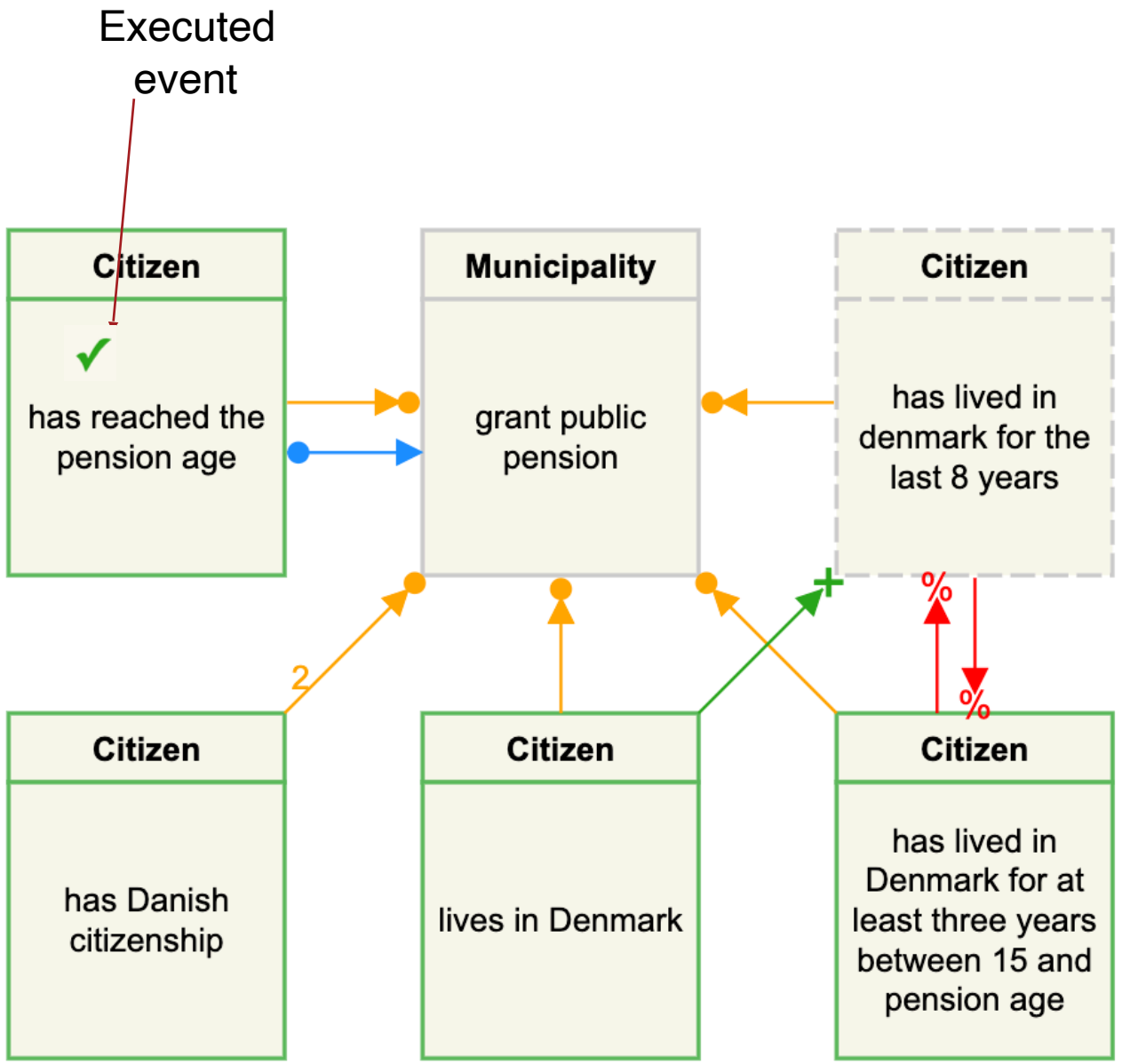

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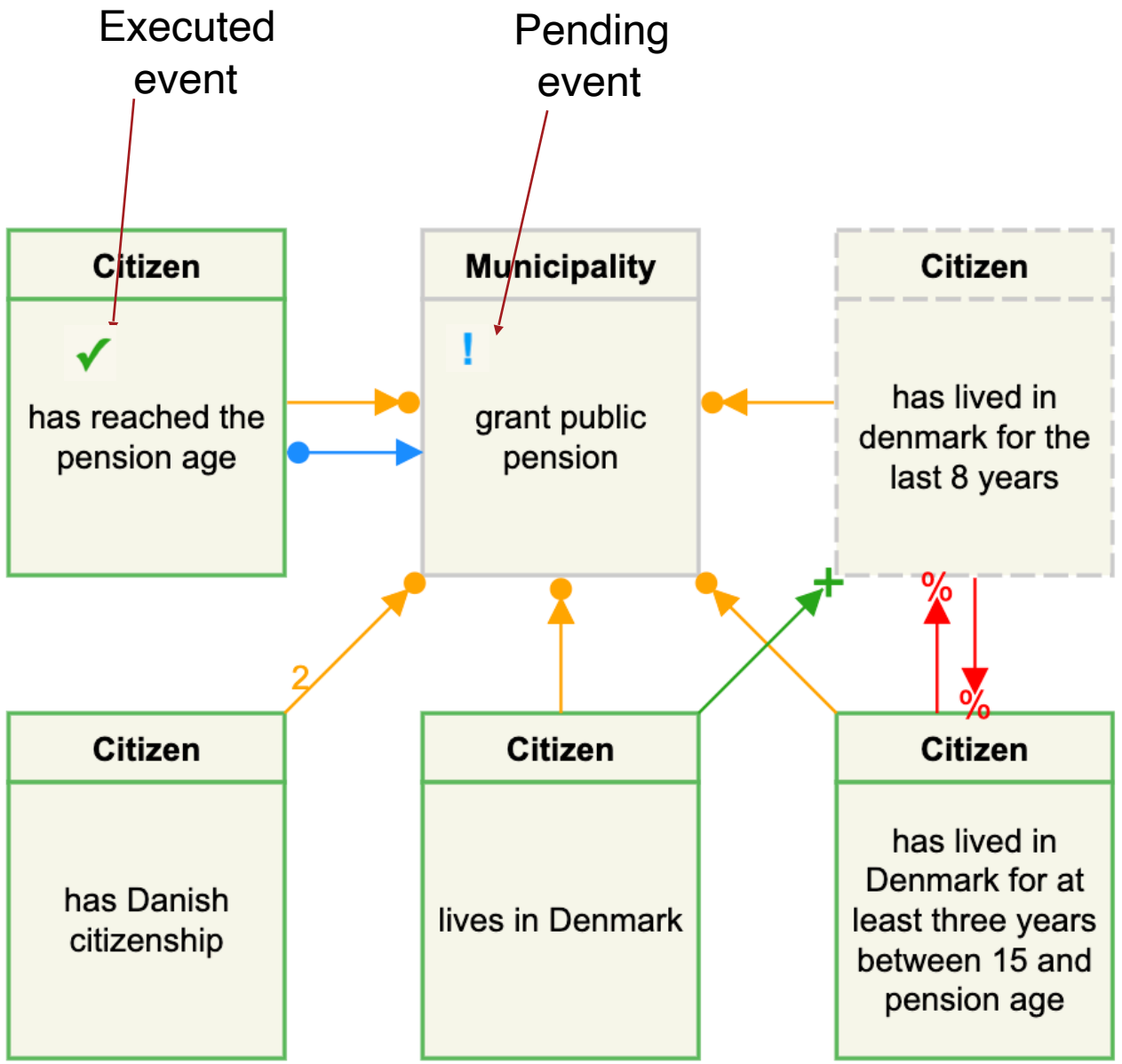

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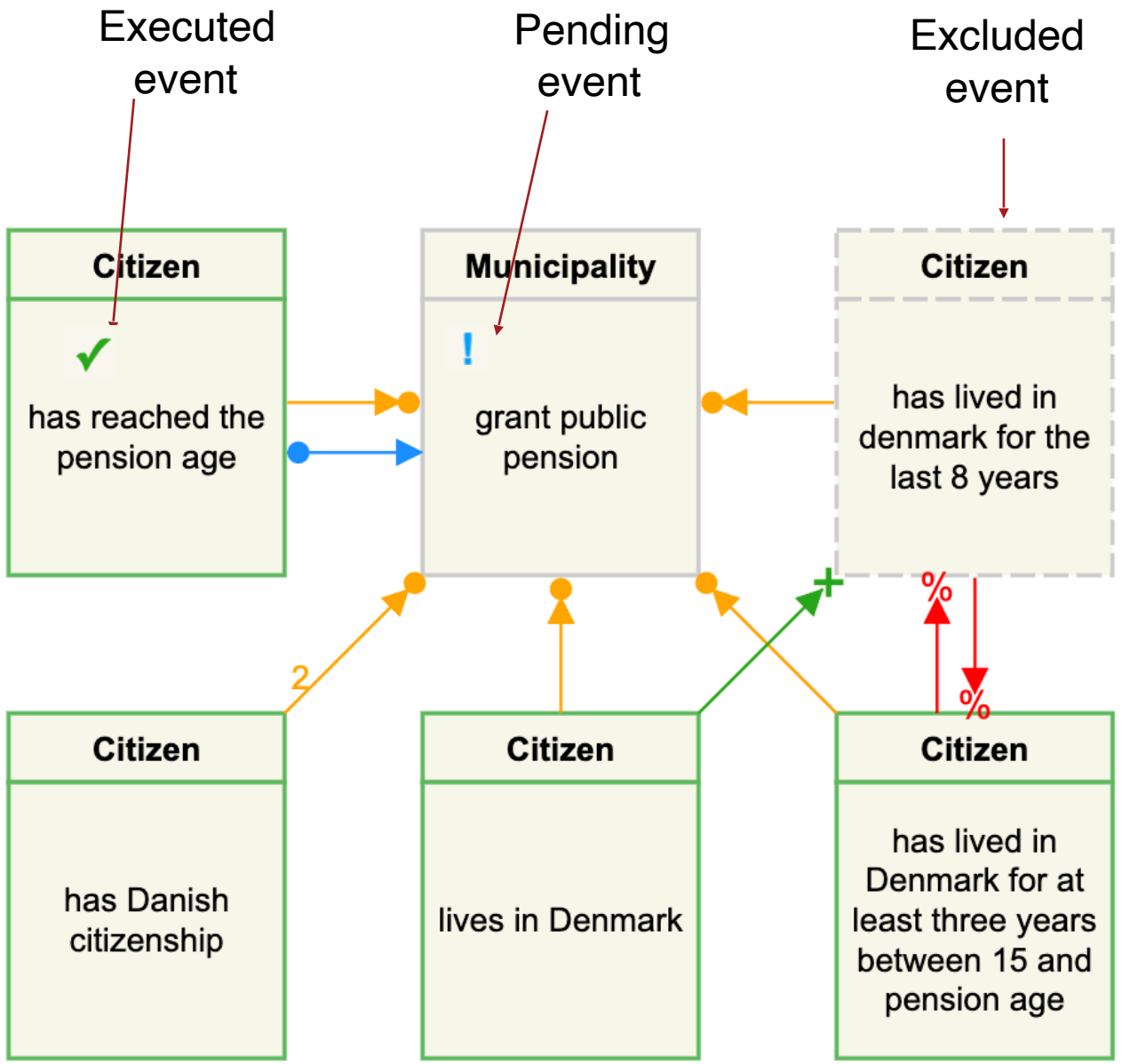
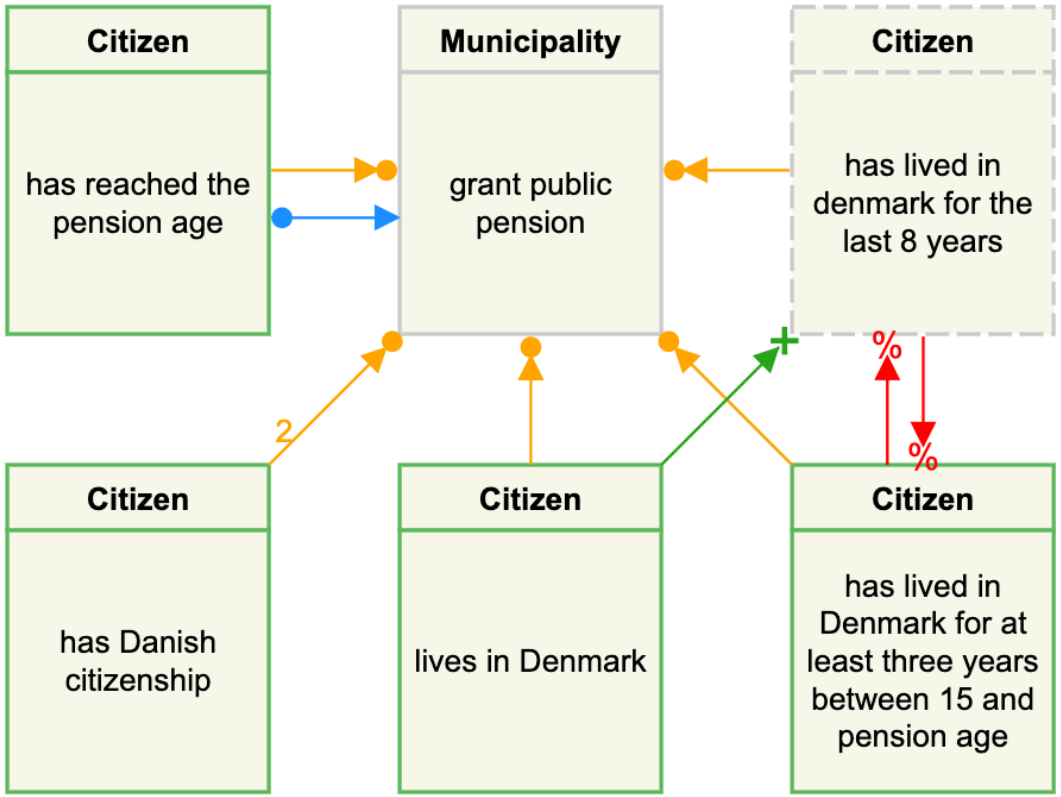


Operational Semantics: Enabledness and Effects

- Enabled events & effects $[M]\ T \vdash \mathrm{f} : (E,I,P)$:



k=0

Operational Semantics: Enabledness and Effects

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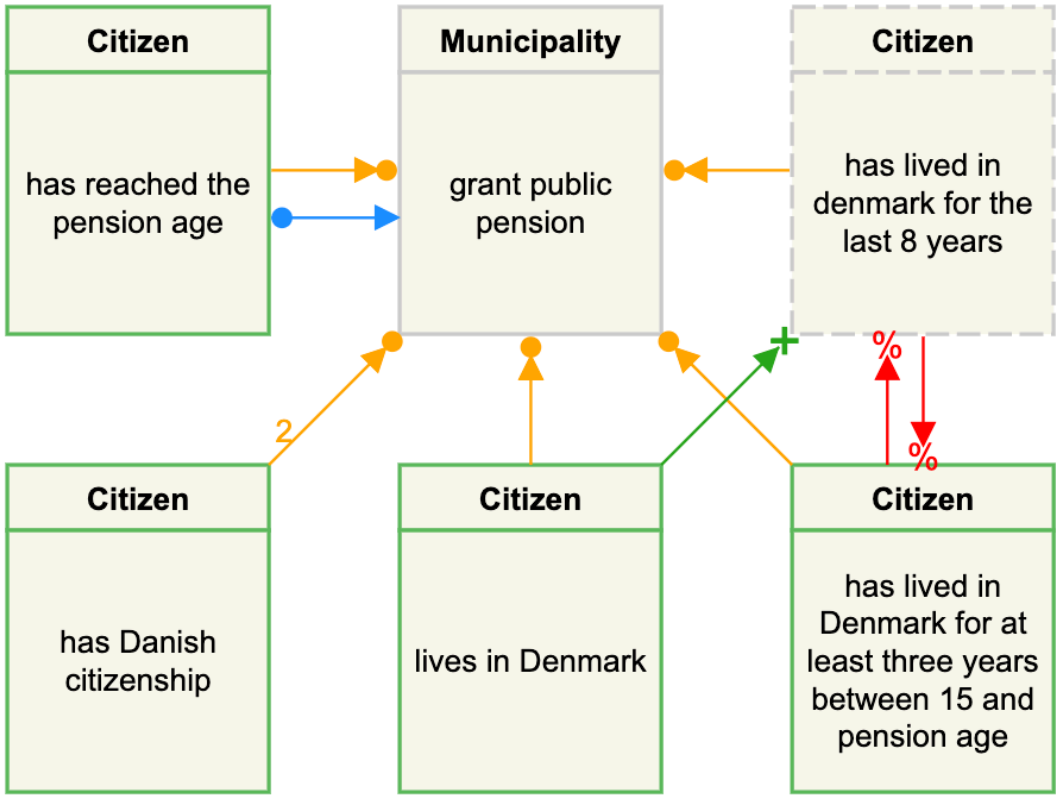
Marking
Term
Event
Excluded
Included
Pending



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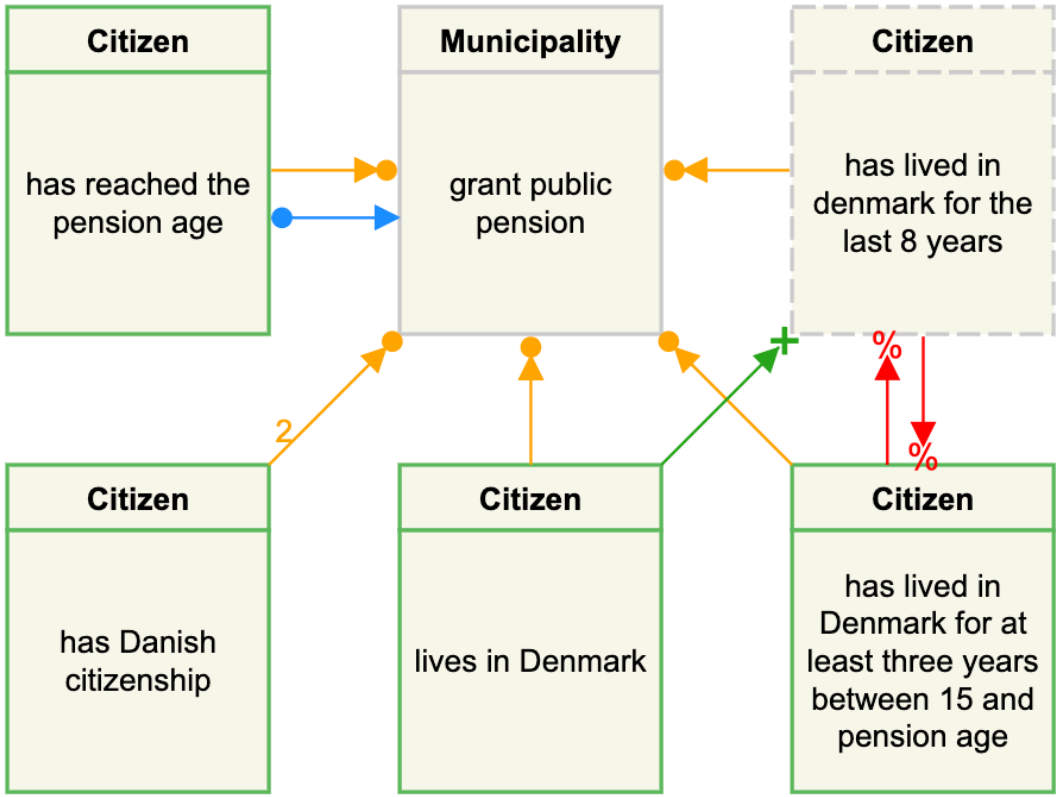

Event *f* is enabled iff

$$\frac{i \Rightarrow h \geq k}{[M, e : (h, i, \_), f : (\_, \mathtt{t}, \_)]\ e \xrightarrow{k} f \vdash f : (\emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset)}$$

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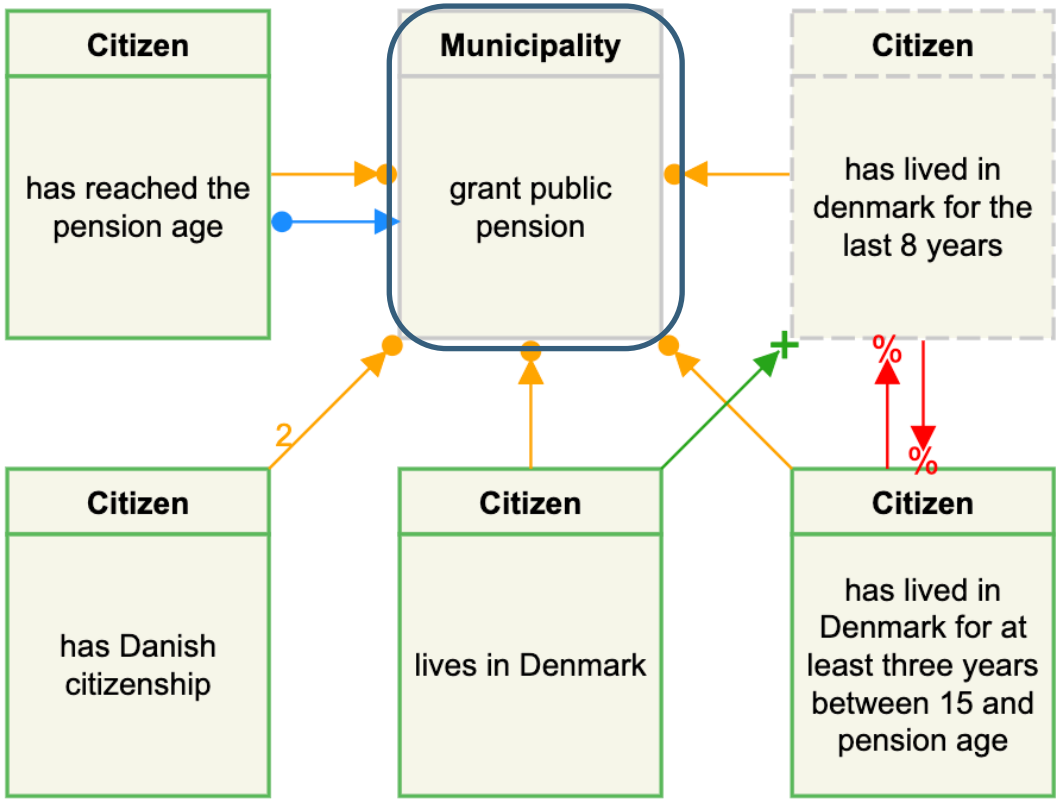

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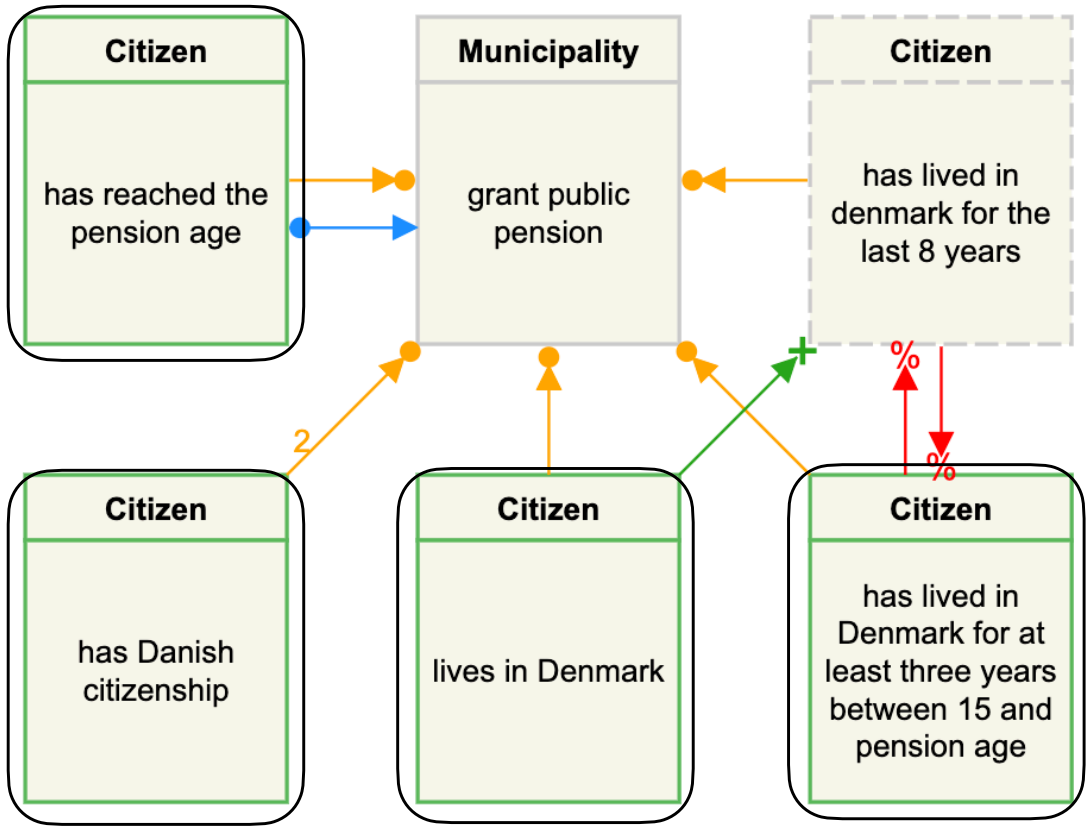

Event *f* is enabled iff

1. *f* is included
2. Its included preconditions have been executed or excluded

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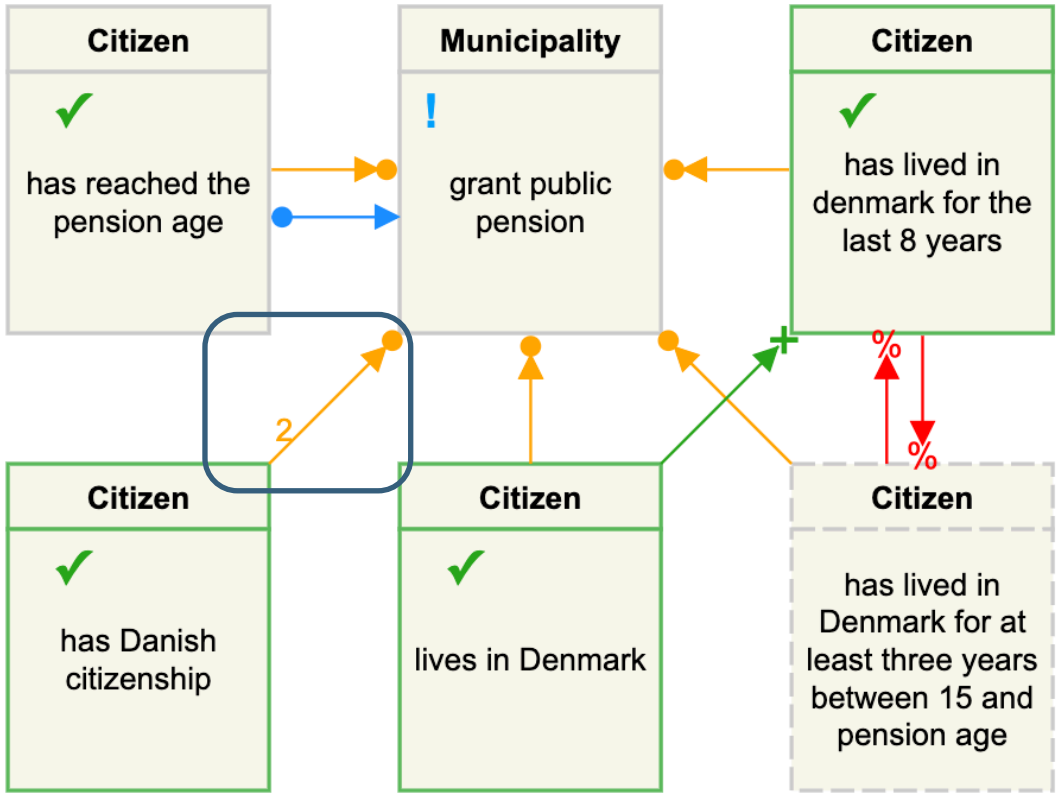
- Enabled events & effects $[M]\ T \vdash \mathsf{f} : (E,I,P)$:



Event *f* is enabled iff

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$$\frac{i \Rightarrow h \geq k}{[M, e : (h, i, \_), f : (\_, \mathsf{t}, \_)]\ e \xrightarrow{k}\bullet f \vdash f : (\emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset)}$$

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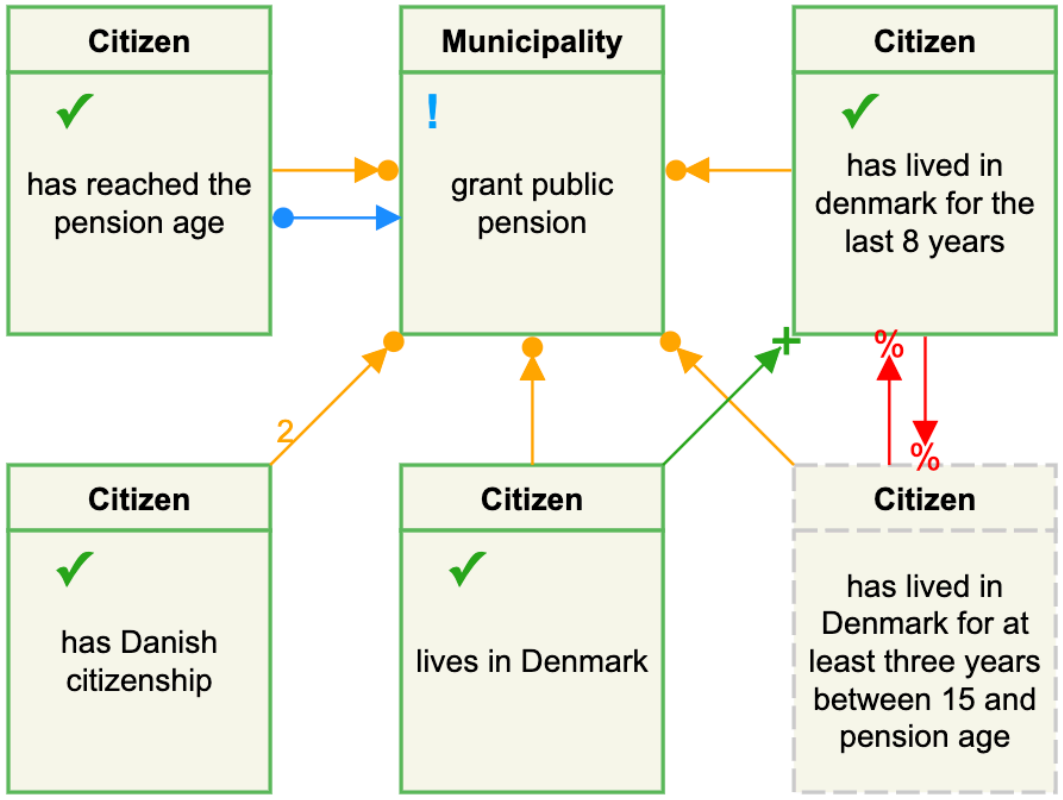

