



Methods for the specification and verification of Business Processes

Project Report

[P20: Parking Permit Problem]

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Introduction

According to given scenario, A citizen has to apply for renewal of his parking permit. The permit is provided by Municipality office. The citizen contacts the municipal office to ask information and gets a list of forms to be filled and of documents to prepare. Once the citizen has delivered all documents and forms, an office worker checks them carefully and takes one of the following decisions: to release the permit, to revoke the permit, to ask for missing information (e.g., further documents) or to ask for the revision of some forms (e.g., because they were not properly filled). The delivery of documents and their analysis can take place for any number of times, until the parking permit is released to the citizen or it is revoked.

The goal here, is to design and analyse suitable processes that model the above scenario.

Abstract-level Modeling

The abstract level modeling is done in BPMN 2.0 syntax. Here we have two pools, the Citizen pool and the Municipality pool. [Diagram is on the next page].

The process starts with citizen getting list of all the required forms and documents. Then citizen has two choices, either to fill the document (in case of new process) or to provide extra documents (will be explained further). After document preparation, (s)he submits the documents and waits for response from the Municipality. After getting a response, if the permit is granted - collects the permit otherwise collects his/her documents back and the process ends.

In Municipality pool, it starts with a reception where they provide information to citizen as well as collect documents if in case of new application. Then they process it to come up with decision. If it's eligible, they grant the permit and deliver the permit to citizen. If they deny, they revoke it and deliver the citizen their documents. In above two cases, they notify citizen and the process ends.

In the third case when the document is incomplete and they need extra formalities i.e. fill some more details in the form or provide some more documents, they send it back to reception from where the citizen gets communicated about. In this case, in the citizen pool, the citizen has to go with the second choice, which is, to provide extra documents.

