



### **BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT**

**UNAMBIGUOUS PROCESS MODELS** 

### **AGENDA**

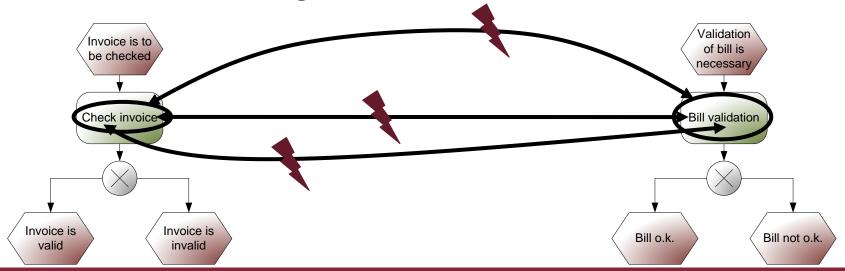


- Terminological Ambiguity and Disambiguation
- Framework
- Conceptual Specification
- Procedure Model
- Application

#### TERMINOLOGICAL AMBIGUITY



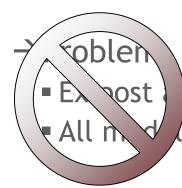
- Scenario
  - Large business process modeling projects
  - Distributed construction of models
- Precondition for usefulness of models
  - Comparability
  - Common understanding of terms



#### SEMANTIC AMBIGUITY



- Scenario
  - Large business process modeling projects
  - Distributed construction of models
- Precondition for usefulness of models
  - Comparability
  - Common understanding of terms



"Naming Conflict" ignment of models is costly ers have to be involved

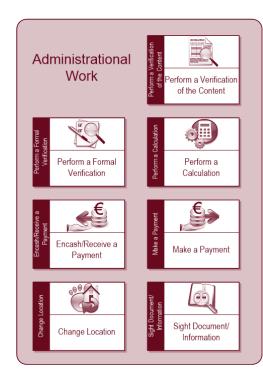


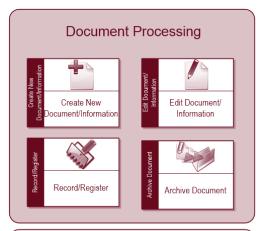
THE RADICAL SOLUTION

- Dissallow individual naming!
- Names of process activities are preset and cannot be modified
- IT, Data and Organization are modelled as unique attributes
- This is only possible if applied to a fixed business domain
- The PICTURE approach: Public Administration

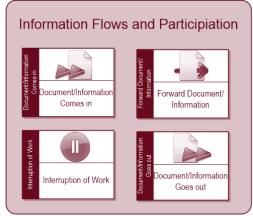


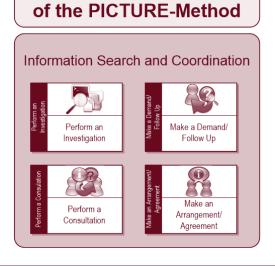
#### THE RADICAL SOLUTION

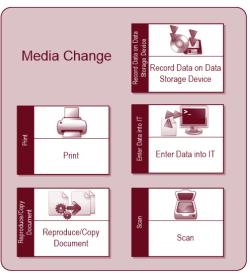




**Process Building Blocks** 









A NOT-SO-RADICAL SOLUTION

- Names must be composed out of a
  - business object and an
  - execution
- Both business object and execution terms must be predefined before modeling starts
- The modeler can choose from these terms during modeling and form phrases of the style

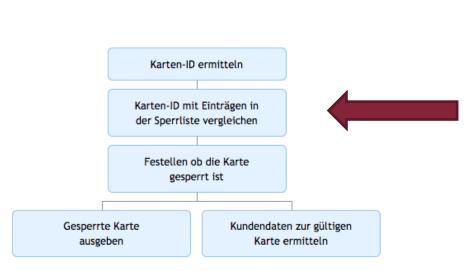
```
<business object><execution>
e.g. "grant credit"
```

e.g., "grant credit"

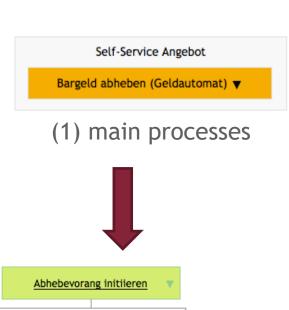
but nothing else!

