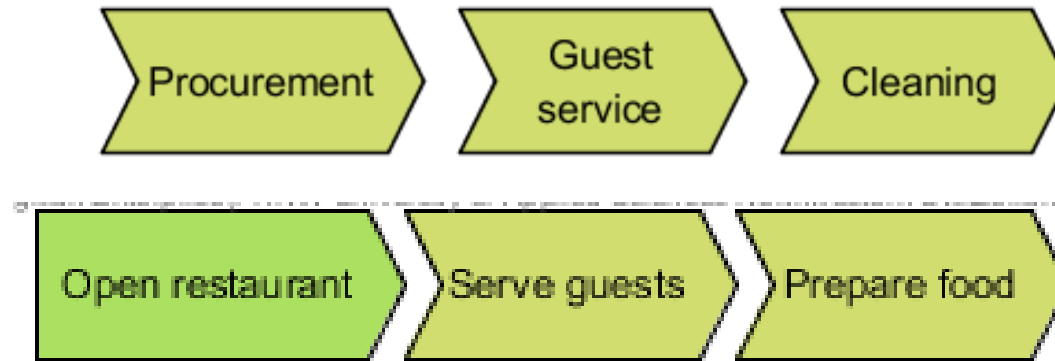


Business Processes and Their Context

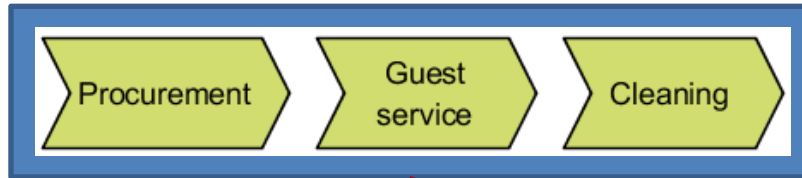
Process Maps



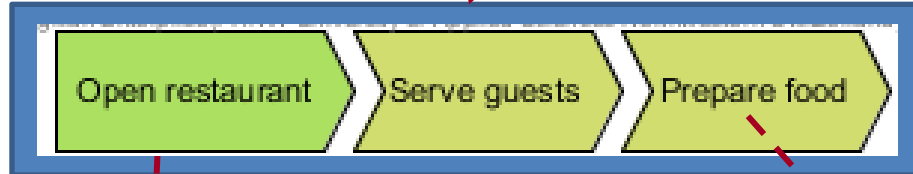
- Process maps give an overview of the business processes on a high level of abstraction
- Each element of a process maps represents a business process
- Process maps represent relationships between processes
 - ◆ grouping processes
 - ◆ logical ordering (e.g. procurement → production → sales)
- But: process maps do not represent control flow, i.e. a predecessor does not necessarily trigger its successor

Hierarchical Process Maps

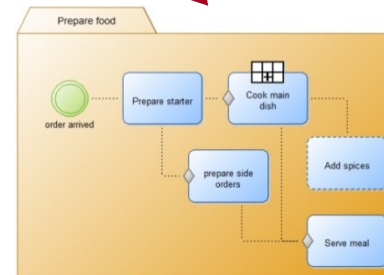
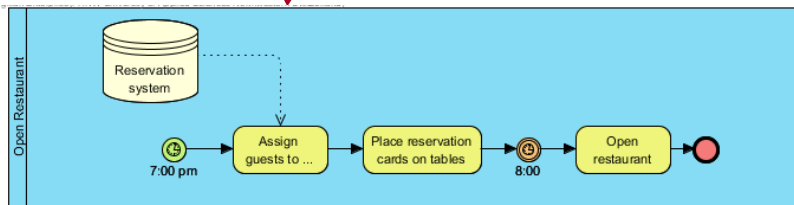
Level 1: Process map (representing clusters)



