

A Foundation of Method Engineering and Self-Referential
Enterprise Systems

Multi-Perspective Enterprise Modelling

Ulrich Frank

Information Systems and Enterprise Modelling

ICB Institute for Computer Science and Business
Information Systems

Institute for Computer
Science and Business
Information Systems (ICB)

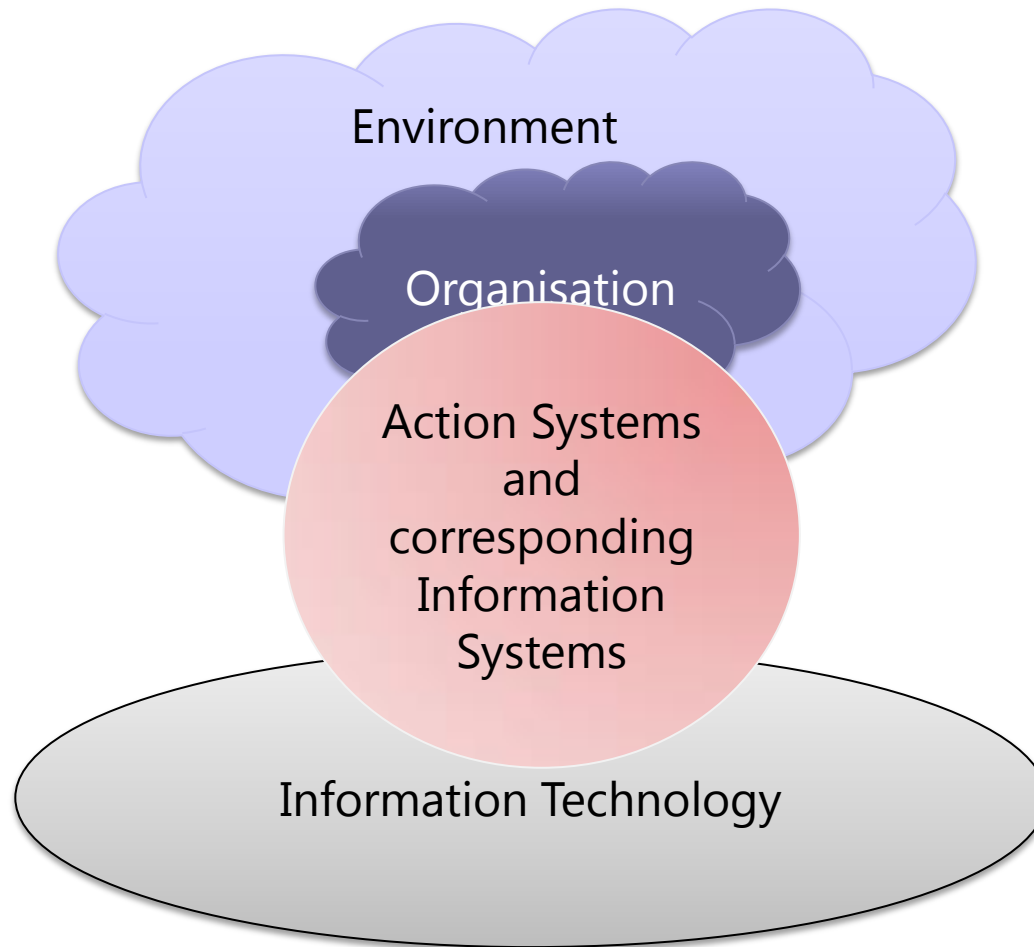


UNIVERSITÄT
DUISBURG
ESSEN

- 1 Enterprise Modelling: Foundational Concepts
- 2 Method Engineering
- 3 Self-Referential Enterprise Systems

The Subject

20



complexity
social constructions
technical artefacts
beliefs & myths
lack of understanding
cultural chasm
dissatisfactory practice
change
fear of change

Designing & Managing Business Information Systems: Some Objectives

30

- reduction of **complexity, risk** and **costs**
- fostering **communication** between management, users and IT-Experts
- promoting **integration** of
 - software systems
 - IT and business
- promoting **reuse**
- providing **versatile tools for thinking**
- fostering **flexibility** of the enterprise and its software systems
- coping with **technological progress** and **horrors of the past**
- creating **sense** of the enterprise and its IS

understanding

explanation

construction

Multi-Perspective Enterprise Model

An **enterprise model** integrates at least one conceptual model of the information system (e.g. a class diagram) with at least one model of the relevant action system (e.g. a business process model).

A **multi-perspective enterprise model** is an enterprise model that emphasizes accounting for *perspectives*, which will usually correspond to professional views. These perspectives are represented in models constructed with domain-specific modelling languages (DSML).

Multi-Perspective Enterprise Modelling (MEMO)

50

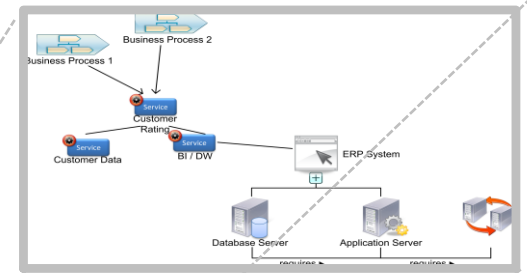
- comprehensive approach to enterprise modelling
- development started in the early 1990s
- various components:
 - adaptable high-level framework
 - extensible set of DSML
 - reference models
 - language architecture
- supplemented by (meta) modelling environment (*MEMO Center*)



Frank, U.: Multi-Perspective Enterprise Modeling: Foundational Concepts, Prospects and Future Research Challenges. In: Software and Systems Modeling 2013 (<http://www.springerlink.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&id=doi:10.1007/s10270-012-0273-9>)

Generic Framework: „Map of the Enterprise“

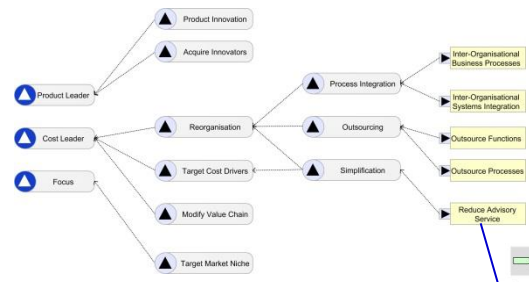
60



	Resource	Structure	Process	Goal
Strategy	Human Resources Technology	Strategic Business Units Joint Ventures	Value Chain Value System	Competitiveness Strategic Goals Opportunities
Organisation	Employees Skills Machinery	Organisation Structure Project	Service Process Task	Operational Goals Performance Indicators
Information System	Platforms Applications	IT Infrastructure IS Architecture Object Model	Service Transaction Workflow	SLA Performance Indicators

