

EntireX Process Extractor

User's Guide

Version 8.2 SP2

June 2014

EntireX Process Extractor

This document applies to EntireX Process Extractor Version 8.2 SP2.

Specifications contained herein are subject to change and these changes will be reported in subsequent release notes or new editions.

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Table of Contents

Preface	$\dots\dots\dots V$
1 Creating a Working Environment	1
Creating a new ARIS PPM Client using Customizing Toolkit	2
Configuring the ARIS PPM Client using Customizing Toolkit	3
Initializing the Database	4
2 Extracting Business Process Data using EntireX Process Extractor	7
Introduction	8
Creating a New RPC Business Activity	8
Creating User-defined Attributes	10
Mapping a Program's Inputs and Outputs to PPM Attributes	12
Using the Mapper	13
Exporting RPC Business Activities to an exar File	15
General Expressions	16
3 Administrating and Monitoring the EntireX Process Extractor	27
Connecting to the EntireX Process Extractor with JMX	28
Administrating with JMX	29
Monitoring with JMX	30
4 Analyzing Extracted Business Process Data with ARIS PPM	31
Step 1: Copy Source System Data	32
Step 2: Start the PPM GUI	32
Step 3: Activate the Program to Export Attributes	35
Step 4: Start the Wizard to Add a one-level Dimension	36
Define and Register KPIs	40
Activate Configuration and Recalculate KPIs	41
Restart ARIS PPM	42
5 Message Class 4000 - EntireX Process Extractor	43

Preface

This document assumes you have installed this product as described under Installing and Customizing EntireX Process Extractor, and also ARIS PPM as described in the ARIS PPM documentation.

Creating a Working Environment Creating and configuring a new ARIS PPM client, initializing

the database.

Extracting Business Process Data Extracting business process data with EntireX Process Extractor

for analysis with ARIS PPM.

Administrating and Monitoring Administrating and monitoring the EntireX Process Extractor.

Analyzing Extracted Business Process Data Using ARIS PPM to analyze business process data extracted

with EntireX Process Extractor.

Message Class 4000 - EntireX Process

Extractor

Error Messages for EntireX Process Extractor.

1 Creating a Working Environment

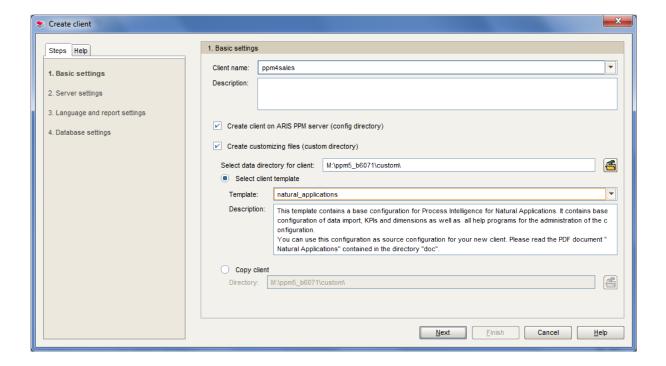
Creating a new ARIS PPM Client using Customizing Toolkit	. :
Configuring the ARIS PPM Client using Customizing Toolkit	
Initializing the Database	

Creating a new ARIS PPM Client using Customizing Toolkit

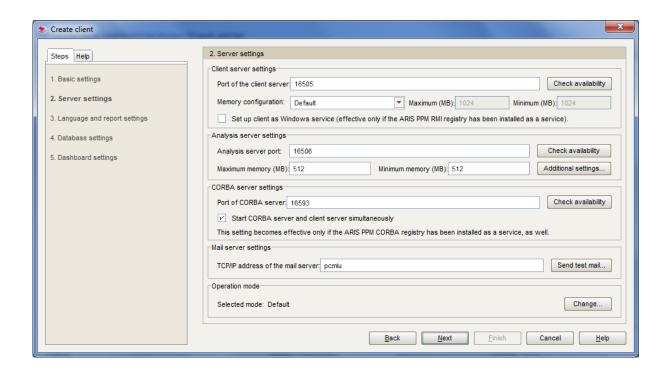
1. In the ARIS PPM Customizing Toolkit click on Create client.



- 2. Provide a name for the client. In this example, the client name is *ppm4sales*.
- 3. Select the template **natural_applications**.
 - **Note:** The basic settings made in this screen can not be modified later in the process.



4. The following server settings should be made:



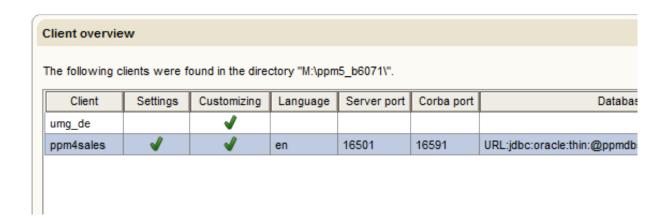
For further possible settings refer to section 5.1, Step 1: Create client in the ARIS PPM - CTK User Guide documentation

Configuring the ARIS PPM Client using Customizing Toolkit

1. In the ARIS PPM **Customizing Toolkit** click on **Configure client**.



2. A list of existing clients is displayed. Select the client you want to configure e.g. **ppm4sales**.



Initializing the Database

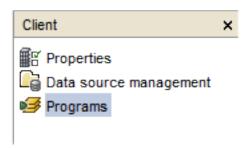


Important: The database you are going to initialize must have been created upfront.

