

# Generating Database Schemas from Business Artifact Models

**Maroun Abi Assaf and Youakim Badr**

University of Lyon, CNRS, INSA-Lyon, LIRIS, UMR5205, F-69621, France  
E-mail: {maroun.abi-assaf, youakim.badr}@insa-lyon.fr

**Hicham El Khoury and Kablan Barbar**

Lebanese University, Faculty of Sciences, Fanar Campus, Jdeidet, Lebanon  
E-mail: {hkhoury, kbarbar}@ul.edu.lb

Received: 27 October 2017; Accepted: 17 November 2017; Published: 08 February 2018

**Abstract**—*Business Artifacts*, as an alternative approach to *Business Process Modeling*, combines both process and data aspects of a *Business* into the same model. Many works in the literature have focused on defining *Artifact-centric* processes and graphical modeling notations. But, to the best of our knowledge, no prior work has directly tackled the problem of generating *Database Schemas* from *Business Artifact Models*. In this paper, we propose an algorithm that generates *Database Schemas* from *Business Artifact Models (BAMs)*. The proposed algorithm not only takes into consideration the different data attribute types of *Artifacts' Information Models*, but also supports different *Artifacts* relationships. We also validate our work with a prototype implementation of a *Business Artifact Models Modeler* and a *Database Schema Generator*.

**Index Terms**—Business Artifact, Modeling Notations, Business Process Models, Database schema.

## I. INTRODUCTION

As an alternative to traditional activity-centric *Business Process Models*, artifact-centric models seek to unify both process and data aspects of a business into the same model [1]. This unification of process and data is achieved by modeling business processes as a set of self-evolving and interacting semantic entities referred to as *Business Artifacts* [2]. The goal of the artifact-centric approach is to provide a holistic and intuitive framework that can be used by business people on a daily basis in order to manage, analyze, and transform business processes with limited or no IT expertise.

As described in [3], an artifact-centric business process is composed from three main components:

1) *Business Artifacts* that include an *Information Model* and a *Lifecycle*. The *Information Model* is a collection of attribute/value pairs used to store information about the *Business Artifacts* or relevant objects in the business process. The *Lifecycle* is a finite-state machine that describes the possible evolutions of a

*Business Artifact* from initial to final states.

2) *Services* are the basic units of work that operates on *Business Artifacts* and update their information models. And,

3) *Business Rules* are declarative *Event-Condition-Action Rules (ECA Rules)* that are used to invoke *Services* or to trigger *Lifecycle's* state transitions.

In order to model artifact-centric business processes on a conceptual level, the *Business Artifact Modeling Notation (BAMN)* is proposed in [4]. *BAMN* provides six graphical constructs: *Task*, *Repository*, *Flow Connector*, *Data Attribute List*, *Condition*, and *Event*. Using the six modeling constructs, users can construct conceptual models referred to as *Business Artifact Models (BAMs)* that capture the three components of an *Artifact-centric* business process, and at the same time omit implementation and technical details that are not relevant to end users.

On the other hand, developing information systems that implements *BAMs* is a serious challenge due to the conceptual nature of *BAMs*. Moreover, three types of data attributes including *Simple*, *Complex*, and *Reference* types can exist in the information model of *Business Artifacts* as described in [5]. This diversity in *Business Artifact* components and relationships leads to a complicated database design when implementing *BAMs*.

In this paper, we address the problem of generating *Database Schemas* that support *BAMs* by devising a suitable algorithm that automatically collects needed information from *BAMs* and generates *Database Schemas*. The database tables and relationships are generated according to the different relationships that can exist between *Business Artifacts* and the different types of data attributes in the *Information Models* of *Business Artifacts*.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follow: Section II introduces the *Business Artifact Modeling Notation (BAMN)* and *Business Artifact Models (BAM)*. Section III describes the *Database Schema* generation algorithm in addition to an example scenario about a candidate admission process in a university master program. Section IV describes our prototype

implementation of a *BAM Modeler* and a *Database Schema Generator*. Section V is a description of related works. Finally, Section VI concludes the paper.

II. BUSINESS ARTIFACT MODELING NOTATION

In Table 1, we summarize the *Business Artifact Modeling Notation (BAMN)* constructs and their graphical representations for modeling *Business Artifact Models (BAMs)*. The notation’s main focus is to capture artifact functional properties in terms of data, *Events*, and *Tasks*.

