Understanding Process Models Using the Eye-Tracking: a systematic mapping

Vinícius Brito1, Rafael Duarte 1, Charlie Silva Lopes2 and Denis Silva da Silveira1,2

1Department of Computer Engineering, University of Pernambuco, Brazil

2Administrative Sciences Department, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil   
{vab, rbd}@ecomp.poli.br, charlie1270@gmail.com, dsilveira@ufpe.br

**Abstract.** The use of business process models in requirements elicitation is a common practice. Business process modeling can involve multiple stakeholders, so it is natural that problems may occur in building and understanding business process models. One way to perceive these problems is to evaluate the comprehension of these models through the collection of data related to the readers' awareness with an eye-tracking device. This device allows collecting data of specific facial reactions of the people, such as the movement of the eyes and dilation of the pupils and the number of blinks in a specified time interval. The objective of this paper is to provide an overview of researches that evaluate the understanding of process models through eye-tracking techniques. A systematic mapping study was developed to achieve this goal, following the best practices in the area of Software Engineering. This study consolidated 16 papers for the analysis and extraction of data from the 1,161 studies initially found in the last ten years.

**Keywords:** Business Process Modeling, Understandability, Comprehension, Eye-Tracking, Evaluation, Systematic Mapping Study.

1. Introduction

Establishing efficient processes is the goal that all companies must pursue [1]. In this view, business processes are a set of activities, well determined, coordinated in time and space to achieve goals and organizational objectives [2]. Besides, we can represent them in models or diagrams composed of visual components [3]. These models are used as an instrument to facilitate the understanding or even to identify points of improvement in an organization [4]. In this perspective, business process models are essential so that the organizations keep control of their flows of activities.

Also, business processes help in specifying the requirements and design of information systems, representing all the data flow of processes. Thus, the path taken by many organizations to produce quality information systems has been to invest in the improvement of business process models. Therefore, processes are expected to result in quality information systems [5]. Studies show that the growth of the models both increases the quality of the information systems produced and the productivity of this development [6, 7, 8].

Recent and more innovative researches analyze how these models are explained and perceived by their stakeholders [9, 10]. In this sense, users understand models differently, resulting in different abstractions [11]. Contrary to this statement, in [12], the authors state that one of the main objectives of a process model is to facilitate communication between stakeholders. However, according to these authors, little is known about the factors that influence the understanding of a process model by human agents. That is, despite the research already done in this field, there are still open questions about the perception of process models. Cognitive neuroscience and psychology, in turn, can provide valuable information about this field.

There are several alternatives to evaluate the understanding of business process models. These include experimenting with the collection of data, sometimes with the use of biometric sensors, on the performance of designers and other stakeholders in a given modeling task to know their level of understanding and preference about the use of a modeling artifact to the detriment of another. Biometric sensors have been explored in recent years as data collection devices become more accessible. One of the technologies that have deserved particular attention is eye-tracking.

This paper focuses on these pillars (business process, comprehension, and eye-tracking), offering an overview of evaluate the understanding of process models through eye-tracking techniques. We use Evidence-Based Software Engineering (EBSE) to better understand the problem and the field of research, and to extract and synthesize the results. EBSE provides a rigorous and reliable research method- ology, together with auditing tasks to reduce the researcher bias on the results [XX]. Two of the core tools for evidence-based studies are systematic literature reviews (SLR), focusing on identifying the best practices on a given topic based on empirical evidence, and systematic mapping studies, aiming at creating a comprehensive overview of a given research area [34].

The goal of this work is to carry out a systematic mapping study of the primary studies the existing, classifying them concerning the information presented in them. That is, to give an overview of the literature regarding the mediation of terms: business processes, comprehension, and eye-tracking. This article will provide an adequate position for new research activities in this area. However, it is not the purpose of this article to present a rigid comparison between the studies identified here.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 gives an overview of introductory concepts. Section 3 the method used in this study is described with the description of the planning phase and the research questions addressed by this study. Section 4 describes its execution, presenting the selected reviews, the classification scheme adopted and reports the findings. Finally, Section 5 discusses related work, and Section 6 concludes this paper and summarizes directions for further action.

1. Background
   1. Business Process Modeling

Business process modeling is an interdisciplinary area that has adopted a variety of paradigms and methodologies of different areas such as organizational management theory, computer science, mathematics, linguistics, semiotics, and philosophy [13]. The aim of business process modeling is to build Business Process Diagrams (BPD), which are technical drawings that translate abstract representations of processes [14].

Since the introduction of flowcharts in the 1920s [15] several notations have been developed to represent BPD. But regardless of the notation used for a process model, its understanding by all its stakeholders is of paramount importance to organizations. The next section presents some concepts about understanding.

* 1. Understanding

In [24], understanding is a criterion that helps to measure whether the information contained in a model can be understood (or understood) by all stakeholders. The authors also point out that understanding is one of the criteria used to evaluate the quality of a model. This definition implies that the opinion can be investigated from two central angles: personal factors, related to the reader of the model and the factors that relate to the model itself. In corroborating this definition, in [25], the authors emphasize that the understanding of a process model is a function related to the characteristics of the model and to the users who will interpret the model. For these authors, the understanding of the models by the stakeholders is a prerequisite for several tasks related to the model, such as communication, design, organizational reengineering, project management, end-user queries etc.

