BUSINESS PROCESS ENGINEERING PROJECT

FLEX

PROCESS MANAGEMENT USING ARIS

Presented By:

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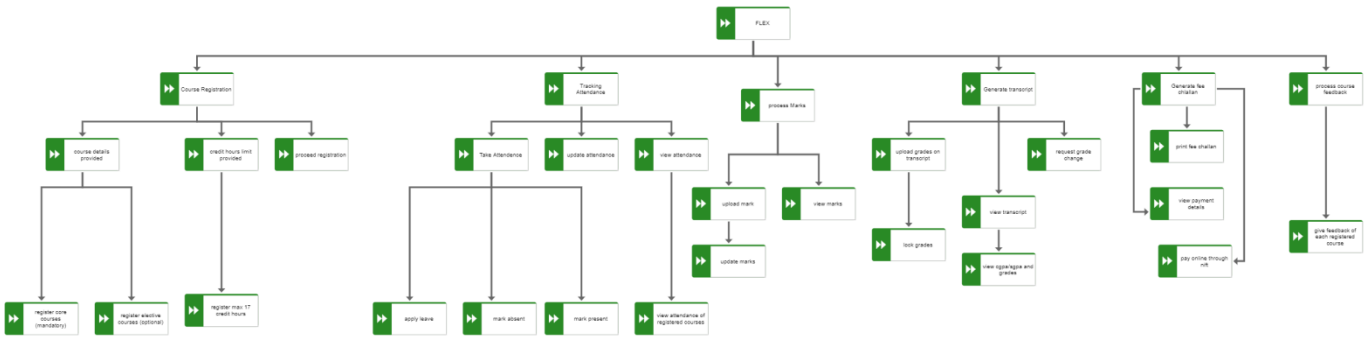
1- Descriptive View:

This project is aiming to provide automation support to the university. It reduces complexity through automation of student and teachers function and It helps to Improve Management reporting, maintaining capabilities. Flex is a software application designed to streamline and automate various administrative tasks related to student information, academic records, and student performance tracking in Fast university.

2- Function View:

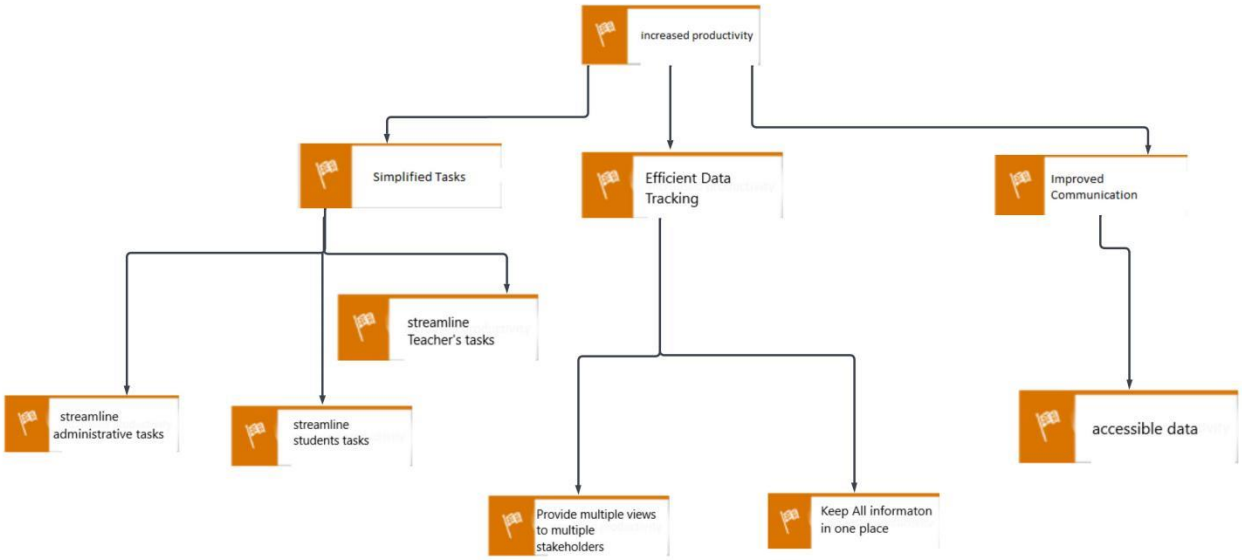
a) Function Tree:

A function can be described at many degrees of aggregation. The highest level of aggregation is made up of collections of functions that take the shape of business processes or process chains.



b) Objective Diagram:

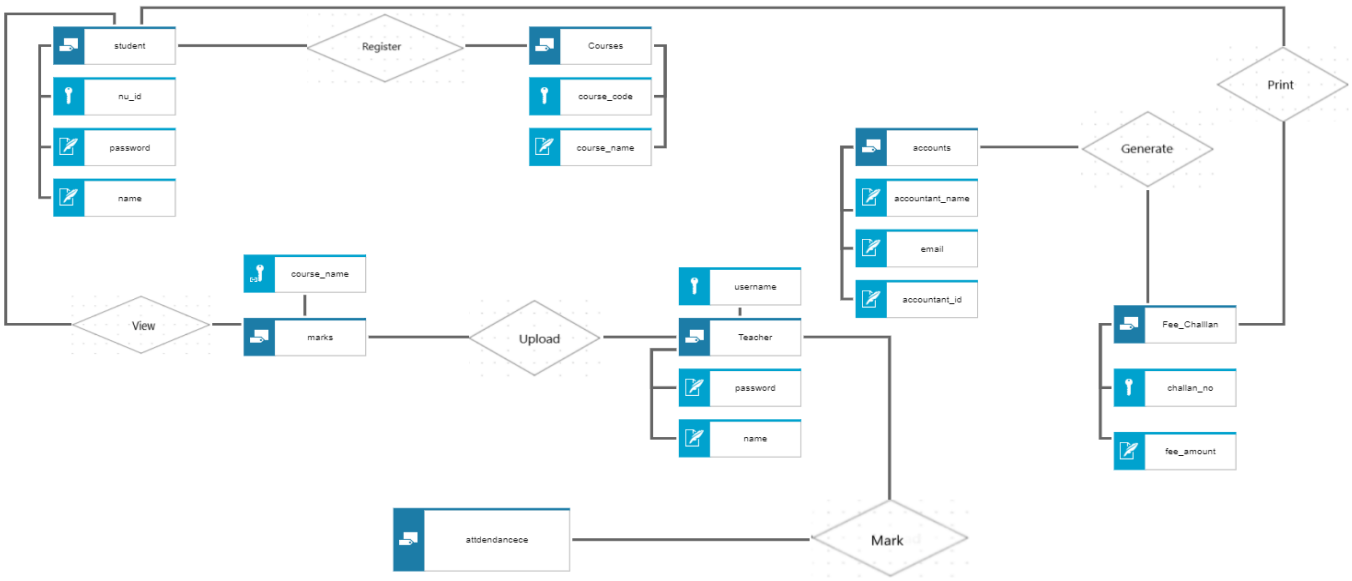
Companies can specify their (commercial) objectives in the objective diagram, organize them in an objective hierarchy, etc.An aim specifies future business goals that must be met by advancing success criteria and putting new company procedures into place.



3- Data View:

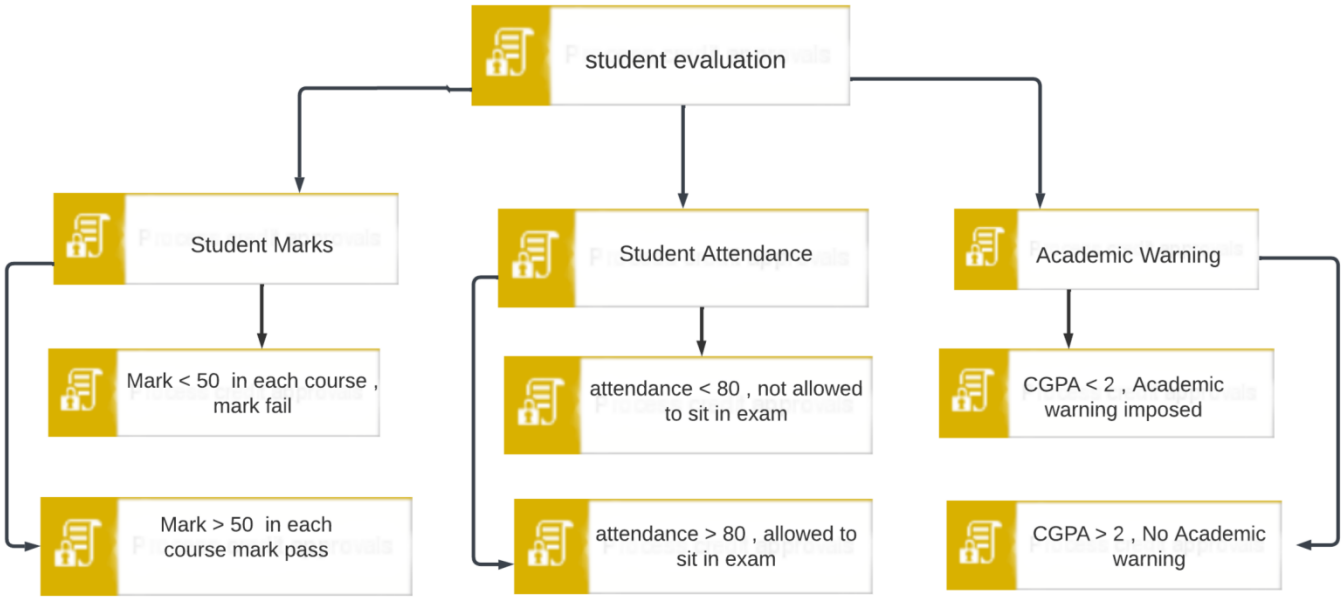
a) ERM Based Diagram:

The fundamental model makes a distinction between entities, attributes, and relationships. In basic terms, a distinction is drawn between type level and occurrence level. Entities are physical or abstract objects that are important for the business management tasks under consideration.



b) Authorization Hierarchy :

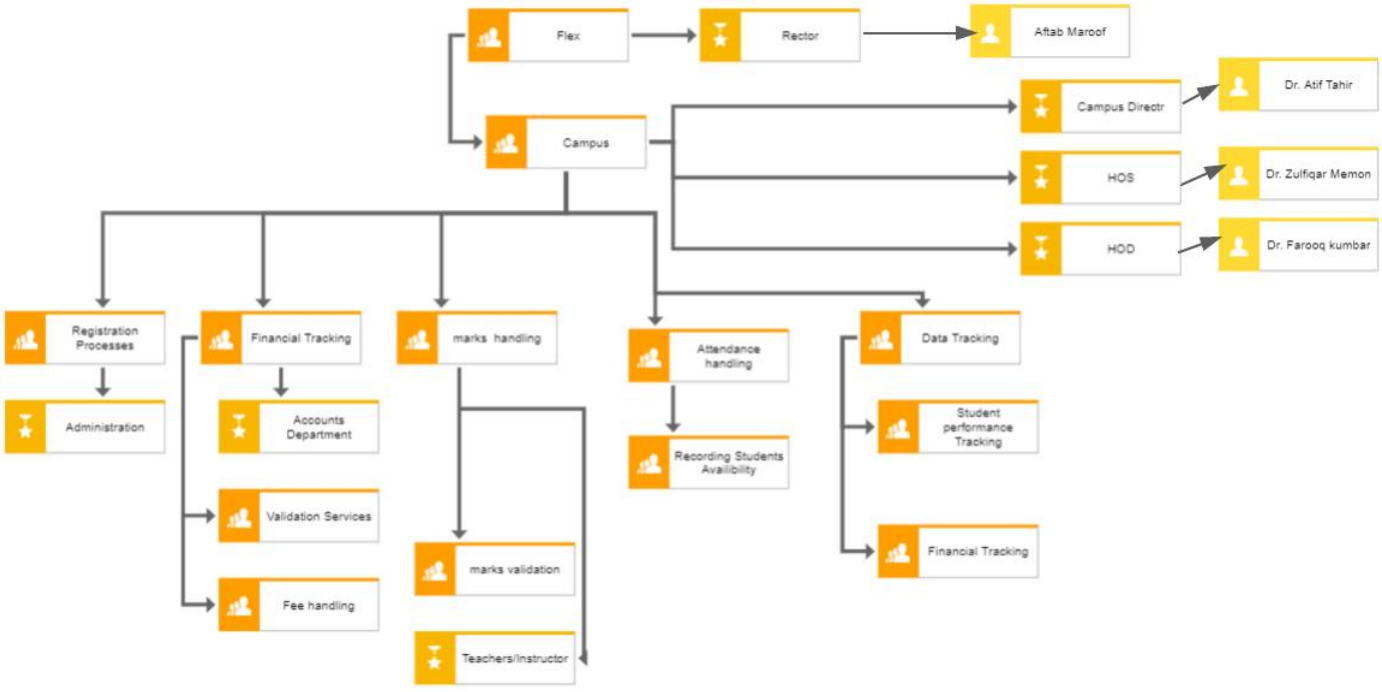
In organizational modelling and role modelling, the permission hierarchy diagram is utilized. It shows the connections between the authorizations that were indicated in the job diagram.



