杨的女子

本科生毕业设计(论文)资料

题	目:	上汽通用索赔审计系统	
姓	名:	张培盛	
学	号:	221400307	
学	院:	软件学院	
专	业:	软件工程	
年	级:	2014 级	
校内	7指导教师:		(签名)
校夕	卜指导教师:		(签名)
		2010年(日 1 日	

2018年6月1日

毕业设计(论文)资料

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杨的女子

本科生毕业设计(论文)任务书

	2018	_年_	3	_月_	1	_日至_	20	<u>18</u> -	年_	6	_月_	1	_日	
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姓	名:			张	培品	Ľ Ľ								_
学	号:			22	<u>140</u>	0307								
学	院:			软	件当	学院		_						
专	业:			软	件コ	[程								
年	级:			2	<u>014</u>	级								
指_	呈新师。							(こ夕)				

设计(论文)任务

(包括原始数据、技术要求、工作要求)

一、原始数据

题目来源:企业项目

本项目是由 SGM(上汽通用)索赔股部门和财务部门共同提出的业务需求,SGM 索赔股负责汽车售后,品牌支持,经销商代理等业务。会有大量的关于售后服务审计报告,经销商的索赔申请,品牌活动的支持和办理申请。随着业务的发展和售后服务的细化。

本次项目中涉及的业务部门及主要单据类型包括:

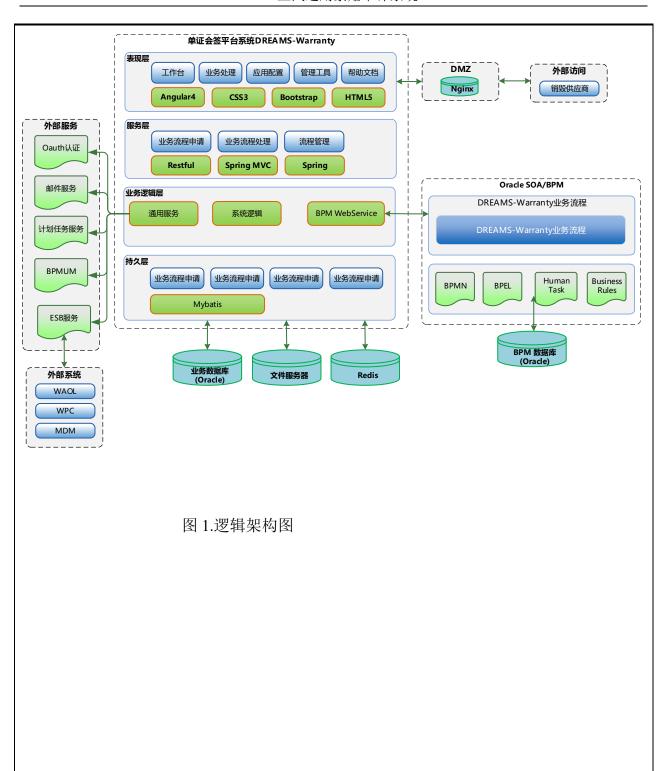
索赔股: XX 特约售后服务中心处罚报告,有关 XX 特约售后服务中心索赔审计后的处理报告, XX 特约售后服务中心现场索赔审计报告, XX 特约售后服务中心现场审计记录,售后索赔现场审计评分卡,现场索赔审计抵扣申请表,XX 特约售后服务中心索赔整改评审表,XX 年 XX 月索赔审计汇总,XX 年 XX 月索赔审计财务罚款汇总,XX 免费换油价格核算,过期索赔申请表,品牌活动系统支持申请表。

系统主要是运用 SpringMVC+OracleBPM 来实现,整个系统设计过程首先做业务分析,了解业务系统涉及的部门和人员角色。总结上述 12 个单据类型的流程模型。设计并确定最终的业务流程图。然后对整个系统做架构设计,使用的技术和框架做调研和分析。

有效地提高财务部和索赔股的工作效率,帮助更好地应对愈来愈多的业 务需求,最大程度地提高员工工作的效率。

二、技术要求

- 1. 系统架构的设计:
- 前后端分离的架构解耦了前端页面与后台的应用之间的链接,页面通过异步的方式调用后台的服务获取数据;使页面能够更加流畅、快速得在浏览器中展示,从而提高用户使用体验;
- 2) 通过基于前后端分离的架构,构建最佳实践的系统,为以后的系统规划提供参考;
- 3) 基于 Restful Api 的方式构建系统,更进一步得符合企业级 SOA 规划;
- 4) 能够灵活得按照业务需求的变更调整系统功能。
- 2. 系统提供的服务:将索赔股主要的 12 类业务信息化,将庞大的纸质单据变成电子表格,便于业务流转,缩短了业务处理周期,提高了业务处理效率。
- 3. 用户信息安全: 切实保护用户数据安全,不将其用于违法犯罪的方面, 并保护局域网的安全。对于通讯消息加密。
- 4. 流程引擎集成: 后端流程服务以 OBPM 引擎为基础, 通过封装标准的 BPM WebService, 暴露成 Restful 接口,实现前端调用 BPM 服务。



三、工作要求

1) 安装设计工具软件:

前端开发工具: Visual Studio Code;

文档编写: MicrosoftWord 2013;

幻灯片编写: Microsoft PowerPoint;

UML 建模: startUML;

后端开发工具: IntelliJ IDEA;

BPM 开发工具: Jdeveloper;

数据库: Oracle DataBase 12c;

开发平台: Linux

2)根据项目要求和架构要求,前端采用 Angular4,后端使用

Spring+SpringMVC+Mybatis 的架构,实现前后端分离,技术架构可复用。流程引擎使用 OracleBPM12c 用于项目流程开发。具体如下

● 登录认证

系统用户通过统一门户的单点认证后,后访问系统,外网用需要通过 DMZ 外网访问代理服务器后才可访问 DREAAMS-Warranty 系统。

● 前端页面

系统使用前后端分离的架构来开发整个应用,前端页面内容包括:工作台、业务处理、应用配置、管理工具及在线帮助。

● 核心模块

系统通过图中的工作台、业务处理、应用配置、管理工具等核心业务模块功能完成,并且对外提供 restful 接口。

● 流程引擎

系统中的业务流程通过 OBPM 流程引擎来实现。

● 周边系统交互

系统通过集成 BPMUM (获取用户基本信息,授权信息)系统实现对业务流程更好的支撑;通过调用邮件服务、计划任务服务等实现相应的发送邮件、定时调度的功能及文件上传下载功能。

WAOL 系统: WAOL 系统通过调用 DREAMS-Warranty 系统流程接口发起现场索赔、远程索赔和索赔审计财务罚款汇总审批流程。

WPC 系统: WPC 系统通过调用 DREAMS-Warranty 系统流程接口发起回运零件销毁审批流程。

BPMUM 系统:系统通过 BPMUM 系统获取用户信息(便于 DREAMS-Warranty 系统选择人员);使用授权信息来灵活支撑流程的流转。

邮件服务:系统待办邮件提醒通过调用外部邮件服务来实现。

计划任务服务: 系统中定时功能通过外部计划任务服务来实现。

主要工作内容包括:编写设计报告,设计编写代码,系统测试,撰写论文。

主要参考文献

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福州大学本科生毕业设计(论文)开题报告

姓	名	张培盛	学号	221400307	专业	软件工程	
题	目	上汽通用索	赔审计	系统			

一、研究背景、概况及意义

1. 项目背景

随着上汽通用汽车公司(以下简称 SGM)业务的发展,业务量及服务的客户范围进一步扩大,业务部门日常运作中需线下处理的纸质单证规模愈发庞大。业务期望能构建一套单证会签系统,将部分处理量较大的单据纳入系统中进行线上审核及跟踪管理,从而提高工作效率,也便于追溯及跟踪查询,规避审计风险。

本项目是由 SGM 索赔股部门和财务部门共同提出的业务需求,SGM 索赔股负责汽车售后,品牌支持,经销商代理等业务。会有大量的关于售后服务审计报告,经销商的索赔申请,品牌活动的支持和办理申请。随着业务的发展和售后服务的细化。这些传统上以纸质单据流转的业务变得繁重,处理周期长,查询,汇总,跟踪起来都会耗费大量的人力并且伴随着审计风险。

本次项目中涉及的业务部门及主要单据类型包括:

索赔股: XX 特约售后服务中心处罚报告,有关 XX 特约售后服务中心索赔审计后的处理报告, XX 特约售后服务中心现场索赔审计报告, XX 特约售后服务中心现场审计记录,售后索赔现场审计评分卡,现场索赔审计抵扣申请表, XX 特约售后服务中心索赔整改评审表, XX 年 XX 月索赔审计汇总, XX 年 XX 月索赔审计财务罚款汇总, XX 免费换油价格核算,过期索赔申请表,品牌活动系统支持申请表。

系统主要是运用 SpringMVC+OracleBPM 来实现,整个系统设计过程首先做业务分析,了解业务系统涉及的部门和人员角色。总结上述 12 个单据类型的流程模型。设计并确定最终的业务流程图。然后对整个系统做架构设计,使用的技术和框架做调研和分析。