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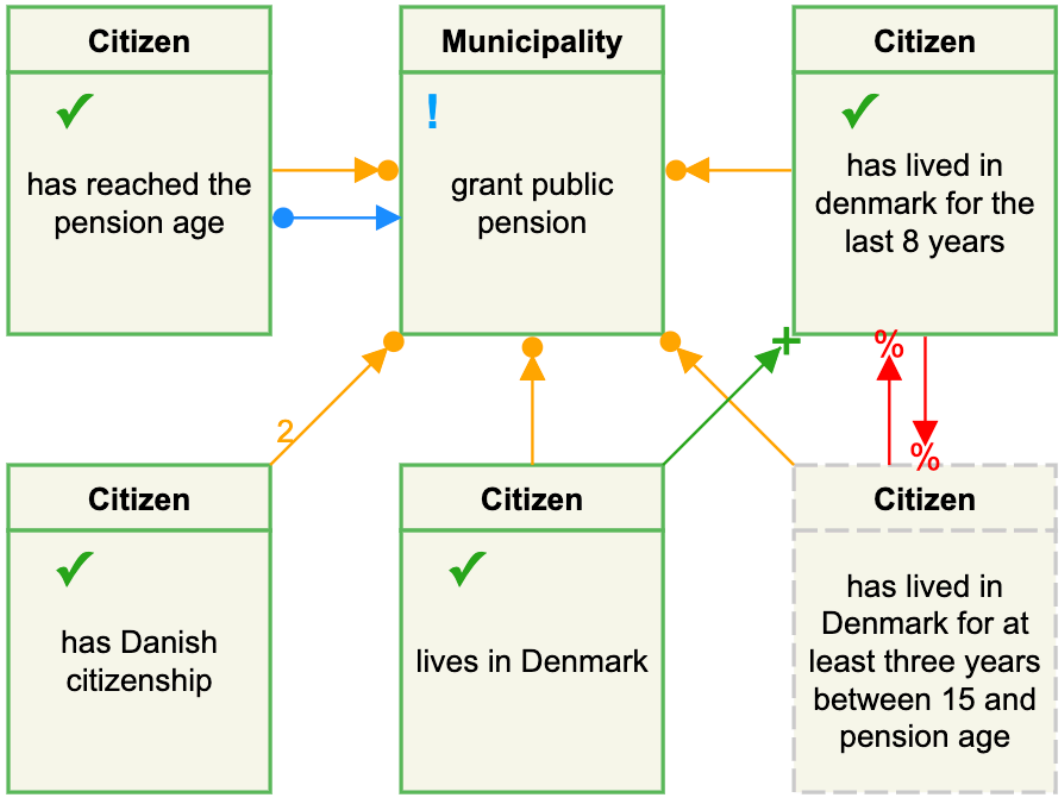

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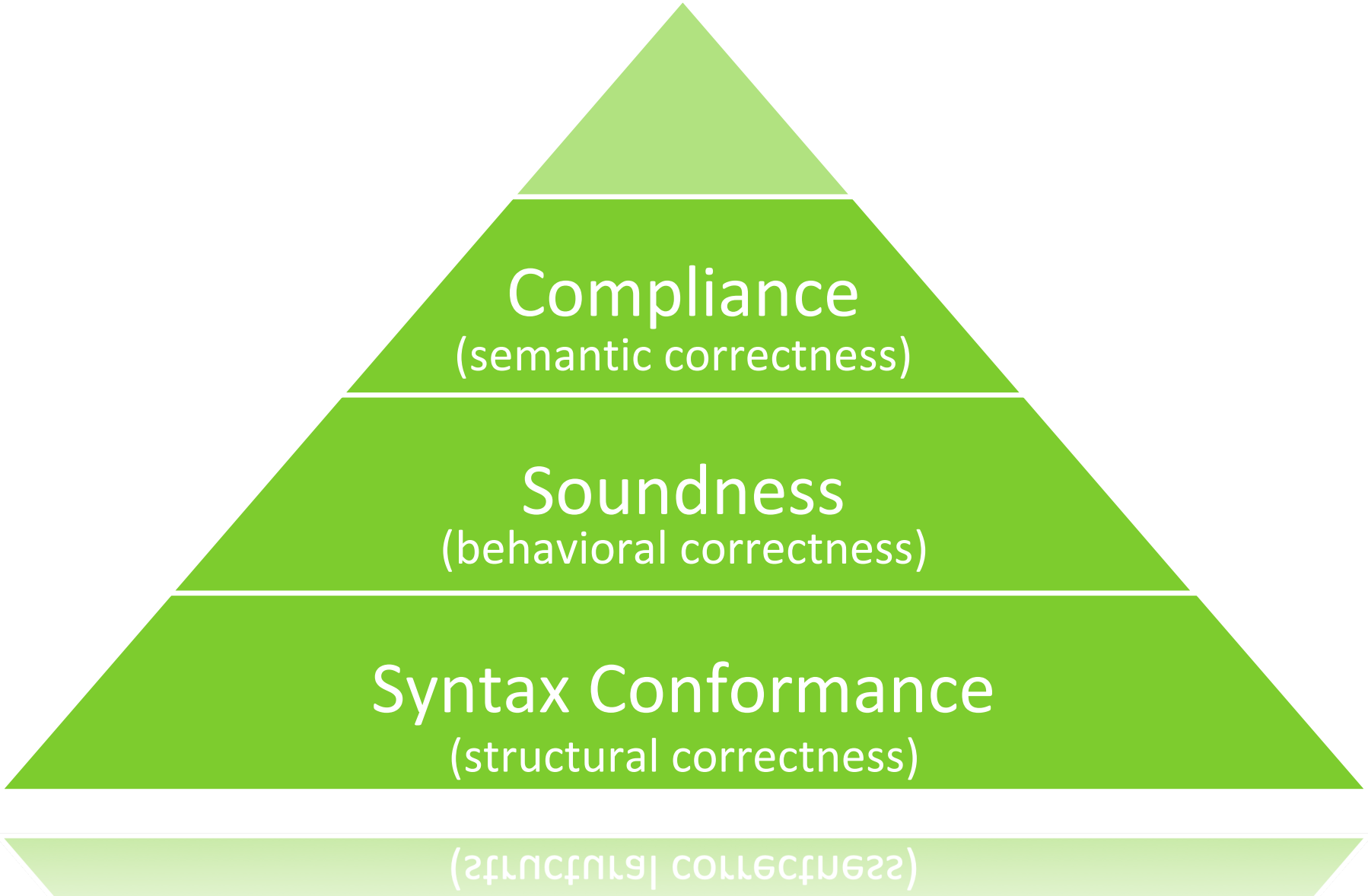
Impossed obligations

Operational Semantics: Transitions

$$\frac{[M]\ T \vdash e : \delta}{T \vdash M \xrightarrow{e} \delta\langle e\langle M\rangle\rangle}\ [\textsc{Event}] \qquad \frac{\mathsf{deadline}\langle M\rangle > 0}{T \vdash M \xrightarrow{\mathsf{tick}} \mathsf{tick}\langle M\rangle}\ [\textsc{Time}]$$

- LTS keeps track of the sequence of fired events & time changes
- *e⟨M⟩* : effect of executing e in marking M
- *e: δ = (Ex, In, Pe)*: effects of executing e
- deadline⟨M⟩: modify pending/executed markings.

Correctness in Business processes



Syntax conformance

- Focus on the proper use of language abstractions
- Key: does it “reads well”? Syntax
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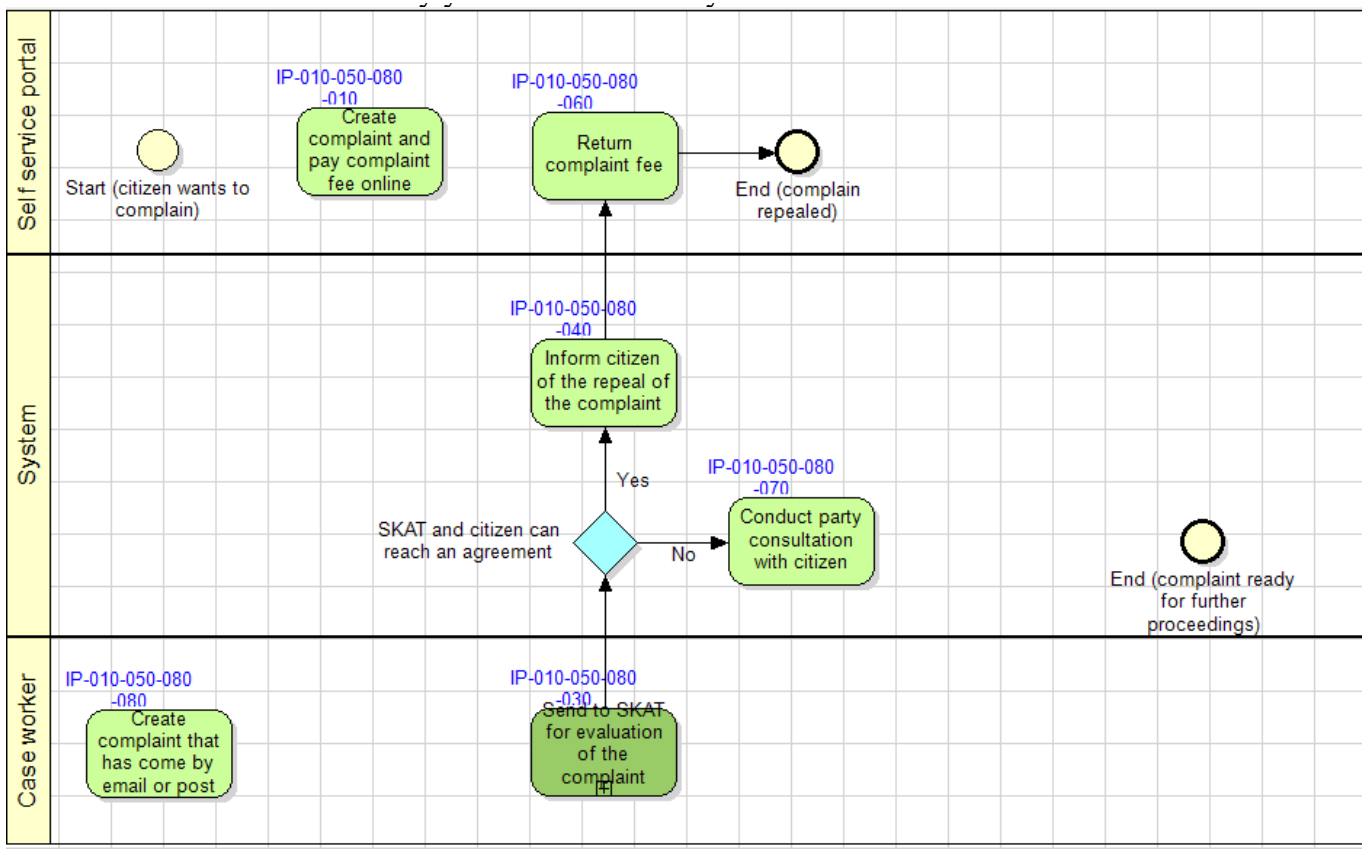
- Common errors:
  - Unconnected relations
  - Missing variables
  - Wrong timestamps, etc.



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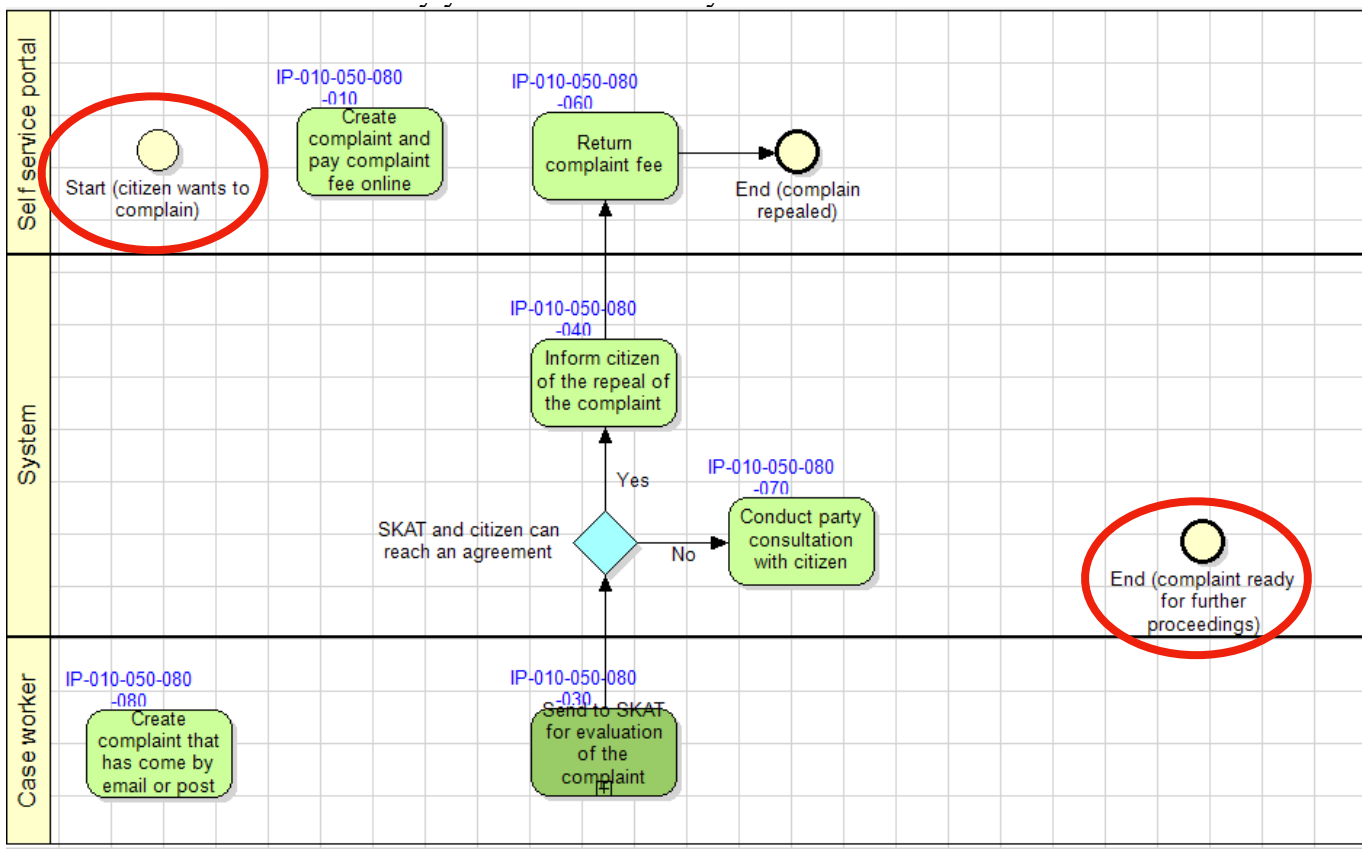

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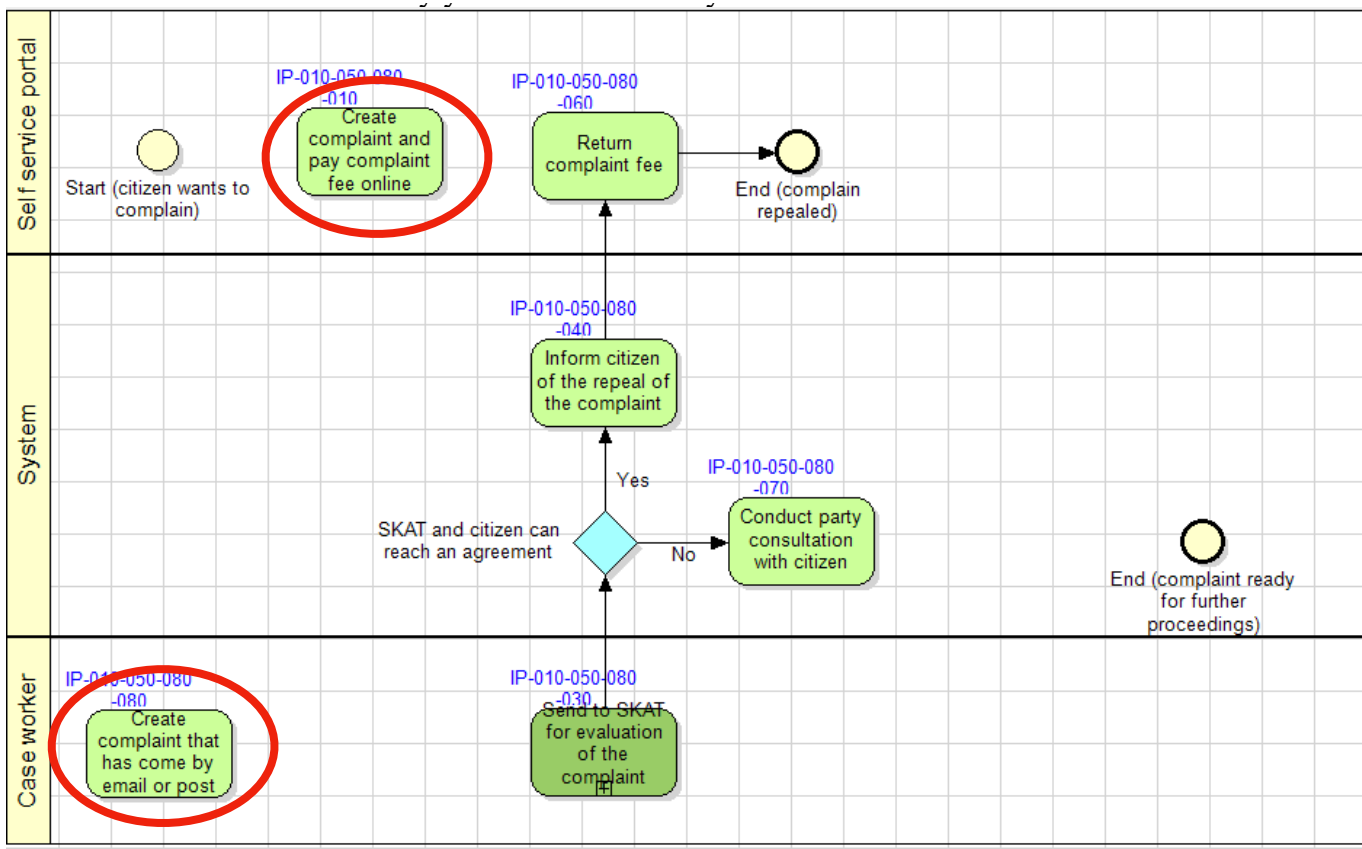

Soundness

- Does my model have structural errors?
  - Does it ever terminate?
  - Does it ever get an accepting state?
  - Does it generate circular dependencies (deadlocks)?

Soundness

- BPMN adopts the so-called *implicit termination semantics*: a process instance completes only when each token flowing in the model reaches an end event

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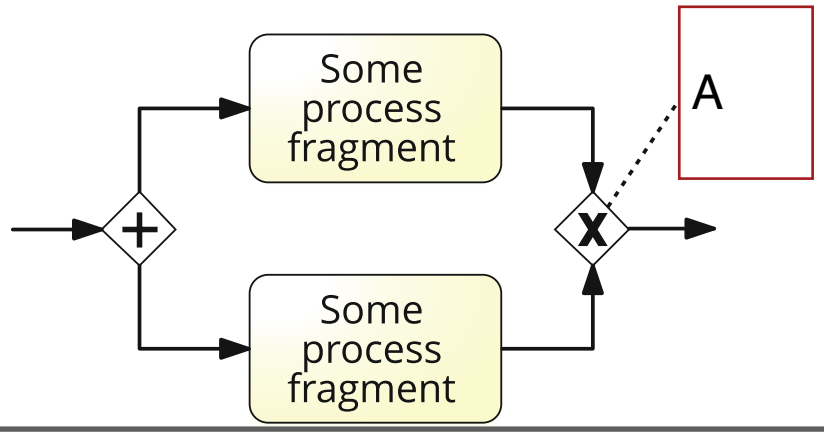

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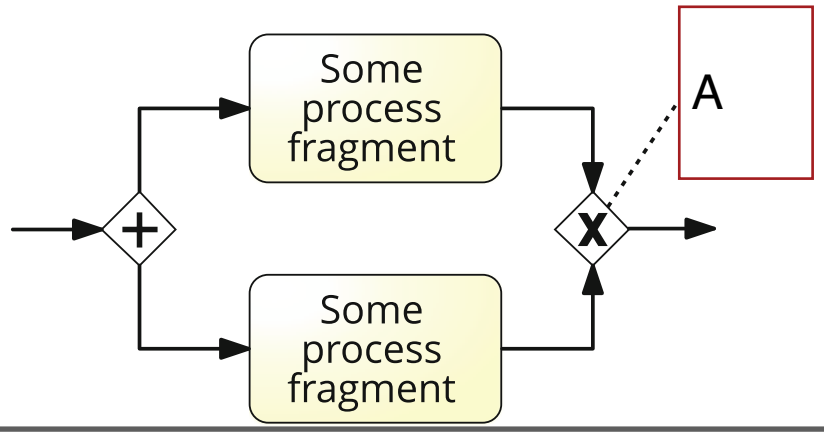

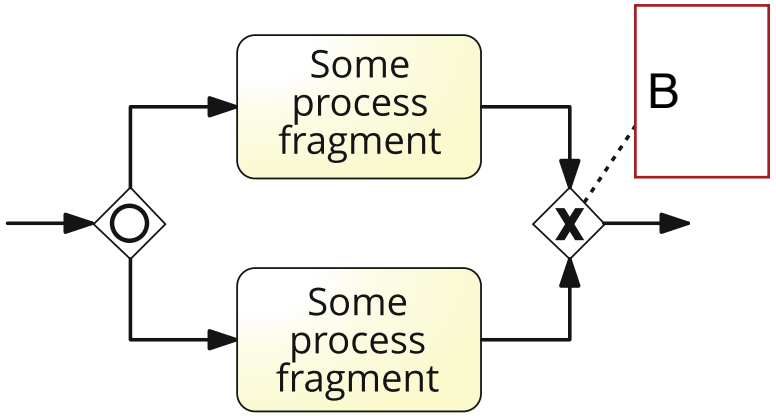

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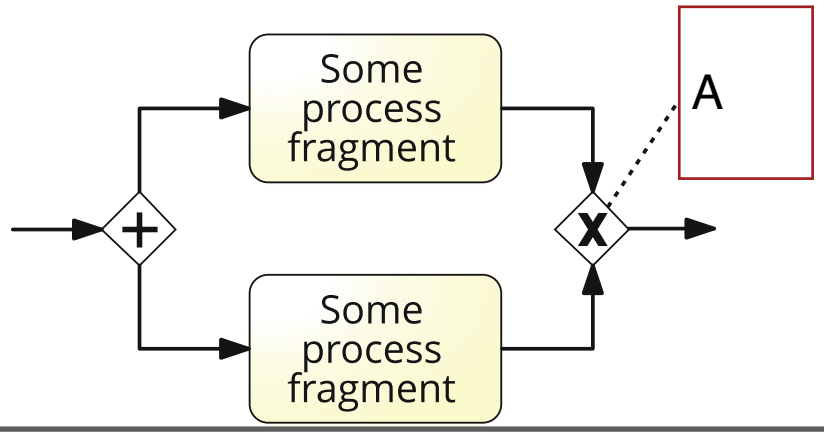

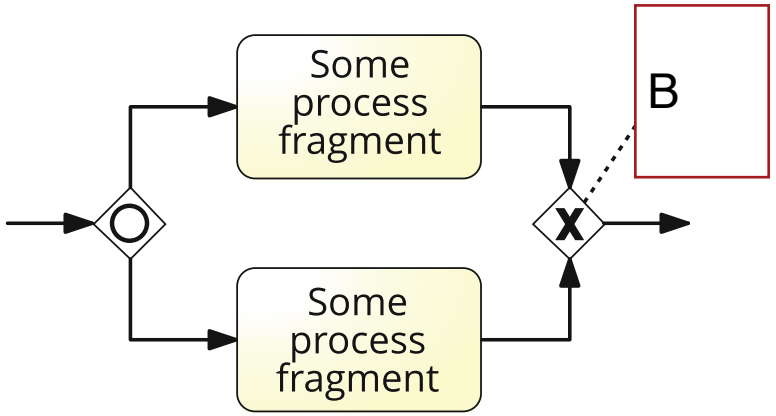

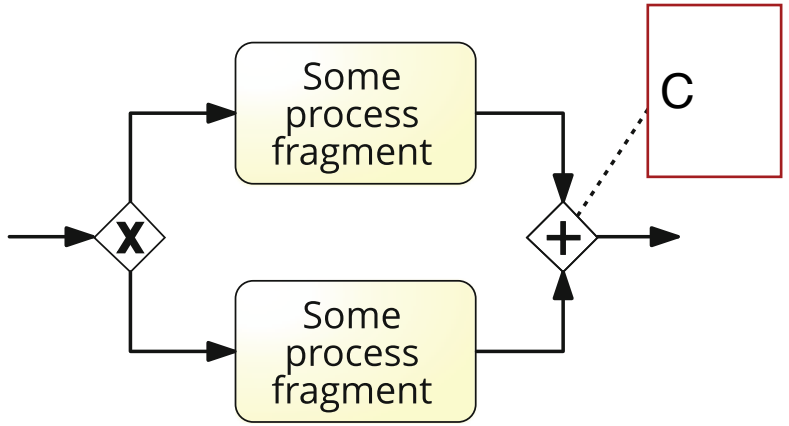

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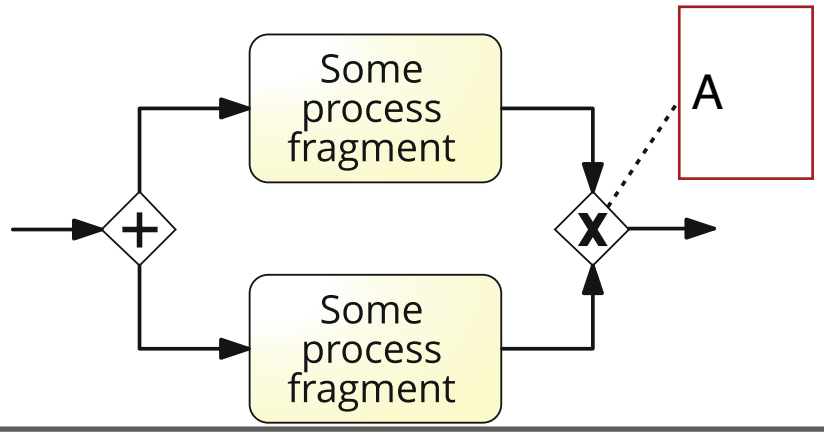
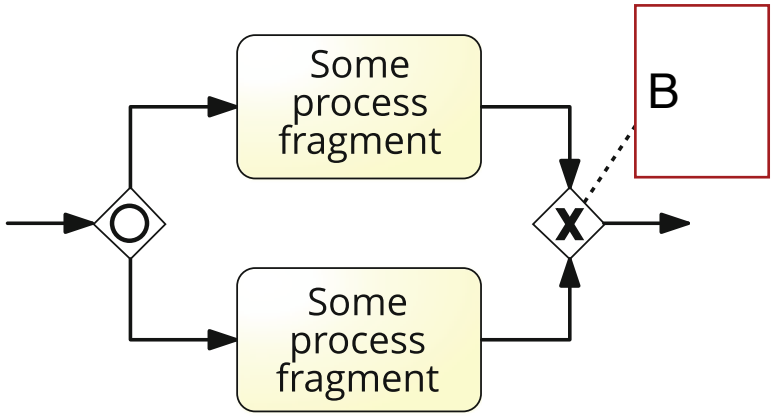
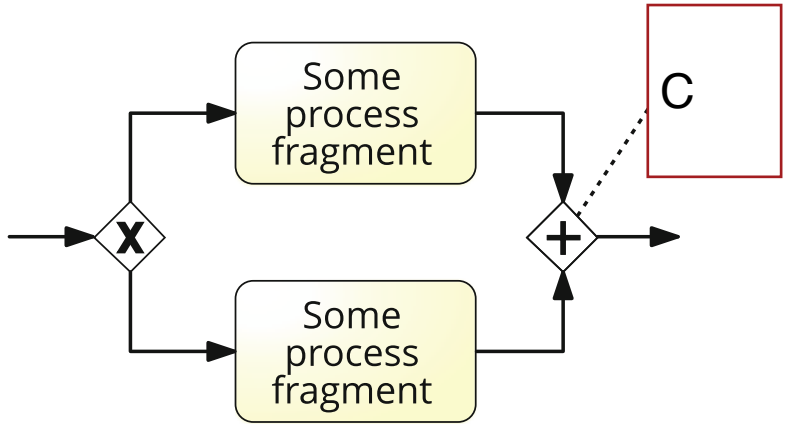
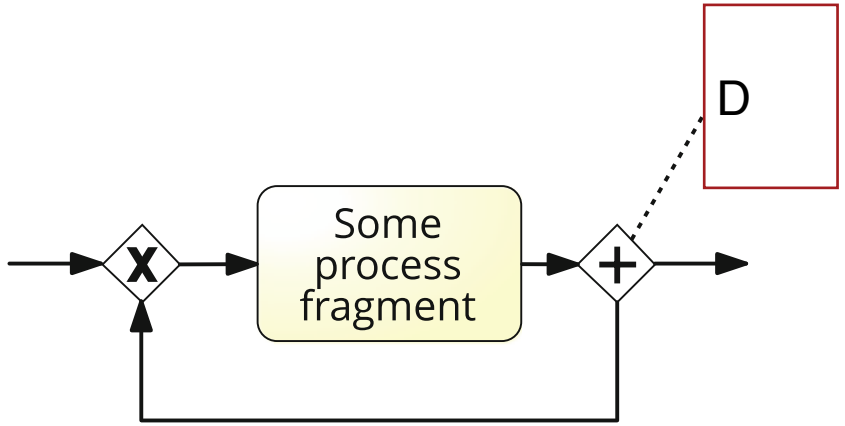








Soundness

Adapted from [Dumas et. al. Fundamentals of BPM. Chapter 5] to DCR graphs

A process model is **behaviourally correct**, or sound, if and only if it satisfies the following behavioural rules:

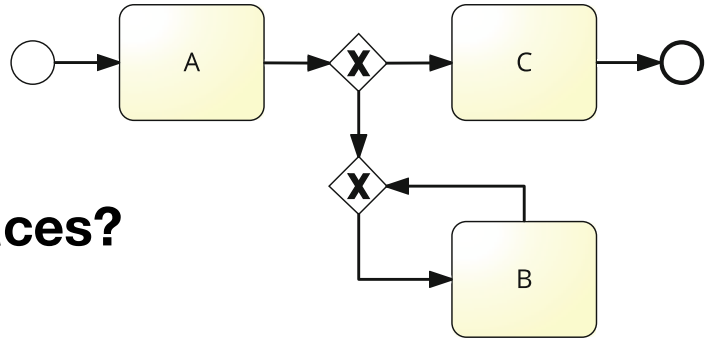
1. **Option to complete**: any running process instance must eventually complete,
2. **Proper completion:** at the moment of completion, all pending activities must have been executed, or excluded,
3. **No dead activities:** any activity can be executed in at least one process instance.