A NOT-SO-RADICAL SOLUTION

The icebricks Approach



(3) process bricks



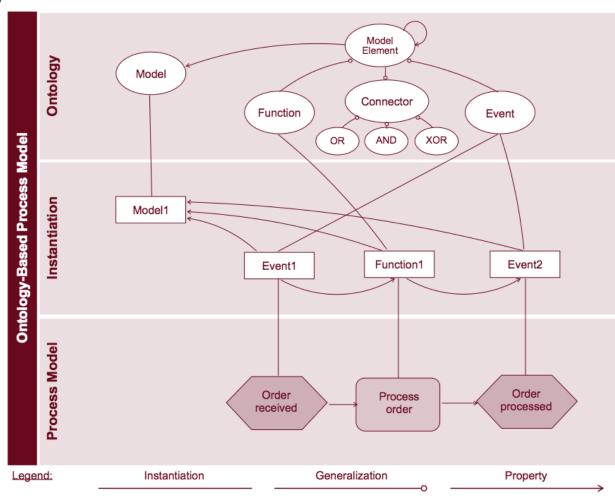


(2) detailed processes



**ONTOLOGY-BASED SOLUTIONS** 

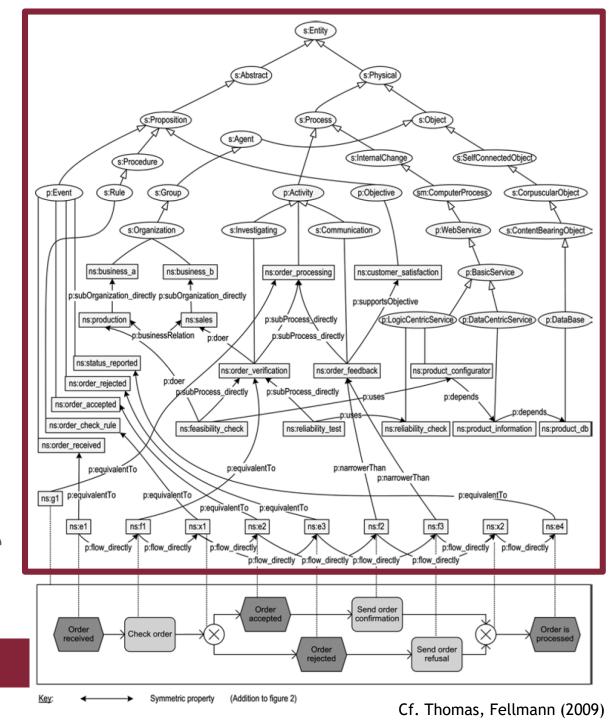
Utilize
 ontologies to
 define semantics
 of model
 elements



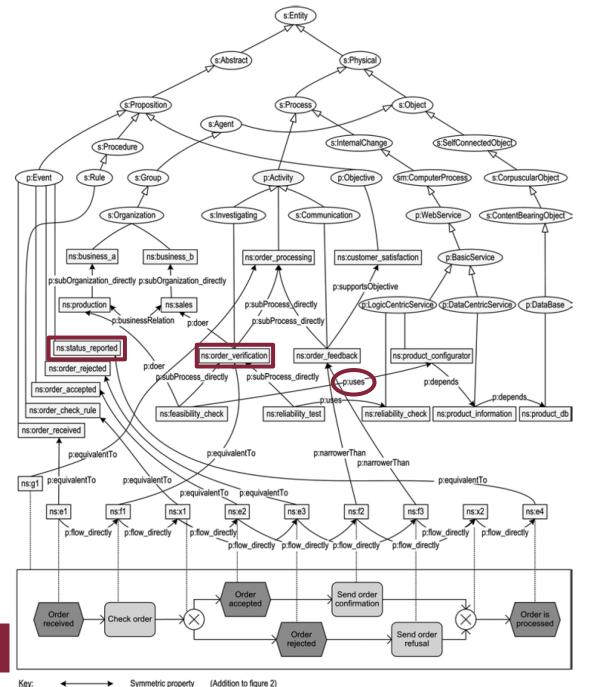
Semantic annotation of process models

### Ontologies

 Describe the terminological semantics of process models in a machine-readable way



- Ontology elements describe corporate concepts, define their meaning and how they can relate to other concepts
- Annotation of ontologies to process models can help establishing a common understanding of a model's semantics



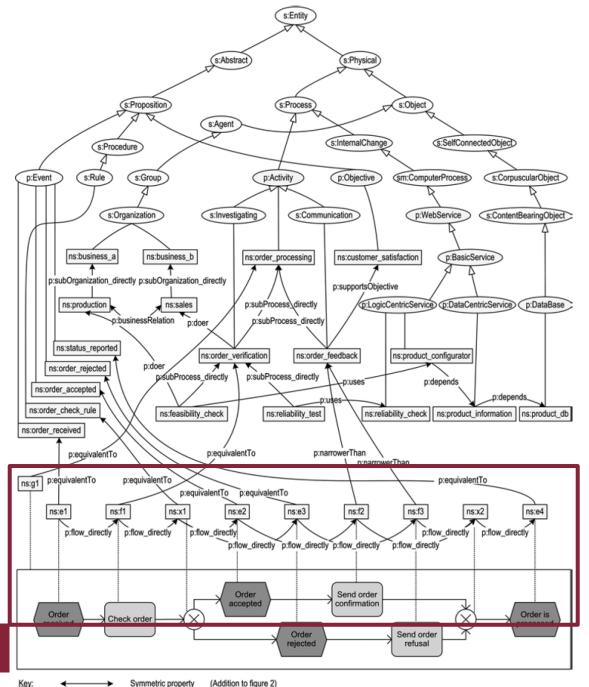
- Benefits
- The exact meaning of every process model element is known
- No ambiguity
- Through
   (standard-based)
   formalization
   recommender and
   analysis capabilities

