Process design & BPMS

PV207 – Business Process Management

Spring 2017

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Lecture overview

- About course
- BPM discipline
 - What is business process?
 - O What is BPM?
 - Output
 What is BPM adoption?
 - O Why BPM?
 - Roles in BPM
 - Process life-cycle
 - Phases of process based development

- Business Process
 Management
 Systems (BPMS)
 - BPMS components
 - Architecture
 - Human Tasks
 - Business Rules
 - BAM
 - Existing BPMS1

Course goals

- Introduce the BPM (motivation, use cases..)
- Explain BPM in context of services integration
- Deep dive in business process modeling
- Explain basics of Business Analysis
- Explain how to adopt BPM in organisation
- Introduce Process Monitoring & Measurement
- Hands-on-experience with BPM technologies
- Lead students to the elaboration of a simplified end-to-end BPM project in a TEAM

Course organization: 3 rules

- 1) Fair and equal conditions to everybody
- 2) Everything is in the course manual!

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1y0hlr1VrK7s2O4fMoHaygogJ_ur6YOwmiNyJf1aAW4Q/edit#

3) Questions resolved by comments to the manual document (Highlight the topic, Ctrl-M;)

Big fat warning: This course is no kindergarden !!!

- The course is mandatory and difficult
- Come to lectures and pay attention
- Seminars are mandatory to attend
- Build your team first week and work in team
- Follow the schedule and instructions
- Do homeworks (or you get F in 1/2 semester)
- Cheating = faculty expellation, not just F

In other words:

Behave like professionals...

And now on BPM

Business Process Management

Is a **Management discipline**, focused on systematic **definition**, **execution** and **measurement of processes** in organizations

Alternative defintion:

An effort to describe processes in organisation, measure results and manage process changes towards higher efficiency

Typical motivation for BPM:

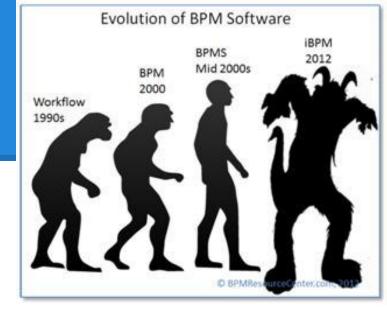
- Business Reengineering
 - Enterprise growth
 - Acquisitions
 - Organisational and cultural changes
- Quality Management & Measurement
- Legal compliance, certifications
- Technology for IS development
 - High level platforms
 - Integration
 - Agile system development

Where do we find BPM?

- Large enterprises
 - o Banking,
 - Insurance Business
 - Telco
 - Retail
 - 0 ++
- Health Care (developed countries)
- Public organisations (developed countries)
 - Courts, State administrative, Governmental organisations (ex. EU bureaucrats:)
- "Smart" SMEs
 - Smaller companies, where efficiency matters

History of BPM

- XX BC Division of labour
- Beginning of 20th century
 - Bata, Ford
- 80' Total Quality Management
 - Toyota
- 80'/90' Workflow management
- 90' Business Process Reengineering
 - Davenport etc...
- 2002 Business Process Management
 - First BPM technologies Pioneers of BPM
- 2009 ++ Al in process mining, Social BPM, Dynamic BPM, Case Management



Business process definition

Definition:

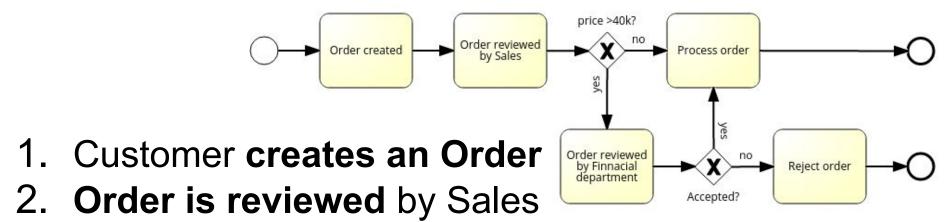
Series of logically related activities or tasks (such as planning, production, sales) performed together to produce a defined set of results.

-- Business Dictionary:

A repeatable sequence of **logically related** activities, which contributes to fulfilment of **one or more** business objectives

-- Jiří Kolář

Process Example: Order



- 2.1. If price of the Order is **lower** than 40 000\$, it is accepted
- 2.2. If price is **over** 40 000\$ it have to be confirmed by Financial department
- 2.3. Order can be rejected by the department
- 3. Otherwise the order is processed

Business Process Management

Management discipline for systematic definition, execution and measurement of processes in organizations



@ BPM Resource Center.com, 2012

BPM adoption - definition

A **change** in target organization **towards the** establishment of a **process-driven management** model.