The graphical notation is based on six modeling constructs: *Task*, *Repository*, *Flow connector* (read-only and read/write), *Data Attribute List*, *Condition*, and *Event*. Using these constructs, an artifact-centric process can be represented at a conceptual level by modeling interacting artifact lifecycles.

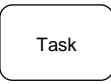



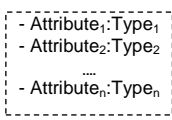
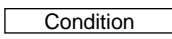

1) *Tasks* correspond to *Services* in *Artifact Systems* and

represent units of work to be performed in order to manipulate artifacts and evolve them in their lifecycle thus achieving goals.

2) *Repositories* denote storage locations into which artifacts can be stored awaiting for future processing if any. For every state of an artifact, an associated *Repository* is used to store all the artifact instances that are in that state of their lifecycle. Artifact instances can then be pushed into or pulled from particular *Repositories* as needed.

3) *Flow Connectors* connect *Tasks* and *Repositories* and allow *Artifact* instances to be transferred between them. Read/write *Flow Connectors* indicate that *Artifacts* are transferable between *Tasks* and *Repositories* where they are manipulated and evolved with respect to their lifecycles. Read-only *Flow Connectors* indicate that artifact content is required in read-only mode and no modification is performed, thus the artifact remains in the same *Repository*. Fig. 1(a) illustrates a *Repository* connected to a *Task* through a read/write *Flow Connector*.

Table 1. Business Artifact Modeling Notation (BAMN)

Modeling Construct	Graphical Notation	Description
Task		Units of work operating on business artifacts
Repository		Storage locations where artifacts await future processing if any
Read/write Flow Connector		Transit business artifacts between tasks and repositories
Read-only Flow Connector		Read business artifact content from a repository
Data Attribute List		Attribute-Type pairs that characterize a repository
Condition		Conditions associated to flow connectors
Event		Event associated to flow connectors

4) *Data Attribute Lists* are associated to *Repositories*. They describe *Information Models* by annotating the conceptual model when *Artifacts* reach a certain state. Simultaneous definitions of the *Information Model* and the *Lifecycle* in the same conceptual model leads to building business processes incrementally without dealing with fine-grained details related to *Artifact models*. Additionally, the aggregation of *Data Attribute Lists* allows the generation of *Information Models* of

interrelated artifacts and eventually of *Database Schemas*. Data attributes are written as attribute-type pairs. Fig. 1(b) depicts a *Repository* with an attached *Data Attribute List*.

5) *Events* are attached to *Flow Connectors* and specify external *Events* that are received. For example, a *Create New Order Event* is generated when clients make new orders.

6) *Conditions* are also attached to *Flow Connectors* and specify constraints that should be satisfied in order to

activate a *Flow Connector*. *Conditions* express constraints over artifact attributes by using the *defined(attribute)/notdefined(attribute)* and *scalar comparison (>, <, <=, >=, =, !=)* predicates. The *defined(attribute)/notdefined(attribute)* predicates signify that *attribute* respectively has or does not have a value. Fig. 1(c) displays a *Flow Connector* with attached *Event* and *Condition* constructs.

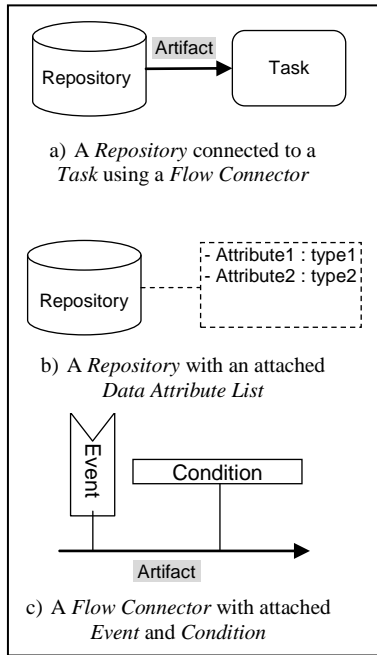


Fig.1. Examples of Possible Construct Combinations

Using the six modeling constructs a *BAM* can be constructed as illustrated in Fig. 2 about a candidate application artifact that deals with admitting a candidate into master programs. In this example, when the *CreateNewApplication* event is received, the *CreateCAA* task is executed and a *CandidateApplicationArtifact* is created with information regarding candidate name, date of birth, and master program. When the *SubmitRequiredDocuments* event is received, the *SubmitDocuments* task is executed in order to collect required documents. If all documents are validated, the candidate application becomes *complete*, otherwise, it is *rejected*.

