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Toward an Adaptive Enterprise Modelling Platform

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Abstract. For the past three decades, enterprise modelling (EM) has been emerging as a significant yet complex paradigm to tackle holistic systematic enterprise analysis and design. With a high fluctuation in the global economy, industrial stability and technology shift, the necessity of such paradigms becomes crucial in determining the decisions that an enterprise can make for surviving in such a highly dynamic business ecosystem. EM practices have focused for a long time, on the design-time of enterprise systems. Recently, there has been a rapid development in data analytics, machine learning and intelligent systems from which an EM platform can benefit. EM needs to cope with the new changes in both business and technology; it should also help architects to determine optimum decisions and reduce complexity in technical infrastructure. In this paper, the author discusses several challenges facing enterprise modelling practices and offers an architectural notion for future development focusing on the requirements of a platform that can be called intelligent and adaptive.

Keywords: Enterprise Modelling, Enterprise Modelling Challenges, Enterprise Modelling Adaptive Platform.

1 Introduction

In recent years, we have seen a rapid advancement in practices and technologies that aid enterprise development and their ability to support informed and timely decisions. Enterprise Modelling (EM) has seen much interest and development, and in fact, has proved useful for many enterprises in the industry. Although EM has developed significantly in the last three decades and helped organisations in their business and IT (Information Technology) transformation efforts, it still needs to incorporate the paradigm shift in technology. Recent researches in the area of EM have highlighted the need to increase the sophistication and capabilities of both their practices and tools as they are still far from their maximum potential [1]. For instance, previous researches have acknowledged the issues of integration and interoperability of enterprise models, and organizations' need to be able to exchange and integrate their enterprise models easily [2]. In addition, specific research has suggested further consideration of assistive technology [1]. EM has for a long time been concerned with the enterprise design-time; the focus should also cover the run-time. Previous researches almost neglected the paradigm shift but now organisations are moving

towards more shared service models that heavily use APIs and micro-services towards more data analytics and more automation that reduces human errors and minimises their involvement in the Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)[3]. EM practices should demonstrate how enterprises can be designed for future demand, increased resilience, agility and be able to respond to emergent changes rapidly.

This paper argues that future EM can support this notion through the use of intelligent and knowledge-based systems toward an adaptive enterprise modelling platform. What is meant by adaptive EM platform is bringing together the two notions of automated design, and run-times enterprise models intertwined, thus enabling the design, governance and validation of enterprise models within the same platform. We propose using advanced analytics and AI (Artificial Intelligence), to enable self-healing or the correction mechanism enterprise systems that are performed by systems instead of humans [4,5]. In this case, the role of the enterprise designer is limited to monitoring the dashboards to check the enterprise status and to recreate only if adjustment is required for any part of the enterprise models due to the limitation in information. With a versioning mechanism, we can also track the evolution of the enterprise models, how it was and what it became with the help of intelligent systems. This paper focuses on the following research questions:

1. What are the current themes of EM and the focus of current research?
2. What are the limitations and challenges of EM research and practices?
3. What are the requirements for an adaptive enterprise modelling platform?
4. How possible is it to implement this platform through utilising available tools?

The rest of the paper is structured accordingly: Section 2 offers a brief review on EM practices and illustrates the current themes and capabilities of contemporary EM frameworks. There is then discussion of the current challenges of these practices from an IT paradigm shift perspective toward more adaptive and intelligent platforms. Section 3 identifies future EM platform requirements for an intelligent and adaptive EM platform, and offers a notion on how it can be implemented. Finally, the paper concludes with Section 4, which discusses the next steps of this research.

2 Current Themes and Capabilities in EM Research

One of the focuses of a recent development was the domain-specific modelling languages [6,7], which can offer models (syntax, semantic, and notations) embedded in modelling tools for specific business or system domains. Loucopoulos et al. [8] introduced capability oriented enterprise modelling, focusing on the concept of capability and how it responds to an enterprise and changing need. Fill [9] developed a modelling framework from semantic annotation called SeMFIS (Semantic-based Modelling Framework for Information Systems). Multi-perspective Enterprise Modelling (MEMO) also shows a sophisticated development in terms of metamodel, notations and enterprise aspects integration. These frameworks were implemented using the ADOxx framework [10]. Boissier et al. [11] proposed an extension of the EM practices for a decentralised enterprise, e.g. corporate and holding companies, with the model containing a metamodel and practices for tackling enterprise efforts in