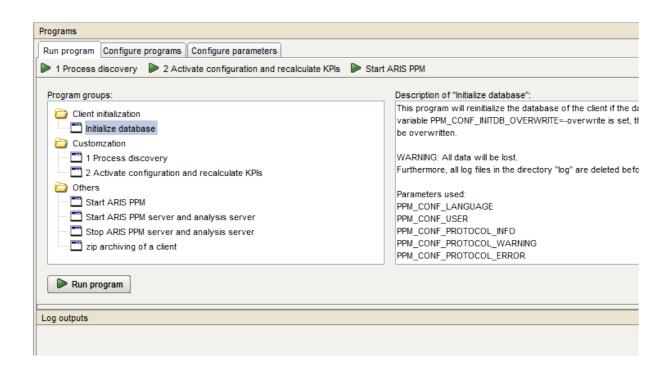
1. In the ARIS PPM **Customizing Toolkit** select the **Client** module.



2. In the Client module select the Programs node



3. In the **Programs** menu, select the **Run program** tab, choose the **Initialize database** program and click on **Run program**.



2 Extracting Business Process Data using EntireX Process

Extractor

■ Introduction	8
Creating a New RPC Business Activity	
■ Creating User-defined Attributes	
Mapping a Program's Inputs and Outputs to PPM Attributes	
■ Using the Mapper	
Exporting RPC Business Activities to an exar File	
General Expressions	

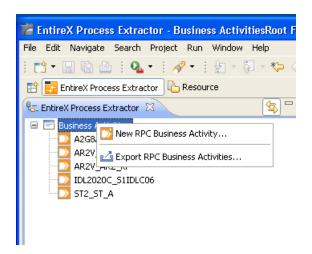
Introduction

Extracting business process data requires the design-time component of EntireX Process Extractor. During design time, the RPC calls to be extracted are defined. For each RPC program, an RPC business activity is defined, which specifies the content of the business process data for ARIS PPM.

Creating a New RPC Business Activity

To create a new RPC business activity

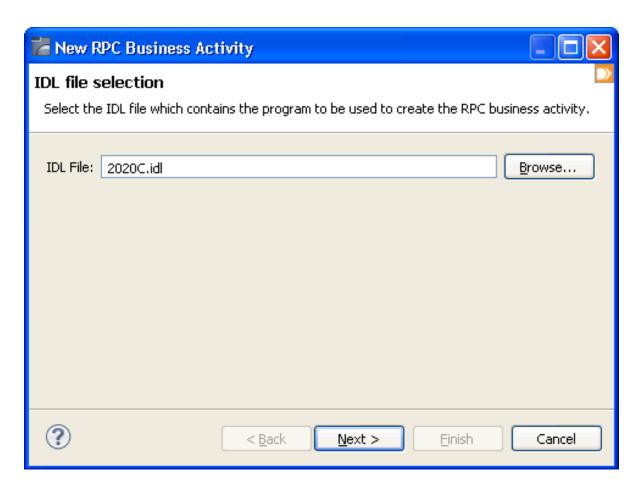
Within the EntireX Process Extractor Perspective, right-click on the Business Activities container and choose **New RPC Business Activity...**.



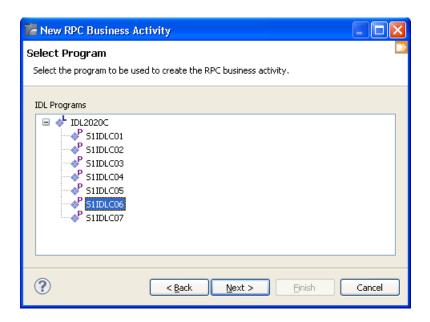
Or:

Choose File > New > Other... > Software AG > EntireX Process Extractor > RPC Business Activity.

The **New RPC Business Activity** dialog box is displayed.



2 Enter or select a relevant IDL file. Click **Next**. The **Select Program** dialog box is displayed.



- 3 Enter a name for the entity which is to be created. The default name provided is: <1 ibrary name>_program name>.
- 4 Enter a relevant description.
- 5 Select or enter a process type. The process type must be the same as the process type used in ARIS PPM.
- 6 Click **Finish**. The activity appears in the tree and the activity's editor is opened.

To edit an existing RPC business activity

■ Within the EntireX Process Extractor Perspective, double-click on a business activity or right-click on it and choose **Open**.

To rename an RPC business activity

- Within the EntireX Process Extractor Perspective, right-click on a business activity and choose **Rename...**, or from the **File** menu, choose **Rename...**.
- 2 Enter the new name. Click **Finish**.

To delete an RPC business activity

- Within the EntireX Process Extractor Perspective, right-click on a business activity and choose **Delete**.
- 2 Confirm that you wish to delete the entity.

Creating User-defined Attributes

The output attributes consist of general PPM attributes and user-defined attributes. General PPM attributes cannot be deleted or edited. New user-defined attributes can be created, edited and deleted. In this section, we will explain how to create, edit and delete user-defined attributes.

User-defined attributes can be created in two ways: using the **User-defined Attributes** root (on the right side of the Mapper view), or using the "Quick Creation" method (on the left side of the Mapper view), initiated from the input that is to be mapped to the newly created user-defined attribute.

To create a user-defined attribute using the User-defined Attributes root node

- In the Mapper area of the EntireX Process Extractor Perspective, right-click on the **User-defined Attribute** root node and choose **Add User-defined Attribute...**.
- 2 Enter a name for the new attribute.

- 3 Select a type.
- 4 Click **Finish**. The newly created attribute appears as a child node of the **User-defined Attributes** root node.
- You can map inputs to this attribute by clicking on the relevant input and dragging the mouse to the newly added attribute.

To create a user-defined attribute using the "Quick Creation" method

- In the Mapper area of the EntireX Process Extractor Perspective, select the Input attribute to which you want to map the user-defined attribute.
- 2 Either right-click on the attribute and choose **Map to Procedure Output**, or drag the mouse from this attribute to the user-defined attribute node.
- A new attribute is created within the user-defined attribute root node. The name of the attribute is the name of the input, and the type of the attribute is the type of the input attribute. The input attribute is now mapped to the newly created user-defined attribute.