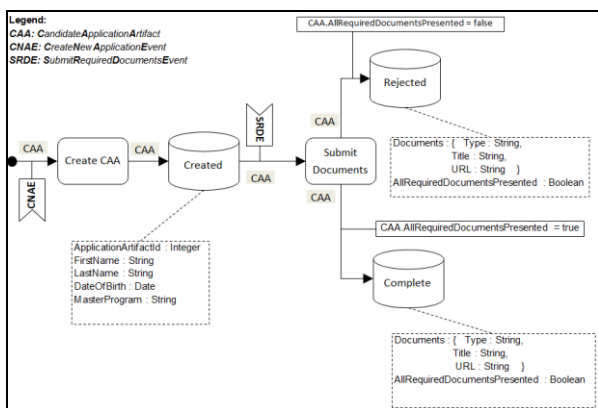


Fig.2. Conceptual Model of Candidate Application Artifact

### III. GENERATING DATABASE SCHEMAS FROM BUSINESS ARTIFACT MODELS

In order to generate *Database* schemas from *Business Artifact Models*, we define a formal representation for *BAMs* that serves as the input to the described algorithm.

A *BAM* is defined as a tuple  $G = \langle T, R, F, L, E, C \rangle$  where: *T* is the set of *Tasks*. *R* is the set of *Repositories*. *F* is the set of *Flow Connectors*. *L* is the set of *Data Attribute Lists*. *E* is the set of *Events*. And, *C* is the set of *Conditions*. In the *Database Schema* generating algorithm, we make no use of *Events* and *Conditions* sets which are only relevant for process execution.

We then define an algorithm that takes the formal representation of *BAM* and generates the corresponding *Database* schema. This algorithm is based on *Data Attribute* types constituting the *Information Model* of *Business Artifacts*. In *BAM*, the *Information Model* is expressed through *Data Attribute Lists* attached to *Repositories*.

#### A. Data Attribute Types

We differentiate between three types of data attributes of artifact's *Information Model*: *Simple*, *Complex*, and *Reference*.

1) *Simple attributes* can hold one value at a time and are used to record information related to *Artifact* instances. i.e. the instance identifier, the candidate first name, the candidate last name,... *Simple attributes* are written as *Name:Value* pairs in *Data Attribute Lists* and are attached to the *Repository* of the corresponding *Business Artifact*. i.e. *ApplicationArtifactId:Integer, FirstName:String, LastName:String*. In the generated *Database Schemas*, *simple attributes* correspond to tables' columns.

2) *Complex attributes* represent relations and are expressed as lists of simple attributes. Like relations, complex attributes can hold many tuples at a time. They are used to record information about various objects that are related to the *Artifact*. i.e., *Documents, Interview Results*. *Complex attributes* are written using the *Name:{Att1:Type1, Att2:Type2,...}* syntax in *Data Attribute Lists* and are attached to the *Repository* of the corresponding *Business Artifact*. i.e. *Documents:{Type:String, Title:String, URL:String}*. In the generated *Database Schemas*, *complex attributes* correspond to tables.

3) *Reference attributes* refer to other *Artifacts* that are directly related to the main *Artifact* in a *Parent-to-Child* relationship. For example, the *Candidate Application Artifact* dealing with candidate admission is the parent of a *Candidate Interview Artifact* dealing with interviewing the corresponding candidate. In *BAM*, *reference attributes* are deduced from *Tasks* creating child *Artifacts*. In other words, *Tasks* creating *child Artifacts* are *Tasks* that takes an *Artifact* as input and emit two *Artifacts* as output. i.e. The *CreateCIA Task* takes a *Candidate Application Artifact* instance as input, creates a *Candidate Interview Artifact* instance, and insert the child