This can, but does not necessarily have to, lead to the automation of some processes in a process-oriented Information Systems.

Such systems can be eventually based on a **Business Process Management Suite**

BPM adoption in practice

- Organisational and management changes towards a process-oriented approach
 - Rengineering
 - Efficiency & quality measurement
 - Certifications, standards & legal compliance

- Tailoring organisation's Information Systems towards process-oriented principles
 - Business integration (direct link business <-> IT)
 - High level technologies
 - Integration of legacy systems

Why to adopt BPM?

Know-how codification

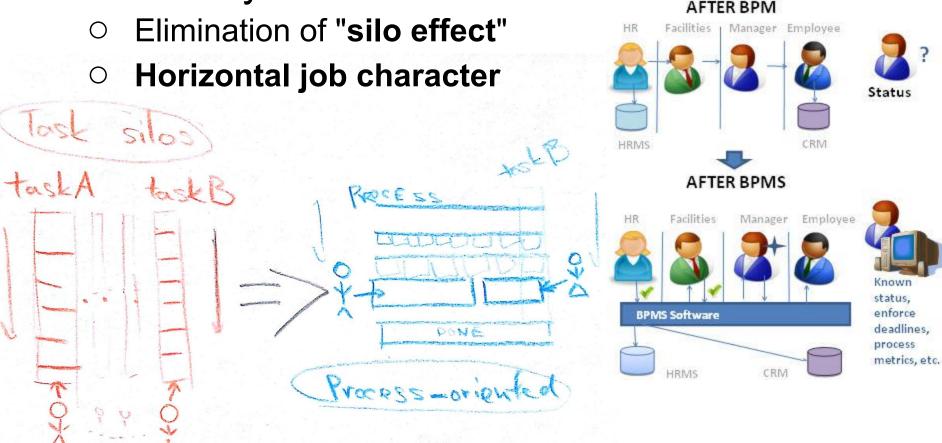
- Value of processes as a know-how is increasing in today's knowledge economy
- Less vulnerability caused by employee fluctuation
- Performance and costs measurement
- Better business-change management
 - Changes can be performed easier
 - Impact of change can be measured
 - Important to choose good level of process rigidity
- Increased transparency

Why to adopt BPM? (cont.)

- Outsourcing and business services integration
 - Measurement of outsourced services quality
- Increase of quality
 - Better error detection and exception handling
 - Detection of bottlenecks & weak points of organisation
 - Compliance with ISO standards (2000X, 9001)
- Better organisation of work-flow /process
 - Higher efficiency = reduction of costs
 - Early detection of problems

Why to adopt BPM?

 Flattening organisation's hierarchy



BEFORE BPM

BPM adoption drawbacks:(

High initial costs

- Technologies & tools are expensive and not widely available
- Change is always expensive
- Change in people's mindset is necessary (it hurts;)
- Changes in organization structure
 - Fear of the change
 - Fear of job loss
- Agreement of all major decision-makers is crucial (not so easy)

Potential risks of BPM adoption

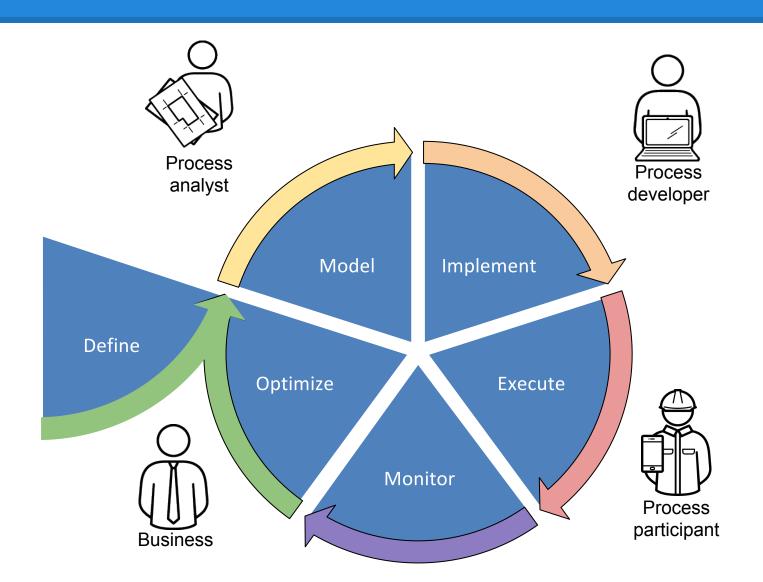
- Loss of business flexibility
 - Too high process rigidity
- Demotivated/Annoyed employees
- High investments in BPM solution
- Inefficient management changes
- Technological overkill
- Non-realistic process definitions