* 1. Eye-Tracking

Eye-tracking is a mechanism for collecting cognitive data from its users. This mechanism is used to conduct empirical studies and to study understanding models [27], to realize what can be improved to facilitate, e.g., the interaction of systems their users. The systems that use this technology are based on theories of the human physiological system, such as the theory of visual perception, and cognitive theories, such as visual attention theory [28]. Thus, such technology allows analyzing user performance in reading and interpreting business process models.

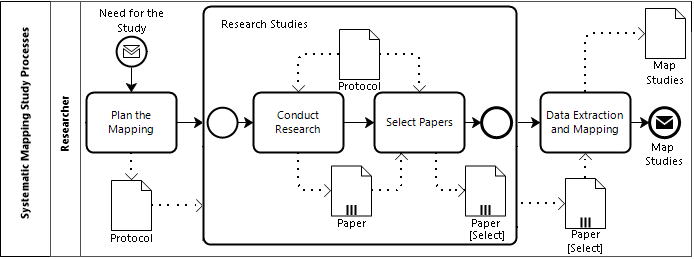
This technology is used for research in several areas of human knowledge, especially in the areas of medicine, cognitive psychology, management and marketing, aeronautics, industrial design, among others. Specifically, in the context of model usability, there has been increasing interest in the application of this technology to empirical studies [29]. Researchers try to understand what cognitive processes underlie the various activities of a business designer, for example.

* 1. Systematic Mapping Study

Systematic mapping study (also referred to as scoping study) is an extensive review of primary studies in a specific subject area that aims to identify what evidence is available on a particular topic [30]. That is, a mapping study should review a broader issue, classifying the main research works in that domain. In this context, the research questions for this study are of higher levels [31, 32]. Thus, mapping study may be of great importance to researchers by providing an overview of the research topic. Although, with different results, when compared with systematic literature reviews (SLR), they may contain overlapping in their methods [33]. However, there is a significant difference. Conventional SLR seeks to aggregate primary studies in terms of the research results, verifying whether these results are consistent or contradictory. On the other hand, a systematic mapping study usually only aims to classify the relevant studies by categorizing them concerning the previously defined categories. These categories are typically based on publication information (authors 'names, authors' affiliations, source of publication, type of paper, date of publication etc.) and/or information about the search methods used. Thus, it is not the scope of systematic mapping studies to explicitly aggregate the results of the primary studies.

1. Method

In [34] the authors describe the process that was used as a starting point for our work. However, we blend the ideas presented in [34] with the right practices defined for the SLR in [30]. In this way, we apply a systematic mapping process, including some good practices used in SLRs. An example of this is the use of a search protocol. This artifact defined a plan, which established the necessary mapping procedures presented here.



**Fig. 1** Typical Systematic Mapping Study Processes[[1]](#footnote-1) adapted from [32].

Other activities of the process, as proposed in [34], were also altered and/or rearranged in this study. As can be observed in Fig. 1, the process was divided into three main activities: (A) "Plan the Mapping", whose objective is to identify the need for the review, defining the research protocol that will be used to conduct the mapping ; (B) "research studies", which aims to collect the studies (Conduct Research) to select the primary studies (Select Papers), applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria; (C) "Data Extraction and Mapping", which aims to format and communicate the results.

* 1. Plan The Mapping

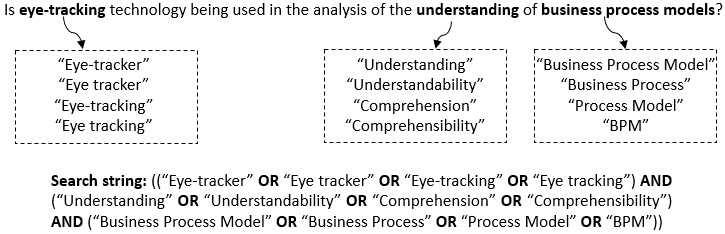
To "Plan the Mapping", we start by formulating the research questions (Table 1) and the search string to run in the digital libraries (Fig. 2), next we define the research sources and finally we determine what studies should be selected (inclued and extracted) (Table 2) .

**Table1.** Search Questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ID | Search Questions |
| RQ1  (Principal) | Is eye-tracking technology being used in the analysis of the understanding of business process models? |
| RQ2 | What metrics are used to measure the visual comprehension of eye-tracking business process models? |
| RQ3 | Which business process model notations are evaluated in the studies? |
| RQ4 | What contributions have been reported about the application of the eye-tracker device to evaluate the understanding of the process models? |
| RQ5 | When and where have the studies been published? |
| RQ6 | How many researchers are using the eye tracking device to evaluate understanding in process models? |

Regarding the bases of the research, we chose to use digital databases, where the results are collected through a search query execution. The research bases selected for this study were: ACM, Engineering Village, IEEExplore, Scopus, Springer Link, Web of Science, and Science Direct (Elsevier).

