

OKM: Modeling knowledge work by combining BPMN with business rules and cases

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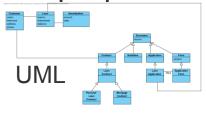


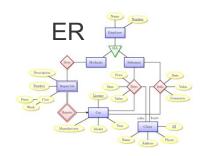




OKM – Open Knowledge Models

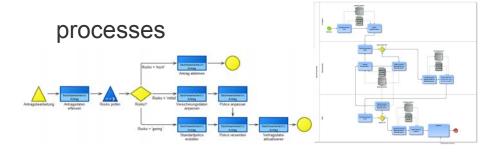
- Modeling knowledge graphically
 - ♦ General-purpose

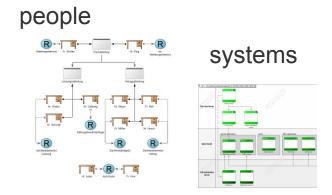






Special-purpose







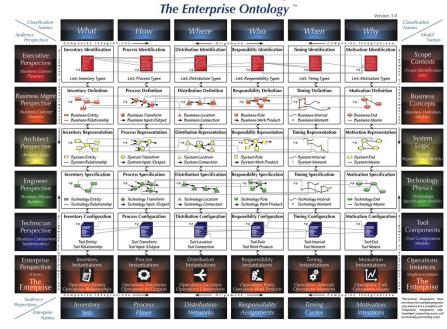




Modeling Enterprise Knowledge

- Knowledge about
 - ◆ processes
 - people
 - ♦ systems
 - motivation
 - ♦ domain
 - **♦** ...
- Agility and Flexibility
 - Business and IT Alignment
 - ◆ Support Knowledge Work

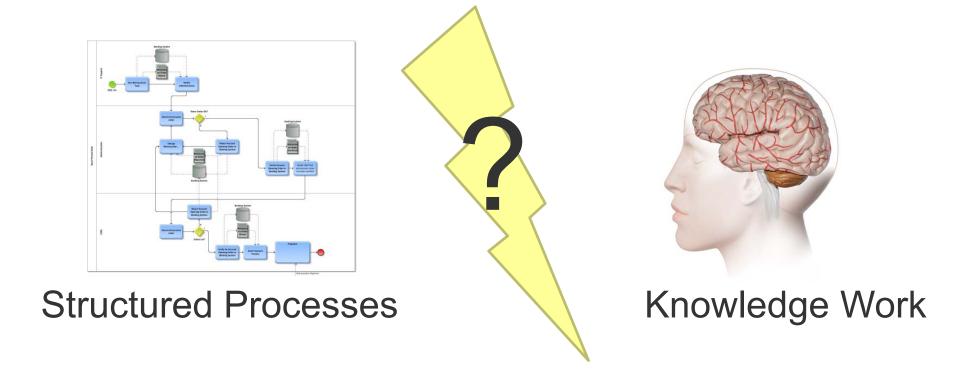
The Zachman Framework for Enterprise Architecture



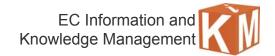




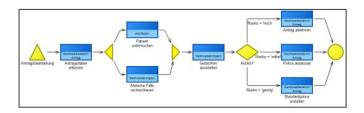
Business Processes vs Knowledge Work







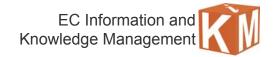
Business Process Management



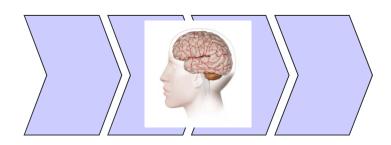
- Structured Processes
- Objectives: Efficiency, traceability, automation
- Process logic: knowledge about processes
 - ♦ workflow
 - participant roles
 - ♦ resources
- Knowledge at design time







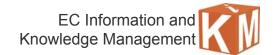
Knowledge Work



- Characteristics: High variability, unforeseen situations, exceptions
- Activities and path of execution is determined by participants
- Business Logic: Knowledge in processes
 - ◆ Expertise
 - ♦ Skills, experience
- Knowledge at run time



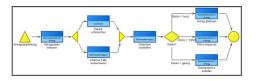


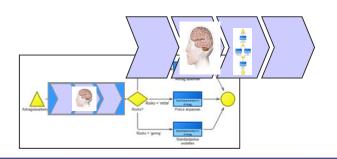


Continuum between Process and Knowledge Work

The more flexible and agile the more knowledge is required at run-time

Structured Processes





Knowledge Work



Process Logic

Business Logic







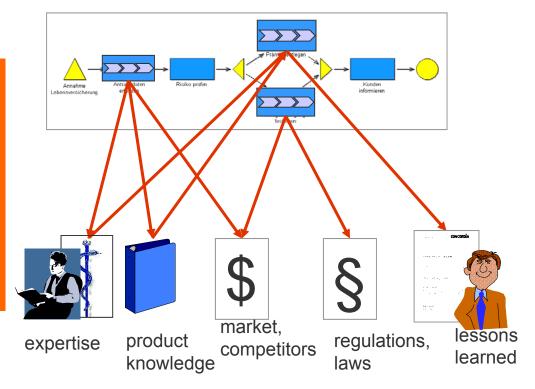
Thesis

- Knowledge work cannot and should not be controlled and enforced with Business Process Management
- Separating process logic from business logic allows for
 - ♦ tracability, efficiency and automation of processes
 - flexibility and agility of knowledge work

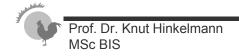




Separating Process Logic and Business Logic



- process skeleton:
 representing process logic
 at design time
- Business logic: support of knowledge work at run time
 - allocation of people and resources
 - decision support
 - ad hoc (sub)process







Adaptive Case Management (ACM)