Soundness (I): Termination

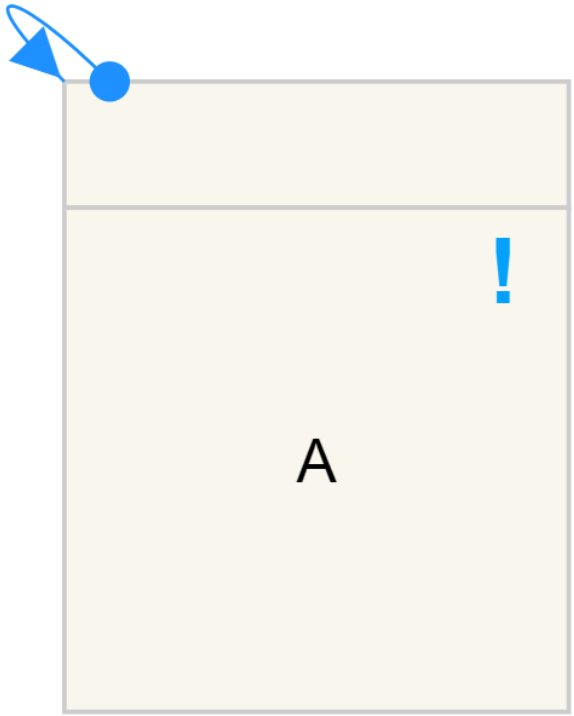
- Recall the trace model for DCR graphs:
  - Any enabled activity can be executed
  - An activity can be executed any number of times, unless it is disabled
- A trace is **accepting**, when there are no pending activities to be executed
- Trace **length**: the number of activities executed so far

Trace	Length
<>	0
<Pick Item>	1
<Pick Item, Quit>	2
<Pick Item, Close Order, PayOrder>	3
<Pick Item, Pick Item, Close Order, Pay Order>	4

Termination



Do these models generate accepting traces?



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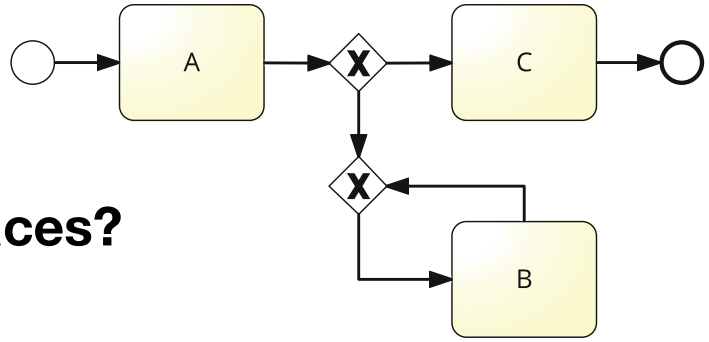

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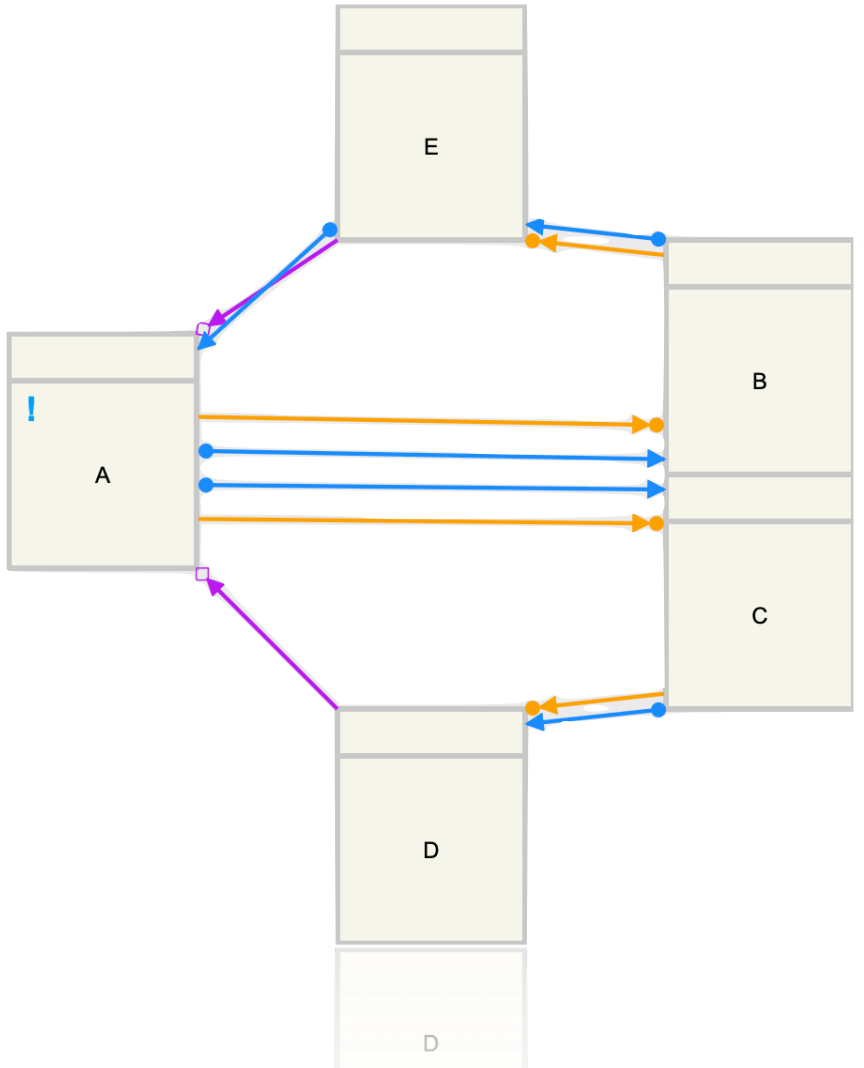

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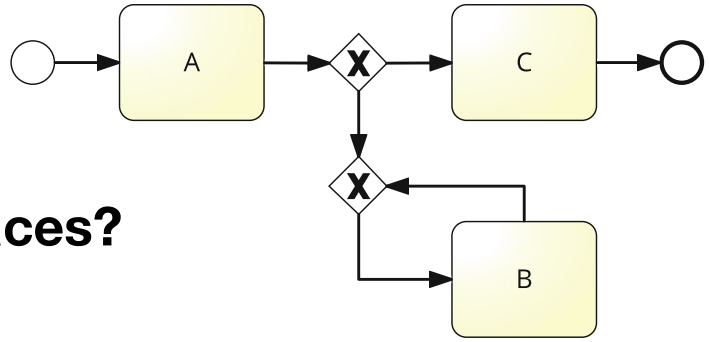
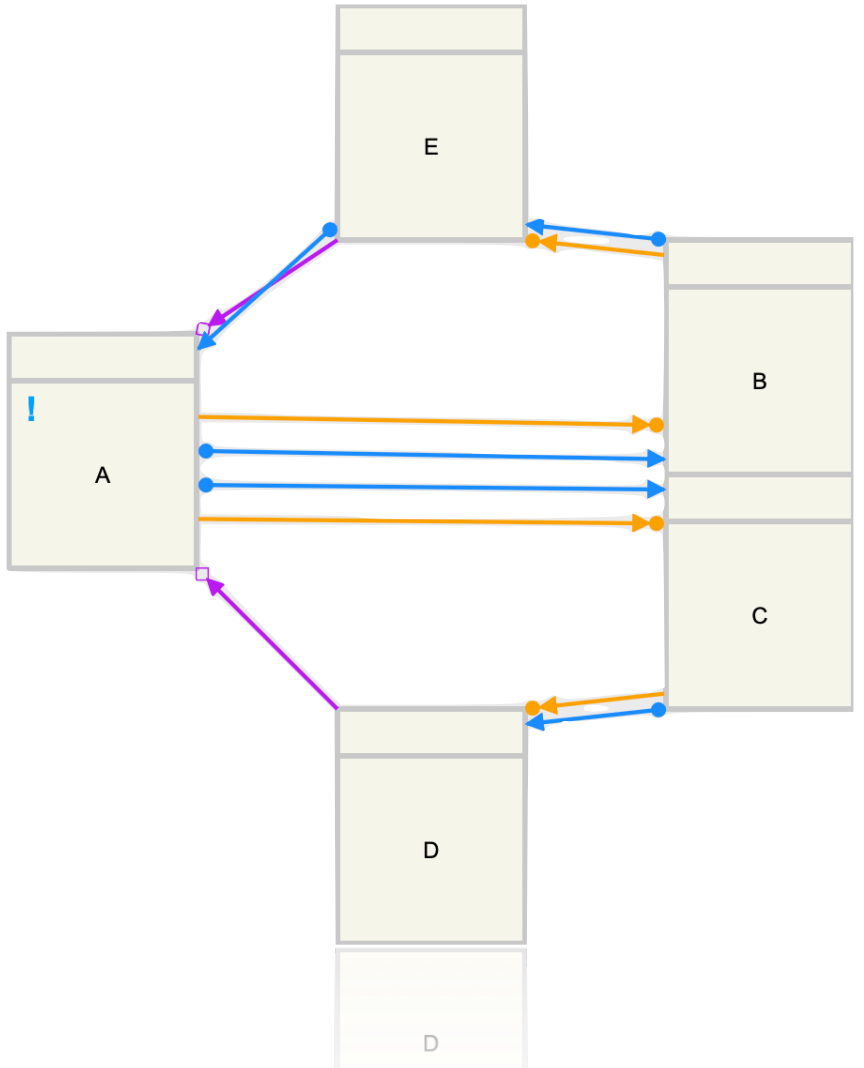


Do these models generate accepting traces?

A process is **non-terminating** if for any trace of length N, the execution of an activity generates a non-accepting trace, for any N



Hint: check for circular response/ milestones dependencies in the graph

Soundness (II): Dead Activities!

- In order to release a citizen register (CPR) on the grounds of salaried job, the municipality needs the signed contract of the person
- In order to sign a contract, the employer needs to have the bank account of the person
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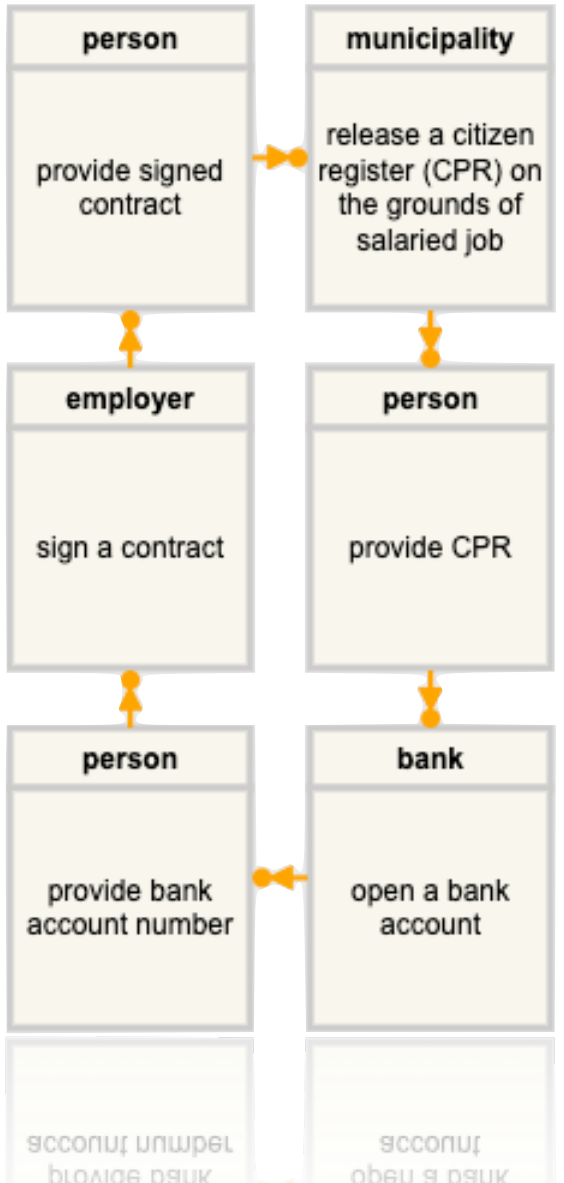

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When would you execute this graph?

Null Process: Avoiding circular dependencies

- Break circular dependencies by adding additional activities

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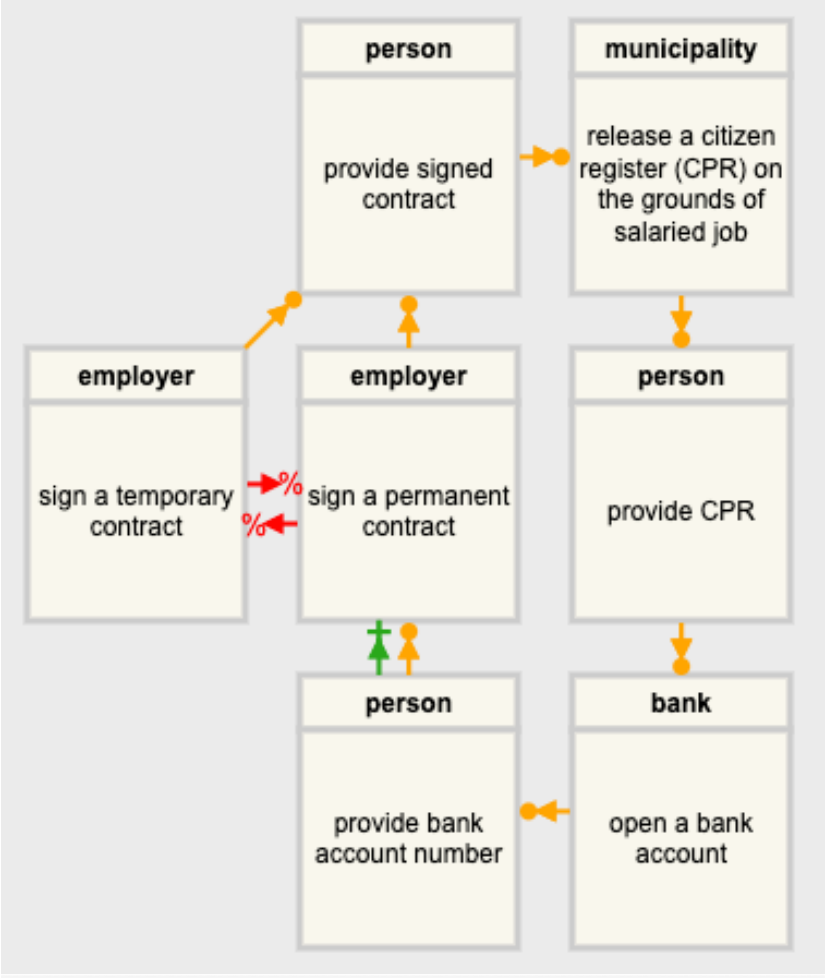
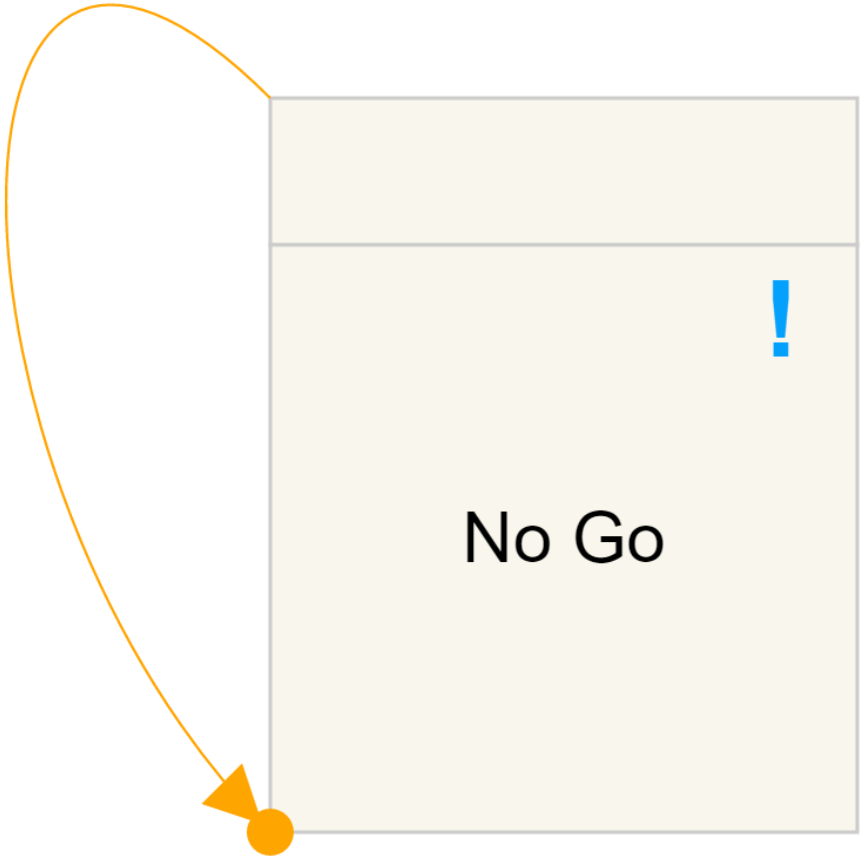
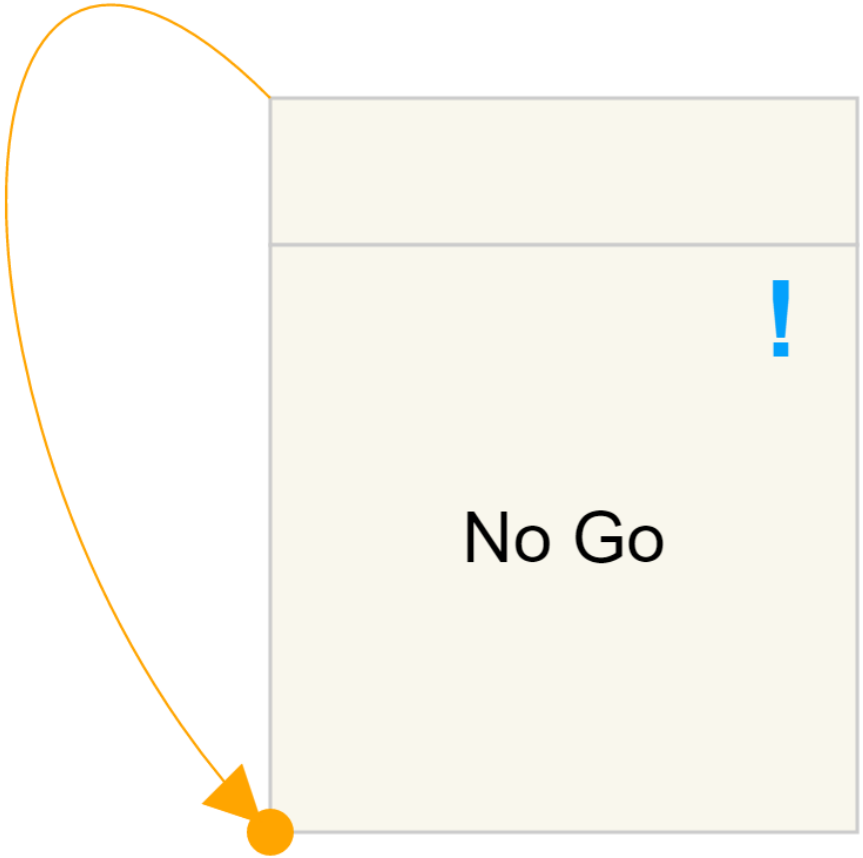


Deadlocks!



Deadlocks!

- There is a reachable state with no enabled activities, and there is at least one pending activity
- A DCR Graph is **deadlock free** if and only if for any execution, there is either an enabled event or no included required responses.



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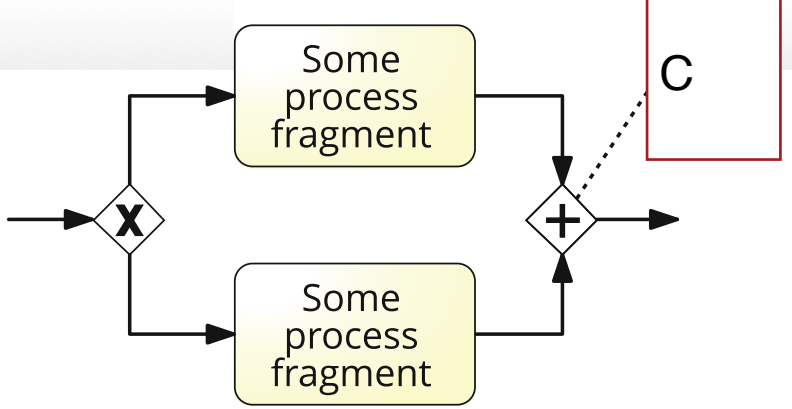
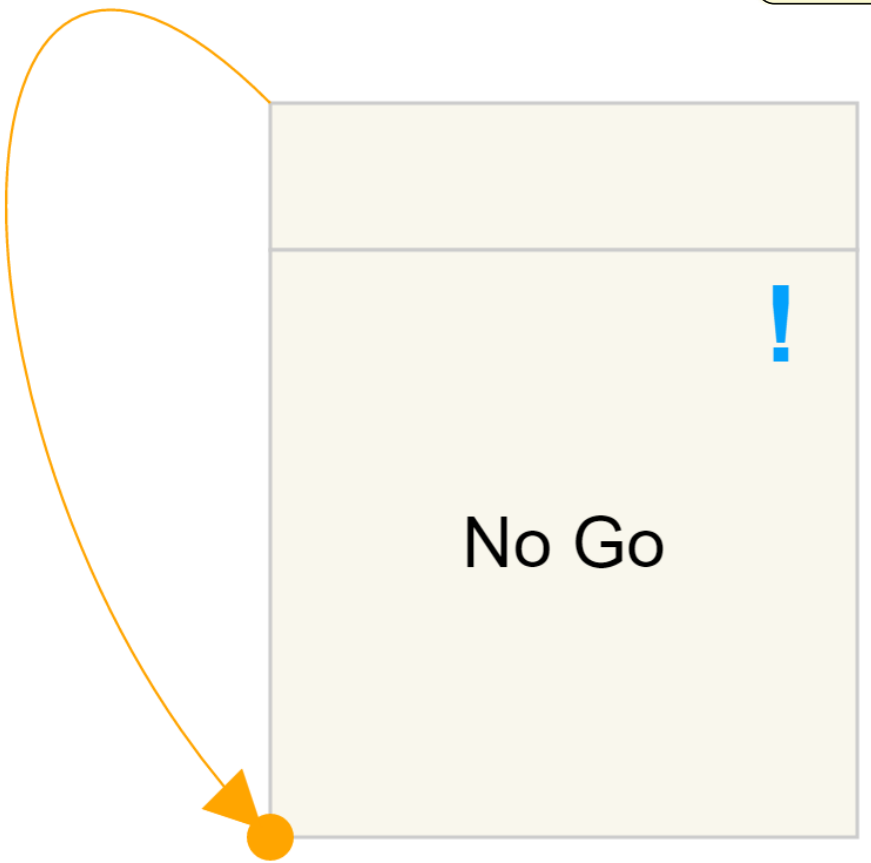
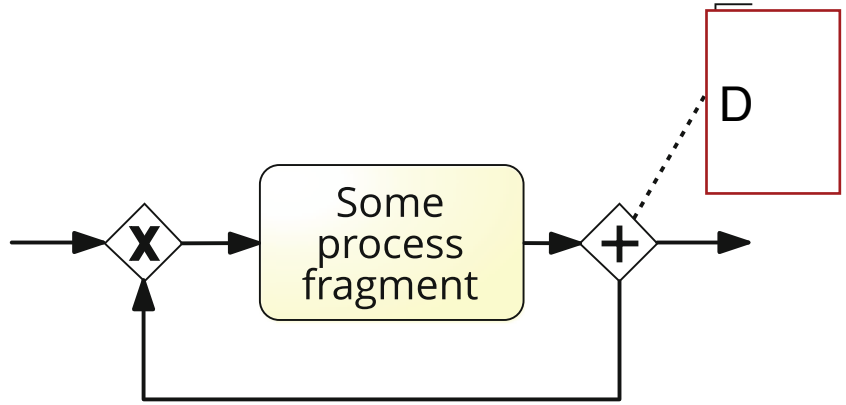
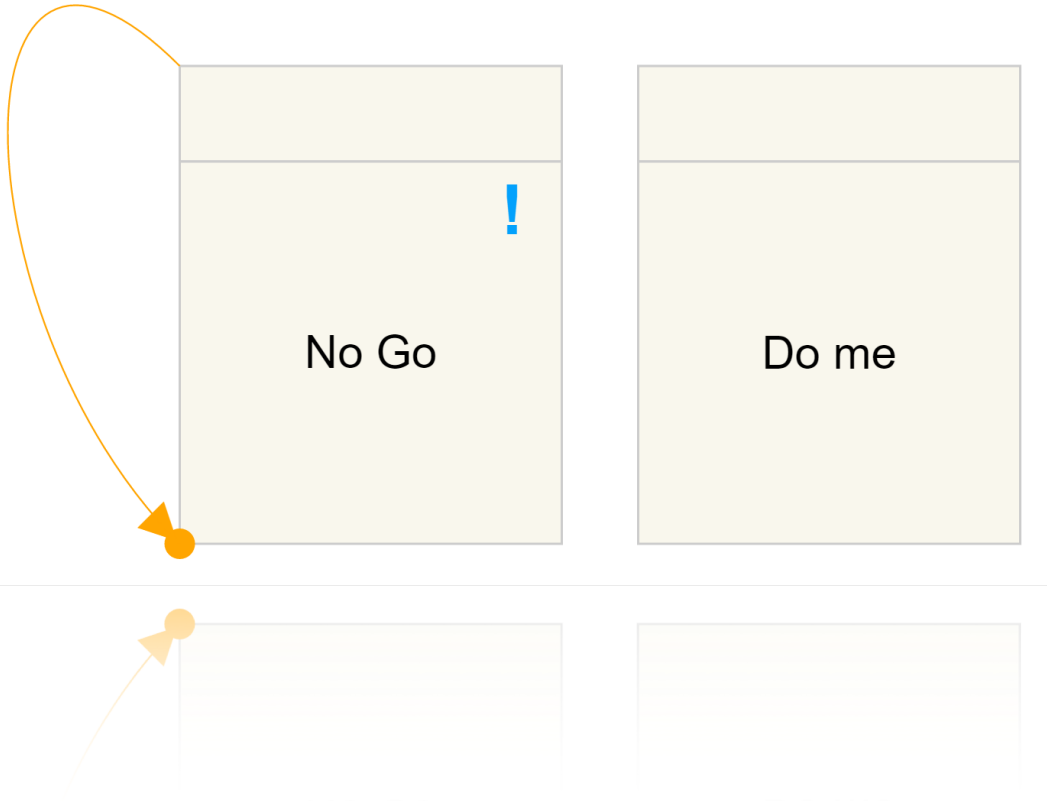




Liveness

- Deadlock-freedom guarantees that we will not get stuck, but it does not say that we will do what we require:





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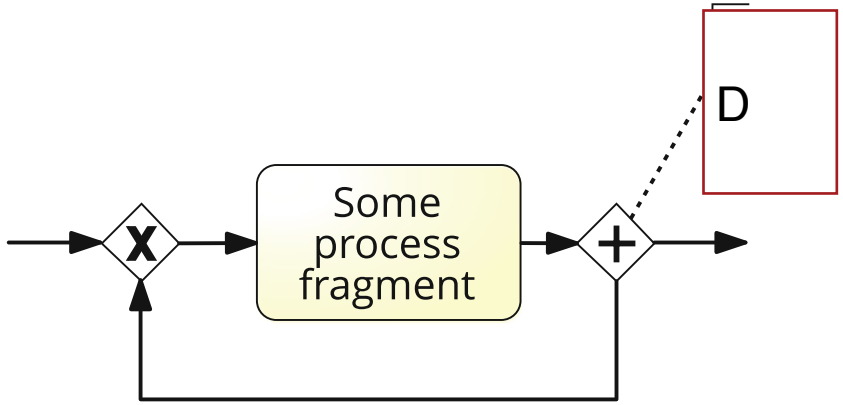
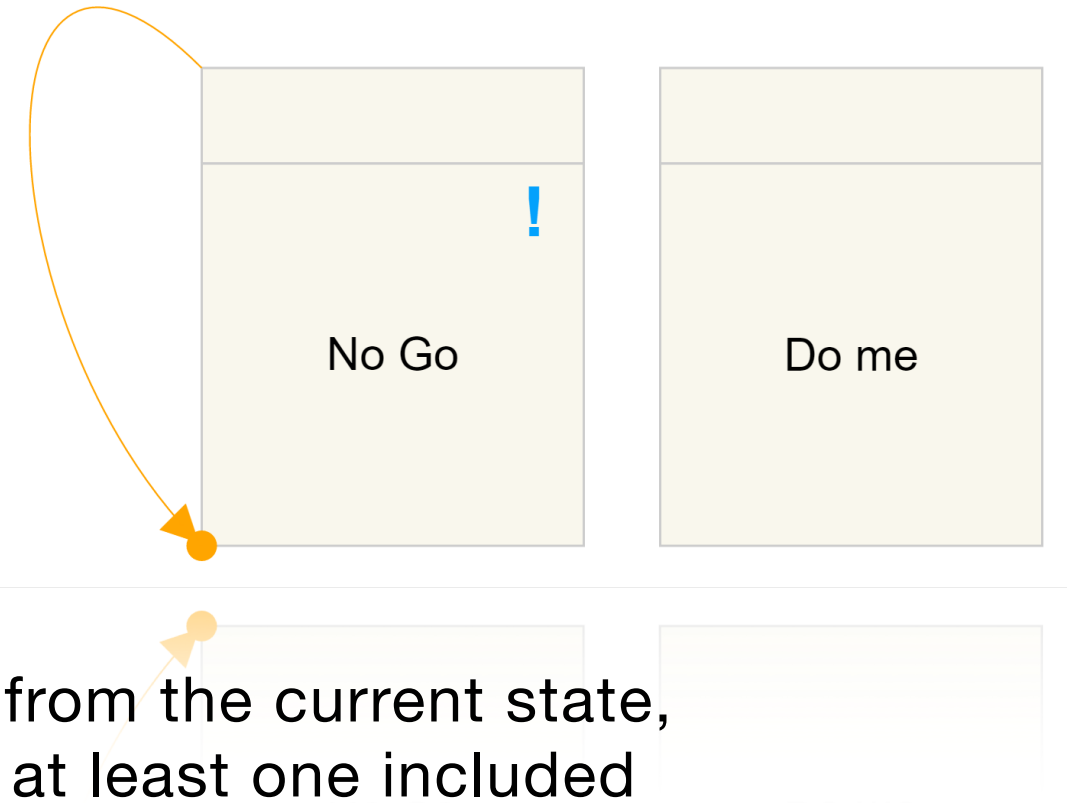
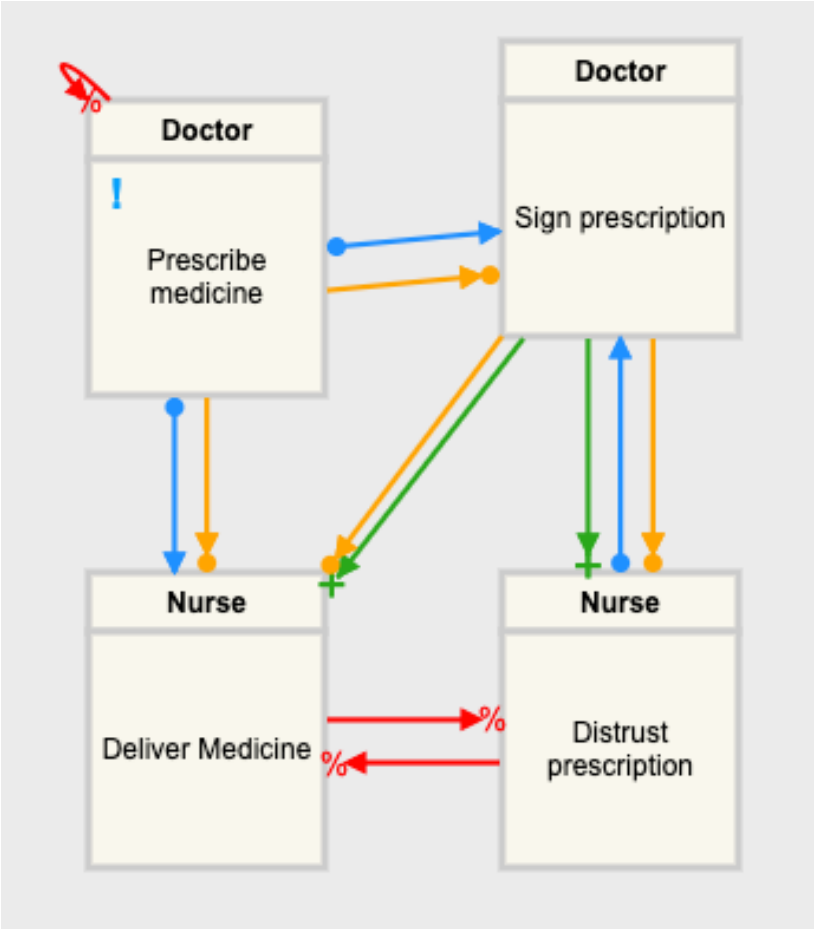




