

## Subjects vs. Objects - A Top-down Approach

Dr. Clemens Krauthausen

[c.krauthausen@bp-engineers.de](mailto:c.krauthausen@bp-engineers.de)

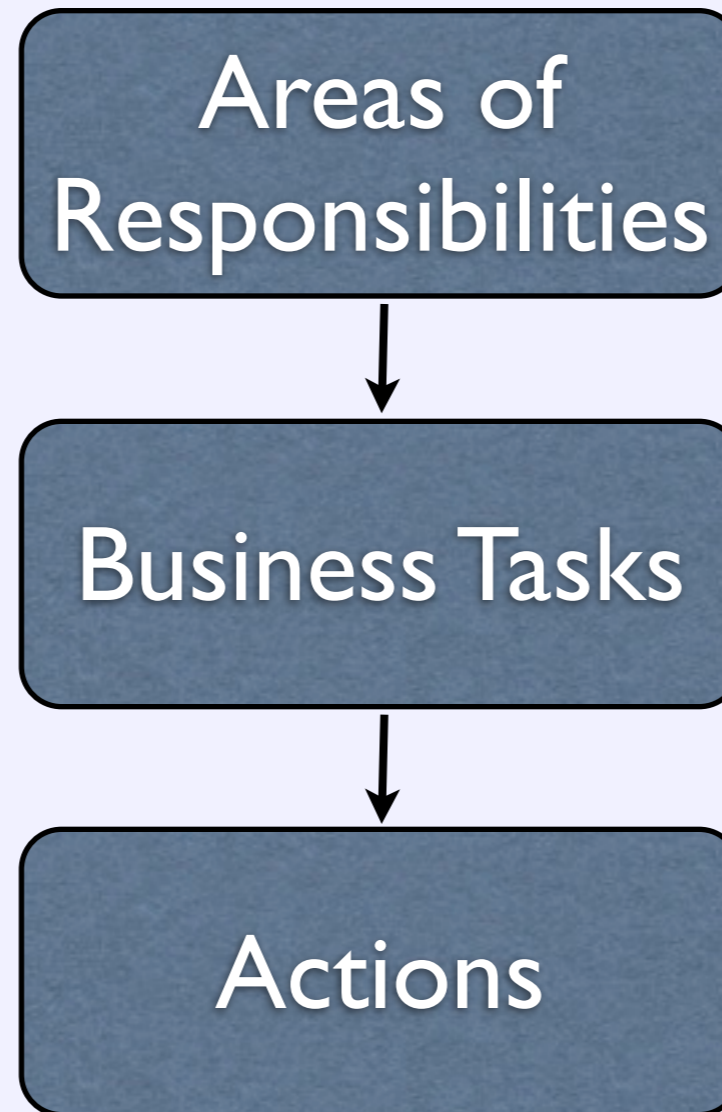
# Observation

*The introduction of IT tool often increases the complexity of processes:*

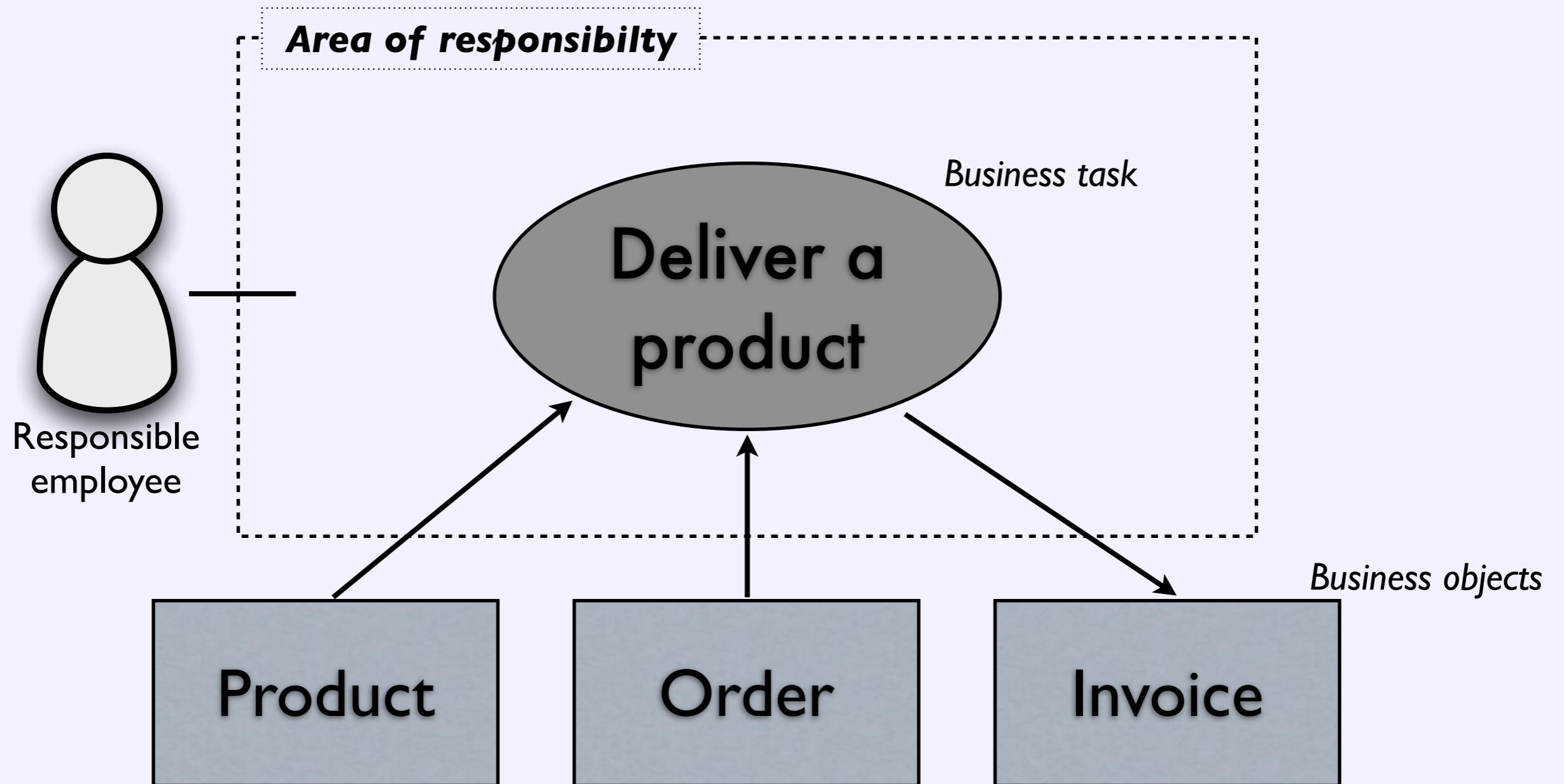
- *Problems are analyzed in the terminologie of IT and specific applications*
- *The responsible employees dont master this terminology*
- *They are busy with mastering IT problems instead of improving business needs*
- *The implemented processes get more difficult*
- *The implementation of new requirements get more complicated*
- *....*

# Top-Down S-BPM-Modelling

An enterprise is an acting organization of employees to deliver products and services to customers within a market



# Business Tasks



# Definition of „Business Object“

A **business object** is a *well defined, tangible or abstract* object of the business activities which must be treated in a specific way. The business object must exist within its *life cycle* as an *identified object*.

Define business objects by <sup>1)</sup>:

- Unique name
- Description (its meaning from view of the business)
- Content model (i.e. complex model of parts and attributes)
- Relations to other Business Objects <sup>2)</sup>
- Life Cycle (begin/end, optionally intermediate states as work progress)
- Behaviour and operations