4- Organizational View:

a) Organizational Chart:

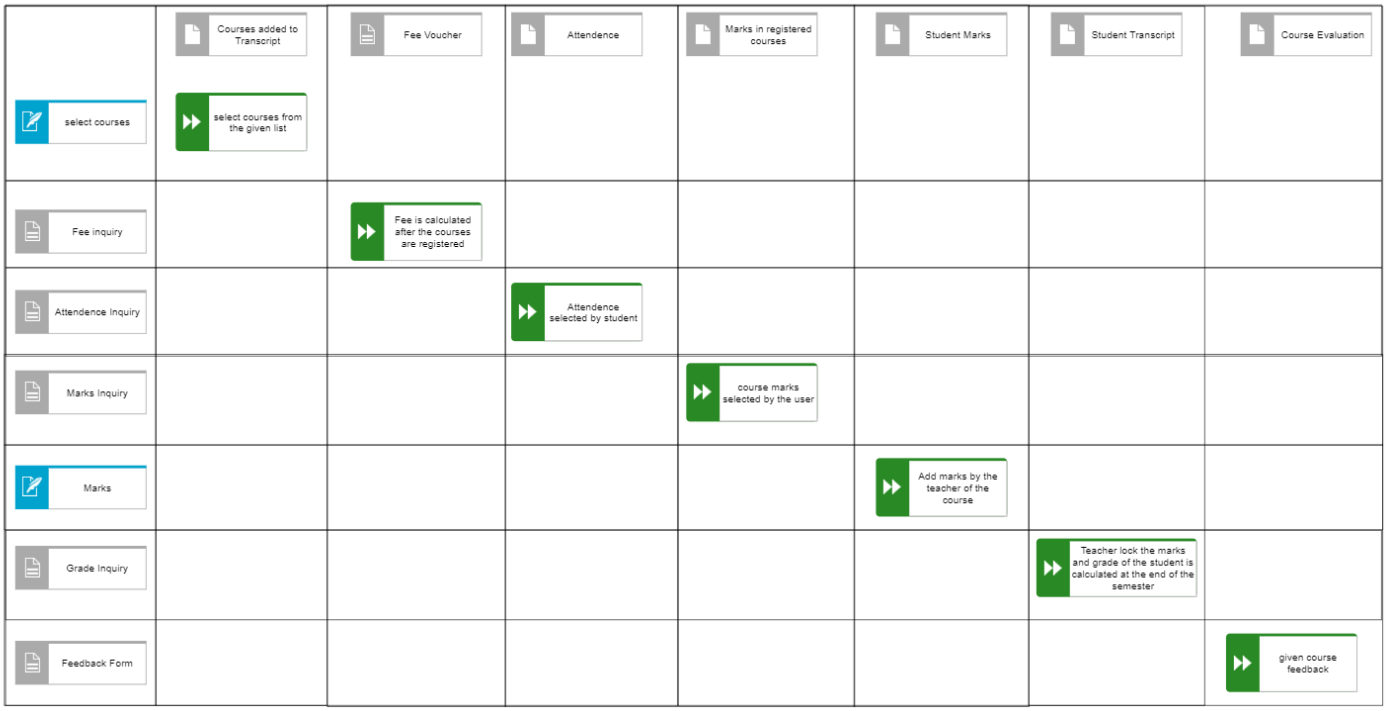
The organizational chart is a common visual representation of organizational structures. According to the chosen structure criteria, organizational units (as task performers) and their interrelationships are depicted in this diagram.



