Document Engineering

Strategic Computing and Communications Technology

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Plan for Today's Lecture

Document Engineering in the News

The Data vs Document Divide

Documents and Processes -- Yin and Yang

Design Patterns in Document Engineering

Synthesizing Four Modeling Approaches

2 of 44 3/4/2007 10:40 AM

What Is Document Engineering?

DOCUMENT ENGINEERING is a methodology for specifying, designing, and deploying the information models and repositories that enable document-centric applications

DOCUMENT ENGINEERING is a synthesis of information and systems analysis, business process modeling, electronic publishing, and distributed computing

DOCUMENT ENGINEERING has much in common with the field of Information Architecture, but extends its scope beyond web site and web application design

Intel, Wal-Mart and others Push Electronic Health Records



Tsunami Aid Delayed by Incomplete Shipping & Customs Documents



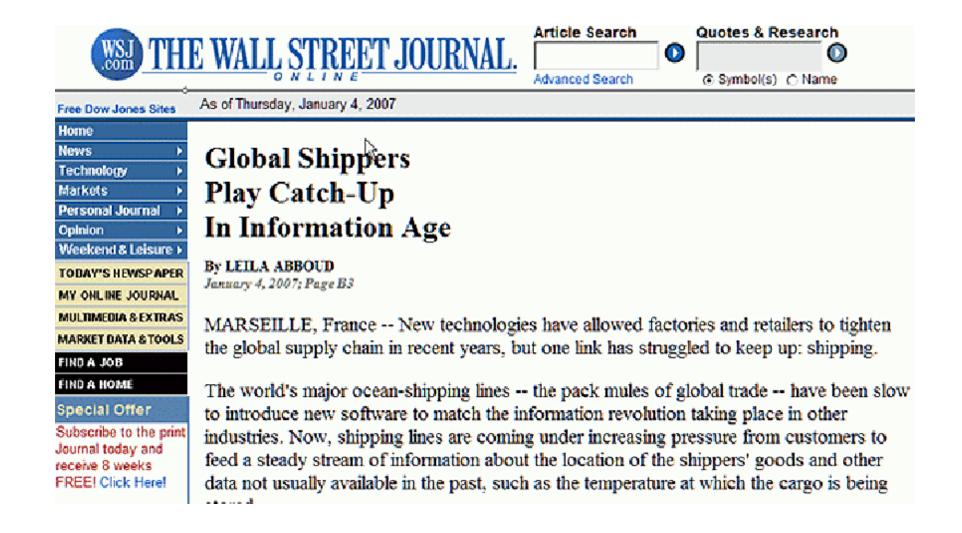
Tsunami aid stuck in port for months

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) - More than 70 shipping containers packed with mosquito nets, school supplies and timber for tsunami survivors have been stuck at an Indonesian port for months because of inadequate documentation, an official said Wednesday.

Salesforce.com Connects its Front End to Back Ends



Global Shippers Give Customers Real-Time Cargo Info



FedEx Kinko's Announces Web-based Printing, Tracking Services

FedEx Kinko's Adds Direct Mail, Print Online to Portfolio

Tuesday January 9, 9:30 am ET

Customers Benefit from Flexibility of New Services and Tool

DALLAS--(BUSINESS WIRE)--FedEx Kinko's, an operating company of FedEx Corp. (NYSE: <u>FDX</u> - <u>News</u>), today announced the introduction of two new offerings -- FedEx Kinko's(SM) Direct Mail Services and Print Online -- further establishing the company as a convenient resource for office, printing and shipping services.

Law Firm Business Models Disrupted by Document Assembly Software

International Journal of Law and Information Technology © Oxford University Press 2006; all rights reserved doi:10.1093/ijlit/eal019

Disrupting conventional law firm business models using document assembly

DARRYL R. MOUNTAIN1

Abstract

Document assembly software is a technology that is fundamental to disrupting law firms. This article uses the framework set out by Clayton Christensen in *The Innovator's Dilemma* and subsequent books to examine the range of business models that use document assembly software, from those that are sustaining in relation to law firms to those that are disrup-

The Common Themes in These News Items

Enormous amounts of existing (paper) documents and legacy processes would benefit from automation, process re-engineering, transformation to service-oriented architectures

New business processes are created / coordinated / choreographed via the management and exchange of electronic documents

Standards / patterns for documents and business processes are essential

Information technology and business processes are co-evolving with many ways to create business value

Is THIS a Typical Document?

