

Workflow

Concepts and Techniques



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- Conclusion



Where to get more information?

- <http://www.wfmc.org>
 - **W**orkflow **M**anagement **C**oalition (WfMC):
 - non-profit, International Organization of Workflow vendors, users and analysts..
 - Define standards for the workflow system
 - Reference model
 - 300 Members: Adobe, Sun Microsystems, Oracle, Action Technology, DST Systems Inc, IBM, ILOG, SAP AG, NEC



Where to get more information?

- Tutorials:

- Workflow and Workflow management system, P. Peretti (Altan Group), Globecom Rio de Janeiro 1999
- Workflow Management in the Internet Age, C. Mohan (IBM Almaden Research Center), école d'été objets répartis, Grenoble 1999.

- Books

- Production Workflow: Concepts and techniques, by F. Leymann (IBM) and D. Roller (IBM), Prentice Hall, 1999
- Workflow management, Models, Methodes and Systems, Wil van der Aalst and Kees van Hee 2002
- Workflow Technology in Computer supported Co-cooperative Work, edited by Michel Beaudouin-Lafon

- On the Web

- www.w4.fr
- www.workflowcours.com



Business Process

- Procedures within an organization...
- A sequence of activities performed by various persons, the visible result being various pieces of paper.
- Examples:
 - loan process in a bank
 - claims processing in an insurance company...
 - travel authorization 😊



Workflow

- The **automation** of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules (WFMC)..
 - Ensure that the right work is done at the right time by the right people, in the right order.



Workflow

- We call the operational aspects of a business process-the sequence of **tasks** and **who** performs them, the **information** flow to support the tasks, and the tracking and reporting mechanisms that measure and control them-the workflow (Mohan99)



Workflow (Wikipedia)

- A **workflow** is a reliably repeatable pattern of activity enabled by a systematic organization of resources, defined **roles** and **mass**, energy and **information** flows, into a *work process* that can be documented and learned. Workflows are always designed to achieve processing intents of some sort, such as physical transformation, **service** provision, or **information processing**.

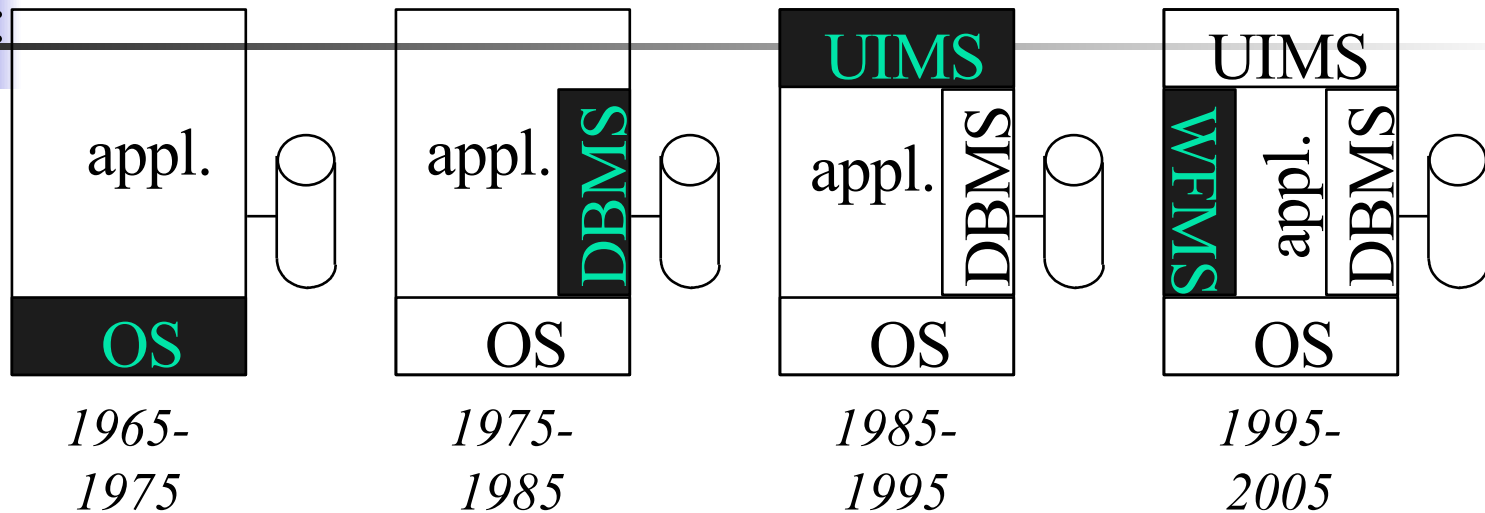


Workflow Management System

- A system that completely defines, manages and executes « workflow » through the execution of software whose order of execution is driven by a computer representation of the workflow logic [WFMC]..

Relevance of workflow management systems

Trend:



Processes:

- are becoming more important (BPR)
- are subject to frequent changes
- are becoming more complex
- are increasing in number

⇒ **Workflow Management System**

From: www.workflowcourse.com



Starting Point

- Business Process Reengineering at 1970
 - re-conception of enterprises processes
 - Better performance
 - Reducing the cost, execution time
 - Better quality
 - Be more productive, more attractive
 - Zero paper ..
- Modeling, monitoring, optimization of enterprises processes



Processes and Workflow

Real World

Process Model

Instance



Process

Computer

Workflow Model

Instance



Workflow



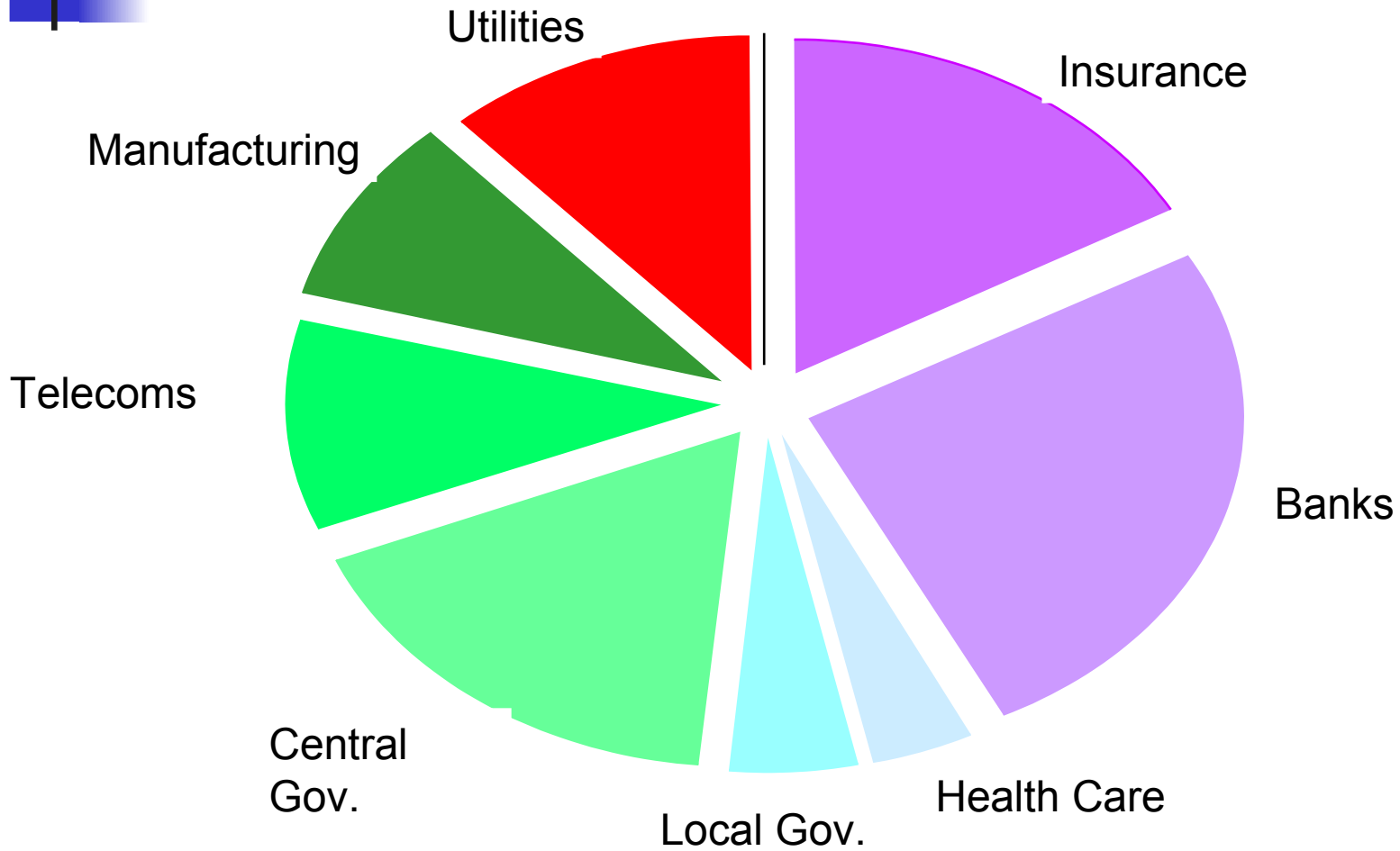
Applications Examples

Every time individuals co-operate to achieve a common goal according to a predefined procedure workflow management is the appropriate tool.

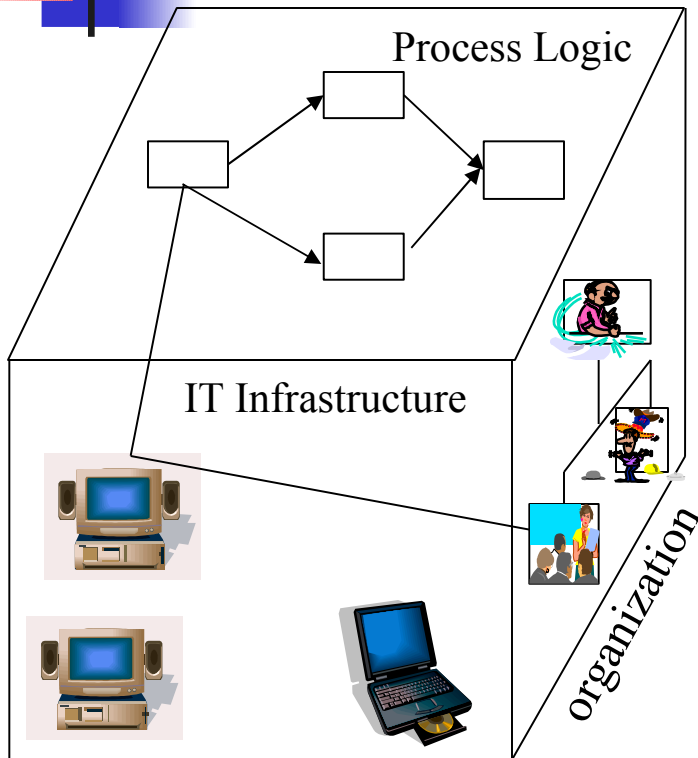
- Insurance policy/claims processing (AVECOM)
- **Loan request handling**
- System administration (e.g. BDA activities)
- Healthcare claims (Empire Blue Cross Blue Shield)
- Order management (Microsoft)
- Travel expense approvals..
- Technical documentation creation...
- Quality management
- Concurrent Engineering



Users (USA 1998)



Dimensions of Workflow



- Three dimensions:
 - Process Logic
 - Which Activities ?
 - In which Order ?
 - Organization dimension
 - Who ?
 - IT infrastructure ..
 - What ?



Business Logic

- Process
- Activities
- Control flow
- Data flow



Process

- Network of activities and their relationships
- Description the order of the execution of the activities to achieve common objective



Activity

- A logical, self-contained unit of work within the process.
- A step in the process, each:
 - name,
 - type,
 - pre- and post-condition,
 - input container and output container



Ex: Loan Request Handling

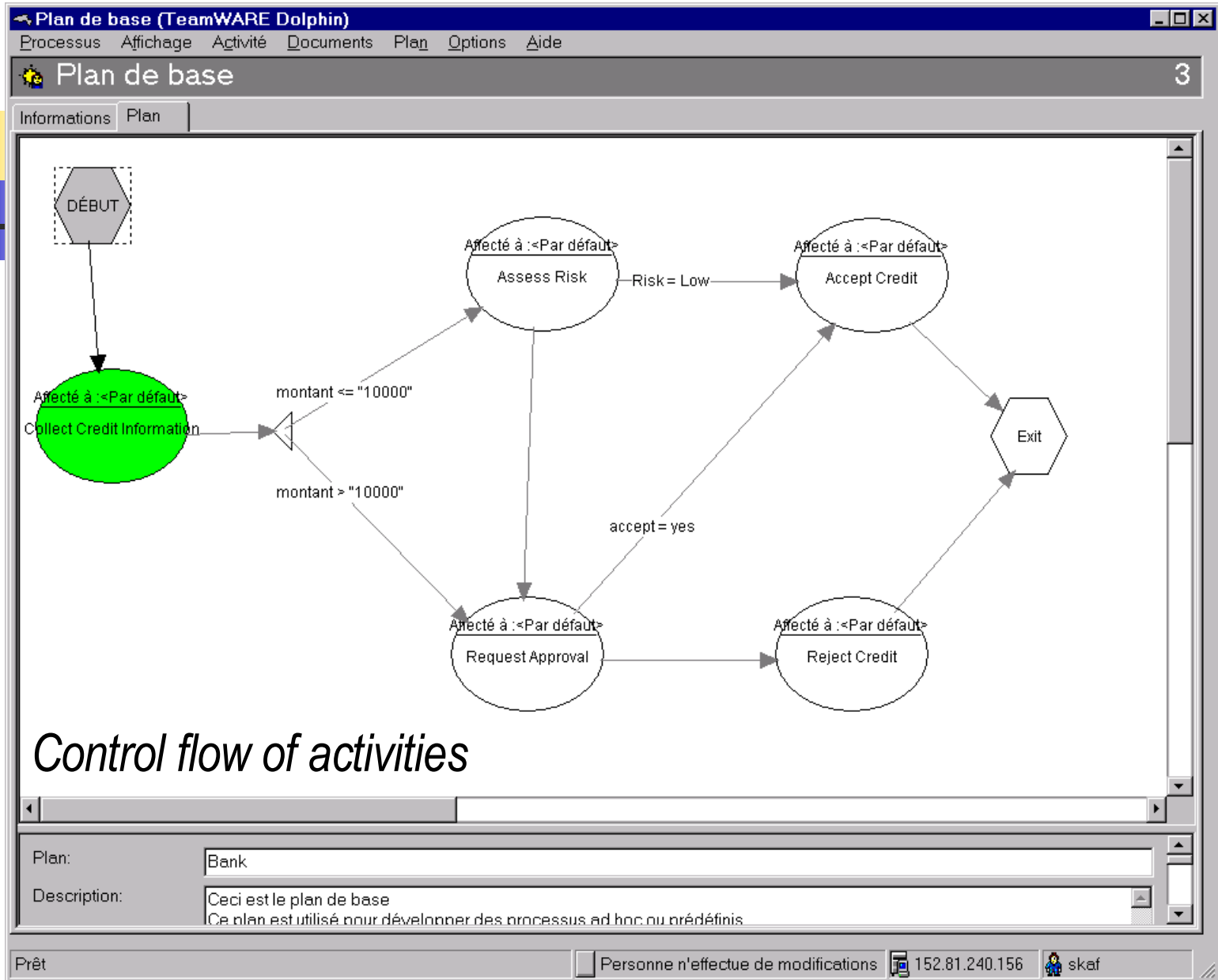
- Activities

- Collect Credit Information
- Assess Risk (amount \leq 10 000 FF)
- Request Approval (amount $>$ 10 000 FF or High Risk)
- Accept Credit
- Reject Credit