a similar environment. Hinkelmann et al. [12] also proposed an approach using the metamodeling framework ADOxx [13] and integration ontology to align business with IT. The same framework was used for creating domain-specific modelling languages [14]. Many of these initiatives were part of OMILAB [13] – the Open Model initiative Laboratory. Two other important EM frameworks are DEMO (e.g. Dietz [15]) and 4EM (e.g. Sandkuhl et al. [16]) were proposed. Another area which has also received attention is that which is relevant to architecture patterns [17], whereby an analyst can orchestrate enterprise models from previously defined patterns, and thus speed up the modelling process and deployment [18]. These patterns can be used and re-used in different scenarios within different organizations. Another line of recent research focuses on simulation. One interesting implementation is related to the effort made to map business-process modelling notations to simulation-executable specifications. The Workflow Management Coalition (WfMC) has developed a standard, called BPSim, to respond to the need to support interoperability between modelling standards and simulation engines. BPSim can interchange and parameterize business-process analysis data to apply KPIs better, predict business performance, validate process design, allocate resources, and reduce overall operational risk [19]. Simulation can cover both discrete-event and continuous dynamic [18] simulations. Other recent researches have also made a considerable contribution in linking both Business Process Modelling and Notation (BPMN) and process mining [20,21]. A summary describing the capabilities of current enterprise modelling platforms and frameworks are presented as the following:

- **Modelling notation:** A graphical representation that has sound syntax, sometimes it is supported by a procedural approach to guide the designer through the modelling steps. It is used to model and simulate both the current enterprise state ('as is') and the future design goal state ('to be'). The design stage may also involve testing, evaluation of the designed model, and the measure of scalability, robustness, agility, and security. Modelling notations can be developed using modelling frameworks such as ADOxx, and EMF.
- **Interoperability semantic metamodel:** This consists of two parts – model integration and model transformation. The integration will allow models from different enterprise perspectives to be linked together semantically; while transformation, with the support of ontology, can help to map model artefacts to another form, which can be used in another model that has a different level of granularity, mathematical formulation, or software code. The metamodel layer should be agile in a way that allows practitioners to change some of its parameters without affecting the entire metamodel semantic. Metamodels can be developed using metamodels editors like MetaEdit, ADOxx, and EMF.
- **Simulation and logical formulation:** To enable simulation and optimization, the model artefacts need to be calibrated to formal logic and mathematical equations. The formal logic describes how the model artefacts are connected to the simulation constructs, and the impact they have on each other. Moreover, depending on the simulation technique used, it might allow for simulating and testing different 'what-if' scenarios and the values-flow between model elements.

- **Implementation and code-generating:** A typical model-driven development mechanism translates models to code. Here, some of the models should be translated to some sort of software enabler form; from the high-level abstract domain notations rather than building a large number of Unified Modelling Language (UML) analysis and design models. Typically, many of the model-driven development tools can generate code out of software models e.g. Eclipse, Papyrus, and many others. One of the main challenges here is related to the ability of mapping to serve different levels of implementation scenarios. Pattern orchestration among different levels of model granularity can help to streamline the process of scenario change in order to generate different sets of software-dependent components or code. It is important to mention that not all of the enterprise models are developed for this purpose, rather they capture enterprise holistic knowledge for various purposes.

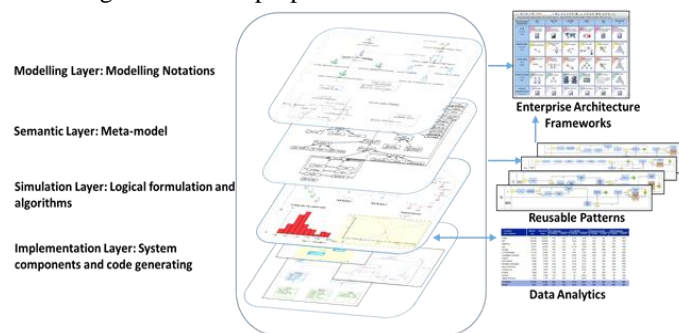


Fig. 1. Enterprise modelling and simulation capabilities layers

With reference to Figure 1, the capabilities are recognised as layers of design interface (syntax), design interoperability (semantic), simulation, and implementation. There is feedback from the simulation layer to the design layer, where the simulation of business activities beside advanced data analytics can offer an insight to how enterprise aspects can be designed better to continuously move from ‘as is’ to ‘to be’. Also, it helps in evaluating the current business activities based on performance metrics, and against the design objectives. This, with the support of enterprise simulation and optimization, will feed into rethinking and evolving the architecture and the design models. In the same way, technology and information systems will feed back to business activities in terms of potential new capabilities that can lead to innovation in the applicable business model, and can also provide information about the challenges and limitations that technology imposes on the enterprise’s business activities. Thus, technology and information systems might also require a new design, modernization, or optimization. Therefore, feedback regarding modelling, design and simulation is necessary to support appropriate rethinking of the technical design and architecture.