CALL me Ishmael. Some years ago—never mind how long precisely—having little or no money in my purse, and nothing particular to interest me on shore, I thought I would sail about a little and see the watery part of the world. It is a way I have of driving off the spleen, and regulating the circulation. Whenever I find myself growing grim about the mouth; whenever it is a damp, drizzly November in my soul; whenever I find myself involuntarily pausing before coffin warehouses, and bringing up the rear of every funeral I meet; and especially whenever my hypos get such an upper hand of me, that it requires a strong moral principle to prevent me from deliberately stepping into the street, and methodically knocking people's hats off-then, I account it high time to get to sea as soon as I can. This is my substitute for pistol and ball. With a philosophical flourish Cato throws himself upon his sword; I quietly take to the ship. There is nothing surprising in this. If they but knew it, almost all men in their degree, some time or other, cherish very nearly the same feelings towards the ocean with me.

Or is THIS a Typical Document?

1040EZ	Income Tax Return for Single and Joint Filers With No Dependents (99)	OMB No. 1545-0675
Label	Your first name and initial Last name	Your social security number
(See page 12.) Use the IRS	is a joint retain, special 3 in a name and matain	Spouse's social security number
Otherwise,		▲ Important! ▲
or type.		You must enter your SSN(s) above.
Election Campaign (page 12)	Note. Checking "Yes" will not change your tax or reduce your refund. Do you, or your spouse if a joint return, want \$3 to go to this fund?	You Spouse . ► □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No
Income	1 Wages, salaries, and tips. This should be shown in box 1 of your Form(s) W-2. Attach your Form(s) W-2.	1
Attach Form(s) W-2 here.	2 Taxable interest. If the total is over \$1,500, you cannot use Form 1040EZ.	2
Enclose, but do not attach, any payment.	3 Unemployment compensation and Alaska Permanent Fund dividends (see page 14).	3
	4 Add lines 1, 2, and 3. This is your adjusted gross income.	4
Note. You must check Yes or No.	5 Can your parents (or someone else) claim you on their return? Yes. Enter amount from No. If single, enter \$7,800. worksheet on back. If married filing jointly, enter \$15,60. See back for explanation.	00.
	6 Subtract line 5 from line 4. If line 5 is larger than line 4, enter -0 This is your taxable income.	▶ 6
Payments and tax	7 Federal income tax withheld from box 2 of your Form(s) W-2.	7
	8 Earned income credit (EIC).	8
	9 Add lines 7 and 8. These are your total payments.	▶ 9

Or Maybe THIS is a Typical Document?

Amount

12 If line 10 is larger than line 9, subtract line 9 from line 10. This is



20000305:102'DTM+158:20000305:102'DTM+159:20000722:102'NAD+SU+9876543
NY'NAD+MI+88835::92'GIS+37'NAD+ST+72681::92'LIN+++93235494:IN'PIA+1+0
04'RFF+ON:XXX00004'QTY+79:6660:EA'DTM+51:19991225:102'DTM+52:20000304
91225:102'DTM+11:20000302:102'SCC+1++W:16'QTY+1:960:EA'DTM+158:200003
20000313:102'SCC+4++W:16'QTY+1:900:EA'DTM+158:20000320:102'QTY+1:900:
:1080:EA'DTM+158:20000403:102'QTY+1:1080:EA'DTM+158:20000410:102'QTY+
'QTY+1:630:EA'DTM+158:20000424:102'QTY+1:990:EA'DTM+158:20000501:102'
:102'QTY+1:810:EA'DTM+158:20000515:102'QTY+1:810:EA'DTM+158:20000522:
0529:102'QTY+1:810:EA'DTM+158:20000605:102'QTY+1:630:EA'DTM+158:20000
20000619:102'QTY+1:810:EA'DTM+158:20000626:102'QTY+1:810:EA'DTM+158:2
158:20000710:102'QTY+1:766:EA'DTM+158:20000717:102'SCC+2'QTY+3:12610:
:20000416:102'SCC+3'QTY+3:17485:EA'DTM+51:19991225:102'DTM+52:2000052
0:EA'UNT+73+770001'UNZ+1+77'UNB+UNOA:2+BFT:ZZ+CAI:ZZ+000305:2338+78++