reference into the reference attribute of the *Candidate Application Artifact* instance. In the generated *Database Schemas*, *reference attributes* correspond to reference tables mapping two *Artifact* tables together.

```

Input: <A, T, R, F, D >
- A: Set of Artifacts
- T: Set of Tasks
- R: Set of Repositories
- F: Set of Flow connectors
- L: Set of Data Attributes Lists

Output: Relations Schema S

for each Artifact a ∈ A do
  create relation Sa for a
  add primary key attribute to Sa
  add State attribute to Sa
  for each Data Attribute List l ∈ L do
    if l is associated to Artifact a then
      for each Data Attribute b ∈ l do
        if b is simple type then
          add b to relation Sa
        else
          if b is complex type then
            create relation Sb for b
            add primary key attribute to Sb
            add foreign key referencing Sa to Sb
            for each Data Attribute b' ∈ b do
              add attribute b' to relation Sb
            end for
            add Sb to S
          end if
        end if
      end for
    end if
  end for
  add Sa to S
end for

for each Artifact a1 ∈ A do
  for each Artifact a2 ∈ A do
    if a1 is parent of a2 then
      create reference relation Sa1,a2
      add foreign key referencing a1 to Sa1,a2
      add foreign key referencing a2 to Sa1,a2
      add Sa1,a2 to S
    end if
  end for
end for
end for

```

Fig.3. Database Schema Generating Algorithm

### B. Database Schema Generating Algorithm

Fig. 3 illustrates the *Database Schema* generating algorithm.

First, for every artifact in the input *BAM*, we create a corresponding relation. We then insert all the simple attributes in *Data Attribute Lists* corresponding to the artifact into the created relation. A primary key and *Status* attributes are also inserted into the created relation.

Second, for every complex attribute in *Data Attribute Lists*, we create a corresponding relation. We insert its constituting simple attributes into the created relation. Moreover, we insert a primary key attribute in addition to a foreign key attribute referencing the corresponding artifact relation.

Finally, for every parent-to-child artifact relationship, we create a reference relation constituted of two foreign key attributes referencing respectively the parent and child artifact relations.

### C. Candidate Admission Scenario

In order to illustrate the proposed algorithm, we describe an example scenario about a business process for candidates' admission into master programs in a university.

The candidate admission process is initiated by a candidate who submits his/her application. This step creates a new application form and records personnel information such as; first name, last name, date of birth, and master program.

After uploading supplemented materials (transcripts, letters of references...) the submitted application is marked as complete, otherwise, it is marked as incomplete and is rejected.

After that, the master program coordinator inspects all complete applications and checks if they are eligible. If an application is not eligible, the candidature is rejected; otherwise, the applicant is selected to be interviewed by an academic committee on a specified date and location.

During the interview, notes and decisions about the candidate are taken by the committee members. After interviews, decisions are made about whether the interviewed applicants are accepted or not. Finally, accepted candidates are included to the final definitive list of master program students.

Since *Business Artifacts* are goal oriented, in other words since the purpose of every *Business Artifact* is to perform a particular goal, we include two *Business Artifacts* in the candidate admission process:

- 1) A *Candidate Application Artifact (CAA)* that deals with processing candidate applications and tracks various decisions made about them, and
- 2) A *Candidate Interview Artifact (CIA)* that deals with interviewing candidates and collecting and evaluating interviews' information.

Fig. 4 illustrates the corresponding conceptual *BAM* constructed using the *BAMN* described in Section II.