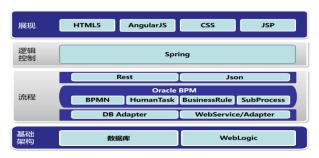
有效地提高财务部和索赔股的工作效率,帮助更好地应对愈来愈多的业务需求,最 大程度地提高员工工作的效率。

2. 项目概况

本项目部署的流程平台(单证会签平台),主要包含数据库和应用服务器;

考虑到项目的实际情况,采用多节点架构,应用服务器和数据库分别部署在不同服 务器上; 应用服务器采用 Cluster+负载均衡部署高可用方案见图 2-2,满足高可用性和负荷需求,实现负载均衡:

系统需具有很高的可扩展性,随时可以根据实际情况灵活的增加应用服务器节点。



DREAMS 系统主要为售后索赔业务提供统一会签管理平台:

单证会签平台将具备单据申请、单据审核、参数配置、查询、用户权限等 6 大模块功能;

单证会签平台作为独立的平台,将基于 Oracle BPM 为核心,非侵入式地实现各类平台及流程功能

3. 项目意义

1、提高业务处理效率

将索赔股主要的 12 类业务信息化,将庞大的纸质单据变成电子表格,便于业务流转,缩短了业务处理周期,提高了业务处理效率。

2、便于业务汇总分析

业务信息化,数据存储和分析更加便利,业务追踪起来更加科学,便于季度业务汇总和分析。

3、整合业务数据信息 建立业务信息系统有效的收集和整理业务信息。

二、研究主要内容

1. 系统架构的设计

DREAMS 系统各模块框架统一使用前后端分离的 MVC 设计模式,前端使用 Angular4 实现页面的 MVC 架构,后端使用 SSM 的架构进行开发。

前后端的 MVC 设计模式都分离了数据和其显示的视图,使得对数据的显示视图可以进行不同的变化:

前端展示部分

前端以后端的接口或者其他第三方的接口作为数据源,通过调用接口获取数据后,依据前端自身的控制逻辑来解析数据并展示页面:

前端 service 层通过调用后端的 Restful Api 接口获取数据,通过逻辑处理后,使用 model 层定义的数据模型分装

Module 层为模块层,主要定义了常用的功能组件,变量以及业务方法等,通过 Injector 的方式将 service 层的模块注入

Template 为页面组件的模板,通常为 html 等代码构成,与 module 层中的 component 模块进行绑定后,可以直接引用现成的数据进行战术

后端服务部分

后端主要以数据库为数据源,并通过 Controller 来实现接口与业务逻辑以及数据模型的关联:

模型(Model):是应用程序的数据实体。

数据层 (Dao): 应用与数据库交互的模块

业务层(Service):是应用程序中负责实现业务逻辑的部分。

控制器(Controller):提供给其他客户端能够调用的 restful 服务接口,根据用户的输入返回实际的数据

流程服务部分

后端流程服务以OBPM引擎为基础,通过封装标准的BPM Webservice,暴露成Restful接口,实现前端调用BPM服务:

BPM WebService: 是由 BPM 引擎提供的标准的 WebService,包括 taskQueryService 和 taskService, taskQueryService 主要用于对 OBPM 服务器的认证授权、相关实例对象的创建、以及查询流程的服务等; taskService 主要用于对任务的处理操作,例如:重新分配、升级、委派等:

Restful API: 基于 BPM WebService 封装成 Restful 的 API, 提供前端调用

2. 系统提供的服务

索赔股: XX 特约售后服务中心处罚报告,有关 XX 特约售后服务中心索赔审计后的处理报告, XX 特约售后服务中心现场索赔审计报告, XX 特约售后服务中心现场审计记录,售后索赔现场审计评分卡,现场索赔审计抵扣申请表, XX 特约售后服务中心索赔

整改评审表,XX年XX月索赔审计汇总,XX年XX月索赔审计财务罚款汇总,XX免费换油价格核算,过期索赔申请表,品牌活动系统支持申请表,共12类表单的日常流转服务

3. 用户信息安全

切实保护用户数据安全,不将其用于违法犯罪的方面,并保护局域网的安全。

三、研究步骤、方法及措施

研究步骤和方法:

- 1)设计系统架构和技术选型前端采用 Angular4, 后端使用 Spring+SpringMVC+Mybatis 的架构,实现前后端分离,技术架构可复用。流程引擎使用 OracleBPM12c 用于项目流程开发。
- 2)做好业务需求分析,系统业务涉及四个部门还有三个公共服务和其他三个系统的交互。
- 3)提高系统性能,在满足 SGM-IT 的技术架构要求的技术上,提高系统性能。对于可能遭遇的困难和措施:

OracleBPM 的开发和企业系统信息交互。

四、研究进度计划

研究工作的总体安排和进度:

- 第 1-2 周 收集资料,确定选题和工作内容
- 第 3-4 周 撰写初期(开题)报告,学习项目所用的基础知识和技术。
- 第 5-12 周 进行项目相关工作
- 第 13 周 中期检查,撰写中期(检查)报告
- 第 14-18 周 进行相关工作
- 第 19-20 周 终期检查,撰写中期总结报告,实习答辩

五、参考文献

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学生签名:	年	月	日
指导教师意见(对本课题的深度、广度及工作量的意见及开题是否通过) :			
通过 口 完善后通过 口 未通过 口			
指导教师签名:	年	月	日

注: 开题报告用 A4 纸打印装订在毕业设计(论文)任务书后,学生可根据开题报告的长度加页。 开题是否通过请指导教师在□内打"√"。

稿的女子

本科生毕业设计(论文)文献综述

姓	名:	张培盛	
学	号:	221400307	
学	院:	数计学院	
专	业:	软件工程	
年	级:	2014 级	
指导	教师:		(签名)

2018 年 04 月 25 日

Oracle 中间件开发文献综述

摘要: Oracle 融合中间件是首屈一指的应用基础架构产品。它使企业能够利用现代的硬件和软件架构创建和运行灵活且智能的业务管理软件,并最大限度地提高 IT 效率。

SGM 作为国内最大的汽车制造商之一,业务呈现范围大,跨度大,业务繁杂等趋势。2008年 SGM 先后共启动了 16 个全面涵盖质量管理、产品工程和制造工程、制造质量、物料管理、市场营销和售后服务支持的项目。多个新项目因其创新度高、成效卓越而备受业界关注:产品开发文档管理系统(GDM/2DAM),提升了高质量低成本的产品开发能力; SPMO售后配件优化项目,能解决配件订单量大系统负荷过重的瓶颈问题,对售后配件的主流业务发挥巨大作用; GSPM 项目通过建立集中的工厂维护和一般仓库物料管理系统,为 SGM在一般仓库存货管理提供详细而全面的全程管理。

SGM 目前的 IT 架构全面完整, 共有 200 多个业务系统配合庞大的业务需求。

关键词: OracleBPM, SpringMVC, Mybatis, 业务审计

1前言

Oracle BPM ^[1]为应用支撑架构中的业务流程管理平台提供了面向电子政务业务的平台,它提供涵盖从流程建模、开发、执行、优化的各个方面完整的流程生 命周期支持。面向业务的流程可以覆盖人与人、应用与应用以及人与应用的各种 资源和服务。它不但实现业务流程的自动化,并完成了从执行到监控和优化的整 个业务流程生命期。业务流程生命周期主要包括设计期和运行期。

业务流程管理是跨组织结构,跨系统,跨应用的软件和方法论,从而实现自 动化管理,优化动态业务,产生真正的业务价值。针对业务流程管理,ORACLE 提供了成熟的 BPM 解决方案声明周期管理,依照此种方式构建 BPM 系统,将 最大化的降低系统开发部署开销。

Oracle BPM 是一个完整的产品套件,可用来创建、执行和优化业务流程。该 套件使用一个专门设计的环境,允许流程生命期涉及的各类人员有效完成重复任 务,将业务与IT 的协作推进到一个新水平。业务分析师不必求助于 IT 部门,就 能设计和运行模拟的完整流程,如果认为流程已经达到业务规范要求,分析师可 将其移交给 IT 部门,IT 部门接着完成与现有 IT 系统的必要连接,并部署流程。 Oracle BPM 将自动生成供人员与流程交互的用户界面,并可通过执行环境将界 面呈现为标准 Portlet。服务器将收集流程的实时和历史数据,并通过管理板显示 出来,使企业能不断优化流程,跟踪活动的数据。 Oracle BPM 业务流程管理平台能够根据业务需求环境的变化和差异,推进人与人之间、人与应用系统之间、系统与系统之间的整合及调整、优化的业务过程。 业务流程管理平台是面向业务过程的平台,它是实现环保部综合政务办公系统,实现规则公开、过程

公开、结果公开的"一站式"服务过程的核心支撑平台。

2 OracleBPM 开发生命周期

1 流程建模

定义:业务流程建模(BPM,Business Process Modeling)^[3]是对业务流程进行表述的方式,它是过程分析与重组的重要基础。在跨组织业务流程重组的前提下,流程建模的主要目的就是提供一个有效的跨组织流程模型并辅助相关人员进行跨流程的分析与优化。

输入: 业务规则、组织结构、角色

输出:流程规则定义、流程图形化描述。 Oracle BPM 提供面向业务分析人员的设计环境,包括流程建模和流程仿真。 业务分析人员可以从实际业务运营的角度设计当前和目标业务流程,浏览企业组织结构,将企业角色指派给流程角色。

2 流程仿真

定义:流程仿真就是我们为了得到对系统更深刻的认识和控制,在一系列理 论知识和对系统各要素行为假设的基础上,借助工具对现实世界中系统的模拟。 流程仿真是研究大的复杂系统的唯一工具; 比现实中能更好的控制条件;不影响 现实中的生产系统;模拟仿真比在现实中实验更节省成本; 它可以帮助解决的问 题包括:如制造业中的瓶颈分析,生产线平衡分析,产能分析,成本分析等.在物 流业的应用包括:网络效率评估,物流仓储模拟,设施规划分析等等,在服务业 如:后勤支持模拟,配销系统仿真等.另外,模拟仿真在其他行业如:军事,航天, 医疗等领域也有着广泛的应用.