Perspectives

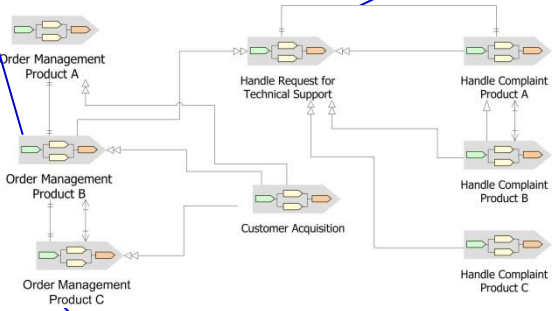
Example: Multi-Language Diagram



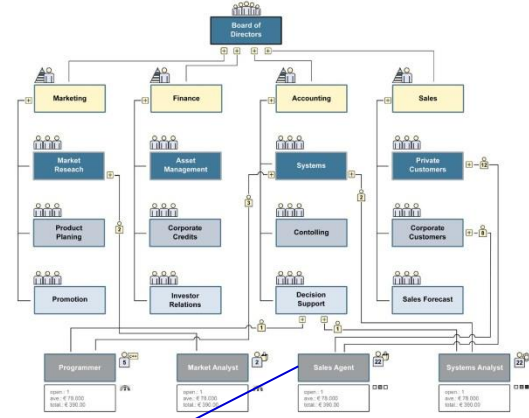
Strategy Net



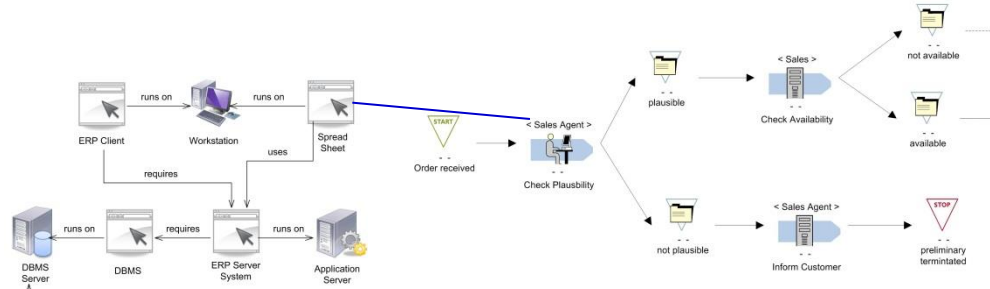
Value Chain Diagram



Business Process Map



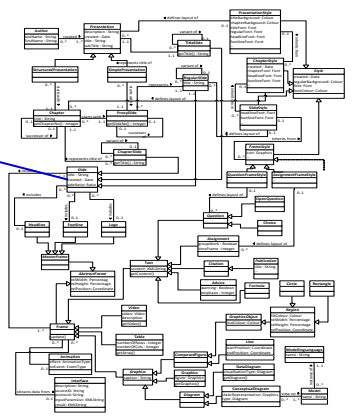
Organisational Chart



Business Process Diagram

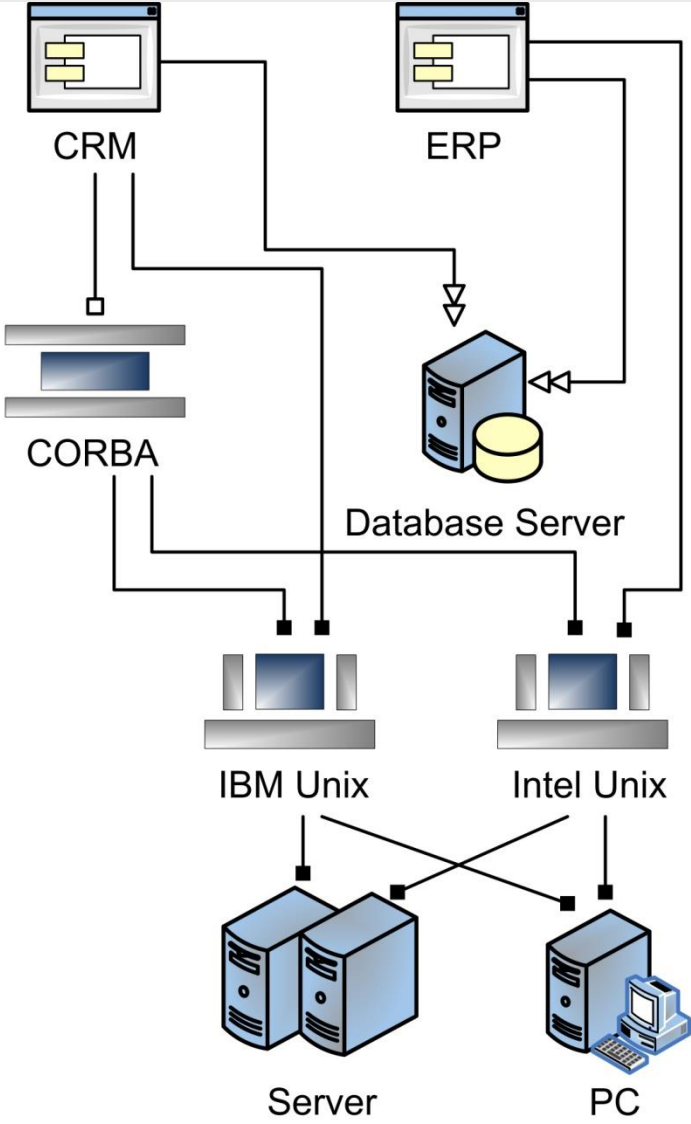


IT Resource Diagram

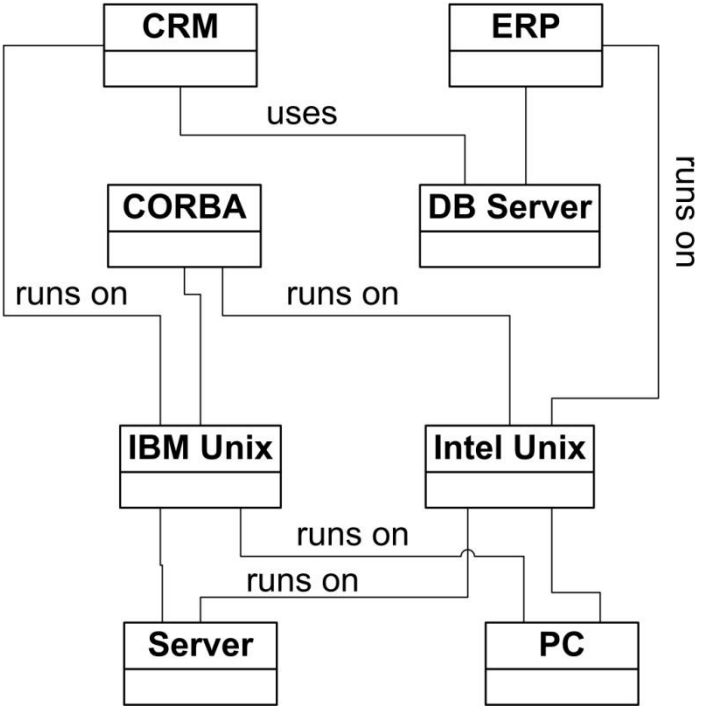


Object Model

DSML vs. GPML (1)

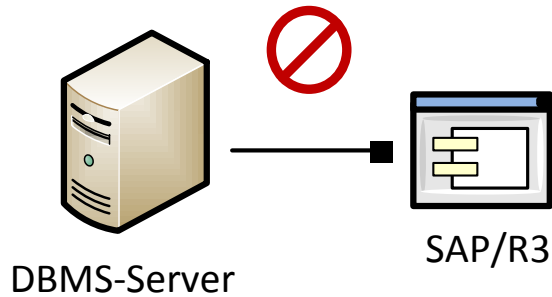
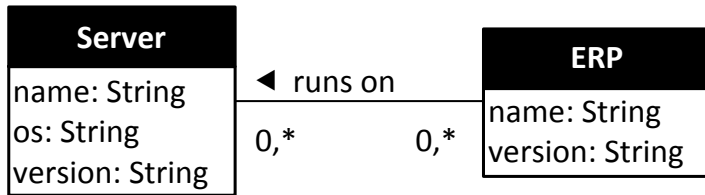


- runs on
- uses as infrastructure
- ▷ uses



DSML vs. GPML (2)

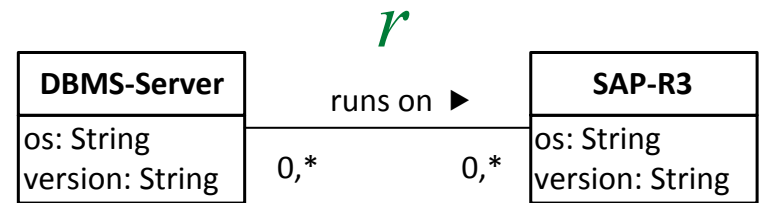
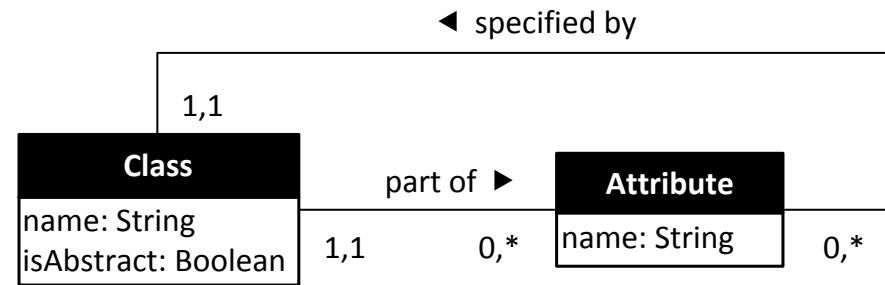
DSML



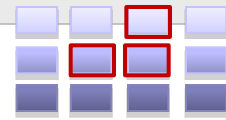
M₂

M₁

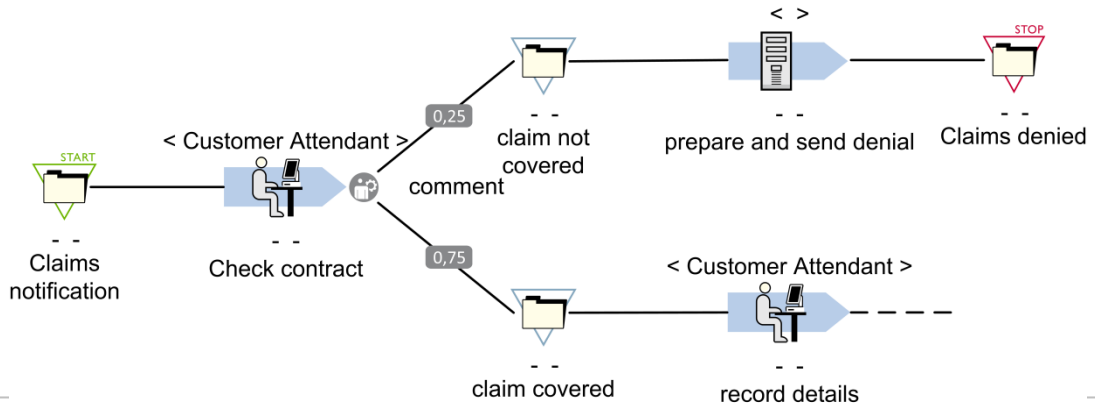
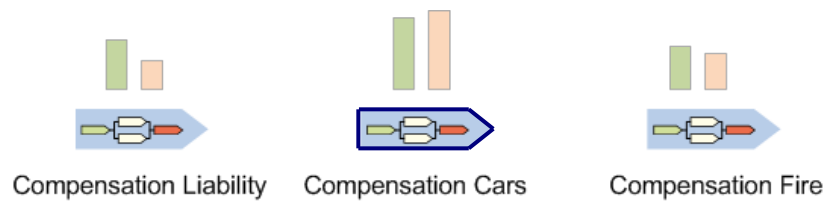
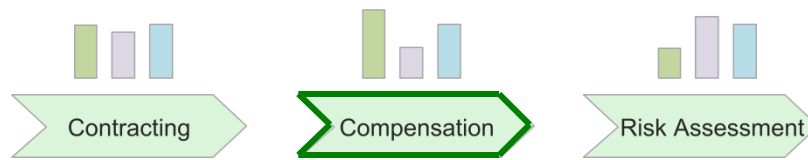
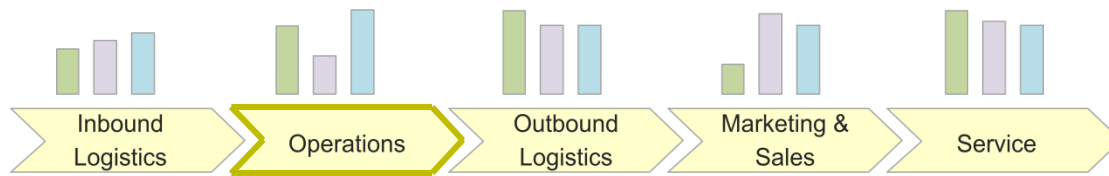
GPML



