**GENERAL INFORMATION**

The Event-driven Process Chain (EPC) is a modeling notation to describe business processes. It integrates all relevant business perspectives and is embedded in the overall process landscape.

While Value-added Chain Diagrams (VACD) provide an overview on the functional areas of an organization, EPCs are used to detail them on a procedural level.

**CORE ELEMENTS**

The EPC core elements allow you to model the procedural sequence of functions within the scope of individual business processes.

**EVENT & FUNCTIONS**

- **An event** describes a state that controls or influences the progression of the process. They trigger functions and are the results of functions.
- **A function** is a task or activity performed to deliver process outputs and support business objectives.

**CONNECTORS**

Connectors are used to **split** and **join** the control flow. Split connectors have one incoming and several outgoing connections. Vice versa for join connectors.

**XOR** (exclusive or) considers exactly one path.

**AND** considers all paths.

**OR** considers at least one path.

**LINKING & HIERARCHY**

Process interfaces link EPCs on the same process hierarchy level and navigate in a **horizontal** fashion.

Lower-level EPCs can be **assigned to functions** to describe them on a more detailed level. This provides a deeper process hierarchy level (**vertical** link).

**EVENT-DRIVEN PROCESS CHAIN (EPC)**

The extended EPC elements allow you to detail the pure procedural description of your business process by integrating data, risks, resources, organizational elements etc. The corresponding objects are called **satellites**.

There are two modeling alternatives:

1. Model the satellites directly in the EPC and assign them to the function to get all information at a glance.
2. Move the satellites to a Function Allocation Diagram (FAD) to reduce the visual complexity of the EPC.

**FUNCTION ALLOCATION DIAGRAM (FAD)**

**ORGANIZATION**

- The **organizational unit** is a business department, that is involved in a task.
- **Positions** are the smallest organizational unit in a company and are assigned to a single person.
- A **role** typifies individual persons with identical properties such as privileges or responsibilities.
- A **group** of people working together.

**RACI / RASCI CONNECTIONS**

The RA(S)CI method enables you to simply describe how organizational elements participate in completing tasks in business processes. The EPC offers different connection types to connect organizational objects and functions:

- **Responsible** carries out
- **Accountable** decides on
- **Supportive** contributes to
- **Consulted** has consulting role in
- **Informed** must be informed about

**DATA & RISKS**

- An information carrier stores knowledge/data.
- A **cluster** is a collection of related entity types and can be used to represent business objects.
- A **KPI** instance indicates the degree of goal accomplishment.
- A **risk** represents the possible danger of a defined process objective not being achieved.
- A **business policy** is a directive, whose purpose is to govern or guide the enterprise.
- A **requirement** is a documented need of what a specific application system, product or service should be or do.

**ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE**

The application system type is a software system that is used to support the execution of a function.

A **application system** represents a concrete, identifiable application system within a company.

A **software robot** is an application system type that carries out a function autonomously (RPA).*

An **attended software robot** is a software robot (RPA) that requires human intervention.*

A **IoT object** represents a type of things that are elements of IoT and have similar properties.

* Available with ARIS 10 SR8 (April 2019)
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