s:Abstrac s:Object s:Proposition s:Process s:Agent s:InternalChange s:SelfConnectedObject s:Procedure s:Rule p:Activity p:Objective sm:ComputerProcess s:CorpuscularObject p:Event s:Group s:Organization s:Investigating s:Communication p:WebService s:ContentBearingObject ns:customer\_satisfaction ns:business a ns:business b ns:order\_processing p:BasicService p:subOrganization\_directly\_p:subOrganization\_directly p:supportsObjective p:subProcess\directly (p:LogicCentricService) (p:DataBase ns:production p:businessRelation p:subProcess directly ns:status reported ns:order\_verification ns:order\_feedback ns:product\_configurator ns:order rejected n:subProcess\_directly p:subProcess\_directly p:depends ns:order\_accepted p:depends. ns:order\_check\_rule ns:feasibility\_check ns:reliability test ns:reliability\_check | ns:product\_information | ns:product\_db ns:order\_received p:equivalentTo p:equivalentTo p:narrowerThan p:narrowerThan ns:g1 p:equivalentTo p:equivalentTo p:equivalentTo p:equivalentTo p:equivalentTo ns:e1 ns:e3 ns:f2 p:flow\_directly p:flow\_directly p:flow\_directly p:flow\_directly p:flow\_directly Send order accepted confirmation Order Order is Check order Send order Order

Symmetric property

(Addition to figure 2)

- Two preconditions:
- There actually is an ontology that we can use (!)
- Annotation is performed properly
- Is this a problem?



### A STRICT, BUT FLEXIBLE SOLUTION



- Avoid naming conflicts already during modelling
- Preset naming conventions (enterprise language)
  - Conventions of single terms (nouns, adjectives, and verbs)
  - Conventions of sentence phrase types that are allowed to be used as model element labels
- Enforce naming conventions through automated guiding during modelling
  - i.e., the naming conventions are used during modelling

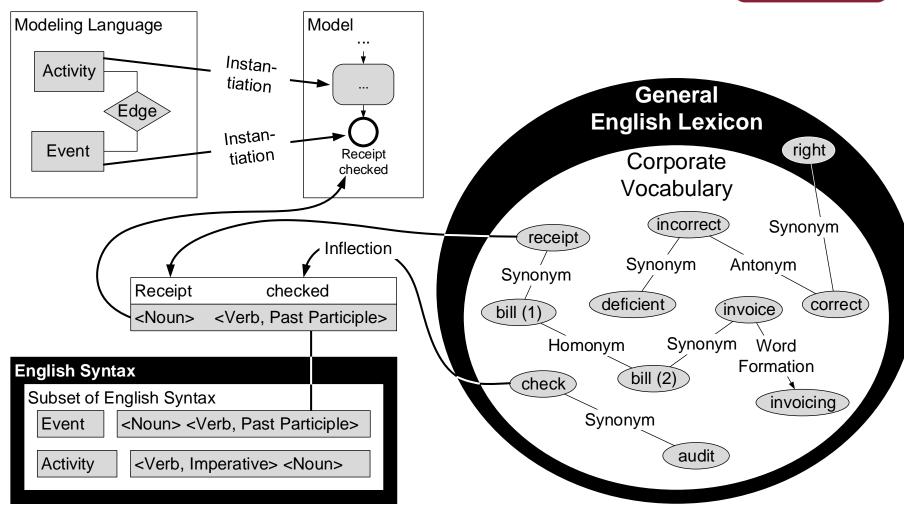
#### **AGENDA**



- Terminological Ambiguity and Disambiguation
- Framework
- Conceptual Specification
- Procedure Model
- Application