Level 2: Process maps



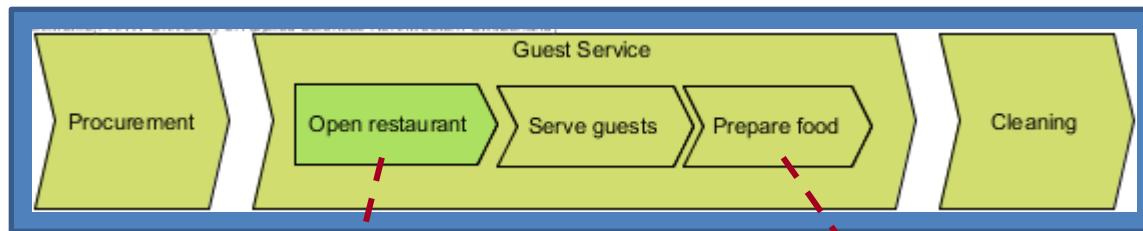
Level 3: Business processes



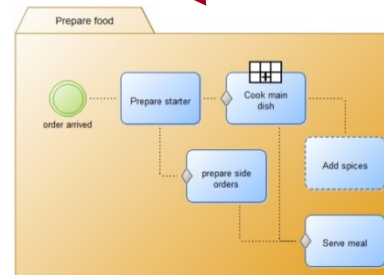
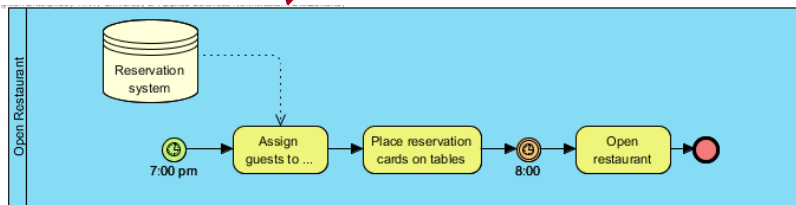
- Process maps can be organized hierarchically. An element either represents
 - ◆ another set of processes (i.e. a process map)
 - ◆ a business process (e.g. in BPMN)

Hierarchical Process Maps

Another representation for process hierachies.



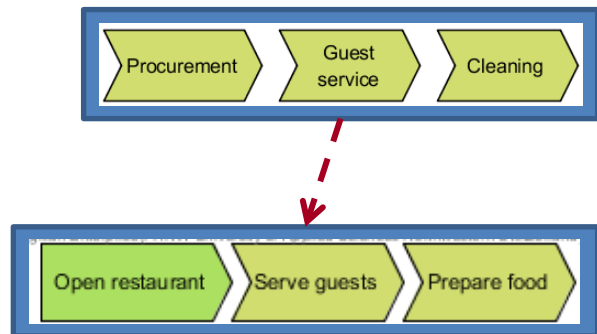
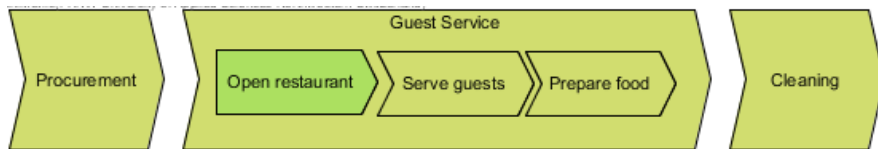
Level 3: Business processes



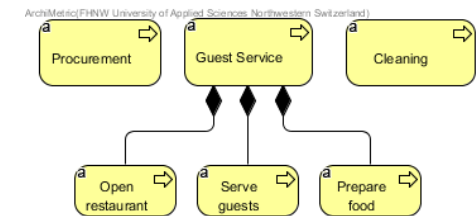
Model Types for Process Map

- The process map can be modeled with a special model type or as a view in ArchiMate