Control flow

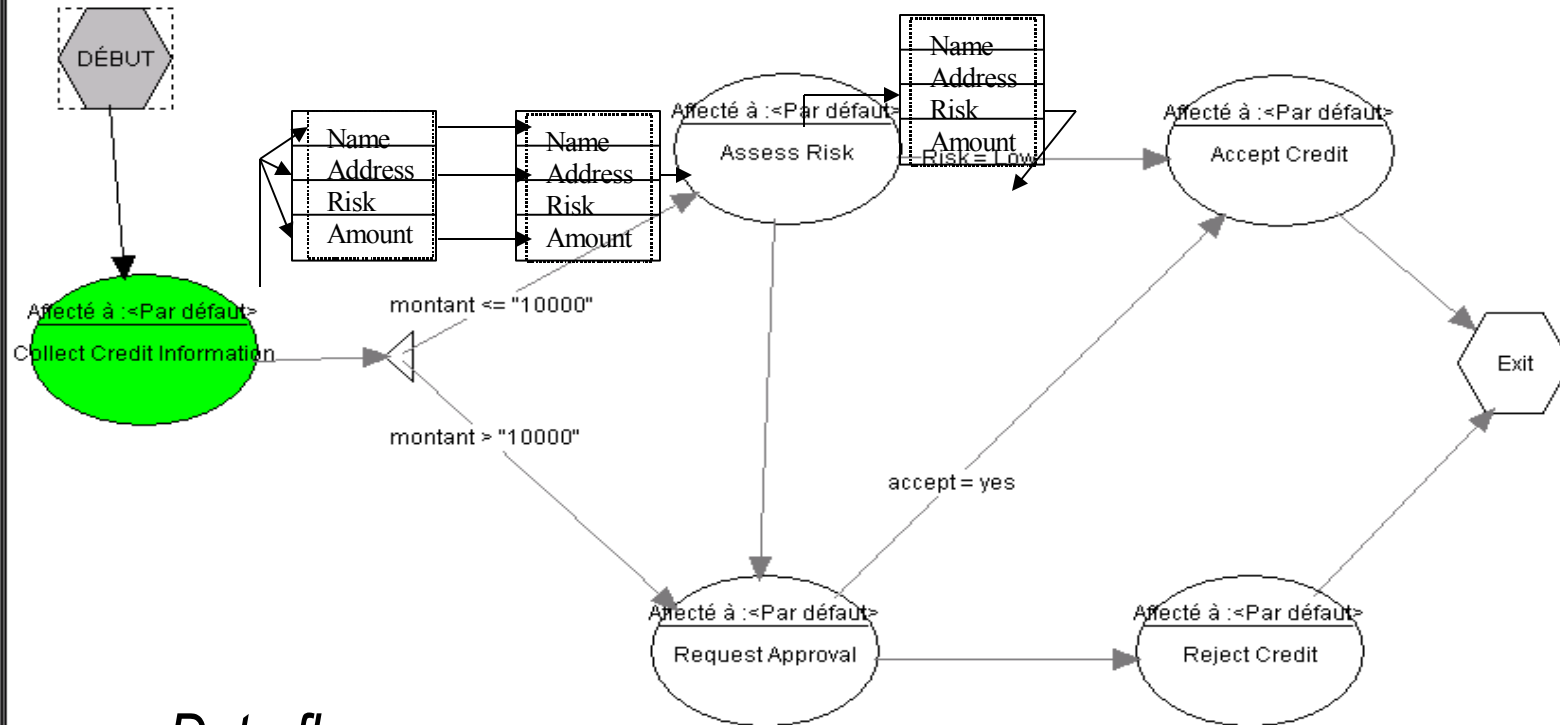
- Activities are related to one another via flow control conditions (transition information).
- Each individual transition has three elementary properties:
 - the from-activity,
 - the to-activity
 - and the condition under which the transition is made.





Data Flow

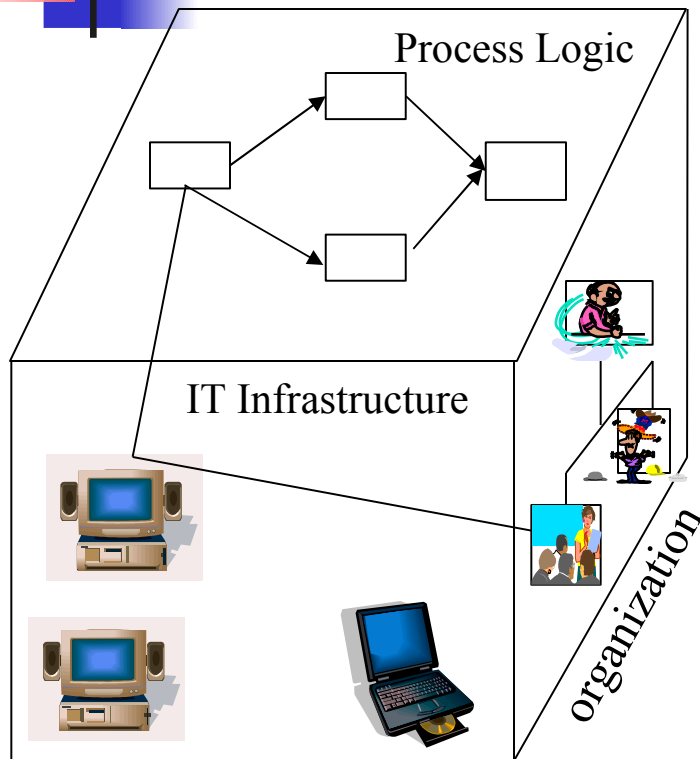
- Input Container
 - List of typed variables used as an input for the activity
- Output Container
 - List of typed variables resulted by the activity

*Data flow*

Plan: Bank

Description: Ceci est le plan de base
Ce plan est utilisé pour développer des processus ad hoc ou prédéfinis

Dimensions of Workflow



■ Three dimensions:

- Process Logic
 - Which Activities ?
 - In which Order ?
- Organization dimension
 - Who ?
- IT infrastructure ..
 - What ?



Organizational Dimension

- The structure of the organization
 - Interne Database
 - Shared database with another tool
- A request about the persons associated with each activity
 - a set of people of appropriate skill or responsibility
 - Role....



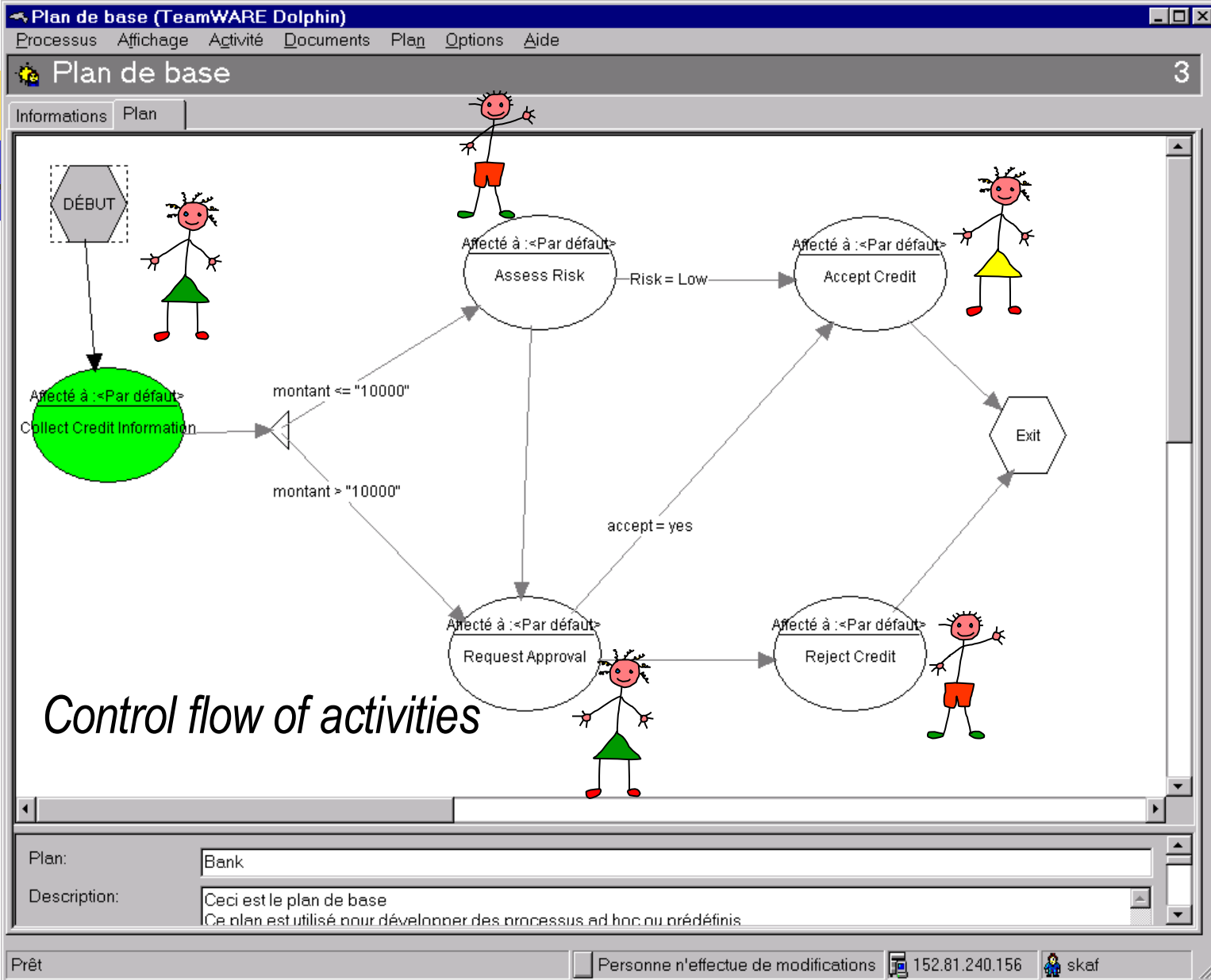
Role

- Basis for access control and execution control.
- The execution of activities is associated with roles rather than end-user => flexibility; handle exception..
- Ex: "Accept Credit" is executed by the administrator (not by Micheal :-)
- Role: associated with an actor; a group of actors..
- Ex: administrators; «send to all»

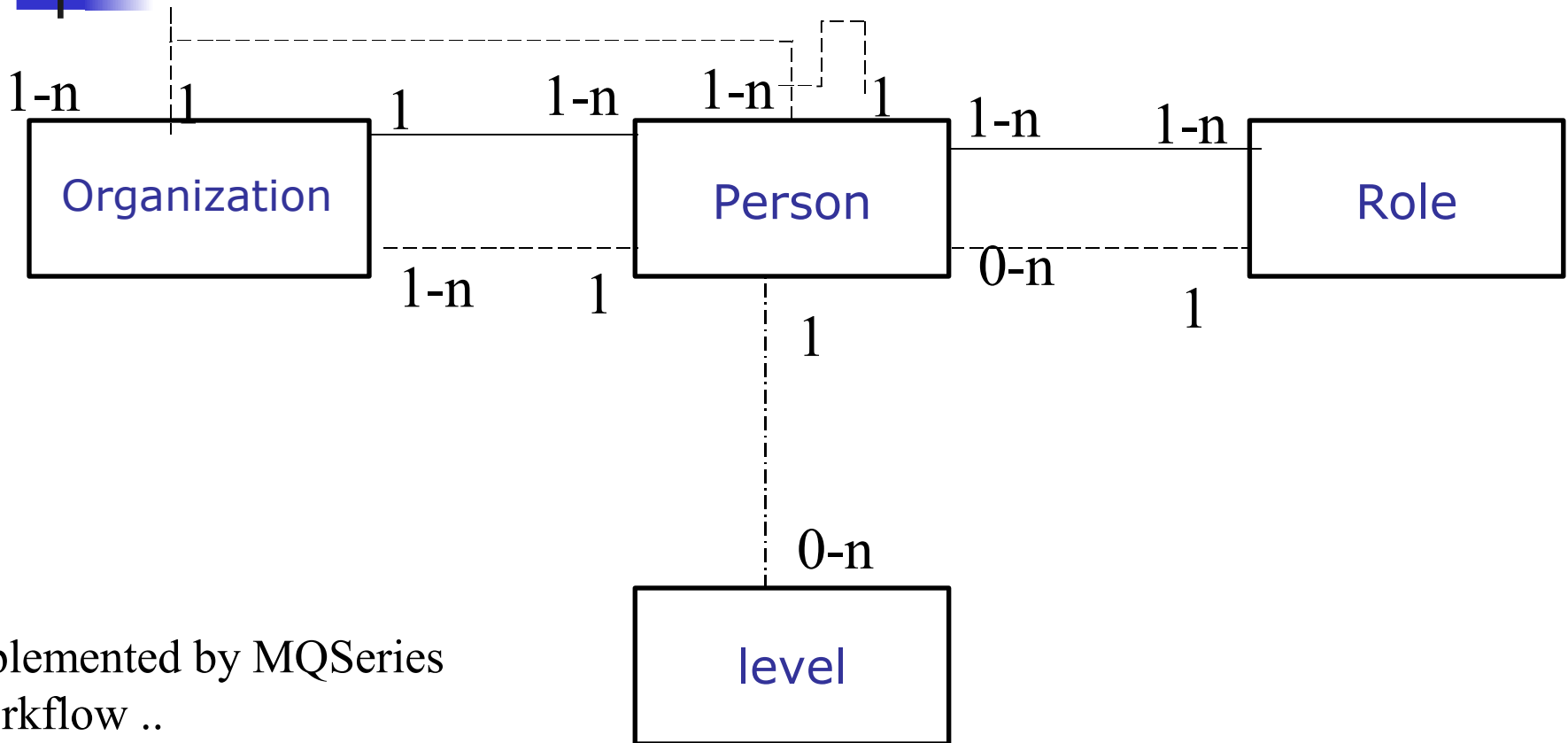


Participant

- A person, program, group or entity that can fulfill roles to execute, to be responsible for...
- Human participant is an actor...

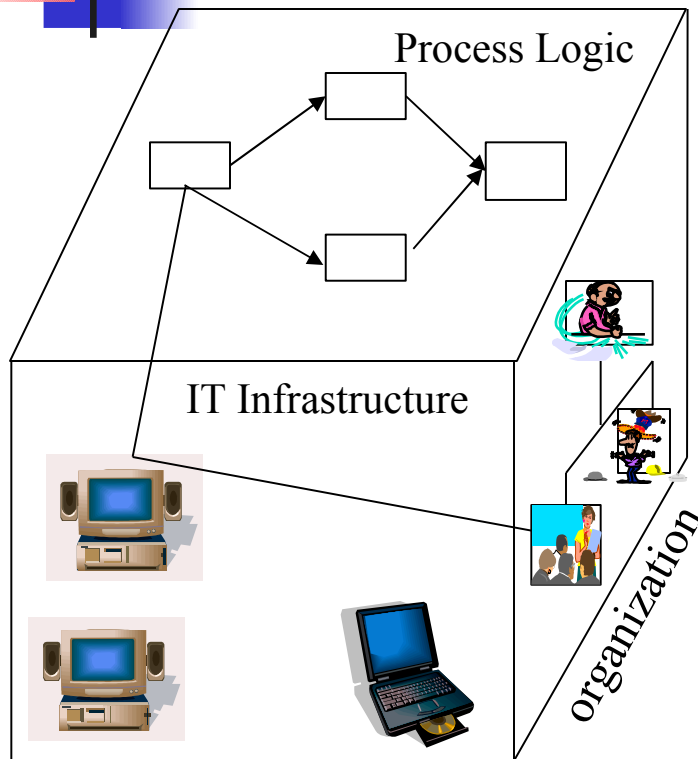


Organization Metamodel



Implemented by MQSeries
Workflow ..

