

# Events, Rules and Processes

## Why you need all 3



Paul Vincent  
CTO Business Rules and CEP

# Background

1. **TIBCO is known more as an enterprise middleware company, providing MOM, BPM and SOA software tools**
2. **TIBCO is organised into SOA/MOM, BPM and Business Optimization groups: the latter covers BI, analytics, CEP, MDM, etc...**
3. **TIBCO customers exploit many combinations of these tools: CEP driving BPM, MDM driving CEP, CEP analysing BPM+SOA, CEP driving SOA etc**
4. **This presentation is from the viewpoint of the events and rules aspects of business processes ...**

# What do we mean by Business Processes?

# Traditional Business Processing



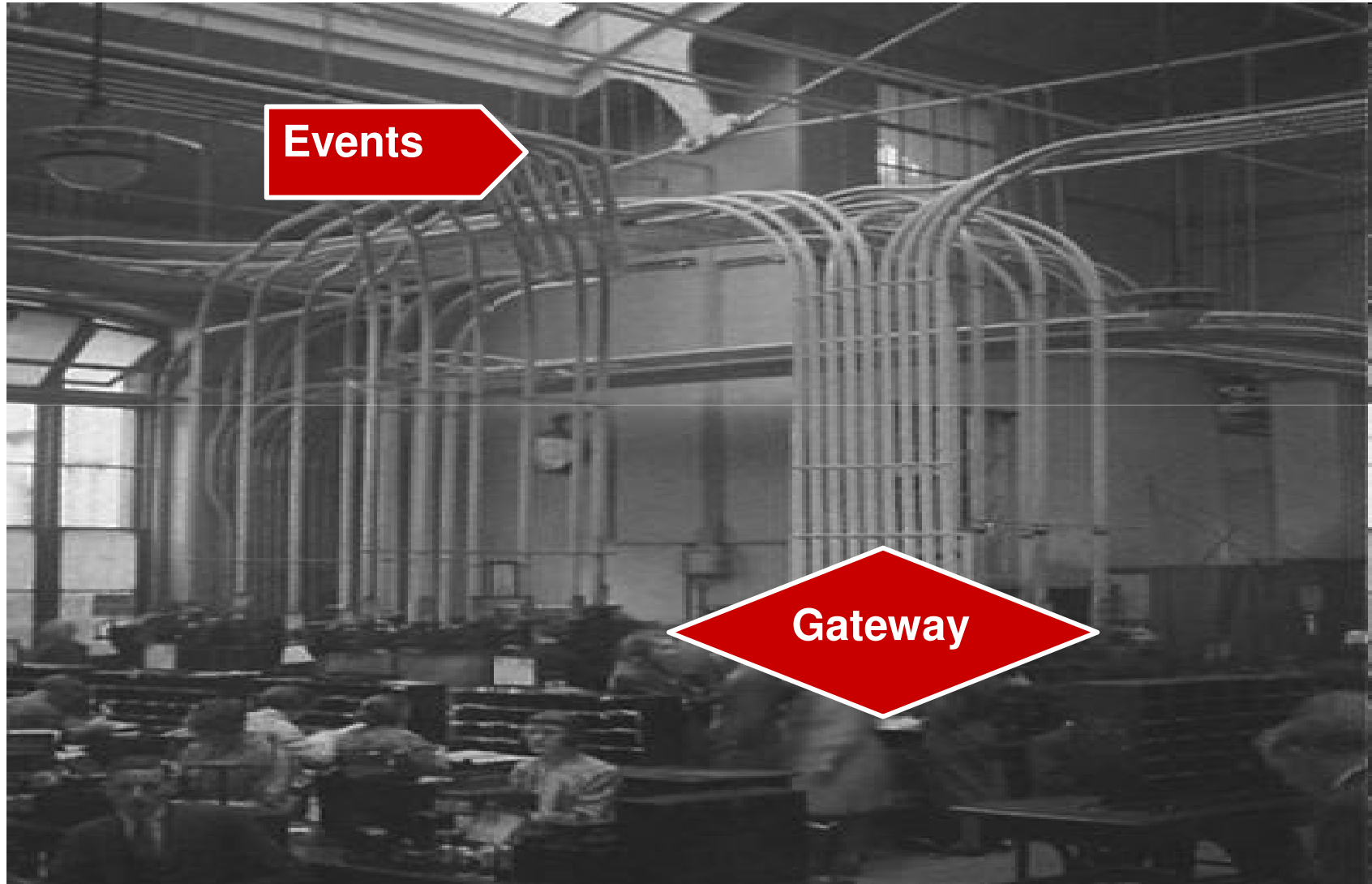
# Traditional Business Processing



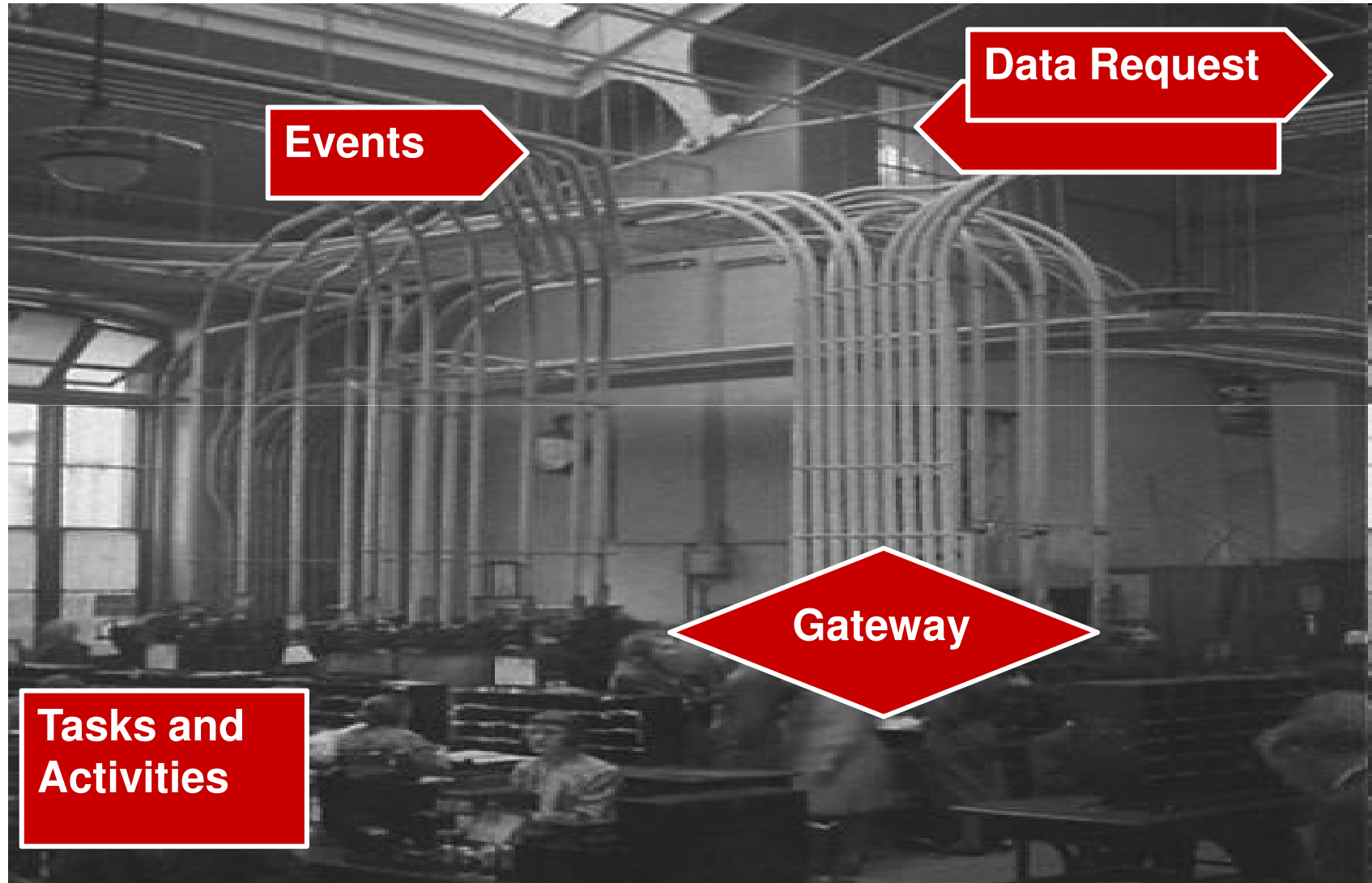
Events



# Traditional Business Processing

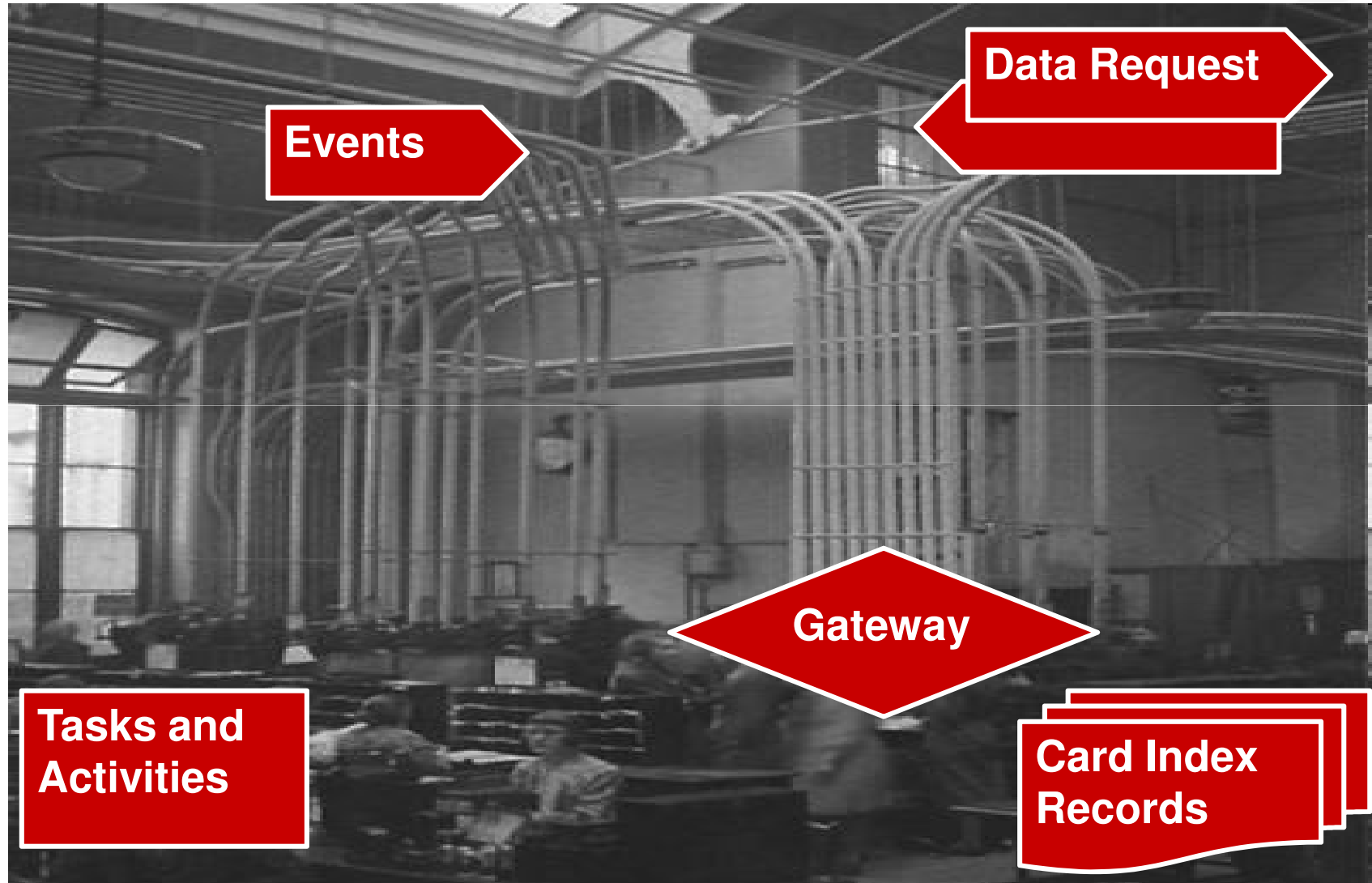


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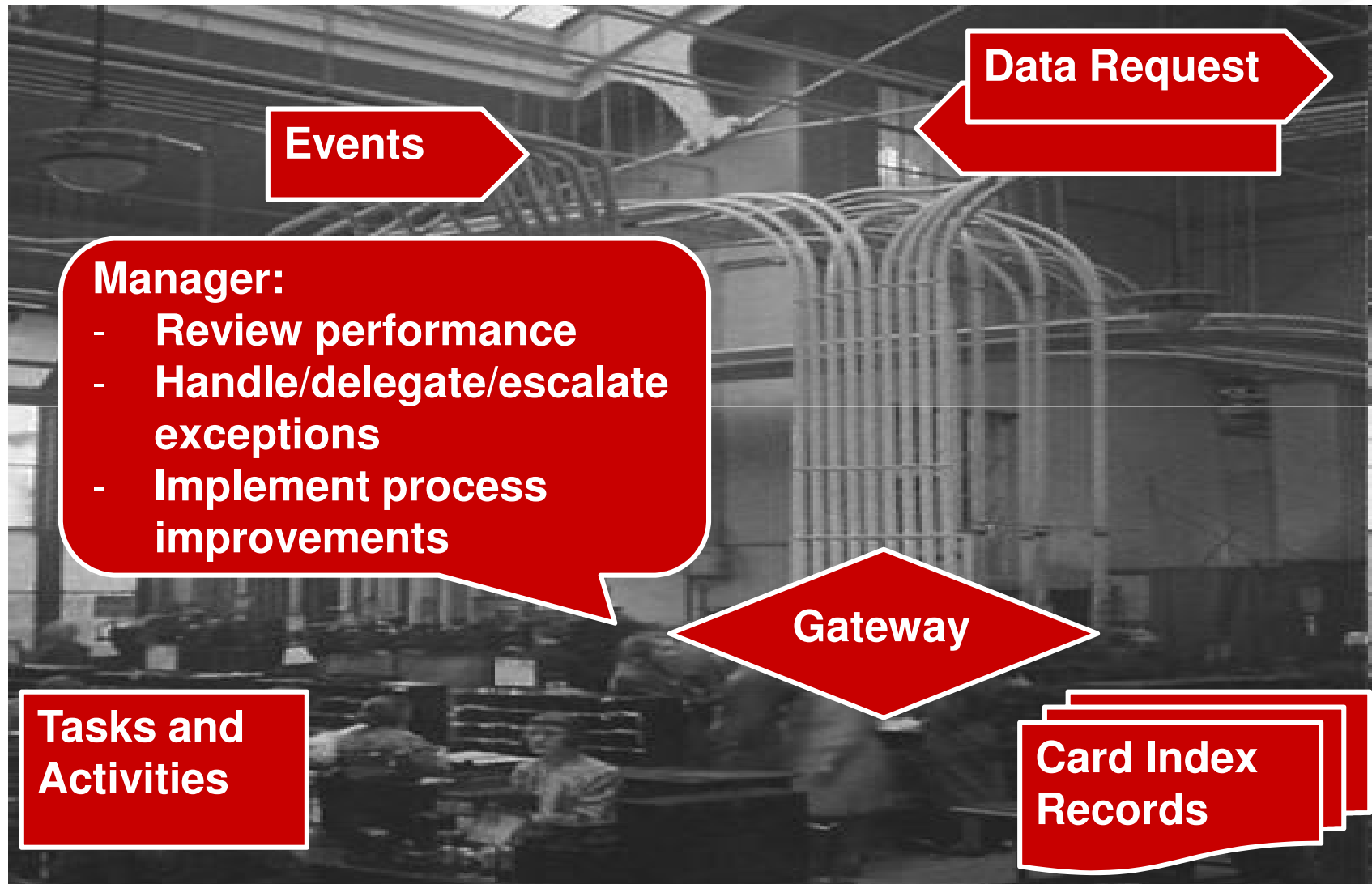