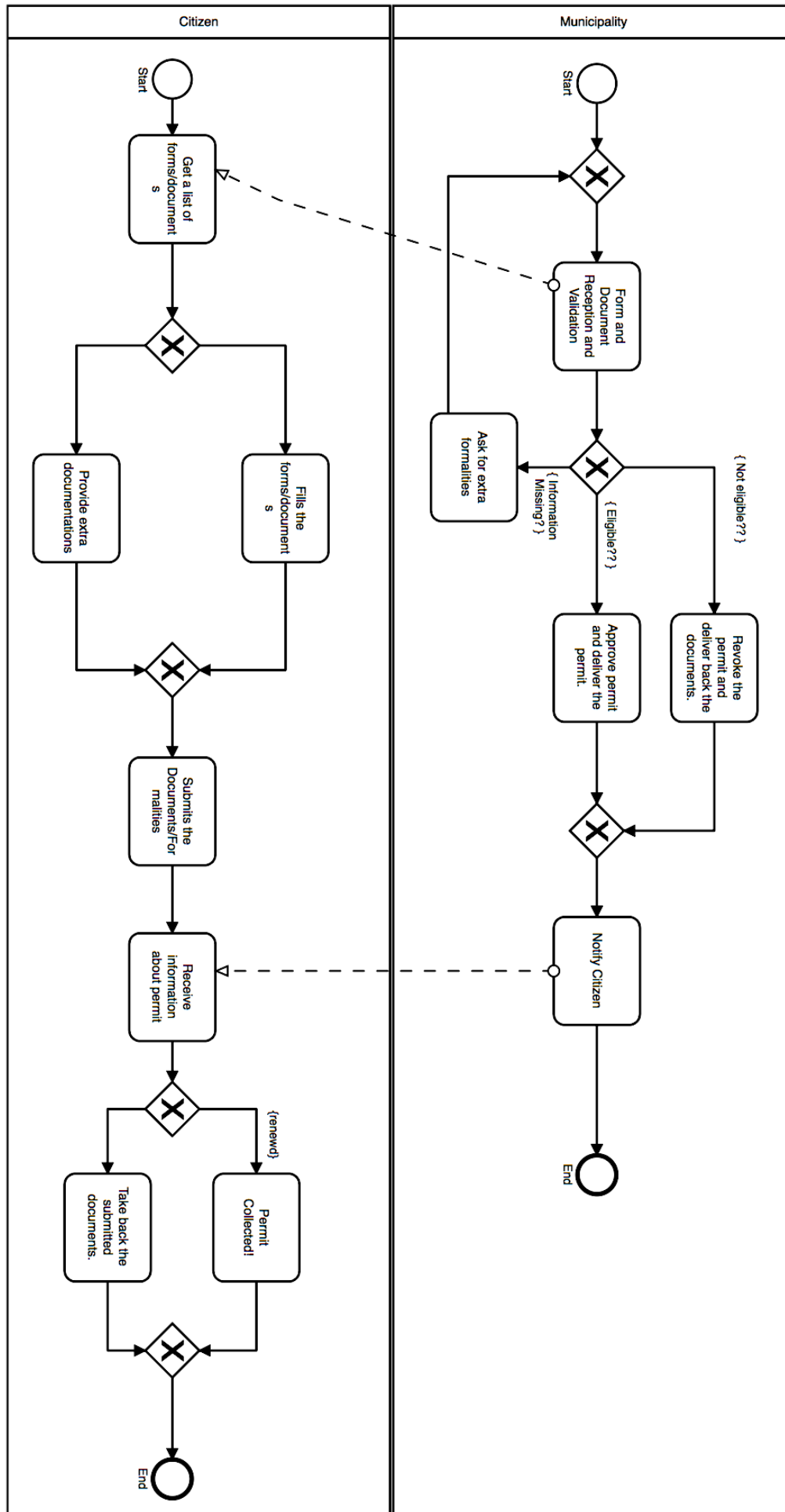


Diagram 1. Business Process

Work Flow Modeling

The two pools explained above are translated to two different work-flow nets.

Net 1. Citizen

Qualitative Analysis

Structural analysis :

Net Statistics :

Places : 14

Transitions : 15

Operators : 4

Subprocesses : 0

Arcs : 30

Wrongly used operators : 0

Free-choice violations : 0

Well-structured-ness ✓

PT-handles : 0

TP-handles : 0

Soundness ✓

Workflow net property ✓

Initial marking ✓

Boundedness ✓

Liveness ✓

- ✓ Qualitative analysis
 - ▼ ✓ Structural analysis
 - ▼ i Net statistics
 - ▶ i Places: 14
 - ▶ i Transitions: 15
 - ▶ i Operators: 4
 - i Subprocesses: 0
 - i Arcs: 30
 - ✓ Wrongly used operators: 0
 - ✓ Free-choice violations: 0
 - ▼ ✓ S-Components
 - ▶ i S-Components: 1
 - ✓ Places not covered by S-Compone
 - ▼ ✓ Wellstructuredness
 - ✓ PT-Handles: 0
 - ✓ TP-Handles: 0
- ▼ ✓ Soundness
 - ▼ ✓ Workflow net property
 - ▶ ✓ Source places: 1
 - ▶ ✓ Sink places: 1
 - ✓ Arcs with non standard arc weight
 - ✓ Transitions with empty preset: 0
 - ✓ Transitions with empty postset: 0
 - ▶ ✓ Connected components: 1
 - ▶ ✓ Strongly connected components:
 - ▼ ✓ Initial marking
 - ✓ Wrongly marked places: 0
 - ▼ ✓ Boundedness
 - ✓ Unbounded places: 0
 - ▼ ✓ Liveness
 - ✓ Dead transitions: 0
 - ✓ Non-live transitions: 0

