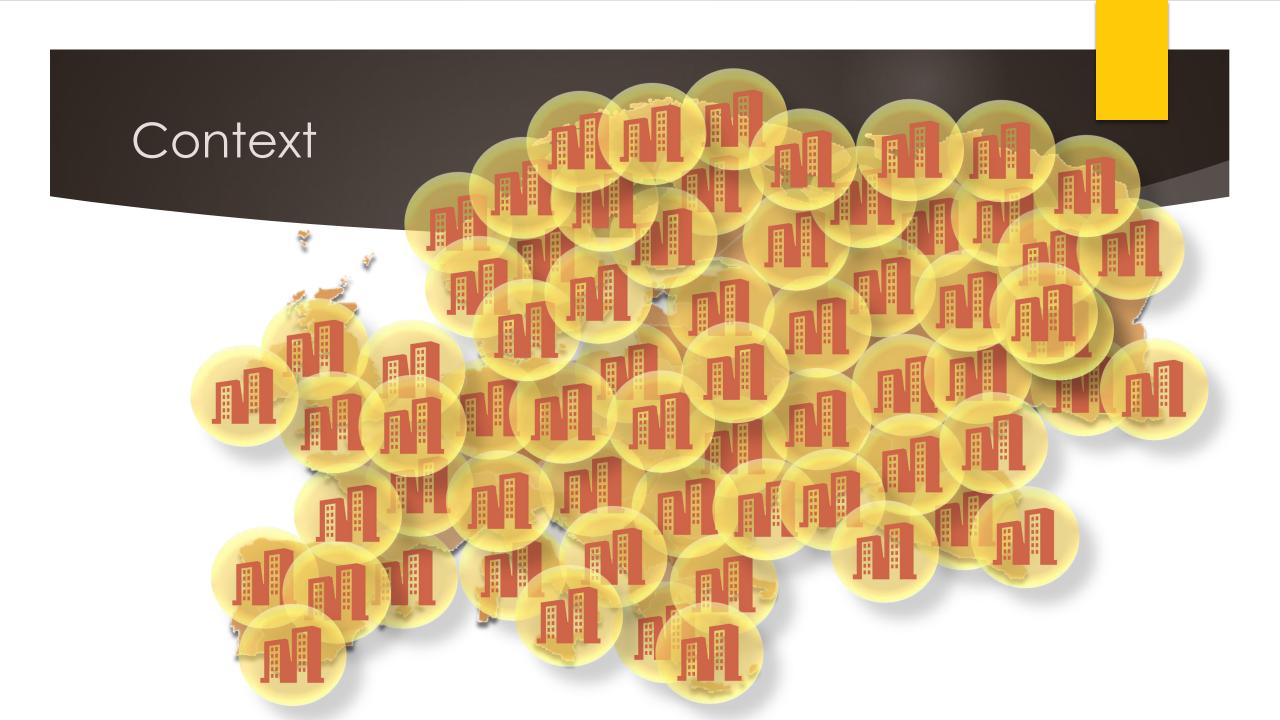
Towards Performance Modeling for Collaborative Enterprises

Barbara Livieri, Mario Bochicchio

{barbara.livieri,mario.bochicchio}@unisalento.it





Collaborative enterprises

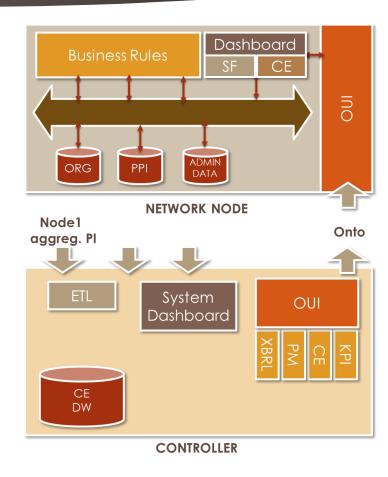
- Collaboration as "a process in which autonomous or semi-autonomous actors interact through formal and informal negotiation, jointly creating rules and structures governing their relationships and ways to act or decide on the issues that brought them together; it is a process involving shared norms and mutually beneficial interactions" (Thomson, 2009)
- Literature on collaboration vast and multidisciplinary
 - lack of coherence in the definition and understanding of collaboration
- In order to abstract from the specific forms of collaboration and to outline the **systematic perspective**, we use the term "collaborative enterprise".

Research problem

- Performance measurement (for CEs and for participating organizations), understood as the monitoring of the fulfillment of goals, is a critical factor in determining the success of collaborative enterprises.
- Specialized tools to support performance management and decision-making processes,
- Interoperability issues:
 - syntactic heterogeneity: apply different data formats;
 - structural heterogeneity: different data structure in the IS;
 - **semantic heterogeneity**: different organizations often use different terms to describe the same concept or the same term to refer to different concepts.