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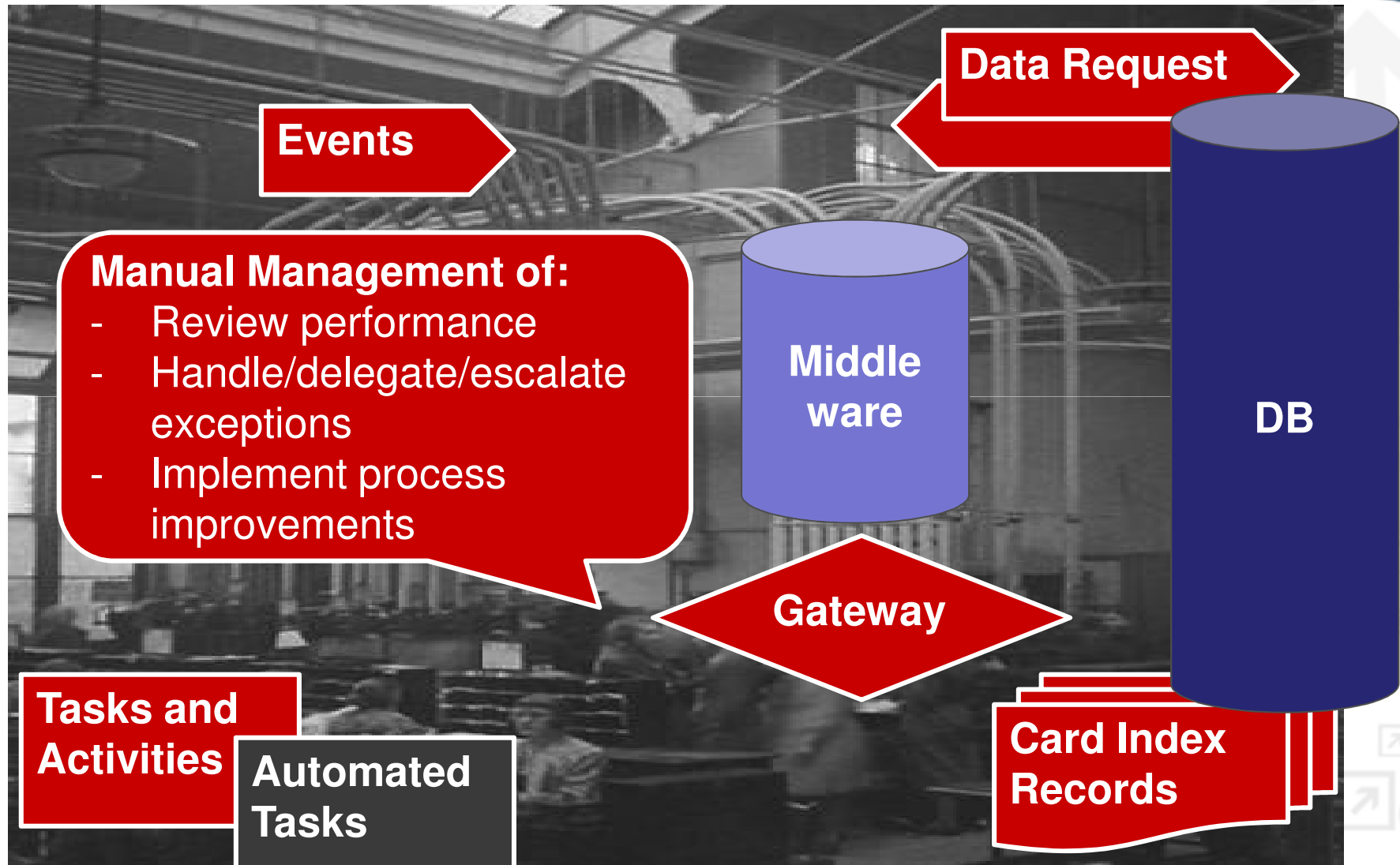




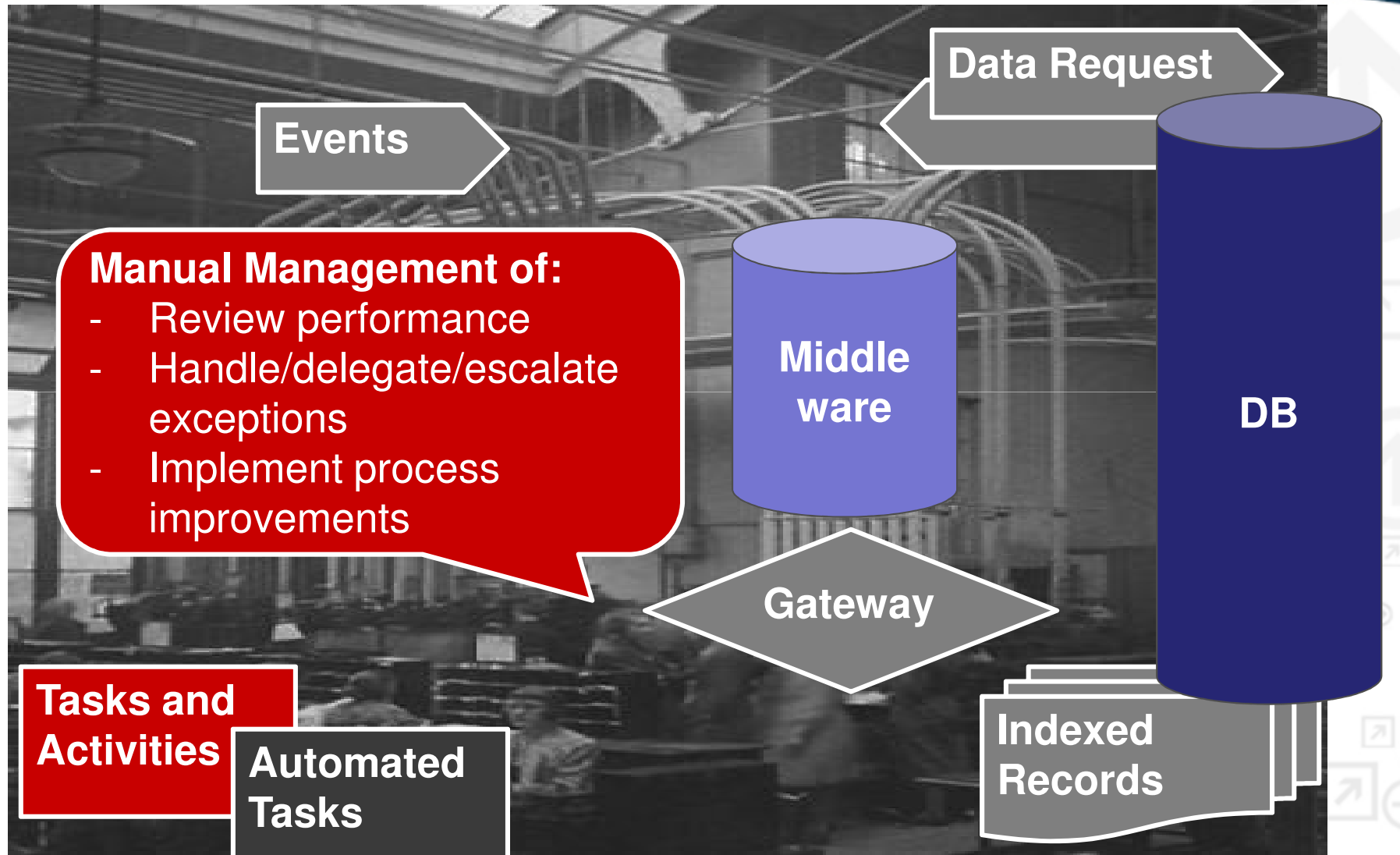
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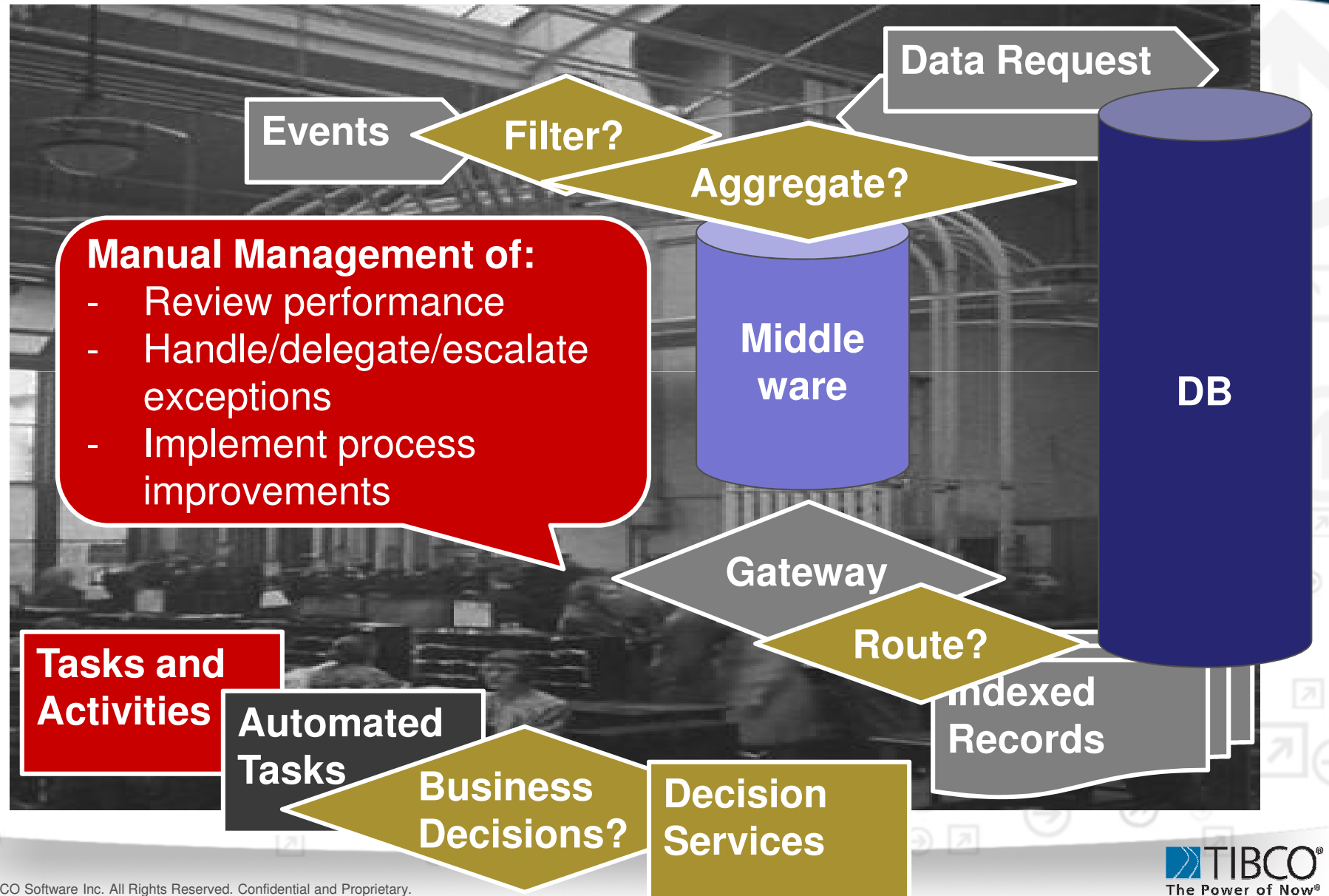
# Mirrored in Current IT Practices



# Today's BPM



# Where are the Rules?



# Where are the Events?

Personnel Events

Filter?

Data Request

Aggregate?

**Manual Management of:**

- Review performance
- Handle/delegate/escalate exceptions
- Implement process improvements

Middle  
ware

DB

Automated  
Event  
Processing

Gateway

Route?

**Tasks and  
Activities**

Automated  
Tasks

Indexed  
Records

Business  
Decisions?