The default mappings for the data types are listed below:

IDL Data Type	PPM Attribute Data Type
An, AV, AVn	Text
Un, UV, UVn	Text
I1, I2, I4	long
F4	Float
F8	Double
D, T	Date
N, NU, P, PU	Double
L	Boolean

To edit an existing user-defined attribute

■ In the Mapper area of the EntireX Process Extractor Perspective, double-click on the user-defined attribute or right-click on it and choose **Edit Attribute...**.

To delete a user-defined attribute

- In the Mapper area of the EntireX Process Extractor Perspective, right-click on the user-defined attribute and choose **Delete Attribute**.
- 2 Confirm that you wish to delete the entity.

Mapping a Program's Inputs and Outputs to PPM Attributes

In addition to mapping attributes, you can also determine the relevant process type. The process type must be the same as the process type used in ARIS PPM.

Within the Activity's editor, you can map all the program attributes to PPM attributes. These will then be part of an XML file that will be analyzed using ARIS PPM.

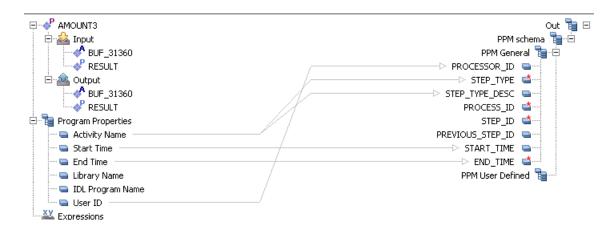
To edit the business activity and map attributes

- In the tree, double-click on the RPC business activity you created. The Editor will display the entity.
- 2 Check that the process type is correct, and if necessary select or type in the relevant type.
- In the Mapper area, the left side of the map schema includes the IDL program inputs and outputs, and the right side of the map schema contains the PPM general and user-defined attributes. To map IDL program inputs and outputs from the left side of the map to outputs on the right side of the map, click on the desired input and drag the mouse across to the output on the right. When mapping an attribute that is an array, "link properties" is opened to allow defining the index (the default index is "0"). See Using the Mapper in the *User's Guide* documentation for more details.
- 4 Click **Add Expression** to add expressions as required. See *General Expressions* in the *User's Guide* documentation for more details.

5 Save the editor.

Using the Mapper

The Mapper tool enables mapping source elements to target output elements. The left-panel contains the entire source data elements that are available (these element may also be expressions). The right-panel contains the potential target elements. Use a drag-and-drop operation to define that when the Mapper is executed, the value/s in the source element will be copied to the target element. These definitions are indicated by lines, linking between the source element and the target element, and also are listed under the relevant node in the procedure nodes tree.



There are a number of different types of source and target elements that can be mapped:

- Mapping a Simple Type Element to a Simple Type Element
- Mapping an Array Type Element to a Simple Type Element
- Mapping Multiple Array Levels to a Simple Type Element

Mapping a Simple Type Element to a Simple Type Element

Drag the element in the source frame of the mapper to the relevant element in the target frame. When the mapping is executed, the source element will be copied to the target element.

Mapping an Array Type Element to a Simple Type Element

To map a value from an array type element to a simple type element, it is necessary to define the index of the relevant value in the array. The default index is [0].

Only one-dimensional arrays are allowed.

To place an array type element value in a simple type element

Drag the element in the source frame of the mapper to the relevant element in the target frame. When the Mapper is executed, the source element will be copied to the target element. A line

- will be displayed between the two, indicating that the value from the source element will be placed in the target element.
- 2 Right-click on the mapping to display the **Link Properties** dialog box. In the **Source Index** field, right-click on <exp> to set a value for the index. To set a static value, use the "Free Text" expression.
- 3 Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

Mapping Multiple Array Levels to a Simple Type Element

To map a value from within an array that has multiple levels to a simple type element, create a new "Value Of" expression, and select the element you wish to map. A dialog box is displayed with the expression and the required index numbers. Right-click on each index and choose "Free Text" and enter the relevant index.

Exporting RPC Business Activities to an exar File

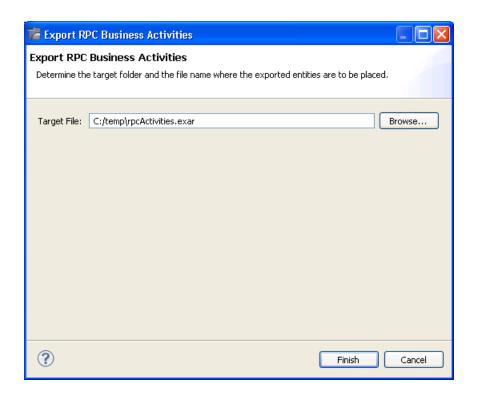
The exporting process exports all the RPC business activities in your application to a file with extension .exar. This file can then be used to create an XML file that can be analyzed by ARIS PPM.

To export business activities

1 Right-click on the RPC **Business Activities** node and choose **Export RPC Business Activities...**.

Or:

From the **File** menu, choose **File** > **Export** > **Software AG** > **RPC Business Activities**. The Export RPC Business Activities wizard is displayed.



- 2 Browse and select the location where the file is to be saved and enter a name for the file.
- 3 Click Finish.
- 4 The console area displays information as to the number of exported entities and also lists business activities that are not properly defined.

General Expressions

Expression Types

Expressions are used to map compound values to PPM attributes. See Using the Mapper in the *User's Guide* documentation. The object of an expression is to perform the computation indicated by the elements of the expression and to return a value that is the result of the computation. The expression types available vary according to the node you are defining.

- EmptyString, TRUE and FALSE Expressions
- Free Text
- Value Of
- Count Of
- Conditional Operator
- String Array
- Now
- Create Date
- To Date
- Date Part
- Compare
- Logical And/Or
- Is Null
- Calculate
- Ceil
- Floor
- Round
- Absolute
- Concat
- Trim
- Strln
- SubString
- Replace String
- Change Case
- StringLength
- Reverse
- FormatDate
- Format Number
- Extract Number

Character

EmptyString, TRUE and FALSE Expressions

Standard fixed syntax, used for these functions.

