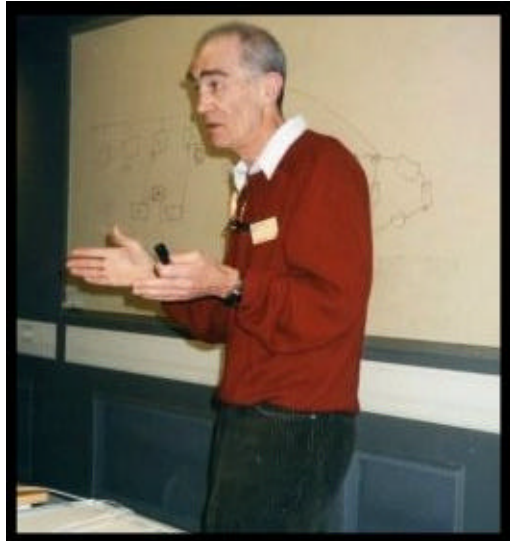# Short Bio of Dr. Maxim Khomyakov

Maxim at PBPM*00

Dr. Maxim Khomyakov was born on January 9, 1939 in Moscow, Russia. He got his MS and PhD in Mathematics from the Moscow State University. For many years, he actively worked as a researcher in the fields of Mathematical Linguistics and Logic, and he published a number of articles in the fields in the leading Russian research periodicals (most of which have parallel English translations). In 1974, being unfavorably disposed towards the Soviet regime, he wrote a critical letter to the Soviet leaders, after which he was forced to resign from the post of senior researcher at the Institute of Technical Information. Beside his profession, Maxim was always interested in everything that concerned people and their behavior, e.g., philosophy, psychology, etc. He was always eager to share his knowledge and views with others. In 80th together with Prof. Gladki, he arranged a home seminar devoted to human behavior. During the sessions such works as "The informed hart" by Bruno Bettelheim were discussed, which were scarcely available for Soviet public at the time. In early 90th, after "perestroyka", many of Maxim's presentations at the seminar were published in Russian press. In the beginning of "perestroyka", Maxim was one of the first in trying to exploit changes in the system by starting a cooperative computer company.

In 1984, after reading a survey on interactive editing, Maxim initiated an unofficial project devoted to investigation of Human-Assisted Systems. The project continued up to 1987 when two of its participant immigrated to the West. The main ideas worked out in the project were later published in the computer journals.

In 1989, Maxim visited Stockholm (Sweden) where he joined the *DealDriver* project. During the project, an idea of state-oriented approach to business processes was born and some tools for creating computerized support were created. On returning to Moscow, Maxim co-founded a consulting company, Magnificent Seven, with the aim to exploit the state-oriented approach in practice. He served as a president of the company until his death in 2000, and he contributed a lot to insure that the company could survive and grow. The company developed

several application that supported business processes. The biggest application, *SoftMotors*, won the "Object Applications of the Year Awards 1997" in the group "Best object-based application developed using nonobject-oriented tools" (Object World Show in London, April 1997).

In 1998, Maxim co-founded a series of international workshops devoted to business process modeling. The goal of the series was to facilitate discussions of the topics relevant to the practice of modeling and building computerized support. He co-organized and actively participated in two of the workshops:

- Object-Oriented Business Process Modeling in Brussels in 1998, and
- Practical Business Process Modeling in Stockholm in 2000.

Though he suffered from hart disease during the last 5 years of his life, Maxim refused to give up and continued his professional life as usual. He made a lot of efforts to promote the state-oriented approach to business process modeling by writing articles and making presentations at the international workshops and conferences. He died on December 20 from a hart attack on his return from London where he had made a presentation on the state-oriented approach to business process modeling at the International Conference on Object-Oriented Information Systems. To the moment of his sudden death, Maxim was full of life and professional plans for the future.

Maxim's publications on Business Process Modeling

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Bider, I. and **Khomyakov, M**. Object-Oriented Model for Representing Software Production Processes. *ECOOP'97 Workshop Reader*, Springer, 1998. LNCS 1357, pp. 319-322. http://www.ibissoft.se/MSPA.htm

Bider, I. and **Khomyakov, M**. Business Process Modeling – Motivation, Requirements, Implementation. *ECOOP'98 Workshop Reader*, Springer, 1998. LNCS 1543, pp. 217-218.

Bider, I., **Khomyakov, M**. and Pushchinsky, E. Logic of Change: Semantics of Object Systems with Active Relations. *Automated Software Engineering*. Vol.7:1, 2000, pp. 9-37.

Bider, I., and **Khomyakov, M**. Is it Possible to Make Workflow Management Systems Flexible? Dynamical Systems Approach to Business Processes. *Proceedings CRIWG2000*, IEEE Computer Society Press, 2000, pp. 138-141.

Khomyakov M., and Bider, I. Achieving Workflow Flexibility through Taming the Chaos. *OOIS 2000 - 6th international conference on object oriented information systems*. Springer, 2000, pp.85-92. http://www.inconcept.com/JCM/August2001/bider.html.

Bider, I., **Khomyakov, M**. If You Wish to Change the World, Start with Yourself: An Alternative Metaphor for Objects Interaction. In: Piattini, M., Filipe, J., and Braz. J., eds. *Proceedings of ICEIS 2002 - the Fourth Conference on Enterprise Information Systems*, Vol. 2, pp. 732-742, ICEIS Press, 2002. http://www.ibissoft.se/English/tango/tango.pdf