Decision  
Services

# Why do we want Events in Business Processes?

# Business Processes today

- ❑ **Traditional IT: the domain of custom applications, modelled via UML tools**
  - GOOD FOR: any type of process
  - PROBLEM: development cost, maintenance cost
- ❑ **Modern IT: the domain of BPM suites and BPMN modelling together with SOA**
  - GOOD FOR: orchestrated / workflow processes
  - PROBLEM: flexibility vs complexity, control, metrics



# BPM

1. **“BPM” has come to mean some or all of...**
  - I. Process Automation
  - II. Business Control of process definition and change
  - III. Process Modelling → Execution
  - IV. Process (Performance) Monitoring
2. **“BPM” remains somewhat “weak” on...**
  - I. Combining all of the above
  - II. Dynamic / ad-hoc processes
  - III. “Knowledge-intensive” / “intelligent” processes

# Business Processes tomorrow...

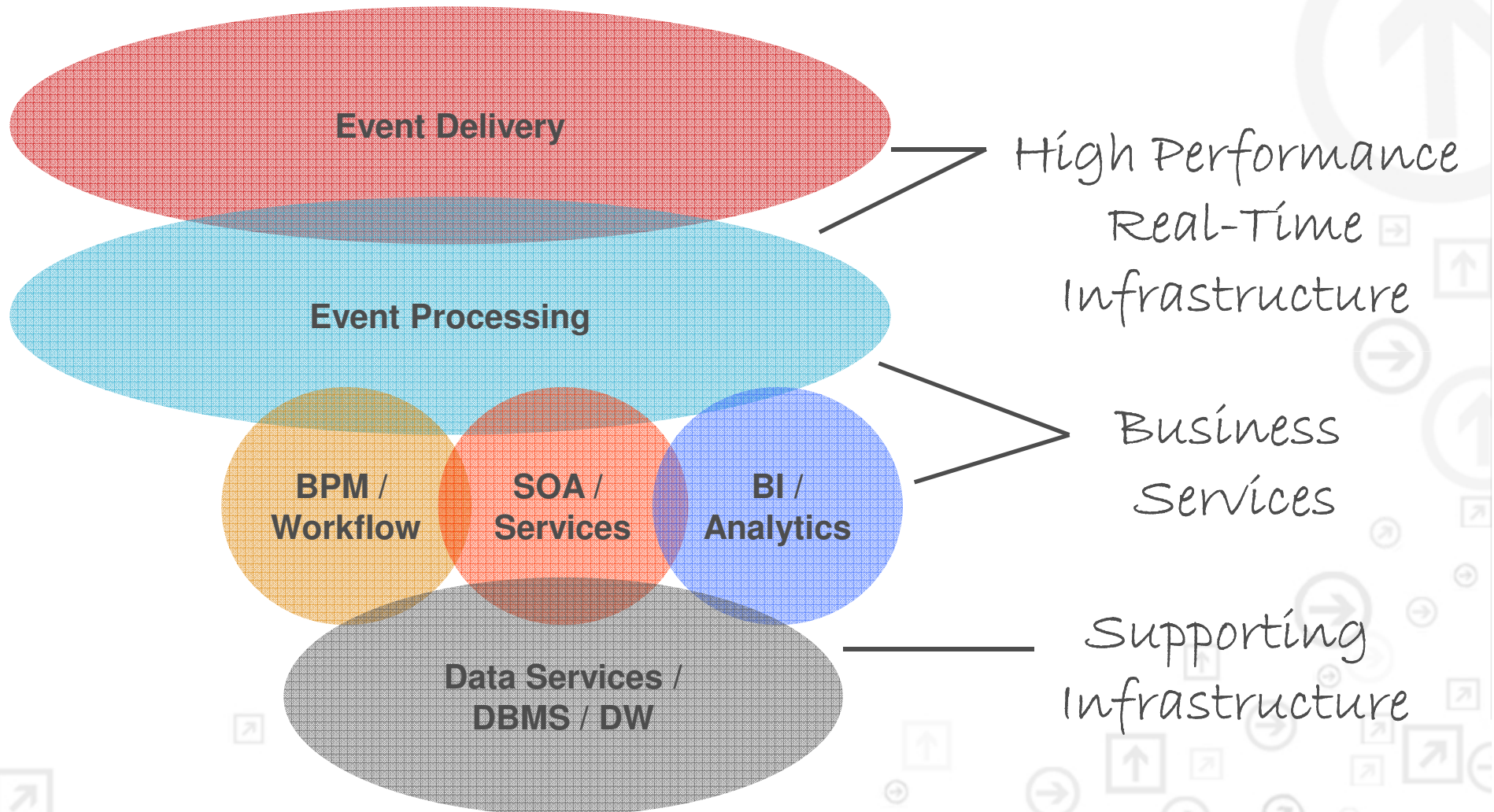
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  - PROBLEM: flexibility vs complexity, control, metrics
- ❑ **Future IT: Enterprise Business Processes:**
  - NEED: high abstractions, high performance, flexible models, performance monitoring / BAM, complex business events, business control etc

# Business Processes will be more event-aware

## Event-driven BPM

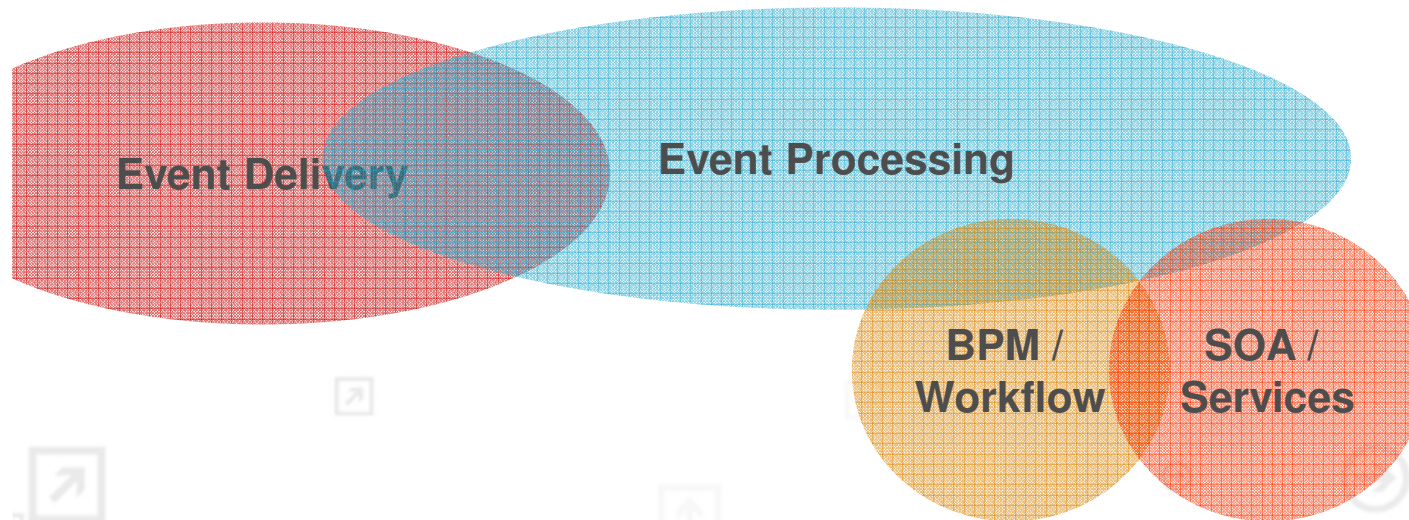
- ❑ Managed business processes / workflows
- ❑ Service-oriented / shareable services
- ❑ Flexible business logic / business rules
- ❑ Built-in KPI / metrics / performance monitoring
- ❑ Complex event patterns and choreographies
- ❑ Dynamic ad-hoc processes
- ❑ Real-time performance

# Enterprise Event Processing: integrating the event view



# Enterprise Event Processing: business advantages

- ❑ Support synchronous and asynchronous events from the business
- ❑ Dynamically invoke appropriate workflows / processes / services over time
- ❑ Include events from Business Activity Monitoring / KPIs



# Enterprise Event Processing: technical advantages?



## Event Processing

### 1. Single, multiple and continuous event processing

- Includes

- Filtering / cleansing / routing of events
- Exception events
- Performance / KPI events
- General complex / aggregate events

# Enterprise Event Processing: technical advantages?



## Event Processing

1. Single, multiple and continuous event processing
2. **State management for processed assets / artifacts**
  - Lifecycles of entities across process, such as case management



# Enterprise Event Processing: technical advantages?



## Event Processing

1. Single, multiple and continuous event processing
2. State management for processed assets / artifacts
3. Rule and decision processing
  - Decisions inside processes
  - Decisions controlling processes (start / stop / reselect / create ad-hoc)
  - Business control of decisions


# Enterprise Event Processing: technical advantages?



## Event Processing


1. Single, multiple and continuous event processing
2. State management for processed assets / artifacts
3. Rule and decision processing
4. **Multiple event channels**
  - System and Business
  - Inputs from across the “event cloud”

# Event Processing touchpoints with BPMN models




Many process-driving events are in reality abstract events

*EP can handle these based on collections, time, etc*



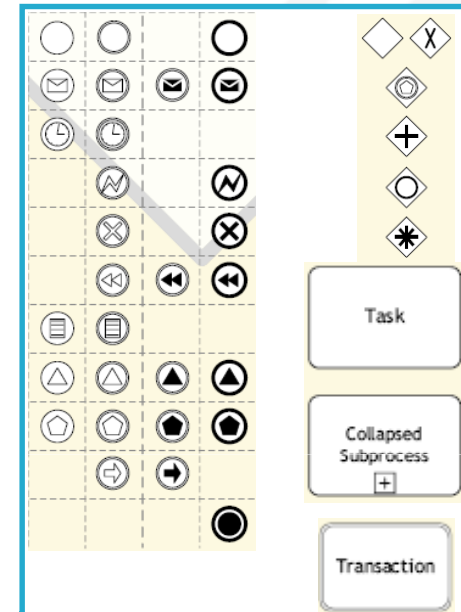
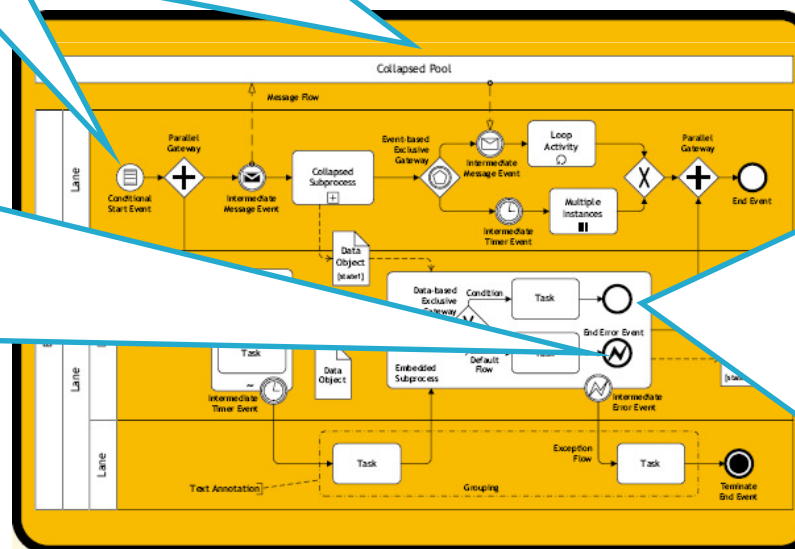
Many process diagrams cannot easily handle complexities such as case-management, cross-process inference rules, etc

*EP can usefully “drive” BPM*



Many exceptions are “cross process” and based on patterns of multiple events

*EP can monitor process exception events across processes / instances*

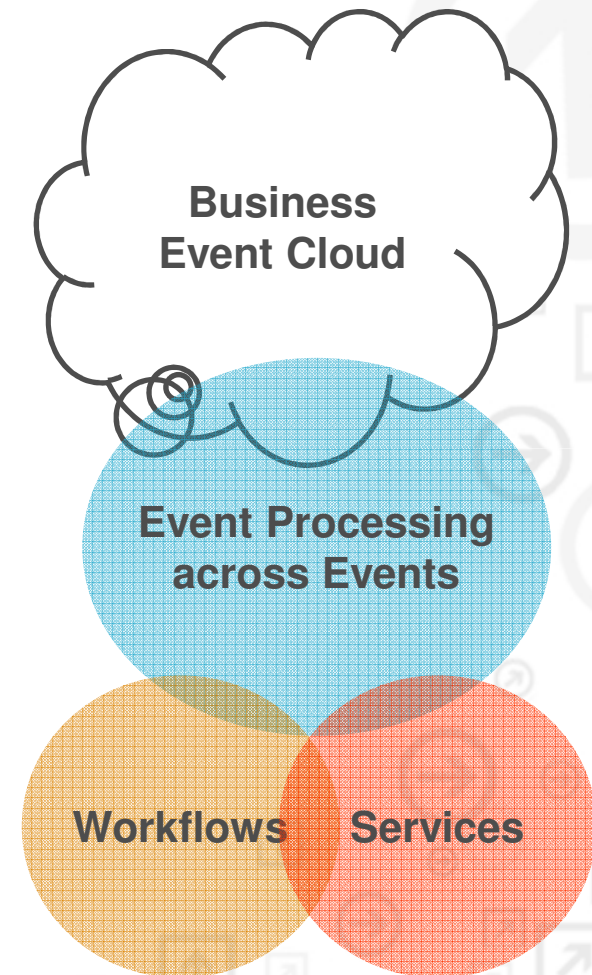


Monitoring process events for business monitoring is essential for process improvement