Dimensions of Workflow

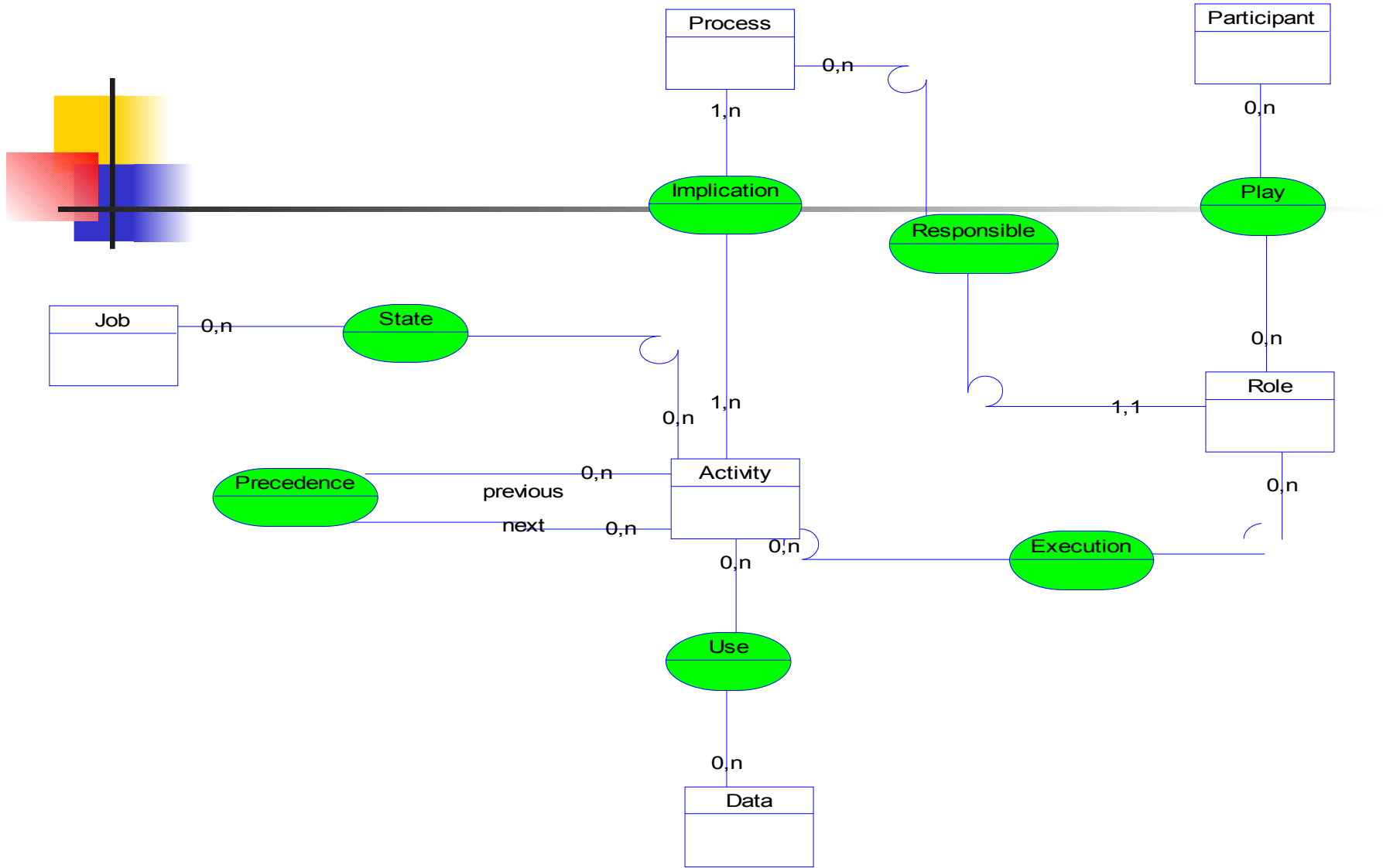


- Three dimensions:
 - Process Logic
 - Which Activities ?
 - In which Order ?
 - Organization dimension
 - Who ?
 - IT infrastructure
 - What ?



IT Dimension

- Programs that implement the activities
 - OS
 - Network
 - Distributed or not ??
 - Data bases access



Workflow Conceptual Architecture



Workflow Concepts

A lot of words around workflow

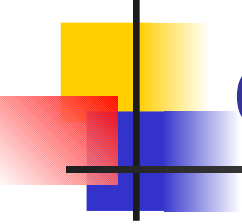
Activity	process	role
Operation	Flow of control	actor
task	transation	position
step	route	user
work	path	group
job	procedure	resource
		staff
		Organizational unit

What is done Relationships among Who does
things done



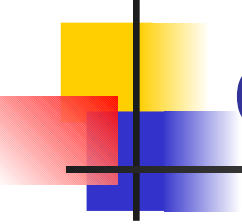
Workflow Management System

- A system that completely defines, manages and executes « workflow » through the execution of software whose order of execution is driven by a computer representation of the workflow logic [WFMC]..
- Common characteristics:
 - basis for developing integration
 - interoperability



Workflow system's components

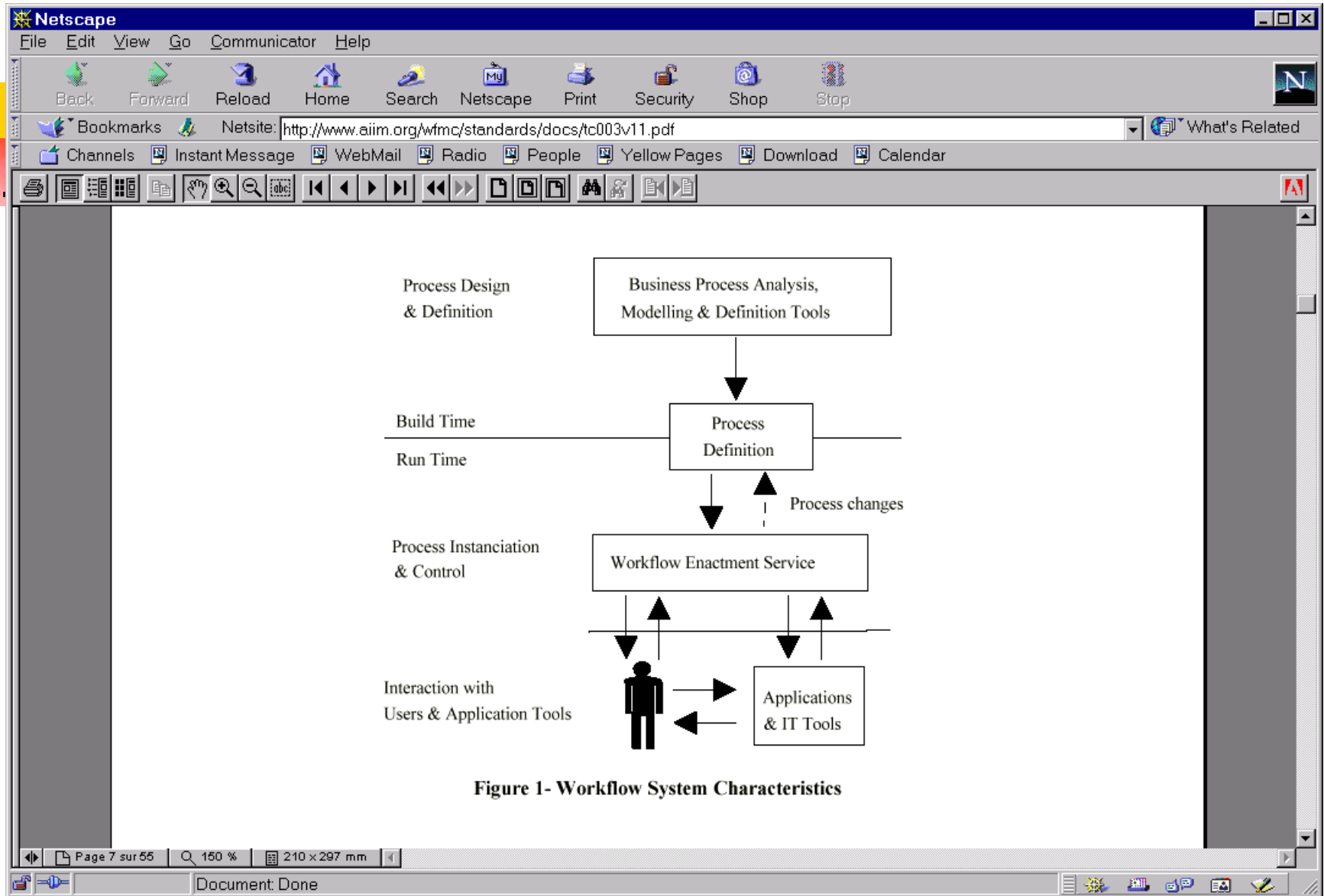
- **Flow modeling component** (specification module or the build time system)
 - administrators and analysts to define processes (procedure) and activities
 - analyze and simulate them
 - assign to people
 - view work process statistics
 - make change to process



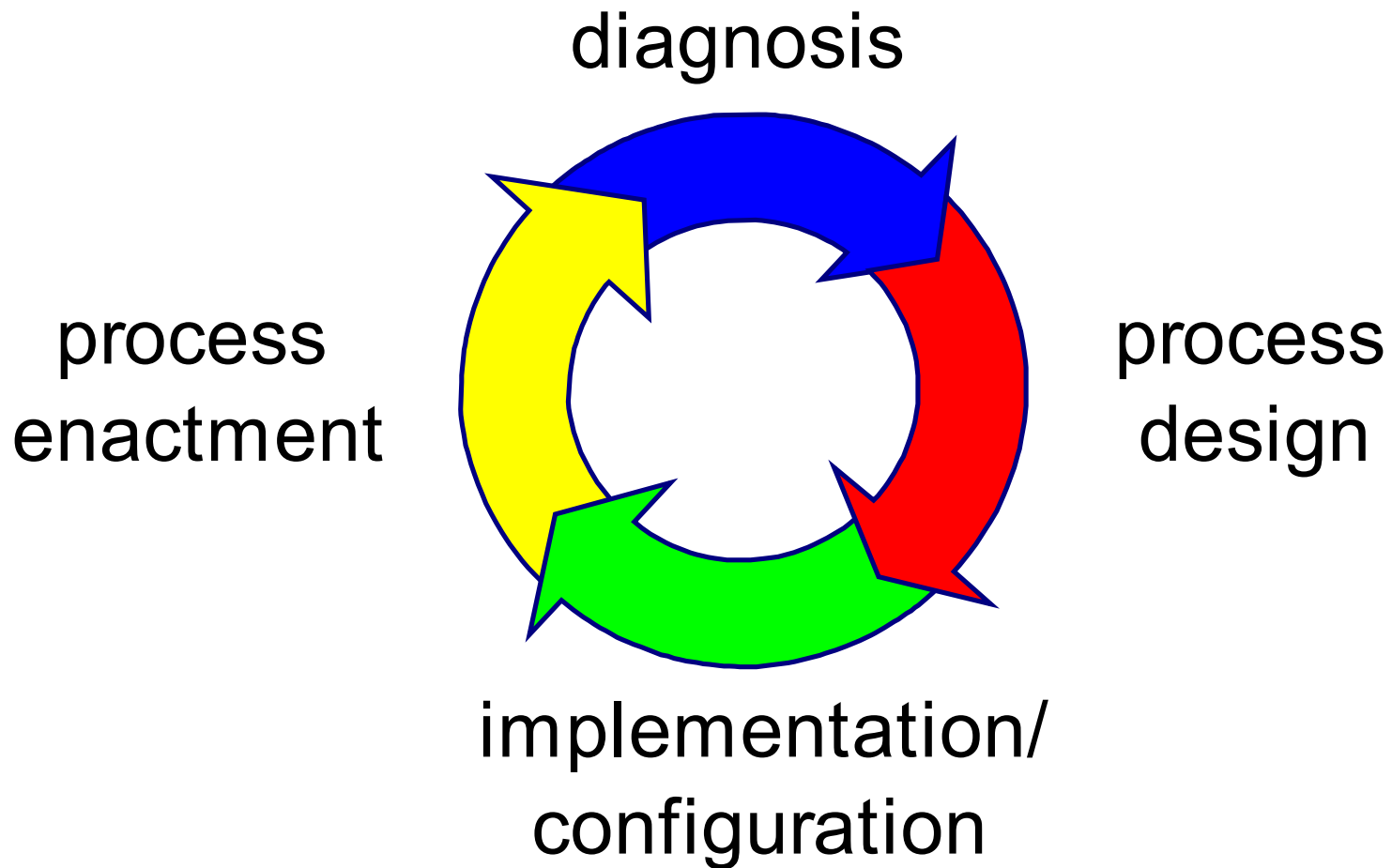
Workflow system's components

- **Workflow execution (enactment) component (run-time system):**
 - end user interface
 - workflow engine
 - execution environment;
 - coordinating activities and processes
 - unit of work to flow from on user's workstation to another

Workflow system's components



In practice :The BPM life-cycle





In practice

- Step 1:
 - Process Modeling
- Step 2:
 - Process Execution

Process modeling

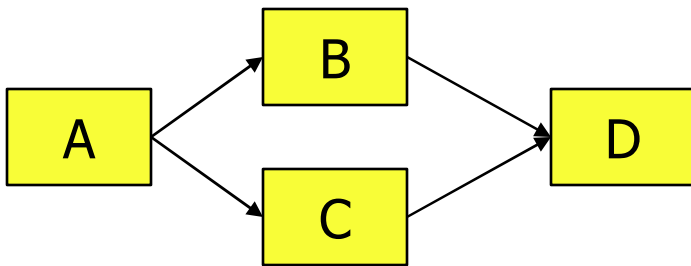
- Graphical Visual representation

- Based on Petri nets (XPDL : XML process definition language)

- Other approaches

- Actives rules, state-transition diagram,

Graph based modeling



Rules based modeling

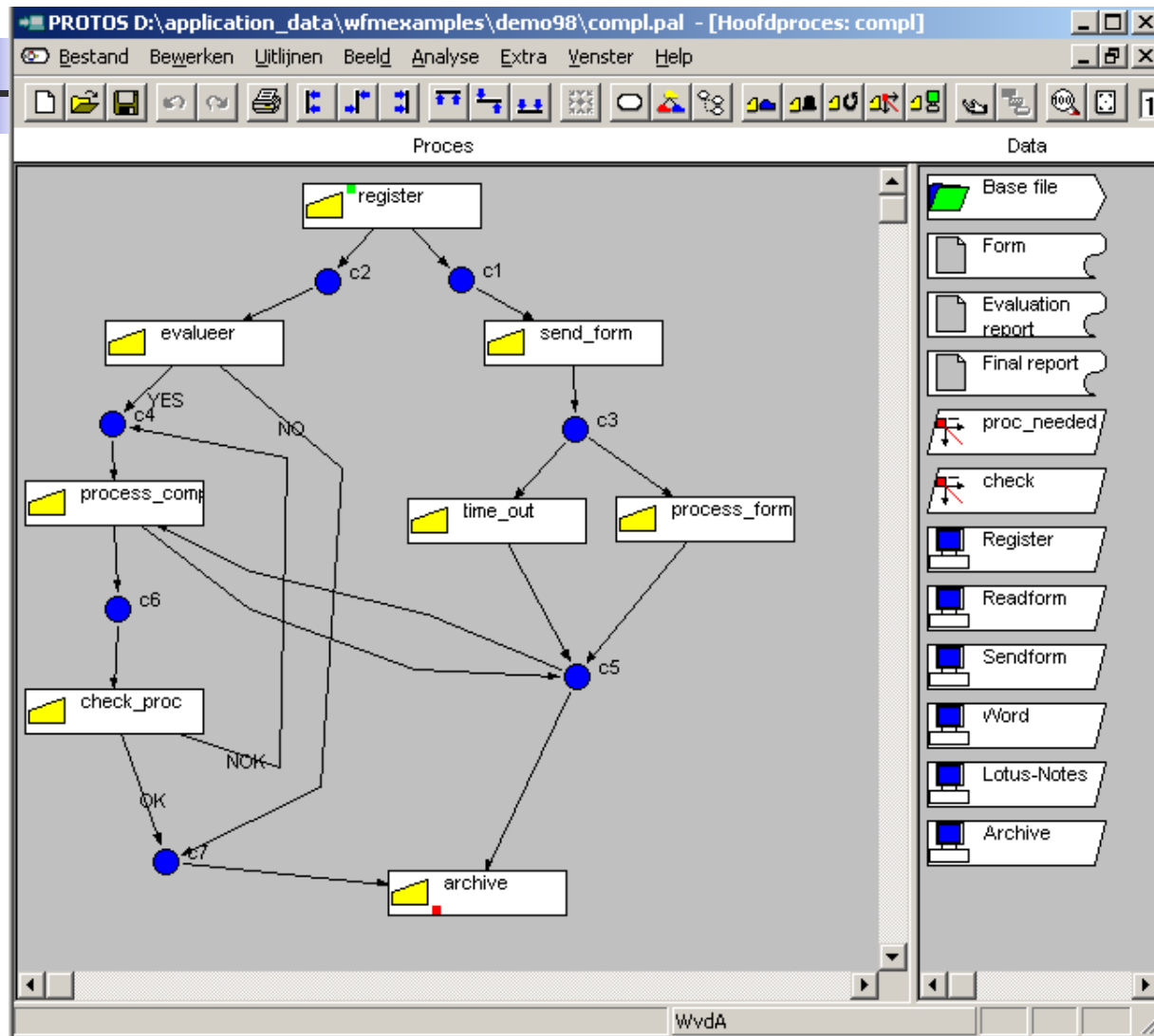
[A, done] enables [B, start]

