

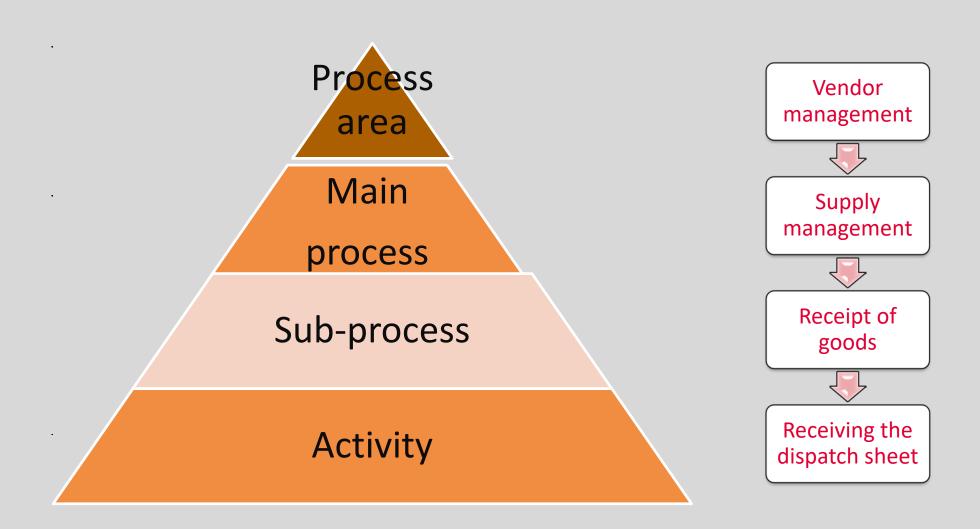
Process modeling in ARIS

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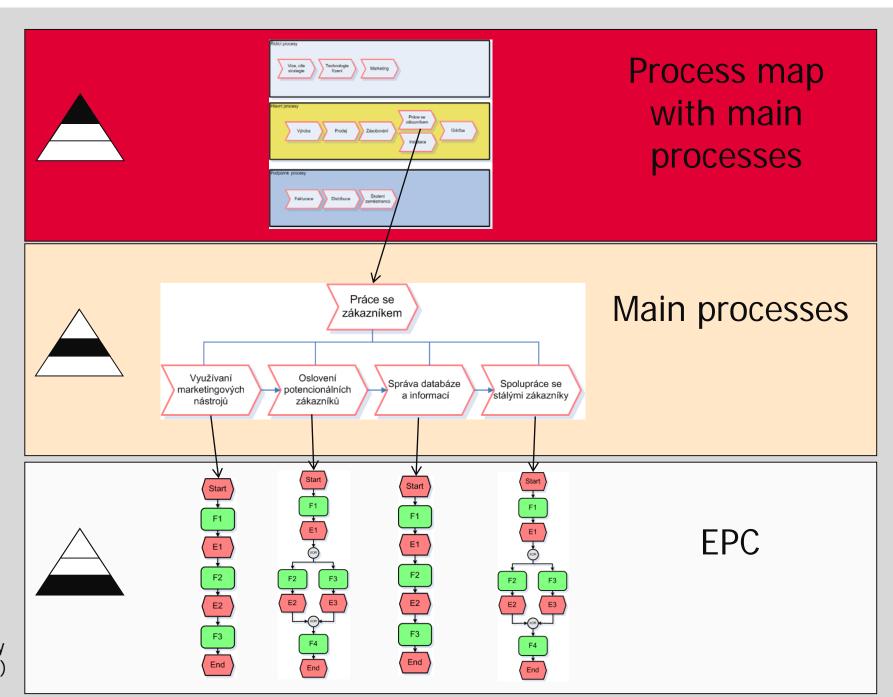