Free Text

In the **Free Text** dialog box, type in any text and add tokens in order to use values from the context. Click **Finish**. Click on the var link to define the variable.

Example

Enter text and replaceable tokens in the **Free Text** tab: "Your account number is - \$(var)" . "\$(var)" being a replaceable token. Click **Finish**. Use the Value Of expression to define a value for the token.

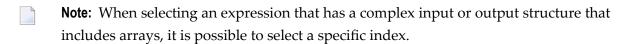
Refer to Mapper

Value Of

The **Value Of** expression returns the value of the selected object.

To define the Value Of expression

- 1 Select an item from the available scope.
- 2 Double-click to select this item as the expression's value.



Count Of

The **Count Of** expression returns a count of an array item.

To define the Count Of expression

- 1 Select an array item.
- 2 Double-click to select this item as the expression's value.

Conditional Operator

The **Conditional Operator** expression is short-hand for an if-else statement. The Conditional Operator returns <expr1> if <condition> is true or returns <expr2> if <condition> is false.

Format

```
If <condition> Then <expr1> Else <expr2>
```

Implementation

Click on each <expr> and define the expression.

Example

```
If (( In/AccountNumber ) = 23453) Then TRUE Else FALSE
```

String Array

Returns a string array.

Format

```
StringArray (expr, ...)
```

Implementation

Use the <expr> link to define the first string. To define additional strings click the "..." link.

Now

Now expression returns the current date and time according to the setting of your computer system's date and time.

Create Date

Create Date returns a date for a specified year, month, day, hour, minutes and seconds.

Format

```
CreateDate (\langle year \rangle, \langle month \rangle, \langle day \rangle, \langle hour \rangle, \langle minute \rangle, \langle second \rangle)
```

Implementation

Click the links to define the expressions for the different parts of the date/time.

Example

```
CreateDate (1982 , 07 , 19 , 09 , 20 , 13) will return "1982-07-19 09:20:13:000"
```

To Date

To Date creates a date from a date/time string according to the given date format.

Format

```
ToDate (<datestring> , <format>)
```

Implementation

Click the links to define the expressions for the date string and format.

Example

```
ToDate (19/07/1982 , dd/MM/yyyy) will return "1982-07-19 00:00:00:000"
```

Date Part

Date Part extracts a part of the date (year, month, hour etc.) from a date expression.

Format

```
YearOf(<date>)
MonthOf (<date>)
DayOf(<date>)
HourOf(<date>)
MinuteOf(<date>)
SecondOf(<date>)
```

Implementation

Select the date part: year, month, day, hour, minute or second. Click on the date expression and define the Date expression.

Example

```
YearOf (Now) will return "2004"
```

Compare

Compare expression compares the values of two numeric or textual expressions.



Note: When comparing two null expressions, the function will return "false".

Format

```
Is (<expr> = <expr>)
Is (<expr> > <expr>)
Is (<expr> < <expr>)
```

```
Is (<expr> >= <expr>)
Is (<expr> <= <expr>)
```

Implementation

Click 'Is'/'Is not' to switch between the two options. Select the required comparison operator. Click the <expr> links to edit.

Logical And/Or

An expression that applies a logical AND or OR to several boolean expressions.

Format

```
Is (<expr> AND ...)
Is Not (<expr> AND ...)
```

Implementation

Click 'Is'/'Is not' to switch between the two options. Click the <expr> or "..." links to add expressions. Select the required boolean operator (AND or OR).

Is Null

Is Null checks whether the selected object does not have an actual during runtime.

To define the Is Null expression:

- 1 Select an item from the available scope.
- 2 Click to select this item as the expression's value.

Calculate

Calculate returns a calculation and may include variables and arithmetic calculations.

Implementation

Type in the calculation formula using digits and operators. Click **Finish**. Click on the variable link to define an expression. A token representing this expression will appear in the calculation.

Ceil

Returns the smallest value that is not less than the argument and is equal to a mathematical integer. The value is displayed in double format.

Format

```
Ceil(<expr>)
```

Implementation

Click <expr> to define the relevant expression.

Example

```
ceil(2.645); will return "3.0"
```

Floor

Returns the largest value that is not greater than the argument and is equal to a mathematical integer. The value is displayed in double format.

Format

```
Floor(<expr>)
```

Implementation

Click <expr> to define the relevant expression.

Example

```
floor(2.645); will return "2.0".
```

Round

Returns the closest integer to the argument.

Format

```
Round(<expr>)
```

Implementation

Click <expr> to define the relevant expression.

Example

```
round(2.500); will return 3. round(2.499); will return 2.
```

Absolute

Returns the absolute value of the argument. The value is displayed in double format.

Format

```
Absolute(<expr>)
```

Implementation

Click <expr> to define the relevant expression.

Example

```
Absolute(2.300); will return 2.0.
```

Concat

Returns a string value containing the concatenation of two or more supplied strings.

Format

```
Concat("<expr>",...)
```

Implementation

Use the <expr> link to define the first string. To define additional strings click the "..." link.

Example

```
Concat("John", "Smith",...) will return "JohnSmith".
```

Trim

Trim expression returns a string containing a copy of a specified string with no leading or trailing spaces.

Format

```
Trim(<expr>)
```

Implementation

Click the <expr> to define the string expression to trim.

Example

```
Trim(" John ") will return " John ".
```

StrIn

StrIn expression returns the position of the first occurrence of one string within another.

Format

```
StrIn (<string> , <substring>, <case sensitive>)
StrIn (<string> , <substring>, <case insensitive>)
```

Implementation

Click <string> , <substring> to define the string in which to search and the string to search for. The expression will search for the first occurrence of the second string within the first string. Toggle between case insensitive and case sensitive to determine case sensitivity.