*EP can monitor process runtime events across processes / instances*

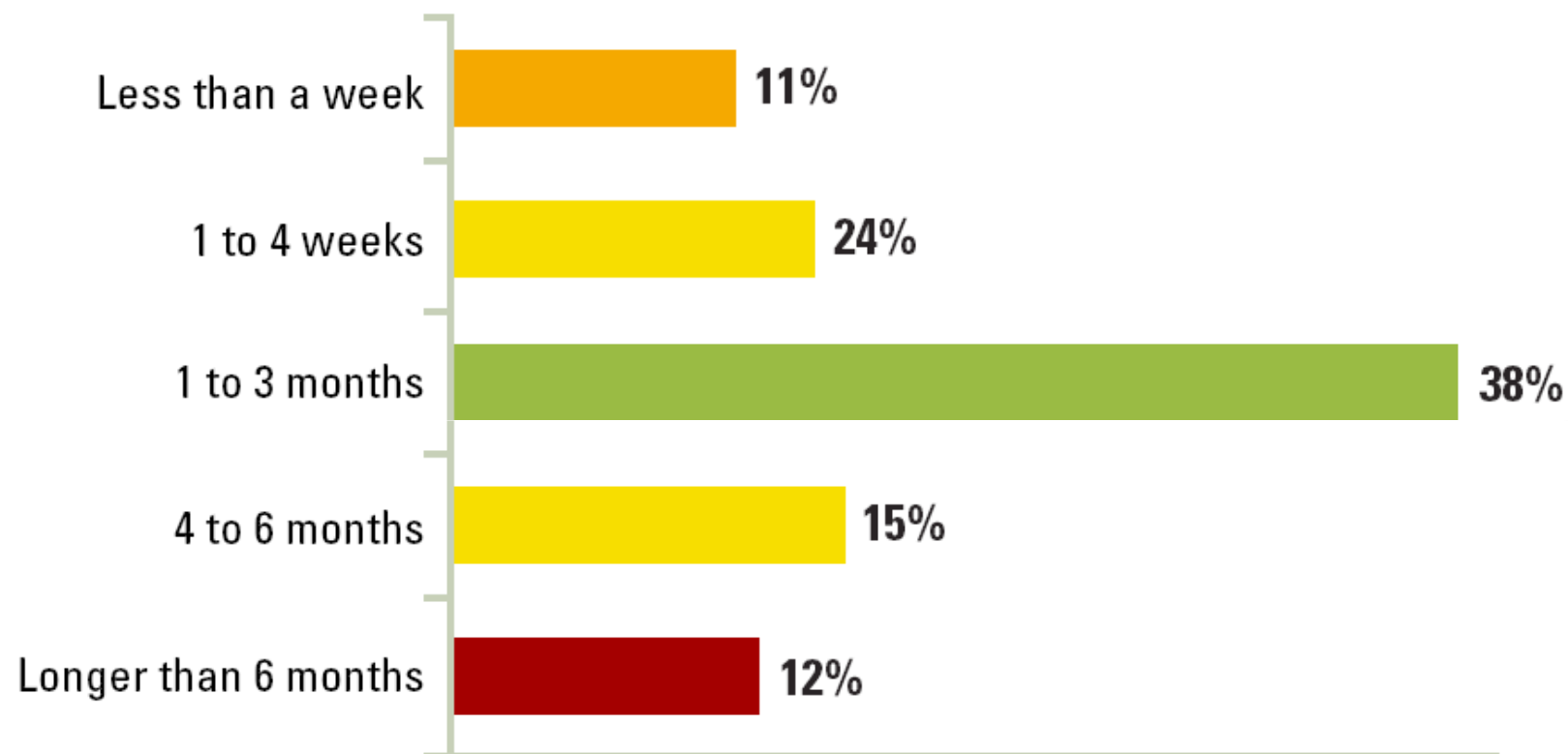
## = Event-driven Business Processes

- ❑ Process modelling is more than workflow / orchestrations
- ❑ Complex and continuous event processing paradigms provide real-time management and control
- ❑ Events drive in-flight process change as well as progression
- ❑ Enterprise requirements include high performance / real-time event handling and appropriate infrastructure



# Why do we want Rules in Business Processes?

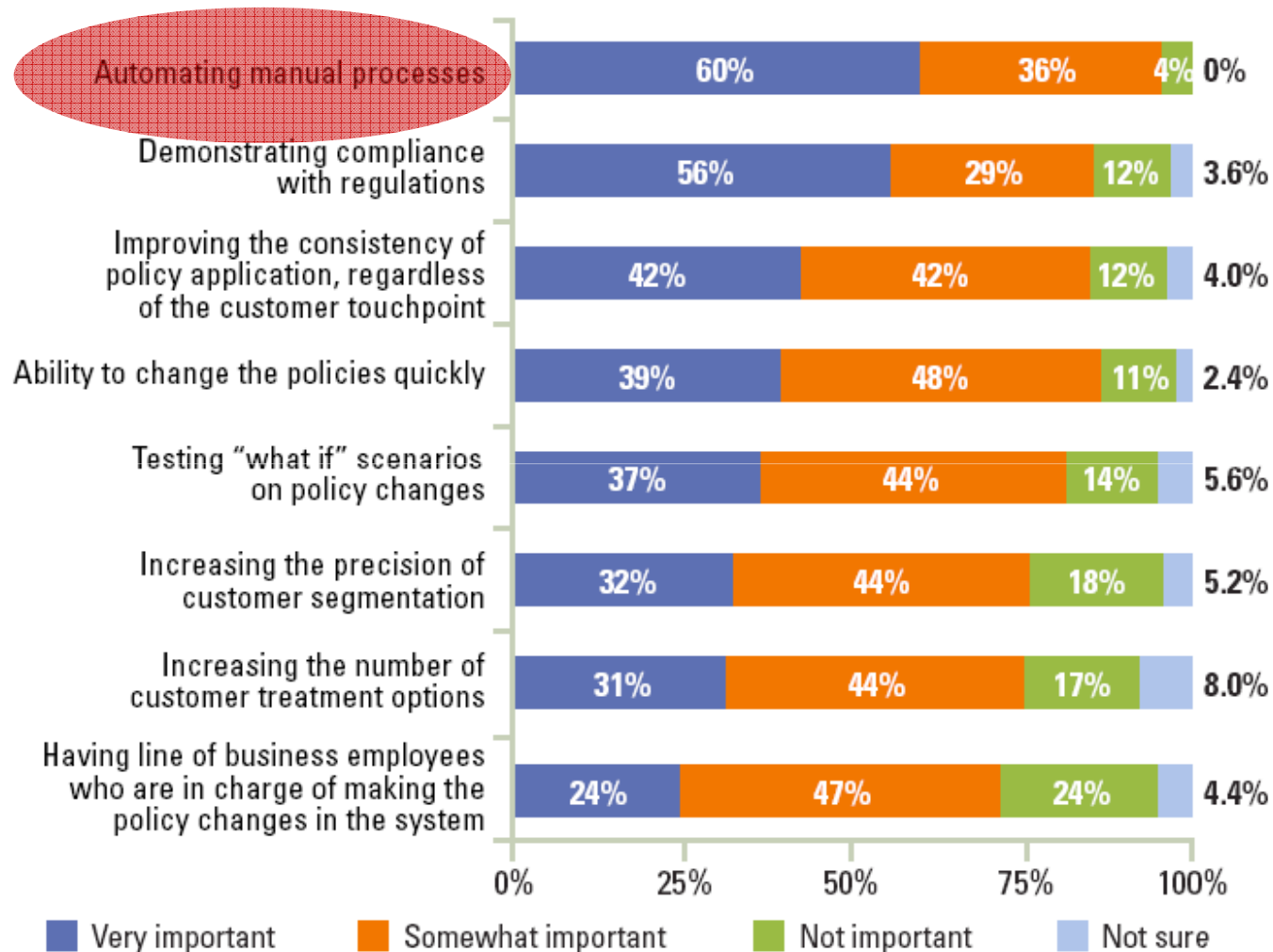
# Drivers for Business Rules



**HOW LONG DOES IT TYPICALLY TAKE FOR NEW BUSINESS POLICIES  
TO BE CODED AND PUT INTO PRODUCTION? N = 250**

Source: IntelligentEnterprise.com Survey 2007, n=200

# What's important?



PLEASE RATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING? N = 250

Source: IntelligentEnterprise.com Survey 2007, n=200



# Rules, rules, everywhere

**Data acquisition**



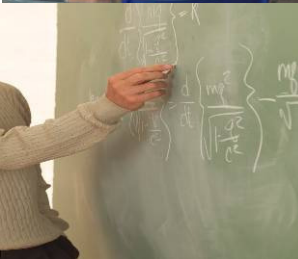
**Data processing**



**Workflow**

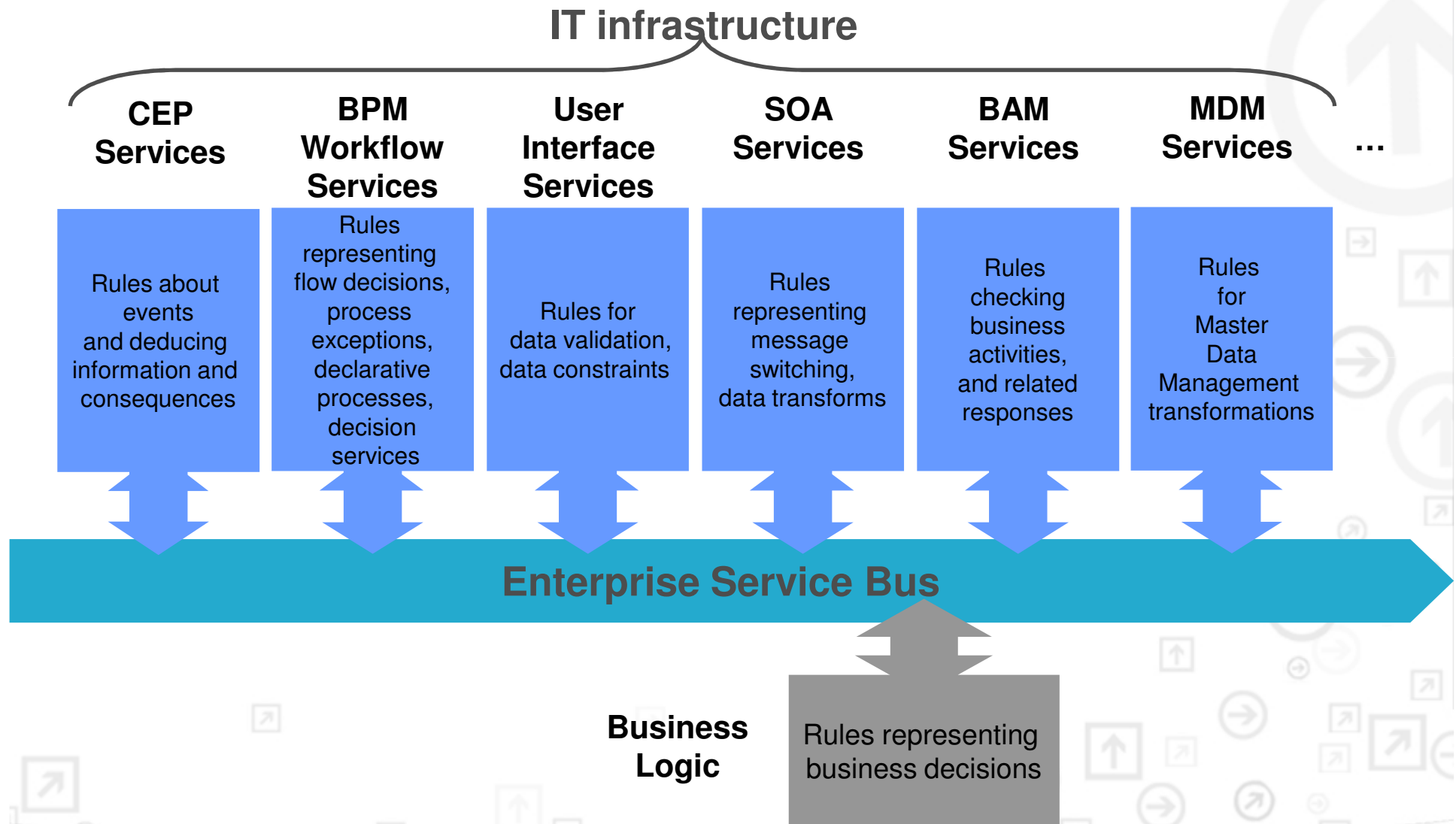


**Business logic**



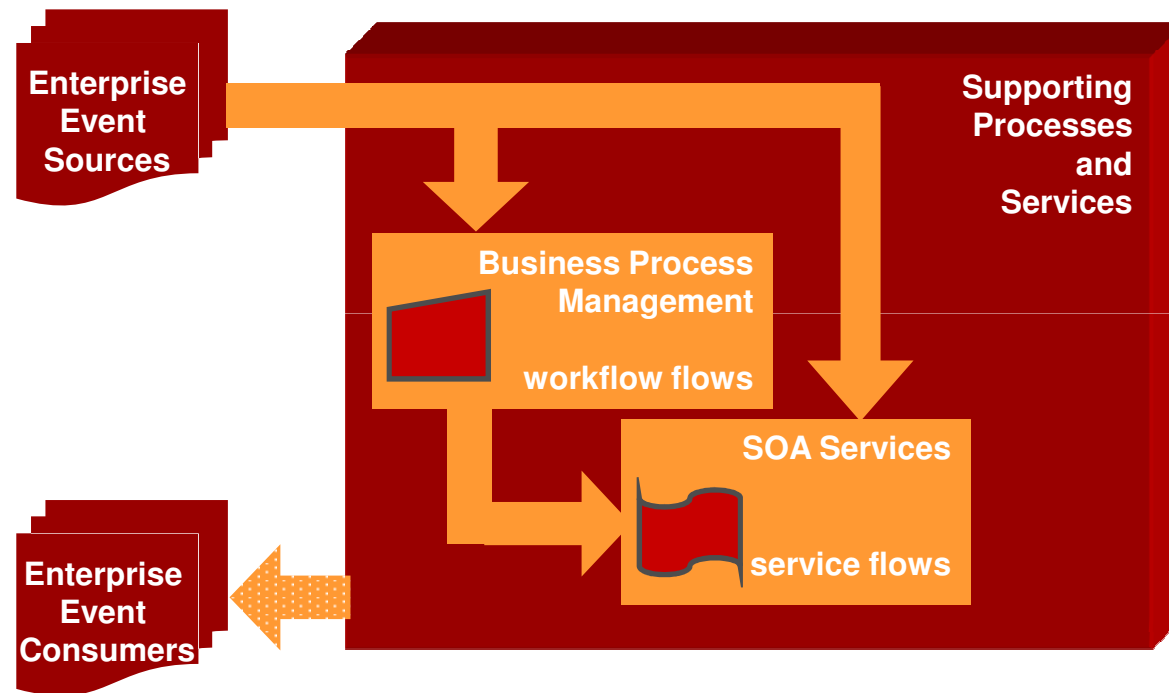
- ☐ **Data relationships**
- ☐ **Data constraints**
- ☐ **Business calculations**
- ☐ **Process exceptions**
- ☐ **Business decisions**
- ☐ **Compliance regulations**
- ☐ **Etc etc**