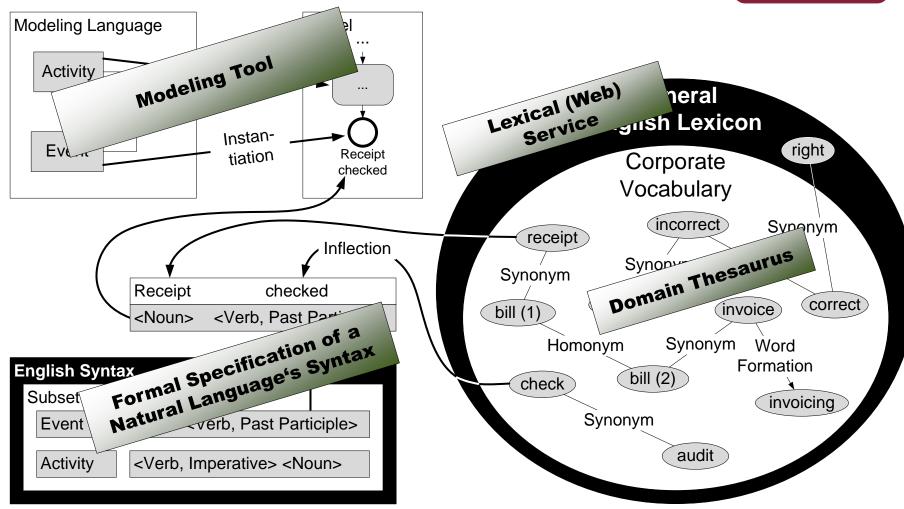
### **FRAMEWORK**





#### **FRAMEWORK**





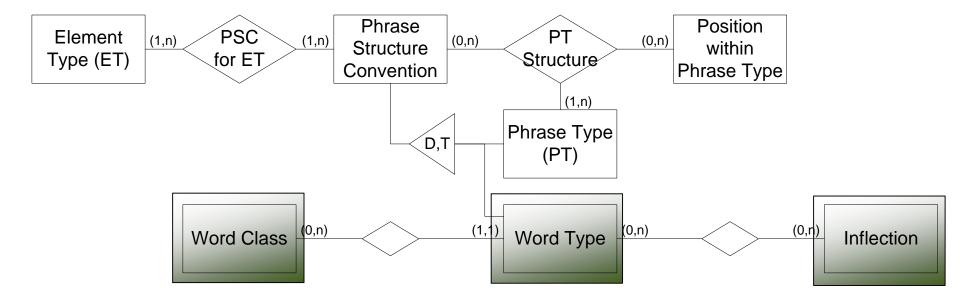
### **AGENDA**



- Terminological Ambiguity and Disambiguation
- Framework
- Conceptual Specification
- Procedure Model
- Application

#### PHRASE STRUCTURE CONVENTIONS

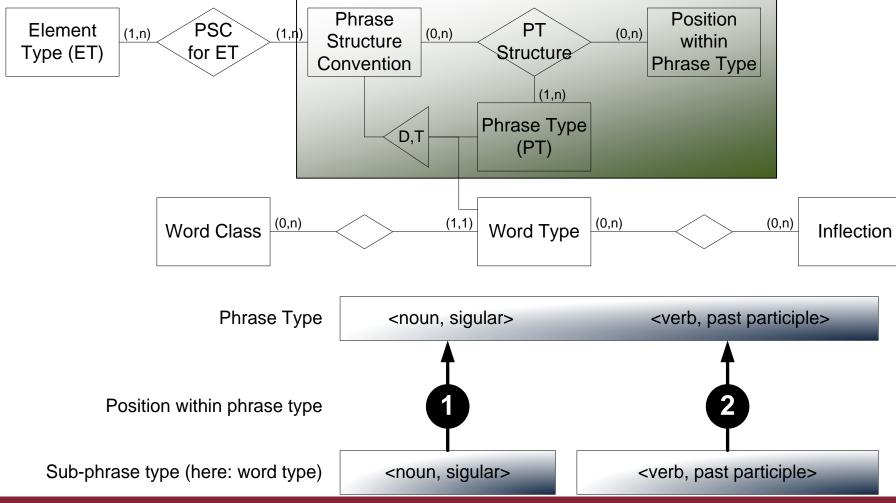




- Noun; verb; adjective; ...
- 2<sup>nd</sup> person; singular ...
- Verb 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural past active