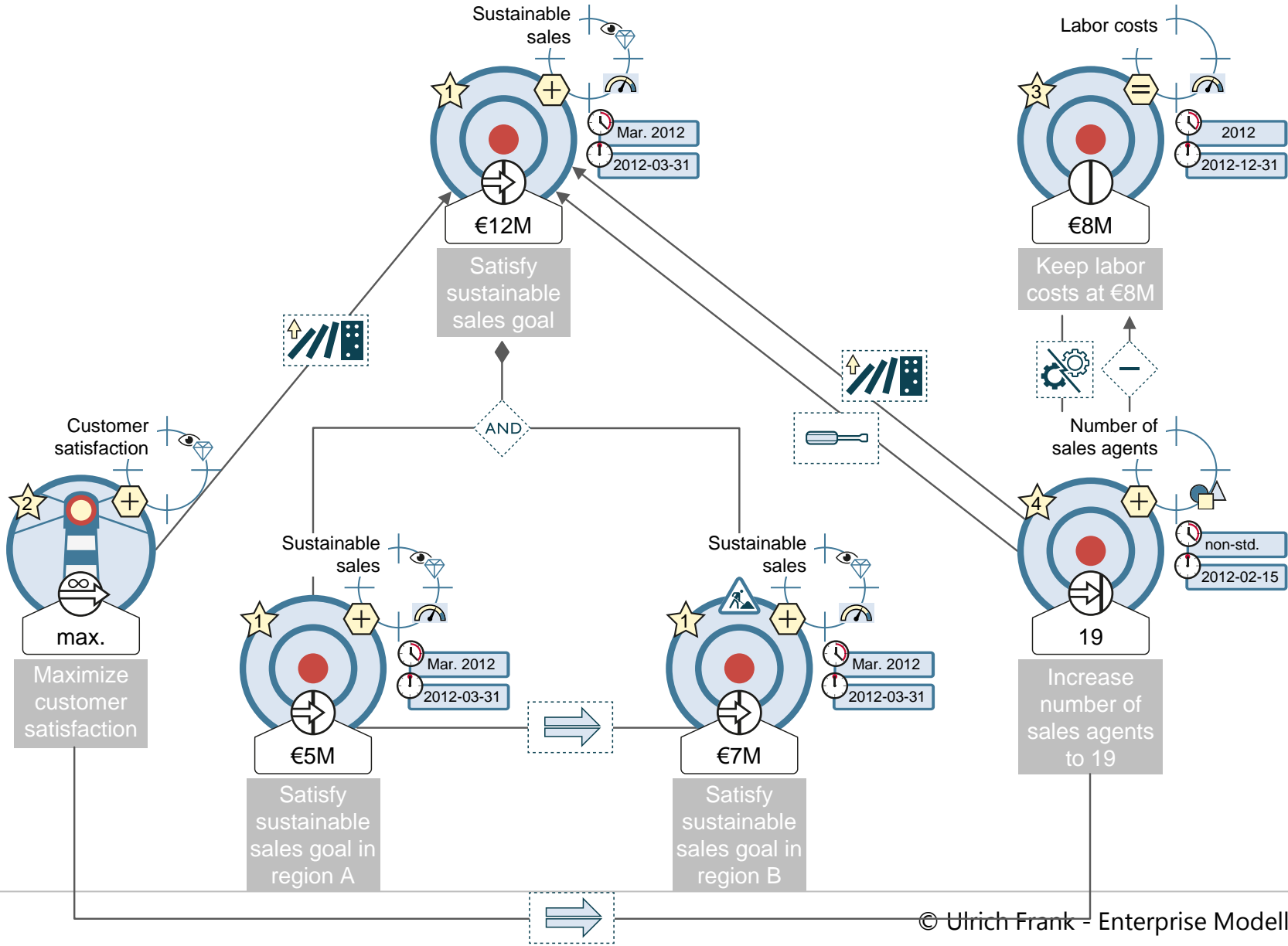
Example: Decomposition of Value Chain



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Example: Goal Model



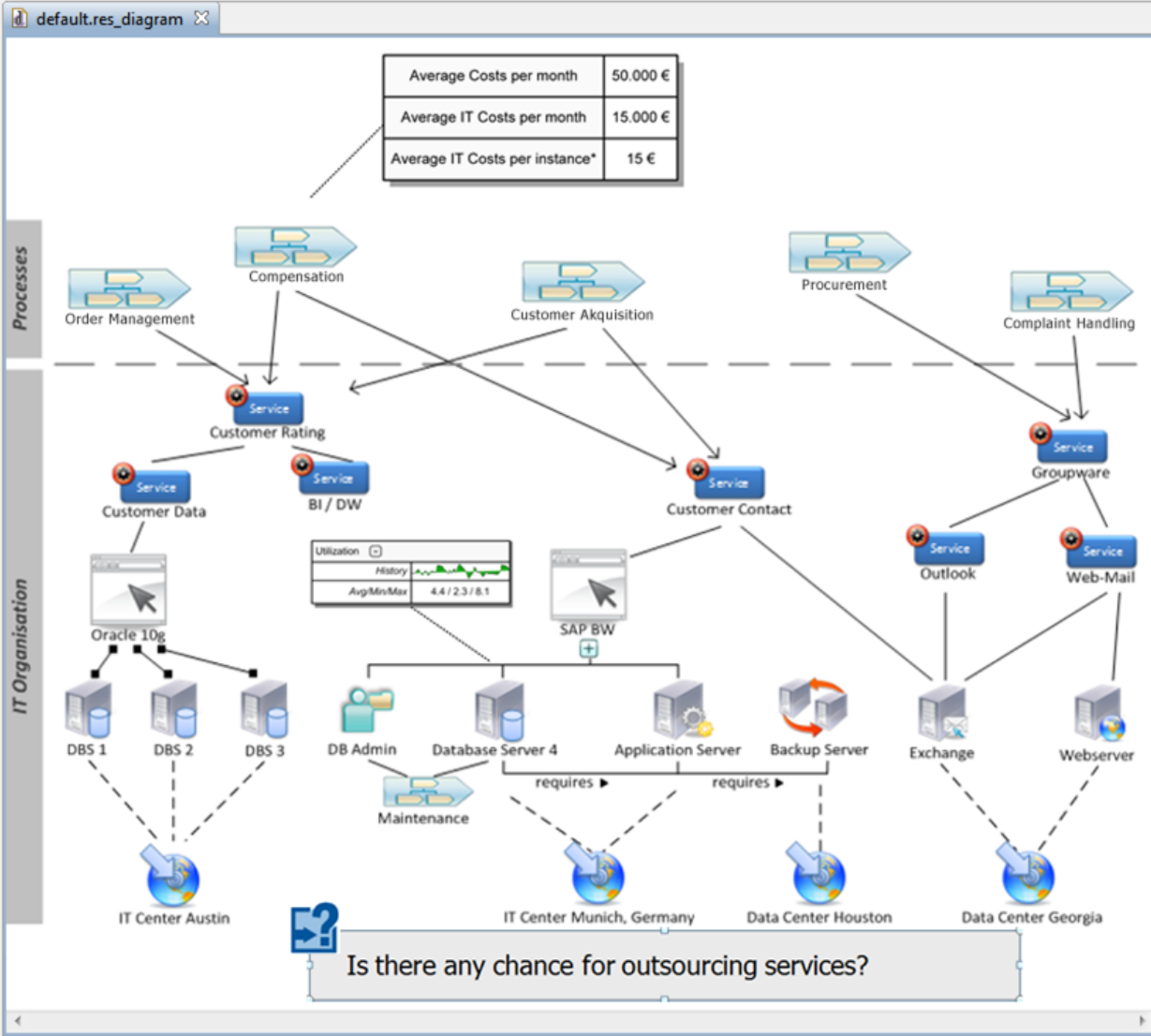
Tahoma 9 B I A [font icons] 100%

Project Explorer

- Presentation
 - default.res_diagram
 - default.resml

Frames

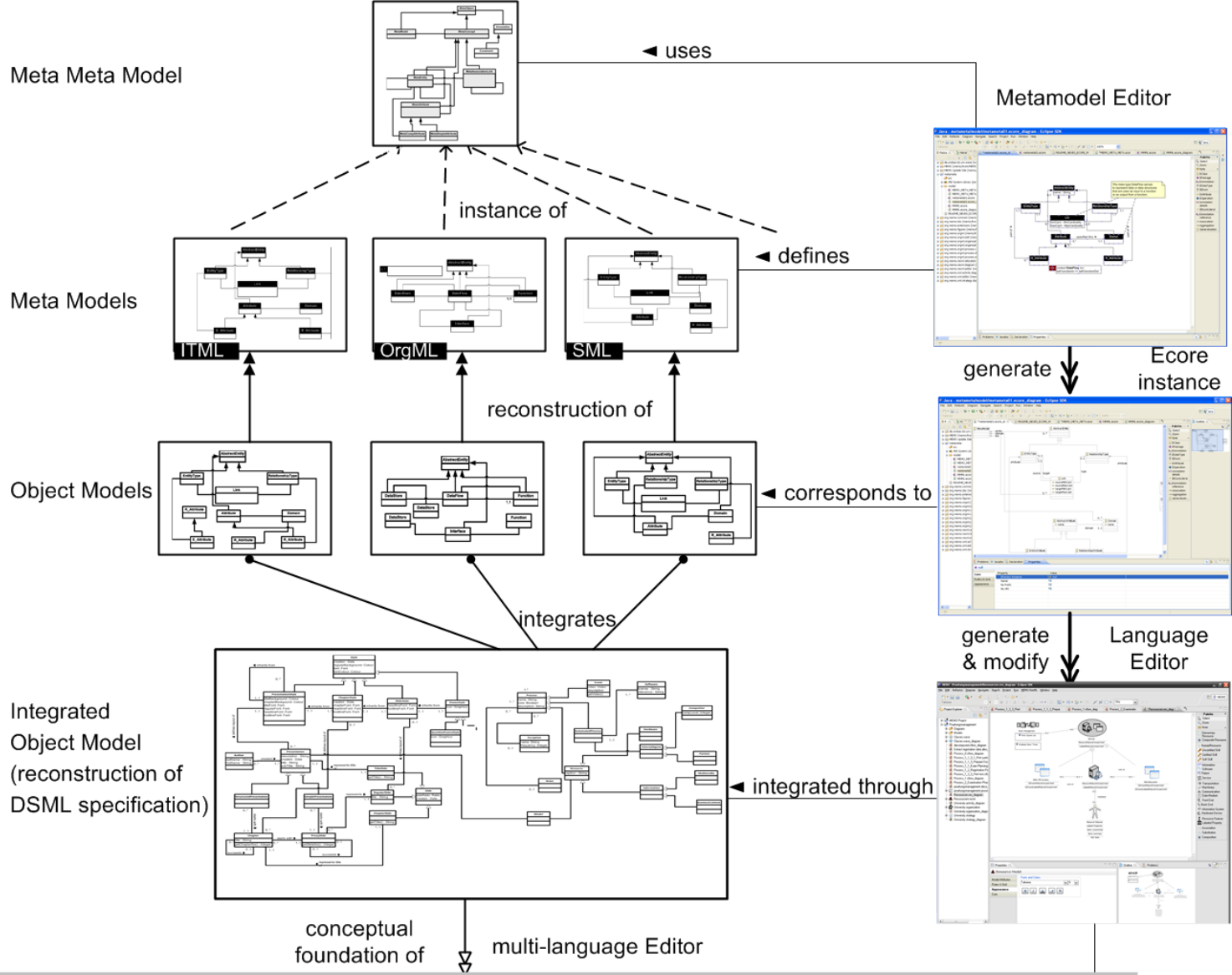
- Definition
- Objective
- Question
- Choice
- Conclusion
- Reference
- Comment
- Warning
- Assignment
- Conclusion
- Composed Graphics
- Formula
- Text
- Table
- Enterprise Model



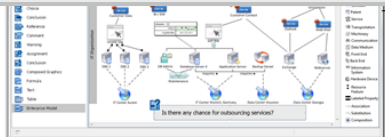
Strategy

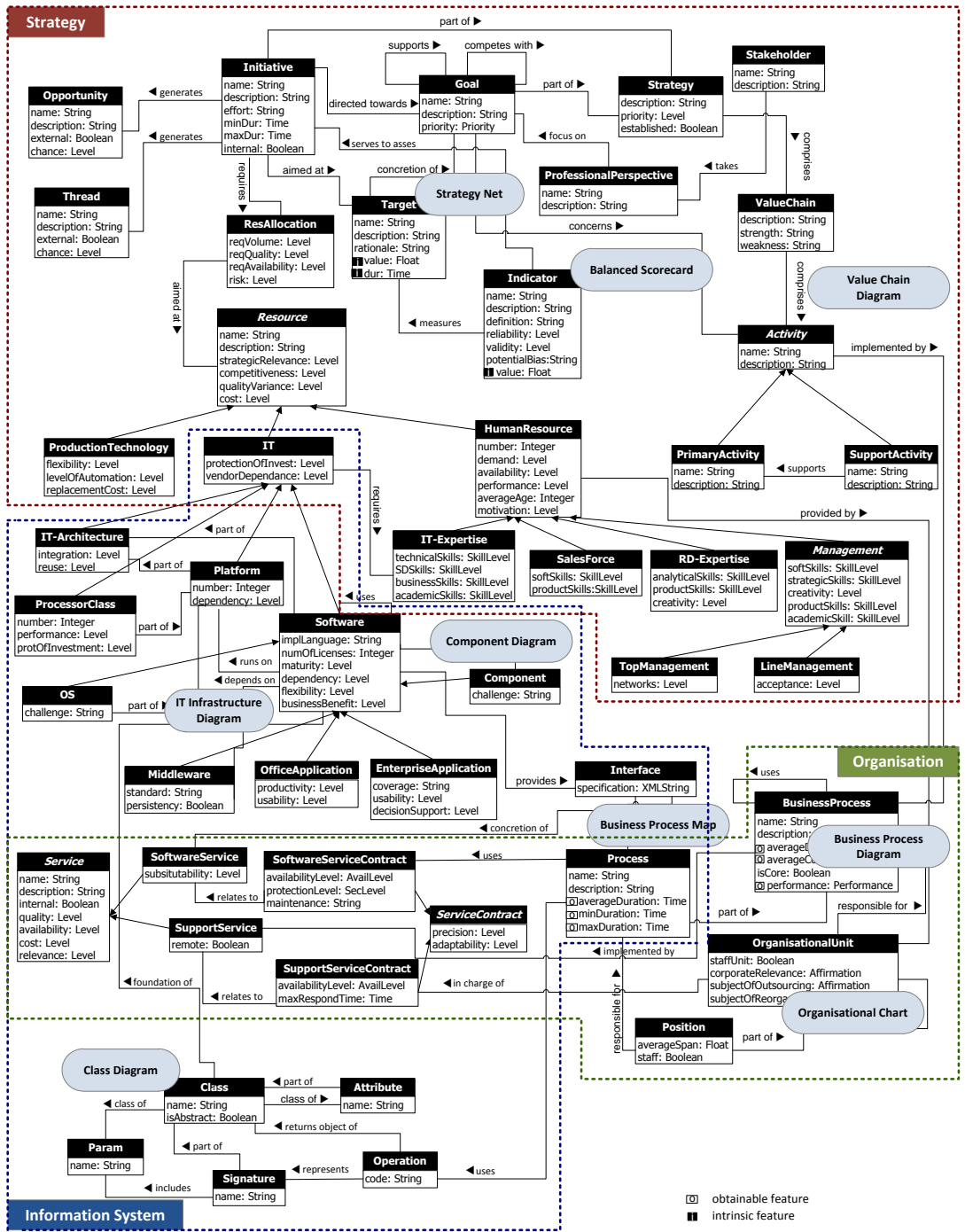
- Business Pro...
- Organisational...
- IT Resources
 - Elementary Resource
 - Composite Resource
 - HumanResource
 - Uncertified Skill
 - Certified Skill
 - Soft Skill
 - Information
 - Software
 - Patent
 - Service
 - Transportation
 - Machinery
 - Communication
 - Data Medium
 - Front End
 - Back End
 - Information System
 - Hardware Device
 - Resource Feature
 - Labeled Property
 - Association
 - Substitution