# Rules in IT

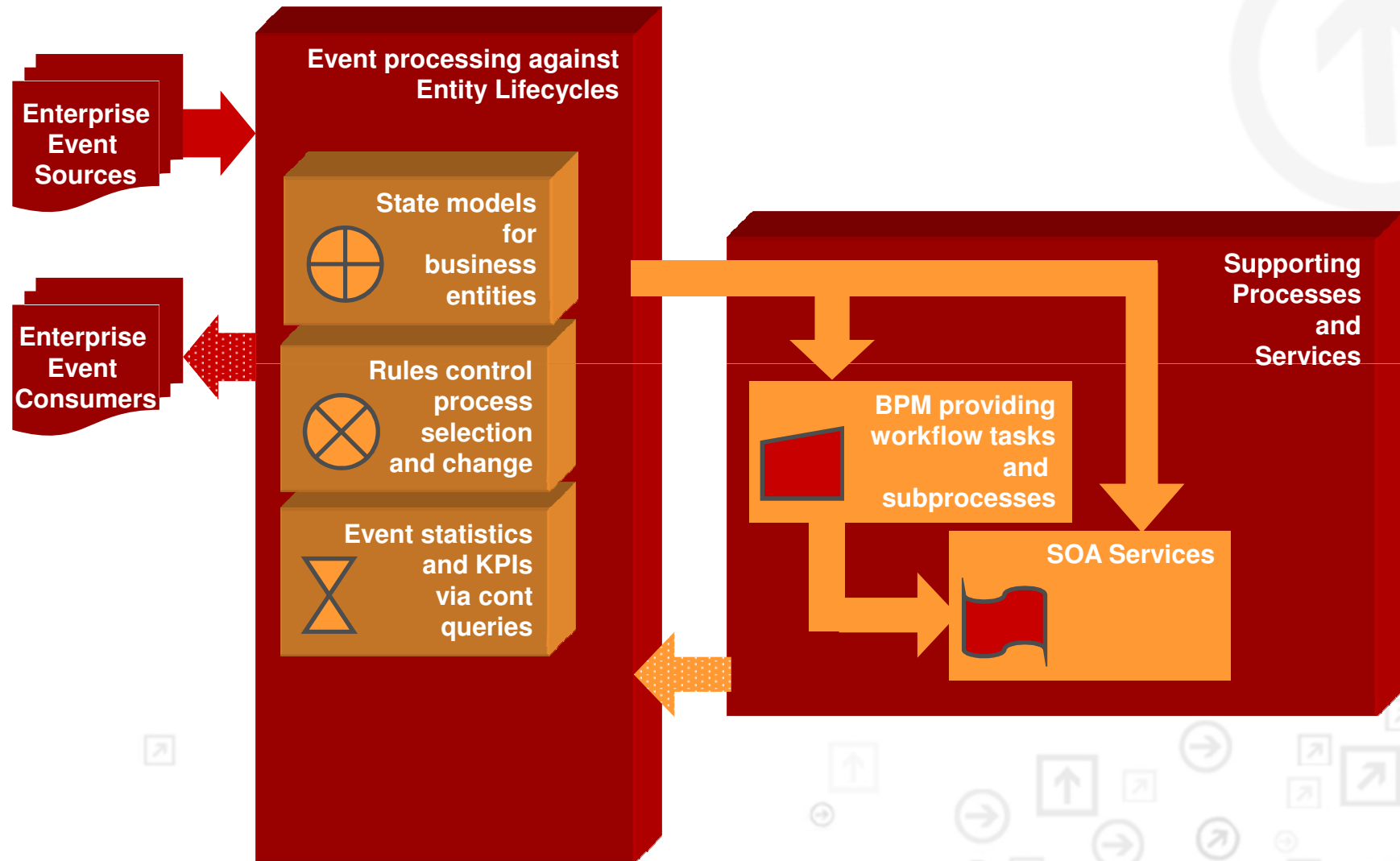


# What are the Implementation Patterns?

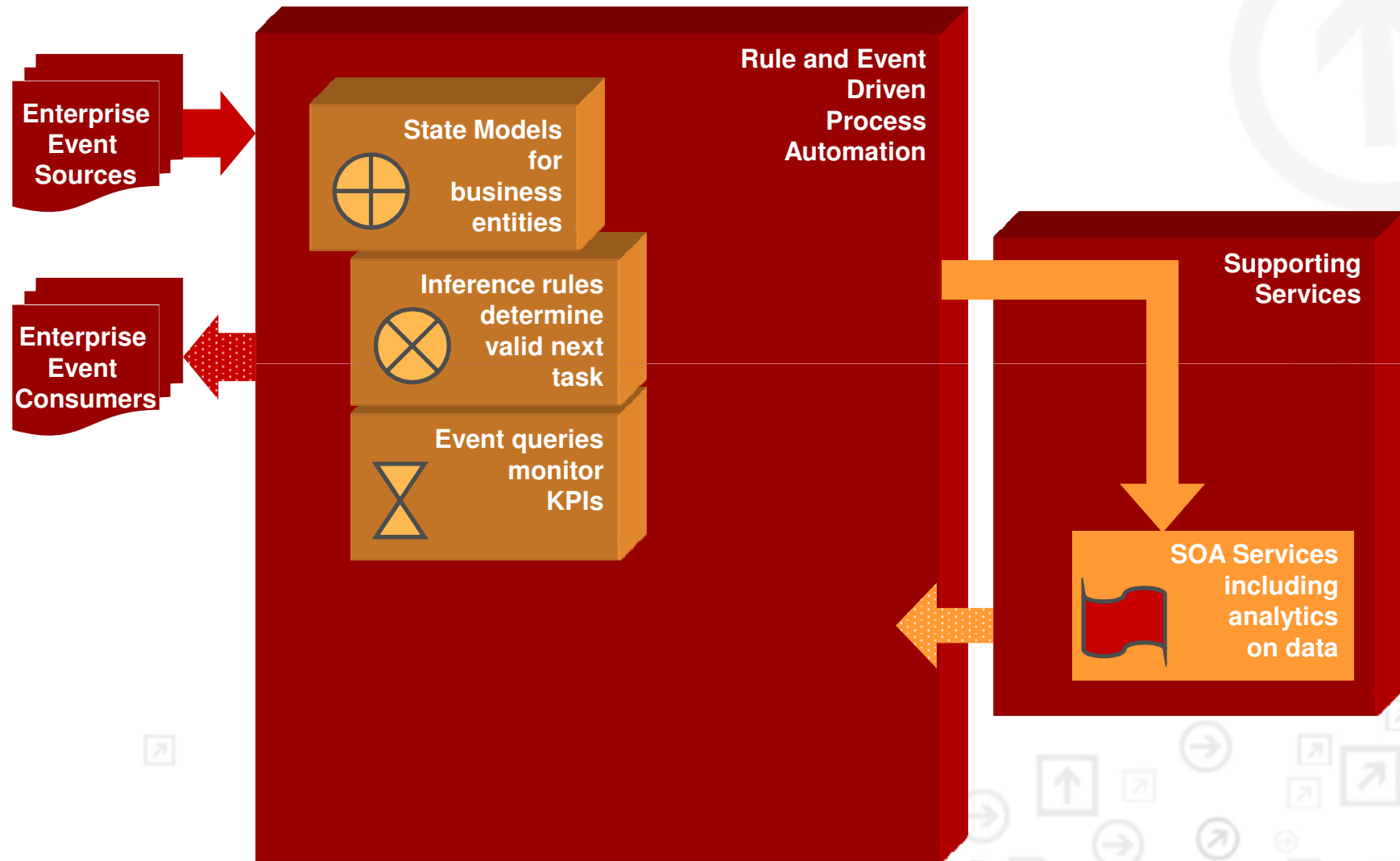
# Patterns: Simple BPM + SOA



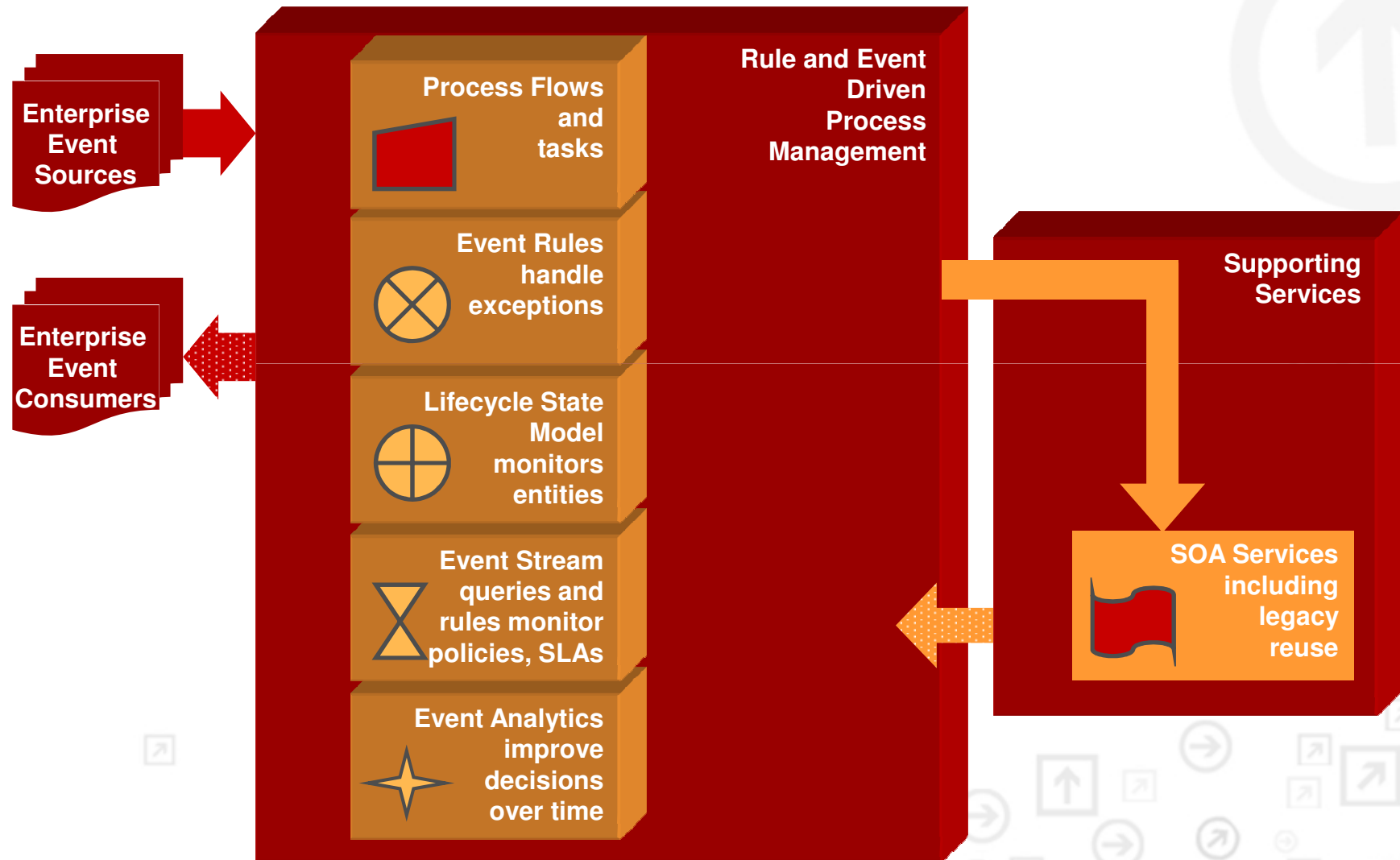
# Patterns: CEP-supported BPM and SOA



# Patterns: CEP-provided process control

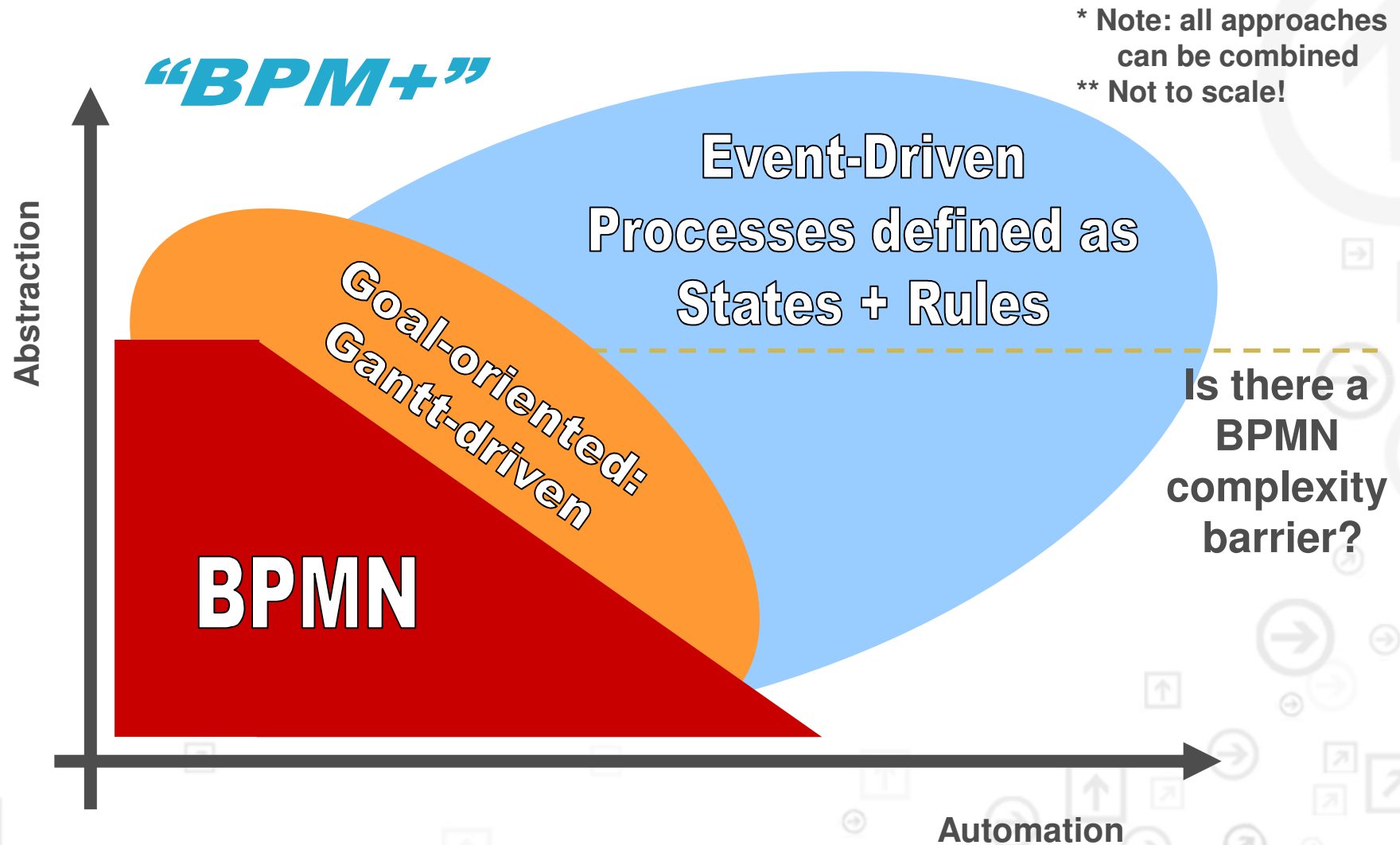


# Patterns: hybrid event-driven processes and rules





# Example BPM Options (at TIBCO)



# Sample “edBPM” Use Case

# Banking Personalization Example

## □ Problem: Personalization of marketing and CRM

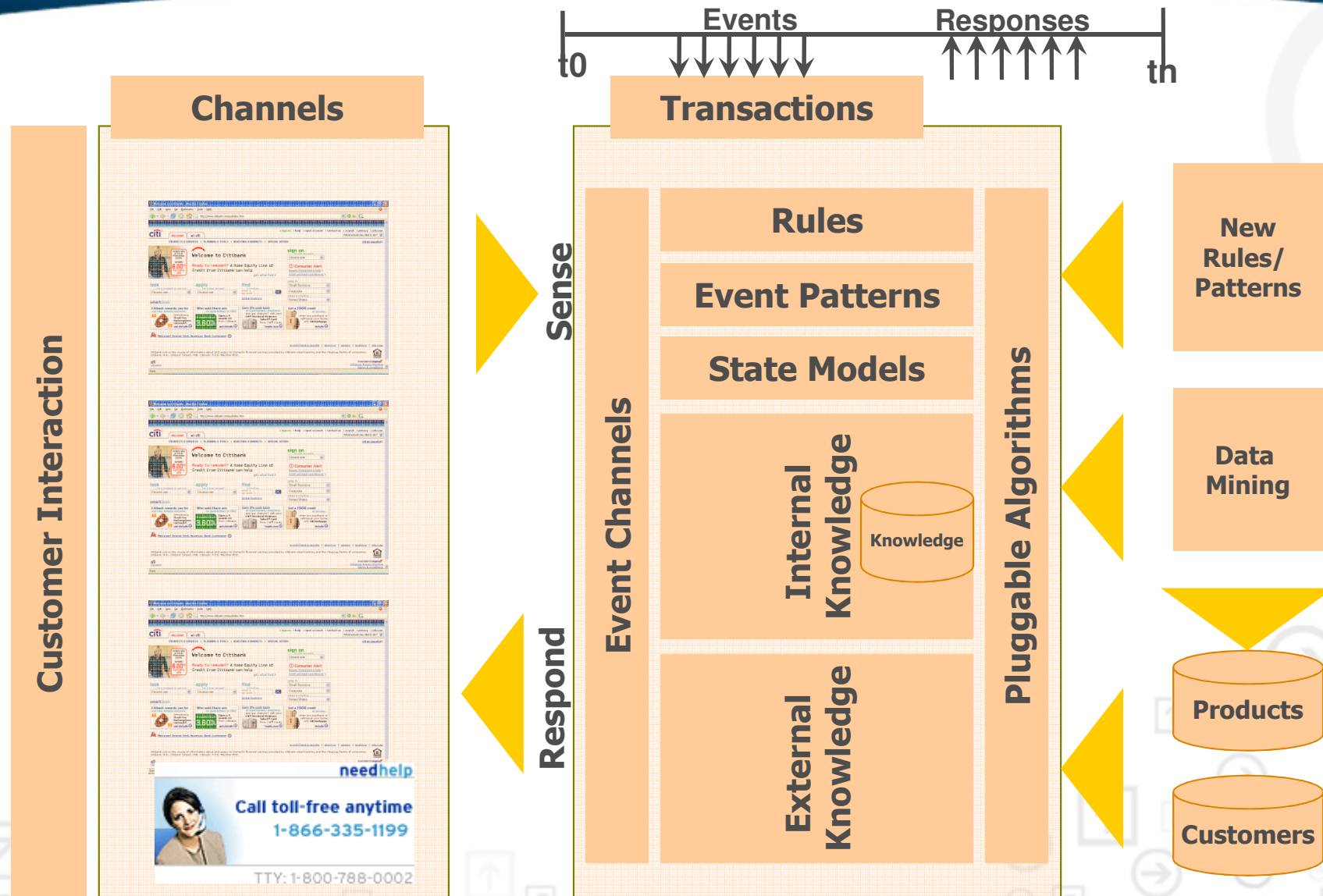
- Customer “lifecycle” events drive needs and interest in financial services
- Awareness of customer situation can be implied from data mining, analysis, etc
- Requirement: means of providing customer-relevant communications, assistance, offers etc

## □ Wider Problem: intelligent CRM

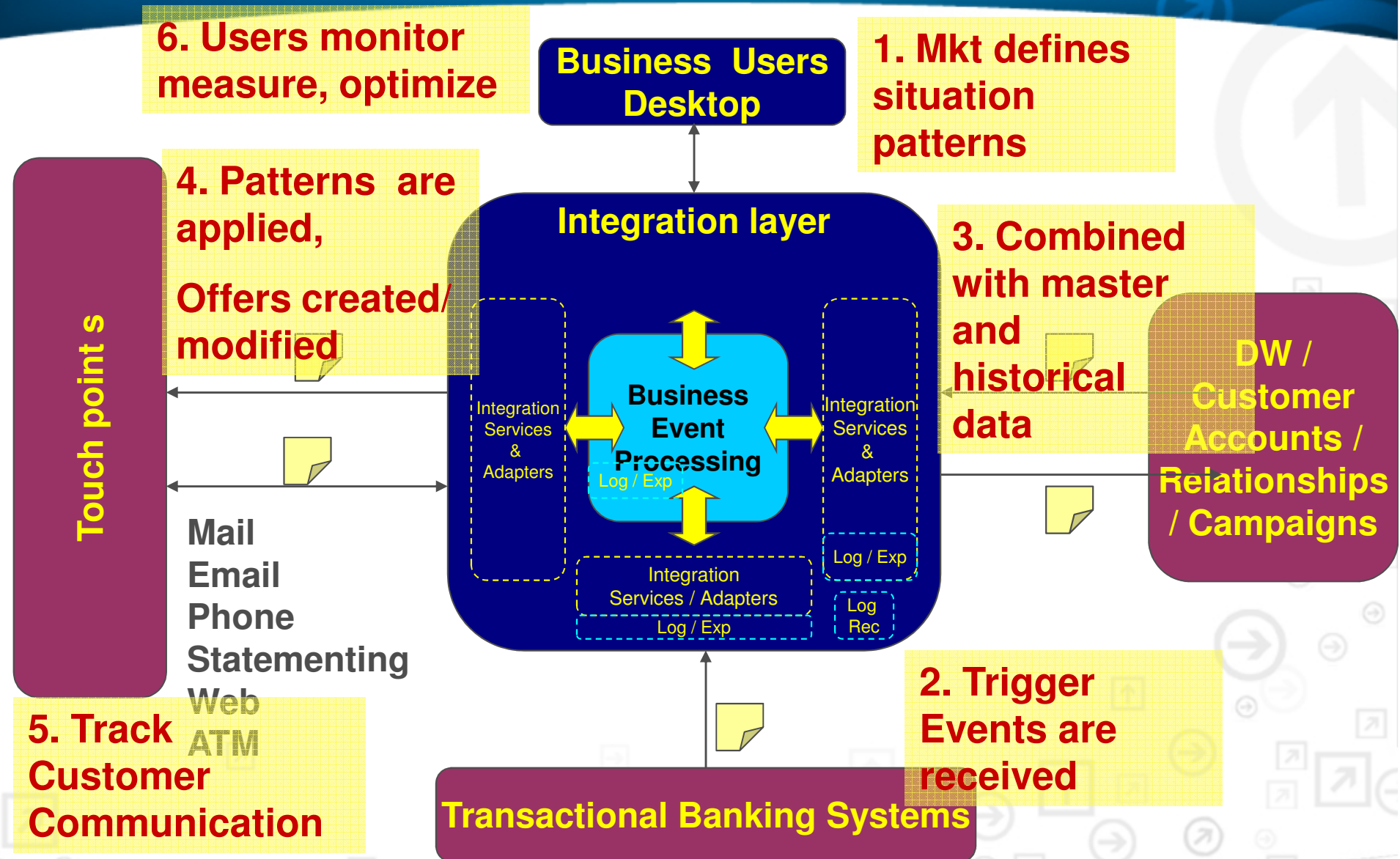
# Bank Customer Interaction Management

- **Goal: to provide relevant advice to customers during multiple interactions across various + multiple channels**
- **Relevant**
  - Requires knowledge of customer, current financial status, history of interactions, soft-data (e.g. life events), in real-time or as batch
- **Advice**
  - Offers/promotions/campaigns that are targeted at a particular customer (e.g. travel insurance promotion, session w/ financial advisor)