Process Maps - Level Concepts

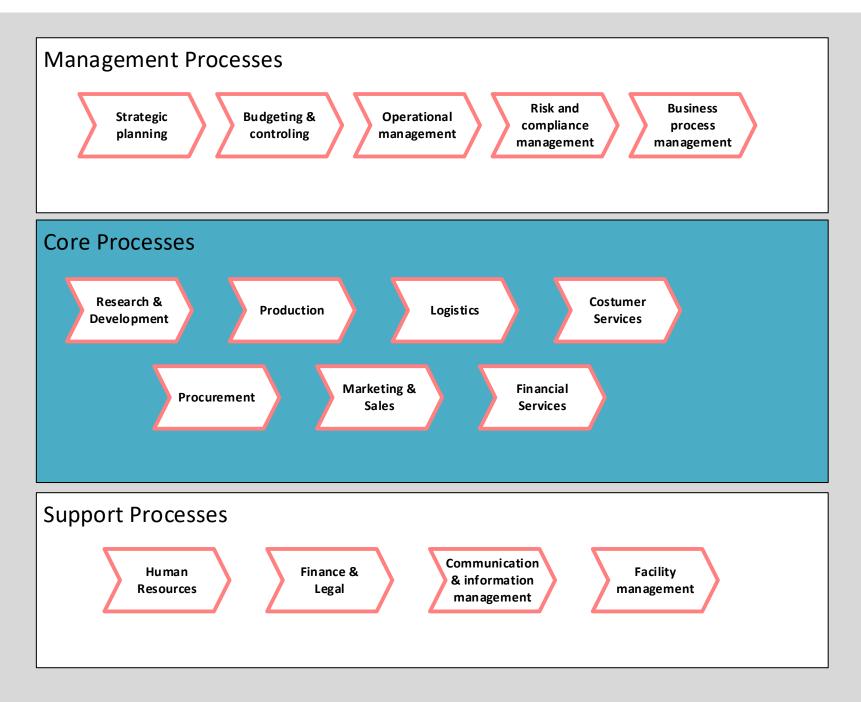






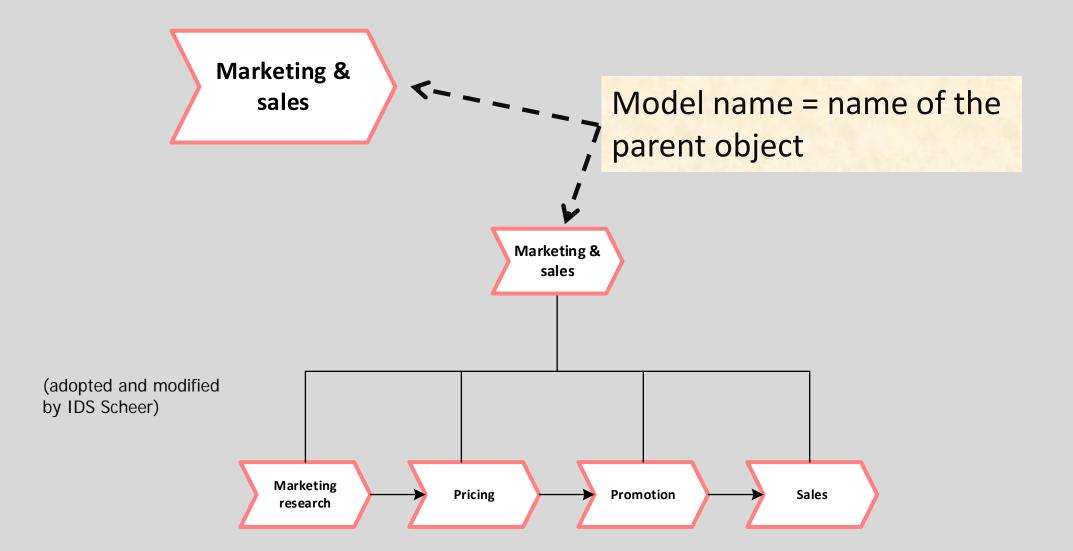
(adopted and modified by IDS Scheer)

Process Maps - Landscape





Models that are hierarchized to an object take its name.





Process:

The name should be derived by one or more nouns or widespread adjective, prefix or suffix.

