

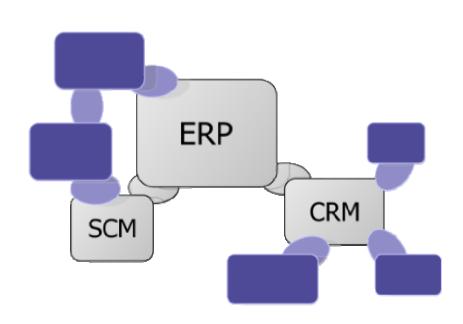
## Lightweight Process Modelling for Virtual Enterprise Process Collaboration

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### **Enterprise Information Systems**



# Characteristics of the traditional enterprise systems

- Closed
- Centralized control
- Mission critical

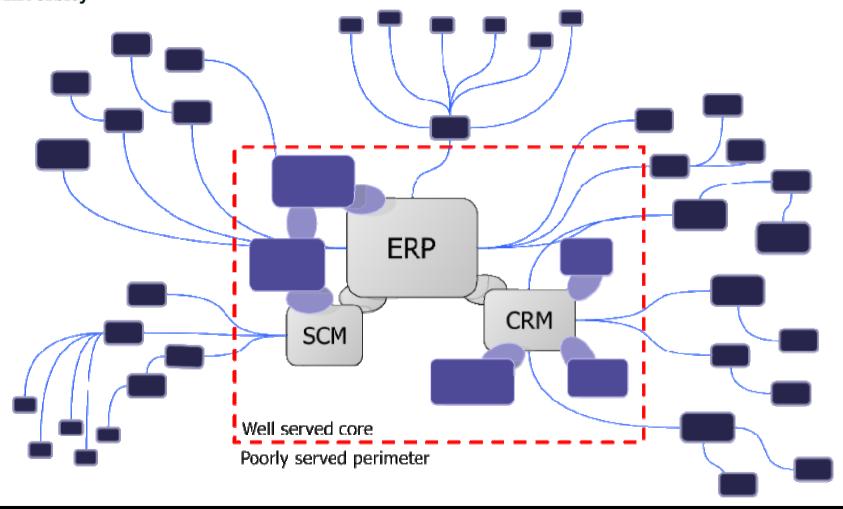


## Requirements of Lightweight Business Process Modeling

An enterprise needs to be able to *quickly and cost-effectively change* how it does business and who it does business with (suppliers, business partners, customers), etc.



## Enterprise information system landscape





### **Process-oriented Mashup**

- Supported process-oriented applications
   within which not only data is processed in a certain way, but also the control
   of the data or activities and state information, i.e. when, where and how to
   processes data or trigger activates by whom.
- Positioned next to enterprise workflow engine
- Allow for support of "unsupportable processes" that are:
  - Dynamic in nature
  - Not common enough, too small for centralised implementation, benefits too small
  - Hard to explain to non-domain experts



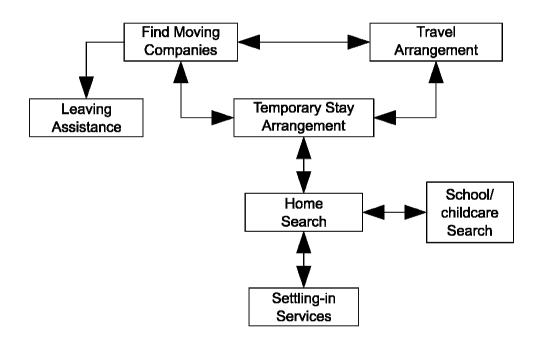
## Process-oriented Mashup New Relevance

- More XML content
- More services
- More feeds
- Cloud provides computing in the network (The Network is the computer - SUN)
- Cheap, network accessible computing gives ability to users:
  - salesforce.com

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## Motivating Example



Virtual Enterprise: International Moving Services



## Challenges of Lightweight Process Modelling

- Easy to use
  - Easy for non-IT-savvy end users
  - Minimizing designs from scratch
  - Highly reusable process templates and models
  - Providing advanced guidance during the process design phase
     Support non IT-savvy end users
- Executable process modelling language
  - Expressive power
  - Precise, disambiguation



### Lightweight Process Modelling

#### Context-aware principle

- Adapting the best fitting process modelling artefacts during selection
- Effective management and parameterization of process artefacts
- Unifying names of equal activities/tasks in different process models

#### Reuse principle

- Using process patterns to guarantee the soundness of process models
- Provide domain-specific process templates

