





Path simulation in BPMN workflow using resource aggregation

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PLAN

- 1- Research context
- 2- Material and methods
- 3- Pathway of performance aggregation
- 4- Pathway of displaying results
- 5- Pathway of the general methodology

1- Research context

Organisation's goal



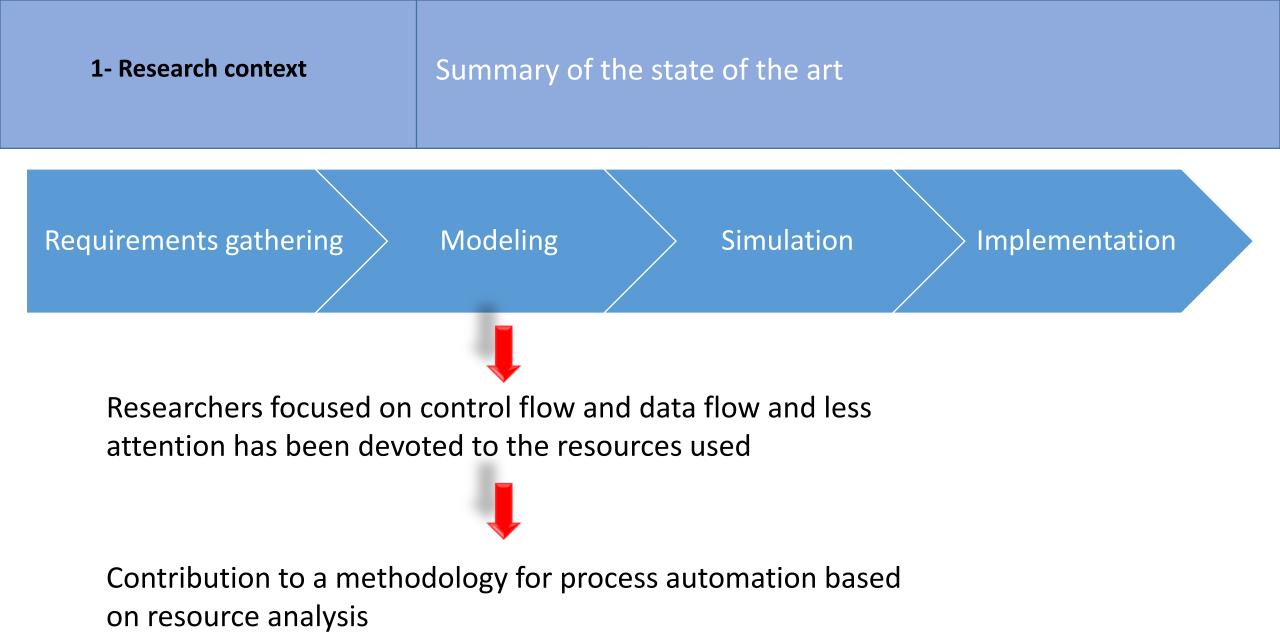
Process automation (with workflows)





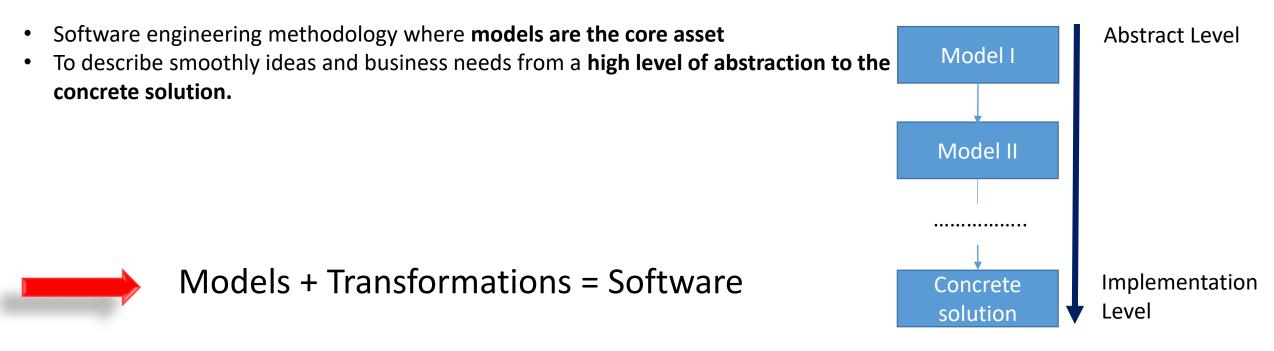


Bridge the gap between business requirements and technology



MDE: Model Driven Engineering

□ MODEL DRIVEN ENGEENINRING (MDE) :



