### EVENT-DRIVEN PROCESS CHAIN (EPC)

The event-driven process is a set of related tasks or activities performed to produce a product or service. The event-driven process consists of events triggering activities. Rules control the flow of the process. The event-driven process describes 1. which activities are performed in the course of a process, 2. which organizational units participate in process execution (persons, groups of persons), 3. what input and output data are used, 4. what IT systems are involved, and 5. which events and risks occur during process execution.

- **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.
- **A risk** represents the possible danger of a defined process objective not being achieved.
- **The symbol Role** illustrates who is performing an activity.
- **Connectors** are used to split and join the control flow. Split connectors have one incoming and several outgoing connections. Vice versa for join connectors.

### BPMN PROCESS

BPMN is a process notation used to model business and workflow processes alike. BPMN is an open standard for process modeling maintained by OMG. The BPMN collaboration diagram is used to model the interactions between participants, e.g. in a business-to-business (B2B) context. Participants are involved in the process and represented by means of pools. Interactions between these pools are represented by message flows (message exchanges).

- **Start events** may use different symbols in BPMN. For example, “Message event” for processes starting with a message.
- **Gateways** represent decisions within the process flow. Using the corresponding symbol they represent parallel, exclusive, or other execution modes.

### SYSTEM LANDSCAPE

System landscapes describe which IT systems belong to which logical units (domains). This assignment information is relevant for budgeting or for defining administrative responsibilities.

- **Systems** represent logical electronic data processing system. These systems are not hardware but software systems. ERP systems and EAI platforms can be named as examples.
- **IT systems** can be grouped into areas (application domains). In doing so, the question of similarity can be defined according to different classification criteria.

### ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Organizations and companies illustrate their structures with organizational charts. With the ARIS symbiotism (organizational unit, role and person) relationships between individual units like departments or employees are demonstrated. The relationships stand for 1. Who is responsible for whom? 2. Who is the supervisor or inferior? 3. How are the communication channels?

- **Organizational unit** is a unit in an organizational hierarchy. It can be used to show which organizational units are superior to others.
- **Position** is the smallest organizational unit in a company.
- **Person** can be assigned to an organizational unit.
- **Groups of persons** can be combined in a role.
- **A location** refers to a physical place and can be a factory, a building, or also an office.