Example

```
StrIn ("Catwalk", "Cat") will return "0"
StrIn ("John", "Smith") will return "-1"
StrIn ("Caterpillar", "pillar") will return "6"
```

SubString

SubString expression returns a substring that begins at a specified location, and has a specified length.

Format

```
SubString (<string> , <start> , <length>)
```

Implementation

Click the links to define the original string, the start index and the required length of the substring.

Example

```
SubString ("Caterpillar", 6, 6) will return "pillar".
```

Replace String

Replaces the first substring in this string that matches the given pattern, with the defined replacement.

Format

```
ReplaceString( <string> , <patternToReplace> , <replacement> )
```

Implementation

Click the links to define the original string, the regular expression pattern to be replaced, and the replacement string.

Example

```
ReplaceString("elephant", "e..a", "ega") will yield the string "elegant".
```

Change Case

Change Case expression returns a string that has been converted to a specified case (lowercase or uppercase).

Format

```
ToLowerCase (<expr>)
ToUpperCase (<expr>)
```

Implementation

Select the relevant option to transform the expression to upper or lower case. Use the link to define the expression.

Example

```
ToLowerCase ("JOHN") will return "john".

ToUpperCase ("john") will return "JOHN".
```

StringLength

StringLength expression returns the length of a string.

Format

```
StrLen (⟨expr⟩)
```

Implementation

Click the <expr> to define the string.

Example

```
StrLen ("John") will return "4".
```

Reverse

Reverse expression returns the reverse of a string expression.

Format

```
Reverse (<expr>)
```

Implementation

Click the <expr> to define the string expression.

Example

```
Reverse ("caterpillar") will return "rallipretac".
```

FormatDate

FormatDate expression converts a date/time object into a date/time string, according to the given date format.

Format

```
FormatDate (<date> , <format>)
```

Implementation

Click the links to define the expressions for the date/time object and format.

Example

FormatDate (Now, "dd/MM/yyyy"), Now expression being the current date and time, will return "19/07/1982".

Format Number

Formats a number according to the given format number.

Format

```
FormatNumber( <number> , <format> )
```

Implementation

Click the links to define the expressions for the number and format.

Example

For example if the number 18734573.07 is required as 18,734,573.07, use the format "#,##0.00". Refer to Number Format for further explanation about the format syntax.

Extract Number

Extract Number expression extracts a numeric value from a textual source number. When there is more than one number, it extracts the first number it locates. This expression may be used when needing to perform calculations on the source number.

Format

```
ExtractNumber (<expr>, Decimal:dot)
```

Implementation

Select the relevant decimal symbol: dot or comma. The separator that you do not select will be recognized as the thousand separator and will be removed. Click the link to define the source expression.

Example

When selecting the dot separator, ExtractNumber ("1,000,876.321") will return "1000876.321" When selecting the comma separator, ExtractNumber ("1.000.876,321") will return "1000876.321"

Character

Character expression returns an ASCII or Unicode Character according to the decimal representation.

Implementation

Insert the character's ASCII code or Unicode value.

Example

Enter "13", the text in the Value field will display "carriage return" indicating the functionality.

3 Administrating and Monitoring the EntireX Process Extractor

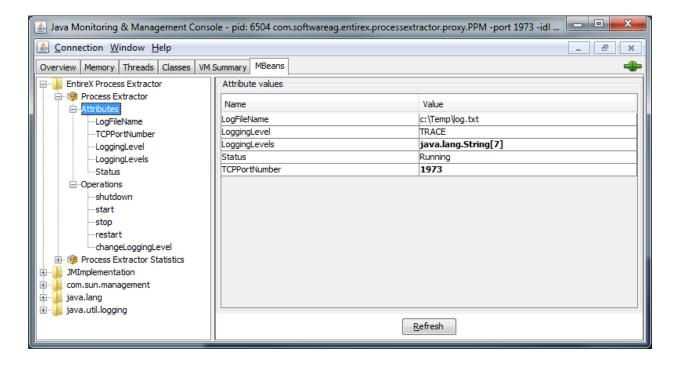
Connecting to the EntireX Process Extractor with JMX	. 28
Administrating with JMX	
Monitoring with JIMX	30

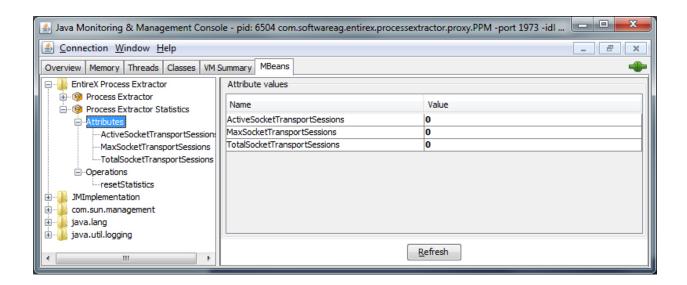
Connecting to the EntireX Process Extractor with JMX

The EntireX Process Extractor uses two standard MBeans for administration and monitoring. Use JMX client tools, for example VisualVM or JConsole, to connect to the EntireX Process Extractor. Setting up the JMX connection is described in the relevant vendor documentation.

If the EntireX Process Extractor and JConsole or VisualVM as JMX Clients run on the same machine and under the same user, just start these tools. No further configuration is needed.

With JConsole the two MBeans of the EntireX Process Extractor look as follows:





Administrating with JMX

For administration, the EntireX Process Extractor offers the following operations:

■ Process Extractor

Operation	Description
changeLoggingLevel	Set a new logging level. See attribute Logging Levels for a list of valid logging levels.
shutdown	Stop processing of the EntireX Process Extractor and shutdown the JVM.
start	Start processing of the EntireX Process Extractor with rereading the PPM event definition and opening a new XML file for extracted events.
stop	Stop processing of the EntireX Process Extractor and do not shutdown the JVM. Closes the XML file with extracted events and stops proxy functionality.
restart	Start processing with rereading the PPM event definition and close the current XML file with extracted events.