Over the investigation period, no date restriction was applied because we did not want to risk ignoring useful information that would limit the value of our findings and, after all, we would like to know that it was the first publication using eye-tracking in the analysis of the understanding of the process models. After laying the foundations, we move on to the next step: identification of keywords. In this mapping, the keywords were extracted from RQ1. Figure 2 illustrates the keywords used in the queries, already grouped with the Boolean operators in the search string.



**Fig. 2.**Search string construction based on Silva *et. al.* [37].

It is interesting to emphasize the search on all bases. The resulting number of studies can be reviewed through a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria, which aim to increase the quality of the resulting studies. Table 2 shows our criteria, with some more general that can be applied in any other study.

**Table 2.** Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Criteria | Detail |
| I1 (inclusion) | Articles that address in the title and/or abstract the use of eye-tracking technology in the analysis of the understanding of process models. |
| I2 (inclusion) | Paper's keywords are among our keywords. |
| E1 (exclusion) | Duplicated papers. |
| E2 (exclusion) | Papers that did not apply to research questions. |
| E3 (exclusion) | Papers with unavailable access. |
| E4 (exclusion) | Papers written in other than English language. |
| E5 (exclusion) | Papers with only abstract available; extended abstracts or short paper (less than six pages). |

* 1. Research Studies

This subprocess consists of two activities: *Conduct Research* and *Select Papers*. The *Conduct Research* activity, which is responsible for performing the searches in digital libraries, required some specific settings during each search in the databases. Here it is worth noting that the databases used have characteristics and limitations themselves and that their search engines work in different ways. Thus, the resulting strand (Fig. 2) was adapted to rotate appropriately in each of the bases. For example, it was considered whether the database accepts a search with plural terms or whether they should be added to the string or whether the database allows searches to be performed considering only parts of the text or whether searches are always performed considering the full text. In total, 1161 studies of the automatic search in the digital libraries were found. 75 studies were retrieved from the ACM Digital Library, 15 came from Engineering Village, 23 were retrieved from the Scopus database, 636 from Springer Link, 8 were found in the Web of Science 404 came from Science Direct and no study was retrieved from the IEEE.

In the *Select Papers* activity, the studies were analyzed in two stages: initial selection and final selection. In the initial range, the inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied in all the studies identified, through the evaluation of titles, keywords, and abstracts. However, in some cases, it was difficult to determine whether or not the research was relevant only by reading those data. Thus, whenever there was any doubt about the inclusion or not of a particular study, the recommendation adopted - at this stage - was by its inclusion, being the decision for the stay postponed to final selection. In this initial selection, 1,131 studies were excluded, 41 of which duplicated, 1 study was not written in English language, 1 article had no access, 31 were papers with abstract and the remaining did not meet the content discussed in this research. Based on this selection of 30 included primary studies, the final selection was made.

During the final selection, the inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied again in the studies included in the first stage, through the evaluation of their complete texts. This new evaluation resulted in 16 primary studies that fully met all the criteria and will be able to contribute results for this work.

After each of the two selection stages, initial and final, a review was performed. This review was conducted to increase the reliability and transparency of the selection process, to avoid the exclusion of relevant studies. It should be noted here that the selection stages were performed by two researchers (the first two authors) independently since studies can be classified differently.

In this case, the two researchers evaluate all the studies independently and compare the results. Conflict cases were presented to another researcher (the third author) who sought consensus among the first two researchers.

1. Data Extractionand Mapping

This section provides an overview of the extracted data, consolidating the results. To facilitate data consolidation, each of the 16 primary studies received a unique identifier in the data extraction form, listed in Appendix A.

* 1. RQ1- Is eye-tracking technology being used in the analysis[[2]](#footnote-2) of the under-standing of business process models?

All the studies found used the eye-tracking device to verify comprehension in business process models, each study using the device to evaluate different topics in the understanding of the models. Table 3 presents the categorization of studies by these topics. Studies A6 and A11 use the eye tracking device to evaluate different business process modeling notations to determine which is best understood. Studies A1 and A13 assess the understanding of structures or specific elements of notation. The remaining studies evaluate how different readers understand business process models in a particular notation.

**Table 3.**Studies classification.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Application | Studies |
| In the comparison between notations | A6 and A11 |
| In addition of new artifacts | A1 and A13 |
| In the evaluation of the models | A2, A4, A5, A7, A8, A9, A10, A12, A14, A15, A16 |

* 1. RQ2 - What metrics are used to measure the visual comprehension of eye-tracking business process models?

Table 4 presents the key metrics used to evaluate the understanding of business process models. The eye fixation metric, which consists of the visual attention time of the participant in an area of interest while performing a task [38], is used in most (75%) of the mapped studies. Then, three metrics were used in 37.5% of the reviews. The saccade, which consists of the swift movement that occurs between fixations, has a duration of about 40 to 50 milliseconds [38]. The scan path consists of the way formed by the balconies, in chronological order, between sets of fixations. In turn, the duration represents the time the participant takes to complete a task [39].

