

Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems Architectures

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Special Issue on Process Modelling





3rd International Workshop on Enterprise Modelling and Information Systems Architectures

Concepts and Applications

Call for Papers

Objectives

The strategic importance of modelling is recognised by an increasing number of companies and public agencies. Enterprise modelling delivers the 'blueprints' for codesigning organisations and their information systems, so that they complement each other in an optimal way. Achieving this interplay requires a multi-perspective approach that takes into account technical, organisational and economic aspects. It also recommends the cooperation of researchers from different fields such as Information Systems, Business Informatics and Computer Science.

Paper Submission

Authors are invited to submit papers limited to 14 pages in length formatted according to the GI Lecture Notes in Informatics (LNI) style guide by May 21st, 2009. Accepted papers will be published in the GI LNI series, and selected papers will be invited for submission to renowned journals.

Programme Committee Co-Chairs

- Werner Esswein (TU Dresden)
- Jan Mendling (HU Berlin)
- Stefanie Rinderle-Ma (Uni Ulm)

Location

University of Ulm
Co-located with the 7th International Conference
on Business Process Management (BPM 2009).

Subject and Topics

The workshop will address all aspects relevant for enterprise modelling and for the design of information systems architectures. It will provide an international forum to explore new avenues by combining the contributions of different 'schools' of Information Systems, Business Informatics, and Computer Science. Therefore, the workshop is open for a broad range of subjects. Possible topics include, but are not limited to:

- enterprise modelling: languages, methods, and tools
- reference models
- patterns for enterprise modelling (e.g., process patterns)
- modelling services and service compositions in service-oriented architectures
- process modelling in process-aware information systems
- component-oriented software architectures
- model-driven system development
- model analysis and simulation
- ontologies for enterprise modelling
- model evolution, model life cycle management
- management of model variants and versions
- model quality (e.g., compliance between the system and model level)
- modelling cross-organizational cooperation
- emerging areas (e.g., value-based modelling)
- communities for developing open reference models

Important Dates

Submission of papers:	May 21, 2009
Notification of authors:	July 09, 2009
Final version:	July 30, 2009
Workshop:	September 10-11, 2009



More information and registration on www.uni-ulm.de/in/emisa09

The workshop is jointly organized by the GI Special Interest Group on Modelling Business Information Systems (GI SIG-MoBIS) and the GI Special Interest Group on Design Methods for Information Systems (GI SIG-EMISA).

SIG MoBIS
Special Interest Group
on Modelling Business Information Systems

SIG EMISA
Special Interest Group
on Design Methods for Information Systems

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Editorial Preface

Process modelling has emerged as one of the most popular streams of conceptual modelling. An essential approach to document, analyse, improve, implement and communicate processes, process modelling is being used for a variety of purposes aiming towards increased organizational performance and conformance.

This high demand and the resulting multitude of research questions have led to the emergence of a comprehensive and rather diverse body of knowledge on process modelling. Related research initiatives design, evaluate and revise a range of process modelling artifacts (e.g. languages, methodologies, reference models and tools). Consequently, process modelling research deals with the process of modelling as much as with the final outcome of this process, i.e. the process model itself. The initial focus of process modelling research was often on languages and notations and their expressive power, on modelling architectures as well as on the design of reference process models. By now the adoption of process modelling and related challenges such as understandability, scalability and the overall success of process modelling have caught the attention of academics. Computer Scientists and Information Systems researchers jointly explore the domain of process modelling and the research approaches are increasingly balanced along the Design Science-Behavioral Science continuum.

In alignment with this wider focus of investigation, current process modelling research is inspired by a number of disciplines and theories including among others cognitive science, complexity theories, acceptance and adoption models to name just a few.

This Special Issue is dedicated to the current status of academic research on process modelling and features the following four papers.

Tom R. Eikebrokk, Jon Iden, Dag H. Olsen and Andreas L. Opdahl present the outcomes of an empirical study on the practice of process modelling. Their paper on "*Validating the Process-Modelling Practice Model*" builds on previous theories and is informed by findings from empirical studies. At its core, it elaborates on a revised model that describes process-change projects. This paper is a good example for the growing number of papers that seek a stronger theoretical foundation and empirical evidence in their study of process modelling issues.

An important step towards the inclusion of Fuzzy attributes and rules into process models is presented by Oliver Thomas, Thorsten Dollmann and Peter Loos in their paper "*Rules Integration in Business Process Models – A Fuzzy Oriented Approach*". The popular Event-driven Process Chains are used and extended to exemplify how process models can better depict circumstances that do not lend themselves to clearly delineated pathways. A detailed application scenario provides further insights. An example of the design science approach, the paper illustrates clearly how researchers can build on existing methods or tools to expand the reach of process modelling approaches.

Process models are embedded in larger Enterprise Architectures. The paper by André Vasconcelos, Pedro Sousa and José Tribolet on "*Enterprise Architecture Analysis – An Information System Evaluation Approach*" recommends 16 metrics that allow an assessment of the suitability of such an Enterprise Architecture. The Portuguese Citizen Card project is used as a case study to demonstrate the application of these metrics and the overall approach.

Last but not least, Majed AbuSafiya and Subhasish Mazumdar suggest an alternative way for keeping track of processes. "*A Document-based Approach to Monitor Business Instances*" explores how the access of information as part of a process execution can be used to derive the current state of a business process.

Every submission to this Special Issue has been reviewed in a double-blinded process by three reviewers and we are very grateful for the thorough evaluations and the constructive comments that have been provided by the carefully selected reviewers. We like to explicitly thank Colin Atkinson, Wasana Bandara, Jörg Desel, Peter Green, Brian Henderson-Sellers, Stefan Jablonski, Dimitris Karagiannis, Axel Korthaus, Kohn Krogstie, Jan Mendling, Markus Nüttgens, Andreas Oberweis, Erich Ortner, Jan Recker, Matti Rossi, Elmar Sinz, Klaus Turowski, Wil van der Aalst, Robert Winter and Moe Wynn.

We trust that this Special Issue will provide you with a contemporary overview of the heterogeneity and spectrum of research that is currently conducted in the area of process modelling.

Michael Rosemann & Michael zur Muehlen