Basic roles in BPM adoption

- Organisation's stakeholders (Owners, Management, Customers, Partners etc.)
- Business analyst
 - Identifies and define processes that fulfil goals
- Process specialist
 - Model and implement processes, design service integration
- System developer (Integration specialist)
 - Implements services and underlying system components
- Process participants (Business workers)

Questions? Break 10mins

BPM lifecycle



0. phase: BUSINESS ANALYSIS

- Roles identification
- Business Goals definition
- Objectives definition
- Identification of existing processes
- Process architecture (relationships)
- Reengineering of existing processes and definition of new ones
- Metrics/KPI/KRI definition (Key Performance/Result Indicators) for Goals/Objectives

1. phase: DEFINE

- Goal: Identify/define valid and measurable processes
 - Which objective is being fulfilled by the process?
 - What is the value created by the process?
 - What are Inputs and Outputs of the process?
 - Which metrics should be on the process?
 - Who is Process owner?
 - Which roles participate on process?

2. phase: MODEL

- Model logical structure of the process
 - Readable by all lifecycle participants
- (BPMN) Business Process Modeling Notation
 - Graphical notations
 - Portability (Standard)
 - Based on Petri-Nets formalism
- Modeling tools
 - Stand-alone modeler
 - Modeler BPMS component

3. phase: IMPLEMENT

- Implement human tasks
 - Forms, user interface
- Implement integrations
 - Connect integrated systems
 - Web services ,
 - REST
 - other service tasks
- Implement data model, data structures
 - Connect to data sources (databases)

4. phase: MONITOR

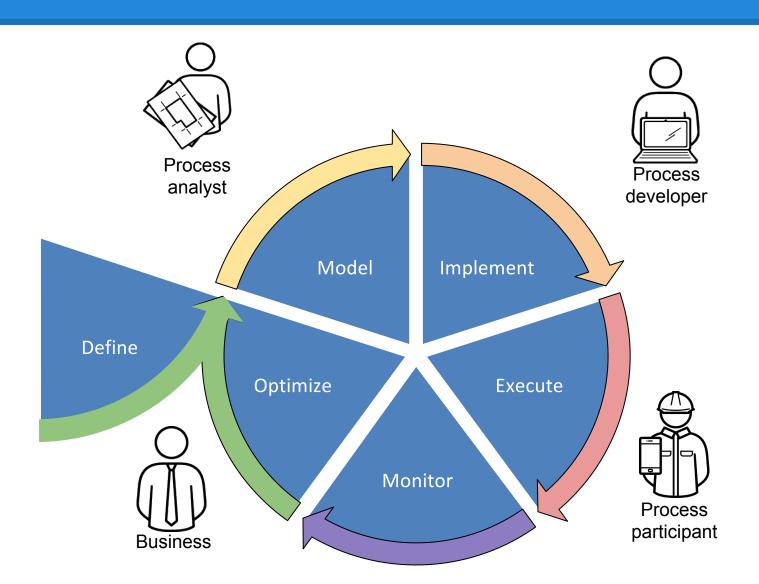
- Reasons for process monitoring
 - Fault/Error detection
 - Performance measurement
 - Information for process improvement
- Business Activity Monitoring
 - Real-time process monitoring
 - Measurement of process metrics
- Key Performance/Result Indicators
 - Business performance
 - Derived from process metrics

Tracking of business goals fulfillment

5.phase: OPTIMIZE

- Reasons:
 - Measured gaps in performance
 - Changes of process in real world
- Continuous process improvement:
 - Detection of inefficient parts of process
 - Bottlenecks, cost inefficiency
 - Design and validation of change (simulation)
 - Process modification
 - Deployment of optimised version
 - Monitoring
 - <> repeat until dead;