Apupillometry, which consists of measuring pupillary dilatation, is considered an indication of excitation by the participant to a visual stimulus, was present in 2 (12.5%) of the studies. Finally, 18.7% of the mapped reviews use questionnaires with questions about the domain of business process models, and according to the number of correct answers, the participant understands the business process models.

**Table 4.**Evaluation metrics.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Evaluationmetric | Studies |
| Eyefixation | A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12 and A16 |
| Saccade | A1, A4, A5, A6, A10 and A11 |
| Scan path | A4, A5, A6, A9, A11 and A12 |
| Duration | A4, A3, A6, A9, A12and A16 |
| Pupillometry | A8 and A14 |
| Comprehensionquestions | A6, A12 and A16 |

* 1. RQ3 - What business process model notations are evaluated in the studies?

As can be seen in the Table 5 a majority, 13 studies evaluate the understanding of business process models in BPMN notation [17]. Study A6 does a comparative with the understanding between models in BPM notation [17] and EPC [19]. In this same sense, the work A11 performs the comparison between the understanding of the models in the notations BPMN [17], EPC [19], Petri Net [21] and eGantt [40]. Finally, study A2 uses the DCR notation to evaluate the understanding of business process models; And studies A10 and A12 did not specify the notation used in the respective studies.

**Table 5.** Notations assessed by the studies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Notation | Paper |
| BPMN | A1, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12, A14, A15 and A16 |
| DCR | A2 |
| EPC | A6 and A11 |
| Petri Net | A11 |
| eGantt | A11 |
| Notspecified | A10 and A12 |

* 1. RQ4 - What contributions have been reported about the application of the eye-tracker device to evaluate the understanding of process models?

The selected studies present results that show that the application of the eye-tracking device can offer essential contributions to the understanding of the process models. Table 6 presents the contributions of the selected studies.

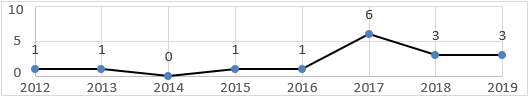
**Table 6.** Studies Contributions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ID | Title |
| A1 | The process models with linked rules are associated with a lower cognitive load, shorter comprehension time and higher accuracy comprehension. |
| A2 | The evaluation of the data allowed the study to classify three distinct reading profiles (Graph, Simulation, and Law text) of process models. |
| A3 | The results suggest that successful error diagnoses are linked to shorter total viewing time and shorter fixation duration, with a significant difference between semantic and syntactic errors. |
| A4 | He identified that both samples of participants, beginners, and experts, have similar strategies to understand a process model in the first iteration. However, they argue that specialists understand process models more efficiently; that is, exploration paths reflect fewer fixations and balances. |
| A5 | It is a work in progress, appearing only the strategy of how a future experiment will run. In the pilot experiment, the visual behavior of 10 participants was analyzed to confirm the theory of the existence of different BPD reading strategies. |
| A6 | The performance of participants decreases as the level of difficulty increases. However, regardless of their level of expertise, all individuals have similar standards when faced with process models that exceed a certain level of difficulty. Participants' overall performance demonstrates a better understanding of business process models in EPC notation compared to the BPMN. |
| A7 | The understanding of the model decreases with the increasing number of nesting and with the size of the model. They point out that the enthusiasm of the reader of the process model disappears with the rising complexity of the model. |
| A8 | It is a work in progress, presenting only a description of the experiment that investigates how designers experience challenges by measuring the cognitive load. The authors did not put anything in terms of outcome. |
| A9 | There is no influence between the reader's familiarity with business mastery and the proper understanding of the model. They point out that a Visual Cognition Efficiency (measured by Scan Path Precision and Recall) and Visual Cognition Intensity (measured by Total Fixtures and Total Fixture Length) better explain the comprehension performance (higher efficiency, shorter duration) than a model of personal knowledge and model complexity. For them, higher levels of specialization in business process modeling and lower complexity of the model lead to better cognitive efficiency. |
| A10 | The authors pointed out that participants took longer to understand parts of the gateway models, especially XOR and loops. |
| A11 | Participants faced difficulties in understanding the models as complexity increases, even with the participant knowing the model scenario. Among the modeling languages, only the eGantts notation obtained a higher level of accuracy as the level of difficulty of the models increased. Regardless of the experience, a subject has with process modeling generally in the first iteration of understanding all follow the same analysis of the model. During the experiments, they found that process models with an explicit start and a final symbol make it easier to understand the process model. |
| A12 | The results indicate that intermediate readers tend to be more effective in terms of understanding the process model compared to beginners. As the level of difficulty increases, the time is taken to understand the process model increases as well. Concerning the less complicated process model, it seems that the newcomers show a weaker performance compared to the intermediaries. In turn, the performance of novices is approaching the same level as that of the intermediaries with an increased level of difficulty. In general, they seem that the BPMN process models can be intuitively understood. |
| A13 | The performance in the understanding of the models was better with the collaborative model than the individual and the layout change of the BPMN models proposed by the experiment. |
| A14 | For a modeler, an increase in the cognitive load was observed whenever it is necessary to name activities of the process model from the text information. |
| A15 | The elements of the area of interest are fixed for longer than other elements of the model by the subjects who provided the correct answer to the question of understanding. More elements of the area of interest are set than other elements of the model by issues who provided the correct answer to the question of understanding. |
| A16 | It can be observed that the average durations are smaller for the fixations in the task description compared to the fixations in the process model. The perceived lower complexity, in turn, allows the modelers to consider additional features of the model, such as secondary notation of the process model from the outset. It is noticeable that when the average length of fixings is increased by about 30%, the participants are facing a challenging part of the model. |