1) Exactly: Business object type definition

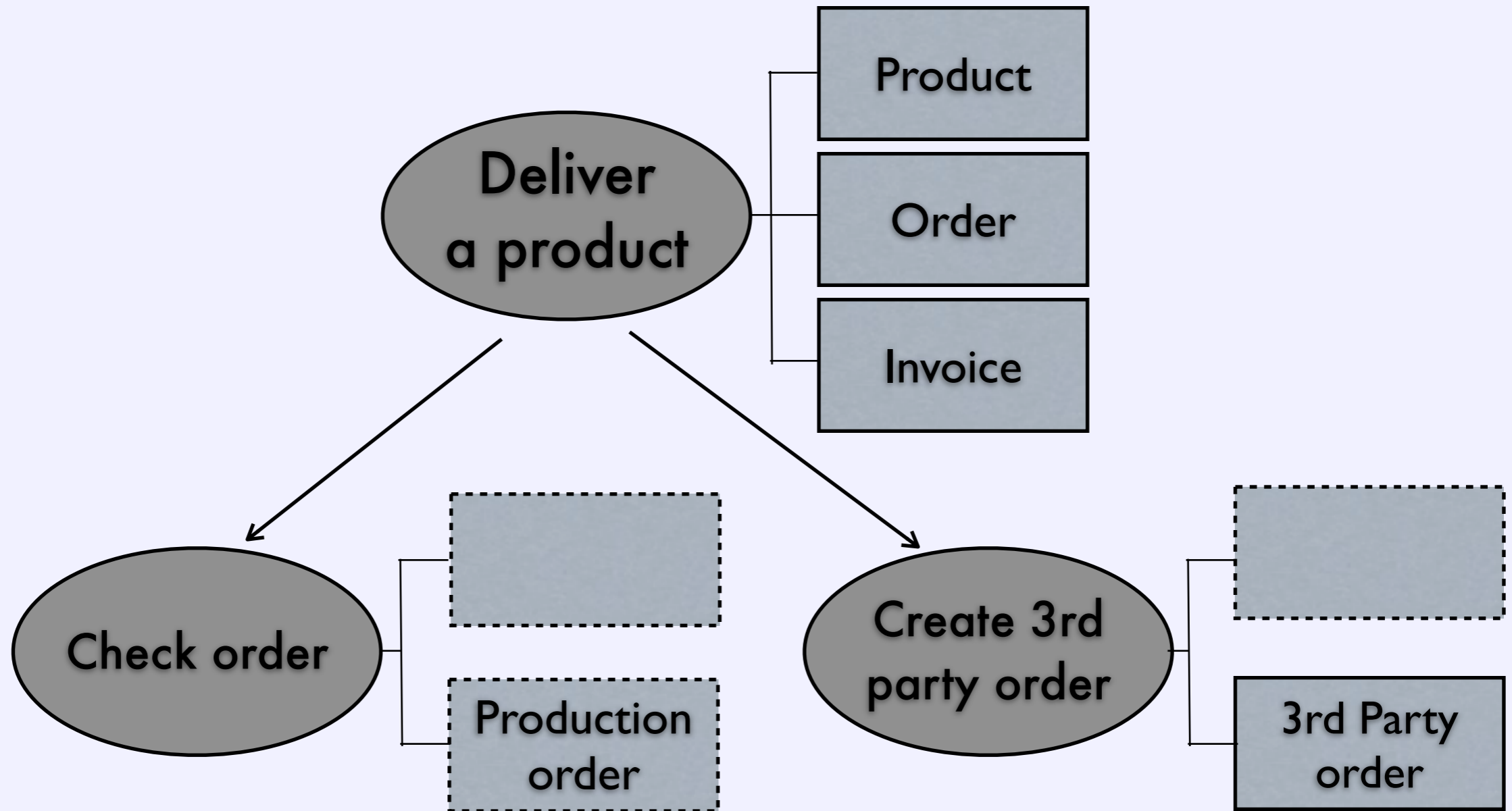
2) Objects without relations have no effect to the value chain and thus can be omitted

# Refinement of Business Tasks

The refinement of business tasks should be done in two (slightly related) dimensions:

- (A) Detailing and defining the business tasks  
*Determine, how each business task should happen*
- (B) Improving the productivity by division of work  
*Assign business tasks to employees*