 - Composition

Is there any chance for outsourcing services?



currently major re-launch of language architecture

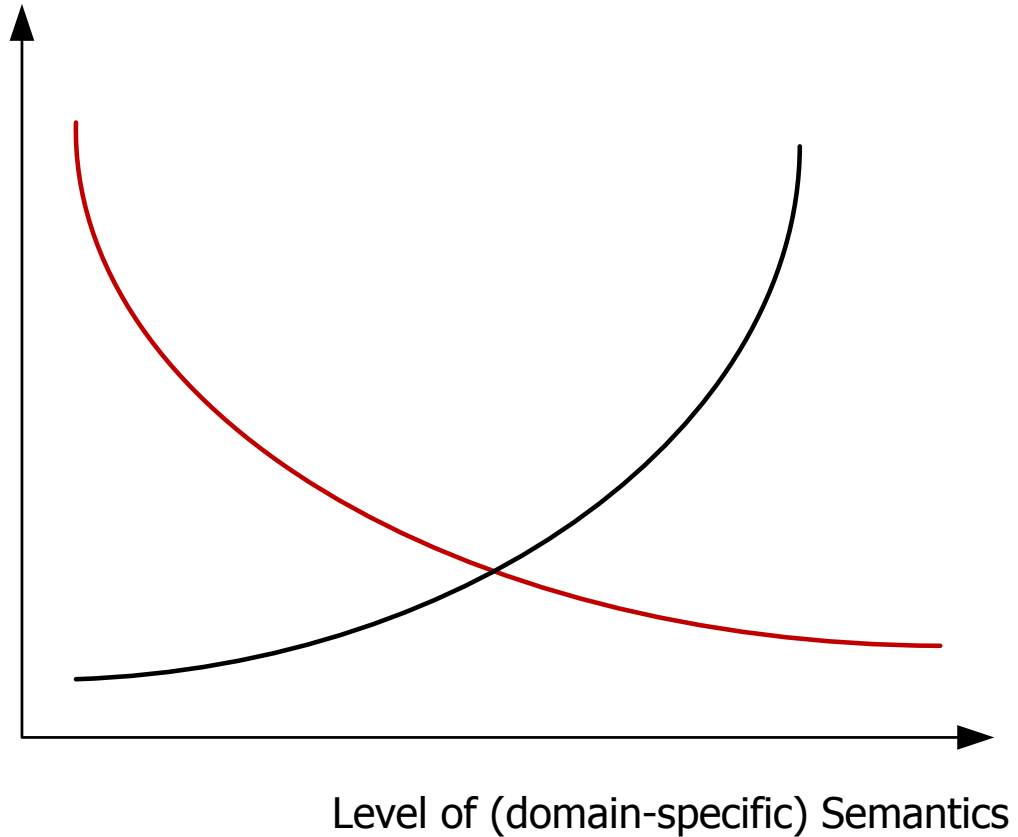




The Essential Conflict of Designing DSML

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Potential Productivity Gain
Scale of Reuse



- rationalist assumption: method approach of choice for addressing complex problems
- given set of methods not sufficient
- however: creating and validating methods require substantial expertise and effort
- hence, need for guiding the construction of methods



What is a method?

linguistic structure of domain

+

process

Technical terminology

DSML

- Enterprise models enable elaborate, purposeful representations of problem domains in enterprises.
 - on the level of reference models
 - ... or on the level of DSML
- Supplementing them with abstractions of processes/projects provides conceptual foundation for modelling (engineering) methods.
- Existing modelling tools can be extended to support project monitoring and support.