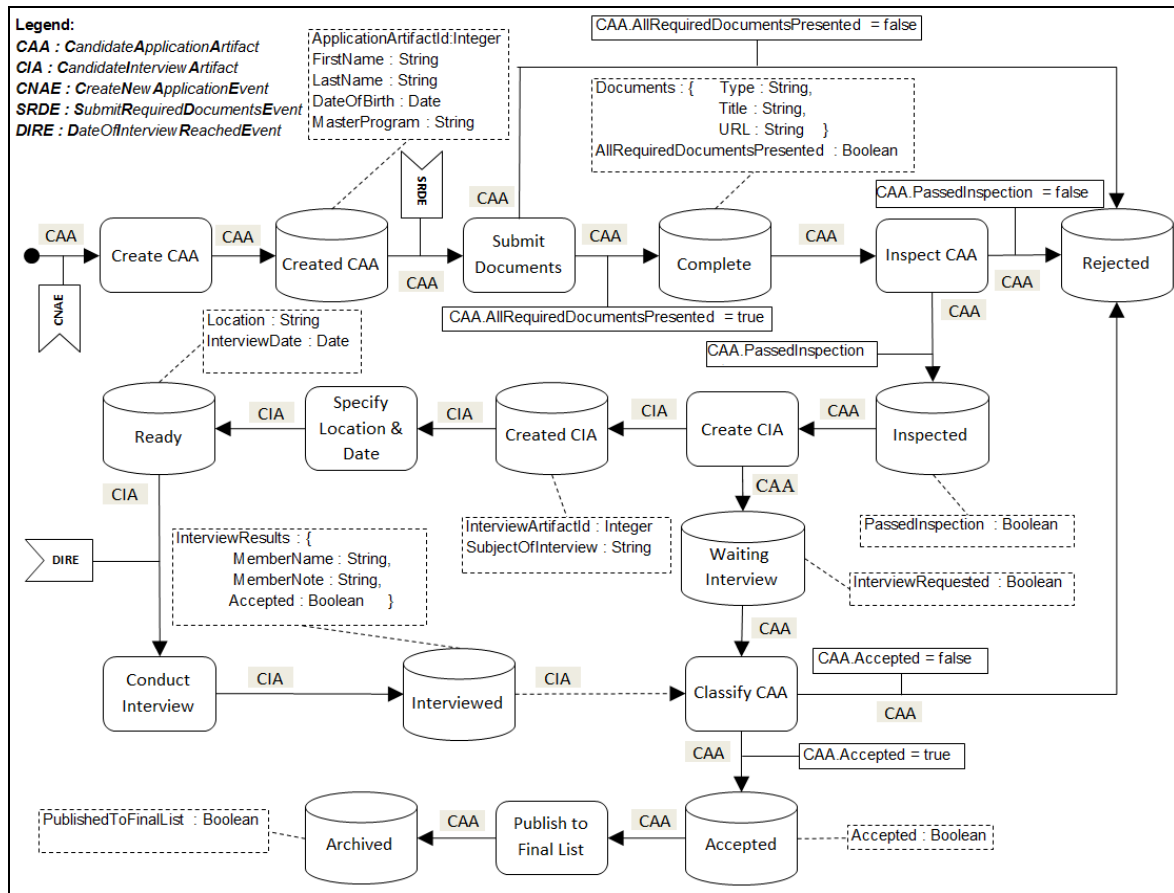


Fig.4. BAM of Candidate Application and Interview Artifacts

By applying the algorithm listed in Fig. 3, we obtain the following relations schema:

```

CAA (CAA PK:Integer,
  ApplicationArtifactId:Integer,
  FirstName:String, LastName:String,
  DateOfBirth:Date, MasterProgram:String,
  AllRequiredDocumentsPresented:Boolean,
  PassedInspection:Boolean,
  InterviewRequested:boolean, Accepted:Boolean,
  PublishedToFinalList:Boolean, State:String)
Documents (Documents PK:Integer, CAA FK:Integer,
  Type:String, Title:String, URL:String)
CIA (CIA PK:Integer, InterviewArtifactId:Integer,
  SubjectOfInterview:String, Location:String,
  InterviewDate:Date, State:String)
InterviewResults (InterviewResults PK:Integer,
  CIA FK:Integer, MemberName:String,
  MemberNote:String, Accepted:Boolean)
CAA-CIA (CAA FK:Integer, CIA FK:Integer)
    
```

As expected, five relations are created. The first relation CAA corresponds to the *Candidate Admission Artifact* and contains the simple attributes attached to the *CreatedCAA*, *Complete*, *Inspected*, *Rejected*, *WaitingInterview*, *Accepted*, and *Archived Repositories*. Additionally, CAA contains a primary key CAA\_PK and a *State* attribute.

The second relation Documents corresponds to the complex attribute Documents attached to the *CreatedCAA Repository*. In addition to its simple attributes, Documents contains a primary key Documents\_PK attribute and foreign key CAA\_FK

attribute referencing the CAA relation.