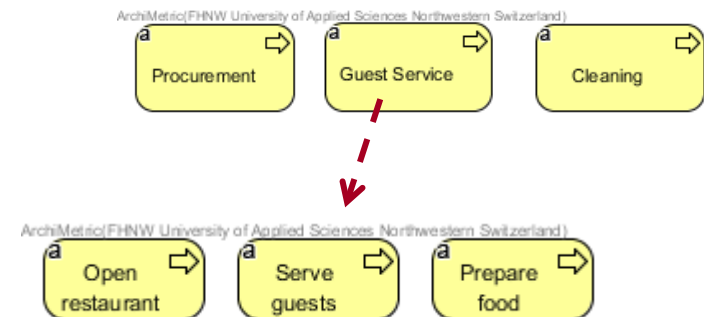
Process Map model type



ArchiMate



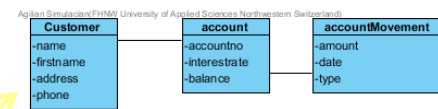
or



References in BPMN

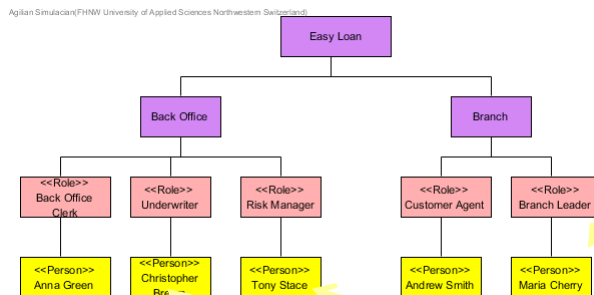
- Process models represent the flow of work.
- Processes are related to other aspects of business
- These are represented by references to other models.

An element in a process map corresponds to a process diagram

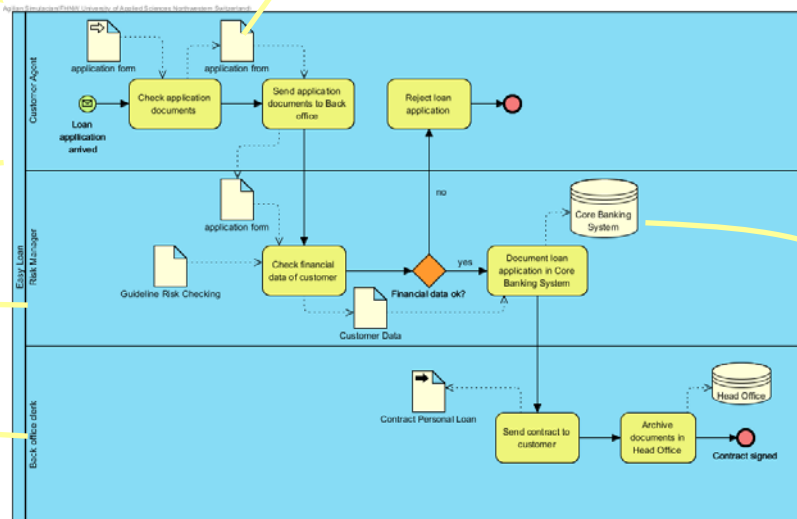


Data Objects can refer to

- data models
- document models



Lanes refer to elements in an organisation model



Data stores may refer to applications



Relationships from and to Business Process Diagrams

There are two kinds of relations from/to BPMN

- Relations **to process models** as a whole from
 - ◆ Process maps
 - ◆ Architecture model (ArchiMate)
- Relations **from process elements** to elements in other models
 - ◆ data objects in document models and data models
 - ◆ organisation units or roles in organisation models
 - ◆ products in product models
 - ◆ applications and application services in IT models
 - ◆ business rules

References in BPMN

There are two important references from BPMN

- **Data objects** can represent different kinds of **data**

- ◆ Structured data
- ◆ Documents
- ◆ Data store (applications)

data/document
model

- **Lanes and pools** represent **active** elements

- ◆ Organisation units
- ◆ Roles
- ◆ People
- ◆ Applications

organisation
model

application
model

Data, organisation and applications are modeled in their own models;
their elements can be referenced from BPMN