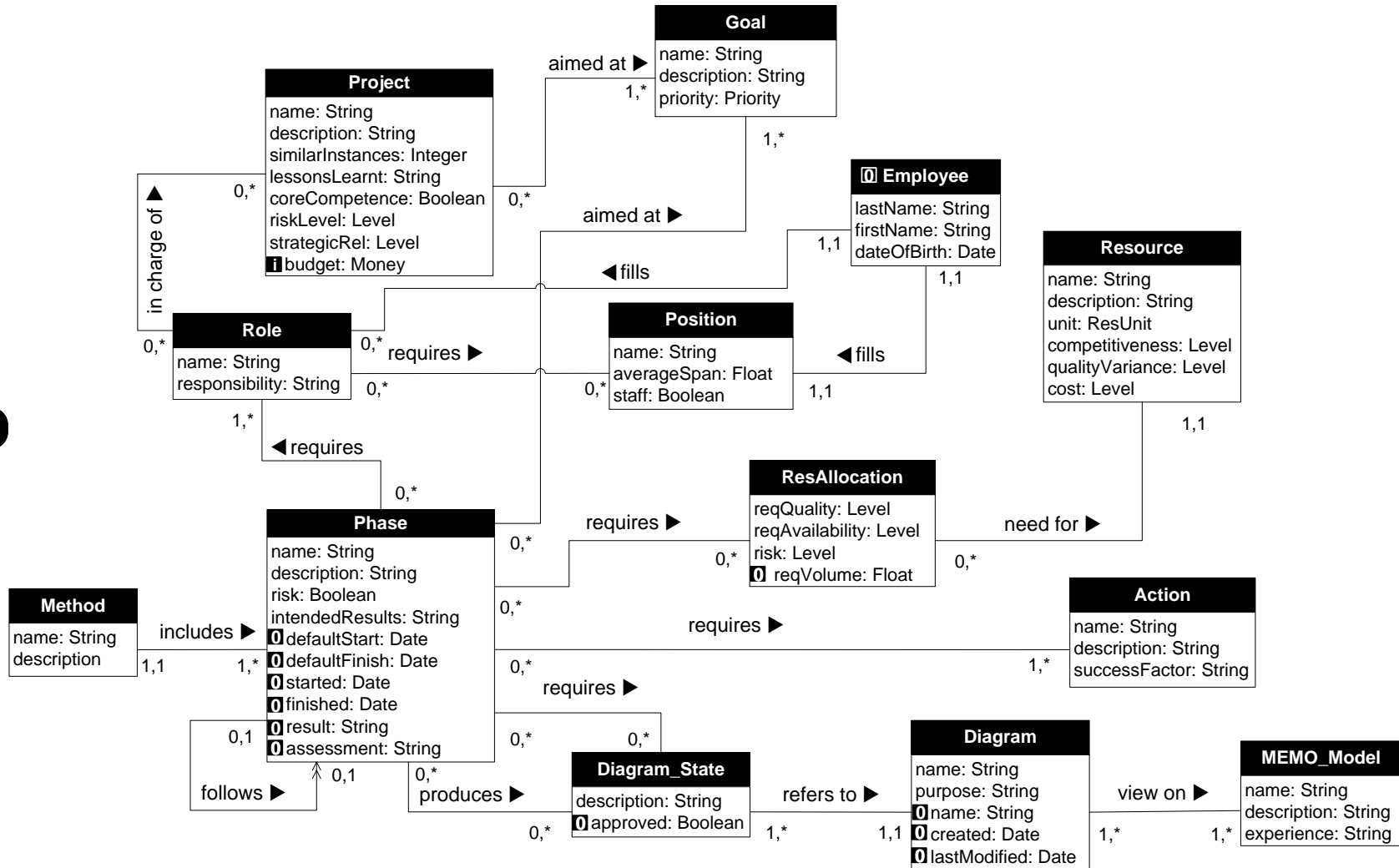


need for abstractions that cover a (wide) range of problem classes

Metamodel

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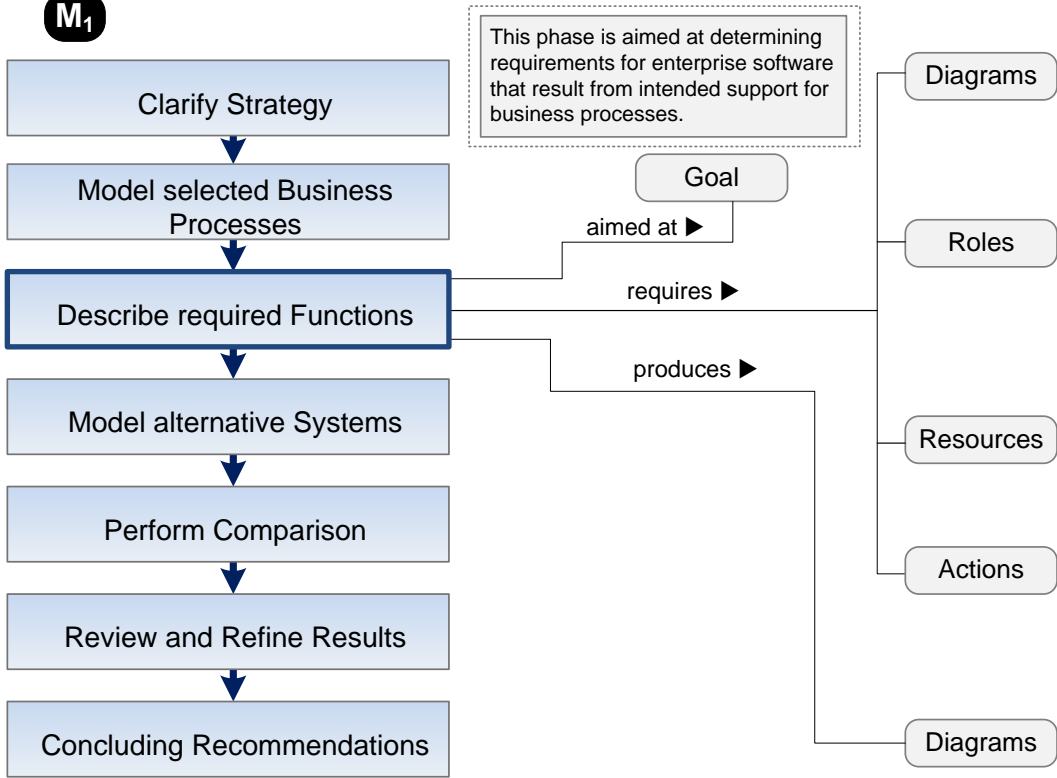
M₂



Example Method

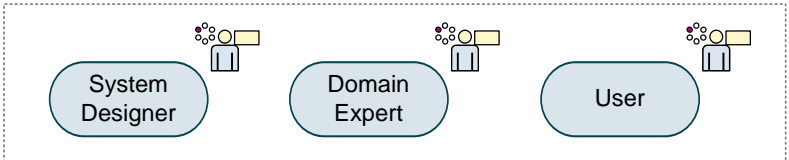
190

M₁



This phase is aimed at determining requirements for enterprise software that result from intended support for business processes.

Diagram	State	DSML
Business Process Diagram	revised	MEMO OrgML

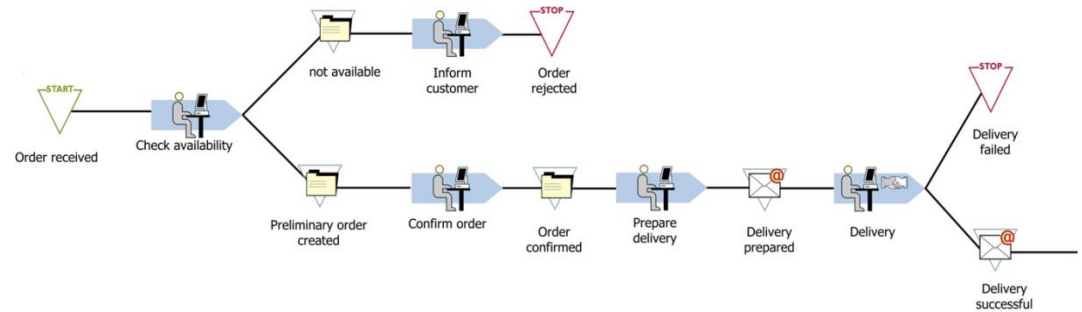
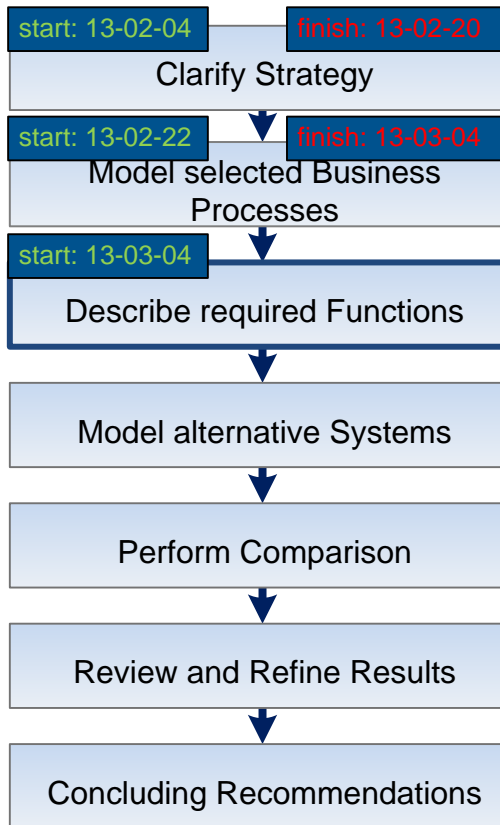


Assign abstract functions (independent of any implementation) to subprocesses within previously designed business process diagrams. Use function template. To infer functions perform ...