The semantic layer will support the interoperability between modelling notations and simulation engines. Two solutions were proposed in the literature [2] to address models’ interoperability: 1) building a unified semantic metamodel that can be used by every tool and every model, and 2) model transformation by building transformation rules to translate between two models,

which also requires the use of ontology to map concepts from two different models. The model integration can also take place by both mapping and unifying the model artefacts' semantics. Also, current literature describing the state-of-the-art in the modelling domain has acknowledged that using design and architecture patterns will certainly make the modelling easier. Analysts will be able to orchestrate their enterprise models from previously defined patterns, and thus speed up the modelling process and deployment. Patterns can be structural, behavioural, constraining, or values. Business and IS design models should be available in a repository to cut the design and development time significantly. Also, these patterns can be used and re-used in different scenarios within different organizations. Further, the analyst/architect experience plays a role that impacts the quality of the analysis and design as noticed.

2.1 Challenges to Current Enterprise Modelling Practices

Despite the long time that EM and EA have been developing, the level of maturity reached in some cases has not met the expectations of some current enterprises. Many EM projects are subject to failure, or sometimes organizations are not able to fully realize their benefits [22]. To overcome these challenges, EM practices need to address the following limitations:

- Most of the effort falls on the analyst/designer to decide what needs to be addressed in the enterprise's concerns and to fulfil their objectives of undertaking the entire modelling effort. This needs to be changed to minimise human error and any lack of judgement. More automation and intelligence need to be embedded in the EM system to support decision-making.
- The difficulty of managing and coordinating knowledge among stakeholders from one side and the systems' ever-increasing complexity from the other. It should enable acquiring and exposing information whenever it is required in rigid visualization [23].
- Although EM was presented with the aim of reducing analysis and design complexity, the maintenance and manual updating of enterprise knowledge is still the main theme of how EM is conducted. The current techniques and models have only mitigated this by building domain-specific modelling languages (DSML) [6,7] which can simplify manual updating for non-expert users. Nevertheless, building domain graphical notations is still an important aspect, but the future development should focus on building an adaptive and intelligent platform that minimises human involvement and relies more on automated decision-making. The EM platform should have the ability to sense and reconfigure enterprise models according to any changes in the environment.

3 Requirements for Adaptive Enterprise Modelling Platform

Recently, new research has focused on the reverse design that focuses on understanding the enterprise design from the data, e.g. the process mining approach presented in [24]. This work focuses on visualising the process model from a log-

events analysis, with an aim to understand what is actually happening when the process is executed and helps to identify any bottlenecks in the process. It also helps in identifying the gap between the actual processes (in run-time) and the designed ones (in design-time). A similar notion is fairly well-developed in tools like 'IBM business process management'; this tool has a workflow engine underlying the process model that is supporting service-oriented architecture (SOA) and allows tracking of all the activities and outputs during the run-time with sophisticated dashboards. Such a notion is not widely developed in the mainstream enterprise modelling tools. Some other researches have explored the link between business processes and intelligent systems [25], showing how a role activity diagram (RAD) can be implemented using multi-agent systems.

The adaptive EM platform allows enterprises to intertwine between the design-time and run-time configuration in a semi-automated manner. The platform will enable reconfiguration of the enterprise models according to a set of high-level rules that use advance data analytics and machine learning to visualise models from run-time, and consequently govern, identify gaps, alert and rebuild enterprise models to achieve the goals in the highest enterprise level. To fulfil this aim we identified the set of requirements listed below:

REQ1: Modelling Decision-Support: The EM platform should offer decision-support capabilities for enterprise analysts and designers. For instance, designers will select the enterprise business domain, then the reference architecture will be automatically selected to match the selected business domain. The EM platform will ask for the size of the enterprise, number of employees, customers types and segments, products and services. Then the platform will be able to reconfigure the architecture accordingly and suggest core and secondary operational processes with the industrial best practices (e.g. industrial practices listed in [18]) that are required to ensure operational process quality. The system will notify designers about what happens if either a core or secondary process is neglected and thus determines the impact on the enterprise. The system then will suggest what underlying IS services and components are required to execute the processes; offering alternative implementations where possible.

REQ2: The Use of Data Analytics: Data analysis and pattern recognition: Modern enterprise modelling should respond to changes in the enterprise environment. Nowadays, the means of external and internal data collection are increasing. Capturing data and events from numerous enterprise activities and sources such as social, economic, organizational, and financial data can be invaluable to inform the enterprise modelling design. The data can also help in evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the designed enterprise models for better optimization (using the simulation models). Finally, the data can be used to create predictive analysis and should support the design of future enterprise models.