输入: 业务规则、组织结构、角色

输出:流程规则定义、流程图形化描述。 业务分析人员可以通过 Oracle BPM 进行业务流程仿真,模拟目标业务流程 的执行,以验证流程建模的正确性,识别可以改进的环节。

3 流程开发及系统集成

定义:流程开发及系统集成即是利用流程建模的模型对流程节点添加具体的业务逻辑。输入:流程模型

输出:可部署的业务流程 Oracle BPM 提供 IT 人员的开发环境。IT 人员将业务分析人员的业务流程映 射到 IT,通过业务服务编排实现业务流程。

4 流程运行

定义:将开发完成的可部署的业务流程部署到运行环境中,同时收集流程数 据,为流程监控提供数据支持。

输入: 可部署的业务流程

输出: 流程数据 协调人员、组织和应用执行业务流程,管理执行的顺序,贯彻业务规

则,审 计各个步骤,并处理异常情况。

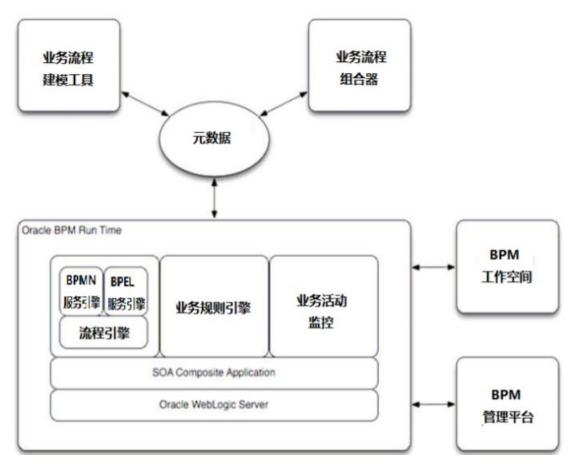
5 流程监控和优化

定义: 利用系统探测到的流程监控数据,提供图形化的数据展示。

输入: 流程运行数据

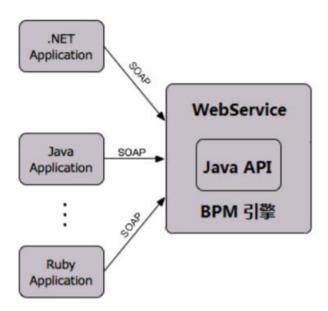
输出:流程数据 Oracle BPM 能记录实时和历史流程活动数据,允许管理人员在日常工作中 监控系统的运行状况。进而 Oracle BPM 能够根据分析业务流程 KPI 和 SLA 的执 行情况,能持续优化业务流程,从而让业务执行能力进入下一个执行和优化循环。

3业务流程管理平台范围



- 业务流程建模和实现工具——通过流程建模中提供各种简单、易用的图 形化工具,让业务人员能够快速、准确将复杂的业务流程变为可见的流 程模型;通过流程模拟的功能,提前让业务分析人员能洞察流程模型的 合理性和可用性;通过流程实现中各种自动化辅助过程,让技术实现人 员能够高效地实现流程并访问相关的数据和应用系统。
- 业务流程引擎——业务流程引擎是流程的执行分配、激活和执行引擎。 它是一个关键组成成分,其目的是完成业务流程,并按照逻辑的流程定 义来实时地管

理业务功能的启动和终止。业务流程管理器^[4]完全建立在诸 如 WebLogic Server 服务器的应用服务器上,其中流程实例、活动实例是 由服务器管理的 EJB 组件集成。另外流程在运行过程当中需要保存的各 种业务状态、数据、监控数据是通过流程引擎存放到流程数据中。 BPMN 和 BPEL 是目前 BPM 的两大主流标准,BPMN 以其形象的展示 方式深得业务和分析人员的喜欢,而 BPEL 作为执行语言,在系统集成,服务编排方面也具备明显的优势。通常一些引擎为了支持 BPEL 标准,符合 SOA 规范,会采用额外的 BPMN 建模工具,之后转换成 BPEL 的 方式来执行,而这种方式的复杂性,给具体的项目的实施带来了很大的 难度。在 Oracle BPM 中采用了双引擎的方式,可以支持 BPMN 直接运 行,无须转换成 BPEL 再运行。 Oracle BPM 的业务流程引擎提供基于 SOA 的 WebService 的流程服务接 口,这样不但基于 Java 的应用系统可以使用业务流程服务,环保部其他 异构系统都可使通过 Webservice 使用流程平台提供的服务。



- 业务流程工作空间——它是业务人员操作流程的工作门户(Work Portal)^[2]。 在工作门户上的业务流程形成了工作列表(WorkList),所有对 流程的操作都 是针对工作列表中的流程实例展开的。这样通过不同角色 的用户参与业务流程 的执行,业务流程就可以按照定义的模型执行下去。
- 业务流程管理控制台——它是流程管理员的管理控制台,可以管理在业务流程中相关的人员、组织、角色等如何和企业部门进行映射。另外当业务流程的发生更新,可以在控制台上定义不同的流程版本。

ORACLE BPM 业务流程管理优势

● 流程封装: ORACLE BPM 提供子流程、Screenflow 以及分组的方式提供流程的 封

- 装,使用户能将业务流程逻辑封装在一起,并从流程机制独立管理。这种封装 提 XX 子业务需要的灵活性和可操作性。通过隔离这些元素,用户无需影响整个 流程或编写另外代码就能快速修改流程。最后,流程封装还有利于快速开发和部 署 组件应用或业务流程,进而大大节约成本,缩短上市时间。
- 包含业务分析家。也许 ORACLE BPM 业务流程管理功能区中最重要的优点是 能够将流程逻辑与应用组件分离开来。开发人员首先对低层业务流程组件编程, 并允许业务分析家利用这些流程,即借助直观的图形用户界面设计端到端业务流程。业务分析家可以查看关键数据,而且在几分钟之内就能修改业务流程。这种 功能使 IT 人员能集中精力处理战略价值更高的问题,而不只是实施全方位修 订。
- 可重复利用。使业务分析家能设计业务流程元素,方法是利用 ORACLE 提供 的现成元素进入 IT 人员编写的 Java 或 EJB 组件内部,或者设计高级业务服务。遗留系统可以集成到流程中,甚至还可以设计用于整个业务流程的模板。令人兴奋的是,一旦定义了这些核心业务流程元素,就可以重复利用它们,建立更大、更复杂的业务流程。
- 动态业务流程。在生产环境中,流程管理机制能主动执行和管理工作流应用。 通过联机监控、动态重配置和统计报告功能,还可以进行连续改进和精确调整。 混合行为。业务流程行为可能是直接方法调用和消息的混合。流程机制负责处理 这些行为流程的状态。
- 基于标准。ORACLE BPM 使用 J2EE 兼容型技术,包括 Java 基础、JSP 和 EJB 互操作性、用于流程元素间数据传送的 XML 以及用于业务流程组件间消息传送 的 JMS。这些开放标准意味着在 IT 人员的技能适用于不同的项目,而且 IT 人员可以协同完成同一项目的不同部分。因此,使用标准技术 (XML) 和开放编程 API 意味着解决方案可以扩展,为未来发展留有余地。同时 ORACLE BPM 还提供 COM、.NET、CORBA、等多种访问机制。

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杨的女子

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面向业务流程管理中的涌现现象

关于企业中业务流程管理自动化的标准解决方案是使用基于规则推理方法的工作流管理系统。在这样的系统中,完全在实施之前设计的过程模型必须满足来自组织业务活动的所有需求。实际上,这意味着过程控制能力有很大的局限性,特别是在动态的商业环境中。因此,新类型的工作流系统可能有助于其通常以更灵活的方式工作,例如,遵循基于案例的推理方法。该文件显示了另一种可能的解决方案 - 使用出现理论,该理论指出实现刺激系统(例如商业环境)所需的其他条件以运行导致产生更复杂的新组织形式的基层过程。本文还指出了复杂事件处理等满足涌现理论指出的关键条件的技术的使用机会。