Diagram 2. Net-1 analysis

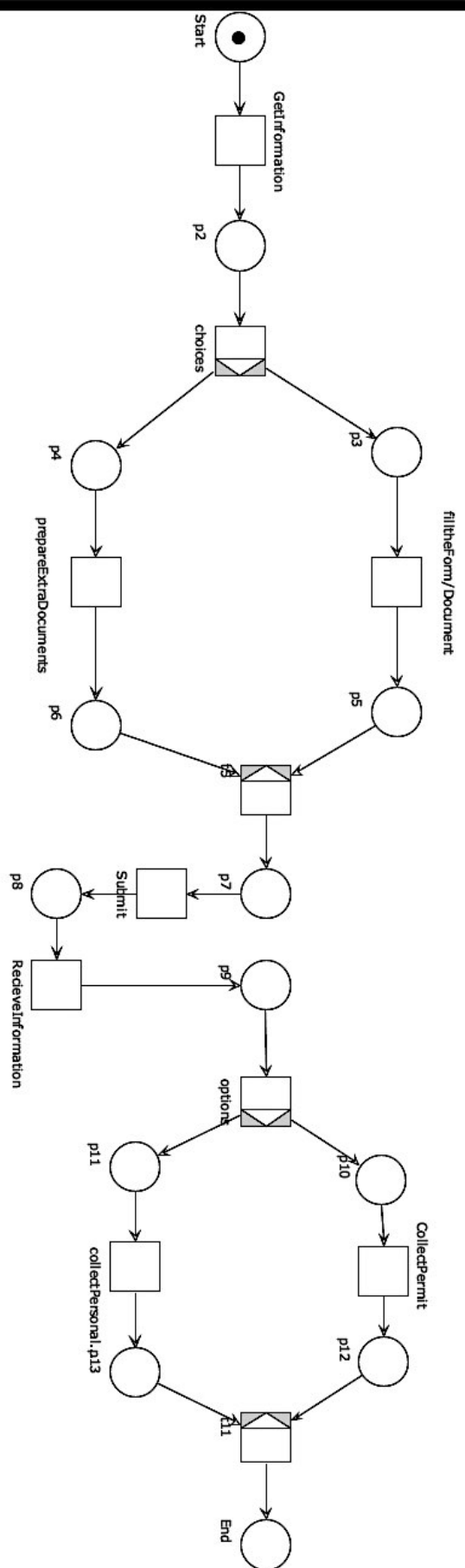


Diagram 3. WF-net for Citizen

Net 2. Municipality

Qualitative Analysis

Structural analysis :

Net Statistics :

Places : 10

Transitions : 11

Operators : 3

Subprocesses : 0

Arcs : 22

Wrongly used operators : 0

Free-choice violations : 0

Well-structured-ness ✓

PT-handles : 0

TP-handles : 0

Soundness ✓

Workflow net property ✓

Initial marking ✓

Boundedness ✓

Liveness ✓

- ▼ ✓ Qualitative analysis
 - ▼ ✓ Structural analysis
 - ▼ ⓘ Net statistics
 - ▶ ⓘ Places: 10
 - ▶ ⓘ Transitions: 11
 - ▶ ⓘ Operators: 3
 - ▶ ⓘ Subprocesses: 0
 - ▶ ⓘ Arcs: 22
 - ✓ Wrongly used operators: 0
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 - ✓ Dead transitions: 0
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Diagram 4. Net-2 analysis