Marketing & sales

Other examples: Strategic Planning, Order Processing, Domestic Payments, Addressing Potential Customers

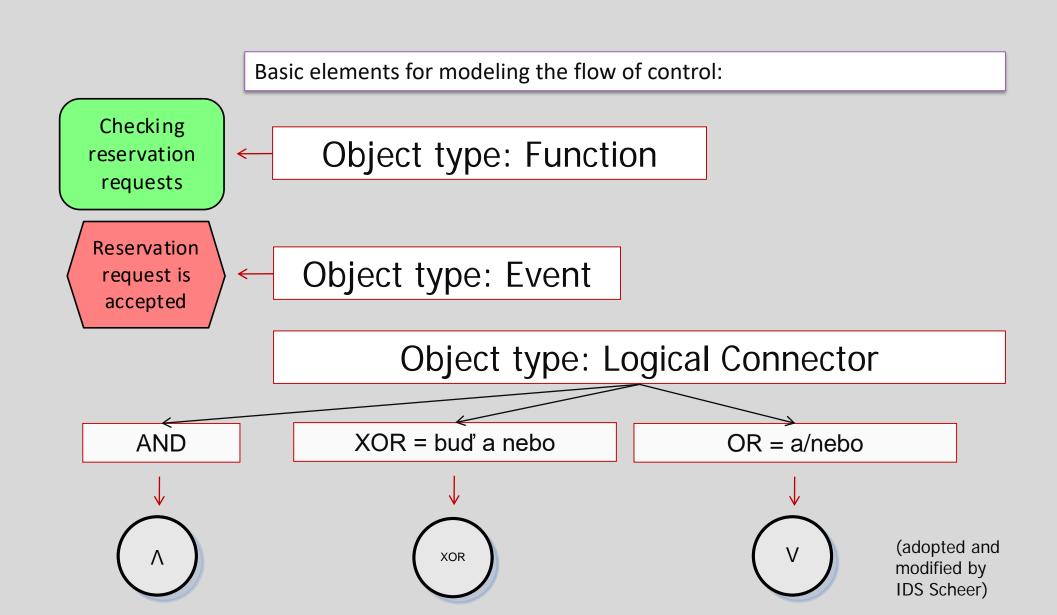


Essence and creation of EPC

(Event-driven Process Chain)