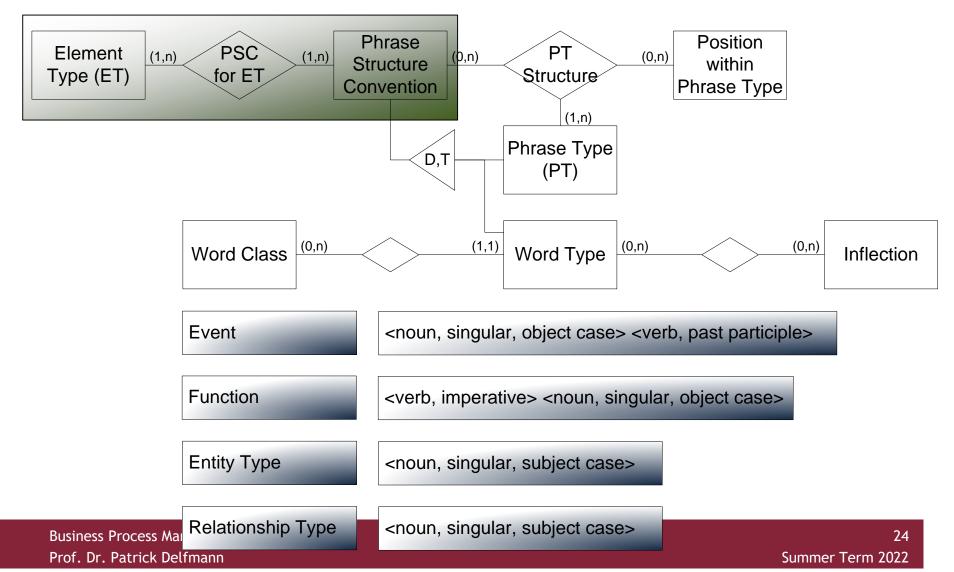
#### PHRASE STRUCTURE CONVENTIONS

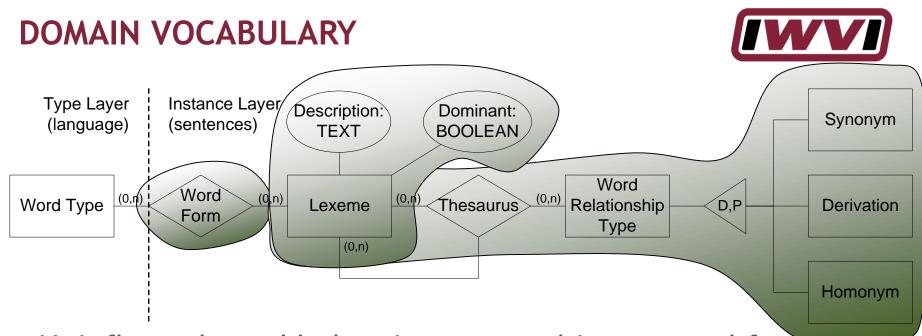




#### PHRASE STRUCTURE CONVENTIONS







- Uninflected word belonging to an arbitrary word form
  - Description to specify its particular meaning
  - Dominant if lexeme is part of the domain vocabulary
- Entire lexicon (domain thesaurus and natural language vocabulary)
- Inflection according to word type

#### **AGENDA**



- Terminological Ambiguity and Disambiguation
- Framework
- Conceptual Specification
- Procedure Model
- Application

#### POSSIBLE SOLUTION



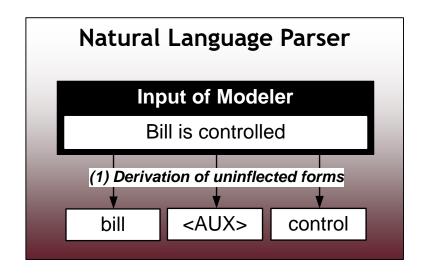
- 1. Modeler chooses an appropriate phrase type
- 2. Modeler chooses appropriate lexemes from the domain thesaurus...
- 3. ... and inserts them into the phrase [Convenience & Efficiency]

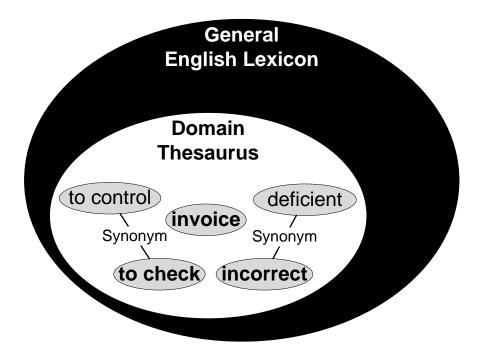
Modeling "as usual" should not be made too complicated

# ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH NAMING CONVENTIONS



<b>Structure Conventions</b>		
Event	<noun> <verb, gerundive=""></verb,></noun>	
Event	<noun> <verb, participle="" past=""></verb,></noun>	





#### **EXEMPLARY PARSING RESULT**

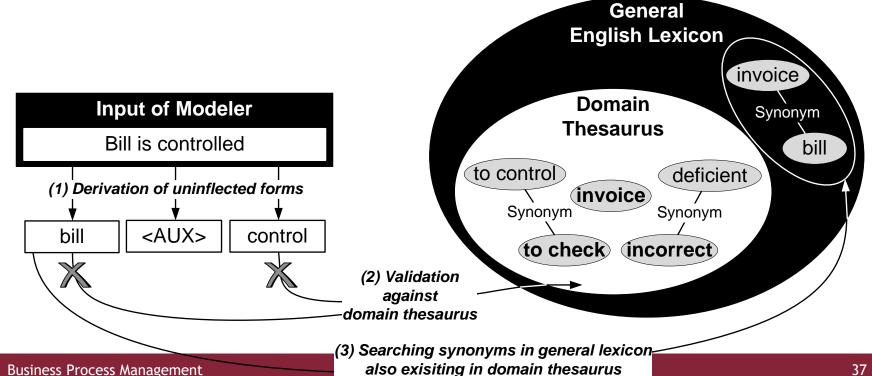


```
"bill"
                                                                                      Lexeme:
<sentence parse_status="success">
                                                                                      Word type:
                                                                                                     noun, uninflected
      <cons cat="S" schema="subj head">
                                                                                                     (→ singular, subject or object case)
                                                                                      0
            <cons cat="NP" schema="empty spec head">
                   <cons cat="NX">
                         <tok cat="N" pos="NN" base="bill"
                          lexentry="[D<N.3sg>]_lxm" pred="noun_arg0">bill</tok>
                                                                                                     "be"
                                                                                      Lexeme:
                                                                                      Word type:
                                                                                                     auxiliary verb, 3rd person singular,
                   </cons>
                                                                                                     present tense
                                                                                      2
            </cons>
            <cons cat="VP" schema="head comp">
                   <cons cat="VX">
                         <tok cat="V" pos="VBZ" base="be" lexentry="[NP<V.be.bse>VP.pas]_sctl_lxm-singular3rd_verb_rule"
                          pred="aux_arg12" aux="be">is</tok>
                   </cons>
                   <cons cat="VP">
                         <tok cat="V" pos="VBN" base="control" lexentry="[NP.nom<V.bse>NP.acc]_lxm-passive_verb_rule-drop_by_rule"
                          pred="verb_a, 12" tense="present" aspect="none" voice="passive" aux="min/3" >controlled</tok>
                   </cons>
            </cons>
                                                                  "control"
                                                   _exeme:
      </cons>
                                                                  verb, past participle
                                                   Word type:
</sentence>
```