[A, failed] enables [C, start]

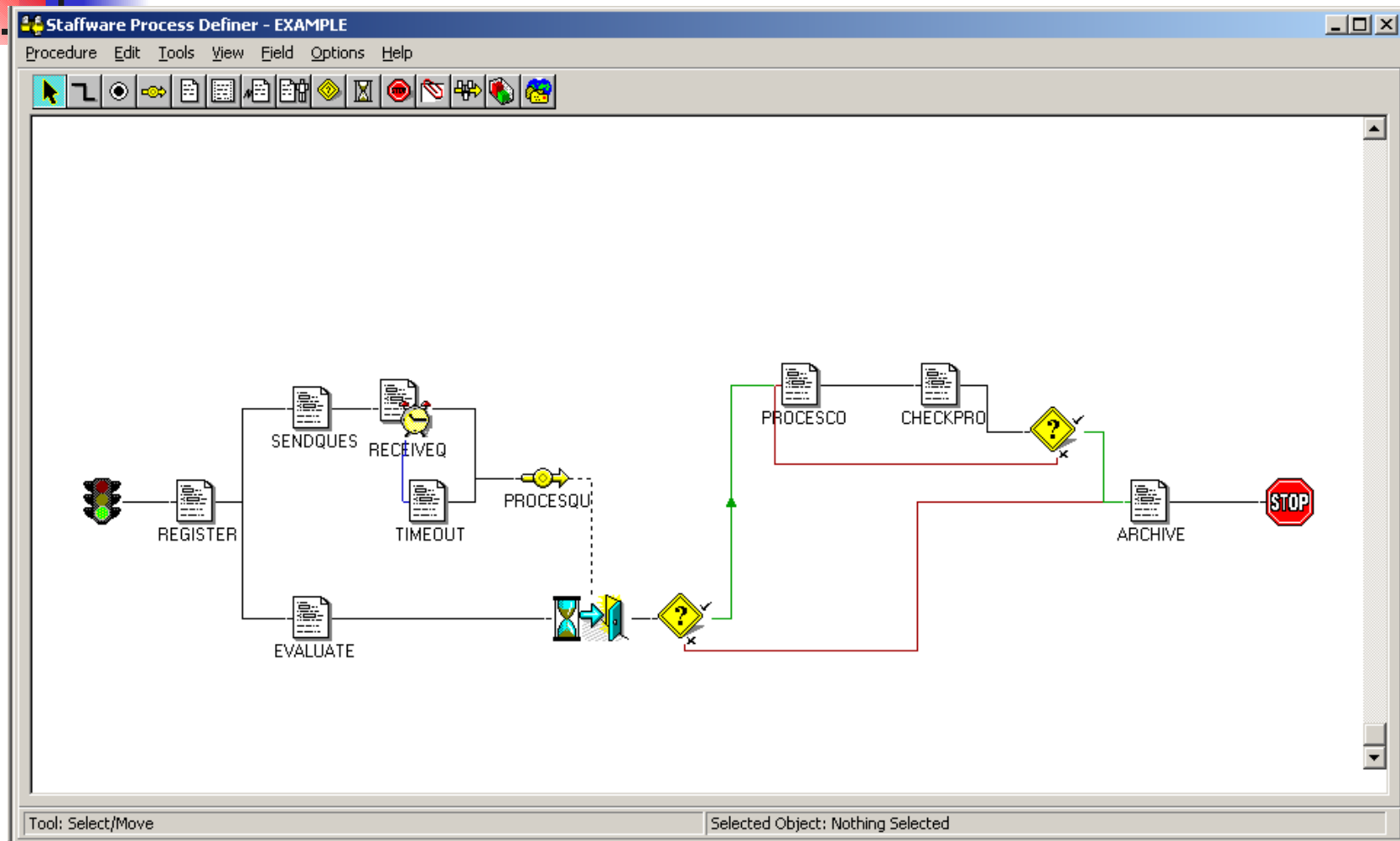
[B, failed | C, failed] enables [WF, abort]

...

Protos (extended Petri nets)

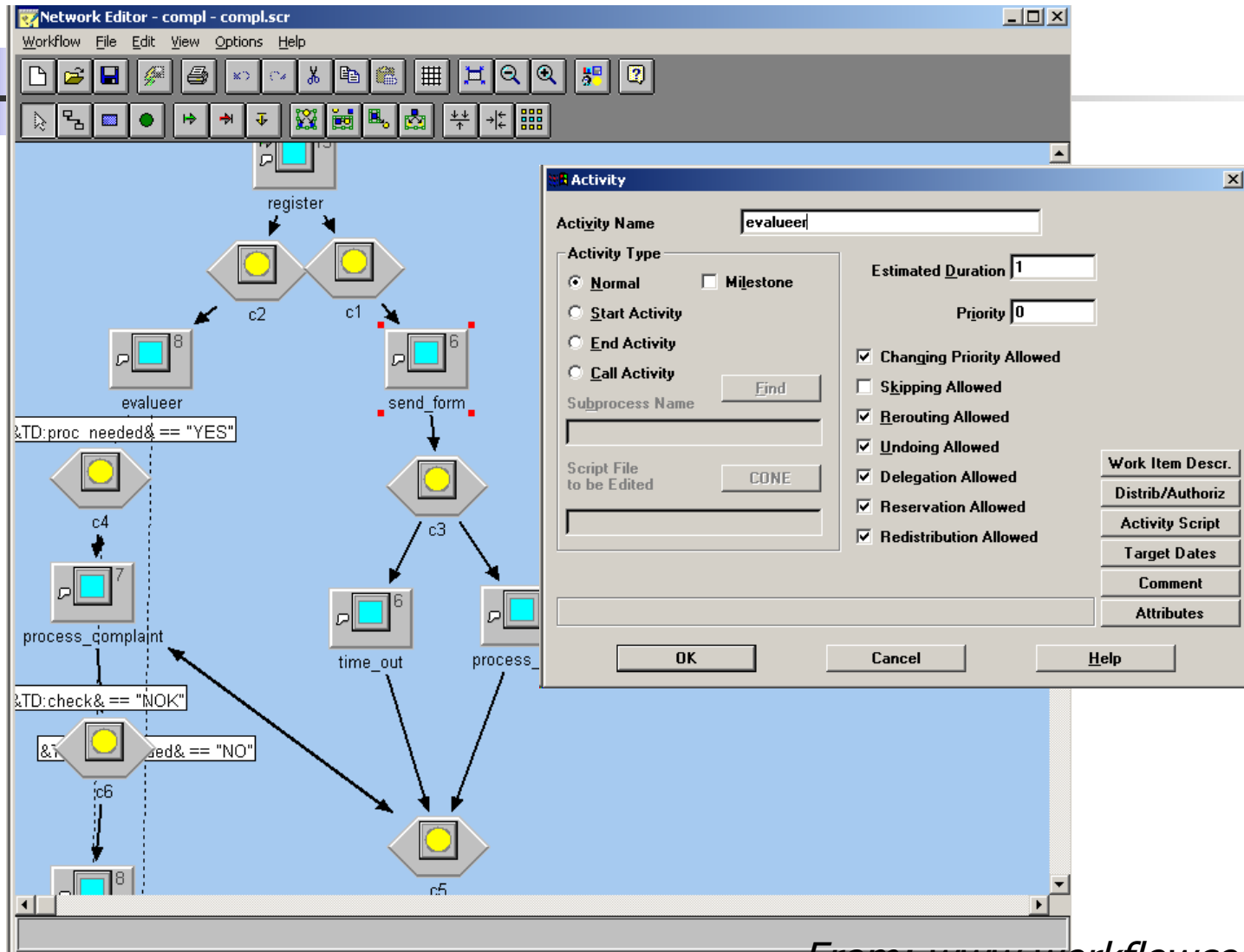


Staffware

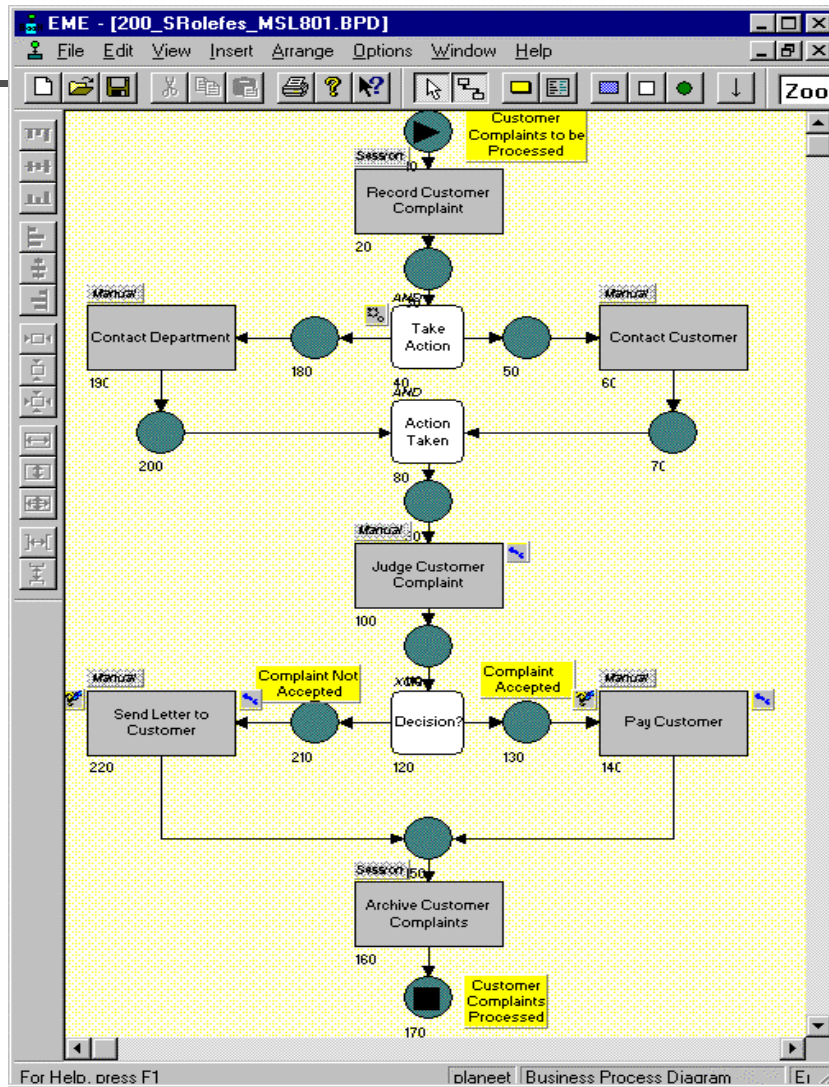


From: www.workflowcourse.com

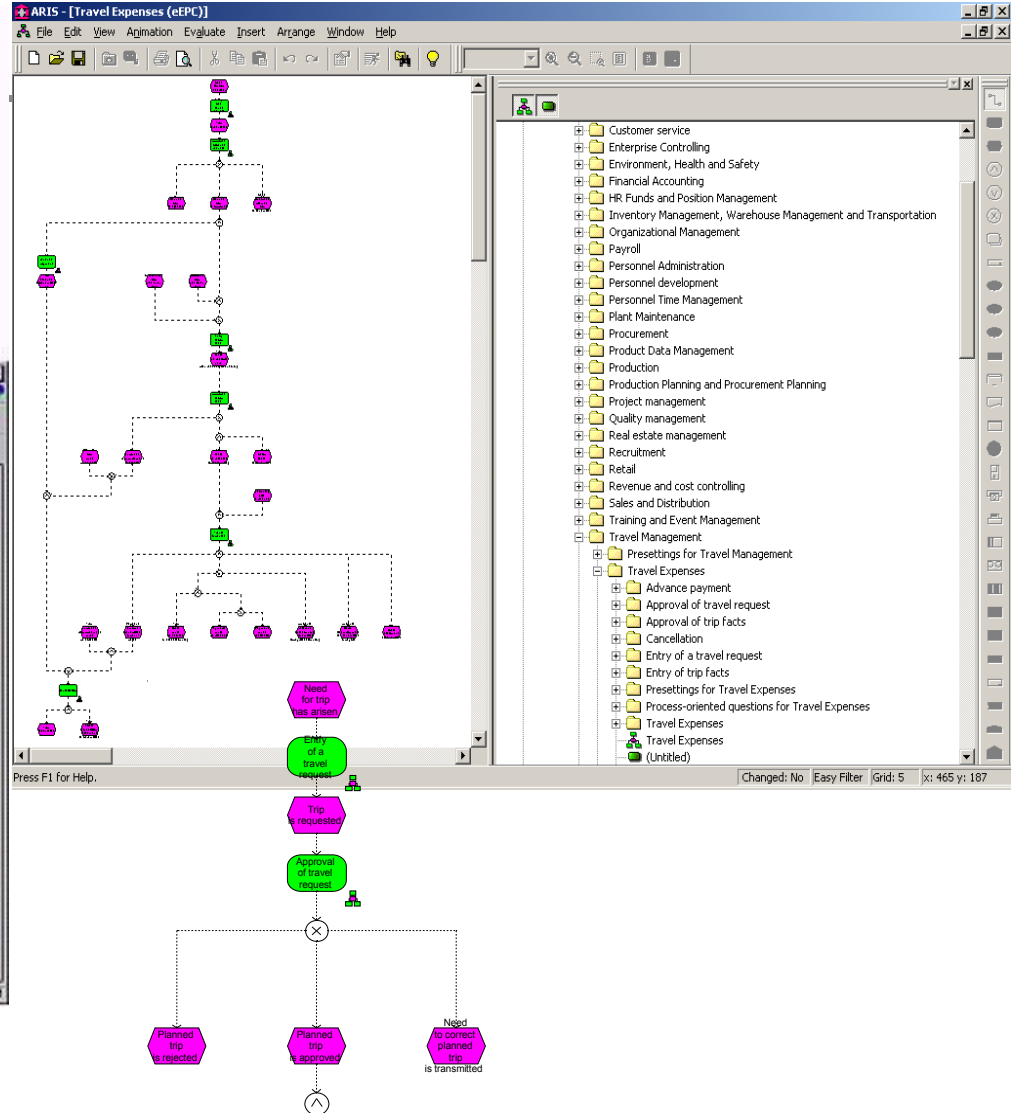
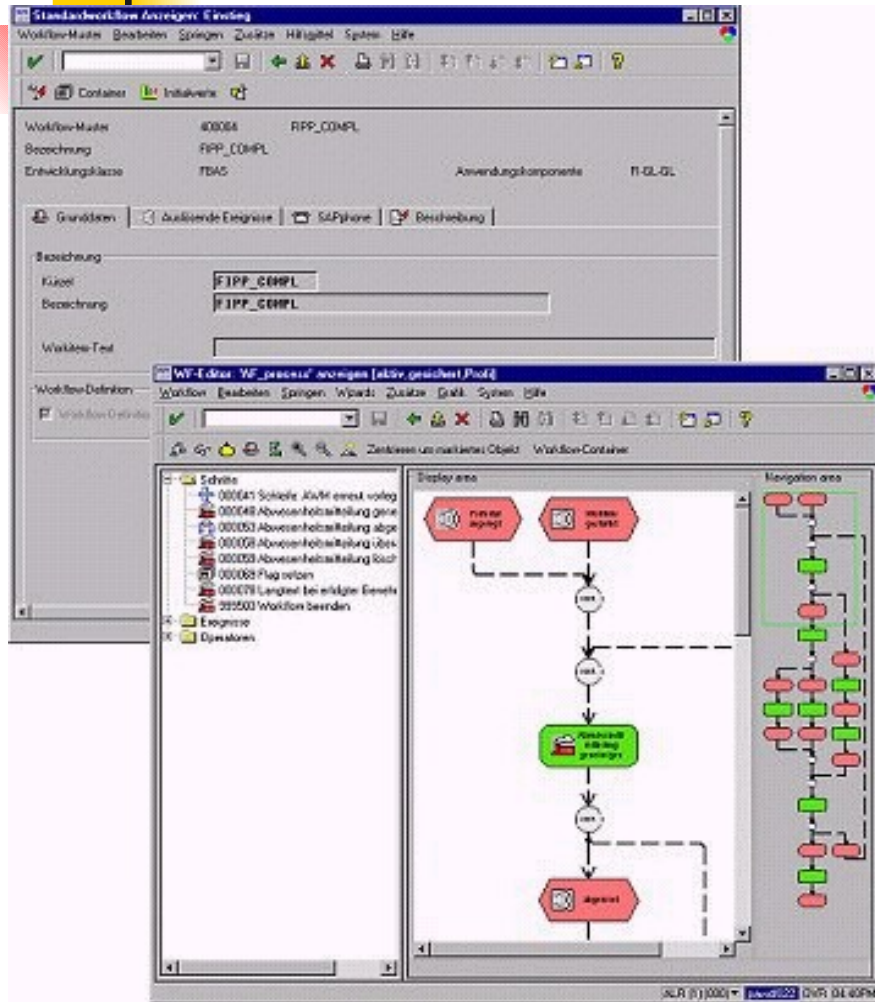
COSA (Petri nets)