Research problem

- Context-based recommender system (to support performance measurement choices). It should:
 - Suggest relevant KPIs and possible dashboards
 - Metrics linked to goals, roles and resources
 - Account for the peculiarities of CEs



Open issues

Interoperation, regues

Performance measurement modeling: models not re-usable

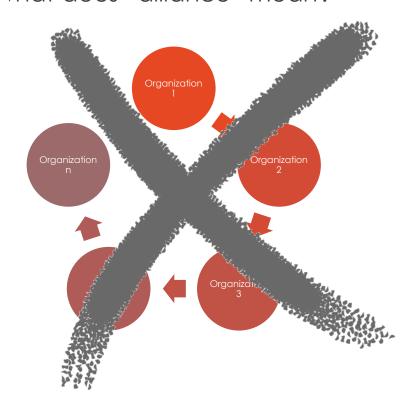
Lack of understanding of what collaboration is

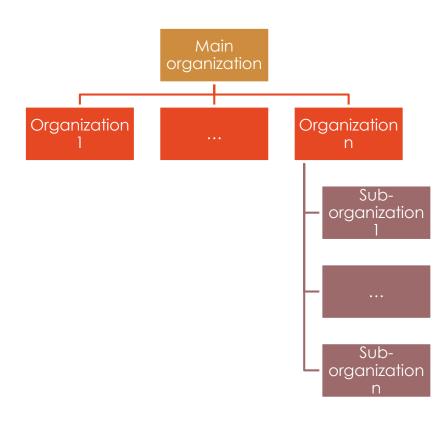
CE modeling

- Literature vast and multidisciplinary:
 - lacks of coherence in the definition and understanding of collaboration
- First issue:
 - Different terms for the same concept;
 - Same term for different concepts.
- Second issue:
 - ► The classification of collaboration types is based on different perspectives (e.g., temporal, geographical, ...).

CE modeling: 1st issue

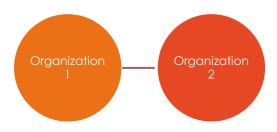
What does "alliance" mean?

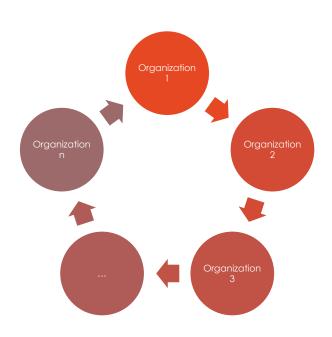




CE modeling: 1st issue

How many organizations are needed to constitute an alliance?





Are joint ventures a type of alliance?

CE modeling: roadmap

- ldentify the different definitions of collaboration and the existing classifications
 - Identify the main concepts and the mutual relations
- Based on the classifying variables identified in [1], some relevant concepts can be presented:
 - Business sector;
 - Actor;
 - Role;
 - Resource.