## **ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH** NAMING CONVENTIONS

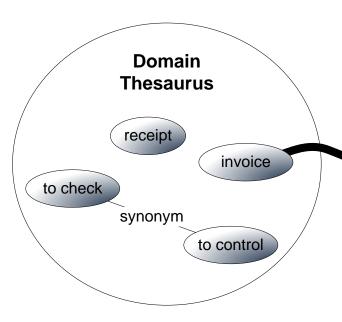


<b>Structure Conventions</b>		
Event	<noun> <verb, gerundive=""></verb,></noun>	
Event	<noun> <verb, participle="" past=""></verb,></noun>	

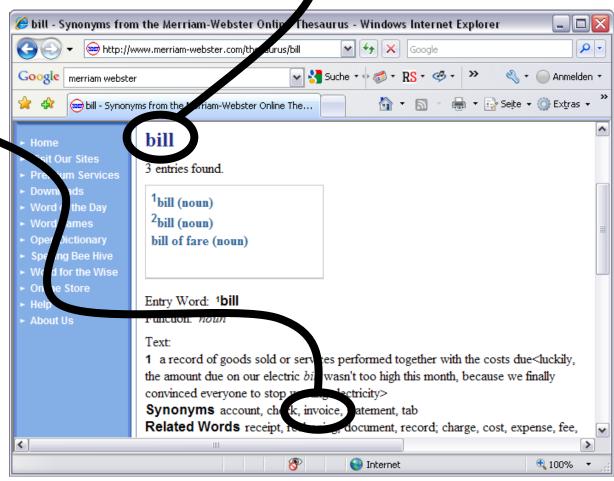


## JOIN DOMAIN THESAURUS WITH COMMON LEXICON





Establish the connection between valid and non-valid lexemes

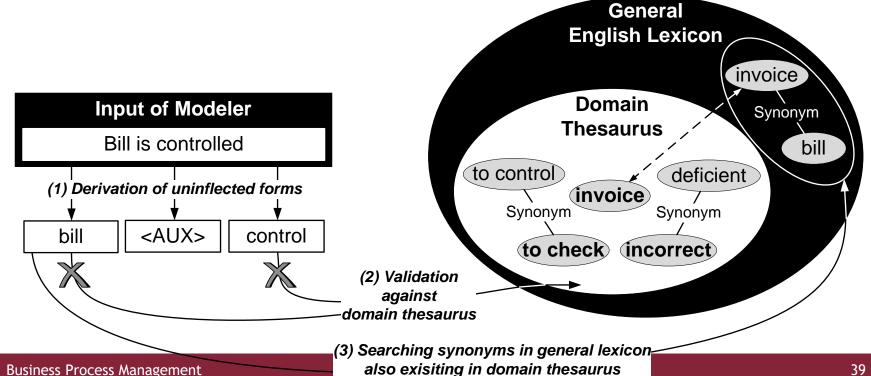


bill

## **ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH NAMING CONVENTIONS**



Structure Conventions		
Event	<noun> <verb, gerundive=""></verb,></noun>	
Event	<noun> <verb, participle="" past=""></verb,></noun>	