Case Management is the management of long-lived collaborative processes that require coordination of knowledge, content, and resources to achieve an objective







Some Characteristics of Adaptive Case Management

- The path of execution cannot be predetermined in advance of execution
- Human judgment is required to determine how the end goal can be achieved
- The state of a case can be altered by external events
- Members of a team will collaborate on decisionmaking and planning



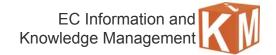


Case Management Metamodel

- Content model
 - ♦ Documents
 - ◆ Data
- Process model
 - flow of activities
 - allows for behavior to be attached to the case
- Case model
 - Model elements to support knowledge work







OMG RFP: Case Management Process Modeling

Some requirements for the case model:

- Participant assignment
 - qualifications and authority of human participants
- Support for human activities
 - information needed to support human activity
 - prompts to initiate human action
 - guidance and planning: specification of potential actions
- Rules
 - Constraints
 - Event-condition-action rules
 - dependency of an activity on completion of another activity
 - criteria for validation of an activity to be added to the case
- Events
 - external, change of state, scheduled, activity initiation and completion

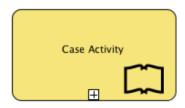




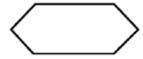


Suggestion for Adaptive Case Modeling Notation

- Extends BPMN
- Cases are specific subprocesses



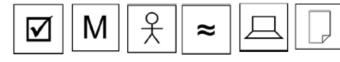
- Case Activities consist of
 - ♦ States/Milestones



♦ Rules/Rule Sets



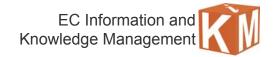
♦ Human activities



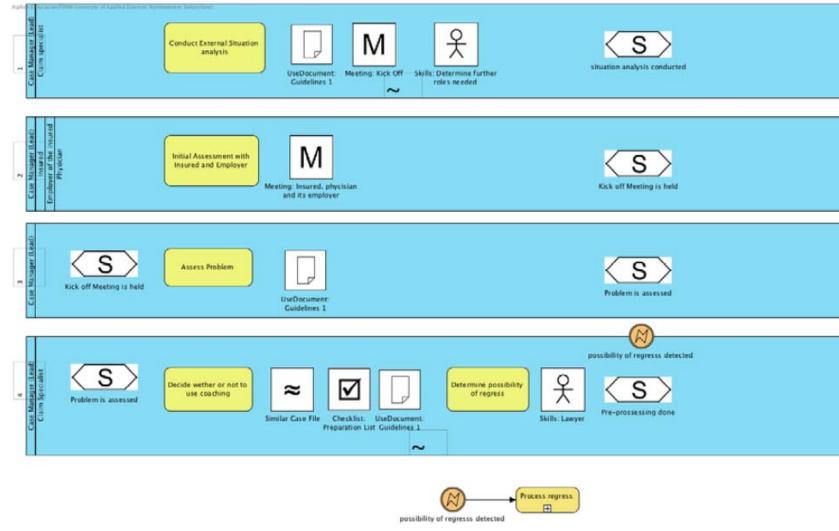
◆ Content







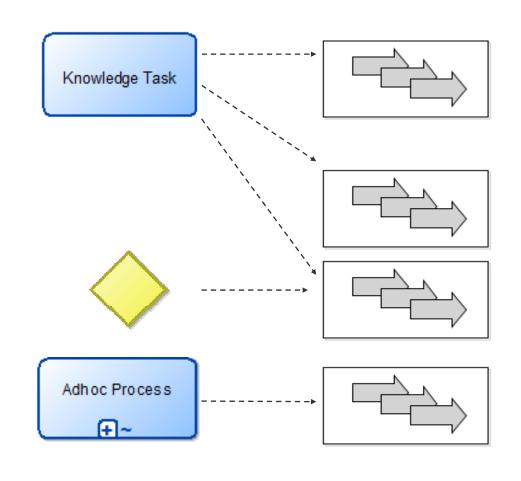
Example of a Case Activity







Business Rules in Business Processes



context-specific resource allocation

- human resources
- relevant information

Contraints and guidelines to be checked at runtime

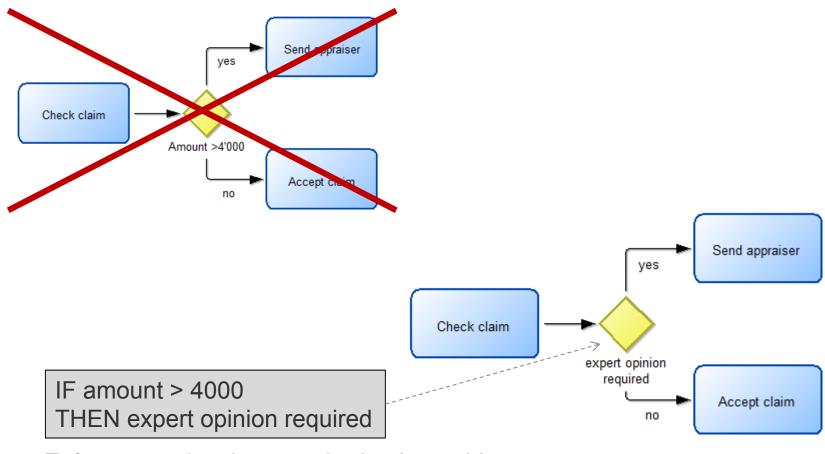
decision support

intelligent planning of ad hoc processes





Separating Business Logic from Process Logic



Enforcement level: pre-authorized override







Conclusion

- Adaptive Case Management combines
 - Business Process Management
 - ♦ Knowledge Work
- Special purpose knowledge models
 - Reuse of process modeling notation
 - Extensions for case management
- General-purpose knowledge models
 - ♦ Terms and facts for business rules