- **Livelock**: For all states reachable from the current state, there exists an enabled event and at least one included pending event that never gets excluded or enabled

Liveness

- A DCR Graph is **livelock free** if and only if, in every execution, it is always possible to continue along an accepting run (i.e. eventually execute or exclude any of the pending responses)



http://www.dcrgraphs.net/Tool?id=9681

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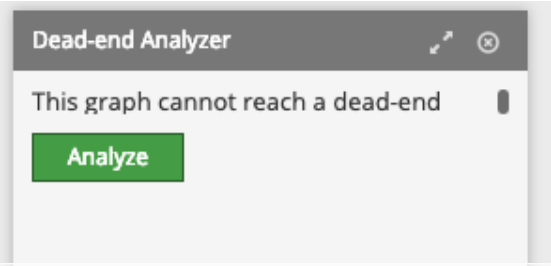

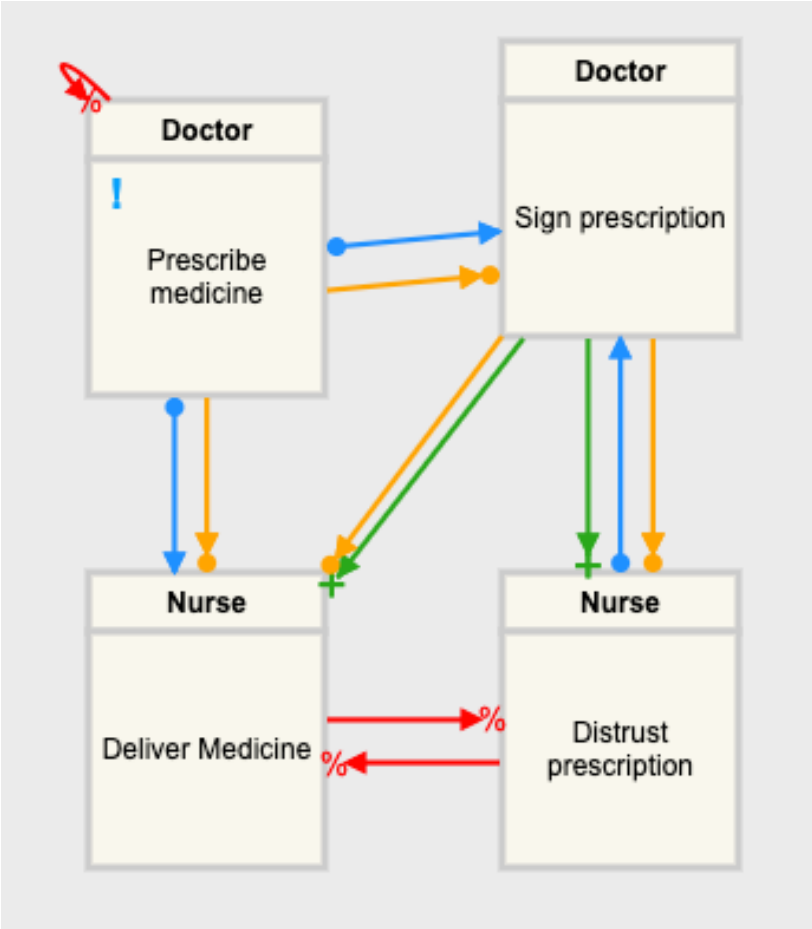

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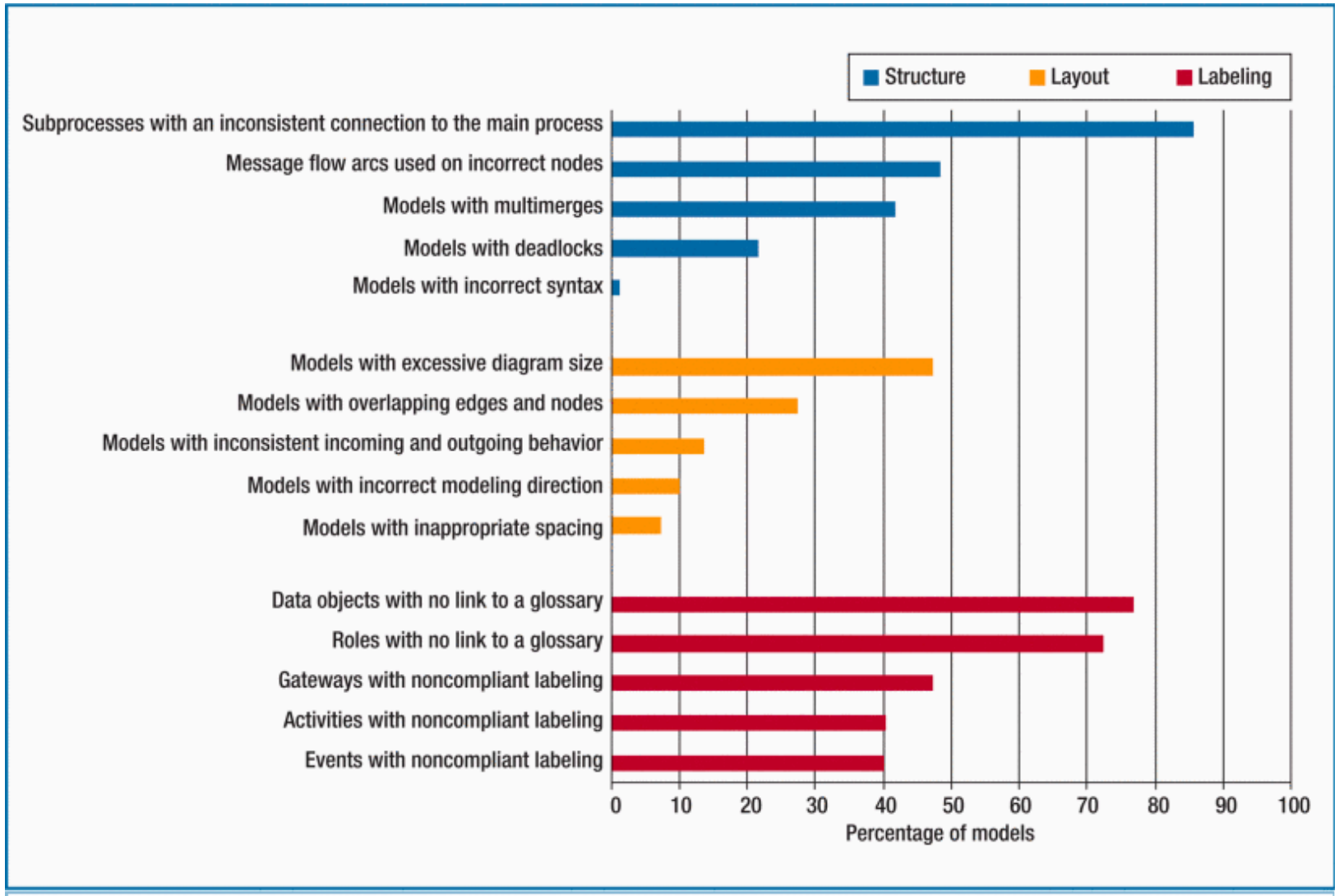
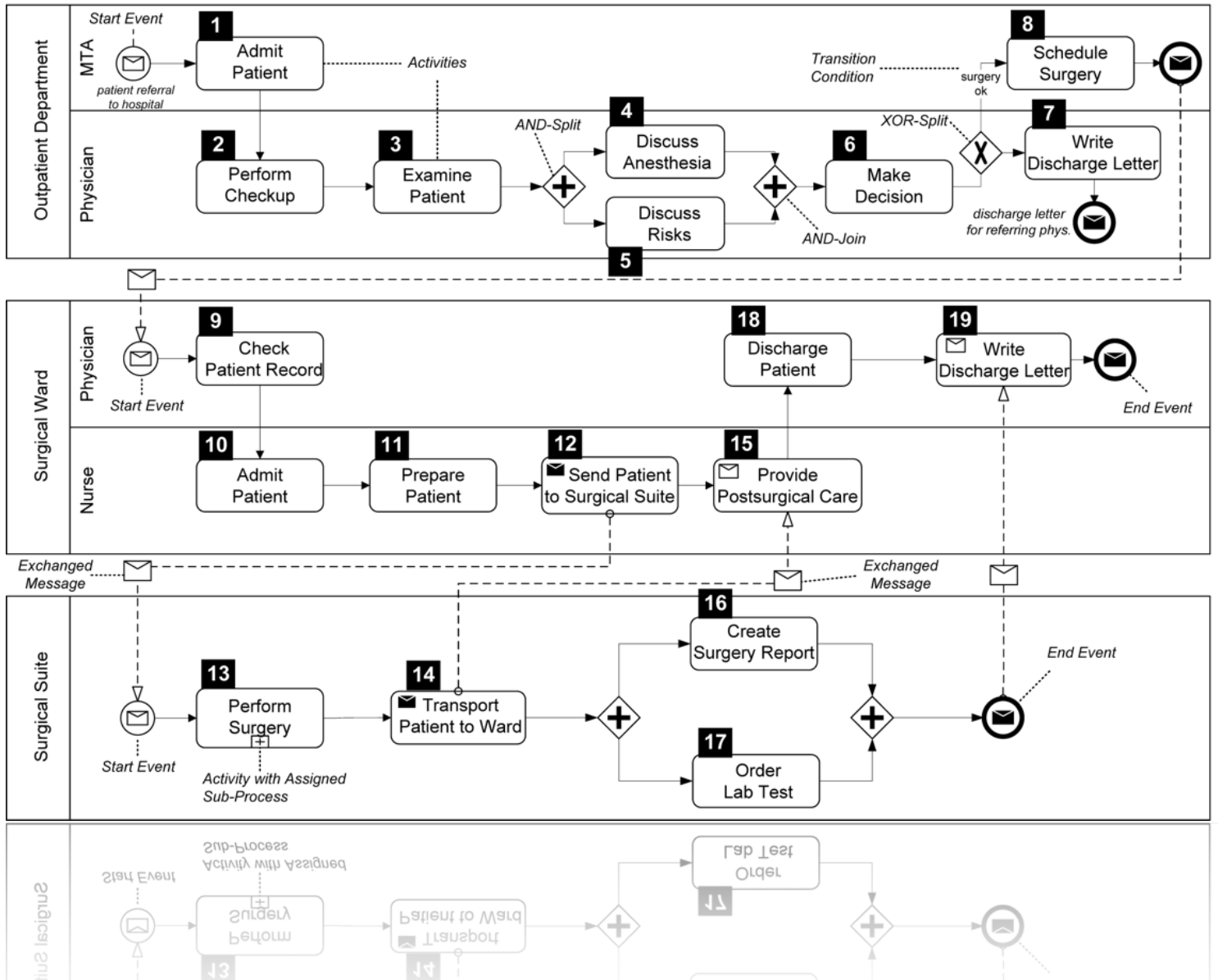
How common are these errors?



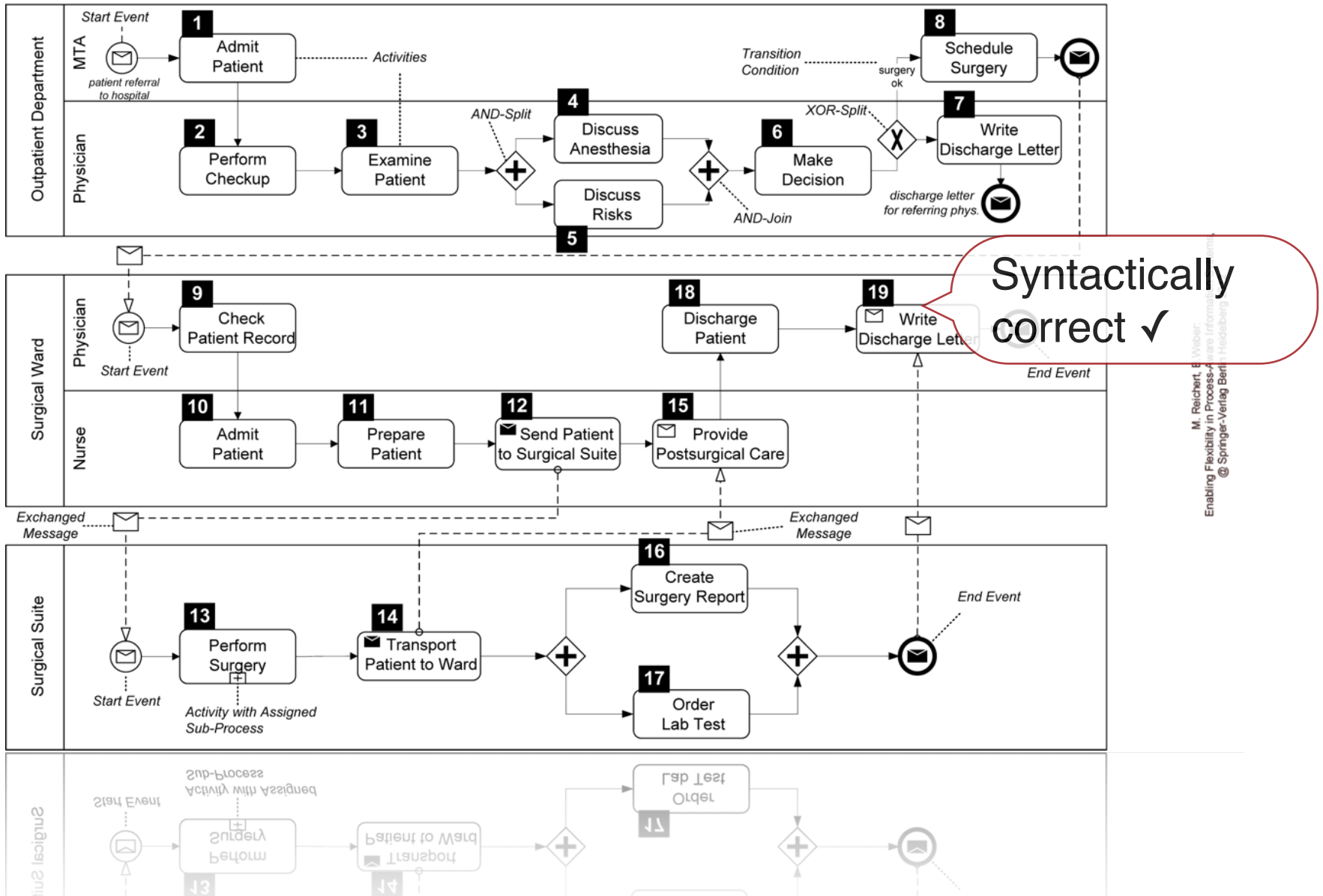
H. Leopold, J. Mendling and O. Günther, "Learning from Quality Issues of BPMN Models from Industry," in *IEEE Software*, vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 26-33, July-Aug. 2016. doi: 10.1109/MS.2015.81

Is your business process correct?



M. Reichert, B.Weber:
Enabling Flexibility in Process-Aware Information Systems,
@ Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2012

Is your business process correct?



Syntactically correct ✓

M. Reichert, B. Weber:
Enabling Flexibility in Process-Aware Information Systems
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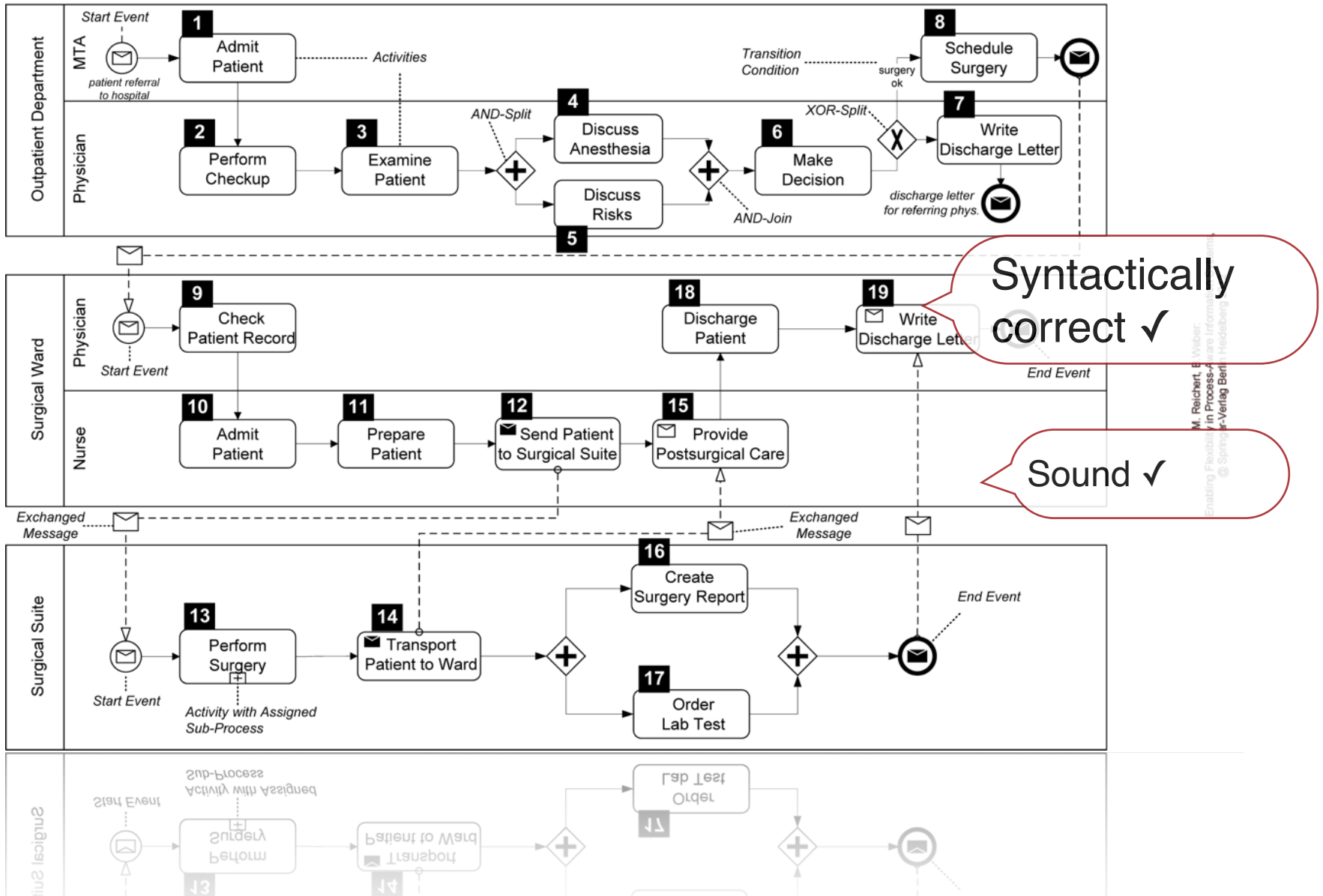
Is your business process correct?



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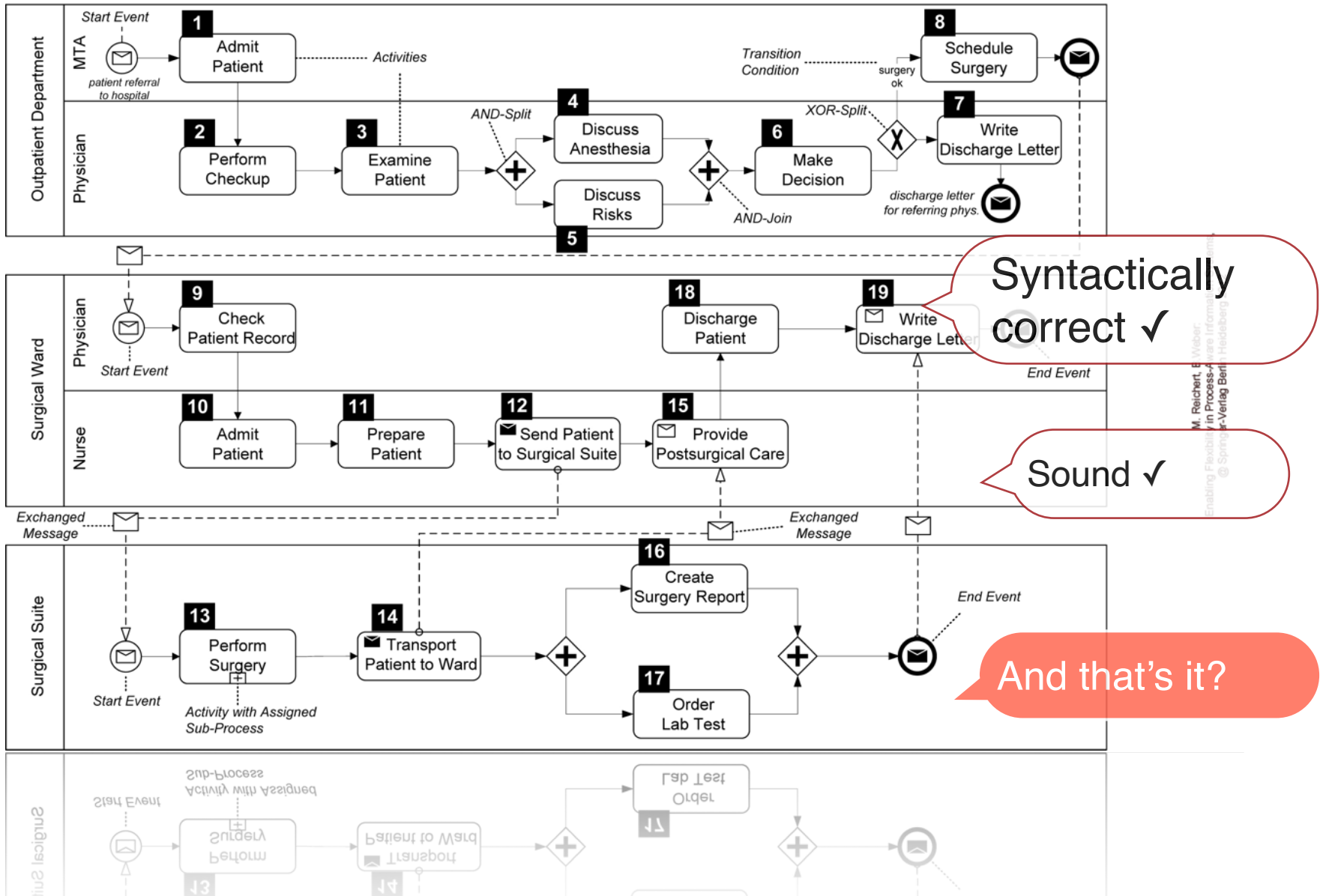
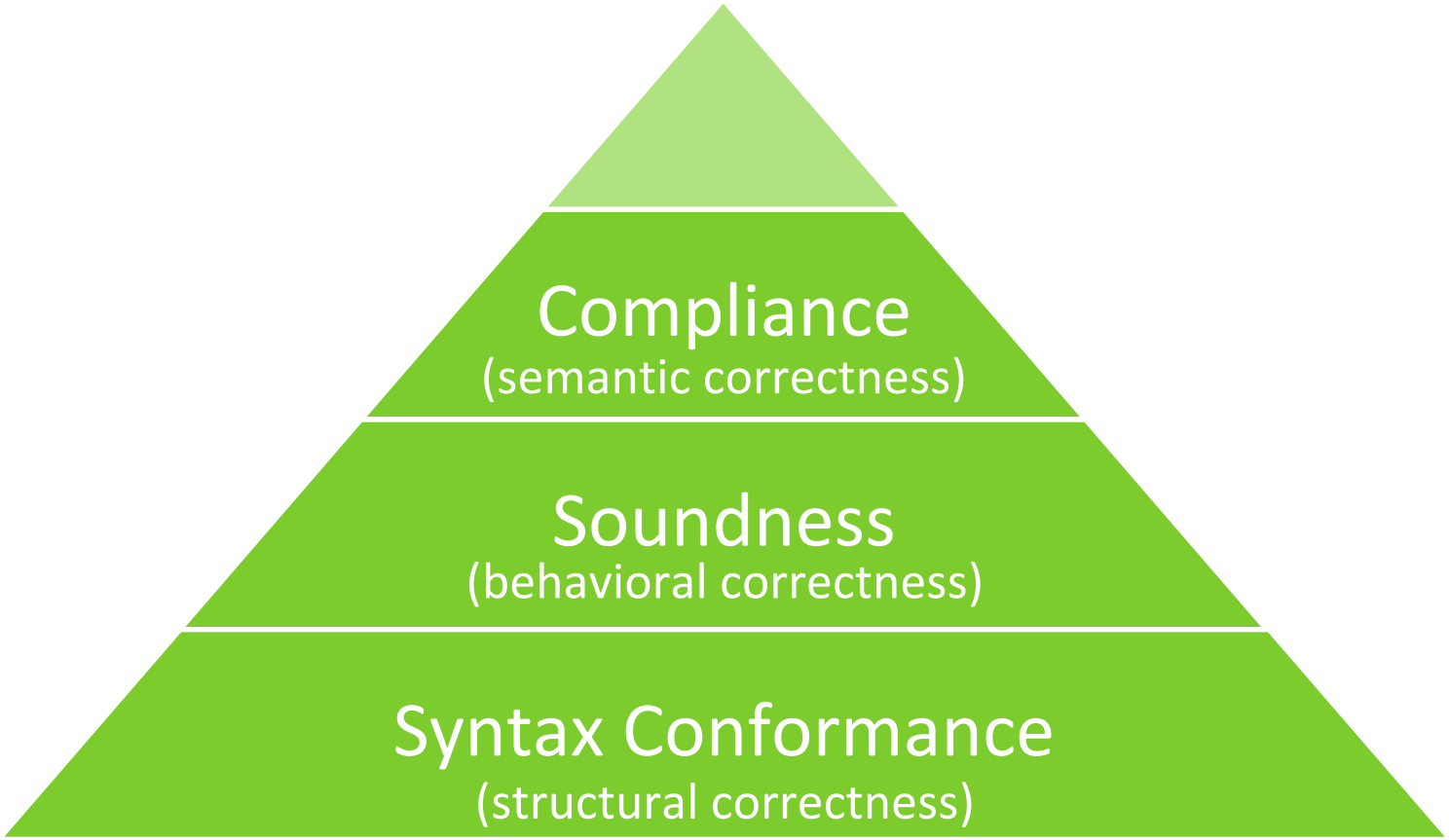


Correctness in business processes



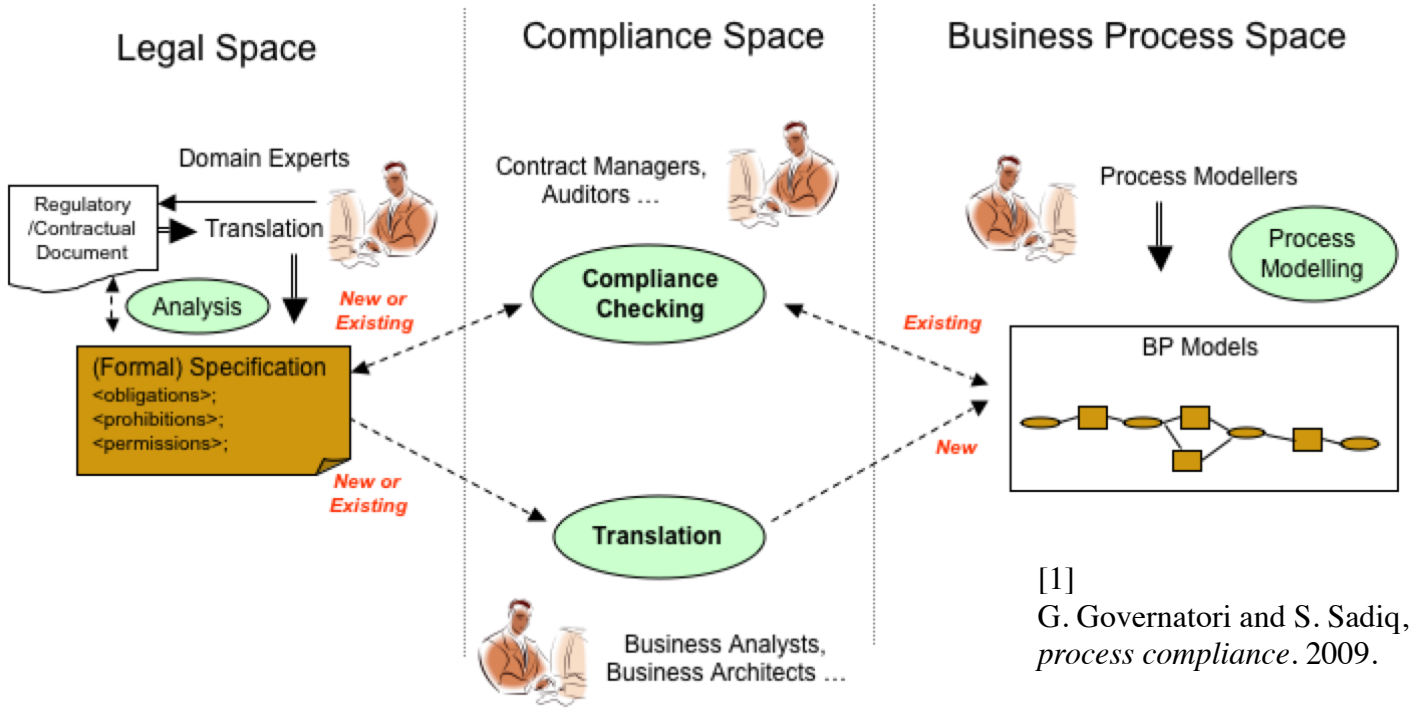
Regulations and processes: Understanding the balance

Governmental regulations	Business processes
Issued by legal authorities	Designed and implemented by organizations
National perspective	Organizational perspective
Focus on the effects of actions	Focus on the process of actions
Increase social welfare; economics, safety, environmental concern	Increase the efficiency of organizations to achieve higher organizational benefit
Legal authority	Secondary authority

[1]
J. Jiang, H. Aldewereld, V. Dignum, S. Wang, and Z. Baida, "Regulatory compliance of business processes," *AI & Society*, vol. 30, no. 3, pp. 393–402, Aug. 2015.