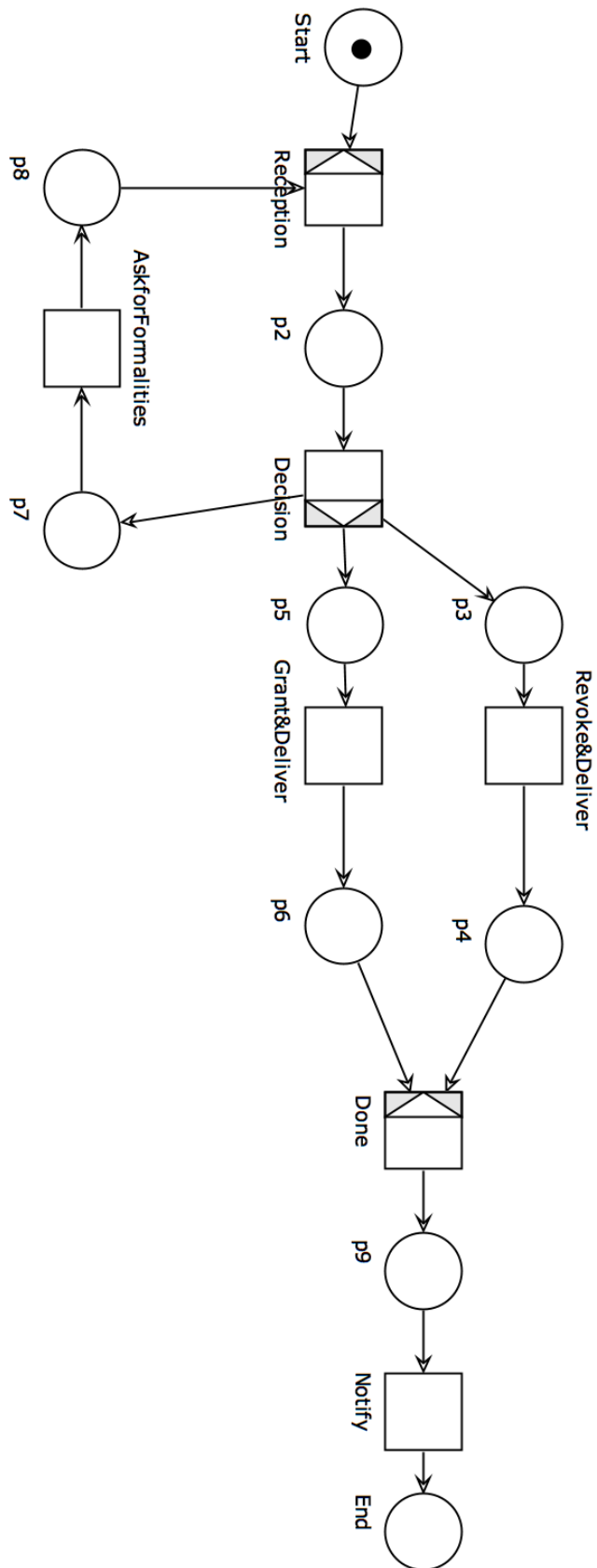


Diagram 5. WF-net for Municipality

Reachability Graph

Since both of the WFnets were bounded, the reachability graph was successfully created without any need for approximation.