- **During interactions / across channels**
  - Whatever the interaction is (service call or request for info)
  - Relevant advice must be generated during the customer's attention span and presented in real-time in the relevant medium
- **Supporting multiple channels**
  - Web, phone, ATM, agent, etc.

# Customer Interaction Management Example



# Architecture & Interfaces



# Sample for Pattern-Rule: Mortgage offer

## **Marketing** defines campaign rules:

IF Customer has large funds-in transaction ( $> 10\text{ K}$ )  
AND Customer also uses mortgage calculator on web-site  
AND both events happen within 1-2 days  
AND customer profile matches basic eligibility criteria  
(delinquency, blocked, est. affluence, opt-out)

THEN

Create “Mortgage offer” for customer in central palette  
with highest priority

available through channels Web, Call-Center, Sms, ATM,  
Telemarketing



## Additional Banking edBPM/CRM Uses

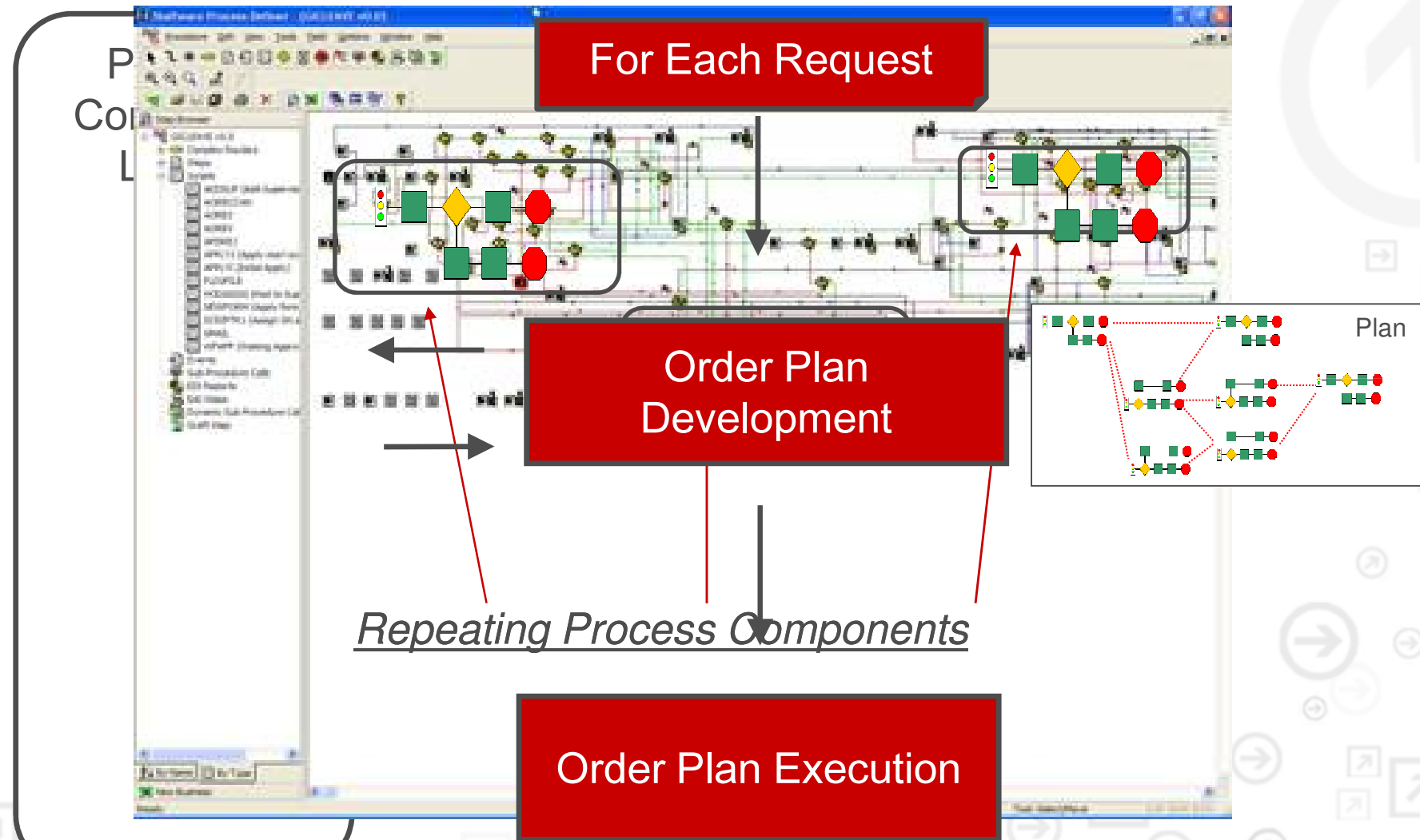
- ❑ New Mover detected → Personal loan
- ❑ Flight ticket purchase → Travel insurance
- ❑ Outbound Contact failed → Service offer to supply contact details
- ❑ Major credit card transaction → Conversion into loan installment
- ❑ Significant Funds-In transaction detected → time deposit offer
- ❑ ...