# Refinement of Business Tasks: Detailing Business Tasks

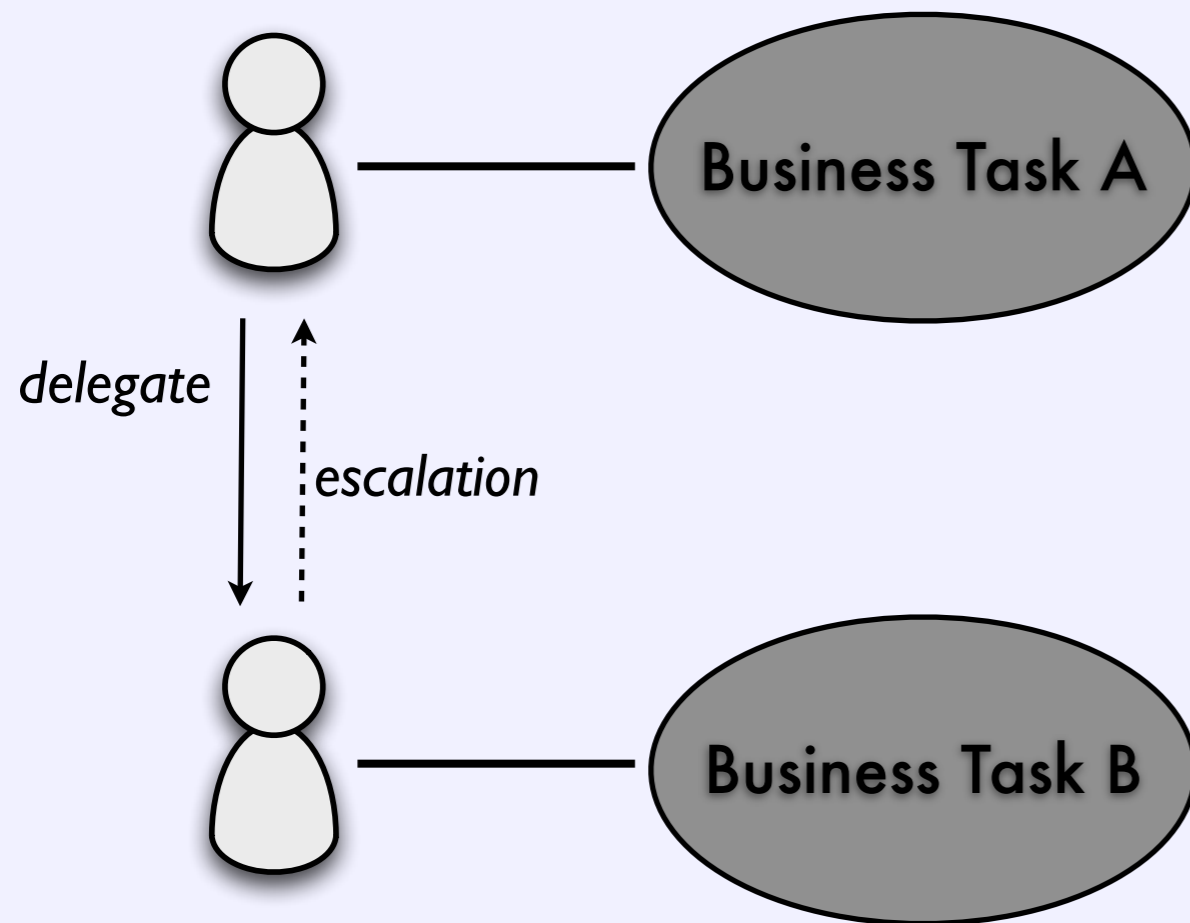


Reuse of business objects and completing further objects

# Refinement of Business Tasks: Assigning Business Tasks to Subjects

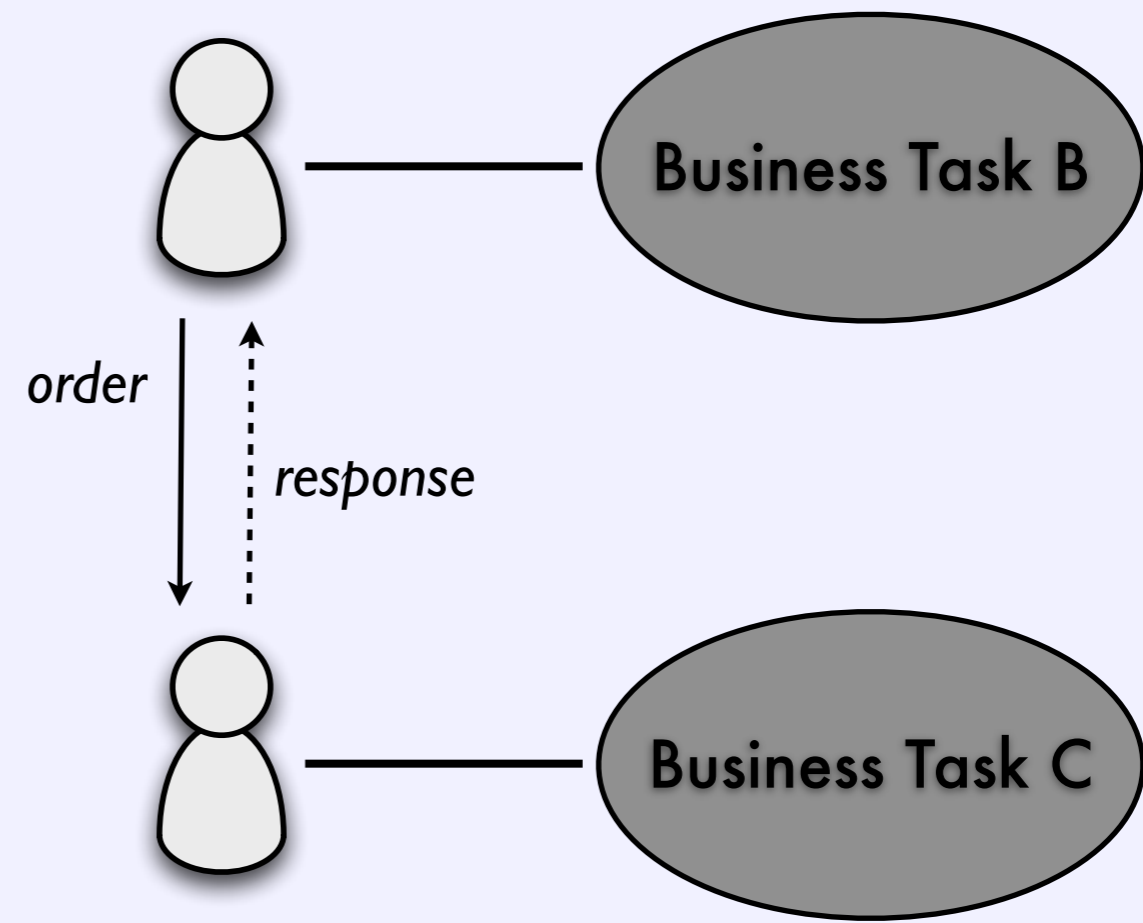
There are two standard types to coordinate subjects:

## Delegation



The delegating subject remains responsible.  
Thus task B must be monitored.

## Cooperation



If there is no response the responsibility is  
„handed over“



# Mapping S-BPM Model to IT-Applications

With respect to the S-BPM-Model we can define two classes of IT functions. Thus the advantages of IT functions (incl. legacy app.) may be dedicated to its business needs within the S-BPM model:

- **Transaction Services**

Managing action sequences from business tasks

- **Business Object Services**

Managing data of (abstract) business objects

## Transaction Services

- Creating and managing transactions
- Giving individuals access to BO and its functions
- Communication between individuals

## Business Object Services

- Creating BO
- Store/retrieve BO
- Transformations on BO

# The Mission of Subject oriented BPM

S-BPM is a powerful method, to *determine*, to *communicate* and to *organize* the needed activities (incl. the use of tools), while keeping the focus on the business of the enterprise