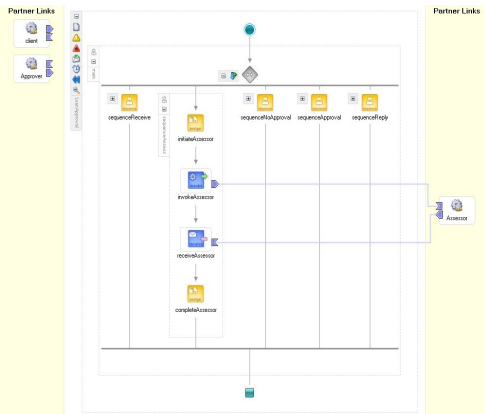
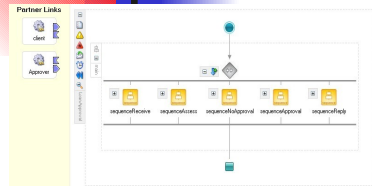
Baan DEM



Event driven process chains (ARIS/SAP)



(Oracle) BPEL



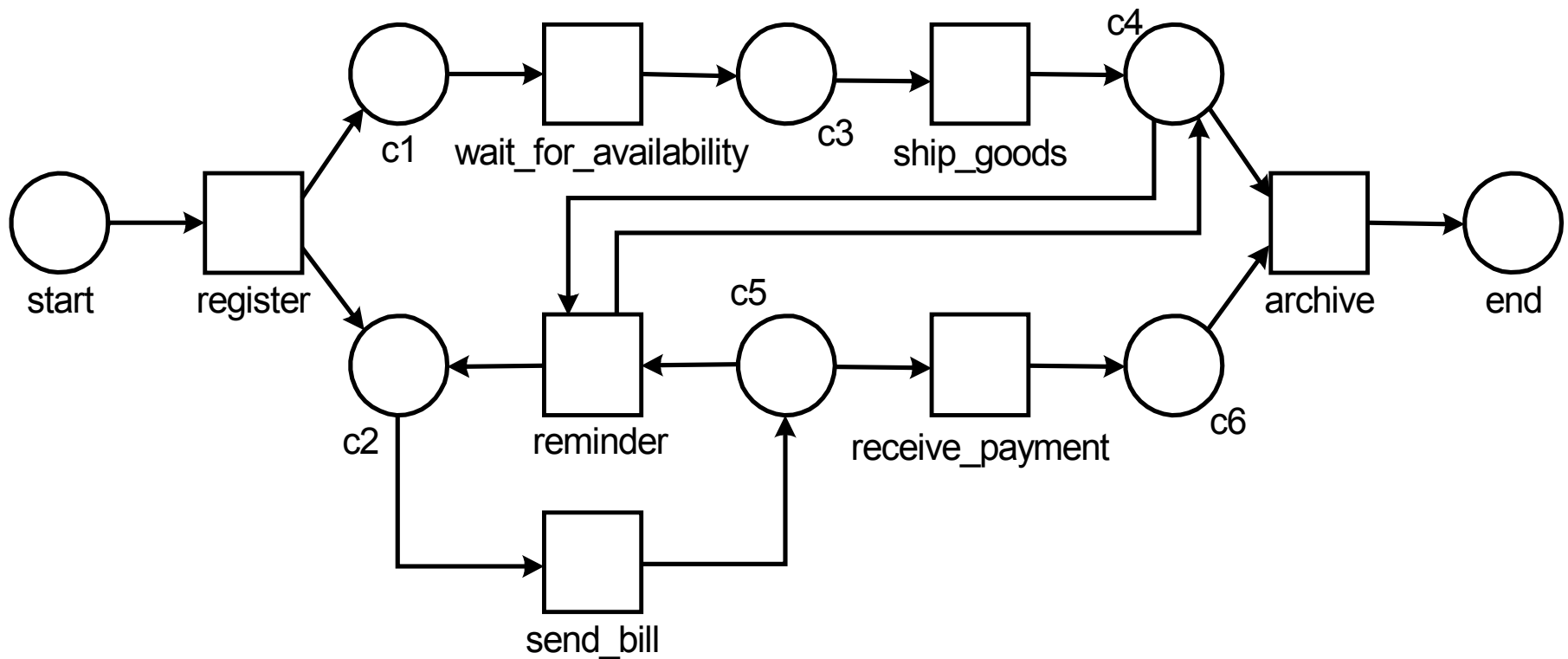
```
<sequence name="main">
  <flow name="Flow_1">
    <links>
      <link name="receive-to-assess"/>
      <link name="receive-to-approval"/>
      <link name="approval-to-reply"/>
      <link name="assess-to-setMessage"/>
      <link name="setMessage-to-reply"/>
      <link name="assess-to-approval"/>
    </links>
    <sequence name="sequenceReceive">
      <source linkName="receive-to-assess"
transitionCondition="bpws:getVariableData('inputVariable','payload',/client:LoanApprovalProcessRequest/client:amount') &lt; 10000"/>
      <source linkName="receive-to-approval"
transitionCondition="bpws:getVariableData('inputVariable','payload',/client:LoanApprovalProcessRequest/client:amount') &gt;= 10000"/>
      <receive name="receiveInput" partnerLink="client" portType="client:LoanApproval" operation="initiate" variable="inputVariable"
createInstance="yes"/>
    </sequence>
    <sequence name="sequenceAssess">
      <target linkName="receive-to-assess"/>
      <source linkName="assess-to-setMessage" transitionCondition="bpws:getVariableData('risk') = 'low'"/>
      <source linkName="assess-to-approval" transitionCondition="bpws:getVariableData('risk') != 'low'"/>
      <assign name="initiateAssessor">
        <copy>
          <from variable="inputVariable" part="payload" query="/client:LoanApprovalProcessRequest/client:firstName"/>
          <to variable="invokeAssessor_initiate_InputVariable" part="payload" query="/ns1:AssessorProcessRequest/ns1:firstName"/>
        </copy>
        <copy>
          <from variable="inputVariable" part="payload" query="/client:LoanApprovalProcessRequest/client:name"/>
          <to variable="invokeAssessor_initiate_InputVariable" part="payload" query="/ns1:AssessorProcessRequest/ns1:name"/>
        </copy>
        <copy>
          <from variable="inputVariable" part="payload" query="/client:LoanApprovalProcessRequest/client:amount"/>
          <to variable="invokeAssessor_initiate_InputVariable" part="payload" query="/ns1:AssessorProcessRequest/ns1:amount"/>
        </copy>
      </assign>
      <invoke name="invokeAssessor" partnerLink="Assessor" portType="ns1:Assessor" operation="initiate"
inputVariable="invokeAssessor_initiate_InputVariable"/>
      <receive name="receiveAssessor" partnerLink="Assessor" portType="ns1:AssessorCallback" operation="onResult"
variable="receiveAssessor_onResult_InputVariable" createInstance="no"/>
      <assign name="completeAssessor">
        <copy>
          <from variable="receiveAssessor_onResult_InputVariable" part="payload" query="/ns1:AssessorProcessResponse/ns1:level"/>
          <to variable="risk"/>
        </copy>
      </assign>
    </sequence>
    <sequence name="sequenceNoApproval">
      <target linkName="assess-to-setMessage"/>
      <source linkName="setMessage-to-reply"/>
      <assign name="setAccepted">
        <copy>
          <from expression="Accepted"/>
          <to variable="outputVariable" part="payload" query="/client:LoanApprovalProcessResponse/client:result"/>
        </copy>
      </assign>
    </sequence>
  </flow>
</sequence>
```



Petri nets as a basis

- There are many modeling techniques and tools
 - BPEL, BPMN, DFD, ISAC, SADT, PN, HLPN, PA, FC, UML, ...
 - Simulation tools, design tools, CASE tools, WFMS, Focus on the essential concepts rather than (system-)specific languages.

Example of a process model: A Petri net modeling order processing





Process Optimization

- Analysis tool
 - Cost and time estimation
 - Based on the process model and/or real (statistic/process discovery)
- Simulation
- Based on analysis and simulation
 - Detection on expensive activities (time, ..)
 - Redefining of the process
- Process is ready



Work case (Job)

- An instance of the process
- Has its own data
- Example:
 - 2 loans request from Micheal, Jean
=> 2 work cases
 - Micheal Loan request
 - Jean Loan request..

Netscape

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

Back Forward Reload Home Search Netscape Print Security Shop Stop

Bookmarks Netsite: <http://www.aiim.org/wfmc/standards/docs/tc003v11.pdf> What's Related

Channels Instant Message WebMail Radio People Yellow Pages Download Calendar

TC00-1003 Issue 1.1 Workflow Reference Model Printed 19/11/98

The diagram illustrates the Workflow Reference Model. At the top, three user icons are shown, each connected to a computer icon, representing the 'User Interface & Local Desktop Applications'. Below these, a central horizontal flow represents the 'Business Process'. This flow starts with a box labeled 'Business Process' on the left, followed by a series of 'Individual activity steps' (represented by circles) connected by arrows. This central flow is enclosed in a larger box labeled 'Process/Activity Mgt Distribution Function'. To the right of this box, an arrow points to the text 'Process/Activity Mgt Distribution Function'. Below the central flow, there are two main components: 'Applications' (represented by a stack of papers) and 'Databases' (represented by a cylinder). Arrows indicate bidirectional communication between the 'Individual activity steps' and both the 'Applications' and 'Databases'. The entire diagram is titled 'Workflow Reference Model' and is identified as 'TC00-1003 Issue 1.1' and 'Printed 19/11/98'.

User Interface & Local Desktop Applications

Business Process

Individual activity steps

Process/Activity Mgt Distribution Function

Applications

Databases

Fig 2 - Distribution within the workflow enactment service

Page 9 sur 55 150 % 210 x 297 mm

Document: Done

Work List

Gestion des processus (TeamWARE Dolphin)

Processus Affichage Activité Documents Plan Options Aide

Mes Activités | **Processus**

Tout le travail en attente

Titre	Processus
Attente Livraison	achat CD
Définir le processus	Gestion de
Edition Proposition	Proposition
Formulation Demande	Plan de Ba
Formulation Demande	Virgin 75
liste de prix	Plan Lance
Validation Logistique	Plan Lance
Validation Technique	Plan Lance

Gestion des processus 77

Terminé

Activité: Définir le processus

A : LECLERC, Administrator

Description: Permet de rentrer toutes les activités

Form: test

Documents:

dolph_over_fr

Messages:

15/10/98 19:49:30 Administrator Modification
Modifications effectuées sur gestion des processus

15/10/98 19:42:23 Administrator Modification
Modifications effectuées sur

15/10/98 19:30:06 Administrator Démarrage du processus
Lancement du modèle

Prêt

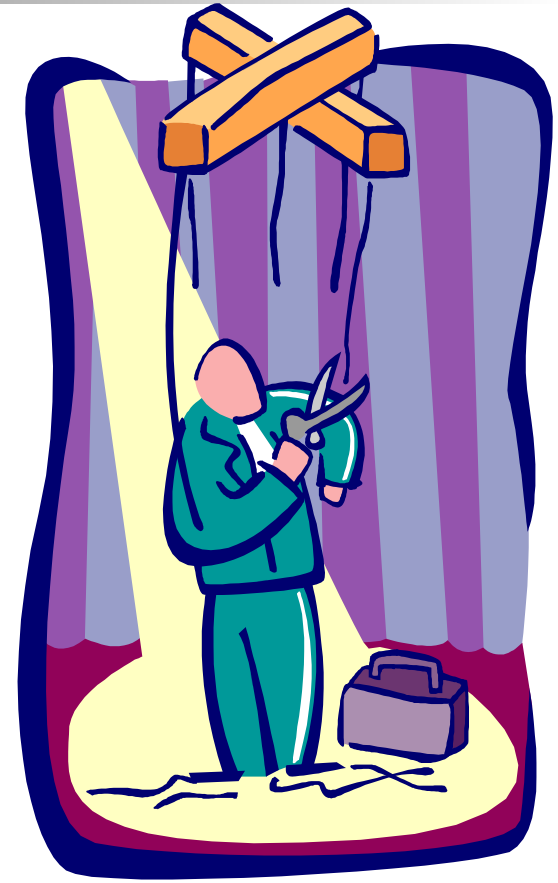
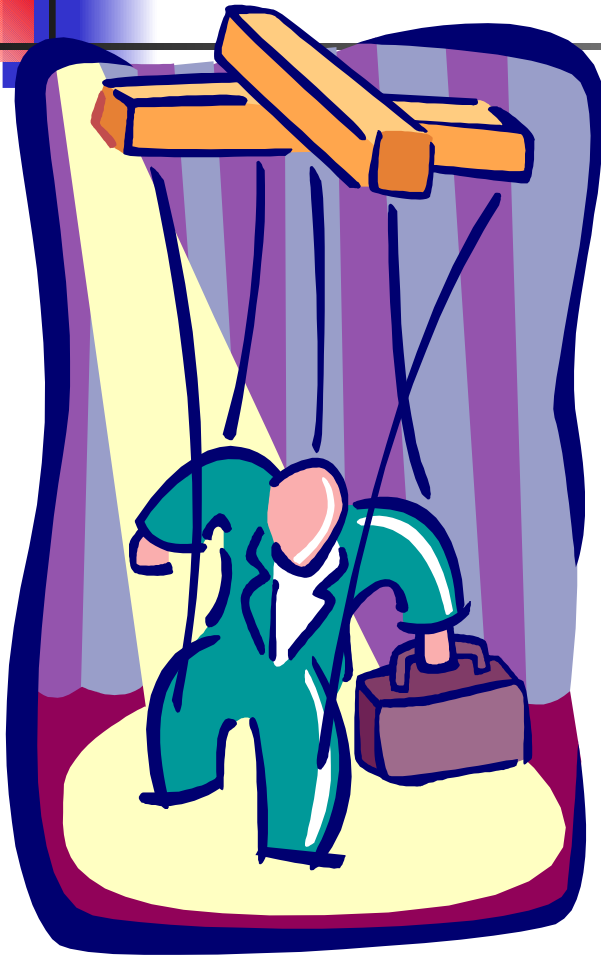
Personne n'effectue de modifications 195.6.85.132 Administrator



Work List : Work distribution needs to be described: Who is doing what?

