

1st Workshop on Decision and Rule Mining (DRUM'15)

in conjunction with ICSOC 2015, November 16-19, Goa, India

Procedural process modelling languages, such as BPMN, Petri nets, UML ADs, EPCs and BPEL, are very useful in environments that are stable and where the decision procedures are predictable and can be predefined. With these languages, process participants can be guided step-by-step by process models in process executions.

The declarative approach is alternative (though non-exclusive) to the procedural one. Declarative specifications, instead of explicitly detailing all possible sequences of tasks in a process, implicitly detail the allowed behavior of the process with constraints, i.e., **rules** that can be enforced at design time or during the process execution. This type of specifications can also be used together with procedural specifications, e.g., in hybrid approaches or to impose declarative constraints on procedural models.

In both procedural and declarative approaches, business conditions on data, i.e., business **decisions**, can be used to drive either the choice of the path to follow (in the procedural case) or the application of a rule (in the declarative case).

Making explicit the **rules** and the **decisions** that are embedded in procedures or orthogonal to procedural specifications allows business analysts and designers to explicitly define the business logics underlying processes or the constraints to be applied on top of them. **Business decision rules** can be described by means of declarative models (e.g., Declare models), through sets of logical formulas (e.g., LTL formulas), using special notations (e.g., ORM) or even in natural language.

Rules and **decisions** can be explicitly modeled together with or instead of procedural models; mined from online or completed process executions; used to analyze existing procedures by detecting deviances and rule violations; enforced against existing processes and process executions; applied to improve and re-design process models.

Key Topics

The workshop topics of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Business and Decision Rules
- Rule Notations, Specifications and Languages
- User-friendly Notations for defining Rules and Decisions
- Declarative Process Modelling
- Rule Checking and Verification
- Rule, Decision and Process Mining
- Norms and Laws
- Flexible Processes
- Case Studies and Empirical Evaluations

Submissions

Authors are invited to submit original, previously unpublished research papers. Papers should be written in English, strictly following Springer LNCS style including all text, references, appendices, and figures. For formatting instructions and templates, see the Springer Web page: <http://www.springer.de/comp/lncs/authors.html>

The following types of submissions are accepted:

- *Full research papers and experience papers with a maximum length of 12 pages, including references and appendices.*
- *Short papers and position papers with a maximum length of 6 pages, including references and appendices.*

Papers must be submitted in PDF format via the electronic submission system available at: <https://www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=drum2015>

Submitted papers will be evaluated by at least three members of the international program committee. At least one author of each accepted paper must register and participate in the workshop. Registration is subject to the terms, conditions and procedure of the main ICSSOC conference (<http://www.icsoc.org/>).

Important Dates

Submission: ~~July 30, 2015~~ **August 14, 2015**

Notification: ~~August 30, 2015~~ **September 14, 2015**

Camera Ready: **September 30, 2015**

Workshop: **November 16, 2015**

Website

<https://ai.wu.ac.at/drum2015>

Workshop Organizers:

- Claudio Di Ciccio, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria.
- Chiara Di Francescomarino, FBK-IRST, Italy.
- Fabrizio Maria Maggi, University of Tartu, Estonia.
- Nanjangud C. Narendra, IBM India Software Lab, India.

For any question, please contact the chairs at drum2015@ai.wu.ac.at