"Design once, build it on any platform"

- □ MDSEA is a model driven engineering methodology that includes resources in the early steps of modelisation
 - **Physical means**: resources are the tangible goods used in a process to carry out its activities
 - Human resources: individuals who work to fulfill their tasks according to their role within a process
 - **IT resources:** all hardware, software and infrastructure used to accomplish the work required in a process

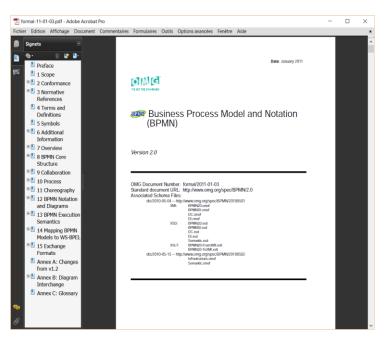
Business Process Management Notation(BPMN)

BPMN is the **de-facto** standard for process modeling for many reasons:

- Common understanding by all users
- A standardized notation
- Model portability
- Maintained by OMG

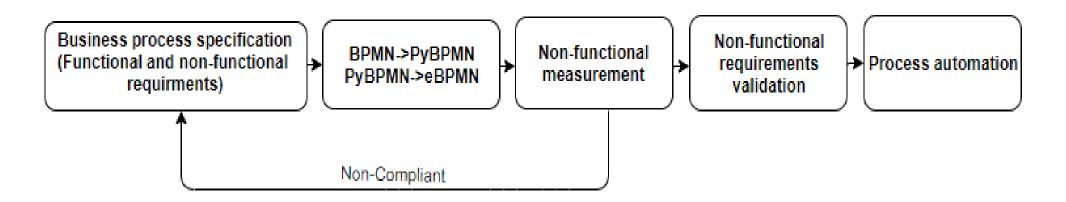


OBJECT MANAGEMENT GROUP



• eBPMN language aims to :

- Allow non-functional simulation through process resources by using text annotation
- Take into consideration composite resource
- Merge modelling and simulation at the same step using a model-driven method to automatically build executable simulation code from BPMN
- Guaranty the compatibility of the model by **not modifying the BPMN metamodel** and implementing eBPMN according to the **BPMN execution semantics**

