# **5** software AG

# EPC IN ARIS

# **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**

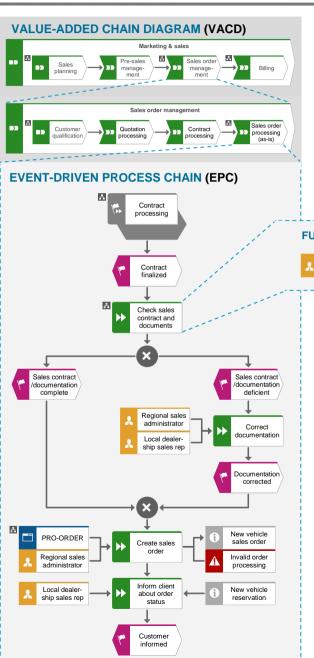
Connectors are used to **split** and **join** the control flow. Split connectors have one incoming and several outgoing connections. Vice versa for join connectors.

- 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).



# **EXTENDED ELEMENTS / SATELLITES**

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:

- Model the satellites directly in the EPC and assign them to the function to get all information at a glance.
- 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.



**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:



#### **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.



An 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.\*



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

<sup>\*</sup> Available with ARIS 10 SR8 (April 2019)





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