关键词:业务流程管理,适应性案例管理,涌现 1. 简介

业务流程管理领域的标准化工作始于上个世纪 90 年代初。在该领域发展的初始阶段 发挥关键作用的组织称为工作流管理联盟(WfMC),它定义了基本条款和第一条规则。最初,这个问题在相对狭窄的意义上被视为"任务流程管理"和"文件流程管理"。在[8]中出现了一个定义,它显示了当时对该问题的理解:它被理解为业务流程作为一个整体或一部分的自动化,在这个过程中文档,信息或规则从一个参与者指向另一个参与者执行由定义的规则产生的动作。在连续的几年中,这些术语的含义已经扩展到包含一个组织中业务流程的全球视角,主要从已实现的目标角度看。目前,对象管理组织或上述 WfMC 等组织认为业务流程建模的概念应该更广泛地进行分析,其中包含的定义反映了[16]:业务流程管理是一门处理在系统,员工,客户和同事参与的范围之内和之外,建模,自动化,制造,控制,监控和优化业务流程的主题,以加强组织目标的实现。组织。除了明确定向流程目标之外,新的观点考虑了以前没有的因素:

- •组织的客户也是所考虑系统的活动组成部分,并参与塑造过程,
- •应该以一种自由的方式解释行为流的概念 行为的顺序可以被定义,但也可以是未定义的。

使用软件工程中应用的术语,企业中流程的管理应该是'敏捷'- 更强烈地针对组织的目标和客户实现的目标,而不是执行完全定义的过程。遵循这一方向也会影响旨在帮助公司实现自动化流程的软件系统。这些系统从所谓的工作流系统转向更高级的应用程序,这可以称为"业务目标实现系统"。开发这种解决方案是一项复杂的任务,需要来自不同领域的知识和经验。下面的论文展示了使用自组织(或自我成长)系统理论,即涌现理论与现代复杂事件处理等信息管理技术相结合的命题,以开发一个支持公司运作的系统业务流程在动态变化的环境中。

2. 工作流程作为编排用例的流程

描述在组织中执行的过程的方法之一是图形记法,通常是UML活动图的特殊形式化和

扩展版本。其中之一就是业务流程模型和表示法(BPMN),它允许定义业务流程中发生的所有可能的流程以及流程实现过程中发生的事件([2]中公布的标准)。形式上,使用 BPMN 开发的模型是一个图形,其节点是动作,弧形是它们之间的流动。另一方面,描述所需信息系统功能的方法之一是用例(UC)。用例描述了一个角色(通常是系统用户)和系统之间的交互,其形式是由一个侧面定义的明确操作组成的场景。实现正确定义的用例可以在更广泛的流程中创建商业价值 - 它有助于在实现流程目标的途中满足一部分需求。用例可以通过使用不同的抽象层次来定义,从代表业务流程的最普通的抽象层次到代表流程中单个交互(行动)的最具体抽象层次。区分[3]中进一步描述的抽象层次的能力允许在描述系统反应时假设一个单一用例与 BPMN 模型中的动作相对应的级别。这样的模型将包含对用例之间时间关系的描述。BPMN 模型除了与公司已实现流程相关的文档和规则功能外,还可以提供可执行算法的功能,该算法从使用专用工具控制的特殊软件开始。为了使用控制工具进一步实现自动化而定义过程模型的过程称为过程编制,负责实现过程模型的人员是"过程工程师"。

3. 根据定义的规则做出决定

用例理论(例如[3])列举了大约十个可用于描述用例的元素。但是,可以假定理解和实施 UC 所必需的最少信息由以下要素组成:

- •用例的名称 描述用例实现目标的简称,•初始条件 启动 UC 所需的系统条件,
- •最终条件 UC 实现后的系统状态,
- •基本情景 导致实现统一通信目标的典型场景,
- •替代方案(扩展) 可能的替代交互流动,导致或导致不能实现统一通信目标。

由于业务流程目标的实现(即实现构成流程的后续统一通信系统),系统状况会发生变化。过程实现的目标是引导系统达到特定的期望的最终状态。例如,在以后分析信贷销售的过程中,这种状态可能是签署的信用协议(法律行为)以及客户账户的余额。过程工程师的目标是创建一个模型,其中包含这样的用例范围,在实现最后一个用例之后,过程目标将得以实现(换句话说 - 最后分析的 UC 的最终条件将与目标系统条件)。伴随用例编排的一个关键问题是它们实现的顺序。影响 UC 订单的基本限制是保证满足为每个订单规定的初始条件的必要性。在大多数情况下,这个规则并不会导致一个解决方案(明确的模型),因此过程工程师在定义过程流程时,必须使用额外的指标和外部知识,而且往往只有他自己的直觉。 UC 订购的结果是找到一个适当的业务规则,该规则是过程状态的函数,过程状态的执行作为流向下一个动作(即下一个 UC 的运行)的正确方向的触发。所定义的规则将在一个决策节点中实现,该决策节点紧跟在已实现的行动之后,因此可以清楚地定义进一步流程的流程。设计正确的统一通信顺序以及查找使自动化之间的流动规则是一项复杂的任务,需要丰富的经验。大多数情况下,根据特定模型启动和运行的系统需要通过实证研究进一步观察和模型修正。基于上述规则的工作流控制方法称为基于规则推理(RBR)。

4. 用例云



图 1: 赊销过程中的典型用例

在考虑典型的业务流程建模方法时,有必要在一个连贯的流程中对用例进行排序,这 些流程从初始时刻(事件)到最终事件。在更复杂的过程中,通常存在许多可能的解决方 案,这些解决方案对于实现的动作的顺序彼此不同。如果每个用例的初始条件都是空的(用 例可能适用于系统的任何状态), 17! (即约3.5×1014)解决方案将存在于所讨论的过 程中。即使可以用不同的方式订购相对较少的项目,也存在一组丰富的可能解决方案(例 如,针对七个免费项目的5040个选项)。这样的一套在实际的商业环境中不能实际应用和 评估。使用关键绩效指标(KPI)定义的标准在选择适当的变体时非常有用。这些指标的 例子包括:过程实现的总时间,员工工作量(总工作时间),涉及的人数,客户负载(收 集的信息量, 咨询时间), 正面结论的份额(获得的客户数量), 份额在确认阶段的负面决 定,与获得的合同数量有关的工作人员工作量,所获得的合同的业务价值,合同质量(例 如,在规定的时间之后通过在恶劣情况下的信贷份额来衡量),客户的满意度(通过问卷 中问题的答案来表达)等等。决定流程模型的任务通常由银行工作人员以适当的业务角色 来实现,这些工作人员专注于分析和实施最佳解决方案(流程工程师,业务分析师等)。 图 2-4 显示了在讨论的过程中排序若干初始动作的不同变体。在每个示例性变体中将具有 显着不同的价值的 KPI 之一是可以称为"报价准备时间"的指标,并且其被定义为从开始 过程到显示准备好的供应清单之间的时间客户。这将是第一个变体中最长(最不利的), 第二个中最短的。另一方面,被称为"认可中心承认份额"的指标在第一个变体中可能是 最有利的。也许最后一个变体会允许达到最佳解决方案,但它只是一个假设。

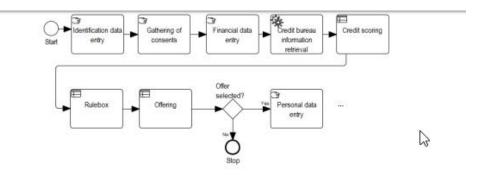


Figure 2: Variant 2 - 'defensive'

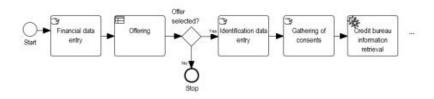


Figure 3: Variant 1 - 'offensive'

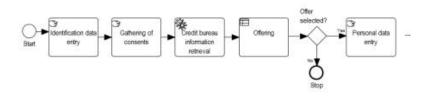


Figure 4: Variant 3 - 'maybe balanced'

6. 目前的趋势与提出的解决方案相比

目前,在工作流程管理领域,与 RBR 方法相比,另一种替代解决方案是有区别的 - 基 于案例推理(CBR)的业务案例的方法,其中问题通过重复使用先前的解决方案来解决类 似的问题,他们必须适应新的情况。「17]的作者提出将两种技术结合起来:在 CBR 中发 现的解决方案用于在RBR内建立规则。早期冻结流程的定义应该被拒绝,当组织的知识和 经验增长时,应该进行观察,学习和持续调整。近几年来,在非形式化过程管理方法领域 已经引入了非常有趣的实际解决方案。自适应案例管理(ACM)方法[11]和案例管理模型 和符号(CMMN)标准已经被阐述,并且实现这种思想的第一个管理工具也已经出现。它应 该被视为过程管理领域中"范式转换"方向的重要和有价值的一步。 ACM 方法以流程为中 心,以问题解决方案的自动方式结束,以知识和通信为基础。本文提出的方法与 CBR 相近, 因为这两种方法都可以归为流程管理的"敏捷"方法,其中行为参与者扮演关键角色,以 及反馈功能和经验知识扩展功能。 ACM 被用作所提出的实用解决方案的一部分,但在实现 新型自动化流程管理的道路上又提出了一个步骤。与提议的方法相关的 BPM 的另一个现代 方向是作为数据挖掘领域的一部分而开发的过程挖掘技术[1]。过程挖掘的一个方面是控 制流发现,即自动构建描述活动之间因果关系的过程模型 (例如 Petri 网,BPMN 图)。所 提出的解决方案的某些部分与过程挖掘技术具有相同的功能,因此对于将来的开发将该技 术作为解决方案的一部分而言似乎是有用的。类似于所提出的方法提供的见解对于开发下