Compliance Checking

- Matches the specification of compliance rules and the executions of business processes.
- If specifications are satisfied by the runs in a BP, the process is compliant, otherwise, it is in violation with the compliance rule.

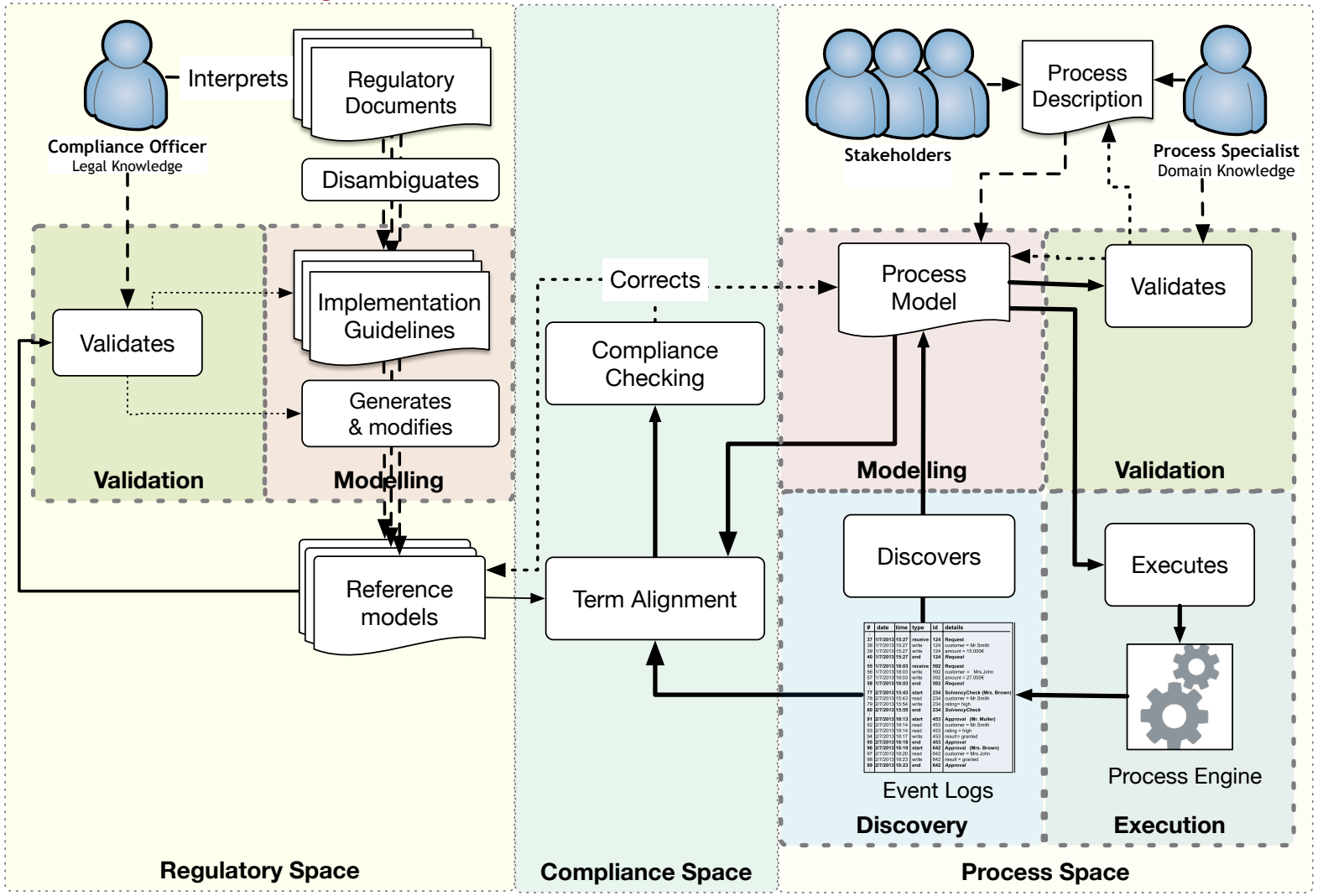


[1]
G. Governatori and S. Sadiq, *The journey to business process compliance*. 2009.

Verifying Compliance

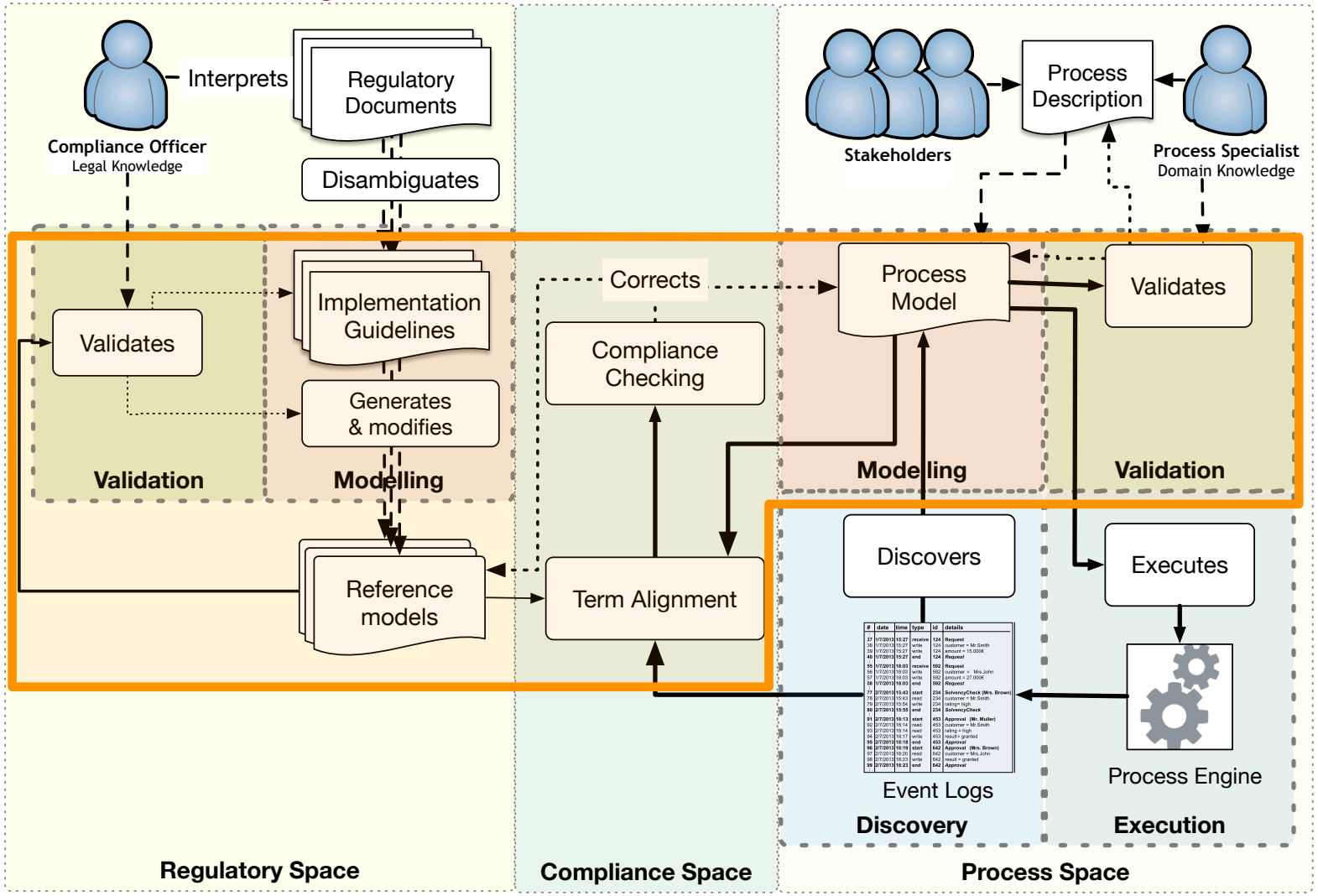
- **Policies against traces:** Conformance Checking
- **Policies against models:** Refinement
- **Policies against streams:** Runtime Verification (next week)

The Compliance Lifecycle



[1] H.A. López, S. Debois, T. Slaats and T. Hildebrandt, Business Process Compliance using Reference Models of Law. In *Fundamental Aspects of Software Engineering*, 2020.

The Compliance Lifecycle



By Design

[1] H.A. López, S. Debois, T. Slaats and T. Hildebrandt, Business Process Compliance using Reference Models of Law. In *Fundamental Aspects of Software Engineering*, 2020.

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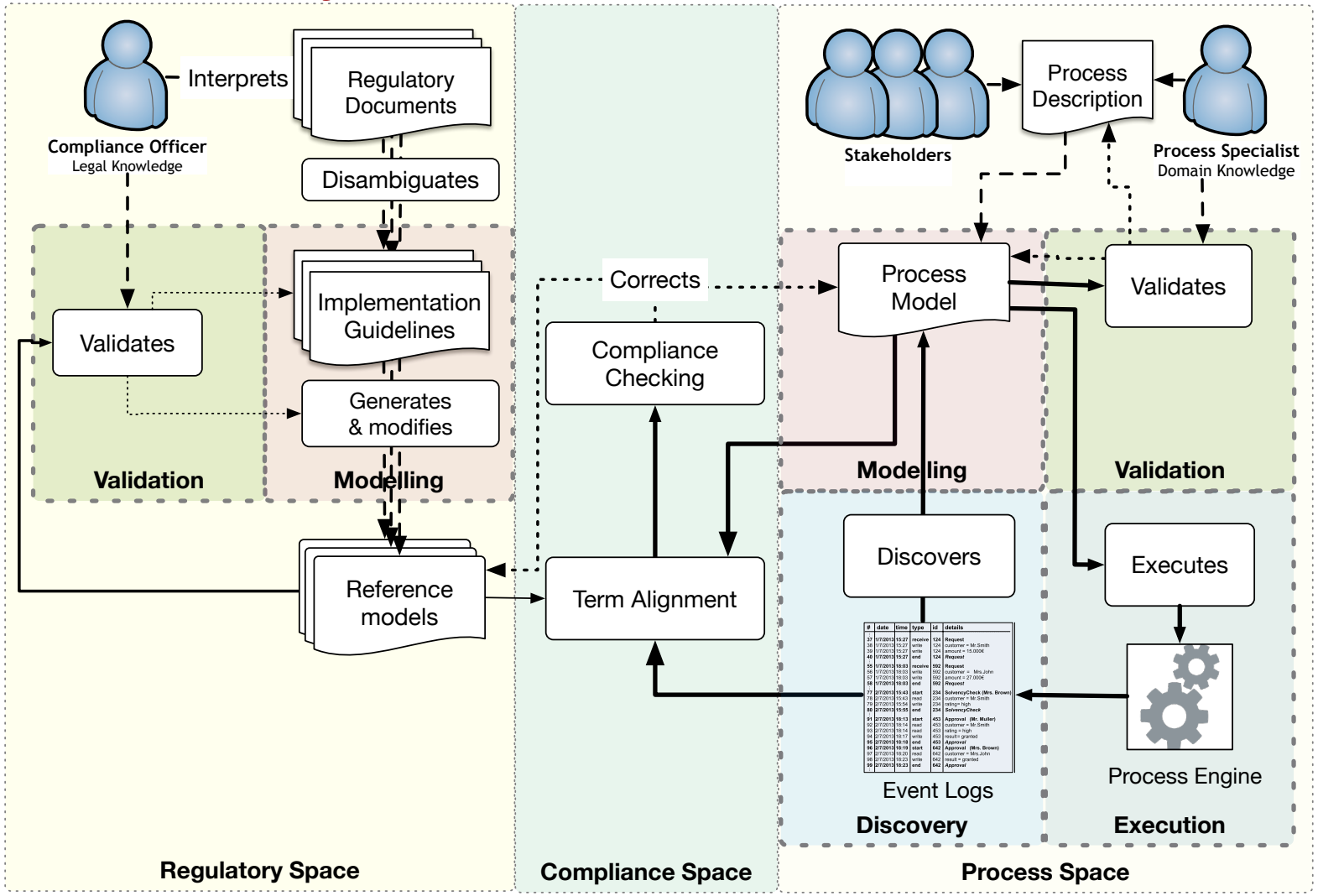

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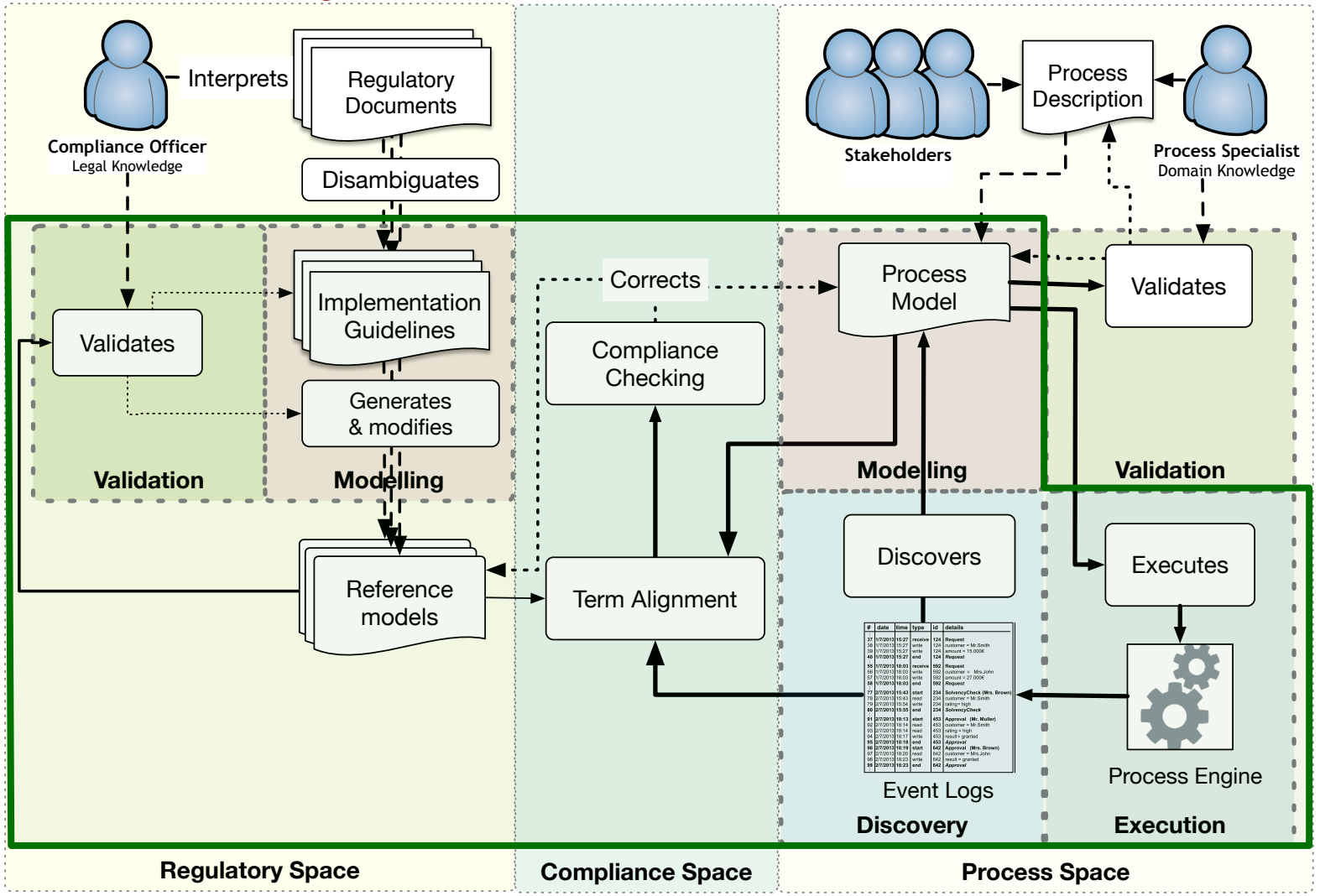
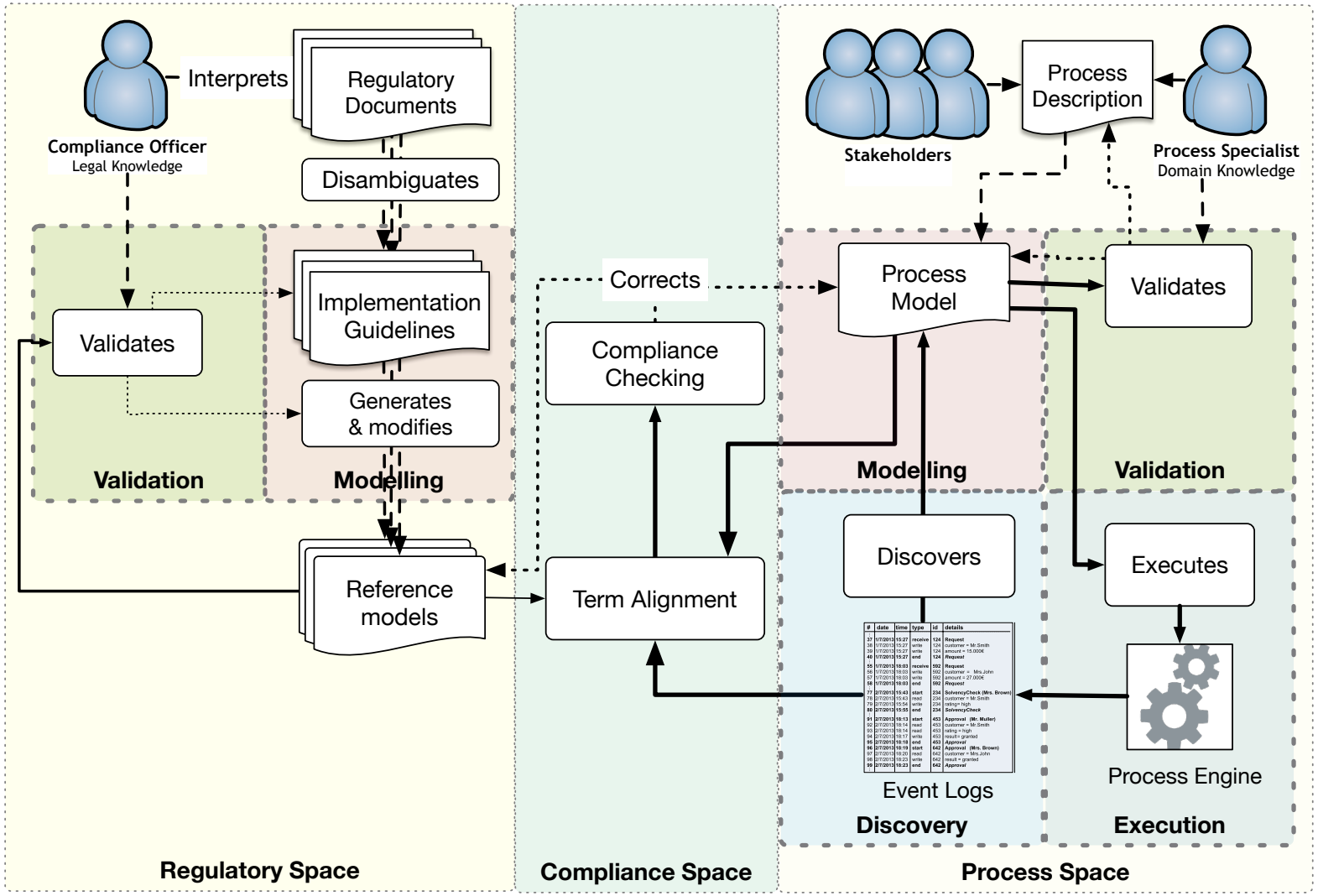


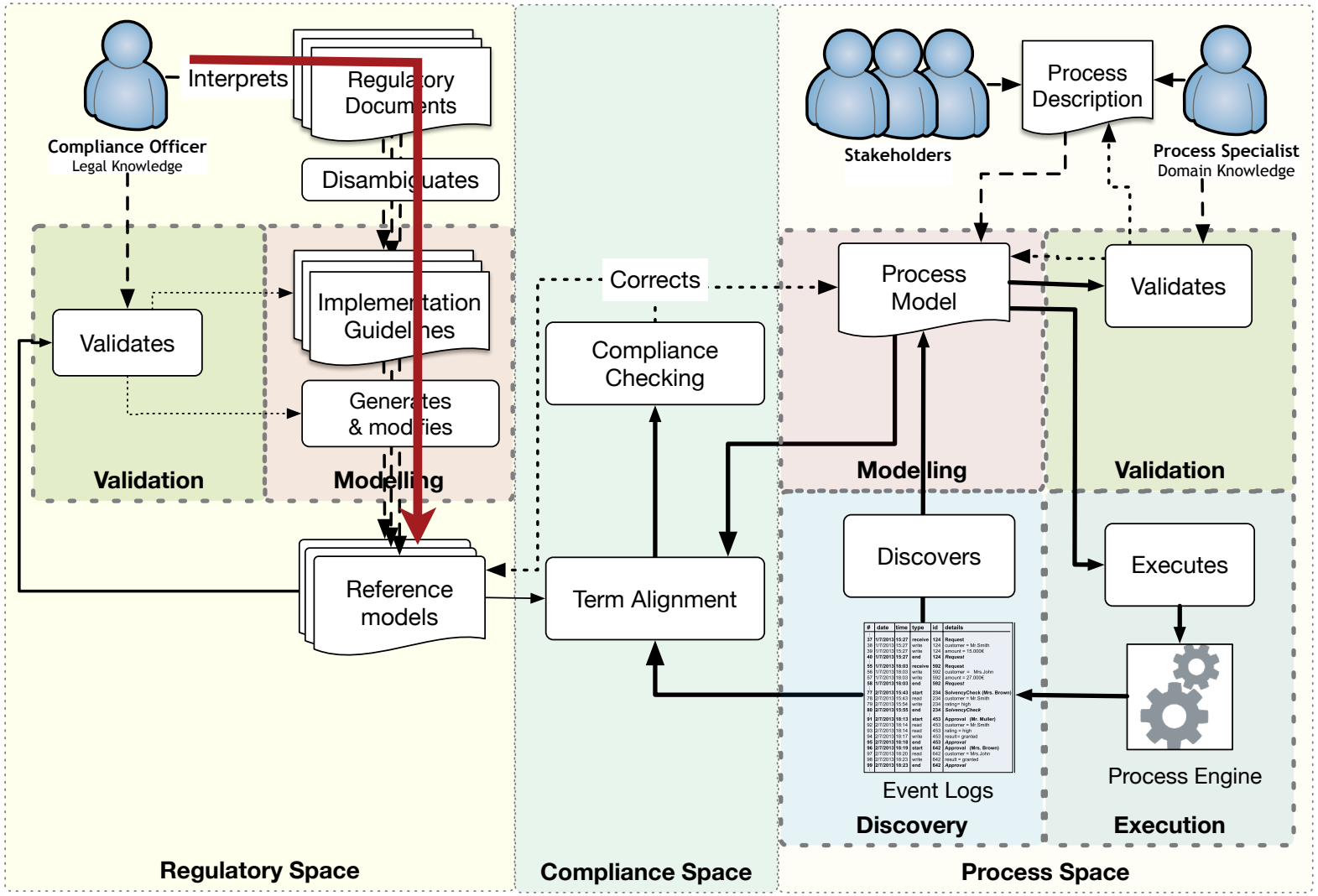
After-the-fact

[1] H.A. López, S. Debois, T. Slaats and T. Hildebrandt, Business Process Compliance using Reference Models of Law. In *Fundamental Aspects of Software Engineering*, 2020.

Expressing Compliance Policies



Expressing Compliance Policies



1. Expressing Policies as DCR graphs

Occurrence: The occurrence of task **A** is within the scope of the process.

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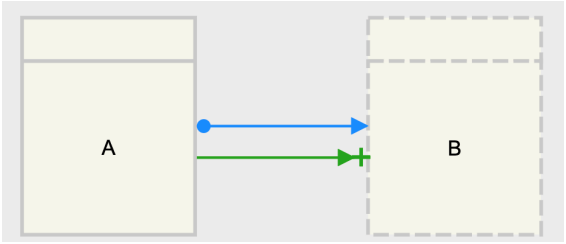

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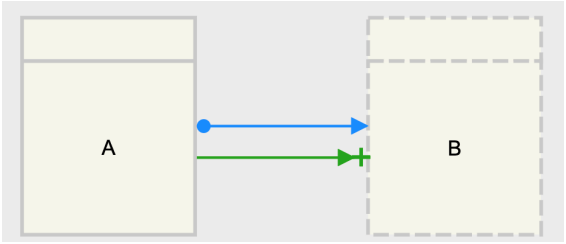

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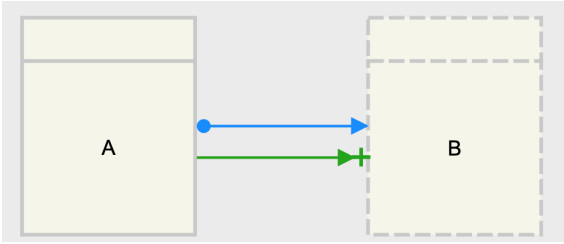

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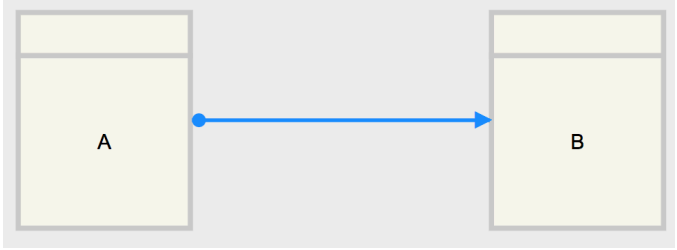
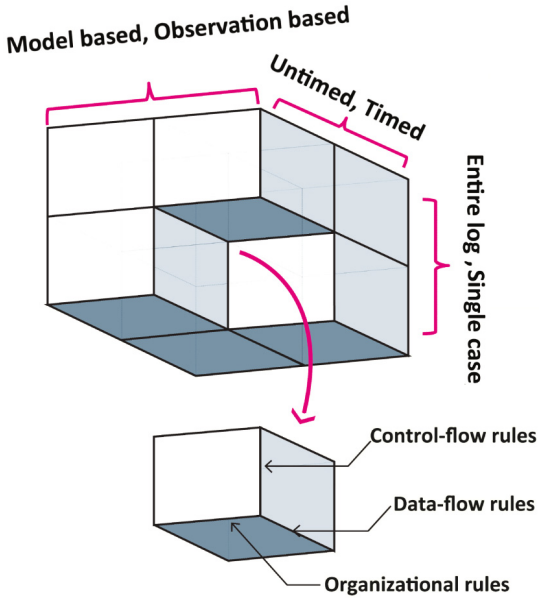


Anatomy of a Compliance Rule



[1]
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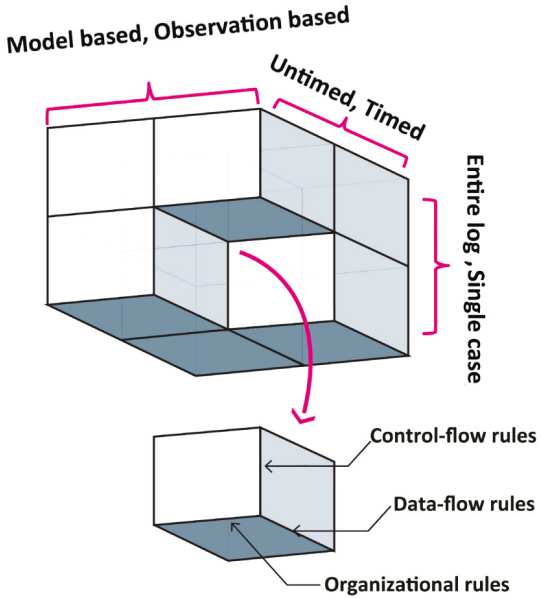


Category (Rules)	Description
Existence (2)	Limits the occurrence or absence of a given event A within a scope. [4],[15],[9], [14],[21],[36],[33]
Bounded Existence (6)	Limits the number of times a given event A must or must not occur within a scope. [15],[14]
Bounded Sequence (5)	Limits the number of times a given sequence of events must or must not occur within a scope. [15],[14]
Parallel (1)	A specific set of events should occur in parallel within a scope. [33]
Precedence (10)	Limits the occurrence of a given event A in precedence over a given event B. [15],[33],[14],[36],[9],[19],[21],[4],[33]
Chain Precedence (4)	Limits the occurrence of a sequence of events $A_1, \ldots, A_n$ over a sequence of events $B_1, \ldots, B_n$. [15],[14],[21]
Response (10)	Limits the occurrence of a given event B in response to a given event A. [33],[14],[21],[15],[37],[9],[19]
Chain Response (4)	Limits the occurrence of a sequence of events $B_1, \ldots, B_n$ in response to a sequence of events $A_1, \ldots, A_n$. [15]
Between (7)	Limits the occurrence of a given event B between a sequence of events A and C. [14]
Exclusive (1)	Presence of a given event A mandates the absence of an event B. [15]
Mutual Exclusive (1)	Either a given event A or event B must exist but not none of them or both. [15],[34]
Inclusive (1)	Presence of a given event A mandates that event B is also present. [15]
Prerequisite (1)	Absence of a given event A mandates that event B is also absent. [15]
Substitute (1)	A given event B substitutes the absence of event A. [15]
Corequisite (1)	Either given events A and B should exist together or to be absent together. [15]

[1]
E. Ramezani, D. Fahland, and W. M. P. van der Aalst, "Where Did I Misbehave? Diagnostic Information in Compliance Checking," in *Business Process Management*, 2012, pp. 262–278.