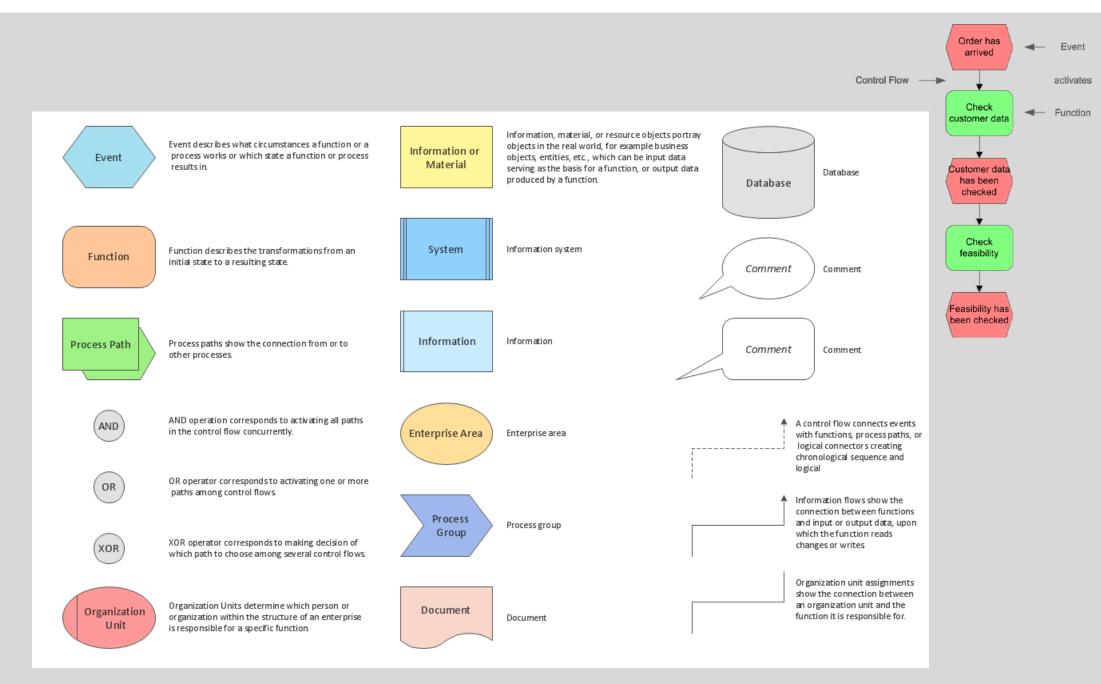


Control flow display ie the chronological and logical sequence of each function in the process





EPC: Digram Design Elements

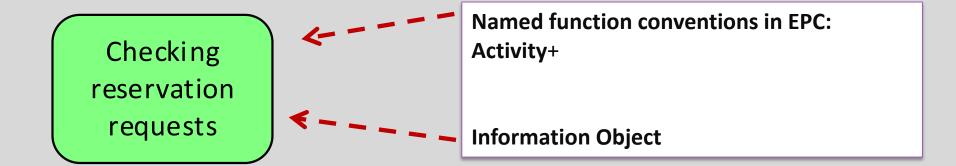




Function: definitions and naming conventions

Functions: Expert task performed on an object supporting one or more goals.

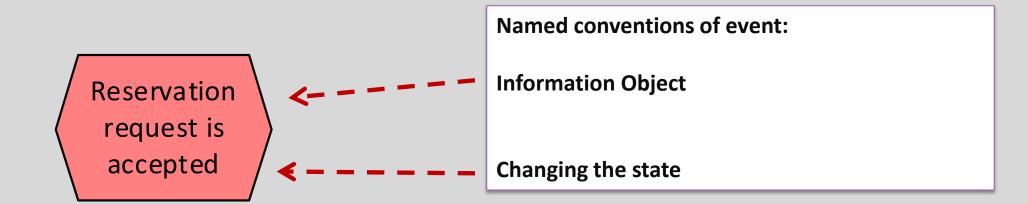
Synonyms: activity, activity, process step, procedure





Event: definitions and naming conventions

Event: Describes the commercially relevant status of an information object that controls or affects the next process.





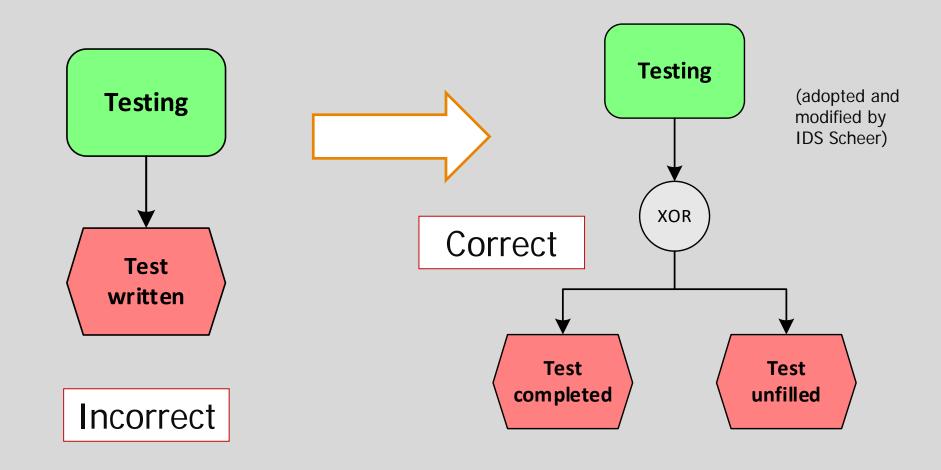
Event: definitions and naming conventions

After the decision making functions (testing):

➤ Incorrect: "Tests performed,,

> Correct: Specify the possible test results (the test function usually has at least two mutually

