

Defining Process Performance Indicators by Using Templates and Patterns*

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1 **Abstract.** *Process Performance Indicators* (PPIs) are a key asset for the mea-
2 surement of the achievement of strategic and operational goals in process-oriented
3 organisations. Ideally, the definition of PPIs should not only be unambiguous,
4 complete, and understandable to non-technical stakeholders, but also traceable
5 to business processes and verifiable by means of automated analysis. In practice,
6 PPIs are defined either informally in natural language, with its well-known prob-
7 lems, or at a very low level, or too formally, becoming thus hardly understand-
8 able to managers and users. In order to solve this problem, in this paper, a novel
9 approach to improve the definition of PPIs using templates and ontology-based
10 linguistic patterns is proposed. Its main benefits are that it is easy to learn, pro-
11 motes reuse, reduces ambiguities and missing information, is understandable to
12 all stakeholders and maintains traceability with the process model. Furthermore,
13 since it relies on a formal ontology based on Description Logics, it is possible
14 to perform automated analysis and infer knowledge regarding the relationships
15 between PPI definitions and other process elements.

16
17 **Keywords:** Business Process Management, Process Performance Management,
18 Key Performance Indicator, Process Performance Indicator, Templates, Patterns.

19 1 Introduction

20 Many companies are adopting a process-oriented approach in their business. In order
21 to measure progress towards their business goals, it is important to evaluate the perfor-
22 mance of their *business processes* (BPs) by means of the so-called *Process Performance*
23 *Indicators* (PPIs), a particular case of *Key Performance Indicators* (KPIs) dedicated to
24 BPs. For example, for the process depicted in Fig. 1, some PPIs could be defined based
25 on metrics such as the average time of the Analyse RFC activity, the registered/approved
26 RFC ratio, or the average delay of elevating a RFC to committee.

27 PPIs are recommended to satisfy the SMART criteria [1], i.e to be *Specific, Mea-*
28 *surable, Achievable, Relevant* and *Time-bounded*, but also to be understandable, traced
29 to the related BPs and automatically analysable [2,3,4]. A notation for PPI definition
30 satisfying these requirements is still a challenge, mainly because of the conflict be-
31 tween understandability and automatic analysis. In practice, PPIs are defined either in

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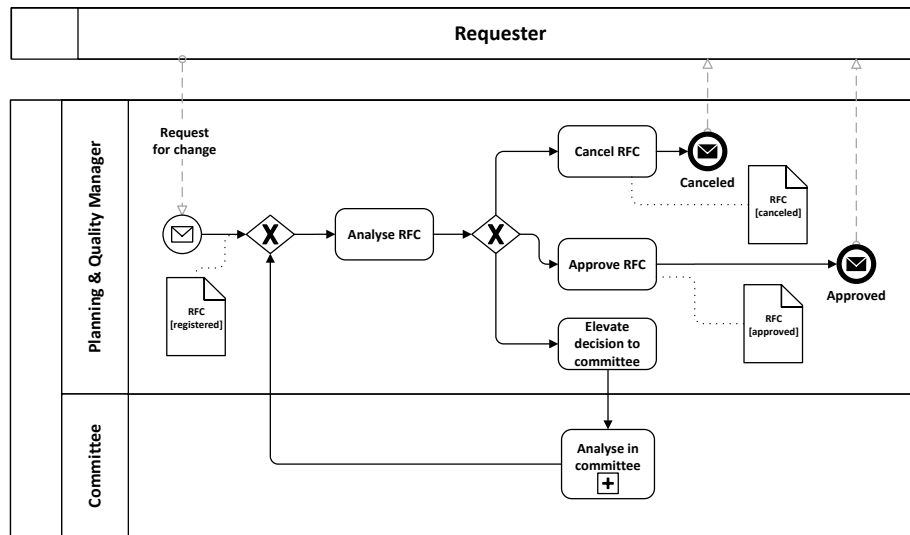


Fig. 1. Sample business process: Request for Change (RFC) management

32 (1) natural language, with its well-known problems of ambiguity and incompleteness;
 33 (2) at implementation level; or (3) too formally, becoming thus hardly understandable
 34 for managers and users.