■ Process Extractor Statistics

Operation	Description
resetStatistics	Set the attributes MaxSocketTransportSessions and
	TotalSocketTransportSessions to 0 .

Monitoring with JMX

For monitoring, the EntireX Process Extractor offers the following operations:

■ Process Extractor

Operation	Description
LogFileName	The name of the log file.
TCPPortNumber	The TCP port where the EntireX Process Extractor listens for calls.
LoggingLevel	Get the current logging level.
LoggingLevels	Get the valid logging levels. These are: "OFF", "FATAL", "ERROR", "WARNING", "INFO", "DEBUG", and "TRACE" in the order of logging granularity (lowest to finest).
Status	Values are "Running" and "Stopped".

■ Process Extractor Statistics

Operation	Description
ActiveSocketTransportSessions	Get the number of active transport sessions.
·	Get the maximum number of active transport sessions. This is the high watermark of active sessions.
TotalSocketTransportSessions	Get the total number of transport sessions. This is accumulated over the whole runtime of the EntireX Process Extractor.

4 Analyzing Extracted Business Process Data with ARIS PPM

Step 1: Copy Source System Data	32
Step 2: Start the PPM GUI	
Step 3: Activate the Program to Export Attributes	35
Step 4: Start the Wizard to Add a one-level Dimension	36
Define and Register KPIs	40
Activate Configuration and Recalculate KPIs	41
Restart ARIS PPM	42

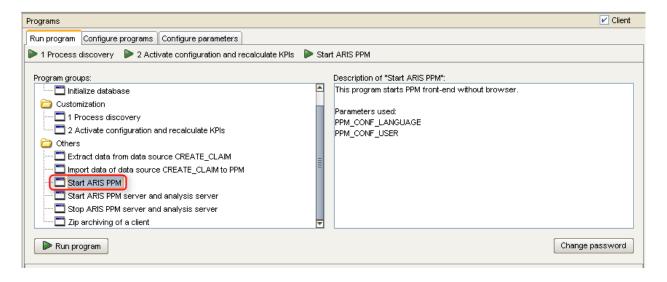
This chapter assumes you have performed the installation and the configuration steps described under *Creating a Working Environment*.

Step 1: Copy Source System Data

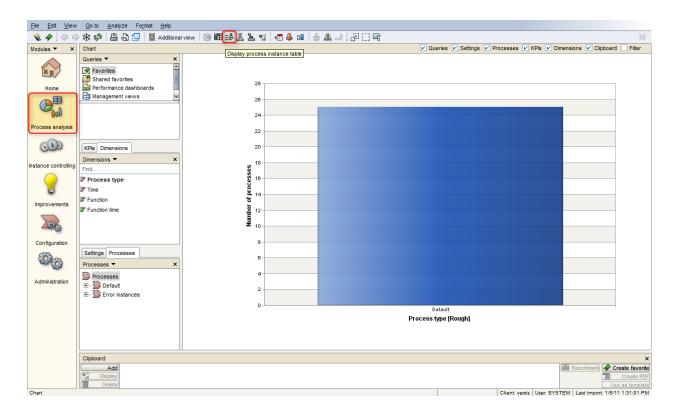
Copy your source system XML data files (as provided by the extractors) to the folder %PPM5_HOME%\<new client name>\data\PROCESS_STEP, where <new client name>represents the name of the client you created initially. In our example this is: %PPM5_HOME%\ppm4sales\data\PROCESS_STEP.

Step 2: Start the PPM GUI

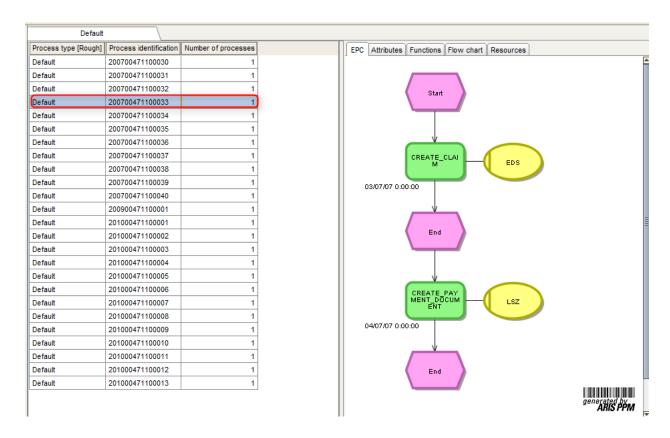
Start the PPM GUI.



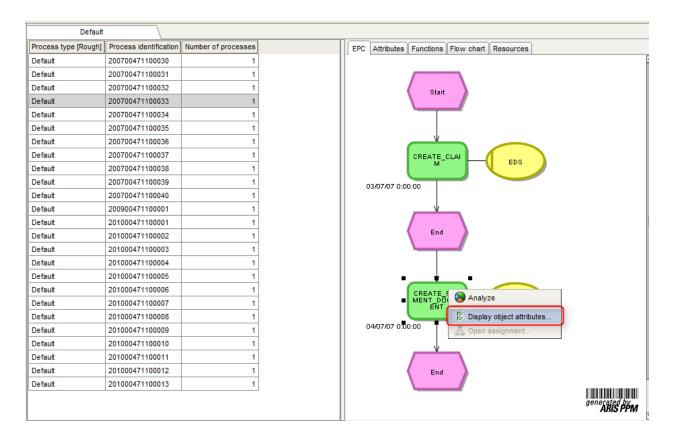
The analysis shows the standard evaluation for the imported processes. Switch to the process instance view.