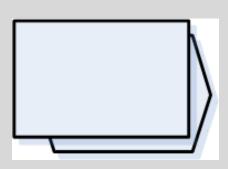
exclusive events)





Event: definitions and naming conventions

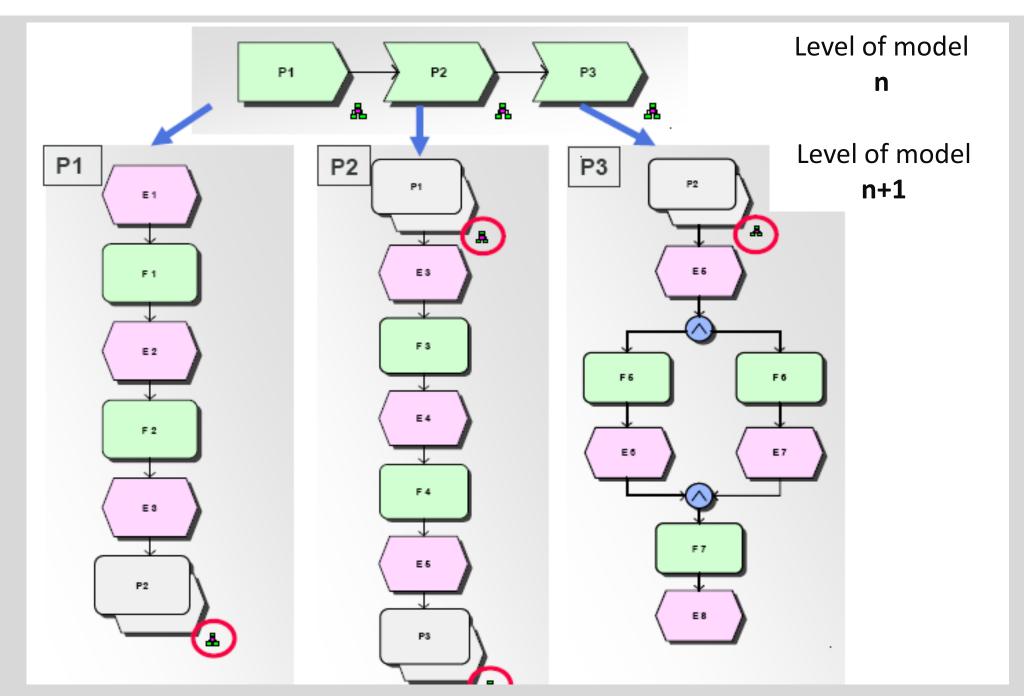
The process path (interface) is a symbol for the EPC Function object.



Process path are used:

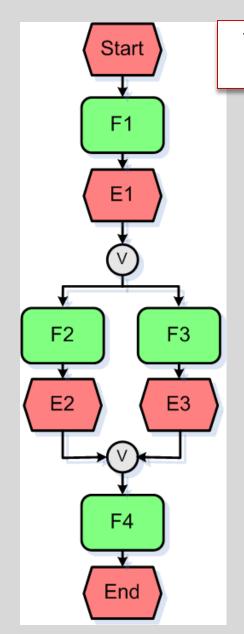
- demonstration of downstream and upcoming processes;
- to navigate to follow-up and upstream processes directly from the EPC (by opening the attached model).

Process path (example)

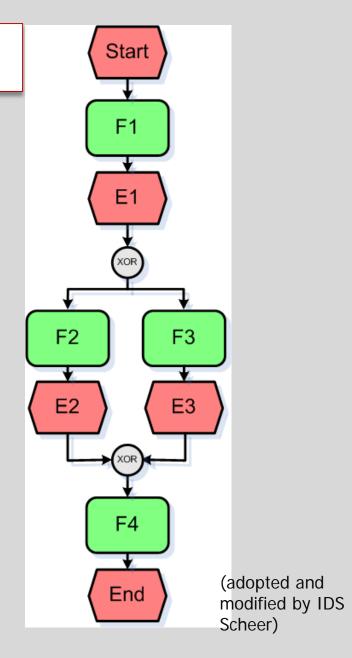




- > Each EPC starts with at least one trigger event (or process interface).
- Each EPC ends with at least one end event (or process interface).
- The event is followed by either a function or an operand (the exception is the ending event).
- The function is followed by either an event or an operand.
- Each feature has one input connection and one output link (exception is end or input event).
- Each event has one input connection and one output link (the exception is the end or entry event).
- The Operand has either: multiple input connections and one output link or one input connection and multiple output connections.