#### Flexibility principle

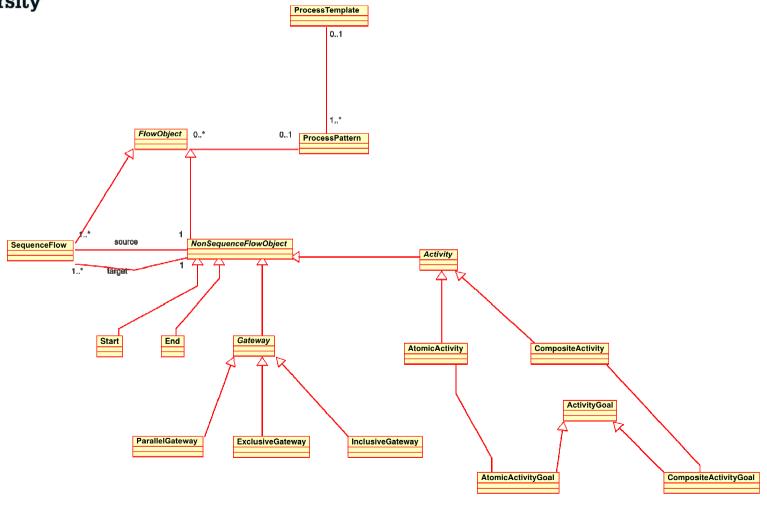
- Allow the use of goals acting as activities at design time
- Bind process activities/tasks/goals to a particular service at runtime

#### Actively participation principle

Provide annotations for recommendations, ranking, commenting of processes



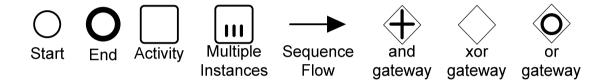
## Meta-model of the lightweight process modelling language