- *Pull mode*
 - User asks for new tasks
- *Push mode*
 - New tasks are forwarded immediately to corresponding role
- *Grab mode*
 - The system forward the tasks: after the termination of a task the following task is activated
 - Useful for a group To-DO List

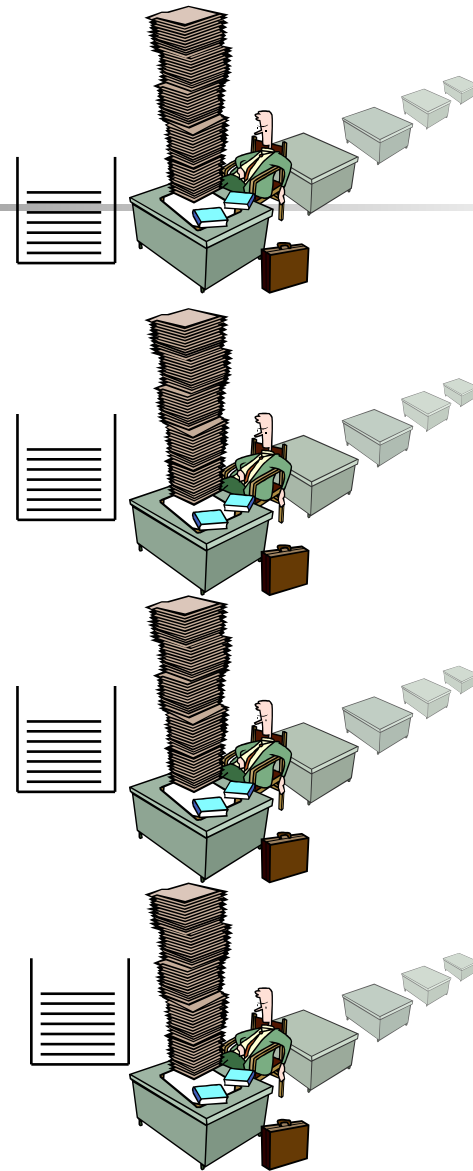
Push versus pull



Push control

workflow
enactment
service

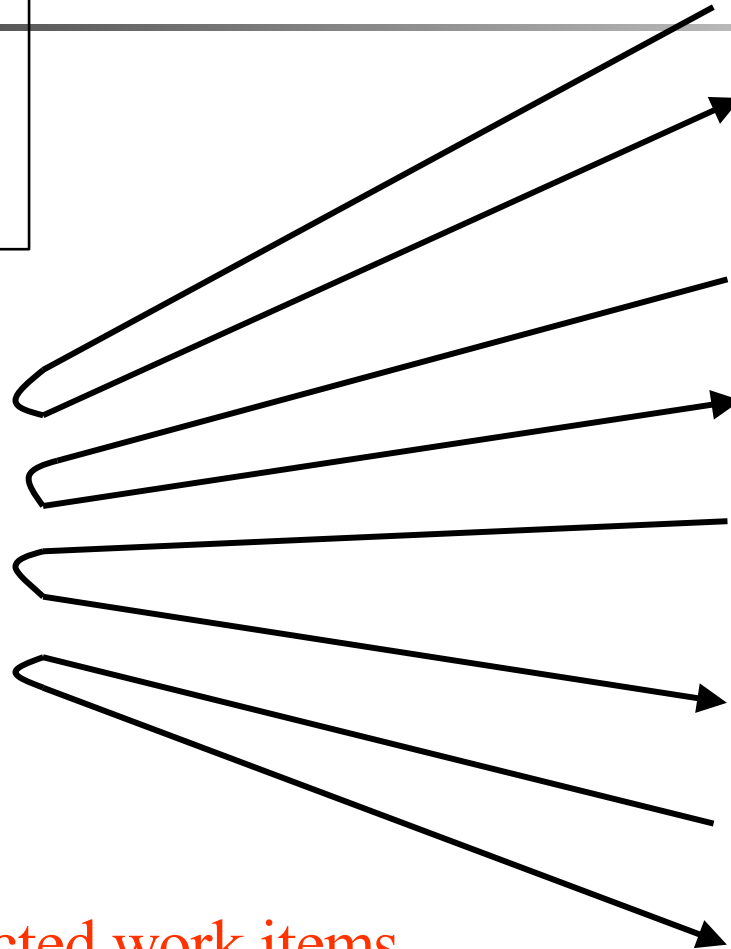
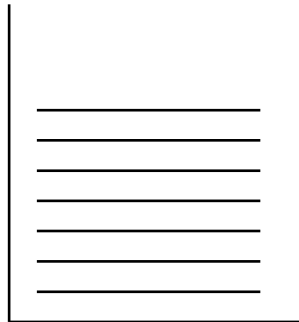
push to a selected "victim"



Pull control



workflow
enactment
service



pull selected work items

pull control

http://is.tm.tue.nl/staff/wvdaalst/workflowcourse/examples/casehandling.swf - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Media

Address http://is.tm.tue.nl/staff/wvdaalst/workflowcourse/examples/casehandling.swf Go Links

Workflow (1)

Reset

TU/e technische universiteit eindhoven

Org. Model

Process Model:

```
graph LR; Start(( )) -- C1 --> A{A}; A -- C2 --> B[B]; A -- C3 --> C[C]; B -- C4 --> D{D}; C -- C5 --> D; D -- C6 --> End(( ))
```

Work items:

John Clare Mike Jody

Click on a work-item to select a piece of work for a specific case.

/ faculteit technologie management

© Wil van der Aalst, Vincent Almering en Herman Wijbenga

Done Internet

Mosts WFM systems are hybrid, e.g., Staffware

personal queue

The screenshot displays the Staffware 2000 System Administrator interface for the 'DC_register' work item. The interface is divided into two main sections: a left-hand tree view for 'Work Queues' and a right-hand table for 'Work Items'.

Work Queues:

- User Queues
 - System Administrator
- Group Queues
 - CH C
 - CH CM
 - CH L
 - DC_checks
 - DC_pay/reject
 - DC_register
- Test Queues
 - IC/CD/Employee
 - CH C
 - CH CM
 - DC_checks
 - DC_pay/reject
 - DC_register
 - System Administrator

Work Items Table:

Status	Case Ref.	Case Description	Form Description
	81-5	DC6 - Case Jansen	register
	81-6	DC6 - case Pietersen	register
	81-7	DC6 - Case Van Balen	register

Annotations:

- A yellow circle highlights the 'System Administrator' queue under 'User Queues', with a line pointing to the 'personal queue' text.
- A yellow circle highlights the 'DC_register' queue under 'Group Queues', with a line pointing to the 'group queue' text.

Status Bar:

Queue: DC_register | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Item: 1 of 3



Products

- Bizflow 2000 (Handysoft)
- COSA Workflow (COSA Solutions)
- DOLPHIN (Fujitsu)
- Eastman Software Enterprise Workflow
- InTempo (JetForm)
- MQ/Series Workflow (IBM)
- SERfloware (SER)
- Staffware (Staffware Corp.)
- TeamWARE Flow (Fujitsu)
- TIB/InConcert (TIBCO)
- Visual and Panagon Workflow (FileNet)
- W4 (W4)
- WFX (Eastman Software)
- BONITA (NOUS +BULL) ..

Categories of Workflow

Business value

Collaborative Technical document creation Ex: Lotus Notes	Production Loan handling Claims handling Accounting TeamWare, FileNet, InConcerto, W4
Ad hoc FYI routing, Review/approval Ex: Action, KeyFile	Administrative travel expense reports Purchase approvals Ex: JetForm, StaffWare

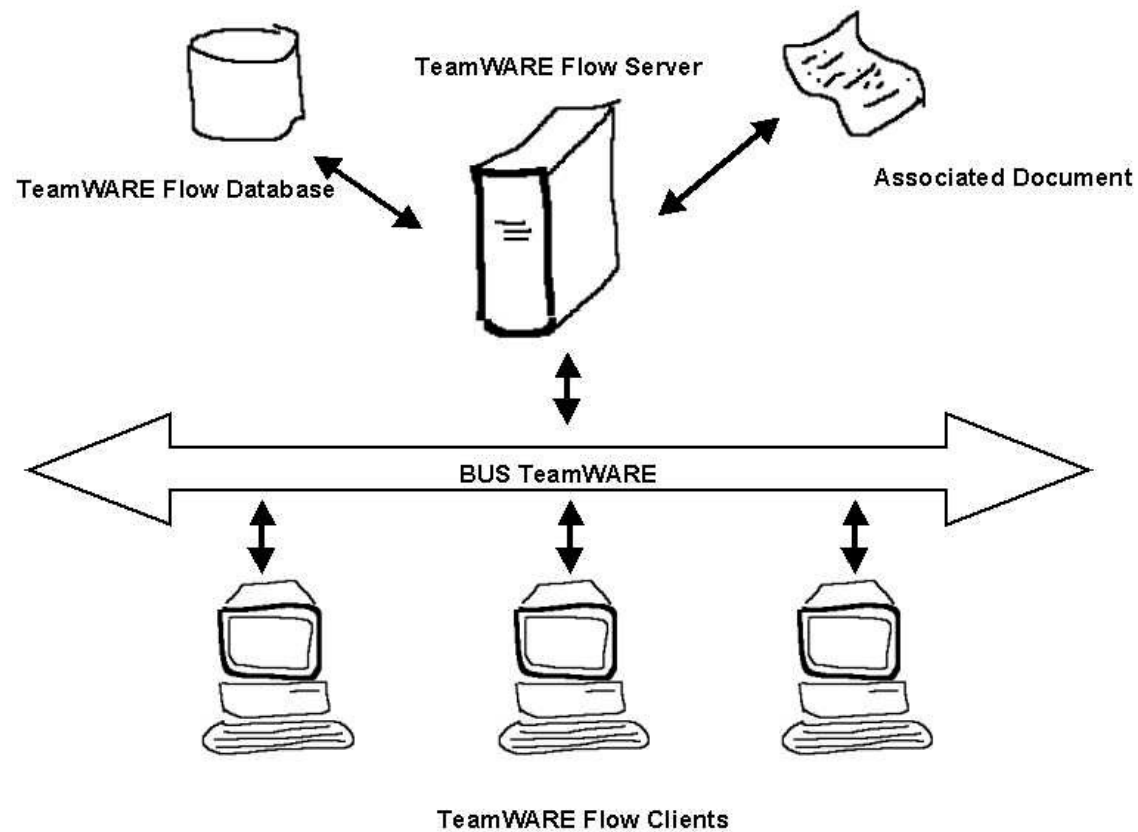
Repetition



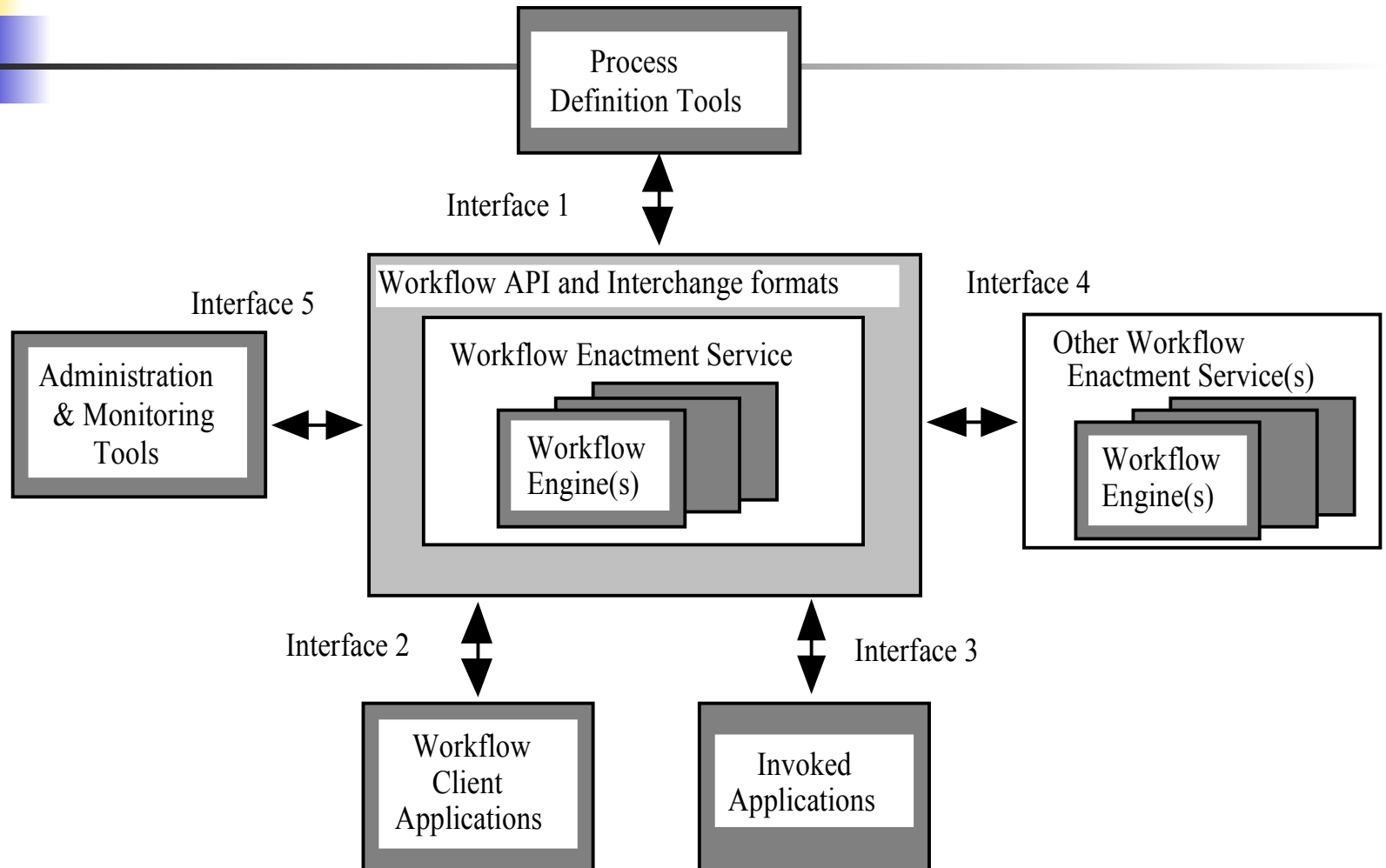
Exemple : TeamWare Flow

- Client/Server
- TeamWARE Flow:
 - Server : data base (SQL Server, Oracle, Sybase), Document management systems (documents attached to the process), Application Programming Interface API .