REQ3: Intelligent Adaptive System: EM must be more intelligent and proactive. A large number of activities and decisions can be automated to improve responsiveness and minimise errors. Insight from other artificial intelligence (AI) research areas is required (e.g. multi-agent systems, machine learning, knowledge query, and reasoning and rule-based systems) to enhance the responsiveness and

adaptability of the enterprise information systems. For example, machine and deep learning can be used for predictive analysis and inform the designer when some aspects of the design need to be changed. Other methods can also be used to support automatic configuration such as game theory, goal-orientated multi-agent systems, and swarm intelligence. Methods inspired by self-healing systems can be used to ensure the stability of the enterprise system.

The main goal of developing adaptive systems is to create an autonomic heterogeneous system that can sustainably design and reconfigure itself to handle different types of change and new knowledge [26]. It should consider different types of knowledge that the enterprise ecosystem can offer. It is strongly influenced by evolutionary theory and sees the enterprise as a self-organising entity. To realise this modelling ecosystem, the proposal in this paper focuses on four main components of the adaptive enterprise modelling platform as proposed in Figure 2.

Fig. 2. Components for adaptive enterprise modelling platform (future scope)

from legacy systems ‘bottom up’ which answers the question of what an enterprise can do with its current IS capabilities, and will be able to suggest alternative enterprise systems patterns in a lower level of granularity to implement higher-level enterprise goals ‘top down’. At the execution level, the patterns will be executed using a workflow engine, business rule management systems (rule engines), an events handler, and with the service’s code generating in the run-time environment.

2. Decision-support: to offer the logical and automated rules that help designers in constructing enterprise models in responding to Req. 1. The models should correspond to standard practices in industry – this is referred to as domain-specific profiles, and these can be industry-based, e.g. manufacturing or public services, or functional-based, e.g. IT services delivery. When models in a high-level of enterprise granularity are constructed, the platform will suggest what models are required in the lower-level of granularity and which ones are best used with the constructed models. Also, it will support some sort of data analytics and visualisation to analyse the risk associated with deploying one or more enterprise models. This is also supported by real-time data analysis which is required to identify the nature, level and impact of changes and offer feedback to the designer. This is particularly important when information/knowledge is limited, a human must intervene to make a decision as human-in-the-loop.
3. Data pool: data sources are required to address Req. 2, where an organisation gathers all the relevant data or has access to external data which is useful for their business. Both structured and non-structured data is currently stored, and enterprises start to make better decisions by analysing this data using different mechanisms. It is recommended to ingrate the data pipeline with the enterprise design either for direct analysis and visualisation for human decision-making, or to reconfigure and re-link enterprise models, or to change the configuration of the enterprise systems according to a set of predefined rules.
4. The run-time: intelligent systems are required to build an intelligent information system infrastructure that addresses Req. 3. The run-time of the suggested adaptive platform could help in automating the knowledge or data acquisition into the enterprise information systems’ architecture. The run-time will also use techniques of machine learning to handle the acquired data. Therefore, it will adjust the deployment of the run-time using a classifier to classify the acquired knowledge classes and their potential impacts. A synthesizer will work to match the classified data with their relevant enterprise systems and behavioural rules to enable the automatic configuration of one or more parts of the enterprise system. The required change can support: a) optimisation, b) a change in execution rules, events or workflow, and c) a change in the APIs or the software service architecture. Any required change in the IS infrastructure will need an involvement from the designer. Furthermore, agents can learn and make decisions towards the optimal goal set by managers using AI techniques which enables agents to evolve, adapt and change their behaviour according to the new situation, in order to achieve the assigned goal (e.g. using human cognitive BDI agent structure (belief, desire, intention, and action))[25]. It will make enterprises adaptable according to the environment changes towards the realisation of the dynamic information systems’ architecture.

The software agents will interact with each other in a multi-agent system framework. The software agents will also interact with the human actors to audit and control the human behaviour to ensure quality and achievement of the goal. Also, agents will bridge the knowledge from the environment with both the design and run-time platforms. Figure 2 depicts the future adaptive platform components.

5 Conclusions

In this paper, we offered a brief discussion on the current state-of-the-art in EM and discussed the limitations and challenges of EM practices. We then presented what is needed for the future EM platform; a list of requirements has been identified. A notion to move forward towards adaptive EM for implementing a next-generation EM platform was also presented. The platform contains components of advanced data analytics, process mining, machine learning and multi-agent systems as additional elements that extend EM capabilities. The research-in-progress presented in this paper follows the design science approach for information systems research [27] by identifying the problem, objectives of the solution and designing the solution. The research will continue in the development, evaluating and communicating of the suggested platform. Future research can focus on developing and implementing the suggested platform by exploiting the successful ADOxx [28] and create an extension of the current ADOxx metamodel. The extension will consider creating a metamodel for both the decision-support components and the intelligent adaptive components.

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