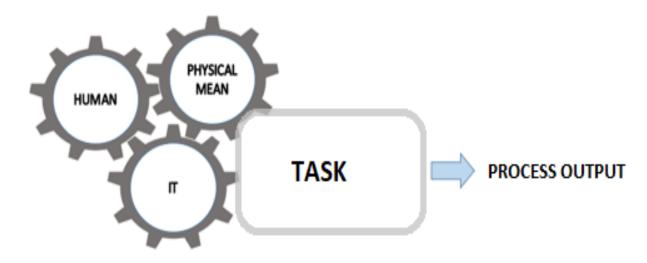


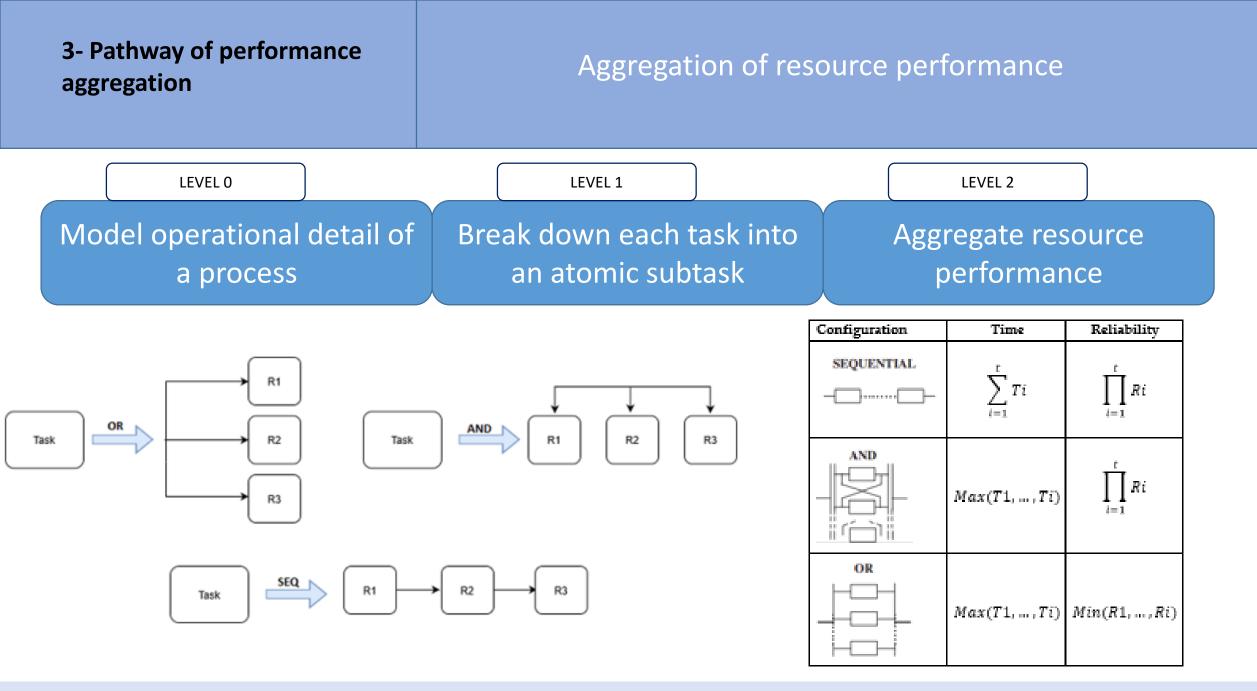
PROPOSITION

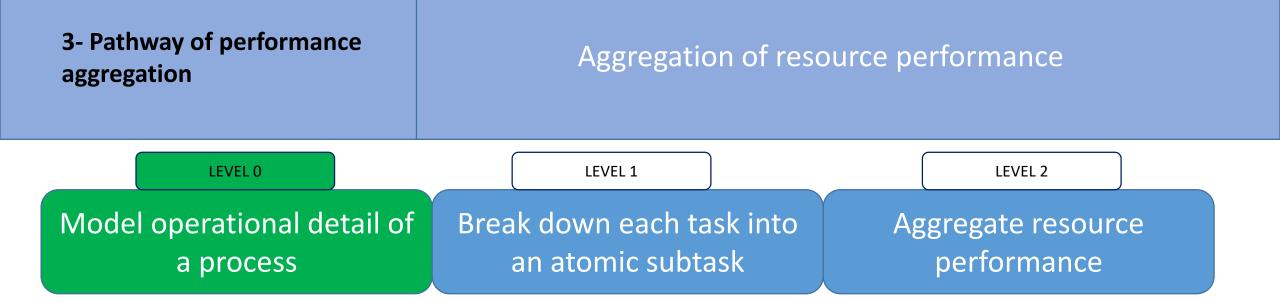
eBPMN enhancement

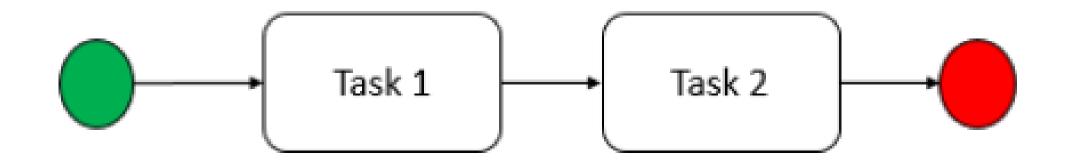
□ Enhancing eBPMN language by :

- Distinguishing resources type
- Aggregating resource performance
- Providing the simulation results of each path instead of each task only