One must learn by doing the thing; for though you think you know it, you have no certainty, until you try.

Sophocles, 496-405 BC.

Breakout Rooms (15 min)

Model the following patterns in a DCR-graph (use the simulator to check if your model is right):

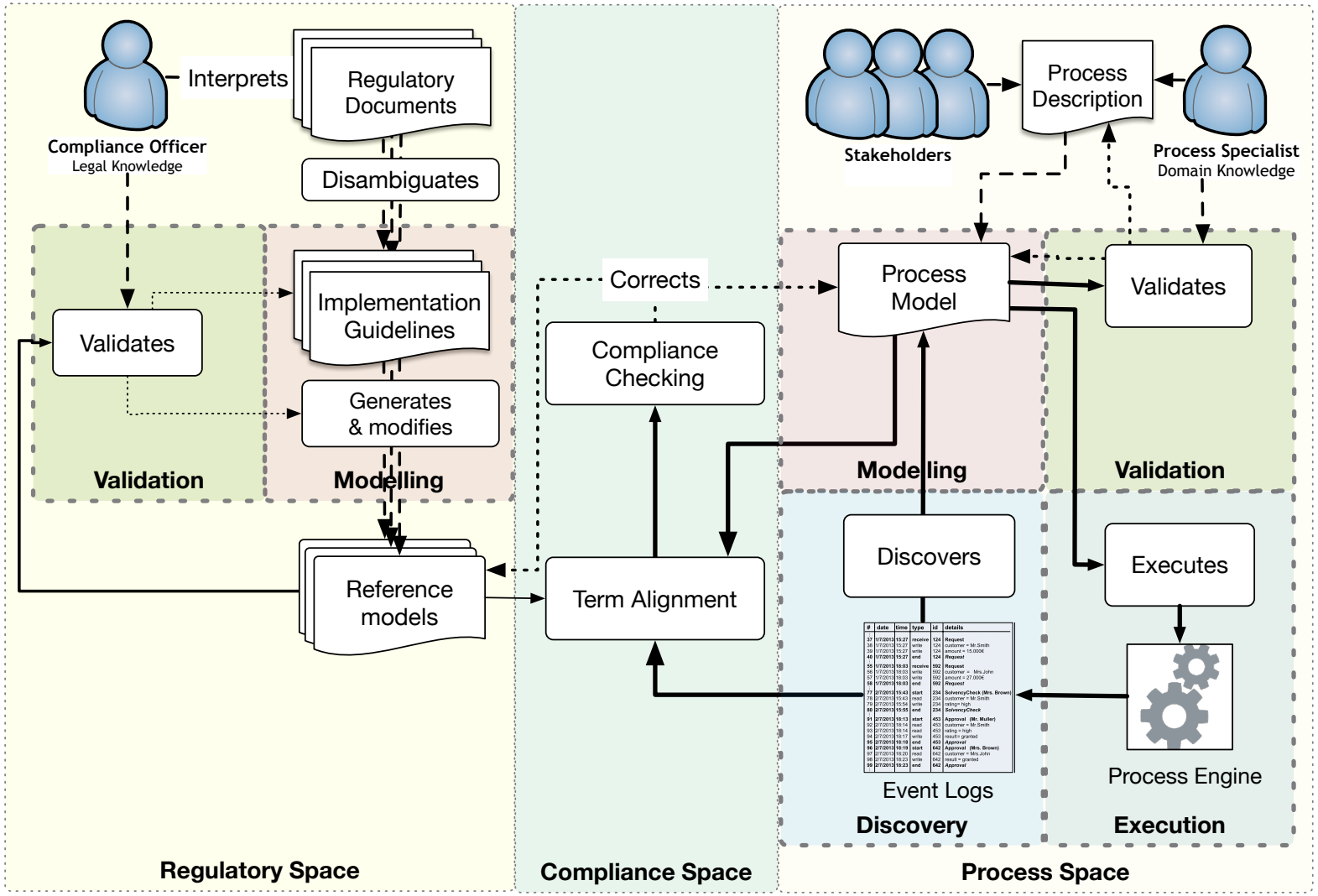
1. **Direct Precedence of a Task**. “Every time B occurs, it should be directly preceded by A.” If B occurs without a directly preceding A, the rule is violated. For instance, traces ⟨ACCAAC⟩ and ⟨ABCAAB⟩ comply to the rule, whereas ⟨ABACB⟩ violates the rule.

2. **Direct Precedence or Simultaneous Occurrences of Tasks.** “Task *A* must always be executed simultaneously or directly before task *B*.” (hint: consider A/B as non-atomic tasks)

3. **Bounded Existence of a Task:** Task A should be executed exactly k times.” If A occurs less than or more than k times, the rule is violated. For instance, for k = 2, the trace ⟨BCADBCAD⟩ complies to this rule and ⟨BCADBCAAD⟩ violates the rule.

4. **Execution in Between.** “Task B should be performed not before task A has been executed, and not later than C.”

2. Compliance as Conformance Checking



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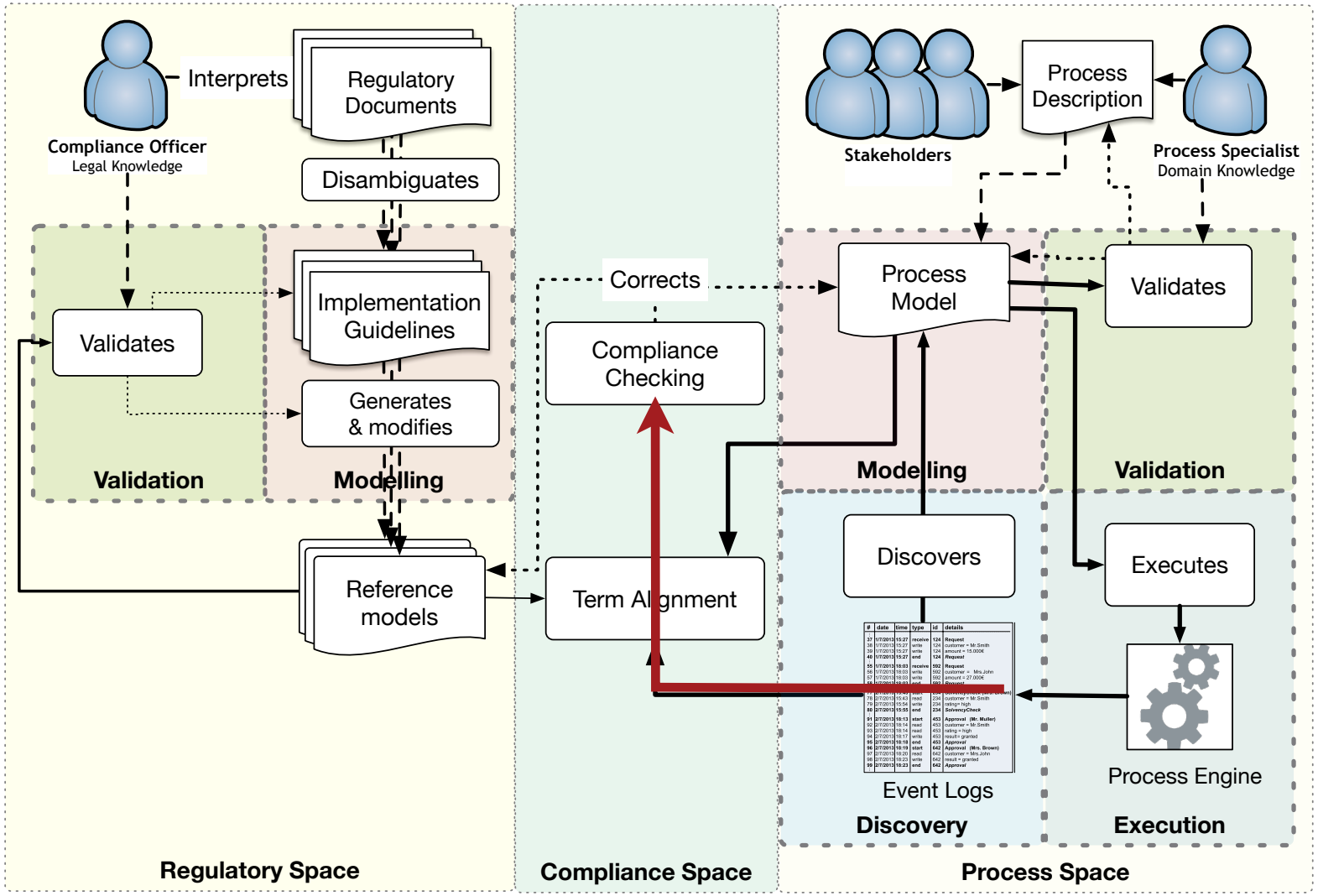

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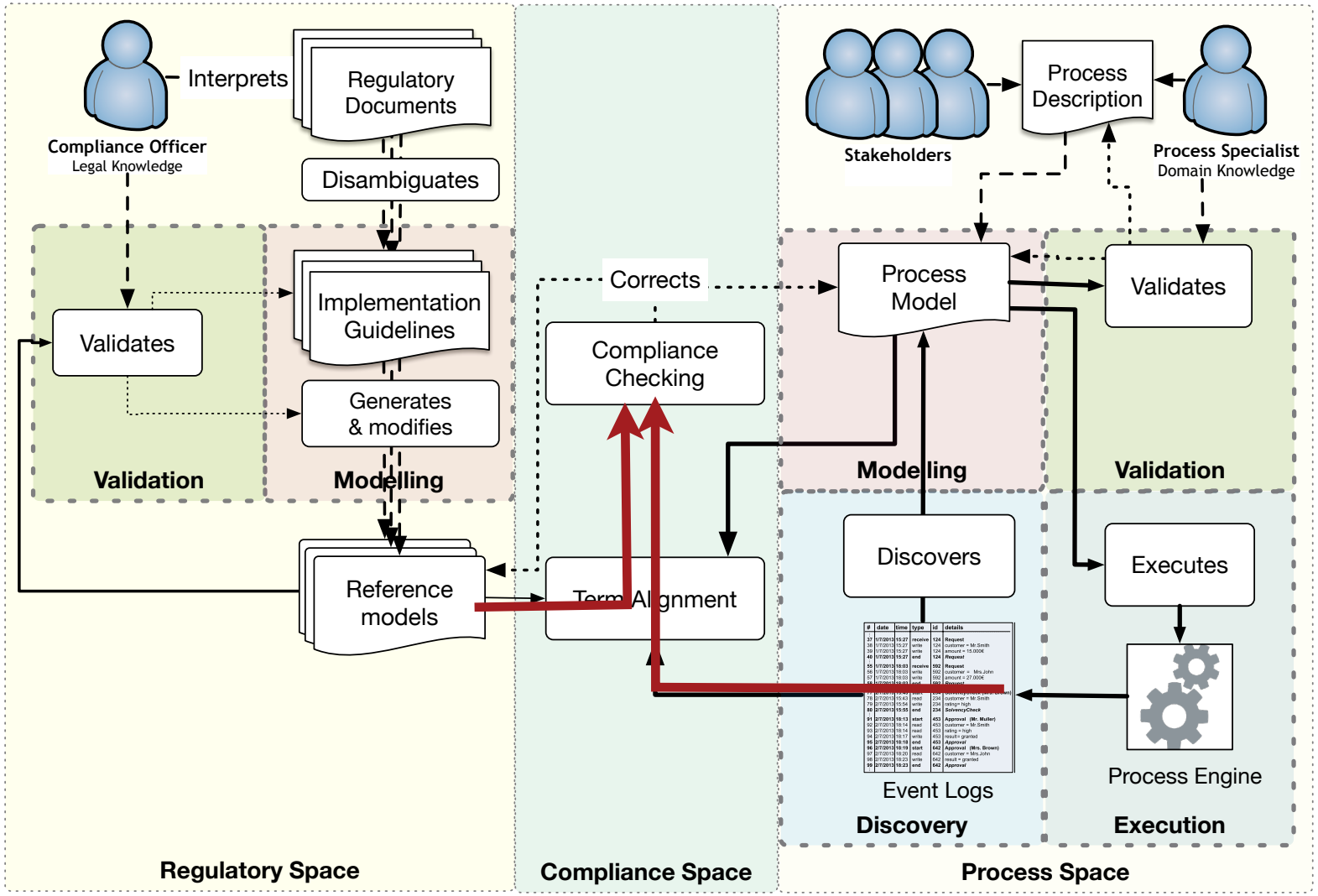
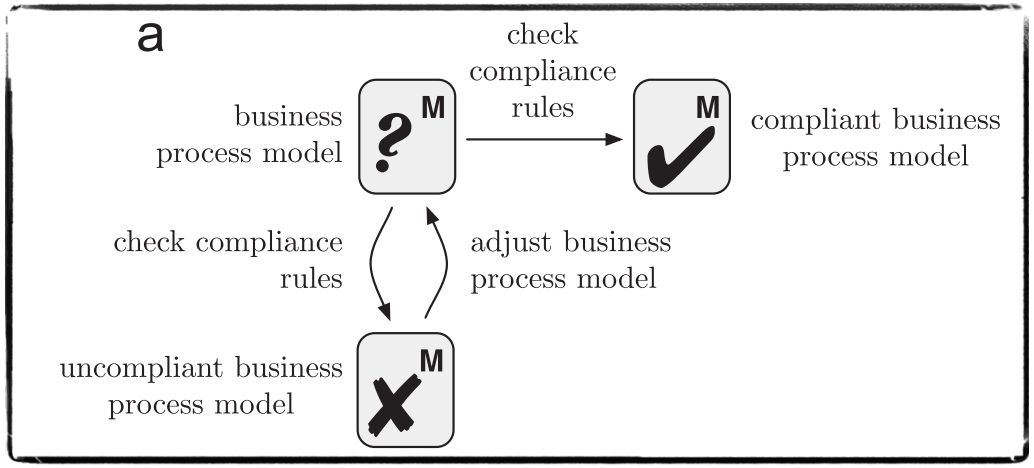
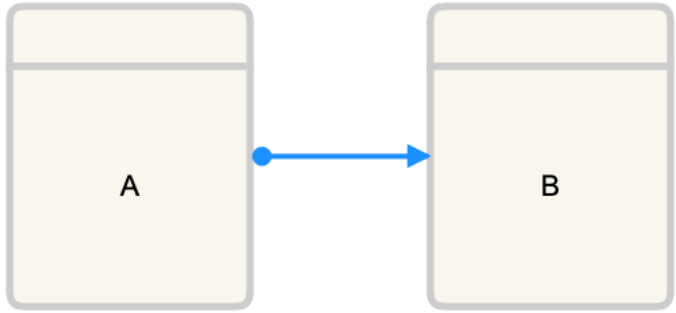


2.Compliance via Conformance Checking



Compliance Rule
(Response of a Task)



Event log
(Might involve events outside the scope of the rule)

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< G, C, F, D, G >
< C, A, B, D, B >
< G, C, B, A, D >
< A, F, A, D, B >
< A, D, B, G, A >

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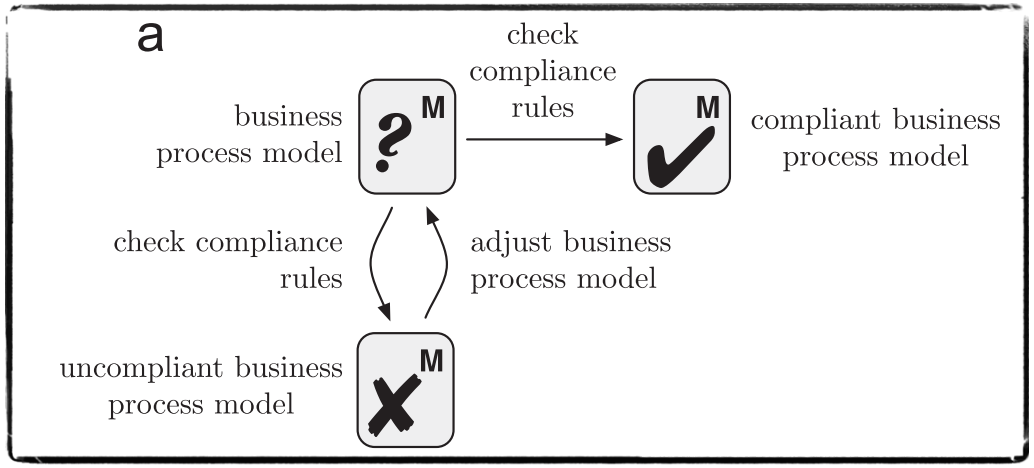

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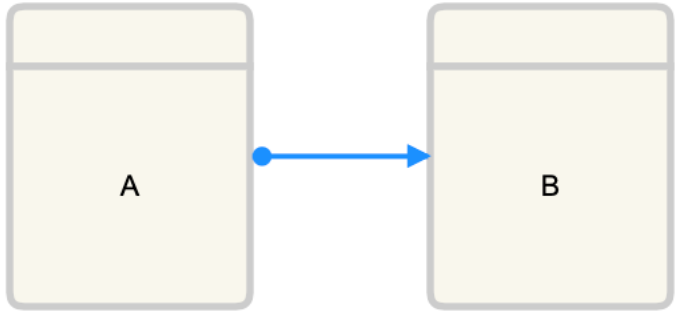

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< G, C, F, D, G >
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< G, C, B, A, D >
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< A, D, B, G, A >

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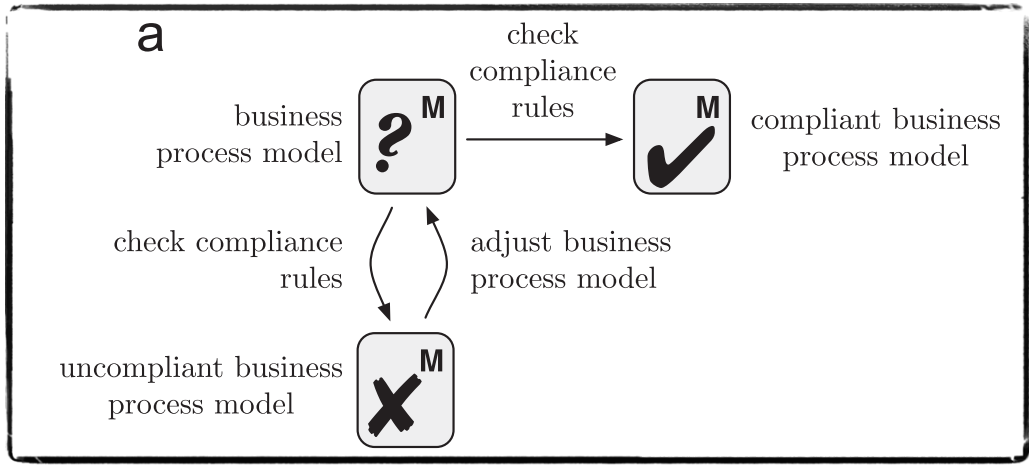

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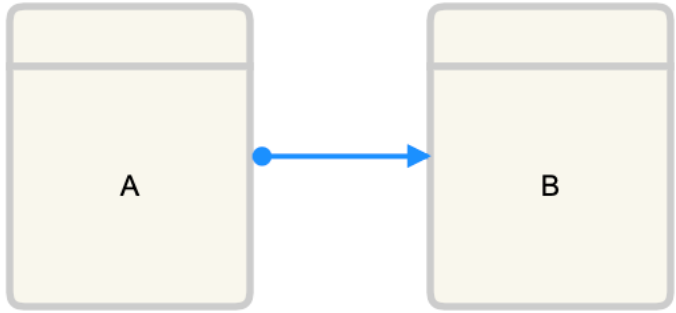

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< C, A, B, D, B >
< G, C, B, A, D >
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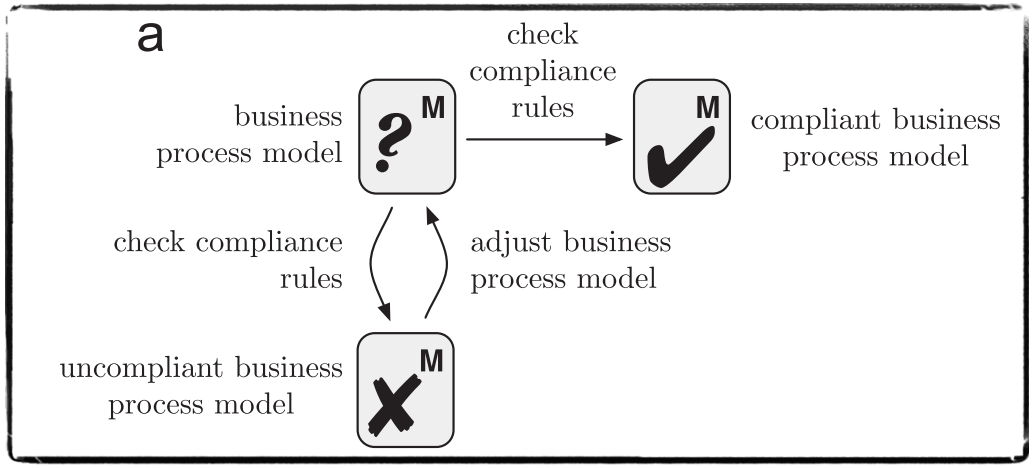

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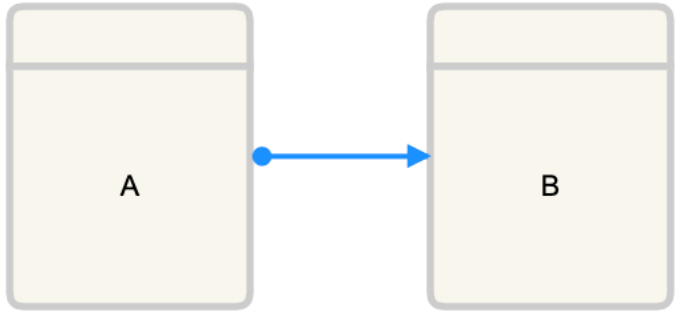

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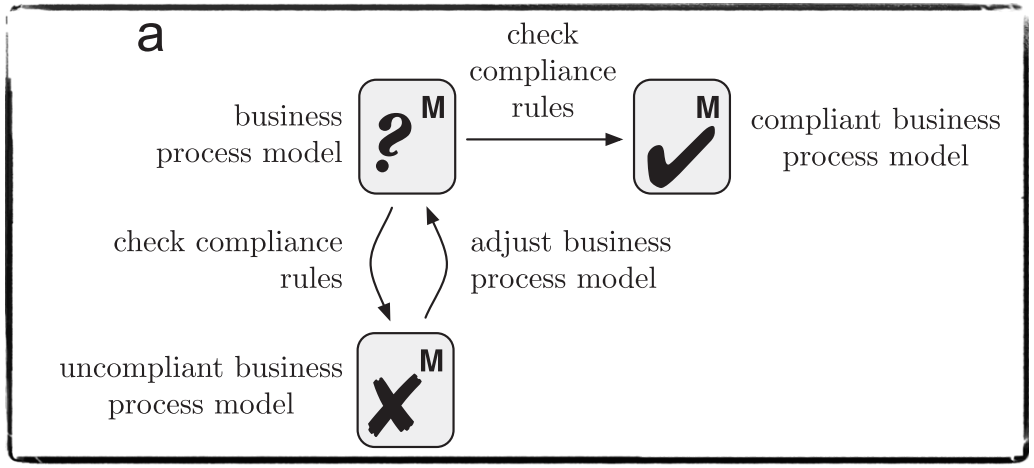

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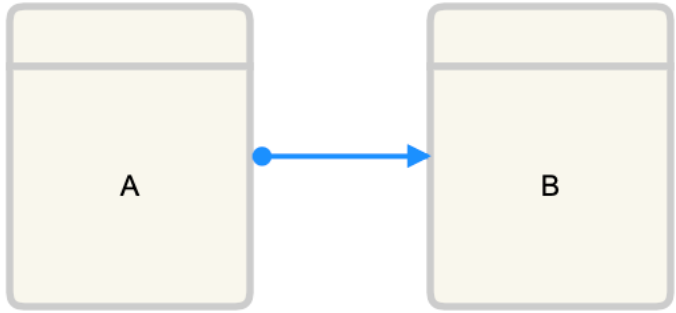

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< C, A, B, D, B >	✓
< G, C, B, A, D >	☹
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< A, D, B, G, A >	

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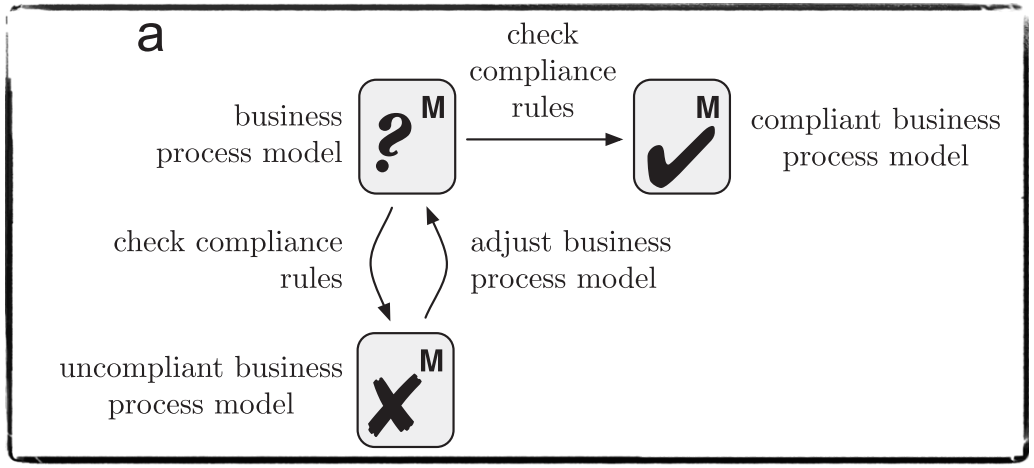

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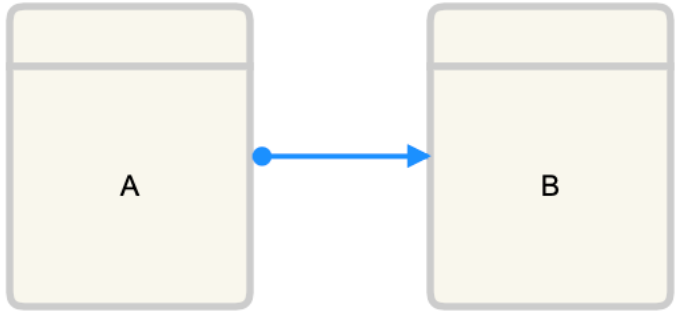

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< G, C, F, D, G >	✓
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< A, F, A, D, B >	✓
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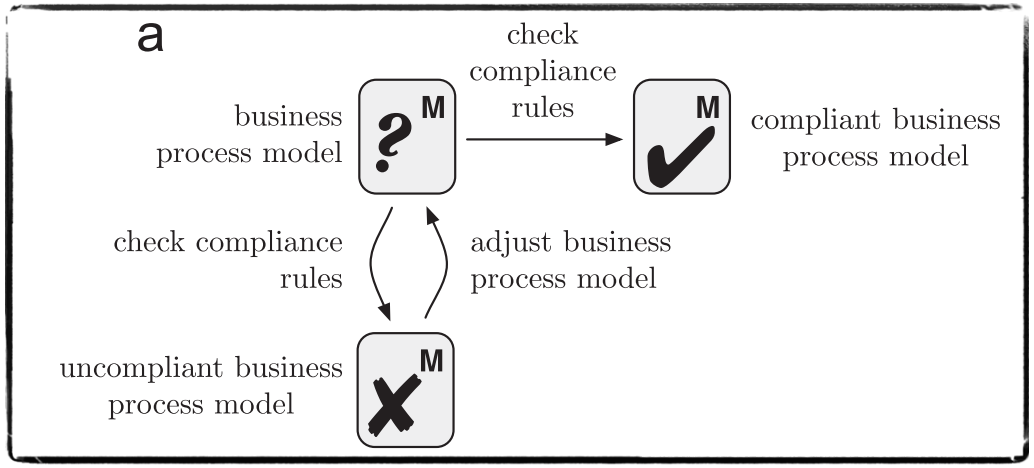

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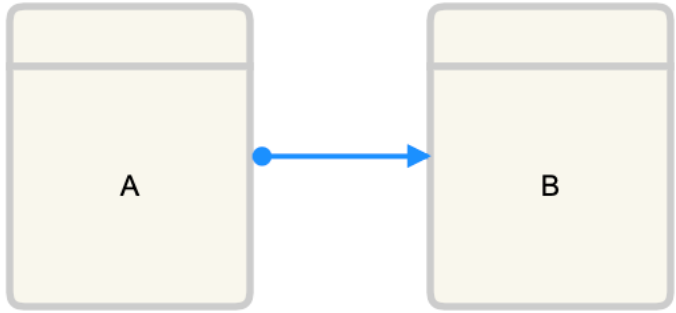

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< C, A, B, D, B >	✓
< G, C, B, A, D >	☹
< A, F, A, D, B >	✓
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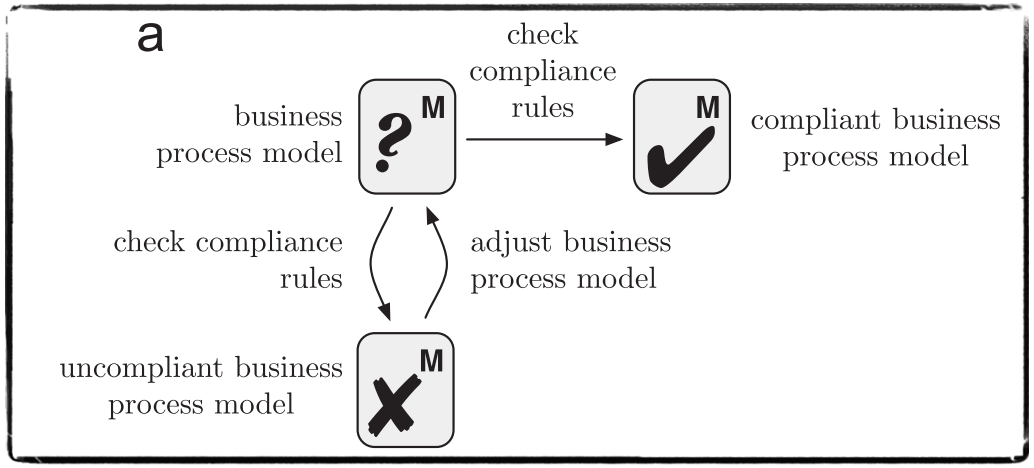