Contrasting Methodologies for Documents and Data

Documents and data have had two different disciplines or methods of analysis that have had little intersection

Document-centric analysis

Data-centric analysis

Document Analysis

Documents are *Artifacts* or *Renditions* that combine content, structure and appearance

The goal of document analysis is a model of a document's content and structure that is separate from its presentational characteristics

This model of the document and those in its equivalence class is called a markup language or document schema or document type

Data-Centric Analysis

Goal is to understand and describe the properties and relationships between information components or objects.

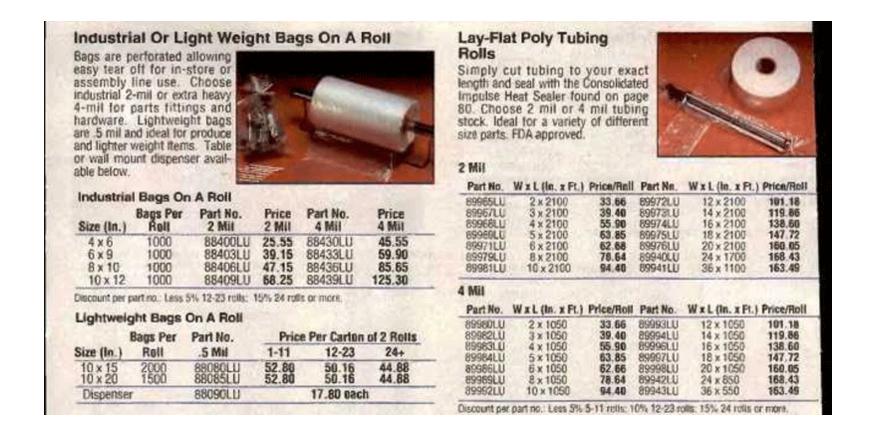
This understanding is represented in conceptual models that organize the components efficiently to support a broad range of contexts or applications.

The conceptual model is also typically called a schema, but this is generally meant to be a "database schema" rather than a "document schema"

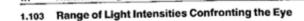
The Data vs. Documents Divide



But A Catalog Is Data (Document)



And a Reference Book is Document (Data)



Measurement of Light

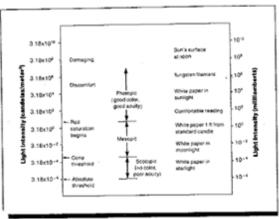


Figure 1. The range of light intensities that confront the human eye. (Adapted from C. H. Graham [Ed.), Vision and visual perception. Copyright © 1985 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Key Terms

Illumination level; luminance; mesopic vision; photopic vision; scotopic vision

General Description

The human eyn is sensitive to a wide range of light intensities, from a minimum visible level of ~0.000003 odm² to an upper tolerance limit of over 300,000 odm². Vision at very low levels of illumination (e.g., starlight) is seemed scotopic vision and is mediated by the rods; visual acuity is pose with secopsic vision and no sensation of color that occurs. Vision at high intensity levels (e.g., duylight) is known as photopic vision and is mediated by the cones; photopic vision is characterized by high visual acuity and the perception of color. Mesopic (mixed) vision (mediated by both rods and cones) occurs with intermediate light intensities (e.g., mocelight).

Figure 2 shows how outdoor brightness decreases during twilight. Dark adaptation of the eye with declining illumination is at least as rapid as this roomal decline in ambient illumination at evening. Figure 3 shows how the luminance of a test patch changes with the angular elevation of the sun above the horizon.

Constraints

Sensitivity to light depends on the eye's state of adaptation. Maximum ecotopic sensitivity requires ~1 hr of dark adaptation even after as little as a few minutes' exposure to photopic light levels. The time course of light adaptation is similar for eods and cones and in much faster than dark daptation, ecquiring only a few minutes' exposure at a high hardware.