一代过程感知信息系统(PAIS)非常有价值[5]。 PAIS 被定义为一个软件系统,它根据流程模型管理和执行涉及人员,应用程序和信息源的操作流程。所提出的系统可能会被部分视为一种 PAIS,但它似乎超过了 PAIS 的定义,因为它具有非过程性质的成分。在对类似领域进行研究之后,可以说提出的解决方案是由当前正在开发的元素组成的,但它们并没有联系在一起以挑战所提出的整体方法。

7. 下一步 - 出现

根据[6],出现指的是当一个相互关联和相对简单的元素组成自己的系统时,会发生什么,表现出更高层次的更聪明的反应。这个定义指出了系统"智能"的增加,因为它出现了更复杂的"行为"。参考知识理论,智能的增加可以被视为同时增加陈述性知识('知识')和程序性知识('知识如何')。从与软件系统中涌现理论的实施有关的进一步讨论来看,这是一个重要的建议。系统在满足相关条件时自行组织。在[6]中有五个是有区别的:

- 1)该系统由大量演员组成("我们所需要的是成千上万的个人和一些简单的互动规则"),
 - 2) 演员从背景中获得反馈,
 - 3) 演员之间存在不断的自由沟通(在这种情况下,沟通是附带的而不是计划的),
 - 4) 演员有能力和技能来识别经常性模式,
 - 5) 不存在专制控制,而不是间接控制来管理系统。

在实现业务流程的环境中,这些条件是否可以满足?在第一种情况下已经出现了一个 问题 - 系统的大小被测量为执行动作的参与者的数量。在业务流程中谁是演员? 如果我 们假设根据[16]参与者(以及被分析系统的一部分)既是提供产品的组织的代表,也是使 用该提议的客户的代表,那么典型商业环境中涉及的参与者的状况将被满足在多数情况下。 获取信息反馈的必要性(第二个条件)强制要求与信息系统的监测相关。系统必须以连续 方式计算指标,以便对所做决策的有效性(前面提到的KPI指标)作出结论,并且结果必 须为流程参与者所知。他们也必须知道他们所实现的行为之间的联系以及所做出的决定和 指标的价值以及对他们的单位利益或公共利益的影响是否具有特定的指标价值。通过在软 件中提供适当的功能,可以满足与反馈(负面或正面)存在相关的条件。第三个条件涉及 演员之间的沟通。这种情况通过两种方式实现:通过参与者之间的直接联系和使用信息系 统的相关通信功能。在当代公司中,合作往往很遥远,因此有关自由沟通的条件遇到了障 碍。因此,对软件有一个特别的要求:它必须有效地为所分析的问题提供所有相关的通信 功能,而不会比涉及的各方之间的直接通信差。第四个条件相对来说是最难实现的,因为 它不仅需要适当地"设计"系统(以决定适当的结构和通信机制),而且要求系统具有某 种"计算能力",这将允许有效识别关于整个过程的结果或者甚至整个过程的结果的反复 的行动和决策序列。这种要求的实现需要通过使用概念和软件工具(如下文所述的复杂事 件处理方法)来引入支持。最后一个条件意味着缺乏直接控制(没有指定的参与者管理过

程实现)以及发生某种"自下而上"控制形式的必要性:在系统中必须存在相互控制机制 这将消除不想要的反应,即阻碍其增长的反应。软件系统中这种机制的一个例子是能够消除使用社区不接受的规则的个人的意见和评论系统。

8. 过程的出现

让我们假设实现现金信用销售业务流程的环境的组织方式使得刺激出现的条件得以 实现:

- 1) 有足够多的演员(银行工作者,顾客),
- 2) 销售支持系统连续计算并呈现有效性指标,
- 3) 在行动者之间建立了一个交流系统,它可以方便地使用并方便使用,因为它"鼓励"决策,
- 4)销售支持系统以连续方式搜索参与者的循环行为,它可以将更复杂序列中采取的 行动联系起来,并将所需的有效性指标归因于它们,
- 5)任务完成没有"自上而下"的管理;任何人或软件系统都不能分配任务。演员们自己选择在他们努力实现的目标范围内完成的任务。对于任务完成的"自上而下"评估也没有任何机制。同时,还有一些系统可以实现"自下而上"的控制(例如评论系统)。在这样的系统中可能会出现什么样的涌现效应?什么'高级组织形式'会出现在这里?我们期望的第一个要素是流程流程的自组织。系统必须使用相关规则获取已知和详细描述的最终状态。它是通过实现属于某个集合的特定(形式化的)任务而实现的,但是它们的实现顺序并不固定。对于完成集合中的所有任务也没有要求,因为实现子集也可以使系统达到目标状态。关于流程自我组织,我们可能会期望出现以下反复出现的因素:
 - •一个角色内的动作序列,
 - •与特定系统状态相关的决策,
 - •一系列包含许多角色的行动和决策,
 - 整体流程。

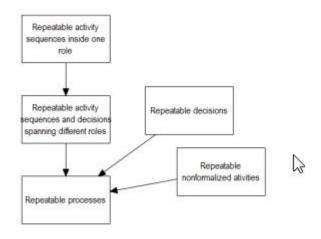


Figure 5: Emerging elements

我们应该期待的第二个影响是出现了一些新的活动,这些新活动不会出现在与正式任 务相同的基础上的一系列定义句子中(图 5)。这些可以包括经常性的沟通行为或其他具有 尚未正式形成的结构的活动。这种情况主要发生在日益增长的业务需求的情况下,通过使 用在此之前设计的系统组件元素,不可能实现会议。

复杂事件处理(CEP)是一种有效的概念和技术工具,可用于检测重复出现的模式。这是一种包含跟踪和分析事件序列并找出出现的关系以及使用公认关系进行进一步推断和决策的方法。[9]通常被认为是该方法的第一个完整描述。将业务流程实现软件与CEP软件集成在一起,可以对流程中发生的事件流进行持续分析,以根据定义的规则找到规律性。在讨论的问题的情况下,有几种类型的模式可能会通过使用CEP进行检测,例如:

- •检测频繁重复的简单操作序列(没有分支和决策节点),
- •检测与过程状态相关的经常性决策以及注册数据中包含的信息,
- •检测动作序列与 KPI 指标相关联(例如,对于特定指标或指标组合,导致最有利价值的序列)。

基于规则的 CEP 引擎的工作常常导致系统的声明式知识库的开发,随后可以将其用作对由新兴程序知识实现的动作的支持和自动化的反馈。应用这种知识的最简单的例子是,当(根据定义的规则)系统检测到其中一条路径的统治的情况下,对于最有利的过程延续方式或甚至实现下一个行动的自动化提示系统。

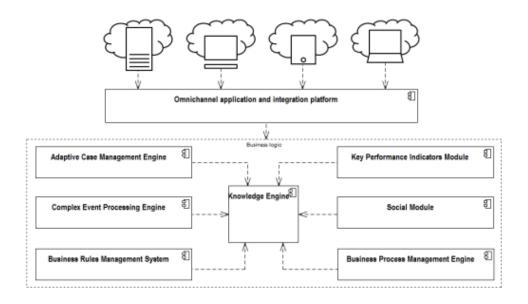


Figure 6: Proposed components of the system

9. 系统刺激涌现

尚未解决的问题是哪些功能应该支持信息技术系统,这将有助于社区发展紧急行为。第一次尝试描述这样的软件可能是通过采取上述的出现条件并通过分析如何满足它们中的每一个来分析的,同时还要保证连贯和有用的软件必须存在的附加目标。由于使用了这

种分析方法,所需系统的第一个草图就出现了。它以图 6 中的组件模型的形式显示。为了确认分析的正确性并且软件符合预期,在正确的商业环境中进行经验性实验。在接下来的小节中,我们将简要介绍每个组件的责任。

9.1. 全渠道应用和集成平台

在[15]中深入描述的全渠道商业模式目前被推广为当今商业环境中客户与服务提供商之间最合适的合作方式。全渠道方法可以被看作是能够通过多个通信通道在部件之间不断接触,同时数据和处理信息可以被访问和一致。这样的能力也应该在讨论的系统中作为其主要功能提供,使其能够访问其他更专业化的功能。系统的这一部分提供了由参与通信的参与者和下面描述的核心模块处理的前端多技术应用之间的双向异步连接。这种功能支持出现现象的第一个条件,即涉及足够数量的处理参与者。

9.2. 自适应案例管理引擎

这个模块作为主要流程引擎,允许参与者完成他们的业务任务,为他们提供机会来优化这种做法并在条件发生变化时调整他们的行为。 ACM 引擎可以塑造自己演员走向最终目标的路径,同时追踪他的步骤,并建立一个数据库,以供 Knwowledge Engine 组件提供的进一步分析和推理。由于 ACM 模块的原因,"自下而上"的管理模式是可以访问的,上面提到的第五种出现条件可能会得到满足。

9.3.复杂事件处理引擎

CEP 方法可以在业务事件流中查找循环模式。在[9]中描述了几种类型的模式匹配方法,并在一个真正的软件中实现,其中许多类型已经在多种软件应用中找到了它们的实际实现(有趣的例子在[10]中描述)。在讨论的系统中,CEP 引擎识别参与者的行为跟踪序列中的模式,抽象这些事件并将其发送到 Knwowledge Engine 组件。需要该功能来实现上述的第四种出现条件,即识别技能的循环模式。