Diagram	State	DSML
Business Process Function Diagram	revised	MEMO OrgML, MEMO ITML

Example Execution of Method (Project)

200



M₀

Self-Referential Enterprise Systems: Motivation

- currently, (enterprise) modelling widely restricted to analysis and design phase
- use of enterprise software widely restricted to retrieving, manipulating and aggregating instance-level (M0) data
 - difficult to understand the system for users
 - almost impossible to modify it
- Enterprise software lacks representation of relevant context.



Integrating enterprise modelling environments with enterprise software seems promising.

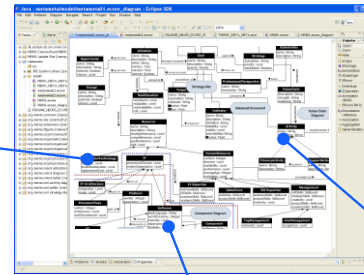
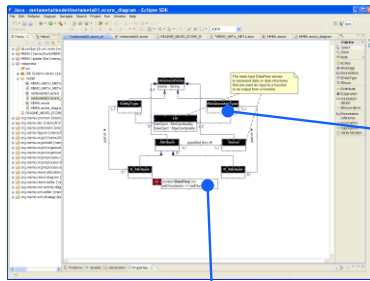
Conception of Self-Referential Enterprise System

- integrates traditional enterprise systems (e.g. ERP systems) with corresponding enterprise model
 - enterprise model used at **run time**
 - supplements application system not only with conceptual model of itself, but also with model of its surroundings and purpose (goal system)
 - enrich models with access to components/data of corresponding enterprise system
- enables self-management and monitoring
- provides users with multiple navigation/analysis capabilities on different levels of abstraction
- enables advanced users to adapt a system by modifying models

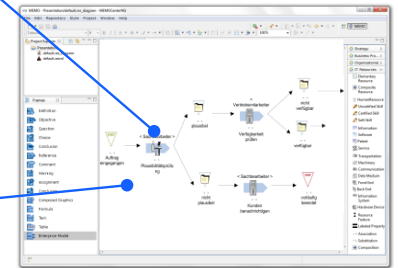
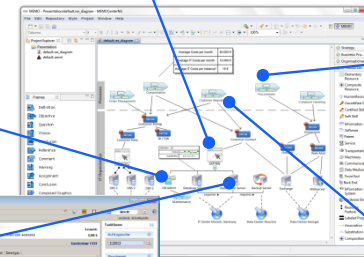
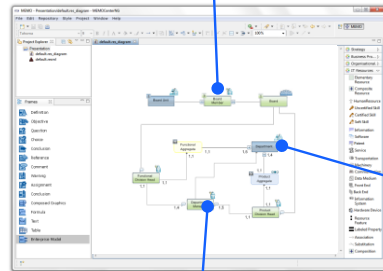
Illustration

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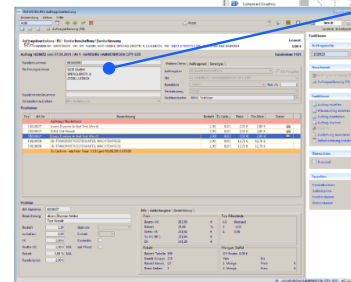
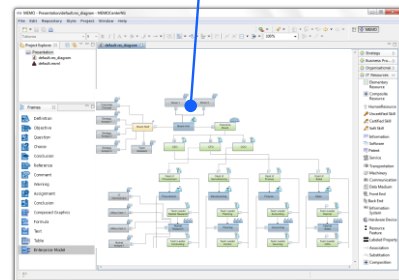
M2