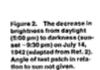
Key References

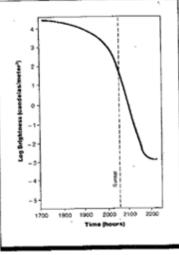
 Boebe-Contor, J. G., Cannichael, L., & Mead, L. C. (1944).
 Daylight maining of pilots for night sping. Announcement Englevening Engine. J. 9-29.

 Graham, C. H. (Ed.) (1965). Vision and visual perception. New York: Wiley.

Cross References

1.101 Range of visible energy in the electromagnetic radiation spectrum





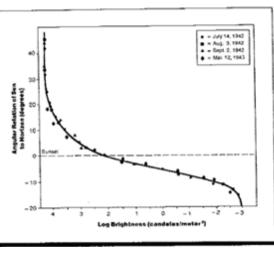
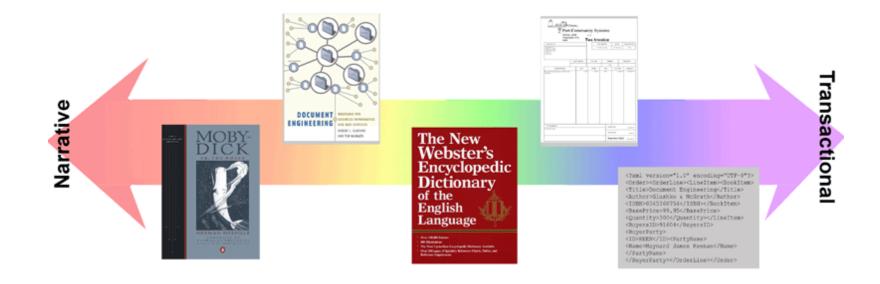
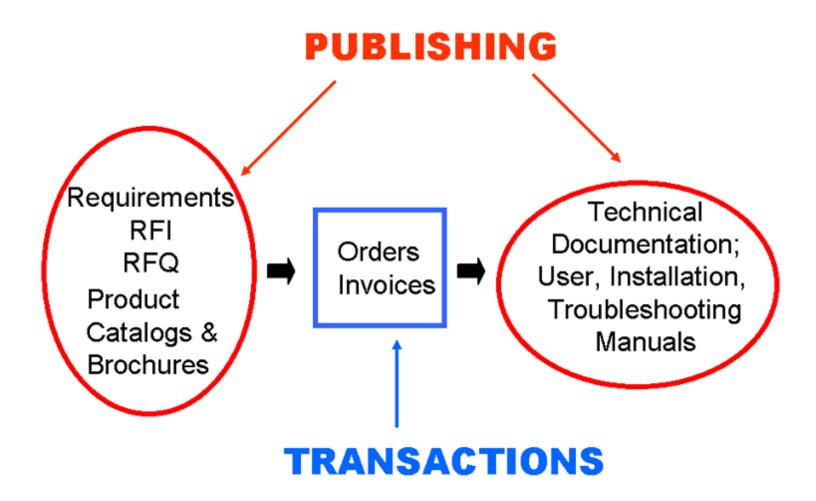


Figure 3. The relationship between the brightness of a stimulas patch in a constant position and the angular elevation of the sun relative to the horizon on four days during different seasons of the year. (From Haf. 1)