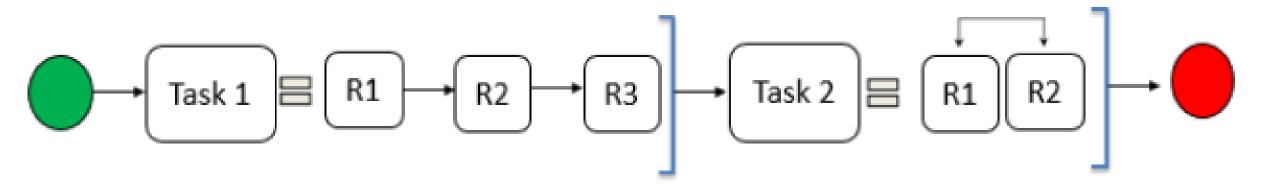


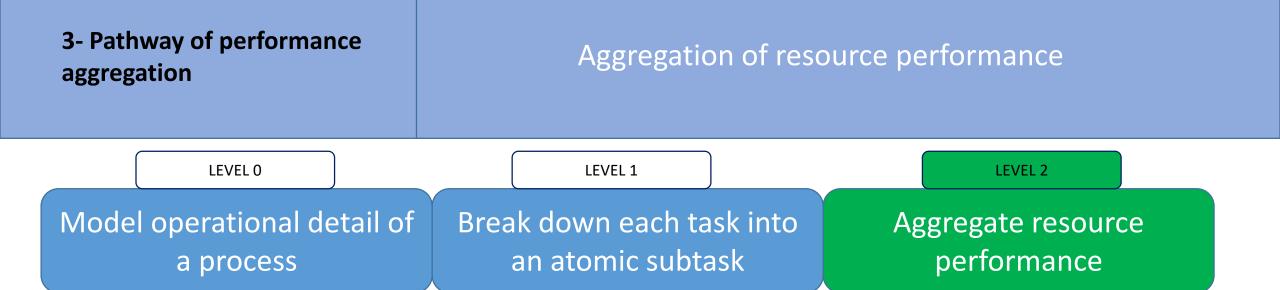


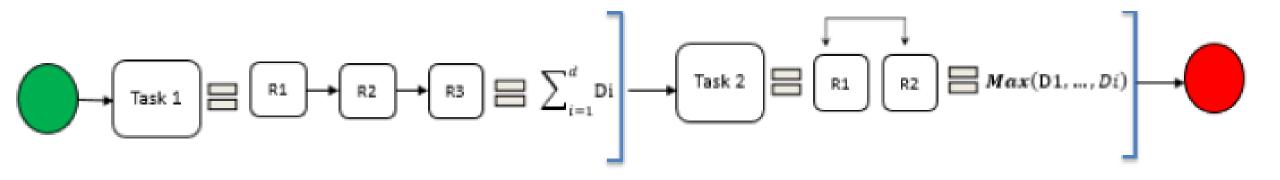




3- Pathway of performance
aggregationAggregation of resource performanceLEVEL 0LEVEL 1LEVEL 0LEVEL 1Model operational detail of
a processBreak down each task into
an atomic subtaskAggregate resource
performance

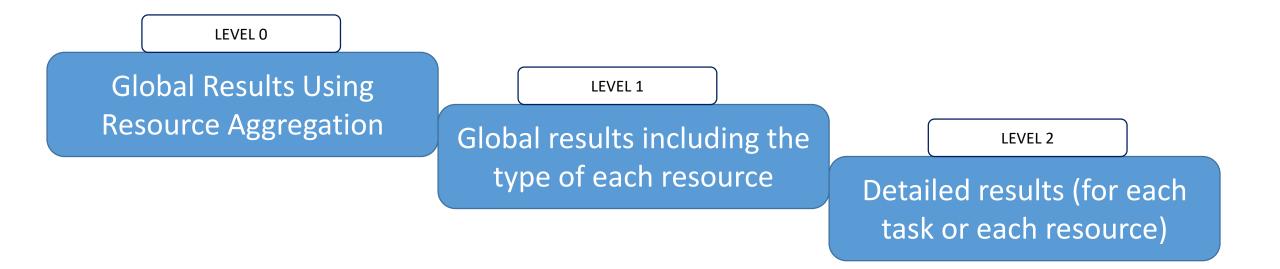






4- Pathway of displaying results

Options of displaying simulation's result



5- Pathway of the general methodology Process automation methodology based on resources LEVEL 0 LEVEL 1 Requirements gathering LEVEL 2 High Level Model LEVEL 3 **Operationnal Model** LEVEL 4 **Functional Model** Simulation LEVEL 5 Non-Functional Model Simulation