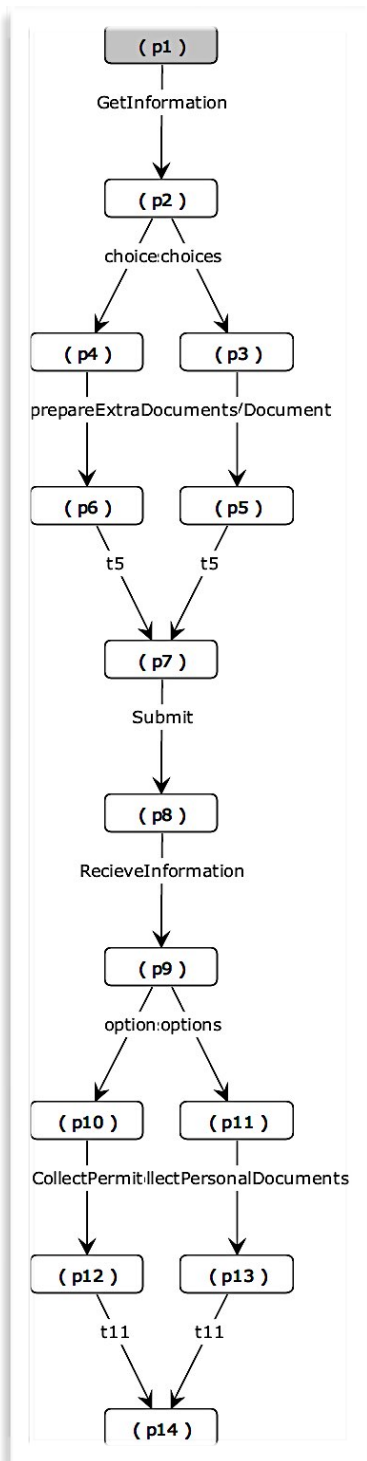


Diagram 6. Reachability graph of Net-1

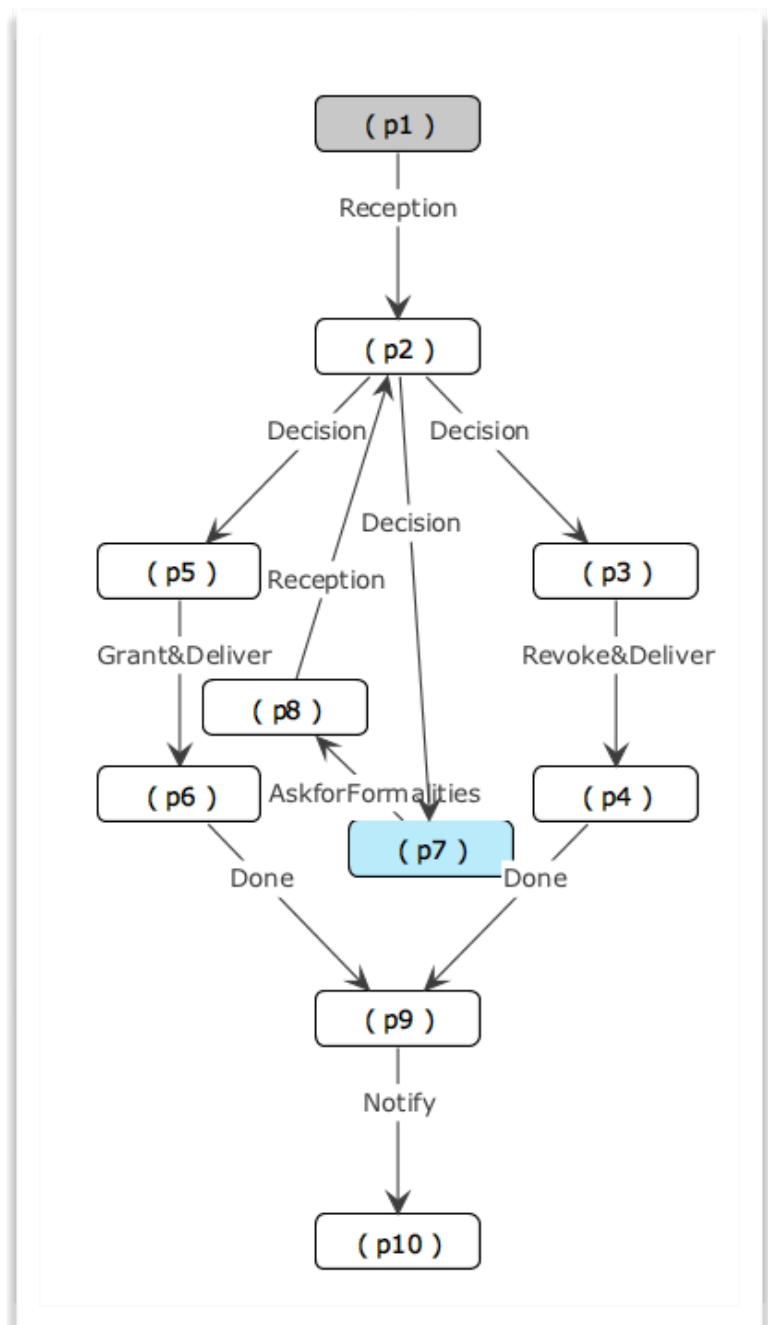


Diagram 7. Reachability graph of Net-2



Conclusion

Based on the given scenario, the Business Process Model and workflow net was successfully draw and analysed.