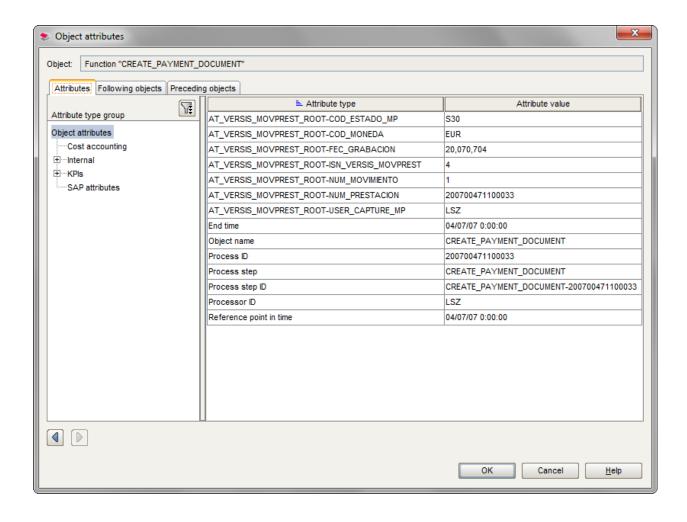
Select a row in the process view to display an individual process instance.



Display the attributes of an individual object in the process instance.

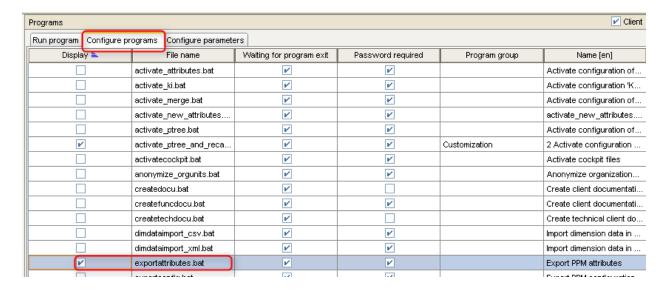


Attributes of the function ""CREATE_PAYMENT_DOCUMENT"".

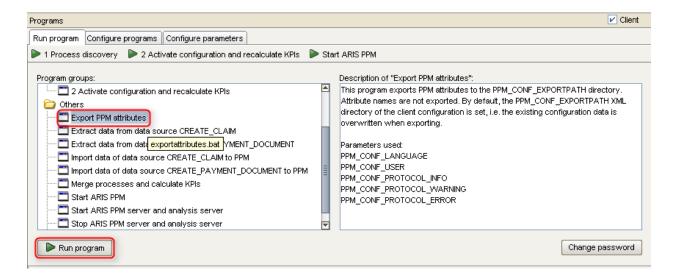


Step 3: Activate the Program to Export Attributes

In the CTK, activate the program to export the attributes from PPM.

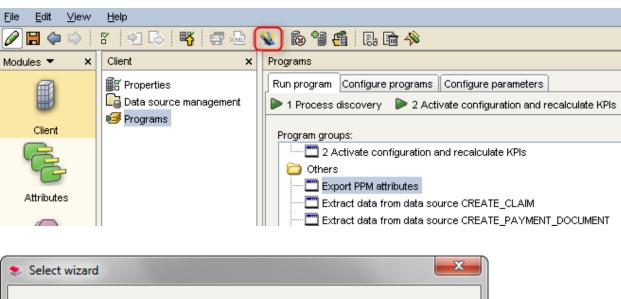


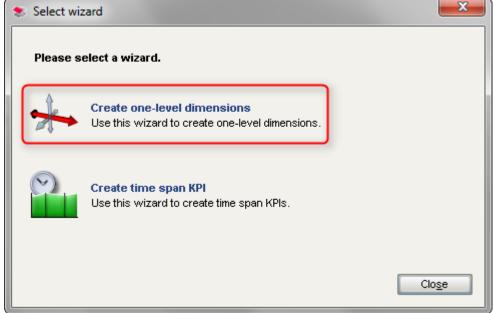
Start exporting the attributes. The PPM attributes created by importing the data are exported and can be used later when configuring in the CTK.



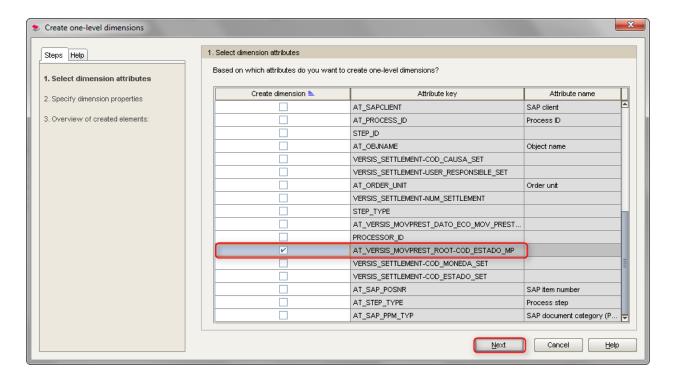
Step 4: Start the Wizard to Add a one-level Dimension

Start the wizard to add a one-level dimension.

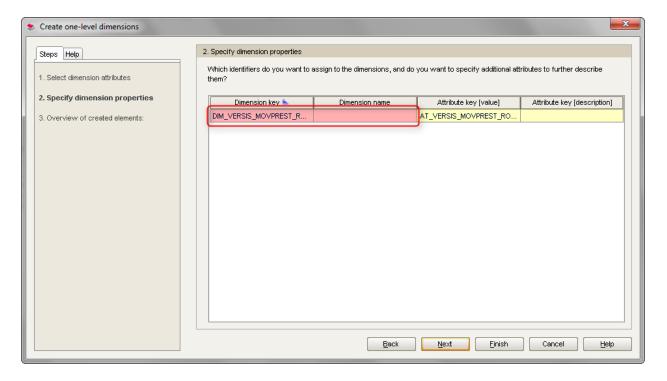




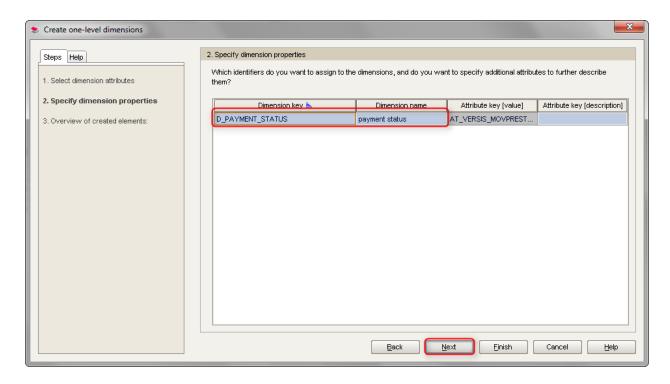
Add a new PPM dimension for an attribute that was imported from a source system event.