The third relation CIA corresponds to the *Candidate Interview Artifact* and contains the simple attributes attached to the *CreatedCIA* and *Ready Repositories*. Additionally, CIA contains a primary key CIA\_PK and *Status* attributes.

The fourth relation InterviewResults corresponds to the complex attribute InterviewResults attached to the *Interviewed Repository*. In addition to its simple attributes, InterviewResults contains a primary key InterviewResults\_PK attribute and a foreign key CIA\_FK attribute referencing the CIA relation.

Finally, the fifth relation CAA-CIA corresponds to the parent-to-child relationship between the CAA and CIA Artifacts and contains the foreign keys CAA\_FK and CIA\_FK of the CAA and CIA relations.

#### IV. PROTOTYPING

We have developed a prototype that implements BAMN and the Database Schema generating algorithm. The prototype is an HTML5 web application based on the open source *JointJS Javascript Diagramming Library* [6]. The prototype is made of two modules: *BAM Modeler*, and *Database Schema Generator*.

The *BAM Modeler* allows users to model BAMs using a graphical interface as illustrated in Fig. 5 depicting the *Candidate Admission* scenario. A *Toolbar* allows the user to select BAMN constructs and inserts them into the

Drawing Area. Additionally, a *Properties Panel* allows the specification of properties for a selected element.

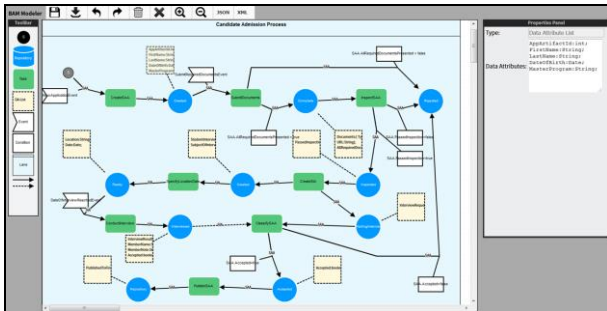


Fig.5. BAM Modeler Interface

The *BAM* is then saved as an array of elements in an *XML* file. Every element has an *ID* attribute that uniquely identifies it and a *Type* attribute that specifies its type. The type of the element can be *Task*, *Repository*, *Flow Connector*, *Data Attribute List*, *Event* or *Condition*. Additionally, every type of elements has additional attributes that describe it.

The *Flow Connector* has attributes for storing the *ids* of its source and destination elements in addition to attached *Event* and *Condition* elements if any. The *Repository* has attributes for storing its name and the name of the associated *Artifact*. The *Data Attribute List* has an attribute for specifying a list of *Data Attributes* of the *Artifact's Information Model*. The *Task* has an attribute for storing its name.

The *Database Schema Generator* implements the algorithm of Fig. 3, takes as input an *XML* file generated by the *BAM Modeler*, and generates a *Database Schema* as illustrated in Fig. 6 depicting the generated relations of the *Candidate Admission* scenario.

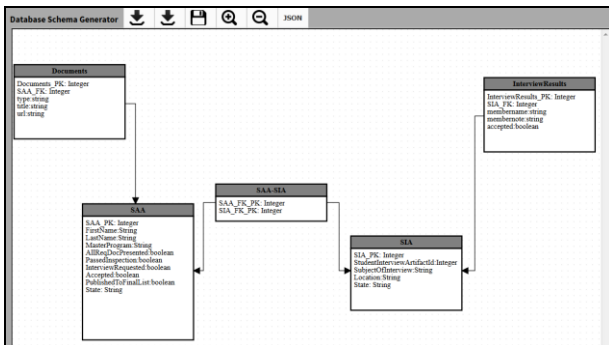


Fig.6. Database Schema Generator Interface

V. RELATED WORKS

To the best of our knowledge, no prior work has focused directly on the problem of generating *Database Schemas* from *Business Artifact Models*.

On the other hand, the concept of using artifacts as building blocks for modeling processes was first introduced in [2]. In [7], artifact-centric processes are implemented and executed using procedural finite-state

machines. Work in [3], [8] implement and execute declarative *Business Artifact* systems based on *Business Rules* represented as *ECA (Event-Condition-Action) Rules*.