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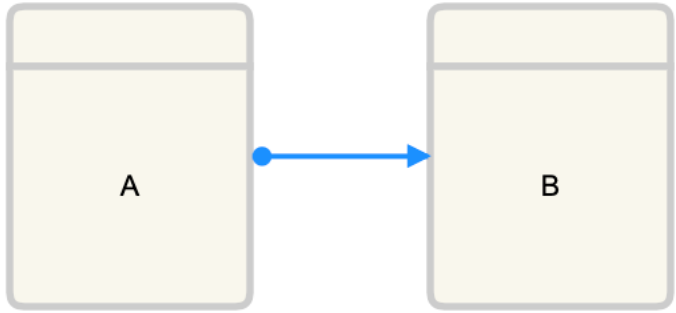

Full Compliant
All traces satisfy the rule

Event log
(Might involve events outside the scope of the rule)

< E, D, F, G, B >	✓
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< C, A, B, D, B >	✓
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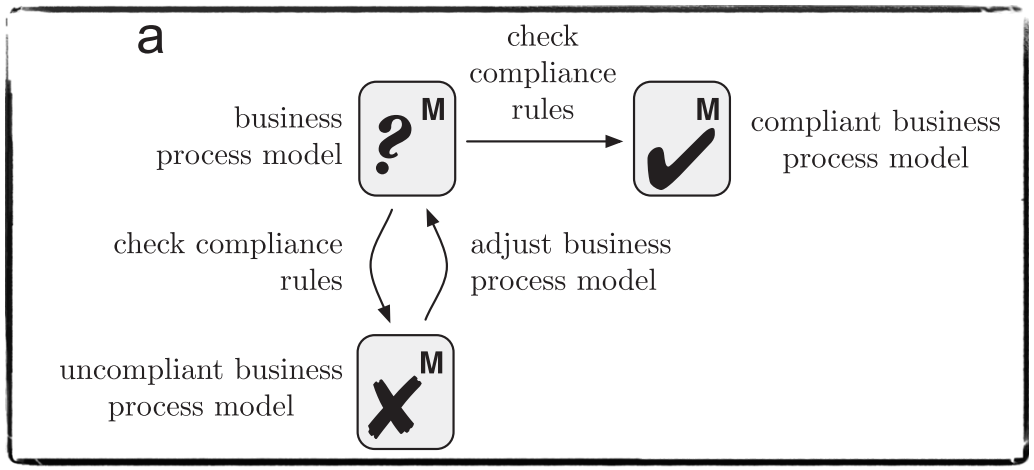
2.Compliance via Conformance Checking



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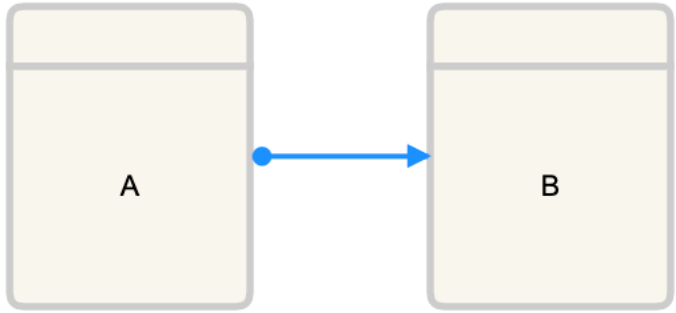

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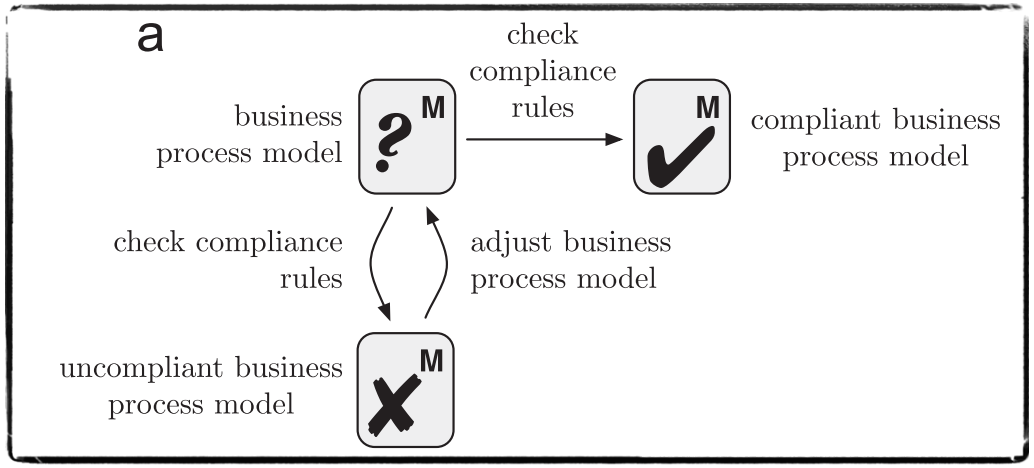

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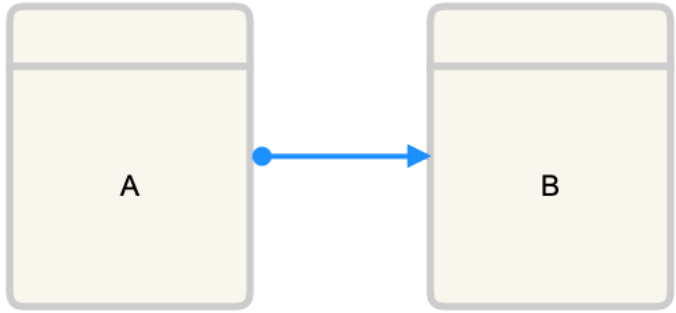

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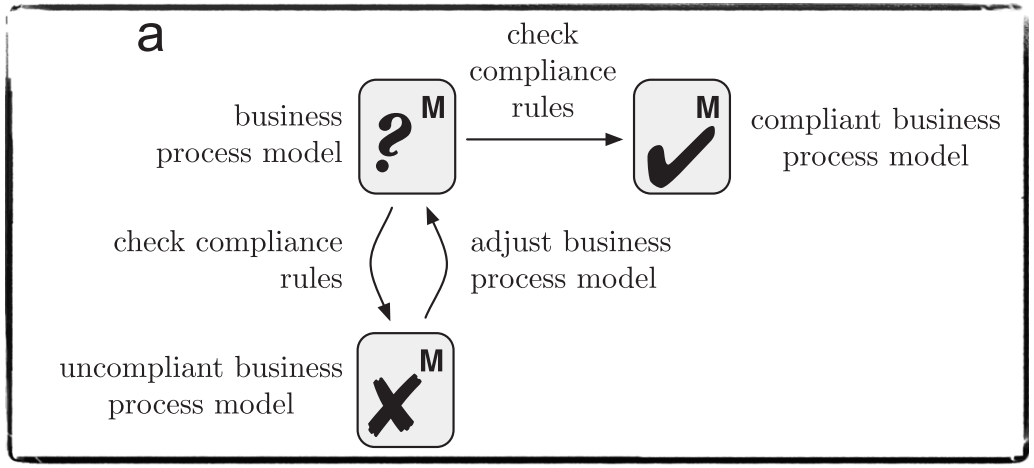

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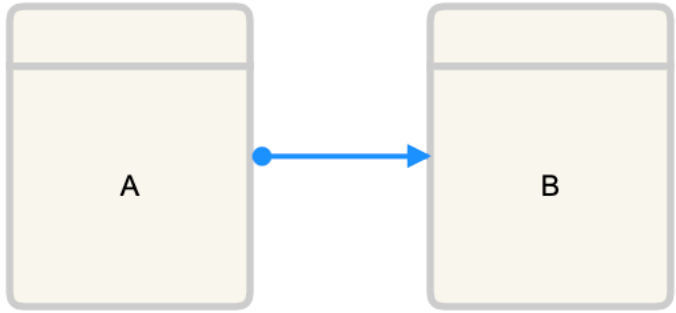

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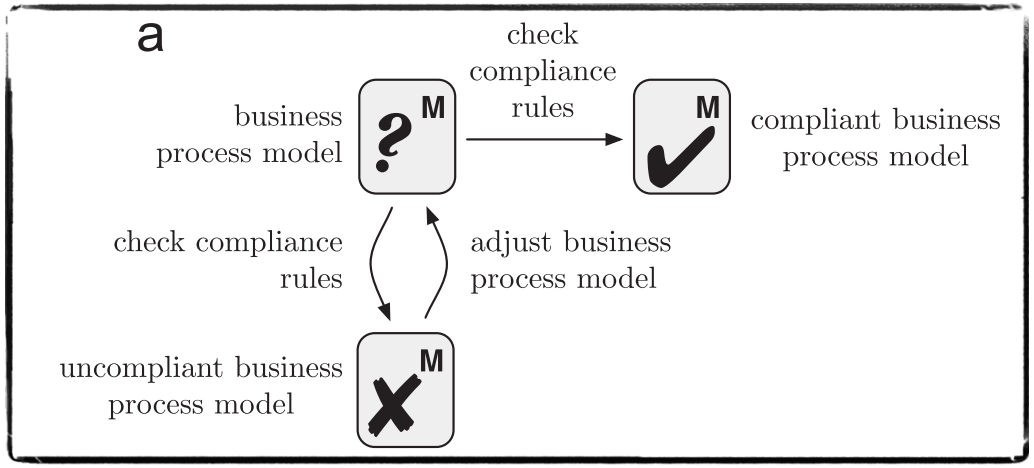

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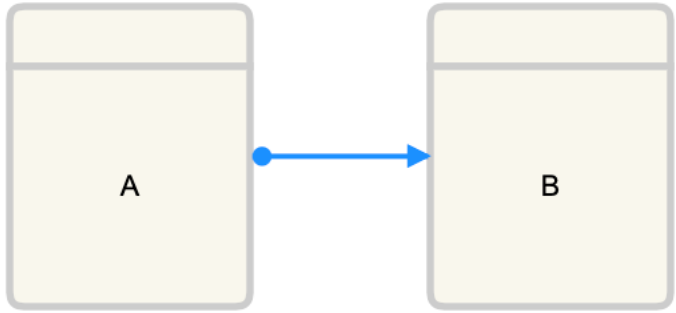

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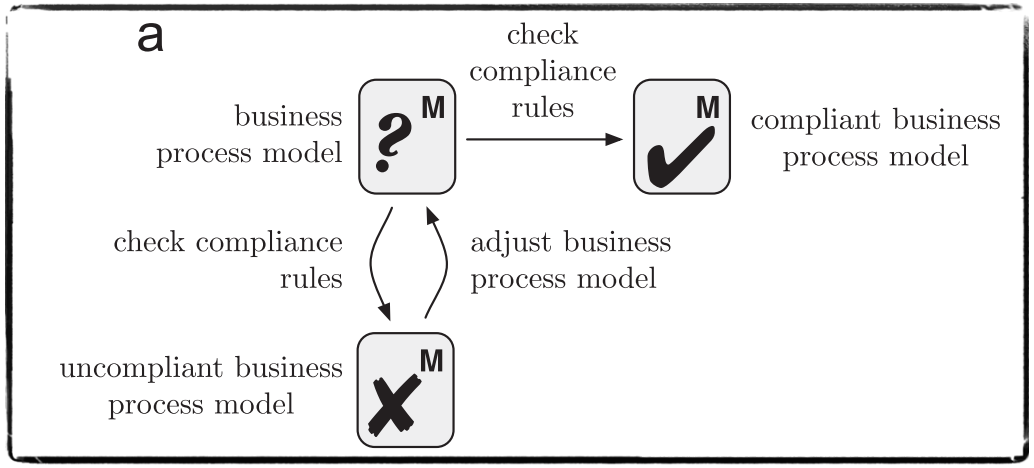

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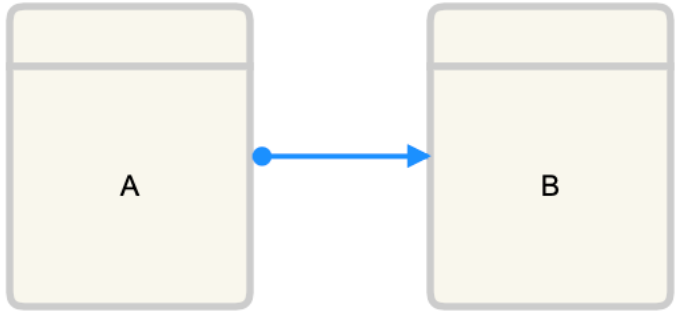

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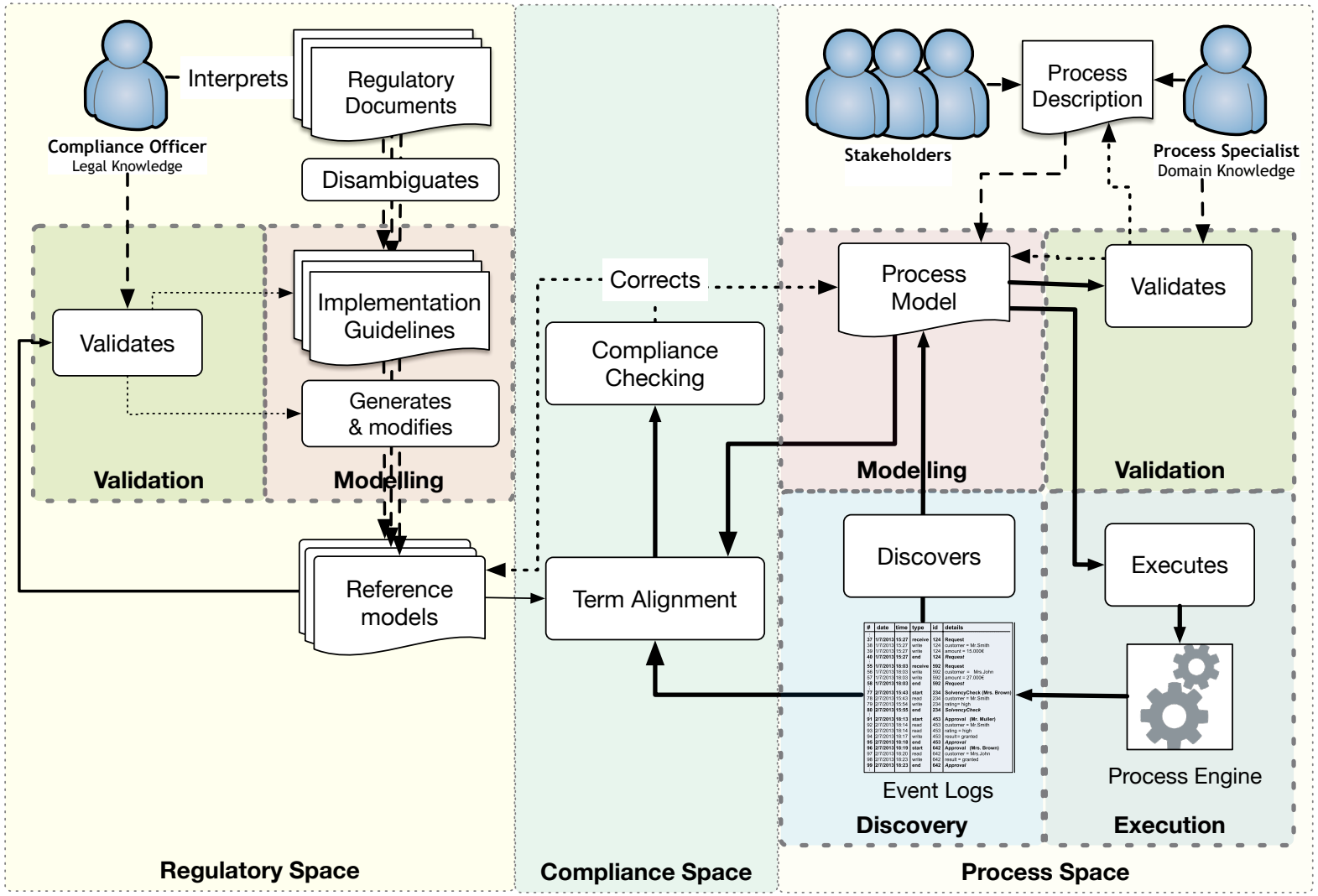
3. Compliance as Process Refinement



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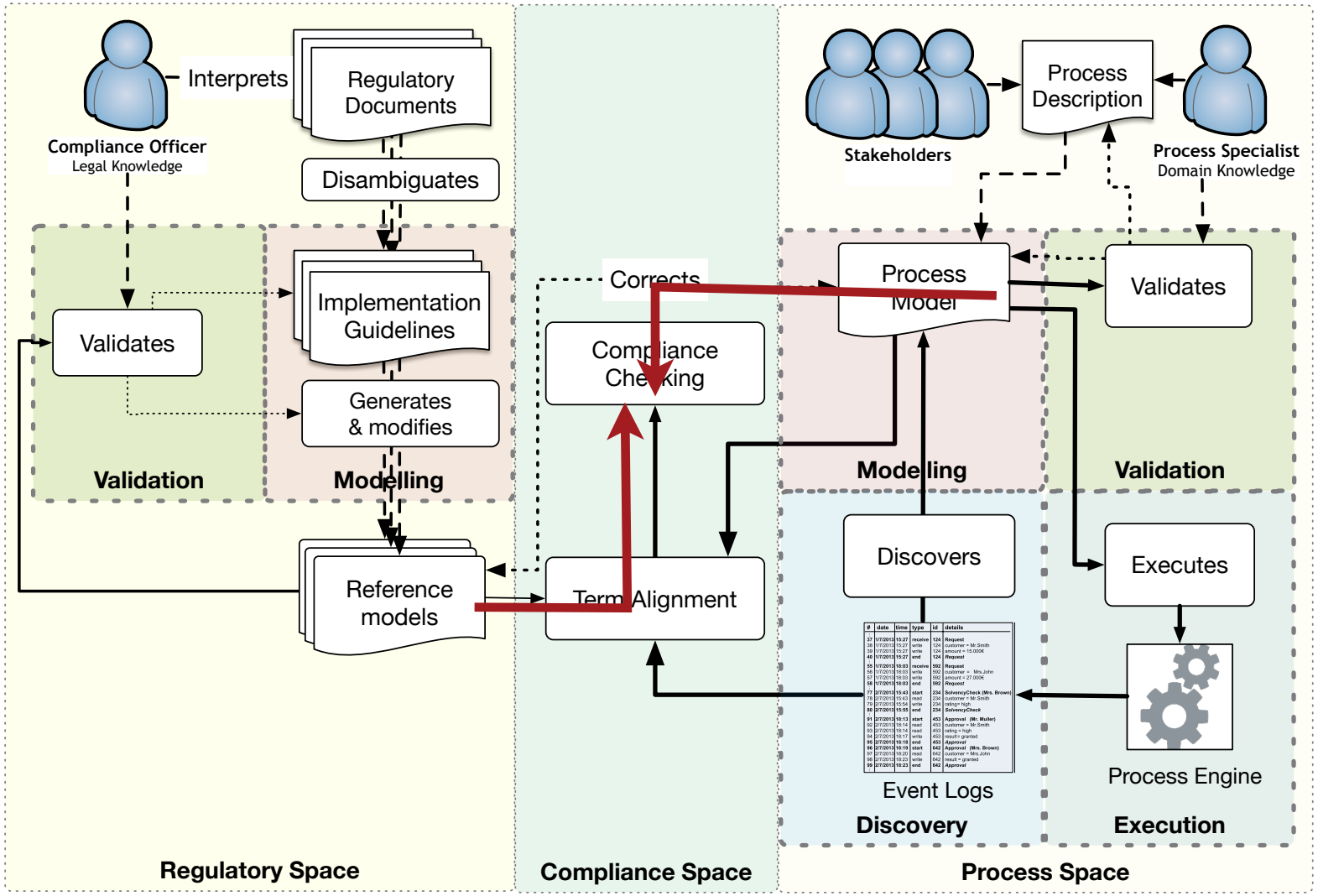

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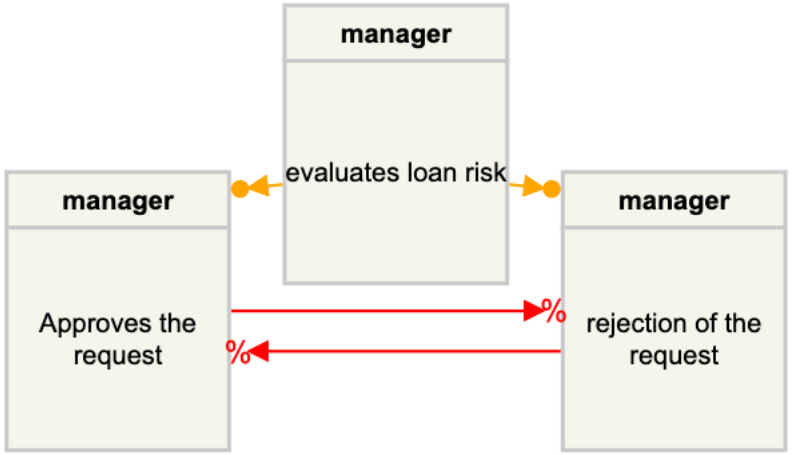
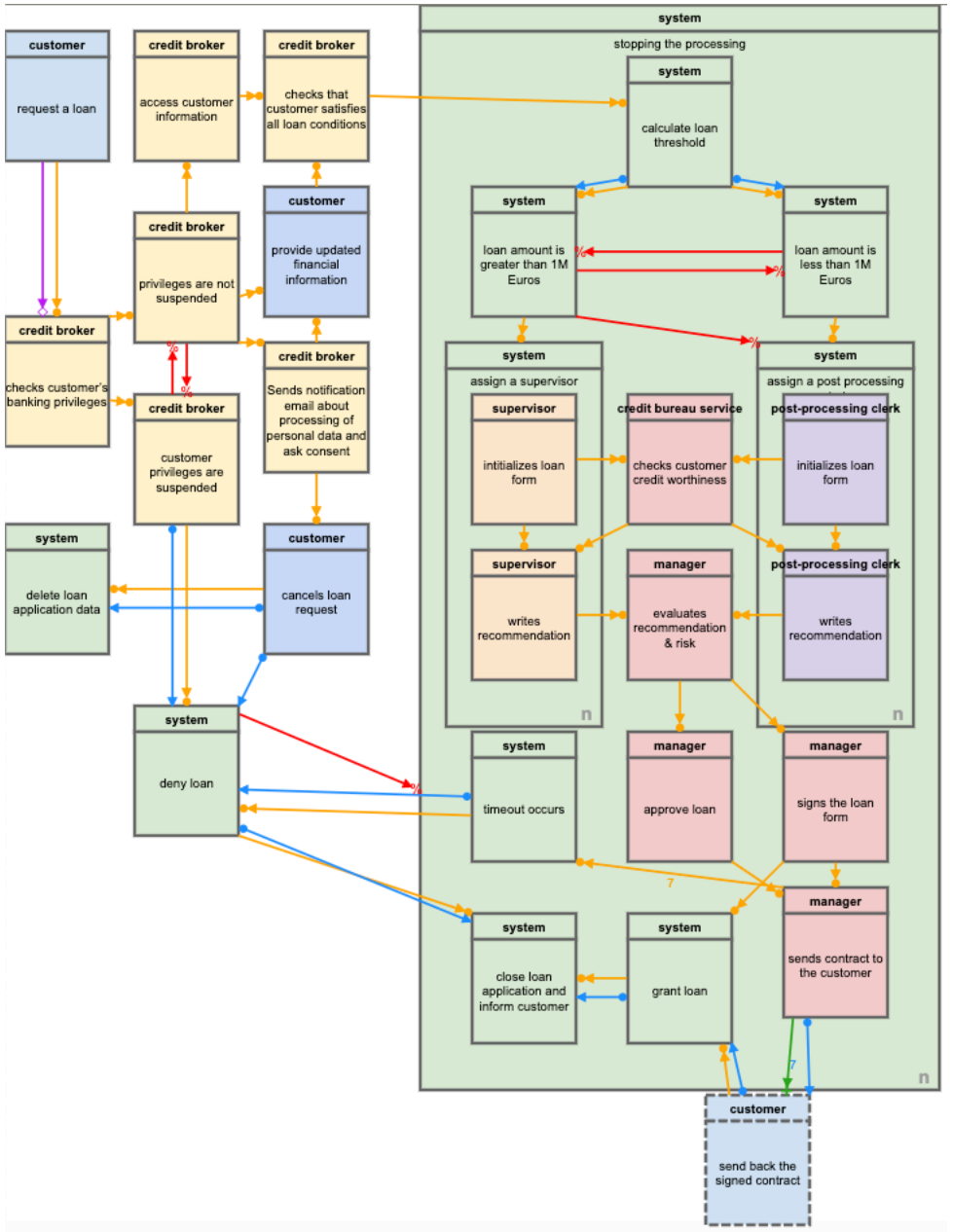


The branch office manager checks whether the risks calculated by the supervisor or the clerk, are acceptable, after which he makes either the final approval or the rejection of the request

Normative Model



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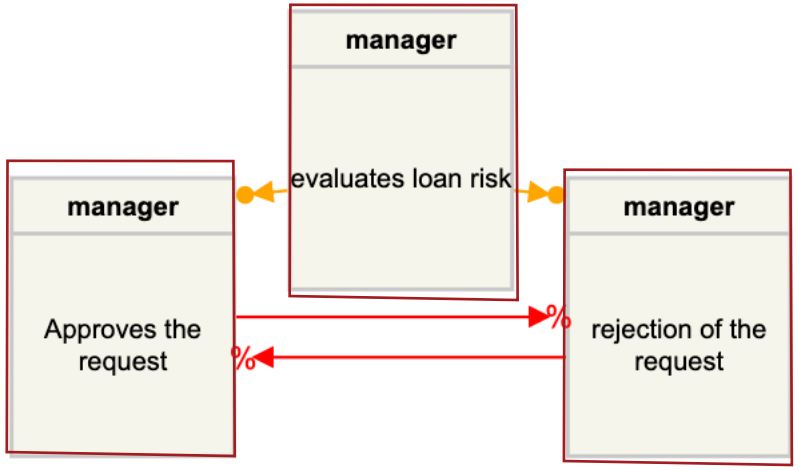

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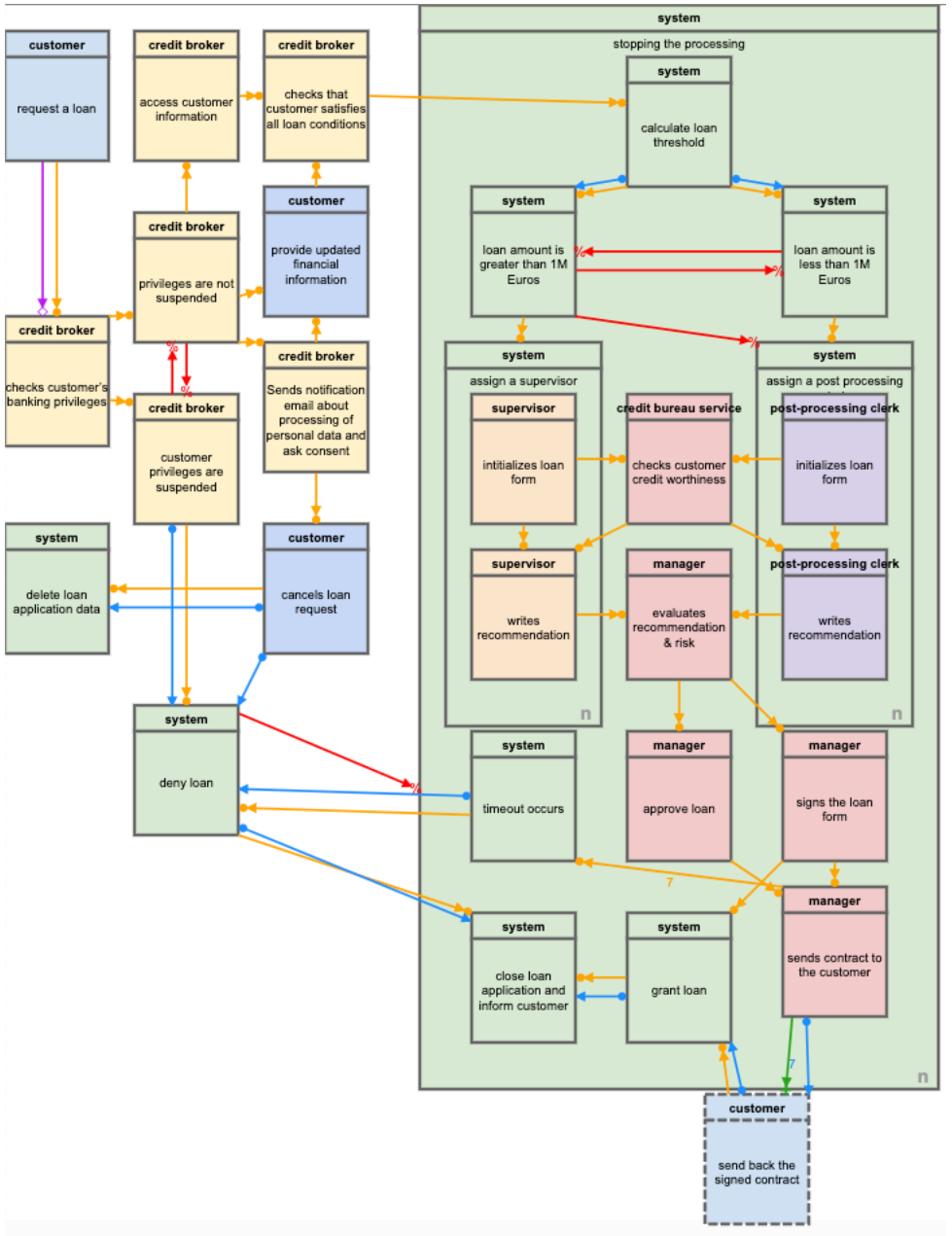

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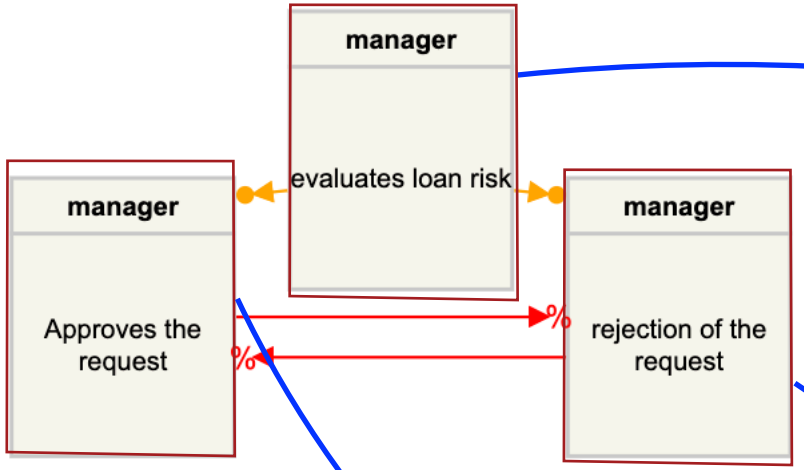