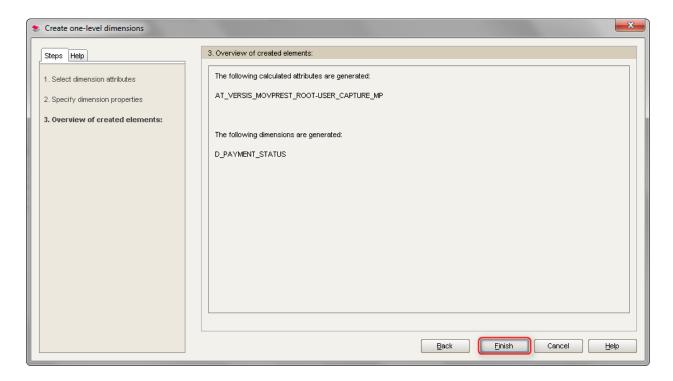
The attribute name is longer than maximum lenth of the dimension key (30 chars), and therefore the line is marked as an error (red).



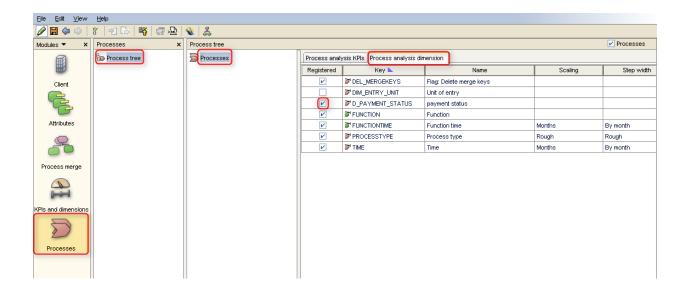
Select a short description for the dimension key and enter a descriptive dimension name to correct the error.



Configure the dimension.



In the process tree, activate the dimension for the process types for which the dimension is to be calculated.

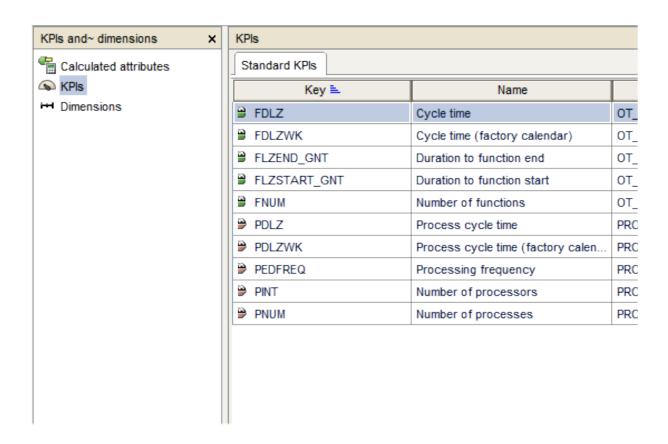


Define and Register KPIs

1. Switch to the KPIs and dimensions module.



2. In the KPIs and dimensions node select KPIs and switch to the Standard KPIs tab.



3. Register the KPIs at the process tree.

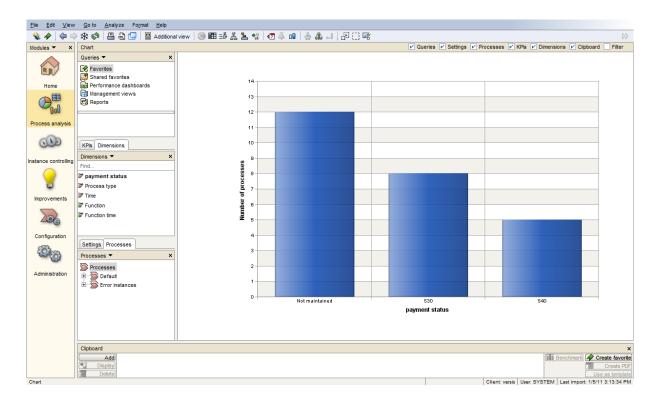
Activate Configuration and Recalculate KPIs

Activate the modified configuration and start the new calculation.



Restart ARIS PPM

- 1. Restart ARIS PPM.
- 2. Use the newly defined dimensions and KPIs for process analysis in PPM.



5

Message Class 4000 - EntireX Process Extractor

This message class contains messages that can occur with EntireX Process Extractor. The messages have the format:

4000*nnnn*

where 4000 is the message class, and

nnnn is the message number in the range 0000 - 9999

40000001 Exception during processing call: <exception text>

Explanation An unexpected error occurred during processing of a call from an RPC client or server.

Action Check the exception text for details.

40000013 Character set for <character set type> not available

Explanation No character set is available for an RPC call.

Action Contact Software AG support.

40000014 Encoding LS=<char set name> not supported

Explanation The specified character set is not available. Only character sets supported by the Java

IVM can be used.

Action Change the configuration of the RPC client or server.

40000015 <error message>

Explanation An error during character set conversion.

Action See error message for details.

40000017 <detail message>

Explanation An error occurred on the connection from EntireX Process Extractor to the broker.

Action See error message for details. Check whether the broker is running and whether the

connection from EntireX Process Extractor is available.