From a graphical perspective, [2] introduces three modeling constructs: *Task*, *Repository* and *Flow Connector* that can be used to model artifact *Lifecycles*. Based on the three modeling constructs, nine simple and intuitive modeling patterns that can be used in an artifact *Lifecycle* are introduced in [9]. These artifact-centric patterns eliminate the need to directly model complex *Control-Flow* patterns that exist in traditional activity-centric processes, yet they hold all the needed information in order to be translated into low-level *Control-Flow* patterns.

Since then, many works have focused on defining syntactical and graphical languages and environments for modeling *Artifact* processes.

In [10], Cohn et al. introduce the *Siena*, an artifact-centric *Business Process Modeling* tool that models *Business Artifact lifecycles* as procedural finite-state machines. *Siena* provides the capability to generate *XML-based Business Artifacts* and deploy them into the *Siena Runtime Container*.

In [11], *Artifact Conceptual Flow* or *ArtiFlow* are introduced to a model finite-state machine like artifact processes. On the other hand, artifact processes are declaratively modeled using the *Guard-Stage-Milestone (GSM)* notations in [12], [13]. Works in [14] have introduced the *Business Entities and Business Entity Definition Language (BEDL)*, an *XML-based language*, for modeling *Business Artifact* processes. In [15], artifact processes are defined using *Active XML (AXML)*.

In [16], [17], algorithms for transforming artifact-centric business process models into activity-centric business process models and vice versa are presented.

The *Business Artifact Modeling Notation (BAMN)* described in this paper is introduced in [4]. *BAMN* extends the notation introduced in [2] with *Data Attribute List*, *Condition*, and *Event* constructs in order to allow the generation of declarative *Business Artifact* systems based on *Business Rules*.

In comparison to other modeling notations, *BAMN* allows the modeling of both *Information Model* and *Lifecycle* in the same model and the generation of declarative *Artifact Systems* that are based on declarative *Business Rules*.

VI. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have presented an algorithm for generating *Database Schemas* from *Business Artifact Models*. The *Business Artifact Models* are modeled using the *Business Artifact Modeling Notation (BAMN)* which includes six modeling constructs; *Task*, *Repository*, *Flow Connector* (read/write and read-only), *Data Attribute List*, *Event*, and *Condition*.

The proposed algorithm generates *Database Schemas* based on the three data attribute types of artifacts' *Information Model*: simple, complex, and reference.

Additionally, the proposed algorithm supports parent-to-child relationships between artifacts.

In order to validate our contributions, we have developed a prototype that implements *BAMN* and the proposed generation algorithm based on two modules; *BAM Modeler*, and *Database Schema Generator*.