Architecture

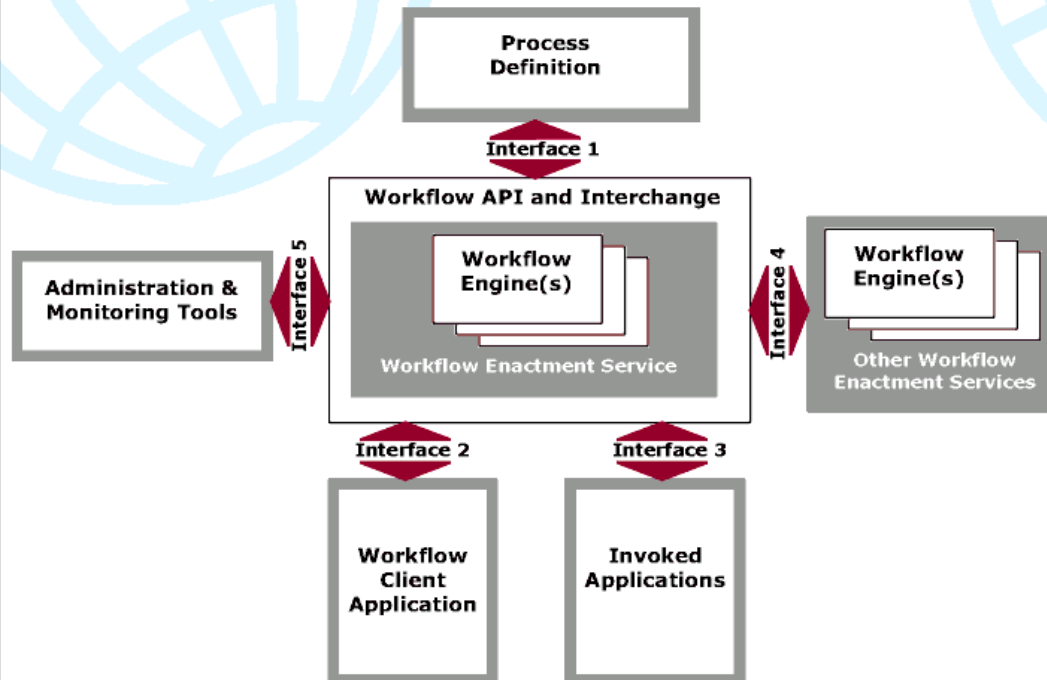


Reference model of the Workflow Management Coalition

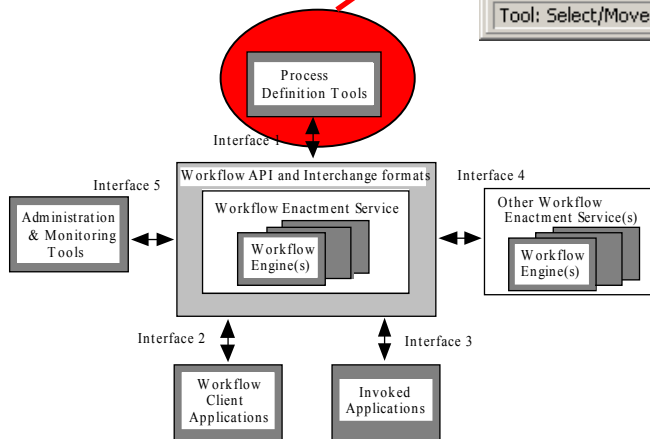
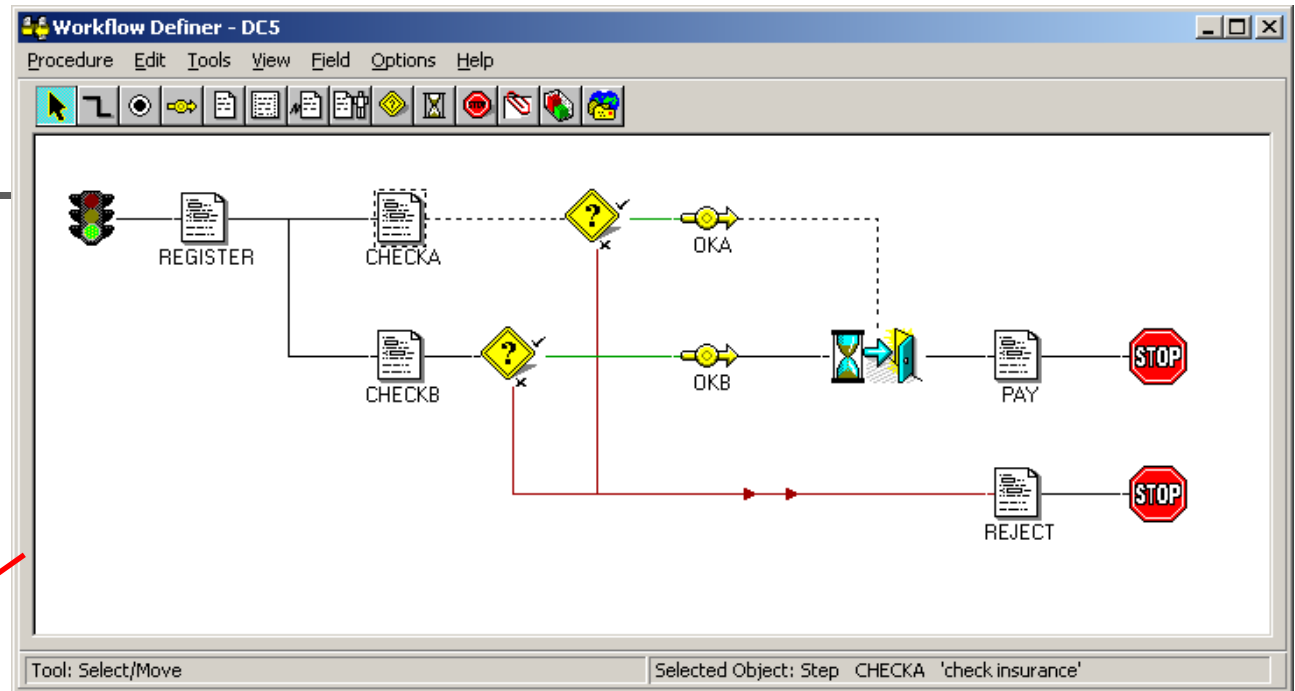
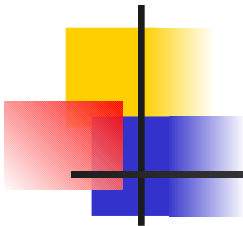


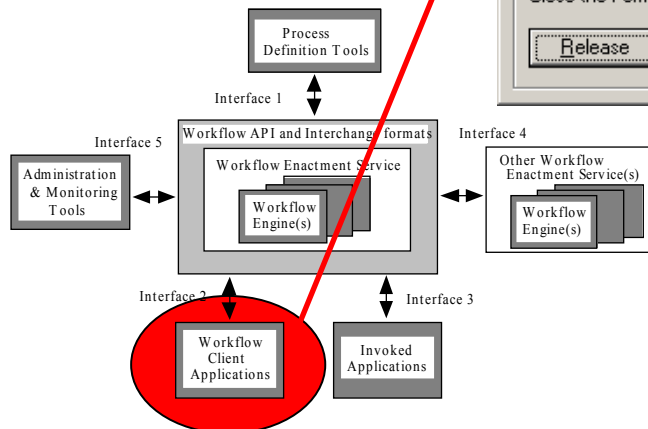
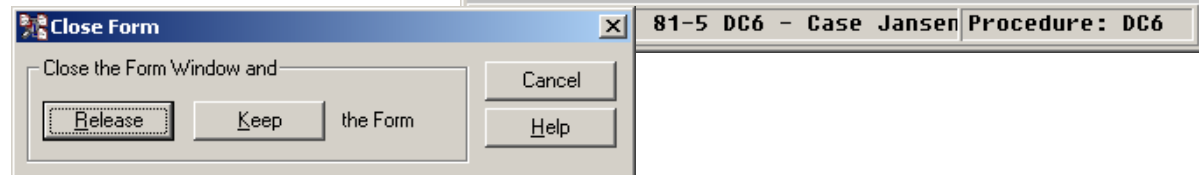
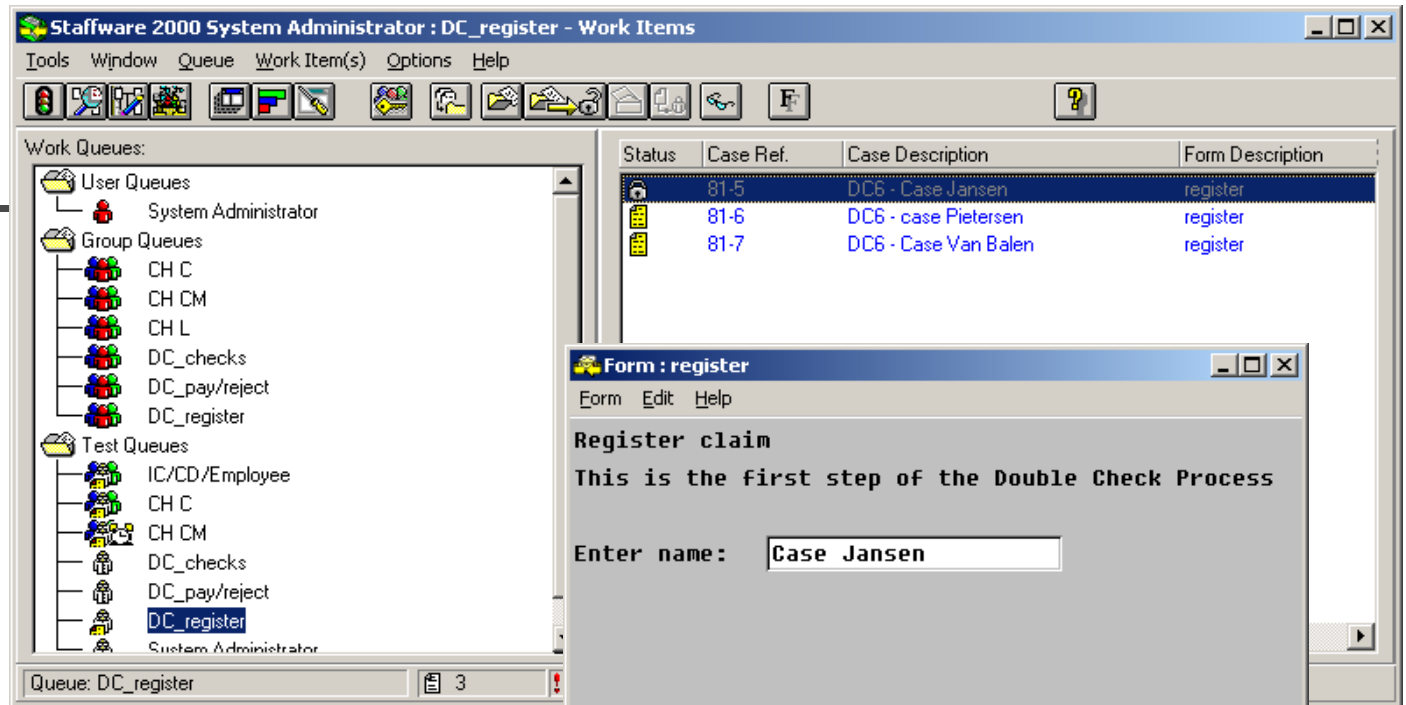
Workflow Reference Model

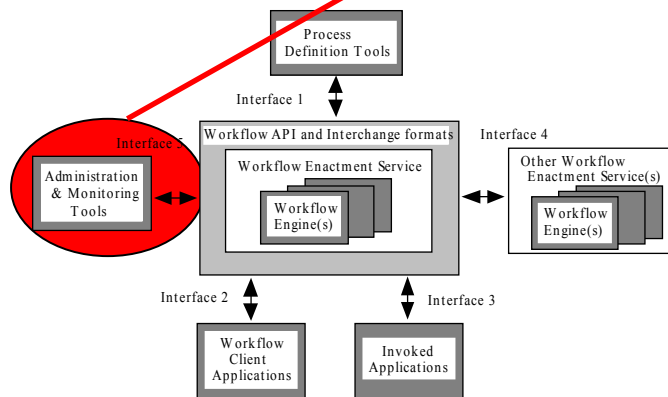
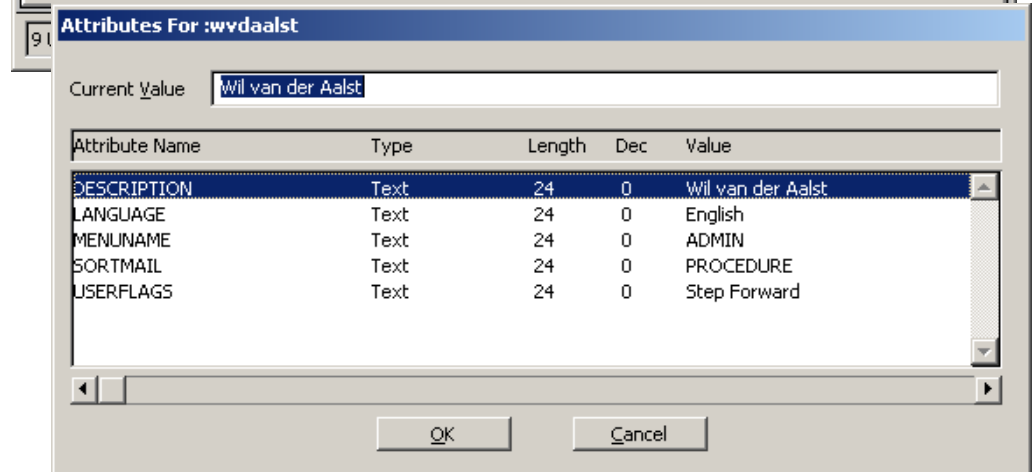
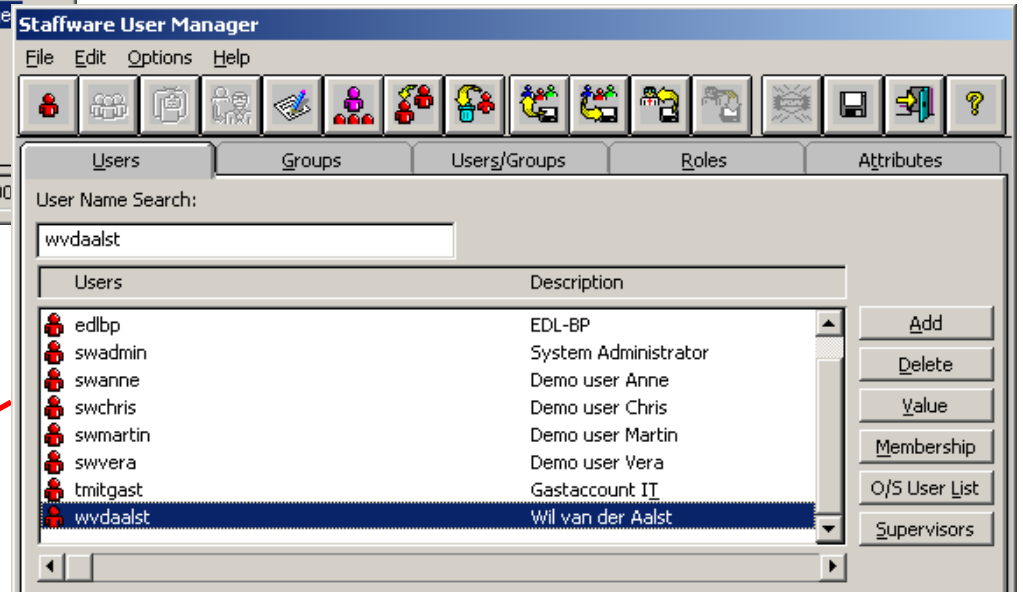
Close window to return to main WfMC site



[Click here to load the Workflow Management Coalition website into this window.](http://www.aiim.org/wfmc/standards/model2.htm)









Comparison Criteria (WARIA :Workflow And Reengineering International Association)

- Efficient of execution engine
 - Number of instances executed at the same time, cluster of servers
- Process complexity
- Programmingg activities
 - API, date-limit, events
- Organizational dimension
 - Role, access rights



Comparison criteria (WARIA)

- Distribution
 - Cooperation between several engines
- Web client
- Dynamic changes
- Process definition
 - Graphical tool
- Activities definition
 - Library of defined activities, formularies generator
- Predefined Agents
 - No programming efforts to execute the process



More About Activity

- A logical, self-contained unit of work within the process.
- The body of a work step of a process.
 - Compound activity: An activity may be a subflow:
 - Elementary activity: a basic set of work; sequential set of primitive actions executed by a signal participant..
- 3 modes: automatic, manual, mixed..