M1

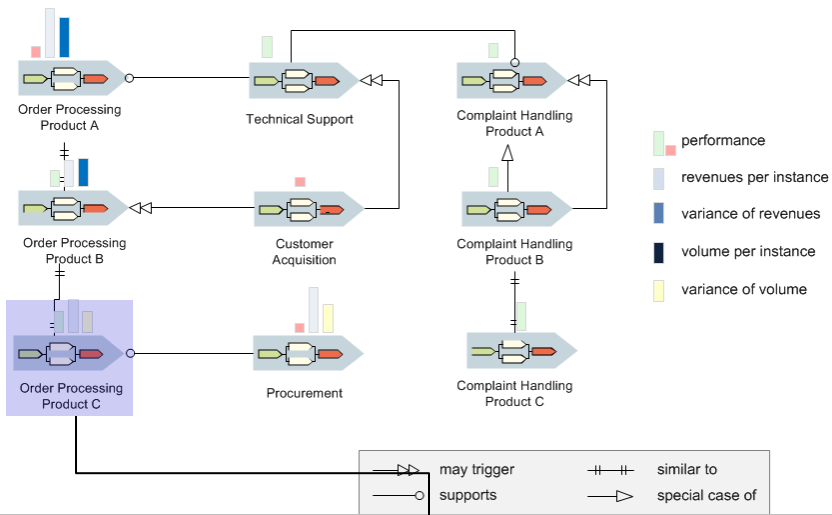


M0

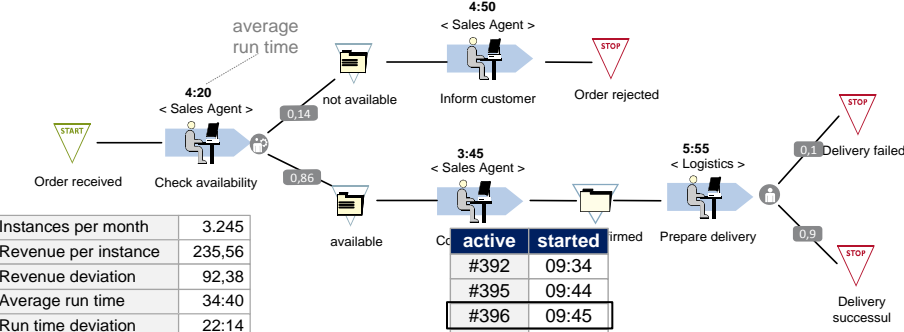


Example Navigation

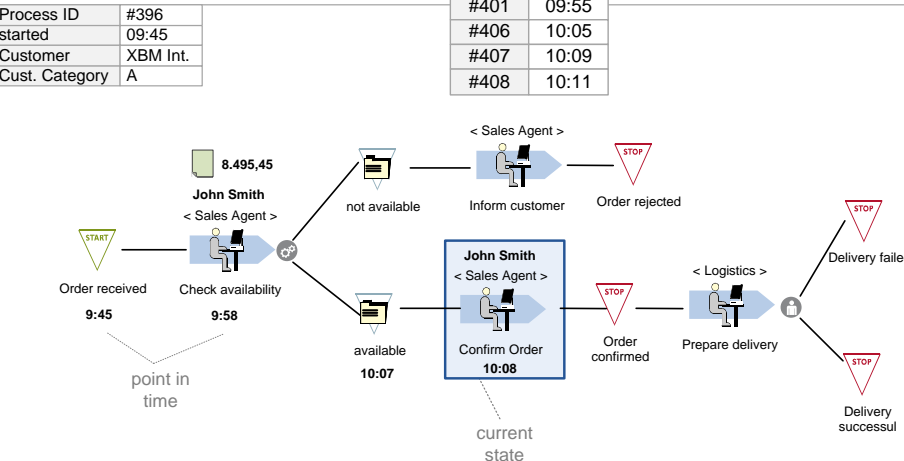
business process map



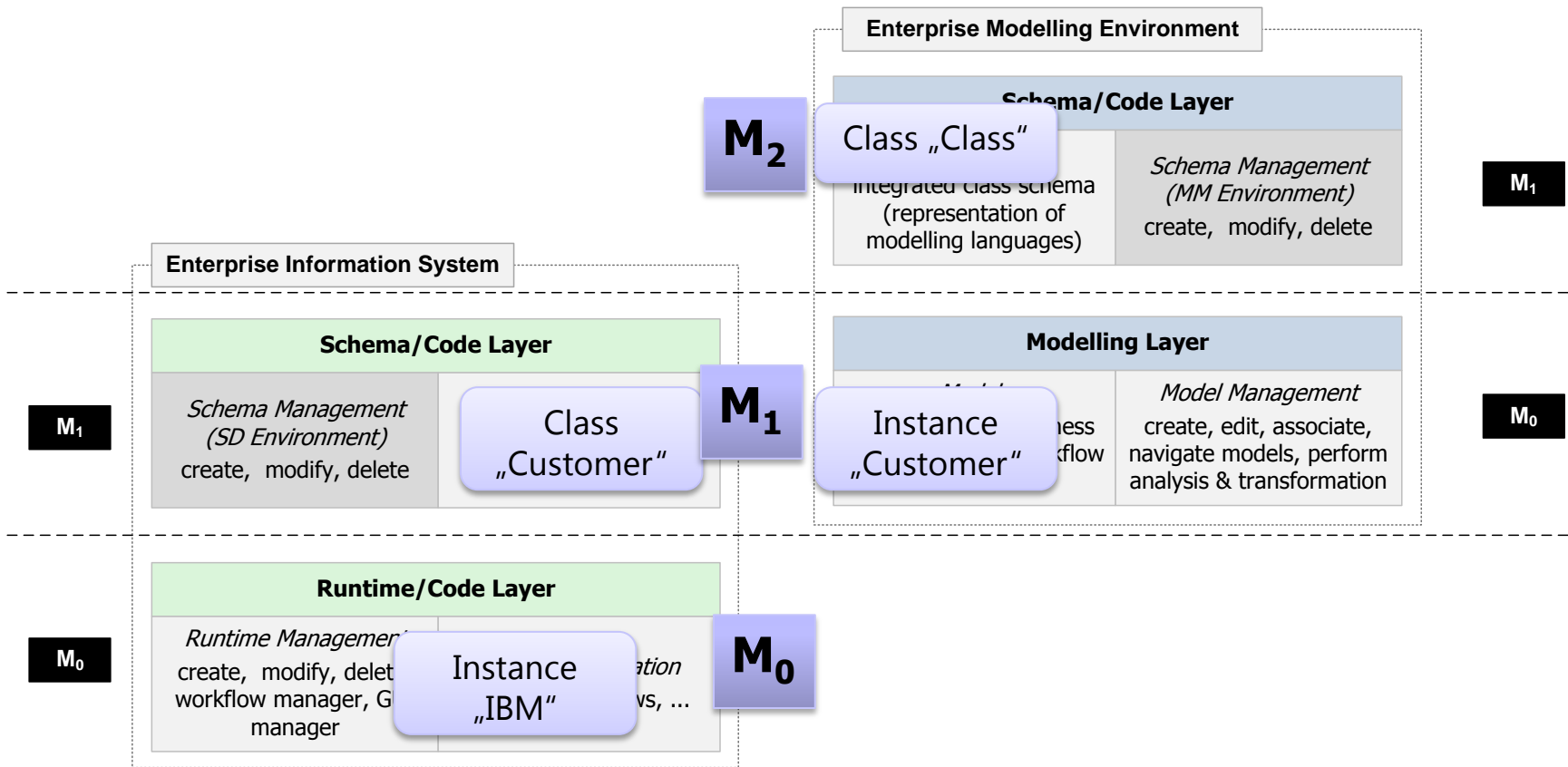
business process type



particular business process instance

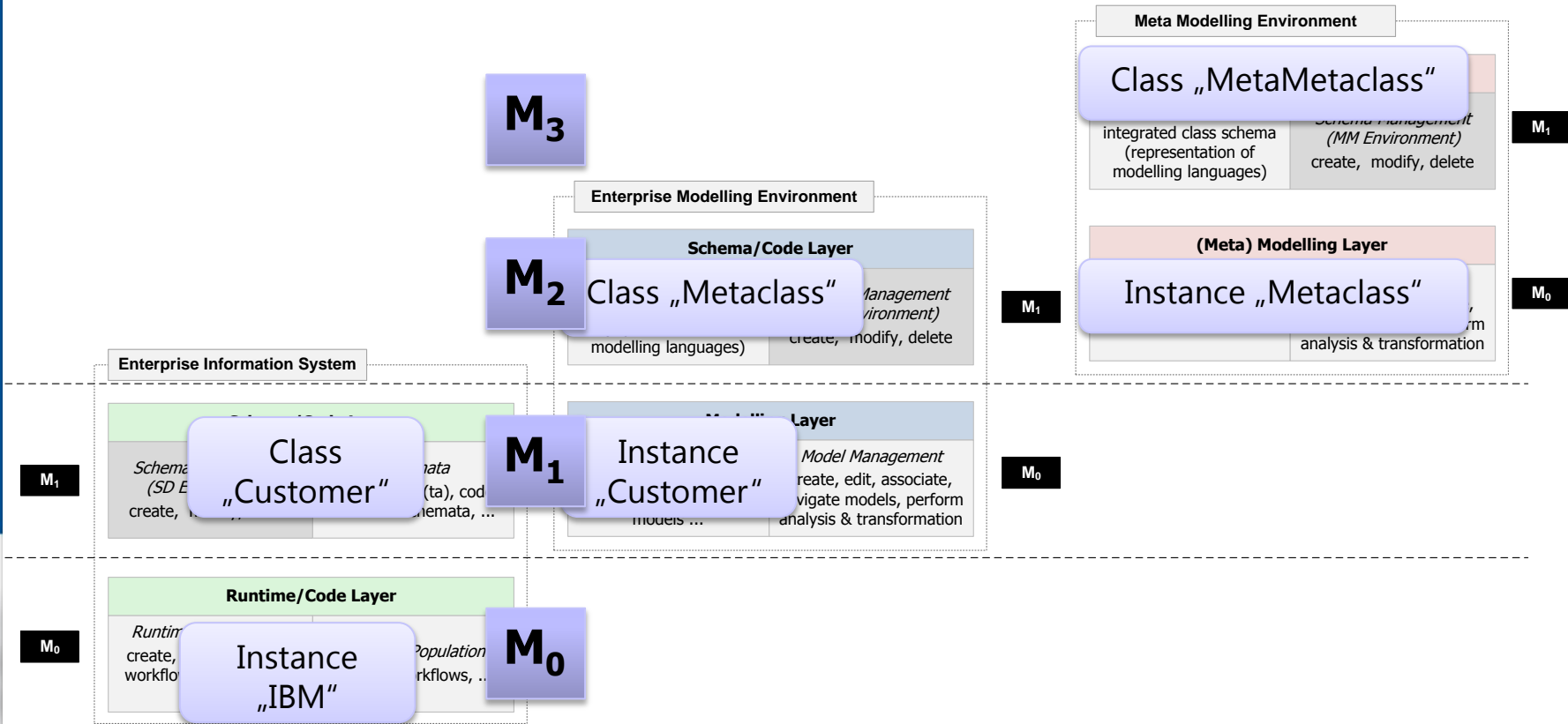


Challenge: Mismatch of Abstraction Levels



Implied by limitations of prevalent programming languages.

... even worse



Synchronization of model and code hardly possible!

Characteristics of an Ideal Solution

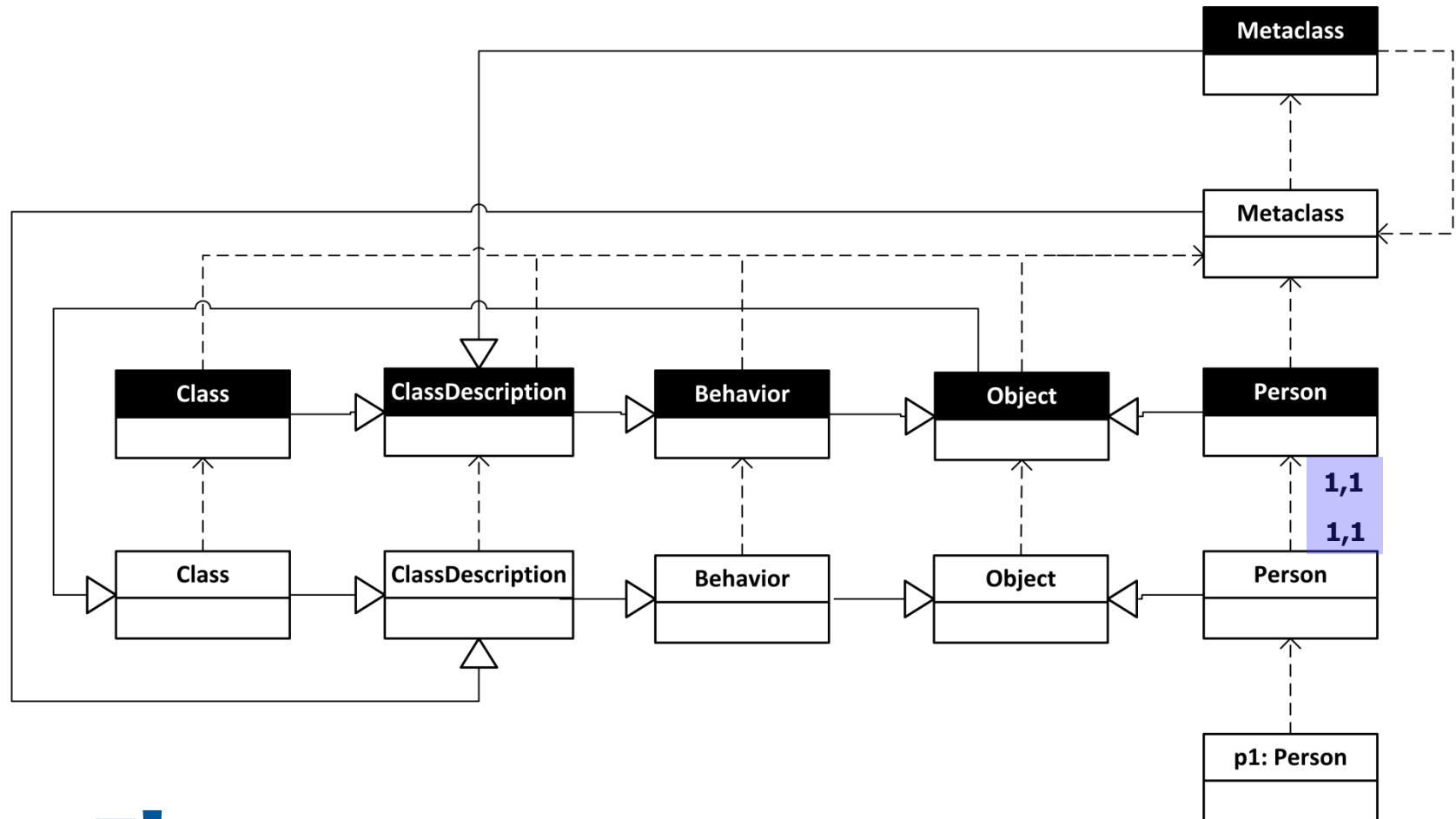
- **common representation** of model and code
 - no need for code generation
 - Modifications become immediately effective.
- arbitrary number of classification levels possible
- beyond strict separation of classification levels as proposed by MOF
 - concepts on different classification levels in one model
 - implementation of deferred instantiation („intrinsic features“, „clabjects“, „powertypes“ etc.)



Prevalent programming languages no option.

Smalltalk as a Solution?