35 In this paper we address this challenge and propose a novel approach to improve
 36 the definition of PPIs using templates and linguistic patterns (L-patterns, i.e. very used
 37 sentences in natural language that can be reused by parametrisation), which have been
 38 successfully applied in the areas of Requirements Engineering [5,6] and Service Level
 39 Agreements [7]. The proposed notation is formally supported by the PPINOT ontology
 40 [3], allowing their automated analysis using Description Logics.

41 2 PPI Template

42 Our proposal for PPI template, inspired by the requirements templates originally pro-
 43 posed in [5], is shown in Table 1 and an example is shown in Table 2. It has been
 44 designed in order to fulfil the SMART criteria [1] and is heavily based on the PPINOT
 45 ontology [3]. As commented in [5], using templates helps to organise the information
 46 in a structured form, reduces ambiguity, promotes reuse, and also serves as a guide to
 47 avoid missing relevant information. The notation used in the template is the follow-
 48 ing: words between “<” and “>” are placeholders for either literals (lower case) or
 49 L-patterns (upper case); words between “{” and “}” and separated by “|” are one-only
 50 options; words between “[” and “]” are optionals. The meaning of the template fields is
 51 the following:

- 52 – **Identifier and descriptive name:** unique PPI identifier, needed for traceability, and
 53 a self-descriptive name for the PPI.

Table 1. Template for PPI specification

PPI-<ID>	<PPI descriptive name>
Process	<process ID the PPI is related to>
Goals	<strategic or operational goals the PPI is related to>
Definition	The PPI is defined as { <DurationMeasure> <CountMeasure> <ConditionMeasure> <DataMeasure> <DerivedMeasure> <AggregatedMeasure> } [expressed in <unit of measure>].
Target	The PPI value must { be { greater lower } than [or equal to] <bound> be between <lower bound> and <upper bound> [inclusive] fulfil the following constraint: <target constraint> }
Scope	The process instances considered for this PPI are { the last <n> ones those in the analysis period <AP-x> }
Source	<source from which the PPI measure can be obtained>
Responsible	{ <role> <department> <organization> <person> }
Informed	{ <role> <department> <organization> <person> }
Comments	<additional comments about the PPI>

- 54 – **Process** and **goals**: traces to the process for which the PPI is defined and to the
55 strategic or operational goals the PPI is related to (*Relevant* SMART criteria).
- 56 – **Definition**: kind of measure and units, if needed, the PPI is based on (*Specific* and
57 *Measurable* SMART criteria). Corresponding measure L-patterns are described in
58 next section.
- 59 – **Target**: target value of the PPI for achieving previously referenced goals (*Achiev-*
60 *able* SMART criteria).
- 61 – **Scope**: number of process instances or analysis period considered for computing
62 the PPI value (*Time-Bounded* SMART criteria). Due to space limitations, analysis
63 period descriptions are not included in this paper (see [3,4] for more information).
- 64 – **Source of information**: source from where the required information to compute
65 the PPI is gathered.
- 66 – **Responsible** and **Informed**: resources in charge of or interested in the PPI. They
67 can be persons, roles, departments or organisations.
- 68 – **Comments**: any other relevant information that cannot be fitted in previous fields.

69 3 L-Patterns for PPI Specification

70 Following [5,6], L-patterns are integrated in the proposed PPI template because filling
71 blanks in prewritten sentences is easier, faster and less error-prone than doing it from
72 scratch. The six proposed L-patterns are described in this section.

Table 2. PPI specification example

PPI-001	Average time of RFC analysis
Process	Request for change (RFC)
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BG-002: Improve customer satisfaction • BG-014: Reduce RFC time-to-response
Definition	The PPI is defined as <i>the average of Duration of Analyse RFC activity</i> .
Target	The PPI value must be lower than or equal to 1 <i>working day</i> .
Scope	The process instances considered for this PPI are the last 100 ones.
Source	Event logs of BPMS.
Responsible	<i>Planning and quality manager</i>
Informed	<i>CIO</i>
Comments	<i>Most RFCs are created after 12:00.</i>