BPM lifecycle



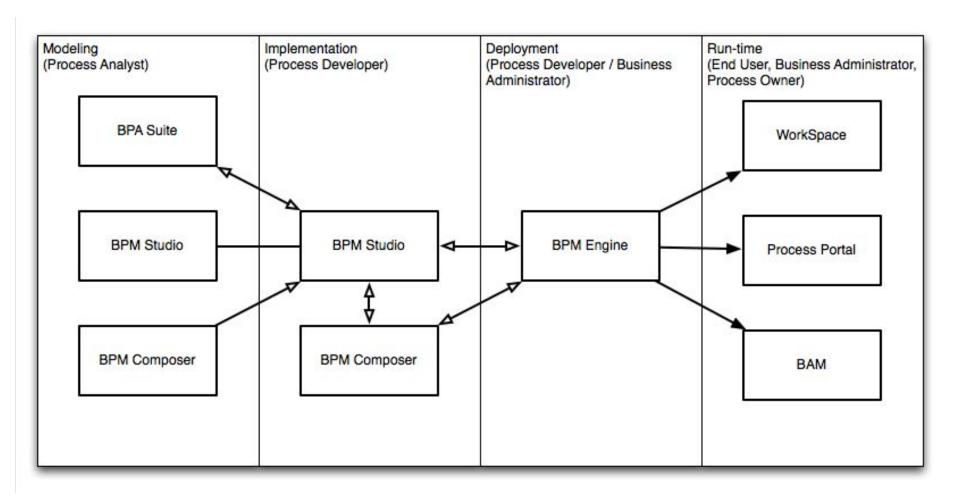
Business Process Management System

"A suite of tools and software components supporting the whole BPM lifecycle"

Usual BPMS components:

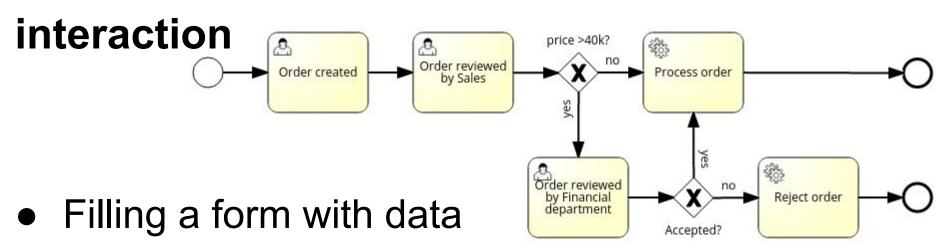
- Process modeller
- Process simulator
- Execution engine
- Process console (admin interface)
- Human tasks engine (process user interface)
- Business Rule engine
- Business activity monitoring interface

BPM lifecycle again



Human tasks

Process activities with necessary human



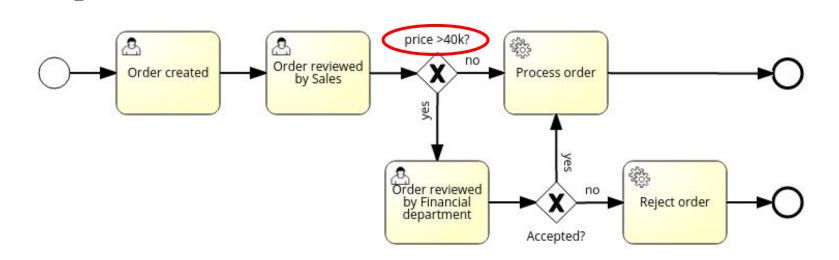
- Notifications, escalations, timeouts, delegation...
- Common implementations
 - Portal style interface, Web 2.0 form frameworks
 - Proprietary BPMS vendor interfaces
- Often embeddable in other interfaces

Business Rules

- Rules stored aside from process
- Specific rule language for evaluation
- Evaluated by Business Rules Engine
- Rule + Input data => Output
- Typically IF THEN
- Rules types
 - Validation rules
 - Transformation rules
- Business Rule Engine often exposed as an API REST/Web Service

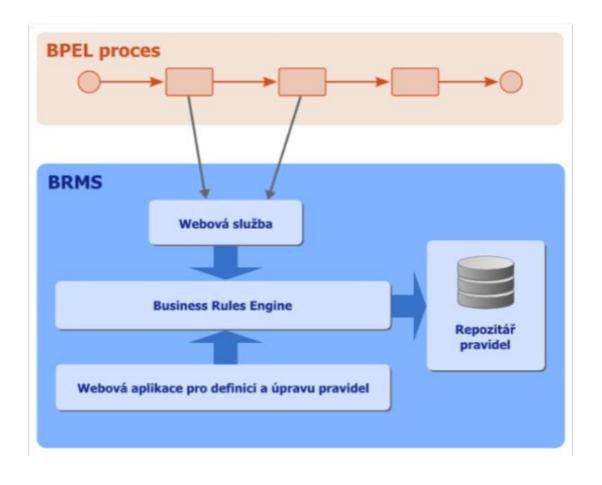
Business Rules – Example

- Rules decision in Order process:
 - Rule has parameter (40 000\$)



- We change parameter or replace rule
- Rules can be changed dynamically

Business Rules Management system



Business Rules example:

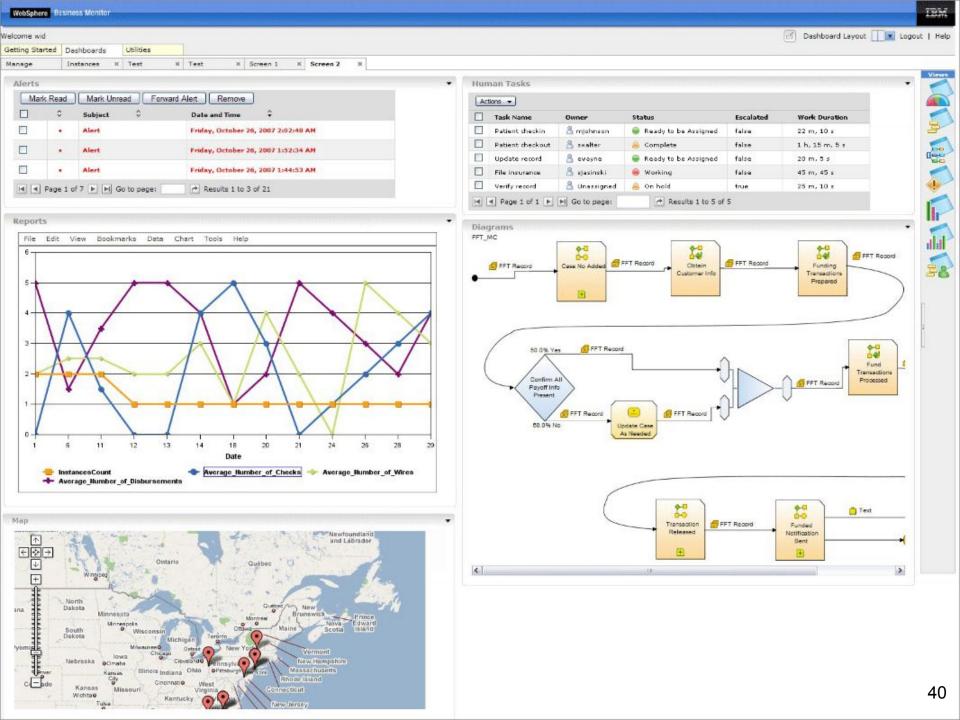
- Business object: Order
 - ∘ id of an order
 - itemPrice price of one item of order
 - quantity quantity of item
- finDirDecisionNeeded boolean identyfying if CFO's decesion is necessary
- Rule evaluation language:
 - o order_price = Order(eval(quantity * itemPrice))
- Rule itself
 - WHEN order_price > 40.000 THEN set finDirDecisionNeeded = true

Business Activity Monitoring

- Monitoring is important part of BPM lifecycle
 - Monitoring data are inputs for process improvement
 - Early detection of problems
- Process metric examples
 - Order processing time, Order total price, Order state
- KPI examples:
 - Average time of order processing per day
 - Sum of prices of all Orders for this week
 - Number of cancelled Orders this week
 - Percentage of Orders with delayed payment

Business Activity Monitoring - Dashboards

- Monitoring of process data in real time
- Actions triggered when certain metric value is reached
 - On screen, Email, SMS
 Trigger action/process
- Custom set of figures on one page
- Configurable for every user



Existing BPMS products

Open source

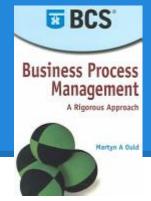
- JBoss BPM Suite
- Activiti / Cammunda
- PVM based
 - JBPM 3
 - Bonita
 - Orchestra
- ApacheODE based
 - Project Levi
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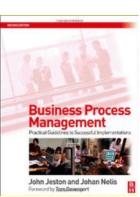
Proprietary

- IBM BPM
- Bizagi
- Appian
- Opentext/Metastorm
- Pegasystems
- Savvion
- Signavio
- TIBCO iProcess Suite
- Oracle BPM suite
- ARIS enterprise BPMS
- 0 ++

Extended books (beyond course border)

- BPMN method and style
 Bruce Silver, 20099780982368107
- Business Process Management: Practical Guidelines to Successful Implementations
- Business Process Management: A Rigorous Approach
- Business Process Management: Concepts, Languages, Architectures
- Essential Business Process Modeling
- Smith, H. and Fingar, P.: Business process management: the third wave
- "Schedlbauer, M.: The Art of Business Process Modeling: The Business Analyst's Guide to Process Modeling with UML and BPMN"





FIN Questions?

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