So it's a Continuum: The Document Type Spectrum



And Business Processes Involve The Entire Spectrum of Documents



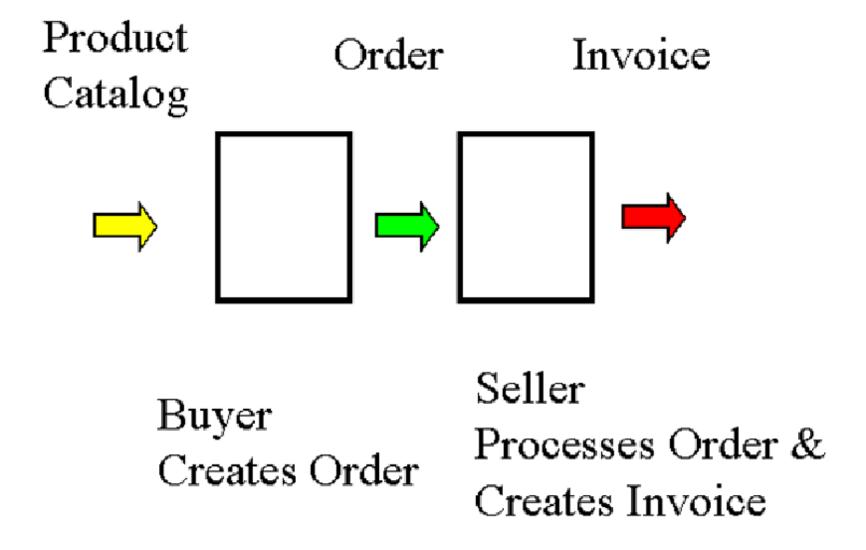
How Should We Understand the Relationships Between Documents and Processes?

Business activities involve documents and the processes that produce and consume them

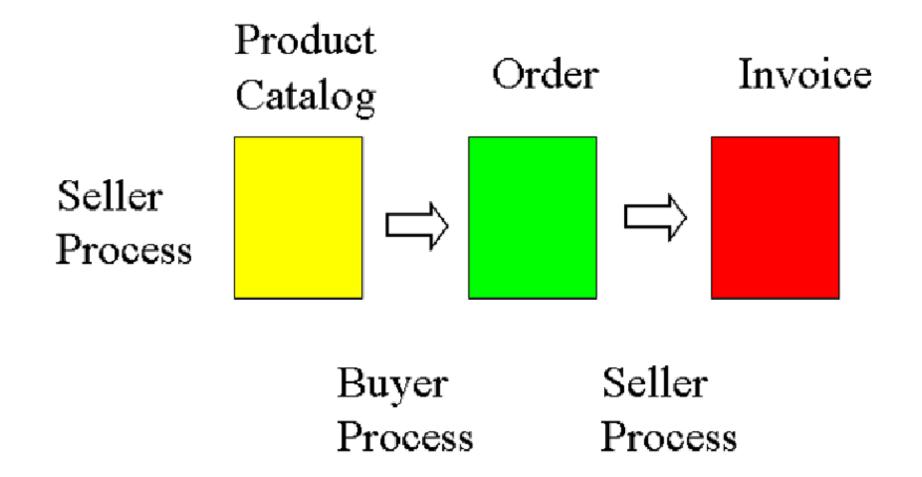
By understanding the information in the documents, we learn what kinds of processes are possible

By understanding the processes, we learn what kinds of information are needed

A Process-Centric Depiction



A Document-Centric Depiction



So How Can We Understand Documents/Data/Processes In a Systematic Way?

A focus on processes progressively refines a broadly scoped description of business activities

- "Making it all work" from a business perspective
- Inherently a "top down" approach

A focus on documents and data emphasizes the information objects and flows in a domain and the requirements for implementing a system in it:

- "Making it all work" from a technical perspective
- Inherently a "bottom up" approach

Documents and Processes -- Yin and Yang



Design Patterns in Document Engineering

The essence of Document Engineering is its systematic approach for discovering and exploiting the relationships between patterns of different types

- Business model or organizational patterns: marketplace, auction, supply chain, build to order, drop shipment, vendor managed inventory, etc.
- Business process patterns: procurement, payment, shipment, reconciliation, etc.
- Business information patterns: catalog, purchase order, invoice, etc. and the components they contain for party, time, location, measurement, etc.