Future works seek to generate complete implementations of *Business Artifact Models*. Specifically, we plan to generate *Workflow* specifications from *Business Artifact Models* and execute *Artifact-centric* processes based on the generated *Workflow* specifications.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] D. Cohn and R. Hull, "Business artifacts: A data-centric approach to modeling business operations and processes," *Bulletin of the IEEE Computer Society Technical Committee on Data Engineering*, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 3–9, 2009.
- [2] A. Nigam and N. S. Caswell, "Business artifacts: An approach to operational specification," *IBM Systems Journal*, vol. 42, no. 3, pp. 428–445, 2003.
- [3] K. Bhattacharya, C. Gerede, R. Hull, R. Liu, and J. Su, "Towards formal analysis of arti-fact-centric business process models," in *International Conference on Business Process Management*, 2007, pp. 288–304.
- [4] M. Abi Assaf, "Towards an Integration System for Artifact-centric Processes," in *Proceed-ings of the 2016 on SIGMOD'16 PhD Symposium*, 2016, pp. 2–6.
- [5] M. Abi Assaf, Y. Badr, K. Barbar, and Y. Amghar, "AQL: A Declarative Artifact Query Language," in *East European Conference on Advances in Databases and Information Sys-tems*, 2016, pp. 119–133.
- [6] "JointJS Javascript Diagramming Library." [Online]. Available: <https://www.jointjs.com/opensource>.
- [7] C. E. Gerede, K. Bhattacharya, and J. Su, "Static analysis of business artifact-centric operational models," in *Service-Oriented Computing and Applications, 2007. SOCA'07. IEEE International Conference on*, 2007, pp. 133–140.
- [8] K. Bhattacharya, R. Hull, and J. Su, "A data-centric design methodology for business processes," in *Handbook of Research on Business Process Modeling*, IGI Global, 2009, pp. 503–531.
- [9] R. Liu, K. Bhattacharya, and F. Y. Wu, "Modeling business contexture and behavior using business artifacts," in *International Conference on Advanced Information Systems Engineering*, 2007, pp. 324–339.
- [10] D. Cohn , P. Dhoolia , F. Heath III , F. Pinel , J. Vergo, "Siena: From powerpoint to web app in 5 minutes," in *International Conference on Service-Oriented Computing*, Springer, 2008, pp. 722–723.
- [11] G. Liu, X. Liu, H. Qin, J. Su, Z. Yan, and L. Zhang, "Automated realization of business workflow specification," in *Service-Oriented Computing. ICSOC/ServiceWave 2009 Work-shops*, 2010, pp. 96–108.
- [12] E. Damaggio, R. Hull, and R. Vaculin, "On the equivalence of incremental and fixpoint semantics for business artifacts with Guard–Stage–Milestone lifecycles," *Information Systems*, vol. 38, no. 4, pp. 561–584, 2013.
- [13] R. Hull et al., "A Formal Introduction to Business Artifacts with Guard-Stage-Milestone Lifecycles," 2011.
- [14] P. Nandi et al., "Data4BPM, part 1: Introducing business entities and the business entity definition language (BEDL)," IBM Corporation, Riverton, 2010.
- [15] S. Abiteboul, P. Bourhis, A. Galland, and B. Mariniou, "The AXML artifact model," in *16th International Symposium on Temporal Representation and Reasoning*, IEEE, 2009, pp. 11–17.
- [16] S. Kumaran, R. Liu and F.Y. Wu, "On the duality of information-centric and activity-centric models of business processes," in *International Conference on Advanced Information Systems Engineering*, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2008, pp. 32–47.
- [17] A. Meyer and M. Weske, "Activity-centric and artifact-centric process model roundtrip," in *International Conference on Business Process Management*, Springer, 2013, pp. 167–181.

#### Authors' Profiles



**Maroun Abi Assaf** is a Ph.D student in Computer Science at the University of Lyon. He obtained his bachelor and master degrees in Computer Science from the Lebanese University. His current research interests include query languages, modeling notations, artifact-centric modeling, smart processes, and IoT.



**Youakim Badr**, Ph.D., joined the faculty of the National Institute of Applied Sciences, France (formally INSA-Lyon) as Associate Professor of Computer Science in 2004. Over the course of his research, he has worked extensively in the area of service computing and information security. His research interests lie in designing and implementing secured IT-enabled services in a socio-technical context. He currently focuses on security challenges in the Internet of Things (IoT), including research topics such as Blockchain-based identity and access controls, security-by-design, model-driven security strategies, on-the-fly IT security services configuration, and federated identity management. Dr. Badr is actively involved in a series of international conferences and also serves as a reviewer for various conferences and journals. Dr. Badr held short-term visiting scholar positions at the University of Sydney, the University of Namur in Belgium and Zayed University in the UAE and spent his sabbatical leave in 2010 at Cornell University and Pennsylvania State University in the United States.



**Hicham El Khoury** is an associate Professor at the Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Faculty of Sciences, Lebanese University. He got his master degree in Modelling from Lebanese University, and doctor degree in Computer Science and Telecommunications from Paul Sabatier – Toulouse III. His research interests include network security management information, formal methods, Ontologies and Semantic Web, and Educational Sciences.



**Kablan Barbar** holds Ph.D in Computer Sciences from the University of Bordeaux I. He is a full professor at the Faculty of Sciences of the Lebanese University and former director of the Lebanese University's law center. His current research interests include attributed grammars, compiling of markup languages and automatic generation of web applications.

**How to cite this paper:** Maroun Abi Assaf, Youakim Badr, Hicham El Khoury, Kablan Barbar, "Generating Database Schemas from Business Artifact Models", *International Journal of Information Technology and Computer Science(IJITCS)*, Vol.10, No.2, pp.10-17, 2018. DOI: 10.5815/ijitcs.2018.02.02