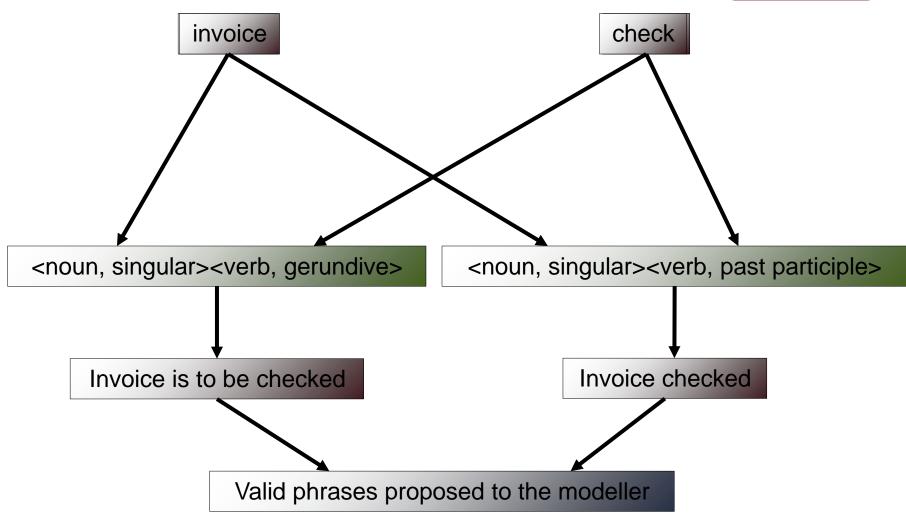
#### **BUILD VALID PHRASES**

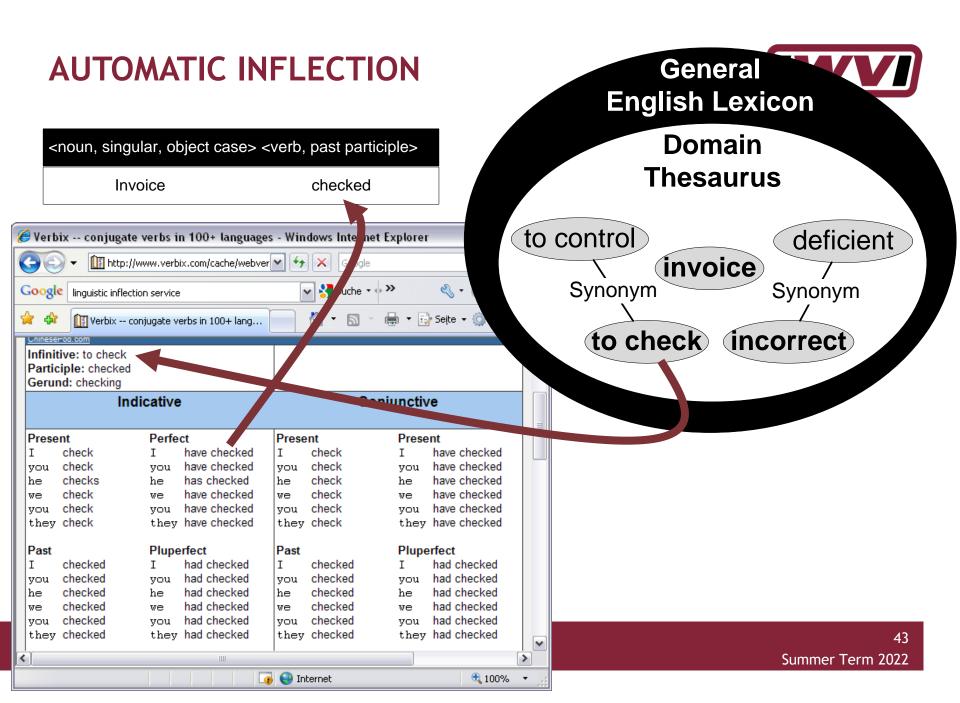


- Original phrase: "bill is controlled"
- → Phrase type:
  - <noun, singular>
  - <verb, 3<sup>rd</sup> person, singular, present tense, passive>
- Valid phrase types
  - <noun, singular><verb, gerundive>
  - <noun, singular><verb, past participle>
- →Original phrase type not valid!
- Lexemes determined: invoice, check