Document Exchange Patterns

Businesses have long dealt with each other by exchanging documents

We use concepts like "supply chains" and "distribution channels" as metaphors for the coordinated or choreographed flow of information and materials/products between businesses

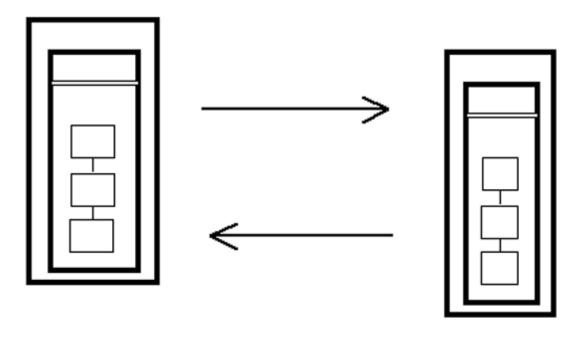
These are complex patterns composed from the document exchange pattern

The processes that comprise these patterns are "glued together" by overlapping information components in the documents

Document Exchange (Physical Model)



Document Exchange (Conceptual Model)



If you send me a catalog request, I will send you a catalog

If you send me a **purchase order** and I can fulfil it, I will send you a **purchase order response**

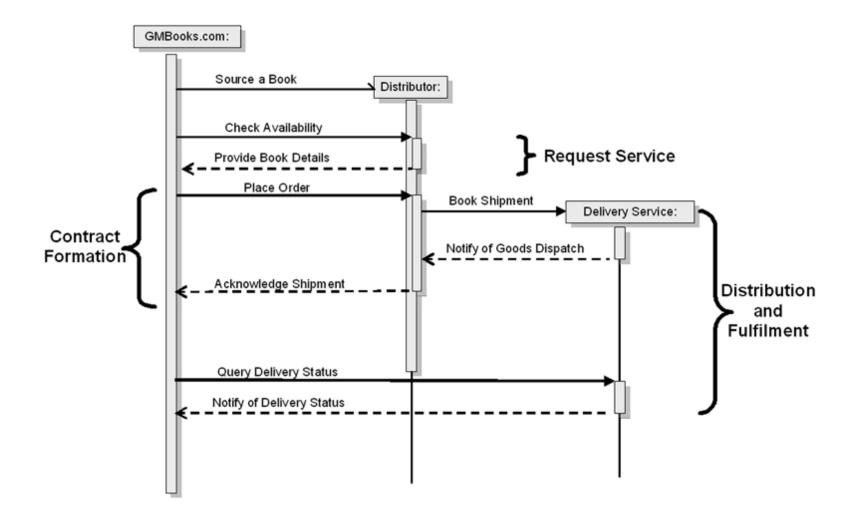
The Drop Shipment Pattern

Customer selects a book from an online bookstore