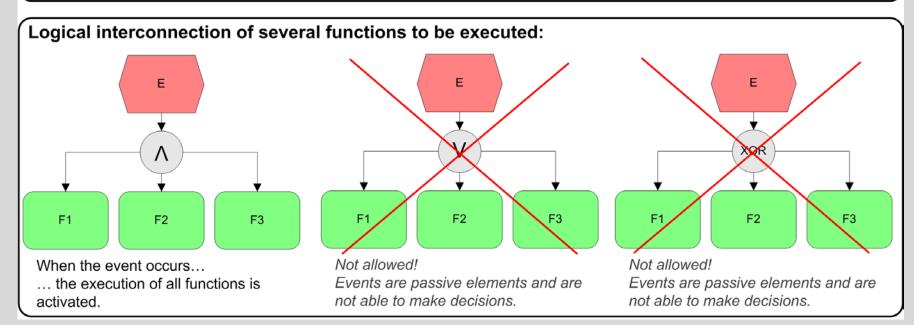


The paths must be merged with the same operand that was used for branching.



EPC: příklad operandu OR

Logical interconnection of several functions which have been executed: F1 F2 F3 F1 F2 F3 F1 F2 F3 ► XOR Ε Ε Ε The event occurs when... The event occurs when... The event occurs when... ... at least one function has been ... exactly one function has been ... all functions have been executed. executed. executed.





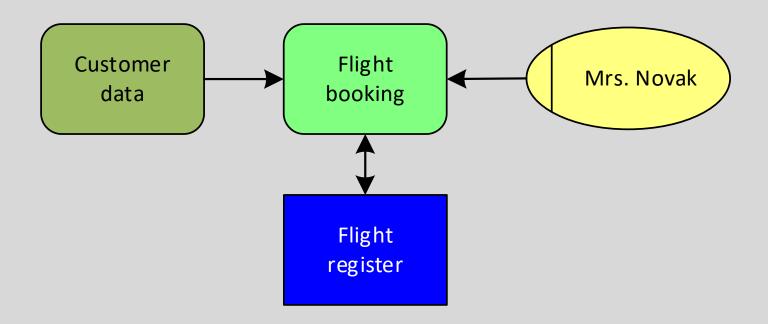
EPC: příklad operandu OR

Modeling: access solutions

<u>Process representation by text:</u>

- Flights are registered by Mrs. Novak in the LETREGISTR system. Customer data is required as input.

Diagram representation of the process:





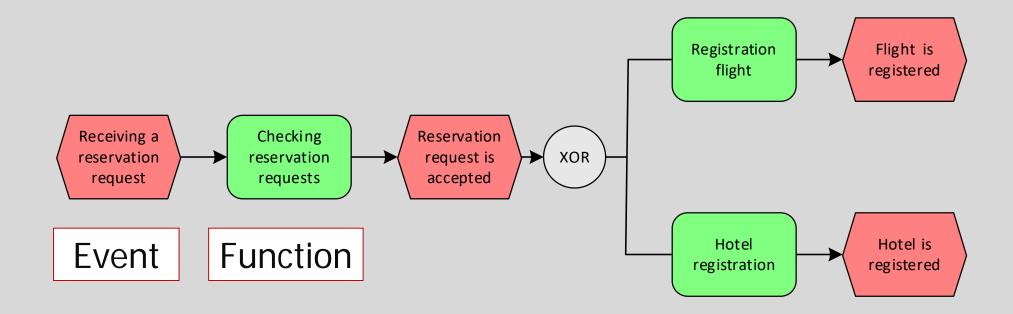
Representation of the process in the following table:

A	В	C	D
Activity (function)	Organization unit	IT system	Input data
Flight booking	Mrs. Novak	Flight register	Customer data



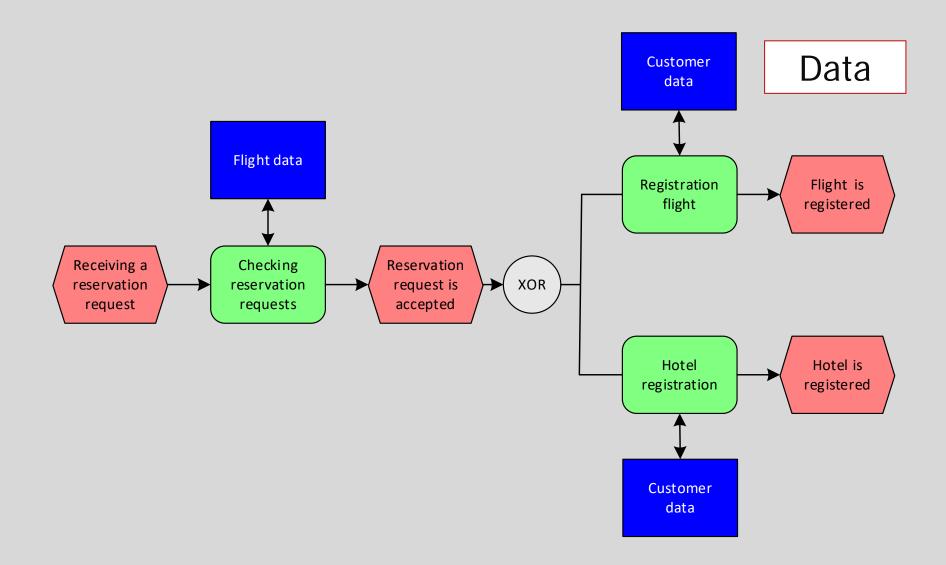
Events initiate functions.

Functions create events.

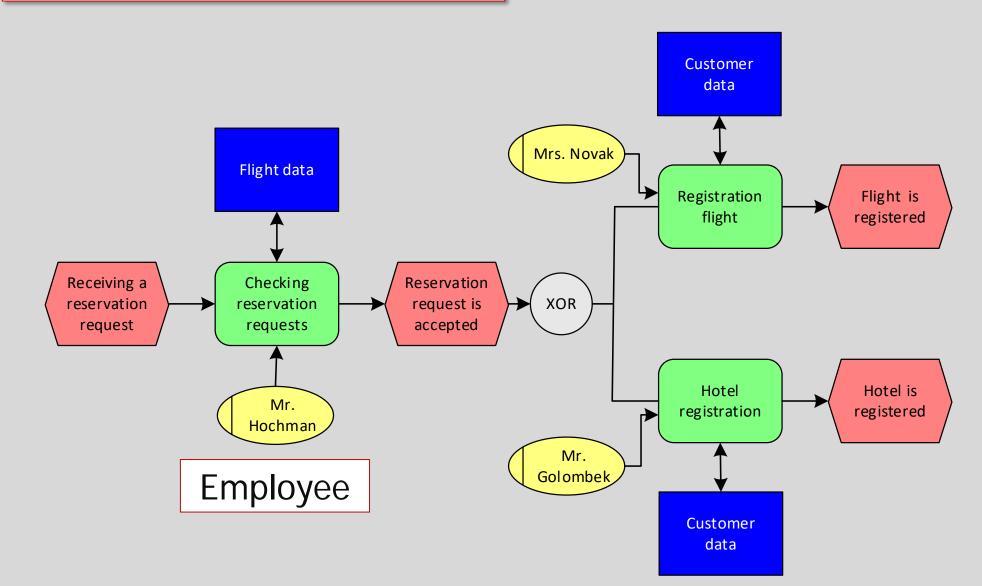




Functions process data.



Functions are performed by employees (organization unit).



ARIS Architecture (4)

Functions create and process products / services.