Among the main contributions of the studies, we observed that the studies A6, A11 and A12 emphasize that the size and complexity of the model influence the understanding of the models. On the other hand, studies A7 and A10 affirm that complex structures like loops and nestings diminish the understanding of process models. It was also observed that studies A6 and A11 that independently of the level of knowledge, all individuals have similar patterns when faced with process models that exceed a certain level of difficulty. In studies A1 and A13, the addition of complementary elements in the models facilitated the understanding of the participants. Only studies A8 and A14 evaluate the understanding of process models from the perspective of the designer, and the other studies estimate the understanding from the standpoint of model readers.

* 1. RQ5 - When and where have the studies been published?

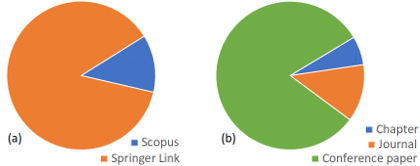
Fig. 3 shows the distribution of the studies considering the year of its publication. The first mapped study is A16 of the year 2012. There is a concentration of publications in the last three years, with the year 2017 the highest incidence of papers.



**Fig. 3.**Distribution of studies per year.

As can be seen in Fig. 4, the Springer Link research database returned most (88%) of the selected studies. Only studies A9, A13 has as source the basis of research Science Direct. No reviews were chosen on the bases: ACM, Engineering Village, IEEE, Scopus and Web of Science. Figure 4.b shows the distribution of the studies according to the type of publication.

Among the selected studies 13 (76%) were published in conferences. The conferences with the most mapped reviews are International Conference on Business Process Management with three studies (A2, A10, A16), A Information Systems and Neuroscience also with three mapped studies (A3, A8, A14) and Enterprise, Business Process and Information Systems Modeling has 2 mapped reviews (A10, A11). Also, we outlined 3 (18%) studies published papers in journals and only study A1 (1%) was released as a chapter of the book Integrating Business Process Models and Rules.



2(13%)

1(6%)

13(81%)

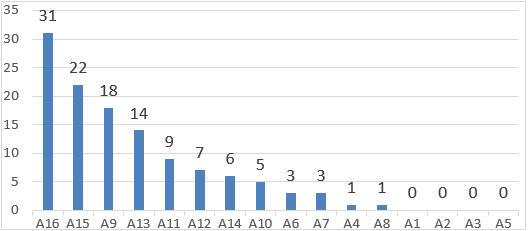
2(12%)

14(88%)

**Fig. 4.** Studies per database and types.

2(13%)

To understand which studies are most relevant, we observed the number of citations of the selected papers as can be seen in Fig. 5 of the 16 chosen reviews have a total of 120 quotes.



**Fig. 5.** Number of citations per study.

Articles A16, A15, A9, and A13 are the most popular accounting for 70% of citations. The A16 paper has 31 citations, and this may be due to the pioneering nature of this study, being published in 2012. The works A1, A2, A3 and A5 have no citation, the articles being less popular perhaps because they are articles published in more recent years.

* 1. RQ6- How many researchers are using the eye tracking device to evaluate understanding in process models?

Table 7 presents the 38 authors of the 16 mapped studies. Of the 38 authors, 18 (47%) have more than one article included in the mapping. In turn, the author with more review is Barbara Weber owning six studies. They are followed by the authors Manfred Reichert, Michael Zimoch and RüdigerPryss with four studies, these studies that compose a series of experiments of the same research. Study A4, A14 has the most significant number of authors having the same seven authors. All the authors of the study A4 are authors of at least one other study of the present mapping, being thus considered the German university Ulm the most influential for the research area of the mapping in question.

**Table 7.**Autores dos estudos mapeados.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total | Autors |
| 6 | Barbara Weber |
| 4 | Manfred Reichert, Michael Zimoch, RüdigerPryss |
| 3 | Andrea Burattin, Thomas Probst, Winfried Schlee, Manuel Neurauter, Jakob Pinggera, Razvan Petrusel, Jan Mendling |
| 2 | Johannes Schobel, Marco Furtner, Markus Martini, Pierre Sachse, Stefan Zugal, Christopher J. Davis, Hajo A. Reijers |
| 1 | Georg Layher, Marta Indulska, Shazia Sadiq, Wei Wang, Amine AbbadAndaloussi, Thomas T. Hildebrandt, TijsSlaats, Alan R. Hevner, ÉliseLabonté-LeMoyne, Karl-David Boutin, Pierre-Majorique Léger, Heiko Neumann, Sven Vermeulen, Tim Mohring, Klara Jelinkov, Josef Pavlicek, Petra Pavlickova, Radek Hronza, Michael Kaiser, Katharina Reiter |

1. Related Works

The studies [57, 58] investigate the factors that influence the understanding of process models but do not specifically address the use of doeye-tracking as a way of measuring comprehension. However, there is the study [39] that verifies the use of eye-tracking technology in software engineering. This study conducts a comprehensive survey that does not explicitly address business process models.