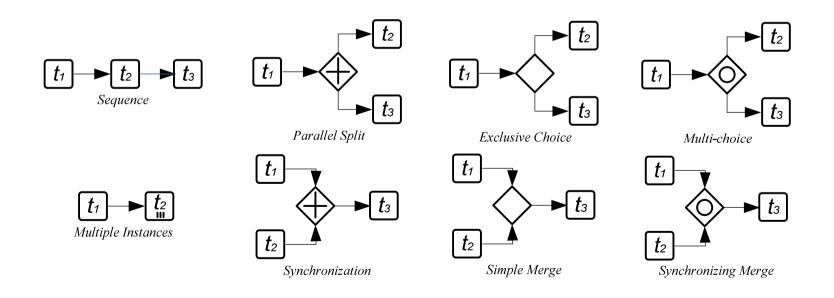


#### **Control Flow**

#### **Adopted Symbols from BPMN**

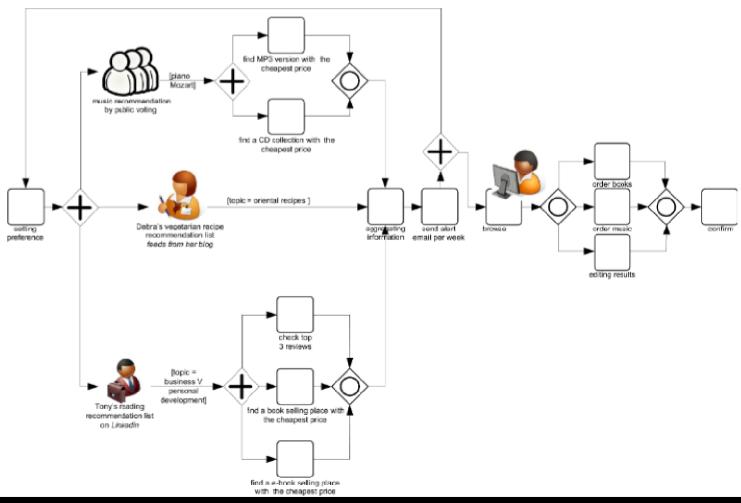


#### **Basic Process Patterns**



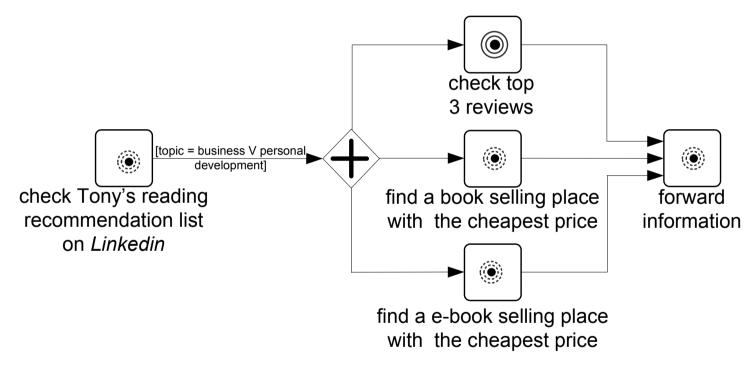


## Modelling example





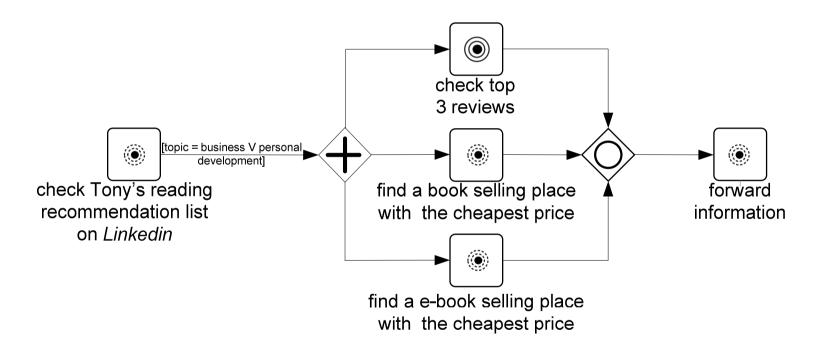
## Never wait, execute every time



(a) Never wait, execute every time



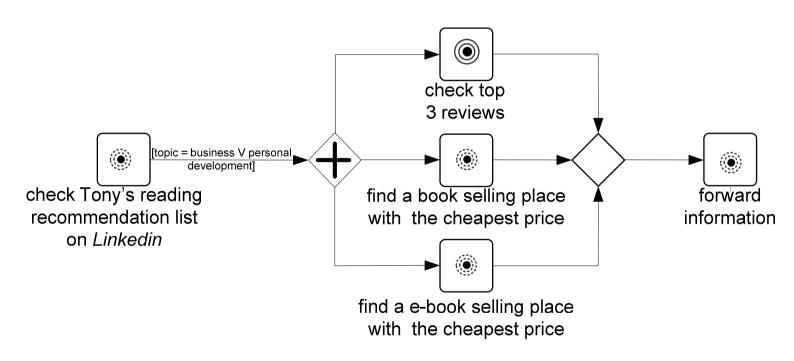
### Wait for all of finish



(b) Wait for all of finish



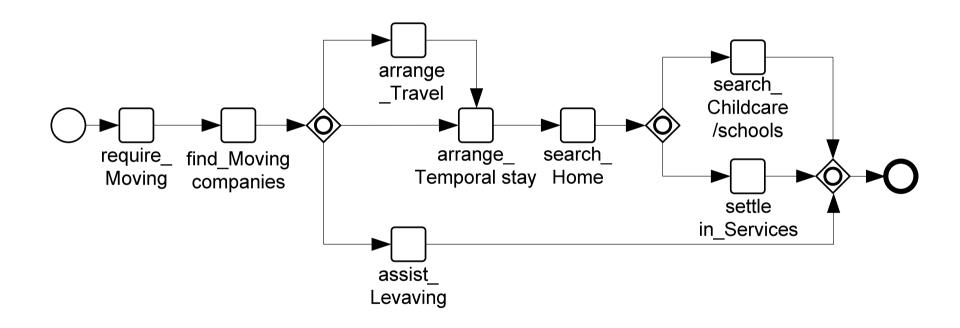
## Wait for the first to finish and ignore the others



(c) Wait for the first to finish and ignore the others



## Lightweight Process Model for the Virtual Enterprise



Virtual Enterprise: International Moving Services



## Some Data Operators in Dataoriented Mashups

IBM Mashup Tools				
	Data Visibility	Data Interaction	Data Transfer	Data Routing
Transform			X	
Sort			Х	
Group			X	
Merge			Х	
Union			Х	
Augment			Х	
Filter				X
Data Refresh		X		



#### **Data Flow**

### Supporting 13 data flow patterns

- 3 dataflow patterns for data visibility
- 5 patterns for data interaction
- 3 patterns for data transfer mechanisms
- 2 patterns for data-based routing.



### Conclusions

- Lightweight business process modelling (LBPM) requirements
- Lightweight business process modelling principles
- Design of lightweight business process modelling languages
  - Control flow
  - Data flow
- Apply LBPM into virtual enterprise modelling