9.4. 业务规则管理系统

BRMS 软件通常存储,执行和监控某些业务逻辑,这些业务逻辑可能会从软件代码库中进行外化,并使用特殊的可执行表示法进行描述。在过程管理系统中,这种类型的软件通常支持决策节点的逻辑描述,其结果取决于正在处理的业务案例的状态,有时取决于外部环境的状态。所描述的系统使用 BRMS 引擎来存储和执行由参与者制定的决策逻辑。这是一个开放和不平凡的问题,如何实现这种自动化,并导致关于动作逻辑记录的更基本的问题。

9.5. 关键绩效指标模块

之前列出的第二个出现的情况涉及对作出的决定和所采取的活动的效率的持续反馈。 BPM 系统中效率度量的典型解决方案是关键绩效指标的计算和基于这些指标的进一步分析。 商业应用程序的特殊部分通常将这些索引可视化,并让它们推理和调整它们的操作程序。 调整涉及合格的'工艺工程师',大多数情况下不是自动化的。讨论的解决方案除了 KPI 的 可视化之外,还必须自动化他们的应用程序,因此 KPI 的值将被发送到知识引擎模块,在 那里它们被组合并面临所做出的决策和活动序列模式。

9. 6. 社交模块

社交模块提供了一种在参与合作的各方之间进行沟通行为的便捷方式。服务提供商和 客户都可以轻松地相互联系,提出问题,提出建议,提出建议或仅分享经验和知识。这个 模块不仅作为流行的互联网传播者,而且还适用于当前的商业活动。

10. 最后的评论

可以用于进一步发展所提出的方法的有趣方向是知识扩展技术,除了反馈之外,还可以使用可能的过程延续模拟以及在采取实际行动之前评估模拟动作的结果。这个想法在[2]中描述,其中该技术被称为"投影模拟"。这种方法的另外一个优点是引入了随机性和概率评估,这为通过使用未选择的解决方案扩展知识提供了额外的潜力,并且由于没有定义为用例初始条件的正式障碍而可以选择这些解决方案。建议的方向并非没有风险。首先也是最重要的是,它假设演员在商业环境中的浸润要比典型的商业活动更深入。需要相对较高的流程参与者意识和非常高的动机才能达到这个假设。有必要满足复杂的技术要求,使参与者自由和满意地参与系统开发所必需的通信过程。因此,有必要使用现代化的,通常是移动设备并开发复杂的软件来提供高质量的信息,其使用情况与自然界发生的自下而上的过程一样自然。

Towards emergence phenomenon in business process management

Standard: solution regarding business process management automation in enterprises is the use of workflow management systems working by the Rule-Based Reasoning approach. In such systems, the process model which is designed entirely before the implementation has to meet all needs deriving from business activity of the organization. In practice, it means that great limitations arise in process control abilities, especially in the dynamic business environment. Therefore, new kinds of workflow systems may help which typically work in more agile way e.g. following the Case-Based Reasoning approach. The paper shows another possible solution – the use of emergence theory which indicates among other conditions required to fulfill stimulation of the system (for example the business environment) to run grass-roots processes that lead to arising of new more sophisticated organizing forms. The paper also points the using opportunity of such techniques as the processing of complex events to fulfill key conditions pointed by the emergence theory

Key words: business process management, adaptive case management, emergence.

1. Introduction

Standardization work in the area of business process management began in the early 90s of the last century. A key role in the initial phase of the field development played the organization called Workflow Management Coalition (WfMC), which defined basic terms and first rules. Initially, the issue was viewed in a relatively narrow meaning as 'task flow management' and 'document flow management'. In [8] a definition appears, which shows the then understanding of the issue: it is understood as automation of the business process as a whole or a part, in the time of which documents, information or rules are directed from one participant to another to perform an action resulting from the defined rules. In the consecutive years, the meaning of the terms was extended to encompass global perspective on business processes in an organization, seen mainly from the angle of achieved goals. Today, organizations such as Object Management Group or the abovementioned WfMC agree that the notion of business processes modelling should be analysed more broadly which is reflected by the definition included among others, in the [16]: business process management is a discipline that deals with the topics of modelling, automation, manufacturing, control, monitoring and optimization of the flow of business tasks in order to reinforce the fulfilment of organization goals, with participation of systems, staff, customers, and co-workers within and outside the boundaries of an organization. The new perspective except for clear orientation towards process aim considers the factors that were not present before:

- clients of organization are also active constituent of the considered system and take part in shaping the processes,
- the notion of action flow should be interpreted in a free way the order of actions may be defined, but it can also be undefined.

Using the nomenclature applied in software engineering, management of processes in the enterprise should be 'agile' – more strongly directed to the goals of an organization and aims realized by the clients, rather than performing exactly defined procedures. Following this direction also influences the software systems designed to aid automation processes realized in a company. These systems change from the so-called workflow systems in the direction to more advanced applications, which could be called 'business objectives realization systems'. Development of such solutions is a complex task that requires knowledge and experience from different areas. The following paper shows a proposition of using the theory of self-organising (or self-growing) systems, the emergence theory, in connection with modern techniques of information management such as Complex Event Processing to develop a system that supports functioning of companies that realize business processes in a dynamically changing environment.

2. Workflow processes as orchestration of the use cases

One of the methods of describing a process performed in an organization is a graphical notation that is usually specially formalized and extended version of the UML activity diagram. One of them is a notation called Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN), which allows defining actions which occur in the business process and all possible flows between them as well as events occurring during process realization (standard published in [2]). Formally, the model developed by using BPMN is a graph, the nodes of which are actions and arcs are the flows between them. On the other hand, one of the ways to describe the required information system functions are use cases (UC). A use case describes the interaction between an actor (usually a system user) and the system in the form of a scenario that consists of well-defined actions attributed to one of the sides. Realization of a properly defined use case leads to creating business value within a wider process – it contributes to meet a fragment of requirements on the way to realize a process objective. Use cases may be defined by using different abstraction levels, from the most general ones that represent a business process, to the most specific ones that represent single interaction (action) in a process. The ability to differentiate the abstraction level that is further described in [3] allows,

in describing system reactions, assuming a level in which a singular use case will correspond to an action in the BPMN model. Such a model will then comprise a description of time relations between use cases. The BPMN model, apart from documentation and regulation functions relating to realized processes in a company, can also serve the function of an executable algorithm started using special software that aids workflow control. The action of defining the process model for the purpose of further automation using a control tool is called process orchestration and the person who is responsible for its realization is a 'process engineer'.

3. Decision based on defined rules

The theory of use cases (e.g. [3]) enumerates about ten elements that may be used to describe the use case. However, it may be assumed that the minimum set of information necessary to comprehend and implement an UC consists of the following elements:

- name of the use case short name that describes well the aim of use case realization, initial conditions system conditions required to start the UC,
- final conditions system state after realization of the UC,
- basic scenario a typical scenario that leads to fulfillment of the UC goal,
- alternative scenarios (extensions) possible alternative flows of interaction that lead or lead not to the fulfillment of the UC goal.

In result of the realization of business process aims (i.e. realization of a subsequent UC that comprise the process) the system condition changes. The aim of the process realization is to lead the system to a particular, desired final state. For example, in the hereafter analyzed process of credit sale, such a state may be a signed credit agreement (a legal act) as well as the balance on the customer's account. The aim of the process engineer is to create a model that will include such range of use cases that after the realization of the last of them the process goal will be fulfilled (in other words – the final conditions of the last analyzed UC will correspond to target system conditions). A key issue that accompanies orchestration of use cases is the order of their realization. The basic limitation that affects the UC order is the necessity to guarantee fulfillment of initial conditions defined for each of them. This rule, in most cases, does not lead to one solution (unambiguous model), therefore the process engineer, while defining the process flow, has to use additional indicators and external knowledge and quite often has only intuition at his disposal. The consequence of the UC ordering is finding a proper business rule that is a function of the process state the execution of which serves as a trigger of the flow to the right direction to the next action (i.e. running of the next UC). The defined rules will be implemented in a decision node that follows directly after the realized action thanks to which it is possible to define clearly the flow of further

processes. Designing the right order of UC as well as finding rules that enable automation of flows between them is a complicated task that requires extensive experience. Most often a system started and been working according to a specified model requires further observation and model correction by empirical research. The method of workflow control based on the rules mentioned above is called Rule-Based Reasoning (RBR).