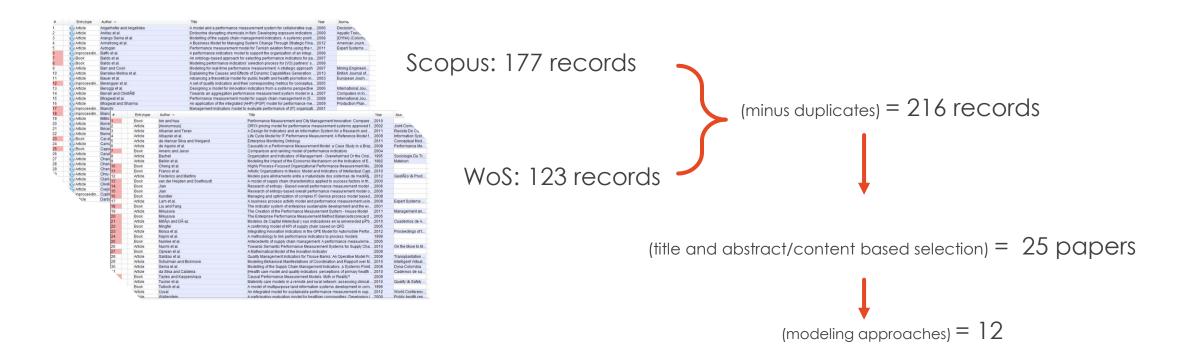
Performance modeling

Scopus and Web of Science

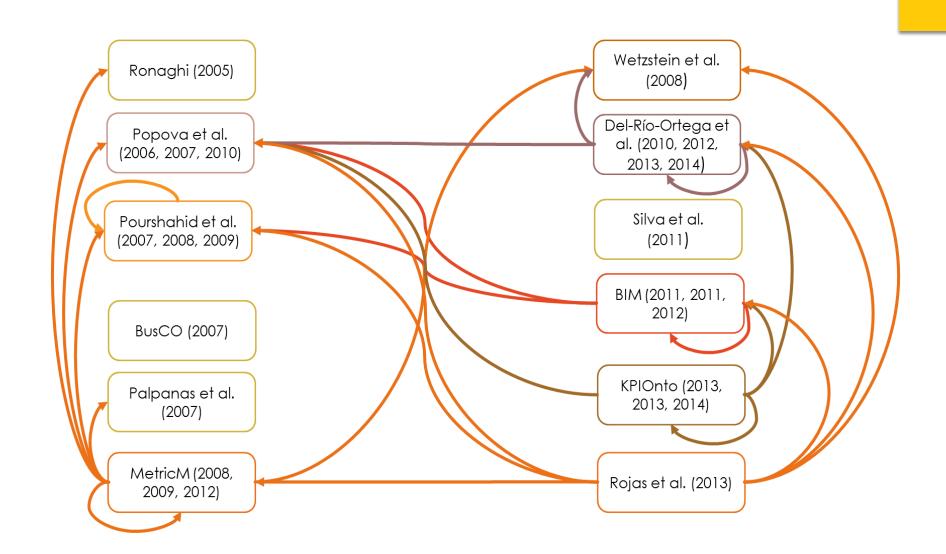
TITLE (("Enterprise monitoring" OR
"performance monitoring" OR
"performance measurement" OR
indicator OR "KPI*") AND (ontolog*
OR semantic OR modeling OR model
OR formal*)) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (
enterprise OR "Supply chain" OR
organization OR "collaborative
network" OR "supply network" OR
"alliance" OR "virtual enterprise")

- Different modeling techniques:
 - human sense-making and communication;
 - computer-assisted analysis;
 - business process management and quality assurance;
 - model deployment and activation;
 - modeling techniques used to give context.

Performance modeling



M odeling					
Approaches	Criteria				
	Methodological Approach	N.r cit.	Re – use of Methods	Aim	Type
Pourshahid et al. (2007, 2008, 2009) [33]–[35]	extension of the User Require- ments Notation (URN)	125	No	Enable the alignment between business goals and business pro- cesses	(3) business process mans ment and quality assurance
Popova et al. (2006, 2007, 2010) [30]-[32]	modeling framework	97	No	Enhance a general framework for organization modeling and analysis by means of performance indica- tors	(1) human sens making communication
BIM (2011, 2011, 2012) [39]– [41]	DSML (Business Intelligence Modeling Language) and Eclipse tool	71	No	Building "strategic business mod- els that support evaluation and decision-making" [39]	(2) computer assisted anal
MetricM (2008, 2009, 2012) [1], [37], [38]	DSML (MetricML)	68	Inspired by Popova et al. and Pour- shahid et al.	"Support creating and interpreting performance measurement systems effectively and efficiently by pro- viding differentiated semantics of dedicated modeling concepts and corresponding descriptive graphi- cal symbols that further compre- hensible performance measurement systems ([1], p.244)	(1) human sens making communication
Wetz.stein (2008) [23]	WSML	35	No	Integrate the monitoring activities into the semantic business process lifecycle	(4) model deployment and tivation
BusCO (2007)	Language not declared	34	No	provide a specification of the do- main in order to develop a frame- work of the corporate memory	(1) human sense-making communication and (5) give context
Del-Ro-Ortega et al. (2010, 2012, 2013) [19]–[21]	OWL DL	34	No	Define commonly used PPIs and their relations with business pro- cesses	(3) business process man ment and quality assurance
Palpanas et al. (2007)	Extension of the business perfor- mance modeling framework [43]	26	No	to propose a model-driven frame- work for dashboard design	(4) model deployment and tivation
KPIOnto (2013, 2013, 2014) ([24]–[26])	OWL, MathML and OpenMath, Prolog and XSB as reasoning en- gine	6	No	Integrate heterogeneous data in the context of VEs and evaluate com- mon KPIs	(2) computer-assisted anal
Ronaghi et al. [29]	Meta model implemented with ADONIS	5	No	"to get an overview of the neces- sary objects that are used as a base for modern integrated performance management" ([29], p. 1)	(1) human sense-making communication and (5) give context
Enterprise Monitoring Ontol- ogy (2011) [27]	Language not declared	3	Enterprise Ontology [44], Reference On- tology [45]	Provide a framework for the mon- itoring of value constellations	(1) human sense-making communication
Rojas & Zapata Jaramillo (2013) [42]	Executable pre-conceptual schema	0	No	appropriately represent KPIs, with clear and accurate semantic and syntax, skaeholder understandabil- ity, extensibility and computational tractability	(1) human sense-making communication



Performance modeling: differences

- Semantic differences
 - use of synonyms
 - role assigned in the models to the concept of process (thus, of performance indicator and goal)
- Structural differences
 - (implicit) difference in the level of abstraction (higher organizational abstraction, that accounts for the whole organization, vs. a lower one that accounts only for a specific object of analysis, i.e., the processes)

Performance modeling: differences

- Can these models be integrated?
 - Overlapping concepts (merging techniques): it should be possible to guarantee the presence of different synonyms whilst adopting the most general meaning;
 - Non-overlapping concepts (composition techniques):
 - concepts specific of a model but that not strictly related to the category of modeling techniques or to the aim: they should be included in the domain model.
 - concepts strictly related to the modeling techniques should not be included
 - Different modeling choices: attribute or concepts?

Thanks!

QUESTIONS? ANY FEEDBACK?



Email: <u>barbara.livieri@unisalento.it</u>