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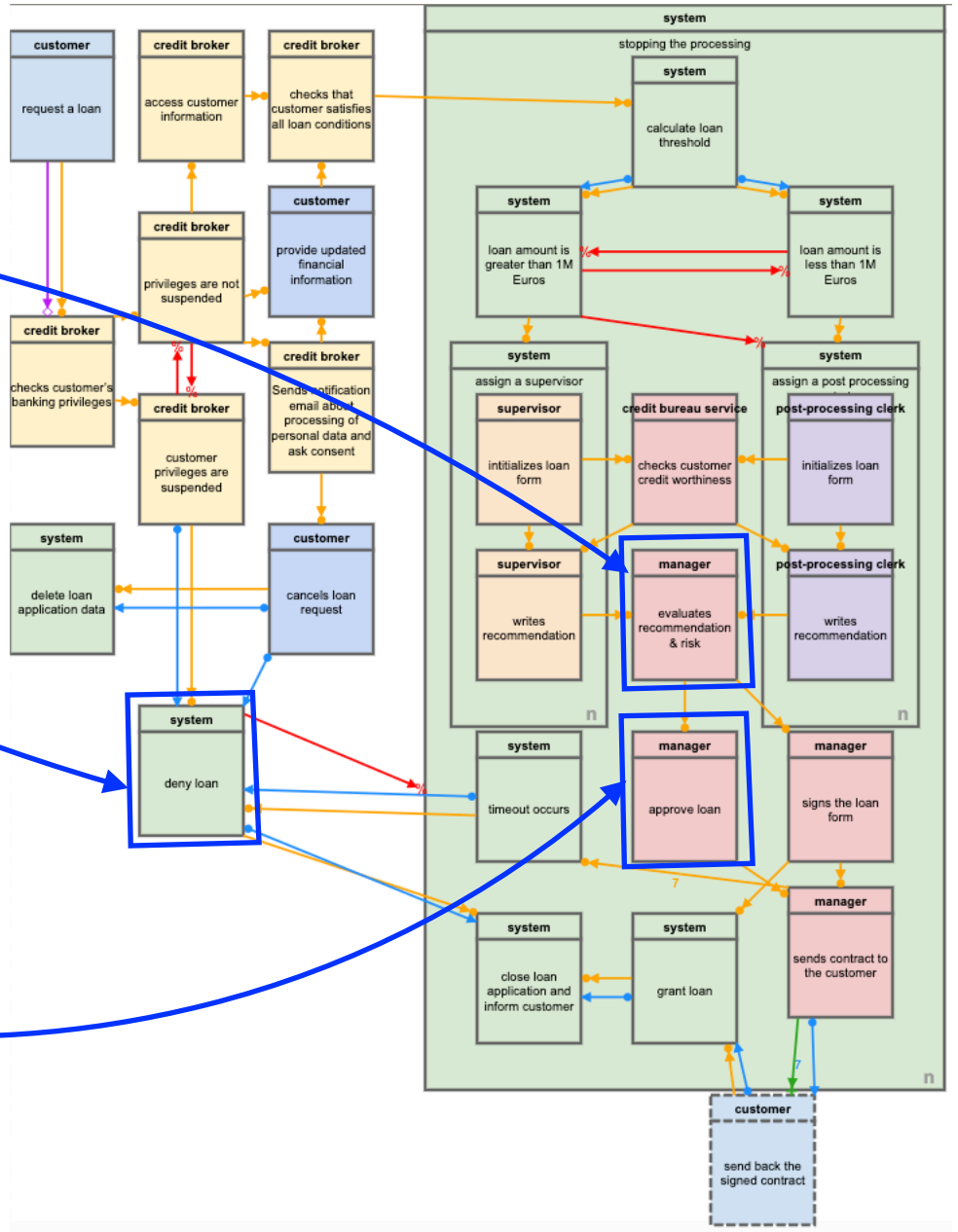

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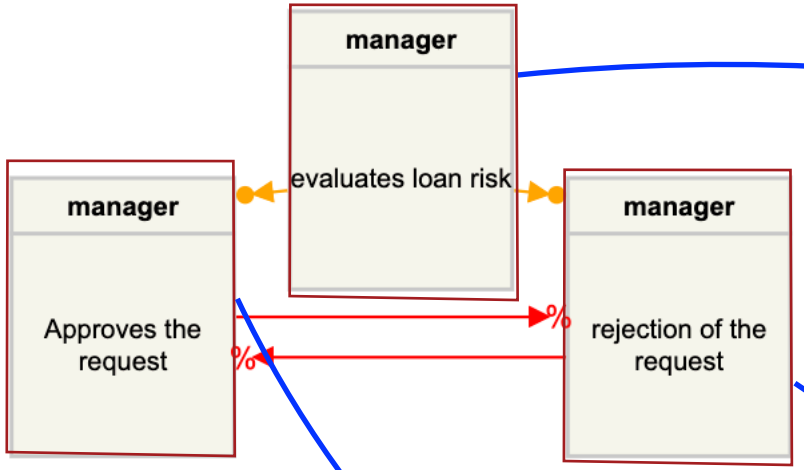

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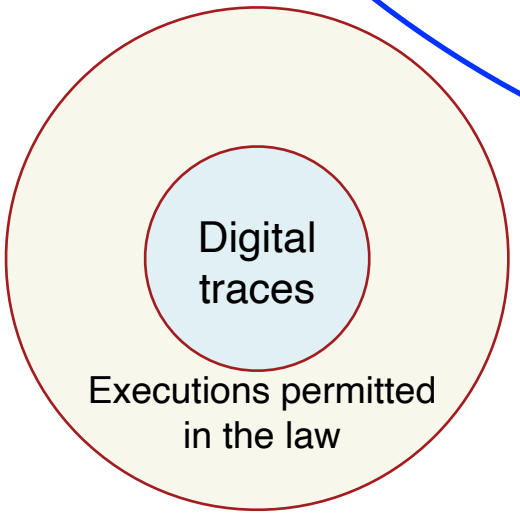

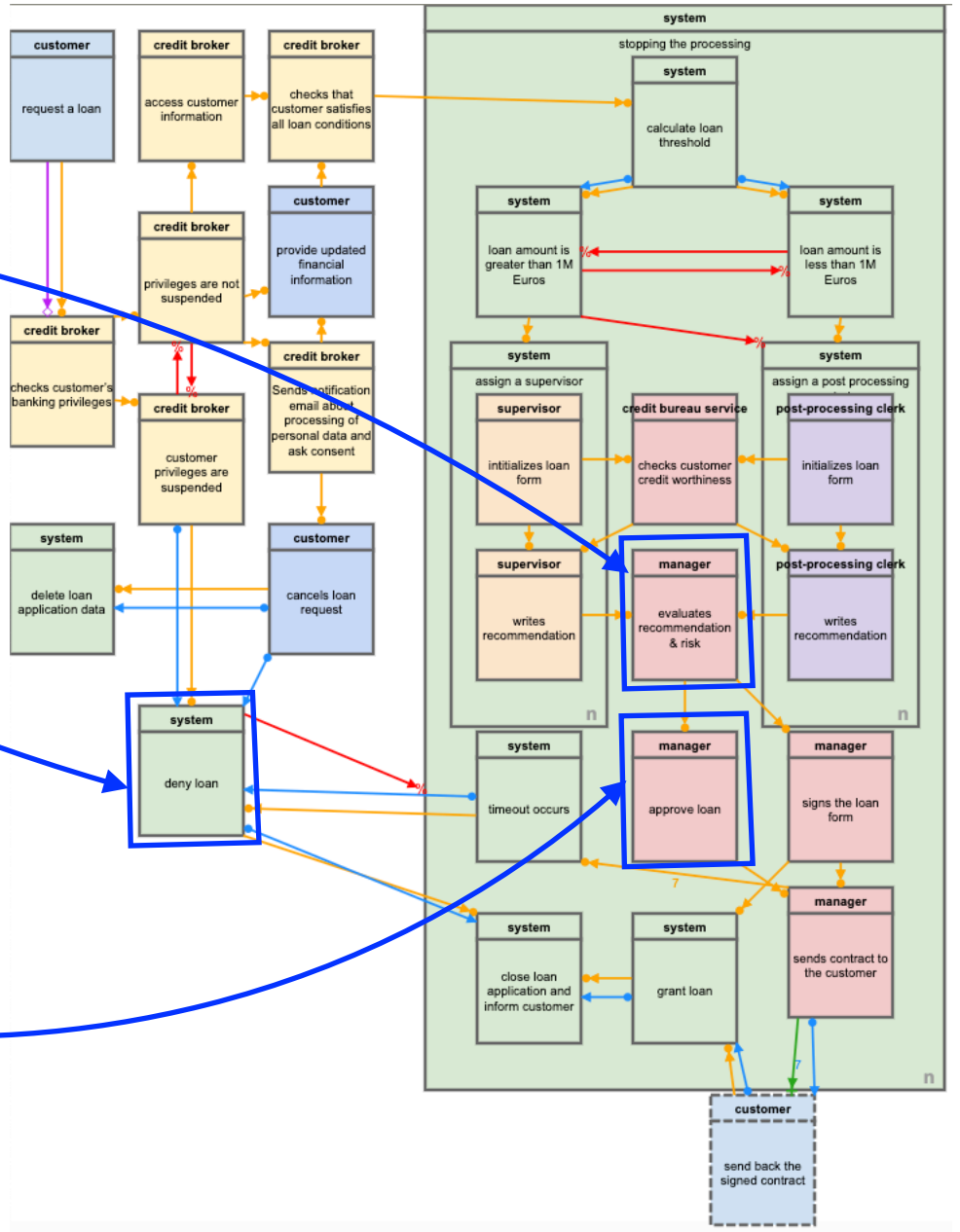

Process Model

ALIGNING LAWS AND PROCESSES

Definition 3 (Term Alignment & Target events). *Let* $L, L' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$. *A* term alignment *is the function* $g : L \to \mathcal{P}(L')$, *such that* $\forall l \in L.\ g(l) \neq \emptyset$. *If* P, Q *are DCR processes with labels* L, L' *respectively, we say that* g *is a term alignment from* P *to* Q *if* g *is a term alignment from* L *to* L'. *Moreover, we define the target event of* g *for* e *in* P *as* $tg(g, e, P) = \{\lambda^{-1}(g(l)) \mid \lambda(l) \in \mathsf{dom}(g) \wedge e \in \mathsf{fe}(P)\}$.

Event in Legislation	**Activity/event in Process Model**
B_1: Process personal data	A2: Submit change request
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Term Alignment	**Label Reference Model**	**Event** P_{spec}	**Label Process Model**
g_3	A2: submit a change request	f_1	A2: submit a change request
	Finish Processing request	f_2	A15: Amend initial contract with approved change
	Cancel Processing	f_3	A3: Delete request
g_4	A2: submit a change request	f_1	A2: submit a change request
	Finish Processing request	f_4	A16: Receive reason for change rejection
	Cancel Processing	f_3	A15: Delete request

Compliance as process refinement

- **Process Refinement**. Let P_{law}, $P_{process}$ be processes. We say that $P_{process}$ *is a refinement* of P_{law} (written $P_{process} \sqsubseteq P_{law}$) iff $lang(P_{process})|_{alph(P_{law})} \subseteq lang(P_{law})$.

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- **Alternative: Refinement as composition (Debois et al 2017)**. Idea: *R, P* are in refinement, iff we can merge the events of *R* and *P* and still behave as *R.*
- Merge ($\oplus$) is defined as the partial relation between markings agreeing on their overlap:

$$(M_1, e:m) \oplus (M_2, e:m) = (M_1 \oplus M_2), e:m$$
$$(M_1, e:m) \oplus M_2 = (M_1 \oplus M_2), e:m \quad \text{when } e \notin \mathsf{dom}(M_2)$$
$$M_1 \oplus (M_2, e:m) = (M_1 \oplus M_2), e:m \quad \text{when } e \notin \mathsf{dom}(M_1).$$

- This extends to processes in the standard way. For $P=[M]\lambda_1 T$ and $Q=[N]\lambda_2 U$, then $P \oplus Q = [M \oplus N](\lambda_1 \cup \lambda_2)(T \| U)$
- **Refines:** *Q refines P iff* $P \oplus Q \sqsubseteq P$

Compliance as refinement

- **Intuition**: when checking compliance between rule *R*, a process *P* and a term alignment mapping labels in *R* to *P*. Compliance requires us
  1. Generate all instances of *R* in *P* and
  2. Check whether the merge of each instance with the *P* is compatible (i.e. refines) the instance.

(Compliance). Let P,R be DCR processes, and G be a set of term alignments from R to P. We say that P is compliant with R under G, written $P \leq_s^G R$ if $\forall R_i \in Inst(R,G,P)$, P refines R_i.

Algorithmic Compliance Checking

- Language inclusion is NP-hard for DCR Graphs (Debois et al 2017).
- We give efficient static guarantees for process refinement.
- For DCR graphs *P, R*, an implementation *P* is **non-invasive** to its specification *R* iff their markings are compatible, and *P* does not induce inclusions, exclusions or responses to the free events in *R.*

Definition 5.7 (Non-invasiveness). *Let* $P = [M_P]\ \lambda_P\, T_P$ *and* R *be marking compatible processes. We say that* P *is* non-invasive *for* R *iff for every context* $C[-]$, *such that* $T_P = C[e \rightarrow\!\!\!\!\% f]$, $T_P = C[e \rightarrow\!\!\!\!+ f]$ *or* $T_P = C[e \bullet\!\!\rightarrow f]$, $f \notin \mathsf{fe}(R)$.

- Complexity: an algorithm only needs to check for each inclusion, response and exclusion relation in *P* if the target event exists in *R*. In its worst case, we will have ***n*** relations in T_P. Assuming a standard set membership operation of **O(1)**, then the worst complexity is **O(n)**.

Implementing Compliance Checking

Fig. 8. Non-invasiveness checking, $R \models T$

$$\frac{}{R \models 0}\ [\text{I-Nil}] \qquad \frac{f \notin \mathsf{fe}(R)}{R \models e \to\!\!\!\!\!\% f}\ [\text{I-Excl}] \qquad \frac{f \notin \mathsf{fe}(R)}{R \models e \to\!\!\!\!+ f}\ [\text{I-Incl}] \qquad \frac{f \notin \mathsf{fe}(R)}{R \models e \bullet\!\!\to f}\ [\text{I-Resp}]$$

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Algorithm 1 refines relation

Require: DCR graphs $P = [M_p]\ T_p, Q = [M_q]\ T_q$

```
1: function Refines(P, Q)
2:     try
3:         DCR graph merge ← P ⊕ Q
4:         return merge ⊨ T_p
5:     catch P ⊕ Q undefined
6:         return false
7:     end try
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Algorithm 2 Compliance Checking algorithm

Require: DCR graphs P, R, term alignment $G = \{g_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$
Ensure: $n \in \mathbb{N}$

```
1: function Compliance(P, R, G)
2:     violations ← 0
3:     for each g ∈ G do
4:         DCR graph Q ← P↓_g R
5:         if not refines(P, Q) then
6:             violations ← violations + 1
7:     return (|G| − violations) / |G| * 100%
```

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- A legal, ethical, and regulatory view on how business processes are correct.
- Comes from different sources: law, standards, guidelines, common practices.
- Compliance is a cross-discipline that involves users from law, consultancy, security together with process designers.
- It must be ensured at all stages in the business process lifecycle:
  - Design (compliance checking)
  - Execution (compliance monitoring)
  - Auditing (compliance audit)
  - Change.

To summarise

- Compliance is a high-level correctness property, apart from semantic correctness.
- A legal, ethical, and regulatory view on how business processes are correct.
- Comes from different sources: law, standards, guidelines, common practices.
- Compliance is a cross-discipline that involves users from law, consultancy, security together with process designers.
- It must be ensured at all stages in the business process lifecycle:
  - Design (compliance checking)
  - Execution (compliance monitoring)
  - Auditing (compliance audit)
  - Change.
- It involves studying the process at multiple dimensions: control flow, data, organisational & time.

Want to know more?

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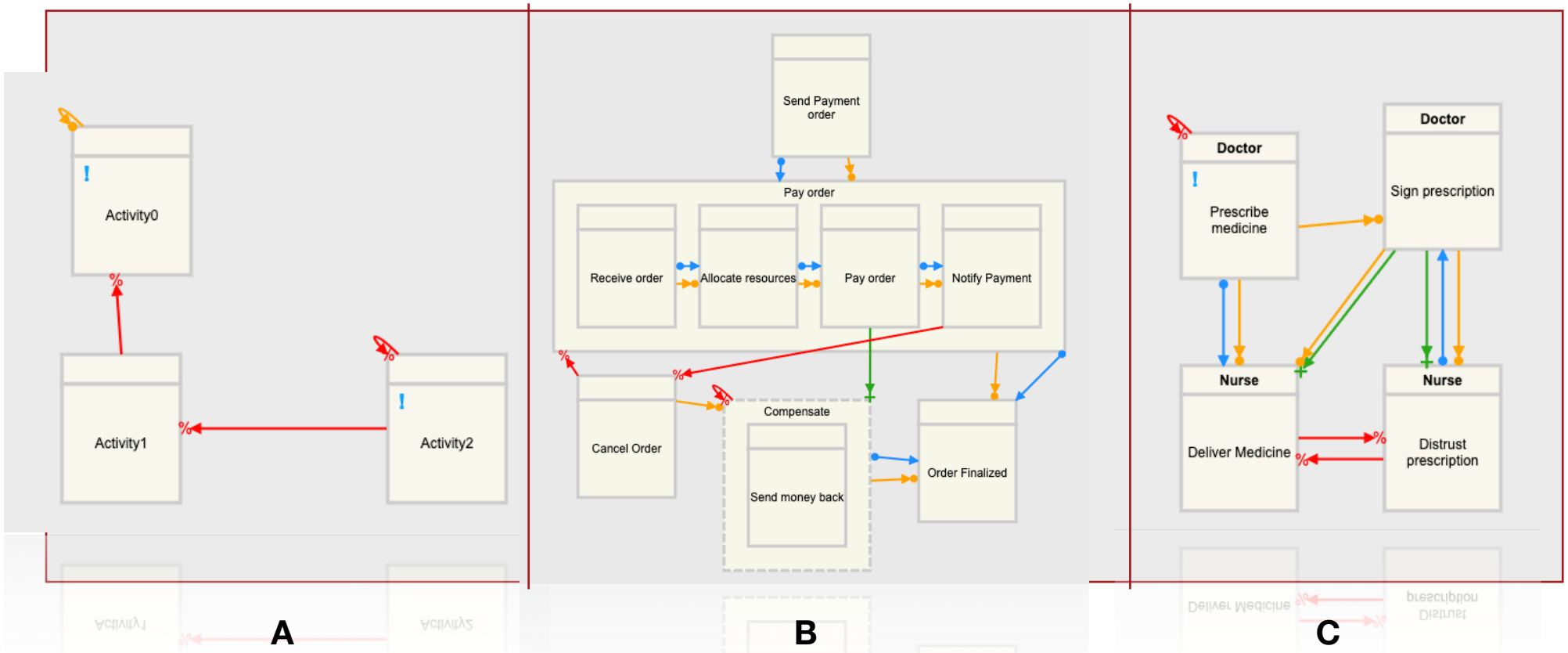
Exercises

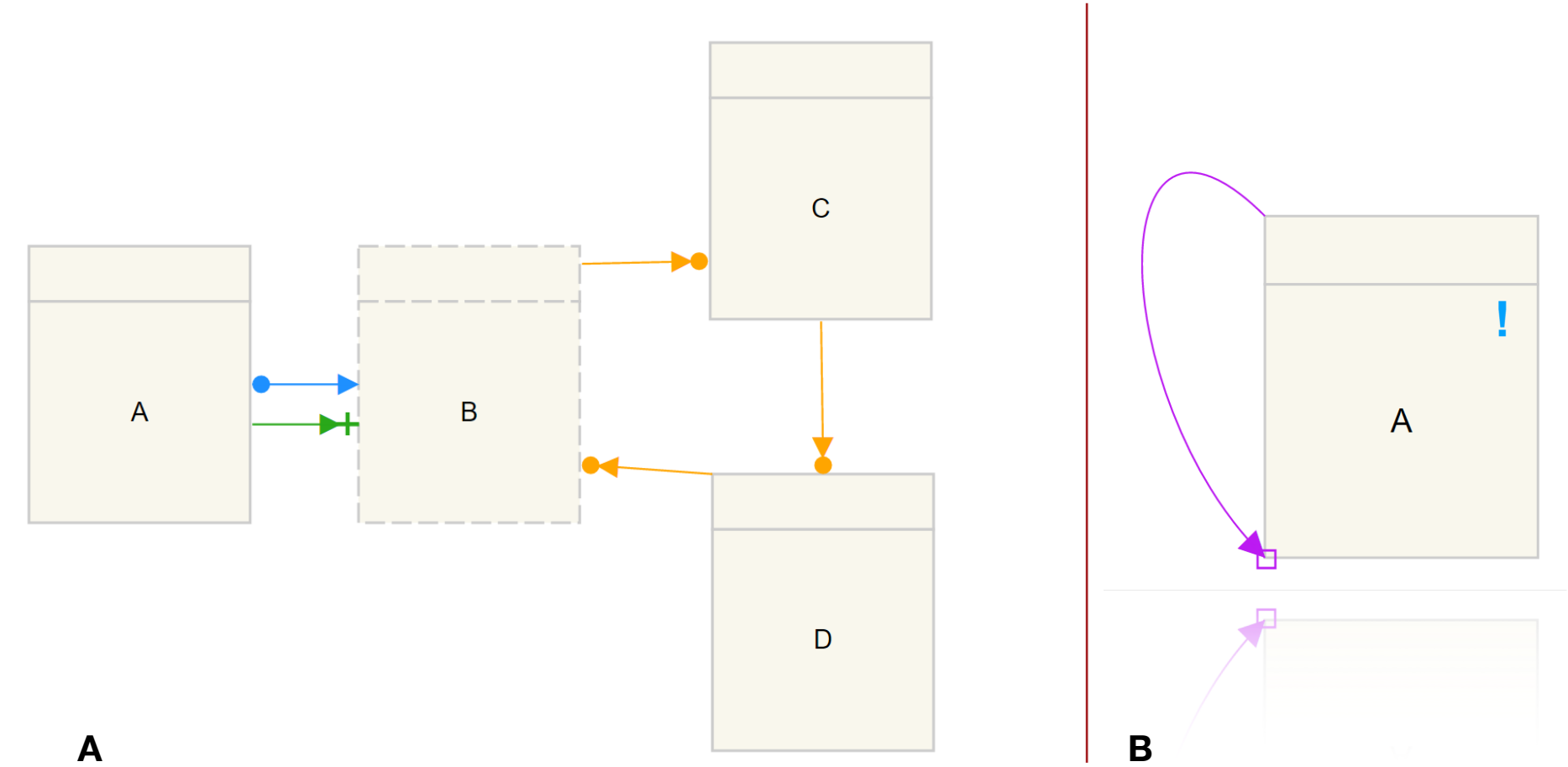
Exercises (Soundness)

1.Discuss in pairs whether the following processes are sound:



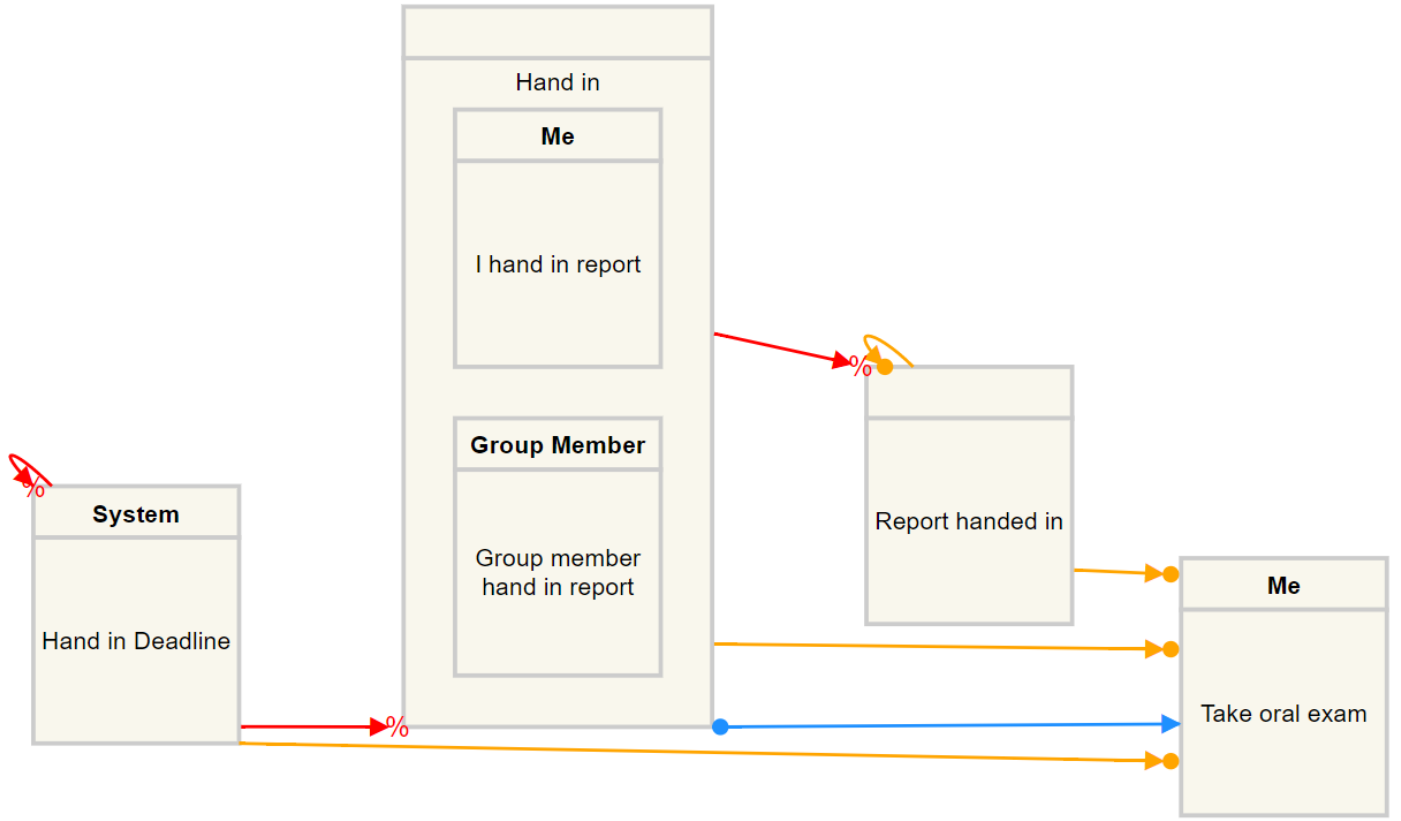
Exercise:

2.Argument whether the following processes are sound:

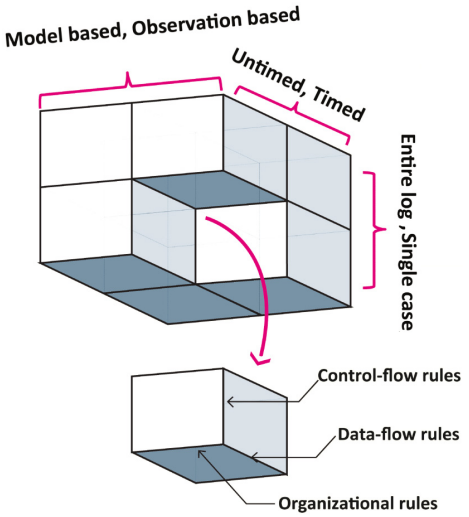


Exercise

3.Argument whether this process is sound:



Exercises (Compliance)



- 4. Discuss in groups the following questions:

A. In which cases will be important to have full compliance, and in which cases will be important to have weak compliance with the rules?

B. Describe one scenario where applying process audit will be more beneficial than applying process monitoring, and vice-versa.

C. According to the dimensions for compliance rules described earlier, give examples of compliance rules describing each dimension.

    A. Can you find examples of multi-dimensional rules?

Third Assignment (Part A)

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

Part A: Business Process Compliance

- In this first part of the assignment you will
  - Elicit reference models of laws from real legislations
  - Extend your conformance checking tool in assignment 1 to account for compliance dimensions
  - Implement compliance checking in order to compare models

Exercise A.1

Generate a DCR graph of the policies in §42 of the Danish Consolidation Act for Social Services (Serviceloven). You may use the Process highlighter and the DCR annotation guidelines located in the “Files” section of this course

- *42.–(1) The municipal council shall pay compensation for loss of earnings to persons maintaining a child under 18 in the home whose physical or mental function is substantially and permanently impaired, or who is suffering from serious, chronic or long-term illness. Compensation shall be subject to the condition that the child is cared for at home as a necessary consequence of the impaired function, and that it is most expedient for the mother or father to care for the child.*

- *(2) The requirement in subsection (1) above that the child shall be cared for at home shall not apply to any child mentioned in subsection (1) who has been placed in care under section 52(3) (vii) in connection with the child's hospital visit. It is a condition that the presence of the mother or father at the hospital is a necessary consequence of the child's functional impairment and that such presence is most expedient for the child.*

Exercise A.2

- Construct a set of accepting and non-accepting traces based on activities identified in Exercise A.1.
- Extend the implementation of your conformance checking algorithm so it accounts for the compliance diagnostic criteria in this slide.
- Show via examples how the policies in Exercise A.1 are violated, compliant or weakly compliant.

Exercise A.3.

- Create a compliance checker for DCR graphs. To this aim, you need
  - To create an interface that allows to specify (or upload) a DCR graph of a compliance rule, and a DCR graph of a process model, as well as the term alignments
  - To implement the algorithms for compliance checking given before, providing the diagnostics of whether full or weak compliance has been achieved as a result of the analysis
- You are welcome to reuse modules from previous assignments

Exercise A.4

- Consider the topmost pool of the BPMN model on the right:
- a. Write DCR compliance rules for the following compliance rules:

  a.1. The outpatient department always makes a decision in this process

  a.2. After performing a checkup, either schedule a surgery or write a discharge letter should be executed, but not both in the same trace.

  a.3. After discussing anesthesia and the risk of the patient, the process must follow with a decision.
- Attempt to create an equivalent DCR process model describing the behaviors of the topmost pool, and ensure the process is compliant with rules a.1—a.3 by using the compliance checker developed in Exercise A.3