# Example “State of the Art” edBPM Application

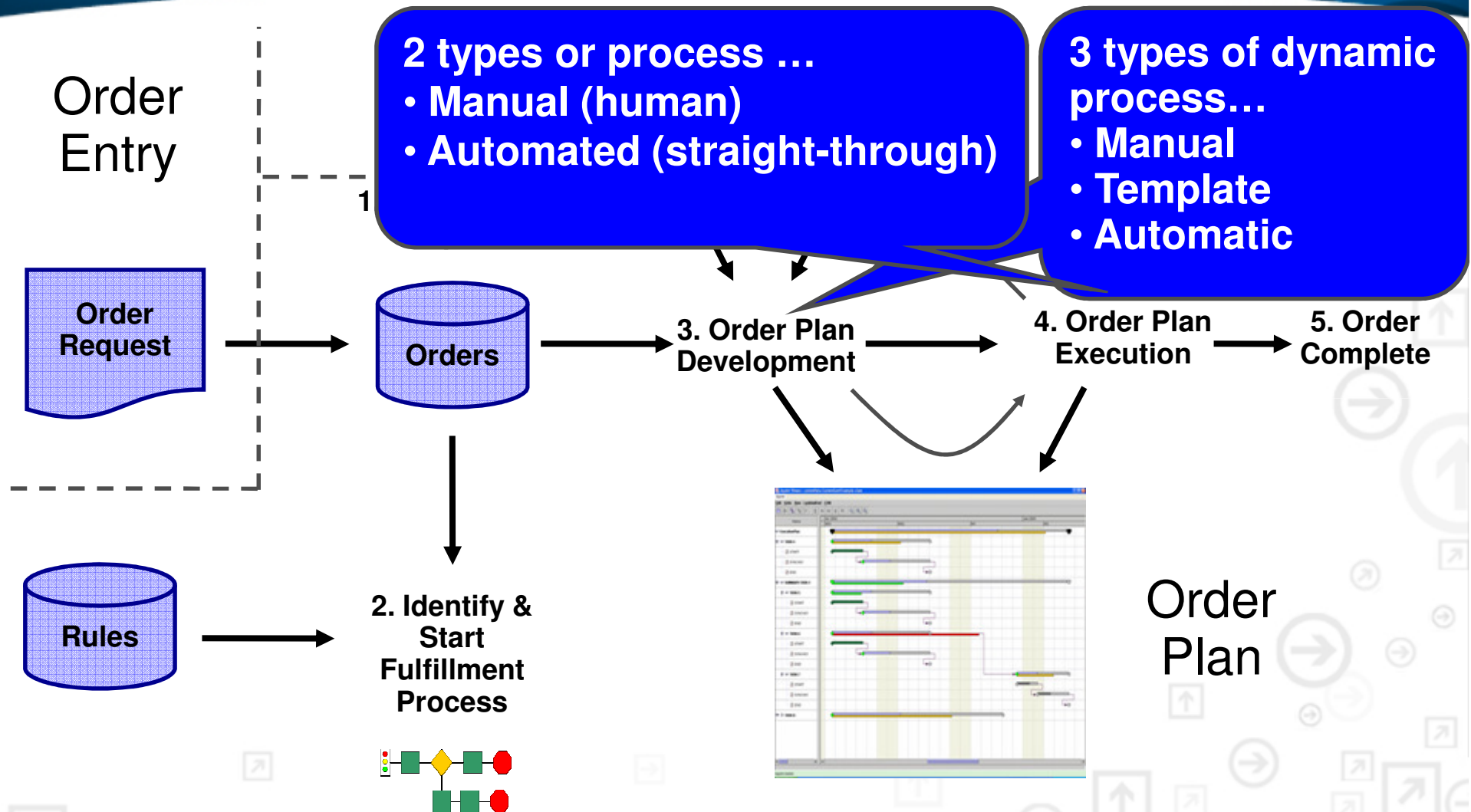
# Advanced Fulfilment Framework

- **Problem: Fulfilment of complex product orders that are likely to change during the lifetime of the contract**
  - Processes need to “dynamic” in multiple ways
  - Events cause process changes