### **BUILD VALID PHRASES**

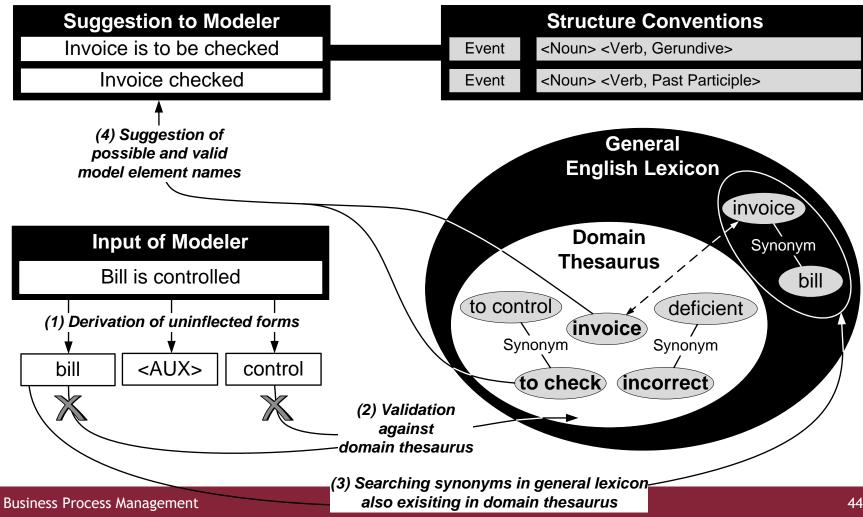






## **ENFORCE COMPLIANCE WITH** NAMING CONVENTIONS



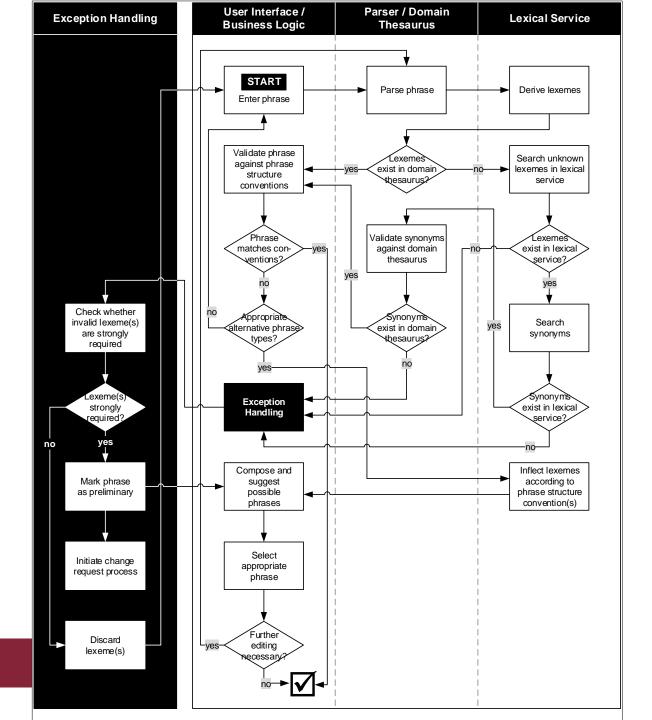


#### **EXCEPTION HANDLING**



- What happens if the suggestions do not meet the modeler's intentions?
- E.g., a lexeme is unknown...
  - ... to the Parser
  - ... to the domain thesaurus
  - ... generally
- E.g., the predefined phrase structures are not sufficient to express the modeler's intentions

# **EXCEPTION HANDLING**

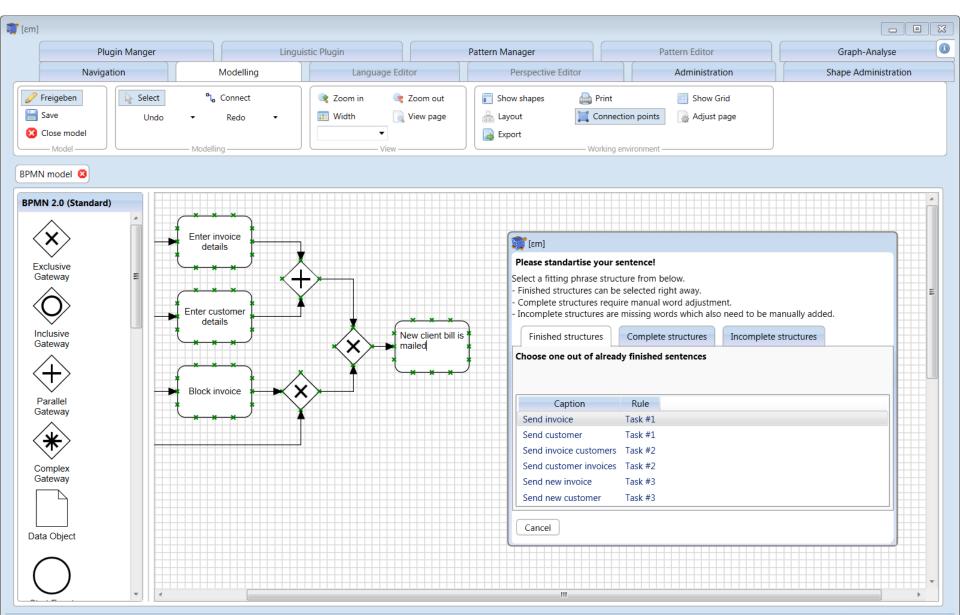


#### **AGENDA**



- Terminological Ambiguity and Disambiguation
- Framework
- Conceptual Specification
- Procedure Model
- Application

### **MODELING TOOL**



#### READING



#### Semantic Annotation

Thomas, O.; Fellmann, M.: Semantic Process Modeling - Design and Implementation of an Ontology-based Representation of Business Processes. *Business & Information Systems Engineering 1 (2009) 6*, pp. 438-451.

#### Terminological Standardization

#### Concept

Delfmann, P.; Herwig, S.; Lis, L.: *Unified Enterprise Knowledge Representation with Conceptual Models - Capturing Corporate Language in Naming Conventions*. In: Proceedings of the 30th International Conference on Information Systems (ICIS 2009). Phoenix, USA 2009.

#### Tool

Havel, J.-M.; Steinhorst, M.; Dietrich, H.-A.; Delfmann, P.: Supporting Terminological Standardization in Conceptual Models - A Plugin for a Meta-Modelling Tool. In: Proceedings of the 22<sup>nd</sup> European Conference on Information Systems (ECIS 2014). Tel Aviv, Israel 2014.

#### **RELATED APPROACHES**



- Bögl, A.; Kobler, M.; Schrefl, M.: Knowledge Acquisition from EPC Models for Extraction of Process Patterns in Engineering Domains. In: Bichler, M.; Hess, T.; Krcmar, H.; Lechner, U.; Matthes, F.; Picot, A.; Speitkamp, B.; Wolf, P. (eds.): Proceedings der Multikonferenz Wirtschaftsinformatik 2008 (MKWI 2008). Munich 2008.
- Born, M.; Dörr, F; Weber, I.: User-Friendly Semantic Annotation in Business Process Modeling. In: Web Information Systems Engineering -WISE 2007 Workshops. LNCS 4832. Berlin 2007, pp 260-271.
- Leopold, H.; Meilicke, C.; Fellmann, M.; Pittke, F.; Stuckenschmidt, H.; Mendling, J.: Towards the Automated Annotation of Process Models. In: Proceedings of the Conference on Advanced Information Systems Engineering (CAISE). Berlin 2015, pp. 401-416.





### **BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT**

**UNAMBIGUOUS PROCESS MODELS** 

**INSTITUTE FOR IS RESEARCH** 

www.uni-koblenz.de