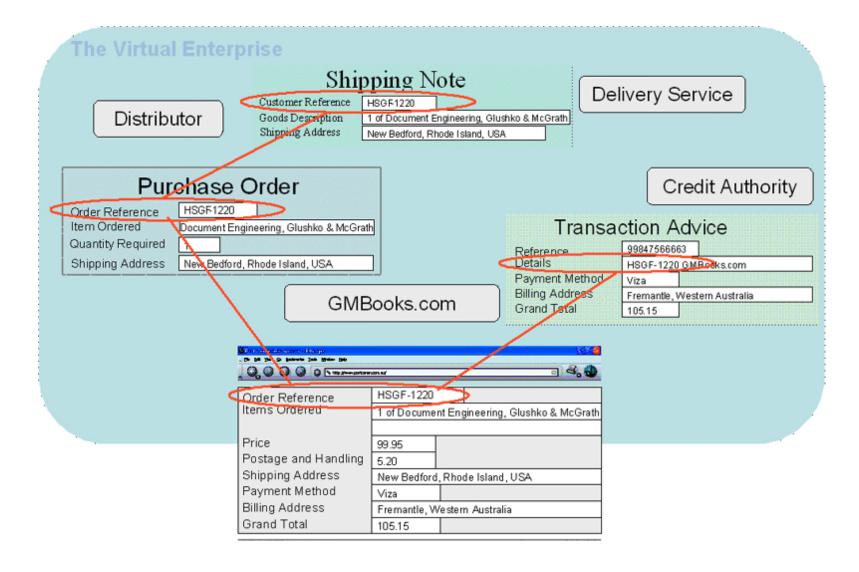
Customer pays with credit card

Book arrives via express shipper two days later

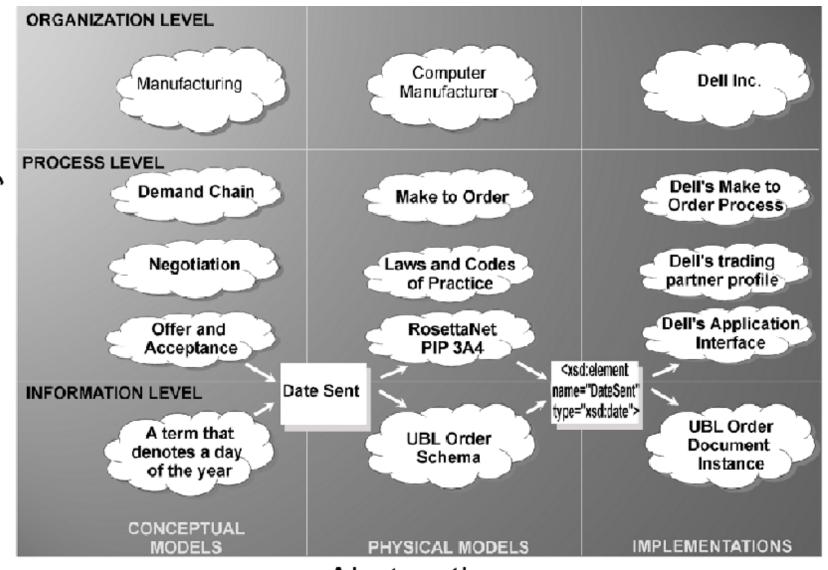
The Virtual Store as Choreographed Document Exchanges



Overlapping Information Models in the Virtual Store



Patterns in the "Model Matrix"



"Meeting in the Middle"

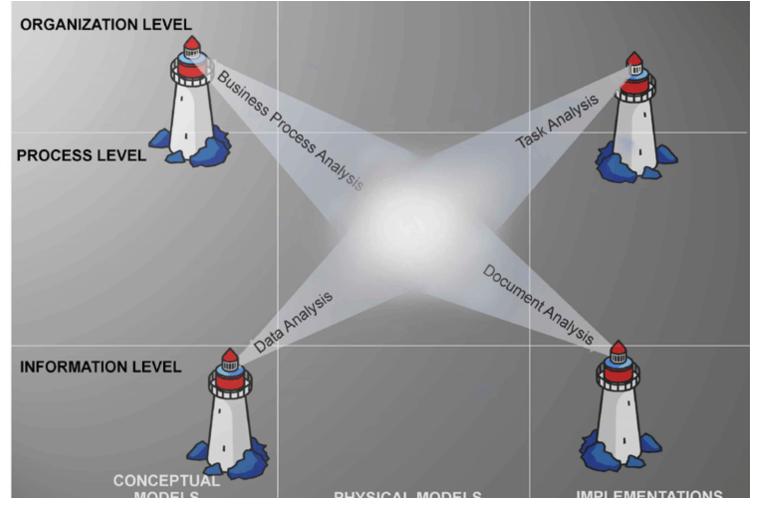
To "bridge the gap between strategy and implementation" we need models of the desired business processes and the documents that they will produce and consume at the same level of detail and implementability

Reaching the middle from the top down ensures that a business model is feasible

Reaching the middle from the bottom up ensures that we are designing and optimizing the activities that add the most value

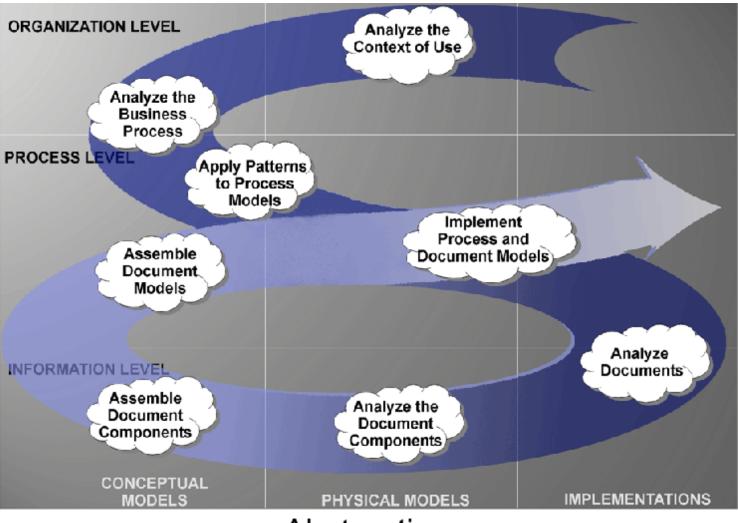
"Meeting in the Middle" -- 4 Modeling Approaches