Moreover, this research [39] is limited until the year 2014 and with only one search source. After the research by similar studies and in the context already mentioned in work, it was necessary to perform the systematic mapping to know the aspects involved in the understanding of the business process models through techniques and eye-traking.

1. Conclusions and Future Work

The goal of this paper is to provide a comprehensive overview of evaluation the of understanding of process models through eye-tracking techniques. To achieve this, we performed a systematic mapping study to find empirical evidence about how the eye-tracking technology has been applied in the understanding of the business process models. The result is an overview of the current practice of eye-tracking in business process models, both industry and academia. The evidence found indicates that the selected studies are strongly concerned with the understanding of process models, but few of them [A8, A14] concerned with the analysis of DBP understanding in the modeling task. Also, it was possible to verify that there is no standardization about the use of eye-tracking technology in the analysis of the process models. Although there is a standardization of terms used in the use of eye-tracking, e.g., ocular, sacral, sweep path, duration and attempt-pill [A1, A4, A5, A6].

These open issues identified can be used to offer a research agenda. In the near future work, we will focus our research on the system- atization of the manner in which an evaluation with an eye-tracking should be built. Also, we will contribute to improve the state of practice with the conduction of controlled experiments to evaluate



the understanding of business process modeling on the fly. References

1. Vaknin, M.; filipowska, A.: Information Quality Framework for the Design and Validation of Data Flow Within Business Processes - Position Paper. In:  International Conference on Business Information Systems, vol. 8787, pp. 158–168, Greece: Springer Berlin Heidelberg (2017).
2. Alotaibi, Y.; Liu, F.: Survey of business process management: challenges and solutions. Enterprise Information Systems, 11(8), 1119-1153 (2016).
3. Melcher, J.; Seese, D.: Towards validating prediction systems for process understandability: Measuring process understandability. Proceedingsofthe 2008 10th SYNASC 2008. Anais.Timisoara: IEEE, (2008).
4. Jiménez-ramírez, A.; Weber, B.; Barba, I.; Del Valle, C.: Generating optimized configurable business process models in scenarios subject to uncertainty. Informationand Software Technology, vol. 57, n. 1, pp. 571–594, (2015).
5. Unterkalmsteiner, M.; Gorschek, T.; Islam, A. K. M. M.; Cheng, C. K.; Permadi, R. B.; Feldt, R.: Evaluation and Measurement of Software Process Improvement—A Systematic Literature Review, IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, vol. 38, pp. 398 – 424 (2011).
6. Gibson, D.L.; Goldenson, D.R.; Kost, K.: Performance results of CMMI-based process improvement. Carnegie-Mellon Univ Pittsburgh Pa Software Engineering Inst (2006).
7. Mohd, N.; Ahmad, R.; Hassan, N.: Resistance factors in the implementation of software process improvement project. Journal of Computer Science, pp. 211-219 (2008).
8. Hani, S. U.: Impact of process improvement on software development predictions, for measuring software development project's performance benefits, In: Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Frontiers of Information Technology, p 54, (2009).
9. Mendoza, V.; Silveira, D. S.; Albuquerque, M. L.; Araújo, J.: Verifying BPMN Understandability with Novice Business, 33rd Symposium on Applied Computing - ACM/SIGAPP, Pau – France, ACM, pp. 94-101 (2018).
10. Rodrigues, R. D. A.; Barros, M. D. O.; Revoredo, K.; Azevedo, L. G.; Leopold H.: An experiment on process model understandability using textual work instructions and BPMN models, In: 29th SBES, pp. 41-50, (2015).
11. Figl, K., Recker, J.: Exploring cognitive style and task-specific preferences for process representations. Requirements Eng., 21(1), pp. 63–85 (2014).
12. Mendling, J.; ReijersH.; Cardoso, e. J.:What Makes Process Models Understandable?, In: Business Process Management,Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, pp. 48–63, (2007).
13. Ko, R. K. L.: A computer scientist’s introductory guide to business process management (BPM), XRDS: Crossroads, The ACM Magazine for Students, vol. 15, n. 4 (2009).
14. Wahl, T.; Sindre, G.: An analytical evaluation of BPMN using a semiotic quality framework, Advanced topics in database research, vol. 5, pp. 94-105 (2006).
15. Indulska, M.; ZurMuehlen, M.; Recker, J.: MeasuringMethod Complexity: The Case of the Business Process ModelingNotation. Technical report, BPM Center Report, n. Apr (2009).