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unfortunately not suited

XMF: eXtensible Metamodelling Facility

- meta programming language
- based on „golden braid“ architecture
- allows for arbitrary number of classification levels
- all (meta) classes are objects
- Classes have access to their instances at run-time – et vice versa.
- supplemented by (meta) modelling environment



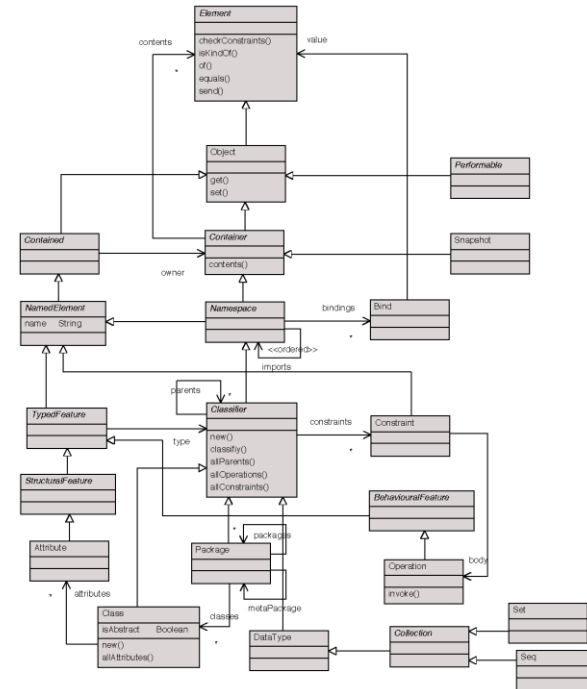
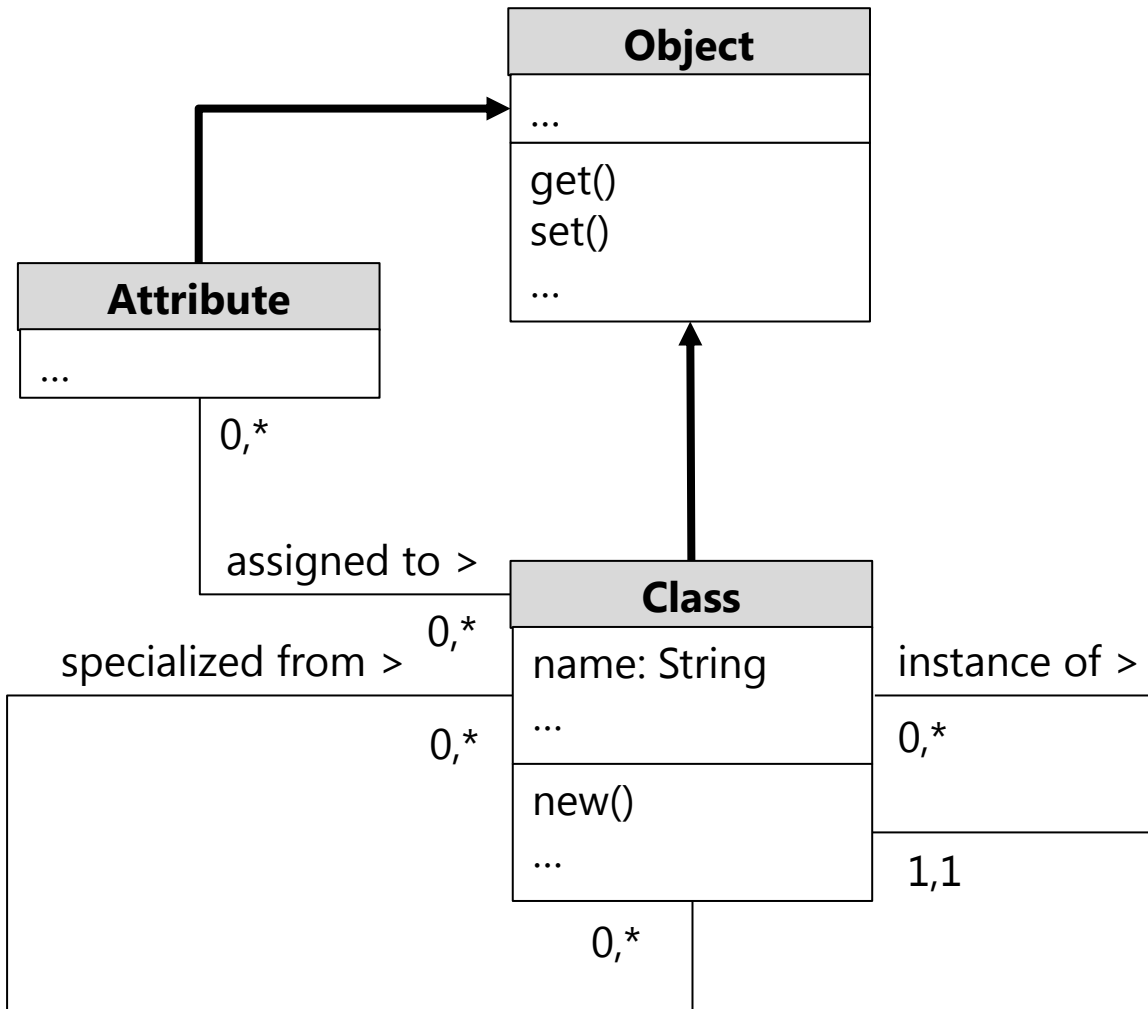
(Xmodeler)

Clark, T.; Sammut, P. et al.: Applied Metamodelling: A Foundation for Language Driven Development. 2008



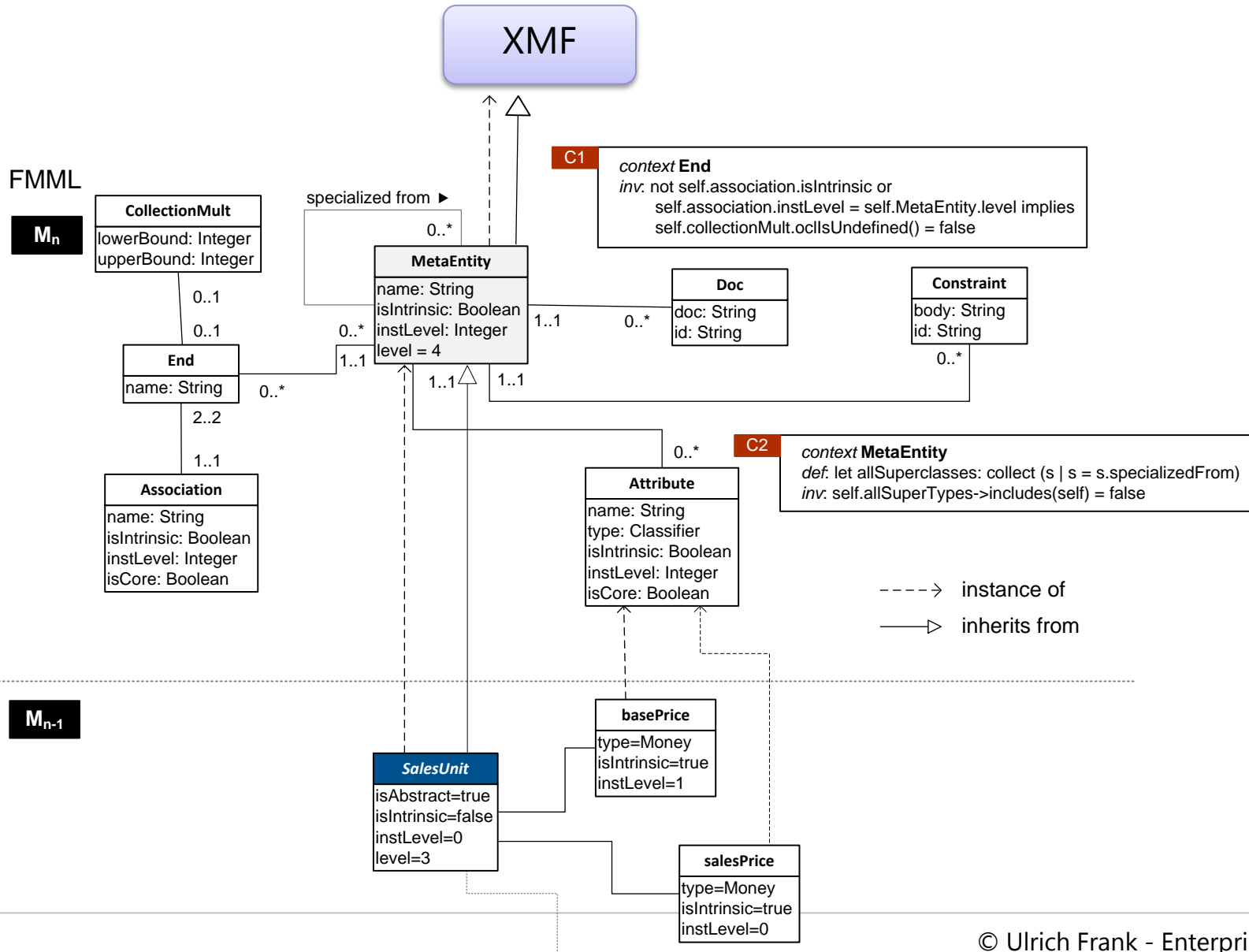
satisfies all requirements.

Illustration of "Golden Braid" Architecture



- new MEMO language architecture based on „golden braid“ model
- extends XMF meta model
- allows for representing all levels of abstraction/classification in one system
- various update policies available, e.g.
 - modification of class results in modification of all its instances
 - modification of class results in modification of future instances only
 - access to „deleted“ features permitted or not

MEMO Flexible Meta Modelling Language



- prototypical implementation of SRES successful
- focus on business process models and respective process instances
- also: support for multi-level modelling
- creation and integration of new languages effectively supported by tools for generating editors from metamodels and specifications of concrete syntax
- XMF requires highly qualified programmers.
- governance recommended to avoid pitfalls
- joint project with Tony Clark to further develop the Xmodeler