Granularity



The Document Engineering Approach

Granularity



Abstraction

So Document Engineering Isn't About XML

XML is a useful technology for Document Engineering, but using XML doesn't make you a document engineer

The *best* thing about XML is the ease with which you can create a new vocabulary for a particular type of document

XML is just the syntax in which we encode document models... what really matters is how we modeled the documents

Creating Models is Easy, But Creating GOOD Models is Hard

The *worst* thing about XML is the same as the best thing – the ease with which you can create a new vocabulary

No way around the classical problems of classification and naming we know from philosophy, linguistics, cognitive psychology, and information science

XML is NOT "self-describing"

There are often multiple vocabularies for the same or related domains and especially for the common information models that are used in more than one domain

A Checklist for Describing Projects and Case Studies

- D -- data types and document types
- O -- organizational processes
- C -- context (types of products or services, industry, geography, regulatory considerations)
- U -- user types and special user requirements
- M -- models, patterns, or standards that apply
- E -- enterprises and eco systems (e.g., trading communities, standards bodies)
- N -- the needs (business case) driving the enterprise(s)
- T -- technology constraints and opportunities

D-O-C-U-M-E-N-T in the Document Engineering Approach

ORGANIZATION LEVEL Analyze the Context of Use U, N E,O Analyze the **Business** Process PROCESS LEVEL Granularity Apply Patterns to Process Models Implement Process and M Assemble **Document Models** Document. Models Analyze INFORMATION LEVEL Documents* Assemble Analyze the Document Document. M Components Components CONCEPTUAL MODELS PHYSICAL MODELS IMPLEMENTATIONS

Summary: Document Engineering's Big Ideas

"Document Engineering" is evolving as a new discipline for specifying, designing, and implementing electronic documents and information-intensive services

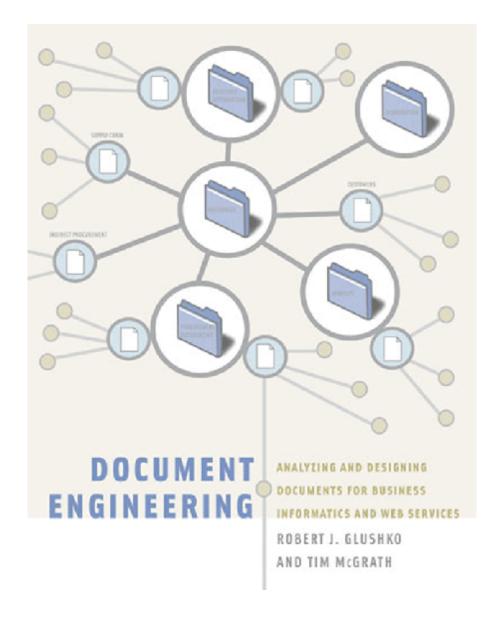
Best practices in Document Engineering require and reinforce the identification and reuse of patterns of information exchange of different levels of granularity and abstraction

Business activity always involves both "narrative" and "transactional" documents – so we need analysis and design methods that work for both ends of this "Document Type Spectrum"

Document Engineering can emphasize what these analysis and design approaches have in common rather than highlighting their differences

The methodology we've systematized for Document Engineering

Document Engineering - The Book



Acknowledgments

Much of this material comes from a book called *Document Engineering: Modeling for Business Informatics and Web Services* by Robert J. Glushko and Tim McGrath. MIT Press (2005)

Three years of students at the University of California, Berkeley have contributed to its development through courses and research projects with the first author

The methodology has been significantly refined through its use by the library content team of the Universal Business Language initiative, led by the second author