16. Mili, H.; Tremblay, G.; Jaoude, G. B.; Lefebvre, E.; Elabed, L.; Boussaidi, G. E.: Business process modeling languages: Sorting through the alphabet soup, ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR), Vol. 43(1), (2010).
17. OMG BPMN2, Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) v2.0, Object Management Group (2011).
18. OMG. UML-Unified Modeling Language (OMG UML), Infrastructure - V2.1.2, Object Management Group, (2007).
19. Scheer, A. W.; Nüttgens, M.: ARIS Architecture and Reference Models for Business Process Management, In: Proceedings of the Business Process Management, Models, Techniques, and Empirical Studies, Springer-Verlag, pp 376–389 (2000).
20. OASIS. Web Services Business Process Execution Language Version 2.0, April, (2007).
21. Petri, C. A.: Kommunikation mit Automaten. PhD thesis, Institut fur InstrumentelleMathematik, (1962).
22. ter Hofstede, A. H. M.; van der Aalst, W. M. P.; Adams, M.; Russell, N.: Modern Business Process Automation: YAWL and its support environment. Springer, (2009).
23. Fleischmann. A.: What Is S-BPM?, Communications in Computer and Information Science, vol. 85, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, pp. 85–106. (2010).
24. Laue, R.; Gadatsch, A. Measuring the understandability of business process models are we asking the right questions? In: SPRINGER. InternationalConferenceon Business Process Management, pp. 37–48 (2010).
25. Mendling, J.; Strembeck, M.; Recker, J: Factors of process model comprehension—findings from a series of experiments. DecisionSupport Systems, Elsevier, vol. 53, n. 1, pp. 195–206 (2012).
26. Figl, K.; Laue, R.: Cognitive complexity in business process modeling. In: SPRINGER. International Conference on Advanced Information Systems Engineering. Springer, pp. 452–466 (2011).
27. Sharafi, Z.; Shaffer, T.; Sharif B.: Eye-Tracking Metrics in Software Engineering, In: Asia-Pacific Software Engineering Conference – APSEC, pp. 96–103, (2015).
28. Moody, D.; The “physics” of notations: toward a scientific basis for constructing visual notations in software engineering, In: IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 35(6), pp. 756–779, (2009).
29. Santos, M.; Gralha, C.; Goulão, M., Araújo, J.; Moreira, A.; Cambeiro, J.: What is the Impact of Bad Layout in the Understandability of Social Goal Models?, in: 24th IEEE Requirements Engineering Conference - RE, Beijing – China, pp. 206-215, (2016).
30. Kitchenham, B.; Charters, S.: Guidelines for performing Systematic Literature Reviews in Software Engineering, in: Technical Report EBSE 2007-001, Keele University and Durham University Joint Report, (2007).
31. Budgen, D.; Turner, M.; Brereton, P.; Kitchenham, B.: Using mapping studies in software engineering, in: Proceedings of PPIG 2008, Lancaster University, pp. 195–204. (2008).
32. Petersen, K.; Feldt, R.; Mujtaba, S.; Mattsson, M.: Systematic mapping studies in software engineering, in: Proceedings EASE 08, BCS eWIC, (2008).
33. Kitchenham, B.; Brereton P.; Budgen D.: Using mapping studies as the basis for further research – A participant-observercase study, Information & Software Technology Volume 53, Issue 6, pp. 638-651, (2011).
34. Petersen, K.; Feldt, R.; Mujtaba, S.; Mattsson, M.: Systematic mapping studies in software engineering, in: EASE ’08: Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering, vol. 8, pp. 68-77 (2008).
35. Kitchenham, B.; Charters, S.; Budgen, D.; Brereton, P.; Turner, M.; Linkman, S.; Jorgensen, M.; Mendes, E.; Vissagio. G.: Guidelines for Performing Systematic Literature Reviews in Software Engineering, in: Software Engineering Group – School of Computer Science and Mathematics, Keele University, UK and Department of Computer Science, University of Durham, UK, Tech. Rep. EBSE-2007-01, Version 2.3, (2007).
36. Petticrew, M.; Roberts, H.: Systematic Reviews in the Social Sciences: A Practical Guide, Blackwell Publishing, ISBN 1405121106, (2005).
37. Da Silva, F. Q., Suassuna, M., França, A. C. C., Grubb, A. M., Gouveia, T. B., Monteiro, C. V., dos Santos, I. E.: Replication of empirical studies in software engineering research: a systematic mapping study. Empirical Software Engineering, vol. 19, n. 3, pp. 501-557, (2014).
38. Santos, M. C. D. F.: Avaliação da Eficácia Cognitiva de Modelos de Requisitos Orientados a Objetivos. PhD thesis, Faculdade de Ciência e Tecnologia Universidade nova de Lisboa, (2016).
39. Sharafi, Z.; Soh Z.; Guéhéneuc, Y.-G.: A systematic literature review on the usage of eye-tracking in software engineering. In: Informationand Software Technology 67, pp. 79–107 (2015).
40. Sommer, M.: ZeitlicheDarstellung und Modellierung von Prozessenmithilfe von Gantt-Diagrammen. Bachelors Thesis, Ulm University (2012)