Implementation

LEVEL 0 – Requirements gathering

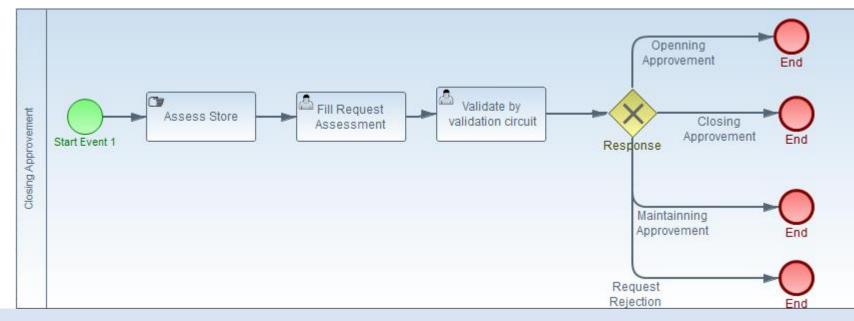
LEVEL 0 – Requirements gathering

- Clarify functional requirements
- Clarify non-functional requirements
- Identify resource needs
- Distinguish resource's type
- Identify the performance characteristics of each resource

LEVEL 1 – High Level Model

LEVEL 1 – High Level Model using BPMN

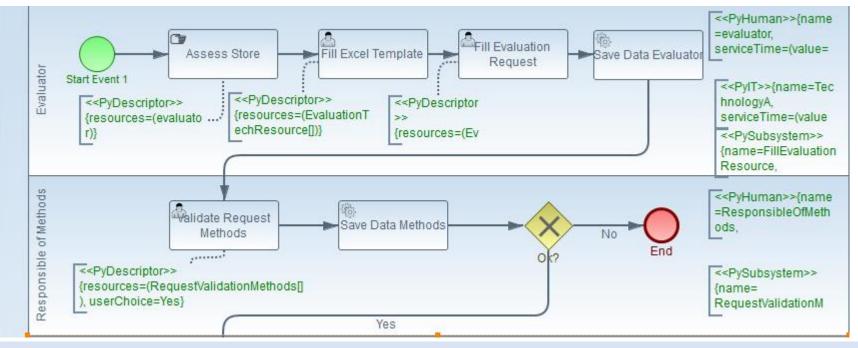
- Model in a more formal way the process to be automated
- Distinguish resources using only the different types of tasks of BPMN (user task, manual task service task, etc.)



LEVEL 2 – Operational Model

LEVEL 2 – Operational Model using BPMN

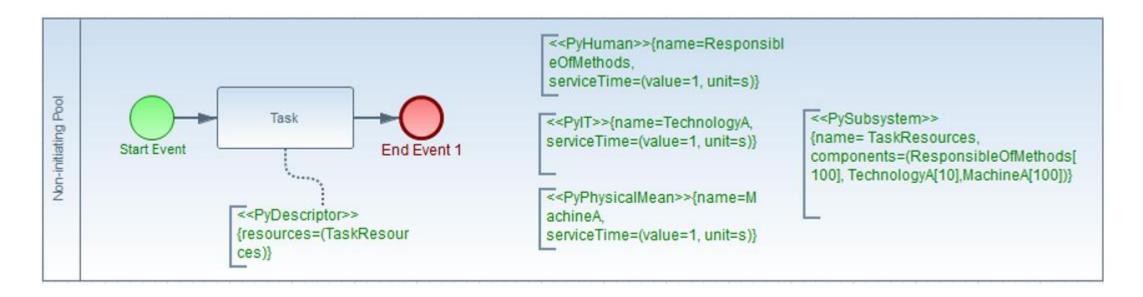
- Model functional operation of the process without implementation details using BPMN
- Model resources of each task using eBPMN
- Assign to each task its resources



LEVEL 2 – Operational Model

LEVEL 2 – Operational Model using BPMN

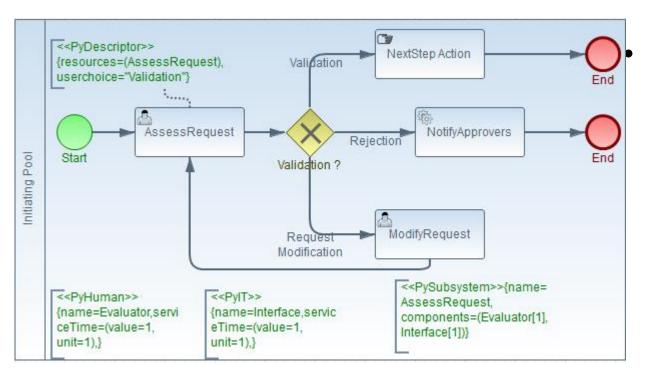
- Defining atomic resources
- Defining composite resources
- Assign the composite resource to the task