4. Cloud of use cases

When considering a typical approach to business process modeling, it is necessary to order use cases in one coherent process spanning from the initial moment (event) to the final event. In the case of a more complex process, there usually exist many possible solutions that differ from each other regarding the order of the realized actions. If initial conditions of each use case were empty (use case may be applied in any state of the system), 17! (i.e. about 3,5 * 1014) solutions would exist in the discussed process. Even if relatively few items may be ordered in a different way, a rich set of possible solutions exists (e.g. 5040 options for seven free items). Such a set cannot be practically applied and evaluated in a real business environment. The criteria defined by using Key Performance Indicators (KPI) are useful while choosing a proper variant. Examples of such indicators are: total time of process realization, staff workload (total work time), number of people involved, client load (amount of information gathered, consultation time), share of positive conclusions (number of the clients acquired), share of negative decisions in the

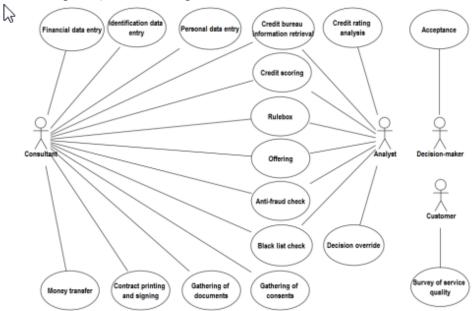


Figure 1: Typical use cases in the process of credit sale

confirmation stage, staff workload in relation to the number of the acquired contracts, business value of the acquired contracts, quality of contracts (measured, for example, by the

share of credits in worse situation after the defined time), client's satisfaction (expressed by means of answers to questions in a questionnaire) etc. A task of deciding on the process model is usually realized by bank workers in a proper business role focused on doing analyses and implementation of optimal solutions (process engineer, business analyst, etc.). Figs. 2-4 show different variants of ordering several initial actions in the discussed process. One of the KPI which will have a significantly different value in each of the exemplary variants is an indicator that can be called 'offer preparation time' and defined as the time between the start of the process and display of the list of offers prepared for the client. It will be the longest (the least beneficial) in the first variant and the shortest in the second one. On the other hand, the indicator that was called 'share of acceptances in approval center' will probably be the most beneficial in the first variant. Maybe the last variant would allow reaching the optimal solution, but it only is a hypothesis.

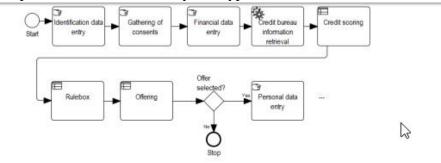


Figure 2: Variant 2 - 'defensive'

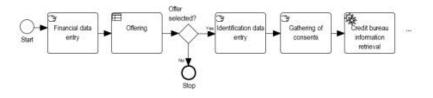


Figure 3: Variant 1 - 'offensive'

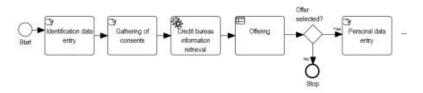


Figure 4: Variant 3 - 'maybe balanced'

6. Current trends compared to proposed solution

Nowadays, in the area of workflow management yet another type of alternative solution in comparison with the RBR approach is distinguished – the approach based on business cases called Case-Based Reasoning (CBR), in which problems are solved by re-using previous solutions to similar problems, after their necessary adaptation to the new situation. The authors

of [17] propose combining the two techniques: solutions found within CBR serve to build rules within RBR. Early freezing of definitions of processes should be rejected, and observation, learning, and continuous adjustment should be practiced when knowledge and experience of the organization grows. Recent years have brought very interesting practical solutions in the area of non-formalized approach to process management. The Adaptive Case Management (ACM) approach [11] and Case Management Model and Notation (CMMN) standard have been elaborated, and first management tools which implement such idea have also appeared. It should be recognized as an important and a valuable step in the direction of 'paradigm switch' in process management domain. The ACM approach ends with a process-centric and automatic way of problems solution towards knowledge- and communication-based one. The approach proposed in the current paper is close to CBR as both methods can be classified as 'agile' methods of process management in which a key role is played by actors involved in actions as well as the function of feedback and knowledge extension by experience. The ACM is used as a part of proposed practical solution, but one more step is suggested on the way towards the new kind of automation of process management. Another modern direction in BPM related to proposed approach is process mining technique [1] developed as a part of data mining area. One aspect of process mining is a control-flow discovery, i.e., automatic construction of the process model (e.g. a Petri net, BPMN graph) describing the causal dependencies between activities. Some parts of the solution proposed have the same functions as the process mining technique, so it seems to be useful for the future development to include that technique as a part of the solution. The insights provided by approaches similar to proposed are very valuable for the development of the next generation of Process-Aware Information Systems (PAIS) [5]. The PAIS are defined as a software system that manages and executes operational processes involving people, applications, and information sources based on process models. The system proposed may be partially treated as a kind of PAIS, but it seems to exceed PAIS definition since it has constituents which have non-process nature. After research of similar areas, it may be said that proposed solution consists of elements that are under current development, but they are not tied together to challenge such holistic approach as proposed.

7. The next step – emergence

According to the [6] emergence refers to what happens when a system of mutually related and relatively simple elements organizes itself, showing more intelligent betteradapted responses of a higher level. This definition points the increase of the system 'intelligence' thanks to which there appear more complex 'behaviors'. Referring to the science of knowledge theory, the increase of intelligence can be treated as a simultaneous increase of both declarative knowledge

('knowledge that') and the procedural knowledge ('knowledge how'). It is an important advice from the perspective of further discussion related to the implementation of the theory of emergence in a software system. Systems organize themselves when relevant conditions are met. In [6] five of them are distinguished:

- 1) the system consists of a large number of actors ("All we need is thousands of individuals and a few simple rules of interaction"),
 - 2) actors receive feedback from the background,
- 3) between actors there occur constant and free communication (in this case communication that is incidental and not planned),
 - 4) actors have the ability and skill of recognizing recurring patterns,
 - 5) no authoritarian control exists, instead of it, indirect control regulates the system.

Can those conditions be met in the case of an environment in which business processes are realized? A problem occurs already in the first condition – the size of the system measured as the number of actors performing actions. Who is an actor in case of a business process? If we assume that according to [16] actors (and a part of the analyzed system) are both representatives of organizations that offer products, as well as clients that use the offer, then the condition of involved participants in typical business environments will be fulfilled in most cases. The necessity of access to information feedback (the second condition) imposes requirements connected with monitoring of the information system. The system must compute in a continuous way, indicators that allow for conclusions about the effectiveness of the decisions being made (the previously mentioned KPI indicators) and the results must be known to the process participants. They also have to know what is the connection between actions that are realized by them as well as the decisions made and values of indicators and what influence on their unit benefit or public benefit have particular values of indicators. The condition connected with the existence of feedback (negative or positive) may be met by providing appropriate functions in the software. The third condition concerns communication between actors. This condition is fulfilled in two manners: through direct contact between actors and using relevant communication functions of the information system. In contemporary companies, collaboration is often remote and therefore the condition concerning free communication encounters obstacles. Thus, there appears a particular requirement for the software: it has to effectively provide all relevant communication functions for the analyzed issue on the level not worse than direct communication between involved parties. The fourth condition is relatively the most difficult to fulfil because it requires not only to 'design' the system appropriately (to decide on proper structure and communication mechanisms) but it requires from the system certain 'computing power', that will allow for effective recognition of recurring sequences of actions and decisions

in relation to the result of the whole process or even results of the whole population of processes. Fulfillment of this requirement requires, in a special way, the introduction of support by using conceptual and software tools such as hereafter described Complex Event Processing approach. The last condition means both lack of direct control (there is no specified actor who manages the process realization) as well as the necessity of the occurrence of certain 'bottom-up' forms of control: in the system there must exist mechanisms of mutual control that will eliminate unwanted reactions, namely those that obstruct its growth. An example of such mechanisms in software systems are systems of opinions and comments that enable to eliminate individuals that use rules not accepted by the community.

8. Emergence of processes

Let us assume that the environment that realizes the business process of cash credit sale has been organized in such a way that conditions which stimulate emergence are fulfilled:

- 1) there is properly large number of actors (bank workers, customers),
- 2) the system for sales support calculates and presents effectiveness indicators in a continuous manner,
- 3) there functions a system of communication between actors that is easily accessible and convenient in use as it 'encourages' making decisions,
- 4) the system for sales support searches recurring behaviors of actors in a continuous manner, it can relate actions taken in more complex sequences, and it attributes the required effectiveness indicators to them,
- 5) there exists no 'top-down' management of task completion; neither a person nor software system allocates tasks to do. Actors themselves choose tasks to do within the goal they strive to achieve.

There are also no mechanisms for 'top-down' evaluation of task completion. At the same time, there are systems implemented to allow for 'bottom-up' control (e.g. system of comments). What may emergence effects be expected in such a system? What 'higher organization forms' will appear here? The first element which we expect is self-organisation of the process flow. The system must acquire the final state that is known and well described using relevant rules. It is achieved as result of the realization of specific (formalized) tasks that belong to a certain set, but the order of their realization is not fixed. There is also no requirement concerning completion of all the tasks from the set because also the realization of a sub-set can lead the system to the target state. Regarding process self-organization, we may expect the following recurring elements to emerge:

• sequences of actions within one role,

- decisions in connection with a particular system state,
- sequences of actions and decisions encompassing many roles,
- processes as wholes.

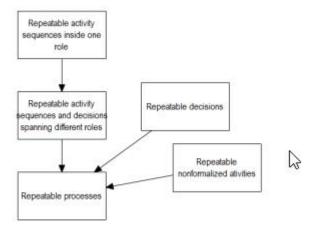


Figure 5: Emerging elements

The second effect that we should expect is the emergence of new activities that do not appear in the set of defined sentences that will be attached to sequences on the same basis as formalized tasks (Fig. 5). These can encompass recurring communication acts or other activities with a clear structure that are not formalized yet. Such a situation takes place mainly in case of growing business needs the meeting of which is not possible by using the system component elements designed until that point.