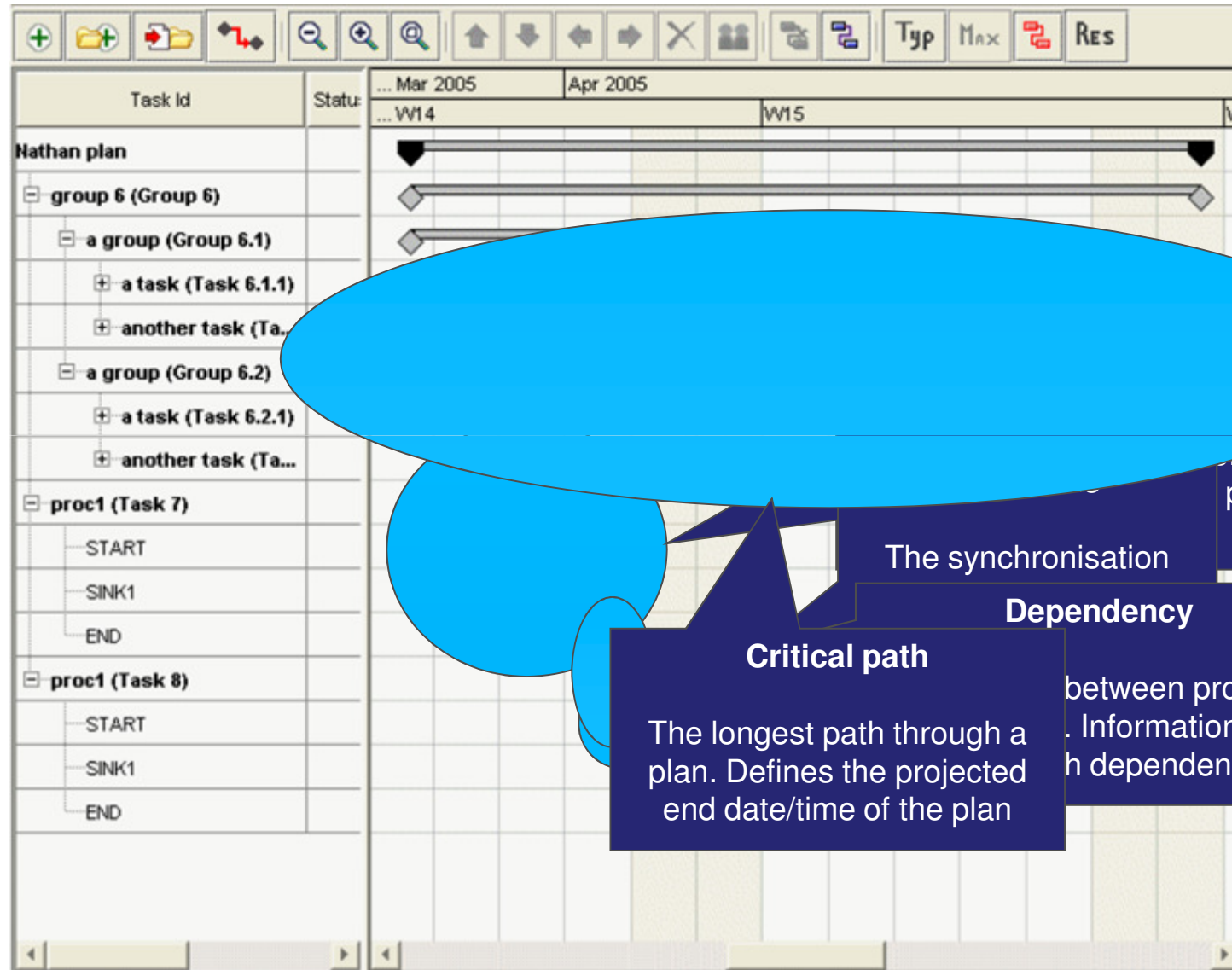
# Main Approach: Goal-Driven BPM



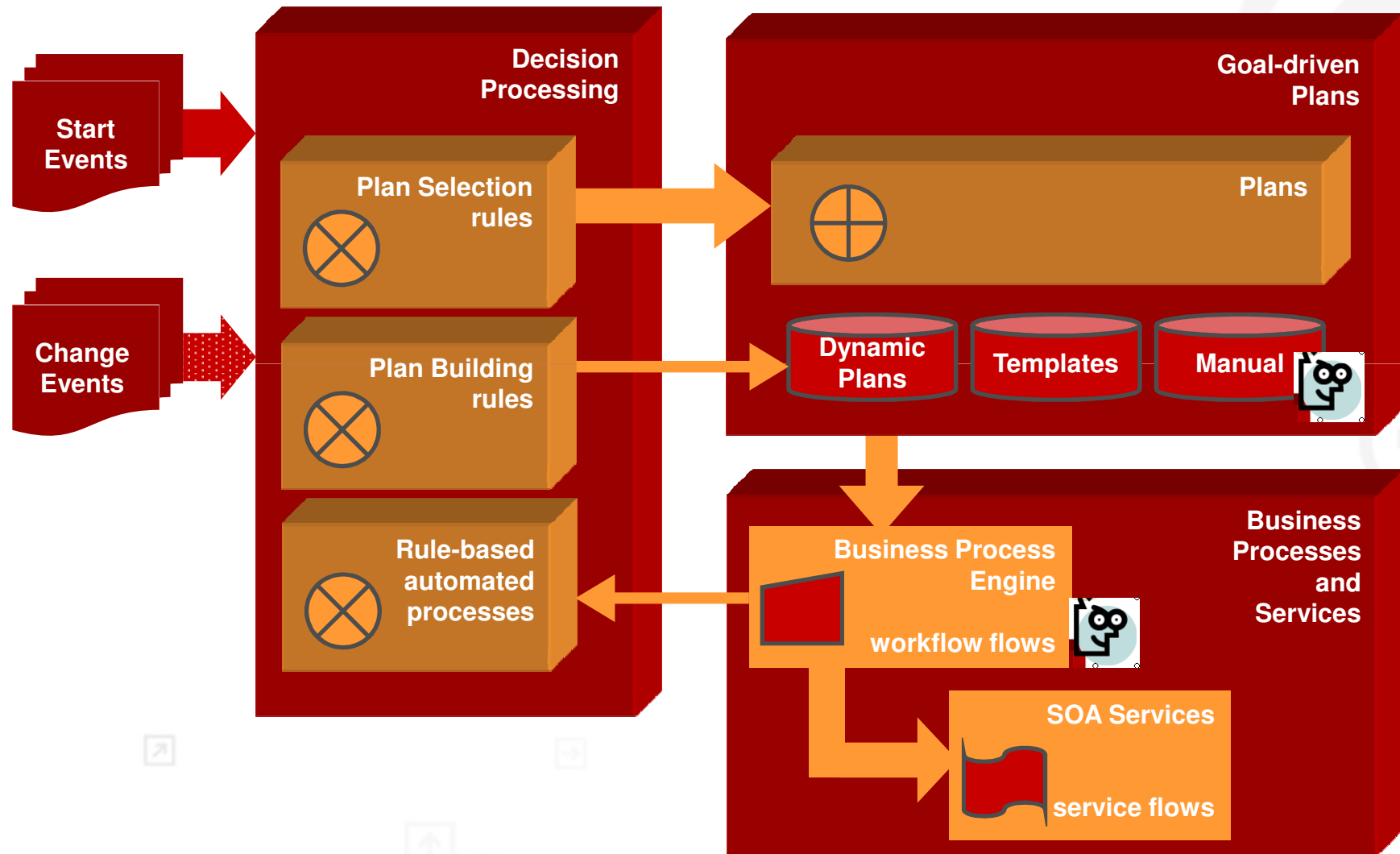
# Goal-Driven BPM: example process



# An example Order Plan

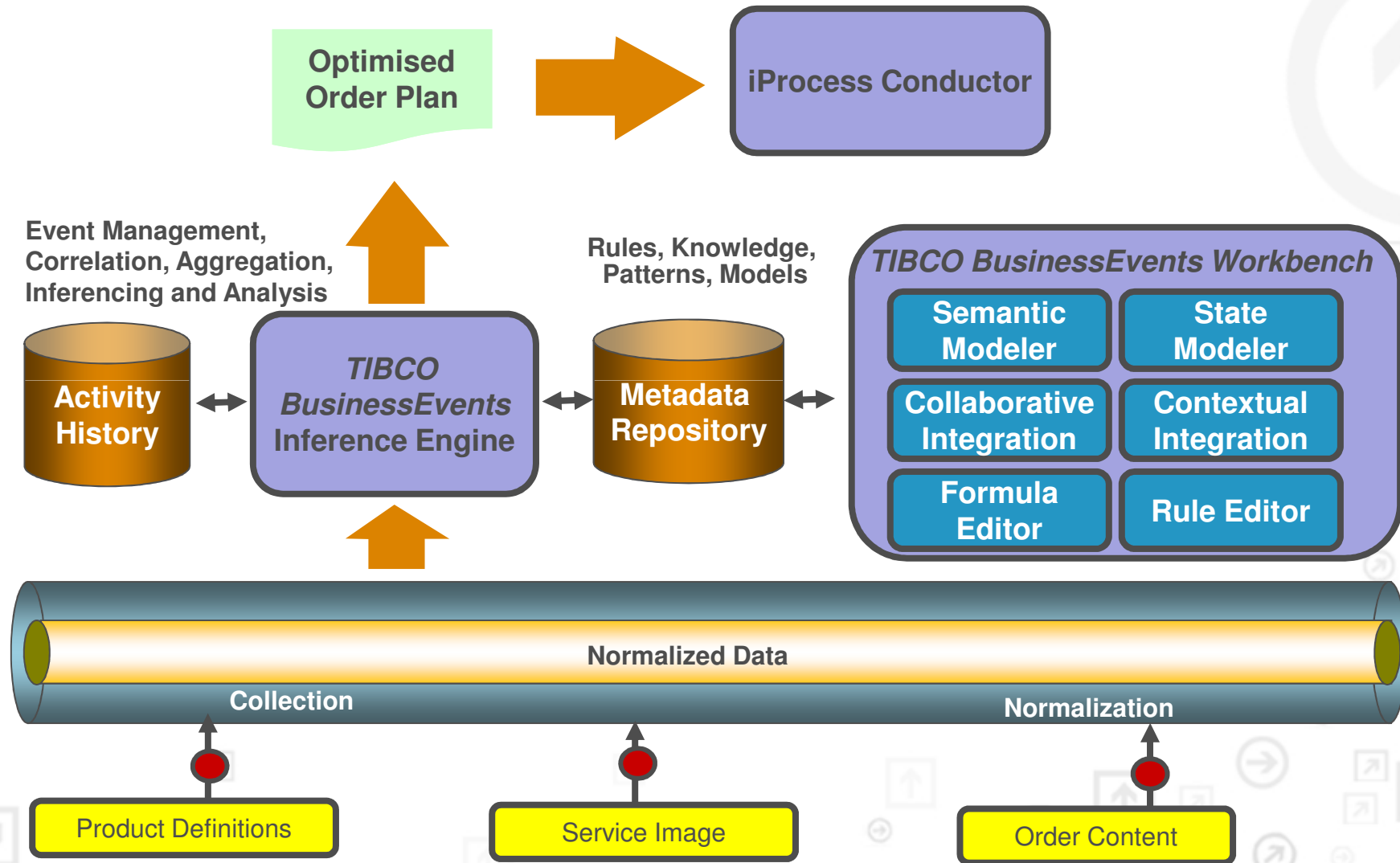


# Pattern: Goal-Driven Dynamic Processes

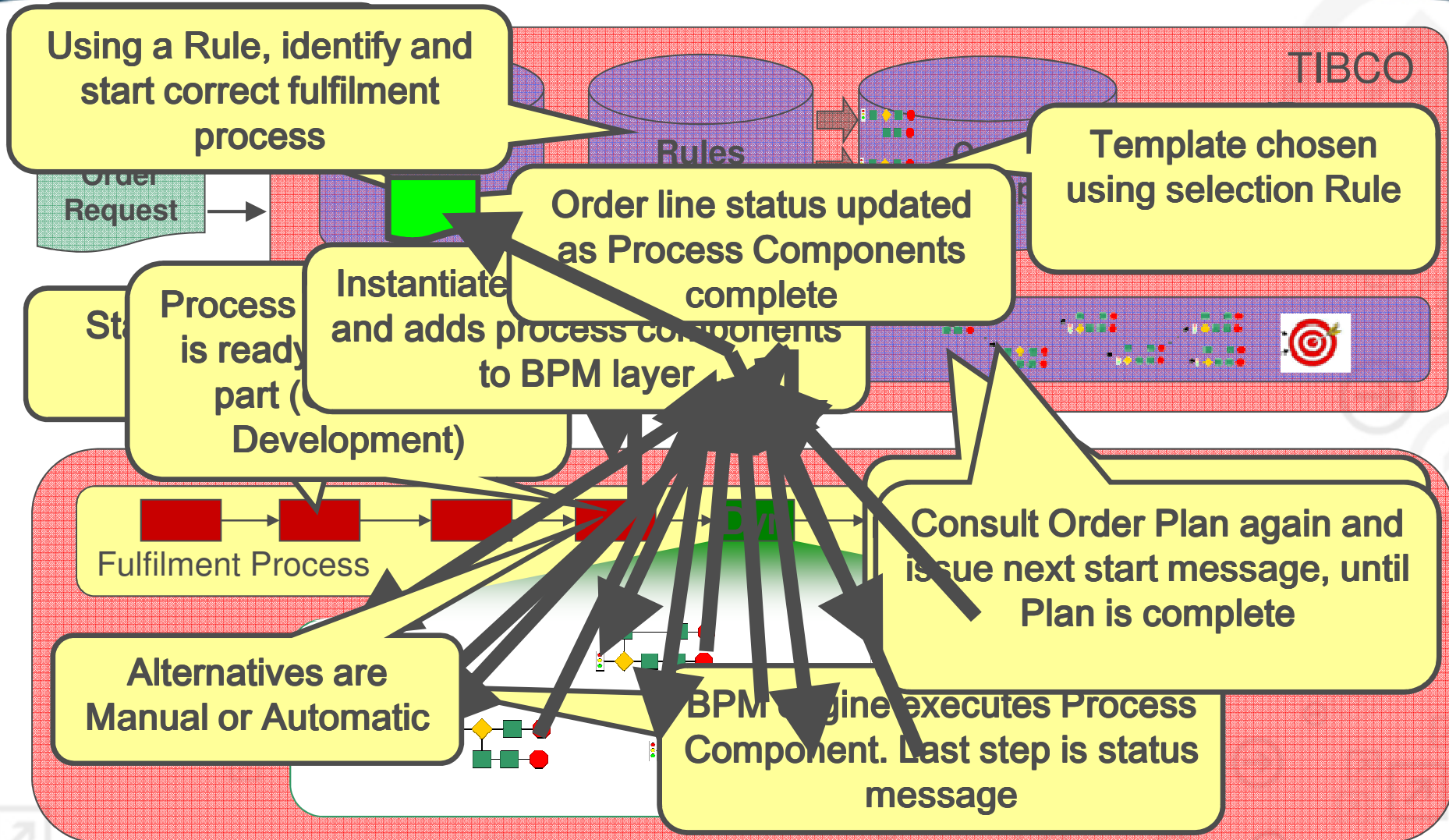




# TIBCO implementation



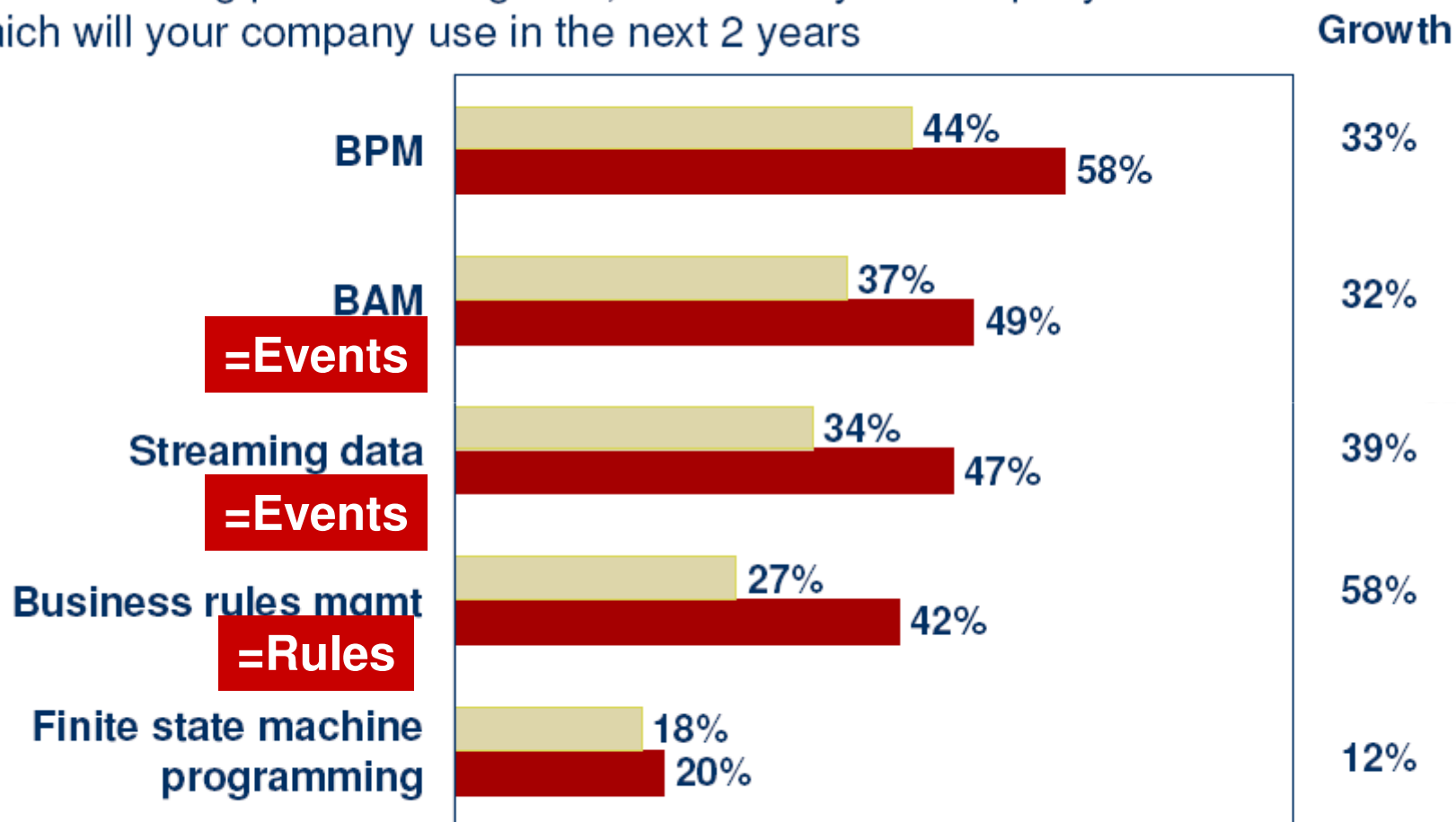
# Operation of Dynamic Fulfilment Process



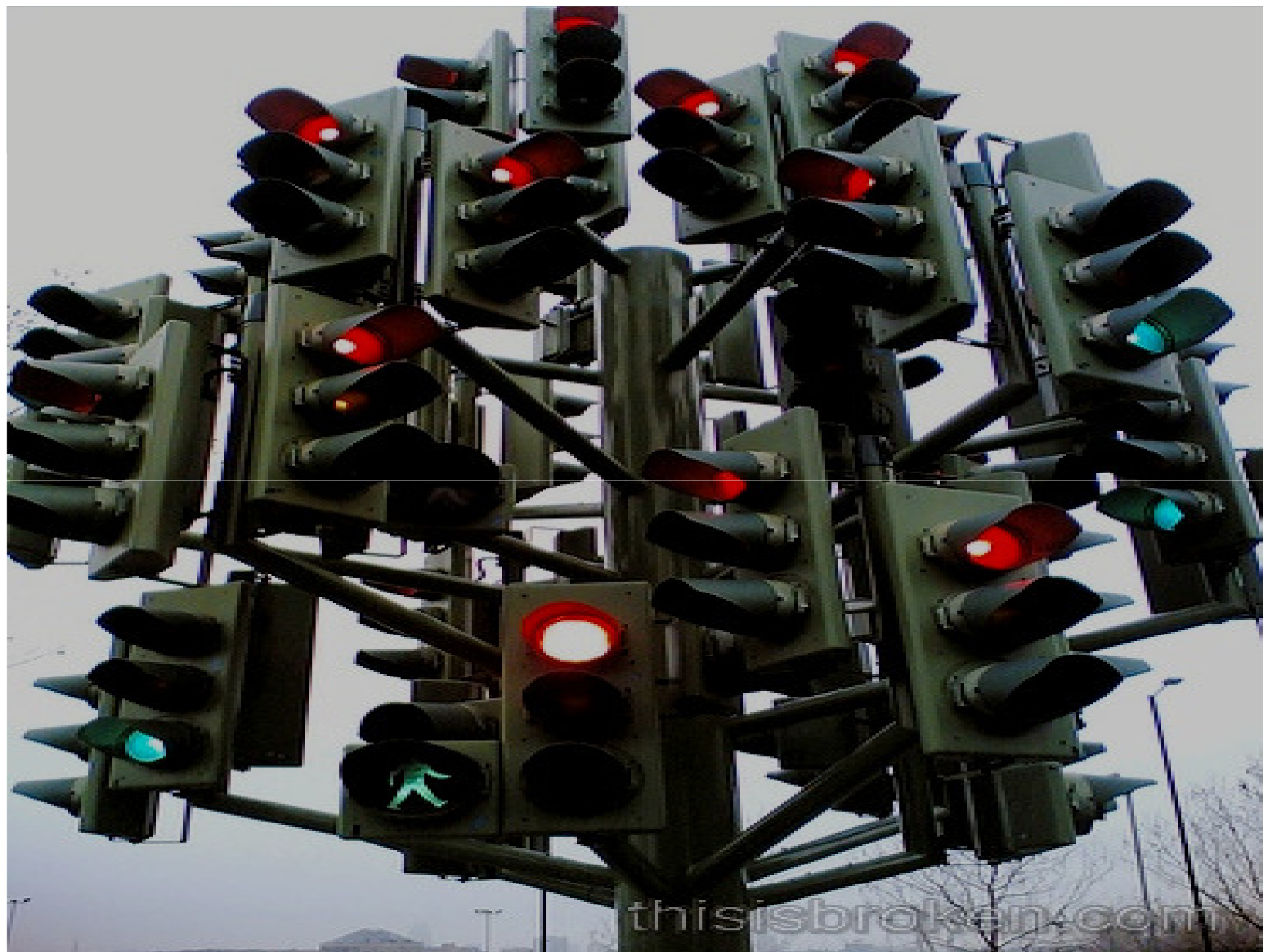
# Summary

# Market drivers

- Of the following product categories, which has your company used
- Which will your company use in the next 2 years



Source: IDC 2007 Mission Critical Study, N=500



thisisbroken.com