5- Pathway of the general methodology

LEVEL 2 – Operational Model

LEVEL 2 – Operational F Model using BPMN

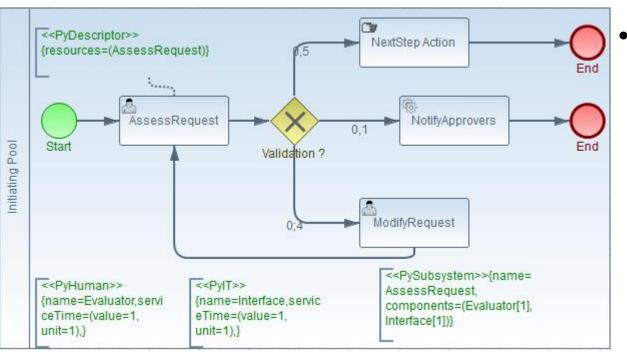


Choose the paths to investigate by using the user choice or probability method

5- Pathway of the general methodology

LEVEL 2 – Operational Model

LEVEL 2 – Operational F Model using BPMN



Choose the paths to investigate by using the user choice or probability method

LEVEL 3 – F Model simulation

LEVEL 3 – F Model simulation using eBPMN

 Carry paths verification to make sure they are reachable and compliant with functional requirements

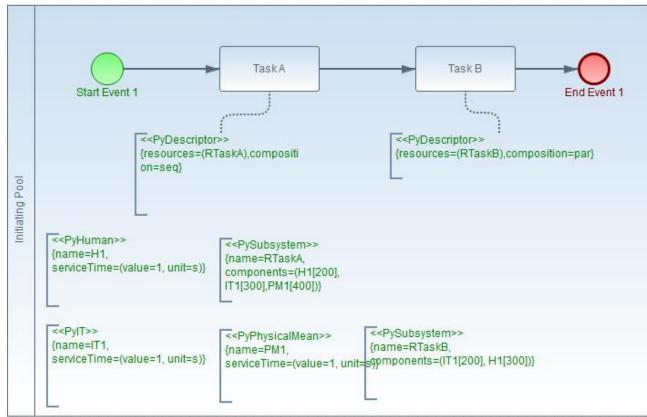
PATH REACHABILITY

- Start==>AssessStore==>FillTemplateFile==>FillEvaluationRequest==>SaveDataEv aluation==>ValidateRequestMethods==>SaveDataMethods==>RequestQualityValidat ion==>SaveDataQuality==>CheckLegalConditions==>SaveDataALegal==>AssessLegal Conditions==>SaveDataRLegal==>ValidateRequestEvaluation==>SaveDataMFranchis e==>NotifyEvaluatorAndOperators==>End
- 2. Start==>AssessStore==>FillTemplateFile==>FillEvaluationRequest==>SaveDataEv aluation==>ValidateRequestMethods==>SaveDataMethods==>RequestQualityValidat ion==>

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LEVEL 4 – Operational NF Model using eBPMN

• adding in details of the non-functional requirements of each type of resource



Global Simulation Result

LEVEL 4 – Operational NF Model using eBPMN

Global simulation result of each type of resource

PATH STATISTICS: RESOURCE TYPE DETAILS

Type Resources.....:

5- Pathway of the general methodology

LEVEL 4 – Operational NF Model using eBPMN

Detail simulation result

	 	 	=

Element name..... : InterfaceLegalOpinion

Resource Type	Interface			
Final state	Active (with probability 1.0000)			
Mean of service time	1830.000 min			
Mean of waiting time	600.000 min			

LEVEL 5 - Implementation

- Describe in more detail how the implementation of a system uses a particular type of resource
- Decide on the precautions to be taken in order to increase the reliability of the process as much as possible

Conclusion

Conclusion

- Proposing a process automation methodology based on resource analysis
 - 1 Distinguishing resource's type
 - 2 Aggregation resource's performance
 - 3 Display path simulation results

Works limitation

- Using text annotation for non-functional properties
- Non-functional requirements are limited to service time and reliability
- Finding a way to establish the relation between the non-functional properties