73 3.1 Duration Measure L-pattern

74 In the PPI context, a duration can be defined as the difference between two events,
 75 considering as events not only BP event triggerings but also BP element transitions.
 76 Following the BPMN 2.0 specification [8], we consider *activities, pools* and *data ob-*
 77 *jects* as elements; and *ready, active, withdrawn, completing, completed, failing, failed,*
 78 *terminating, terminated, compensating* and *compensated* as states (data object states
 79 are user-defined). Having said that, the *DurationMeasure L-pattern* can be defined as:

80 *the duration between the time instants when <event₁> and when <event₂>*

81 where *<event>* is defined as:

82 $\{ \langle BP \text{ element} \rangle \text{ changes to state } \langle BP \text{ state} \rangle \mid \langle BP \text{ event} \rangle \text{ is triggered } \}$

83 For example, in order to measure the duration of the Analyse RFC activity, the L-
 84 pattern can be instantiated as:

85 *the duration between the time instants when RFC analysis activity changes to state*
 86 *active and when RFC analysis activity changes to state completed*

87 3.2 Count Measure L-pattern

88 A count measure for PPIs counts the number of times a specific *event*—as considered
 89 in previous section—happens. Therefore, its corresponding L-pattern is as simple as
 90 *the number of times <event>*, for example:

91 *the number of times Analyse RFC activity changes to state completed*

92 3.3 Condition Measure L-pattern

93 A condition measure takes boolean values depending on either the state of a BP element
94 or a condition specified on a data object. The two corresponding L-patterns are:

95 $\langle BP\ element \rangle \{ is\ currently \mid has\ finished \}$ in state $\langle BP\ state \rangle$
96 Data object $\langle object \rangle$ satisfies: $\langle condition\ on\ object\ properties \rangle$

97 For example:

98 *Activity Analyse in committee is currently in state active*
99 Data object RFC satisfies: priority = high

100 3.4 Data Measure L-pattern

101 A data measure takes the value of a specific property of a data object. The L-pattern
102 is as simple as: *the value of $\langle property \rangle$ of $\langle object \rangle$* . For example, assuming the RFC
103 data object has a property indicating the affected departments:

104 *the value of affected departments of RFC.*

105 3.5 Derived Measure L-pattern

106 A derived measure is a function defined over other measures expressed using some of
107 the previous L-patterns. For the sake of simplicity, they are referred to by means of a
108 symbolic name. In this case, the L-pattern includes the expression of the function and
109 a mapping from function variables to the measures of other measures:

110 *the function $\langle expression\ over\ x_1 \dots x_n \rangle$, where $\{ \langle x_i \rangle\ is\ \langle Measure_i \rangle \}_{i=1..n}$*

111 For example, assuming two Measures such as Number of approved RFCs and Num-
112 ber of registered RFCs, a derived measure for the ratio of RFCs approved from regis-
113 tered could be defined as:

114 *the function $\frac{a}{r} * 100$, where a is Number of approved RFCs and r is Number of*
115 *registered RFCs*

116 3.6 Aggregated Measure L-pattern

117 In a similar way to derived measures, aggregated measures are defined over one of the
118 previous measures by applying one aggregation function, i.e. sum, maximum, minimum,
119 average, etc. The corresponding L-pattern is the following:

120 *the $\{ sum \mid maximum \mid minimum \mid average \mid \dots \}$ of $\langle Measure \rangle$*

121 An example of the use of an aggregated measure L-pattern can be seen in the sample
122 PPI definition in Table 2.

123 4 Conclusions and Future Work

124 As a major conclusion we can claim that it is possible to define PPIs with a notation that
125 is easy to learn, promotes reuse, reduces ambiguities and avoids missing information,
126 is understandable to all stakeholders, maintains traceability with the process model,
127 and can be automatically analysed. The only price to pay is to restrict the employed
128 sentences to the ones allowed by the underlying PPINOT ontology [3].

129 Some possible lines for future work can include adapting templates when more
130 feedback from real scenarios is available, discovering more patterns, specially for the
131 definition of resource-aware PPIs, and developing a tool to integrate it into the PPINOT
132 tool, allowing thus the definition of PPIs through either the approach presented here or
133 using our graphical notation, and their subsequent analysis, enabling also the automatic
134 generation of documentation.

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