41. Wang, W.: The Effect of Rule Linking on Business Process Model Understanding. In: Integrating Business Process Models and Rules. Springer, Cham. p. 42-59 (2019).
42. AbbadAndaloussi, A.; Slaats, T.; Burattin, A.; Hildebrandt, T.: Evaluating the Understandability of Hybrid Process Model Representations Using Eye Tracking: First Insights. In: International Conference on Business Process Management, Springer, Cham, pp. 475-481 (2019).
43. Boutin, K.; Léger, P.; Davis, C.; Hevner, A.; Labonté-LeMoyne, É.: Attentional Characteristics of Anomaly Detection.In: Conceptual Modeling. Information Systems and Neuroscience. Springer, Cham, pp. 57-63 (2019).
44. Zimoch, M.; Pryss, R.; Layher, G.; Neumann, H.; Probst, T.; Schlee, W.; Reichert, M.: Utilizing the Capabilities Offered by Eye-Tracking to Foster Novices’ Comprehension of Business Process Models. In: ICCC - International Conference on Cognitive Computing. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 10971, pp. 155-163, Springer, Cham (2018).
45. Vermeulen, S.: Real-Time Business Process Model Tailoring: The Effect of Domain Knowledge on Reading Strategy. In: Debruyne C. et al. (eds) On the Move to Meaningful Internet Systems. OTM 2017 Workshops, vol: 10697, pp. 280-286. Springer, Cham (2018).
46. Zimoch, M.; Mohring, T.; Pryss, R.; Probst, T.; Schlee, W.; Reichert, M.: Using Insights from Cognitive Neuroscience to Investigate the Effects of Event-Driven Process Chains on Process Model Comprehension. In: Business Process Management Workshops. BPMW 2017. Vol: 308, pp. 446-459, Springer, Cham (2018).
47. Pavlicek, J.; Hronza, R.; Pavlickova, P.; Jelinkova, K.: The Business Process Model Quality Metrics. In: Enterprise andOrganizationalModelingandSimulation. pp. 134-148 (2017).
48. Weber, B.; Neurauter, M.; Burattin, A.; Pinggera, J.; Davis, C.: Measuring and Explaining Cognitive Load During Design Activities: A Fine-Grained Approach. In: Information Systems and Neuroscience. Lecture Notes in Information Systems and Organisation 2017, vol 25, pp. 47-53. Springer, Cham (2018).
49. Petrusel, R.; Mendling, J.; Reijers, H. A.: How visual cognition influences process model comprehension. DecisionSupport Systems, vol 96, pp. 1-16. Elsevier (2017).
50. Burattin, A.; Kaiser, M.; Neurauter, M.; Weber, B.: Eye Tracking Meets the Process of Process Modeling: A Visual Analytic Approach. In: Dumas M., Fantinato M. (eds) Business Process Management Workshops 2016. BPM. vol 281, pp. 461-473. Springer, Cham (2017).
51. Zimoch, M.; Pryss, R.; Schobel, J.; Reichert, M.: Eye Tracking Experiments on Process Model Comprehension: Lessons Learned. In: Reinhartz-Berger I., Gulden J., Nurcan S., Guédria W., Bera P. (eds) Enterprise, Business-Process and Information Systems Modeling. BPMDS 2017, EMMSAD. vol 287, pp. 153-168. Springer, Cham (2017).
52. Zimoch, M.; Pryss, R.; Probst, T.; Schlee, W.; Reichert, M.: Cognitive Insights into Business Process Model Comprehension: Preliminary Results for Experienced and Inexperienced Individuals. In: Reinhartz-Berger I., Gulden J., Nurcan S., Guédria W., Bera P. (eds) BPMDS 2017, vol 287, pp. 137-152. Springer, Cham (2017).
53. Petrusel, R.; Mendling, J.; Reijers, H. A.: Task-specific visual cues for improving process model understanding. Informationand Software Technology, 79, pp. 63-78 (2016).
54. Weber, B.; Neurauter, M.; Pinggera, J.; Zugal, S.; Furtner, M.; Martini, M.; Sachse, P.: Measuring cognitive load during process model creation. In: Information Systems andNeuroscience, pp. 129-136. Springer, Cham (2015).
55. Petrusel, R.; Mendling, J.: Eye-tracking the factors of process model comprehension tasks. In: International Conference on Advanced Information Systems Engineering, pp. 224-239. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg (2013).
56. Pinggera, J.; Furtner, M.; Martini, M.; Sachse, P.; Reiter, K.; Zugal, S.; Weber, B.: Investigating the process of process modeling with eye movement analysis. In: International Conference on Business Process Management. pp. 438-450. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg (2012).
57. Dikici, A.; Turetken, O.; Demirors, O.: Factors influencing the understandability of process models: A systematic literature review. Informationand Software Technology, vol. 93, pp. 112-129 (2018).
58. FIGL, K.: Comprehension of procedural visual business process models. In: Business &Information Systems Engineering, vol. 59, n. 1, pp. 41-67 (2017).

1. The process built using BPMN (Business Process Modeling Notation) [17]. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In this context, analysis can be: verify, validate, measure and so on. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)