Activity Example

- Process: «order equipment» has 3 work steps:
 1. Order entry
 2. Credit check
 3. Billing
1. automatic; 2. manual; 3. automatic;



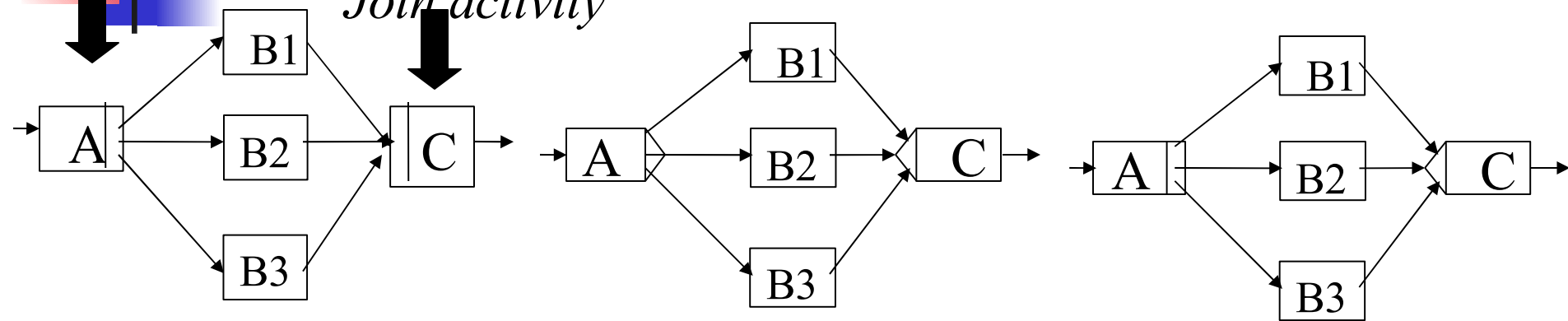
Activity and Flow Control

- **AND Join** parallel activities converges into single activity **with** synchronization..
- **OR join** parallel activities converges into single activity **without** synchronization..
- **AND Split** single activity splits into two or more parallel activities ..
- **Or Split** single activity makes a decision upon which branch to take when encountered with multiple branches
- start, end...

Activity and Flow Control

Fork activity

Join activity



Parallel Processing

Conditional Branching

Parallel Branching
with final selection

 AND-split

 OR-split

 AND-join

 OR-join

Example: Make some coffee

A. Fill the kettle (Remplir la bouilloire)

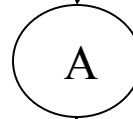
B. Place coffee in cups

C. Heat the water

D. Pour hot water on coffee

A, B, C, D are activities

Start



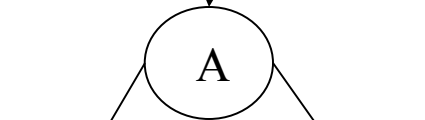
B

C

D

Finish

Start



C

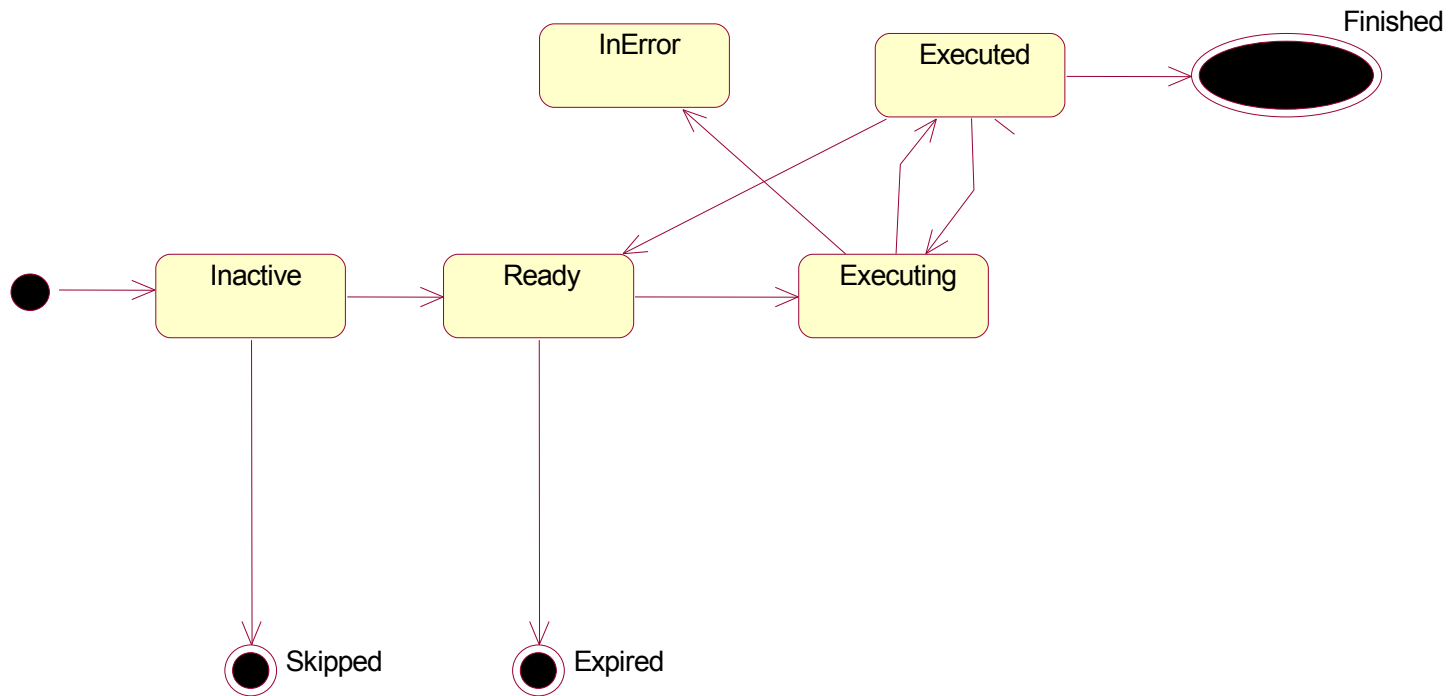
B

D

Finish

Plans

Activity state transition diagram





subprocess

- An activity may be a subflow:
 - Local subprocess
 - Remote subprocess (same or different vendor WF)
- Activity is a container for the execution of a (separately specified) process definition, which may be executed locally within the same workflow service, or (possibly using the process interoperability interface) on a remote service.



Subprocess

Subprocess behaves w.r.t its parent:

- Autonomy model ...
- Connected discrete Model
- hierarchical Model

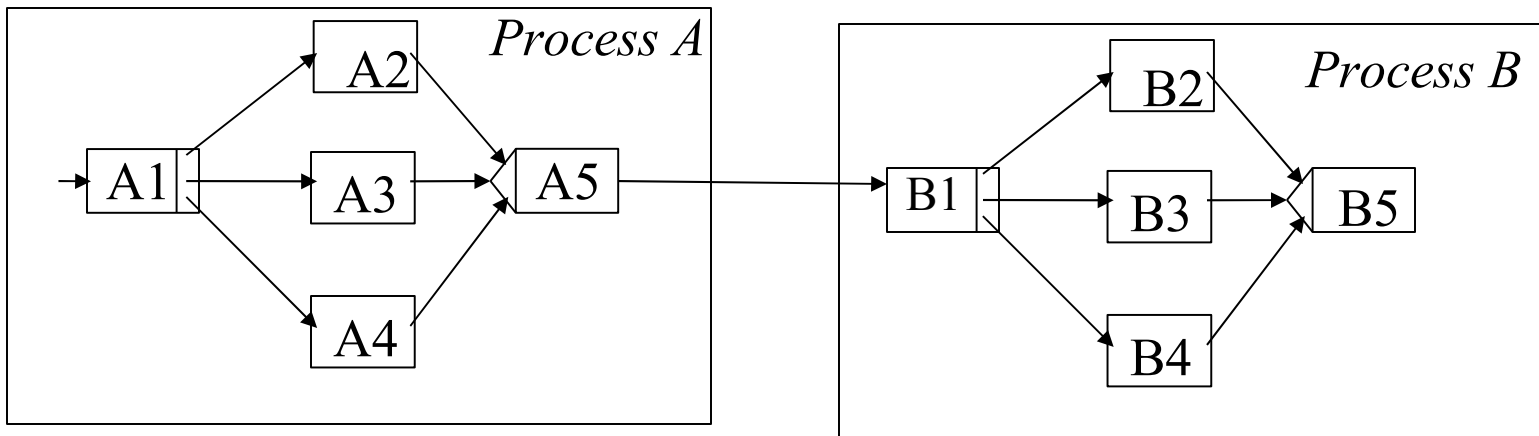
Autonomy model



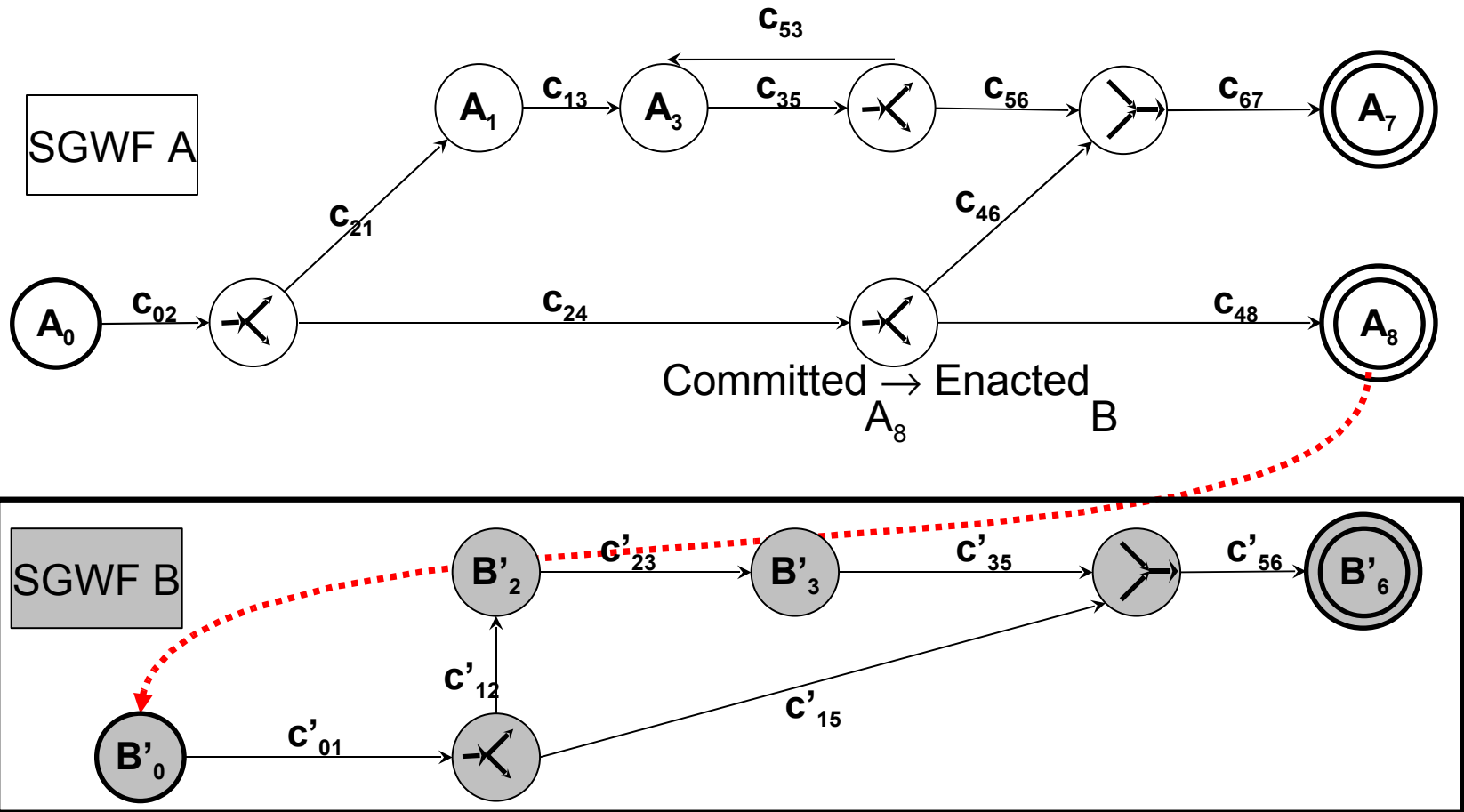
- Has his own life
- Autonomy rules define relation with parent
- if completely autonomous then parent termination does not affect the subprocess

Connected Discrete Model

- Two processes A, B..
- An activity of A causes the creation of an instance of B
- A and B are independent ...
- Chained services model



Chaînage de workflow (chained model)



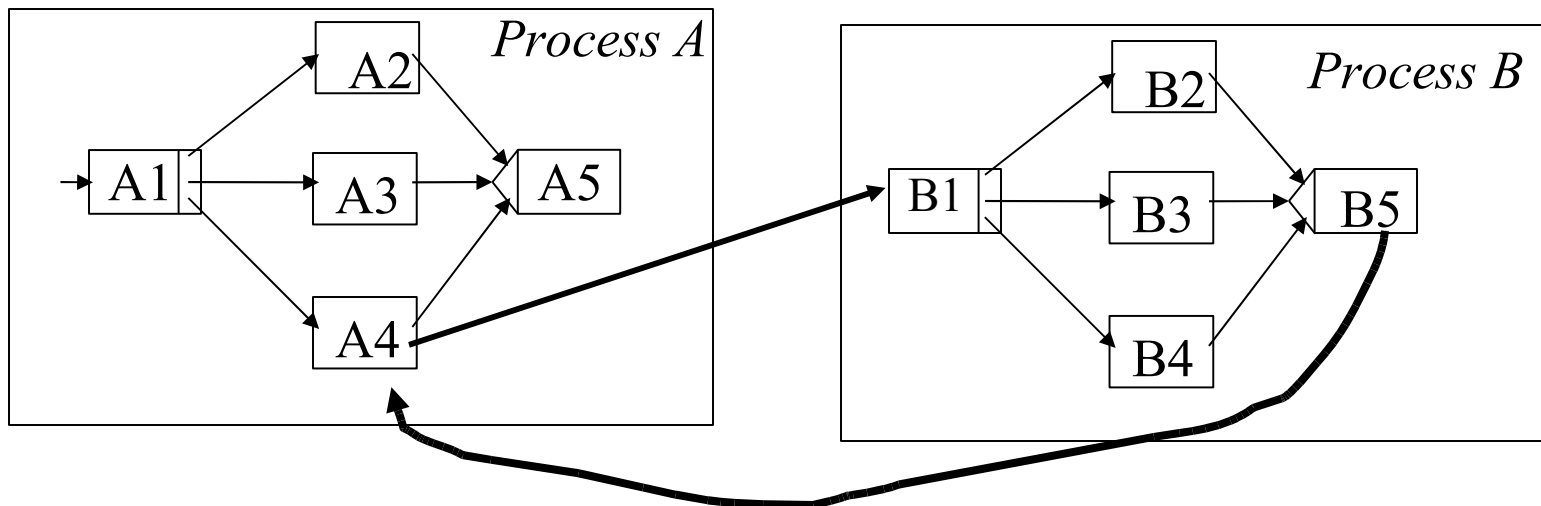
Hierarchical Model

Two processes A, B..

An activity of A causes creation of an instance of B

A waits B

Nested Model



Nested model