An effective conceptual and technical tool that serve to detect recurring patterns is Complex Event Processing (CEP). It is an approach that encompasses methods of tracking and analyzing sequences of events and finding relationships that appear as well as using the recognized relationships for further deductions and decision making. [9] is most often recognized as the first complete description of the approach. Integration of the business processes realization software with CEP software enables on-going analysis of the stream of events that take place in a process to find regularities according to the defined rules. In the case of the discussed issue, there are several categories of patterns that may be subjected to detection by using CEP, such as:

- detection of frequently recurring simple sequences of actions (without branches and decision nodes),
- detection of recurring decisions connected with the process state and information included in registered data,
- detection of action sequences tied the KPI indicators (e.g. sequences that lead to the most beneficial value for a particular indicator or combination of indicators).

The work of the rule-based CEP engines often leads to the development of declarative

knowledge base of the system which can subsequently be used as feedback for the support and automation of actions realized by emerging procedural knowledge. The simplest example of applying such knowledge is a system of hints for the most beneficial ways of process continuation or even automation of the realization of next actions in the case when (according to the defined rules) the system detects domination of one of the paths.

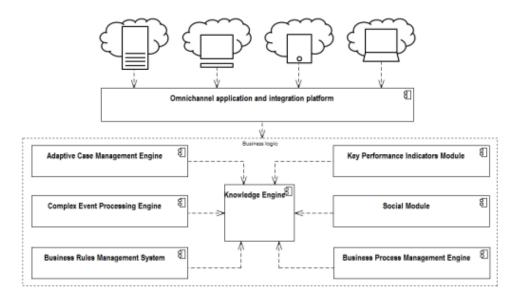


Figure 6: Proposed components of the system

9. System stimulating emergence

The open question is what set of functions should support information technology system which would help the community to develop emergent behavior. The first attempt to describe such software might be made by taking the emergence conditions mentioned above and by carrying out analysis how to satisfy each of them, keeping at the same time additional goal that coherent and useful software must come into existence. Thanks to the use of such analytical approach, the first sketch of the required system appears. It is shown in the form of the component model in Fig. 6. To confirm the correctness of the analysis and that the software meets expectations, an empirical experiment in the proper business environment would serve. In the next subsections, the responsibility of each component is shortly described.

9.1. Omnichannel application and integration platform

The omnichannel business model, described in-depth in [15], is at the moment promoted as the most appropriate way of cooperation between customers and service providers in nowadays business conditions. The omnichannel approach may be seen as the ability to be in constant contact between parts through multiple communication channels at the same time where the same data and process information are accessible and coherent. Such capability should also be

present in discussed system as its primary function which would enable access to the other more specialized functions. This part of the system provides a bi-directional asynchronous connection between front-end multi-technological applications handled by actors engaged in communication and core modules described below. Such a function supports the first condition of emergence phenomenon i.e. involving large enough number of process participants.

9.2. Adaptive Case Management Engine

This module acts as the main process engine allowing actors to do their business tasks, giving them the opportunity to optimize the way of doing that and to adapt their behavior when conditions are changing. The ACM engine enables to shape own actor's path to the final goal and at the same time tracks his steps and builds a database for further analysis and reasoning which is provided by the Knwowledge Engine component. Thanks to the ACM module, 'bottom-up' model of management is accessible and mentioned above the fifth condition of emergence may be satisfied.

9.3. Complex Event Processing Engine

The CEP approach enables to find recurring patterns in the stream of business events. Several types of pattern matching approaches are described in [9] and implemented in a real software and many of them have found their practical implementation in manifold software applications (interesting examples are described in [10]). In discussed system, the CEP engine recognizes patterns in actors' behavior tracking sequences of chosen tasks, makes abstractions of those events and sends it to the Knwowledge Engine component. That function is required to fulfill the fourth condition of emergence mentioned above, i.e. recurring patterns recognizing skill.

9.4. Business Rules Management System

BRMS software typically stores, executes and monitors some business logic which may be externalized from software code-base and described using special executable notation. In process management systems such kind of software usually supports the description of the logic of decision nodes where the outcome depends on the state of the business case under processing and sometimes depends on the state of the external environment. Described system uses BRMS engine to store and execute decision logic made by actors. It is an open and non-trivial issue how such automation may be provided and leads to a more fundamental question about action logic recording.

9.5. Key Performance Indicators Module

The second condition of emergence listed previously concerns continuous feedback about the efficiency of decisions made and activities taken. A typical solution for effi- ciency measurement in BPM systems is the calculation of Key Performace Indicators and further analysis based on them. Special parts of business applications usually visualize such indexes and let to reason and adapt procedures of action by them. Adjustment involves qualified 'process engineers' and in the most cases is not automated. Discussed solution, besides visualization of KPIs, have to automate their application and therefore values of KPIs are sent to Knowledge Engine module where they are combined and confronted with decisions made and activity sequence patterns found.

9.6. Social Module

The Social Module provides a convenient way of performing communication acts between parties involved in cooperation. Both service providers and customers can easily contact each other, ask the question, give advice, make a proposal or just share experience and knowledge. This module serves not only as popular internet communicator but it works in the context of current business activities carried out by parties and registers and classifies such communication acts enabling further reasoning provided by the Knowledge Engine. Tactics governing this extended social module may be theoretically aided by Speech Acts Theory introduced in [14] and then broadly developed by many authors and practically adopted in agent-like software.

9.7. Business Process

Management Engine The BPM part of discussed system runs re-usable sequences of tasks, which are products of emergence phenomena. This module is also used to define embedded microsequences having a rigid structure which represent algorithms of single activities and as a whole are called from ACM engine.

9.8. Knowledge Engine

A module called Knowledge Engine is the central part of the system which main responsibility is to find symptoms of emergence phenomena and to utilize their power. It derives knowledge from other modules and makes it usable. For example, it finds regularity in task sequences generated by choices of actors by confrontation with combined values of measured KPIs. Regular and most valuable patterns are then used as a proposition of future choices with a constant evaluation of gathered effects if such hint was utilized. An intrinsic part of this module is knowledge database built by increasing experience of the system. Very interesting issue, which requires further study, is how to represent procedural knowledge making it useful for process automation.

10. Final remarks

An interesting direction that can be used in further development of the proposed approach is knowledge extension techniques which besides feedback make use also of possible simulations of process continuation as well as evaluation of the results of simulated actions before taking real actions. This idea was described in [2], where the technique was called 'projective simulation'. An additional advantage of this approach is the introduced randomness and probabilistic evaluation which gives additional potential in extending knowledge by using solutions that were not selected and that can be selected due to lack of formal obstacles defined as initial conditions of use cases. The proposed direction is not free from risk. First and foremost it assumes much deeper immersion of actors in the business environment than it takes place in typical commercial activity. Relatively high awareness of process participants and very high motivation is required to meet this assumption. It is necessary to meet complex technical requirements that enable free and satisfactory participation of actors in communication processes that are necessary for the system to develop. Thus, it is necessary to use modern, often mobile equipment and develop sophisticated software that will provide high-quality information and its usage would be as natural as in the case of bottom-up processes occurring in nature.

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福州大学 2018 届本科生毕业设计(论文)中期检查表

姓名	张培盛	学 号	221400307	专 业	软件工程	学院	数学与计算机科学学院
毕业设计(论文)题目			通用索赔审计系统				

毕业设计(论文)进展情况、主要工作内容:

毕业设计已进入测试构建阶段,工作进展总体较为乐观。完成了从前期选题确定到开题报告,需求分析到功能设计等等这些前期的准备工作。其中,毕设的题目主要是围绕着企业的业务需求,构建以 OracleBPM 为流程引擎的系统;需求分析主要从现有的业务需求情况出发,分权限地整理每个层级需要处理的业务和单据。

毕业论文现刚进入撰写阶段,关于系统设计方面的文档初稿已经基本完成,目前正紧锣密鼓地进行开发工作。工作状态良好,能按时完成毕业设计和论文。

学生(签字):

2018年04月29日

以下为指导教师填写 文献综 已经 基本 项目 没有完成 述、 完成 完成 开题报 文献 告 综述 完成情 开题 \checkmark 报告 开题情况 学生是否按时提交毕业设计(论文)开题报告 是☑ 否口 与 学生毕业设计(论文)开题报告中拟定的初步 是☑ 否□ 进展情况 方案是否合理、可行 学生开题准备是否充分, 开题报告内容填写详 是☑ 否口 学生从事设计(论文)时间充足,能每周向指导教 是☑ 否口 师汇报工作进展情况 是☑ 学生按规定完成设计进度,工作状态良好 否口

主要存在的问题:

该生选择企业题目作为毕设,在系统的健壮性和安全性都能够在客户测试下得到保证。 总体的工作量也基本上可以达到要求。但这类题目往往缺乏创新性,难度适中,不存在很大的技术突破的可能。

对毕业设计(论文)工作的建议:

该生能按时完成毕业设计每个阶段结点的工作,希望能在充足的时间多研究创新性的技

上汽通用索赔审计系统

术运用到毕业设计	中,添加系统的亮点。	在接下来的时间,	加速系统构	勾建和测试、	完善系统					
的功能,同时加强对文档的整理和总结。										
指导教师			时	2018年0	4 ∃ 2 0 □					
(签字)			间	2016 + 0	4 万 29 口					