5- Process View:

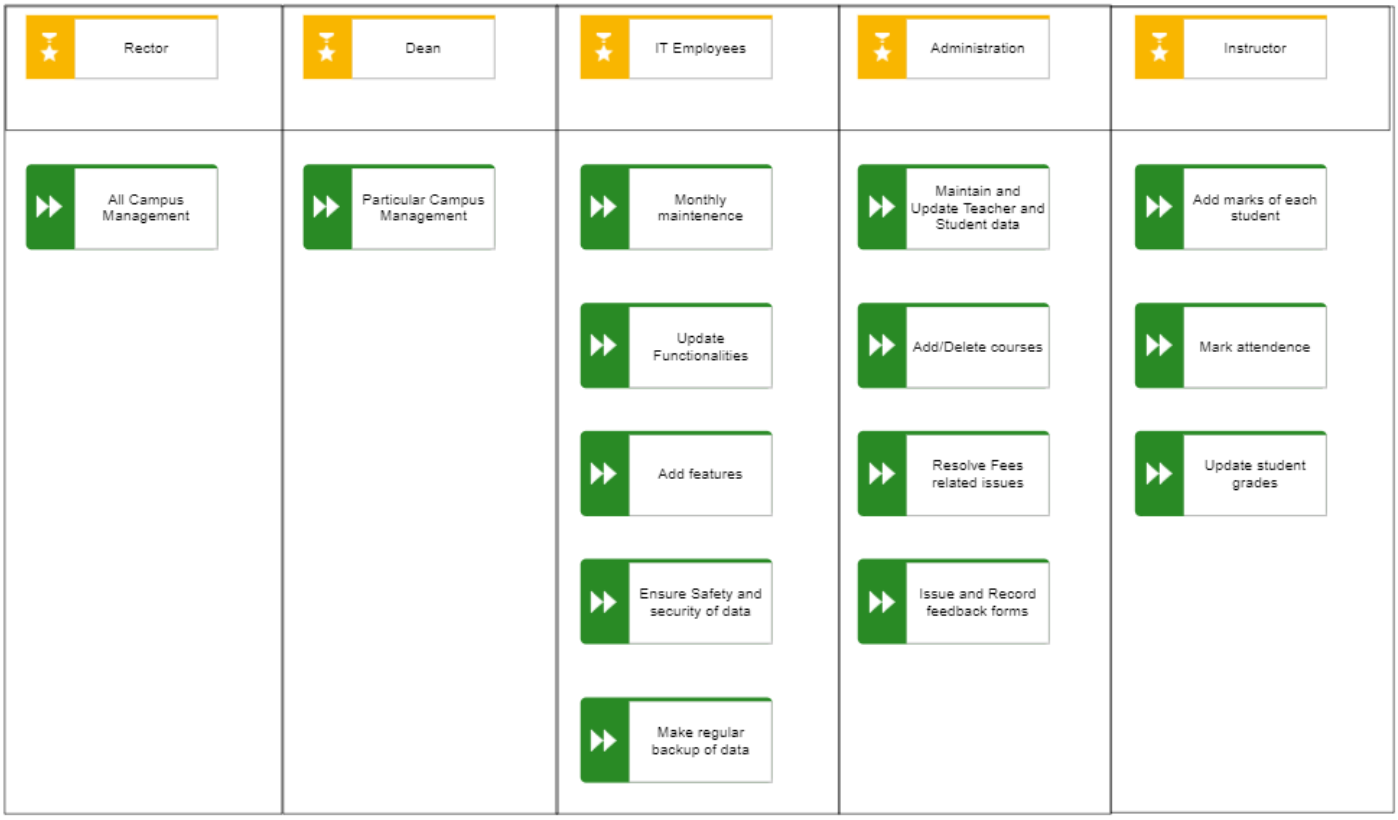
a) Input Output Diagram:

An overview of the incoming and exiting data and information carriers is given in the input/output diagram. In the input/output diagram, the relationships between the symbols for the functions, storage media, or information carrier, and the invisible (implicit) sources of input or producers of output are automatically established.



b) Role Assignment Diagram:

The purpose of this diagram is to display that which screen will be shown to which user. It enlists the role of each participants in the process.

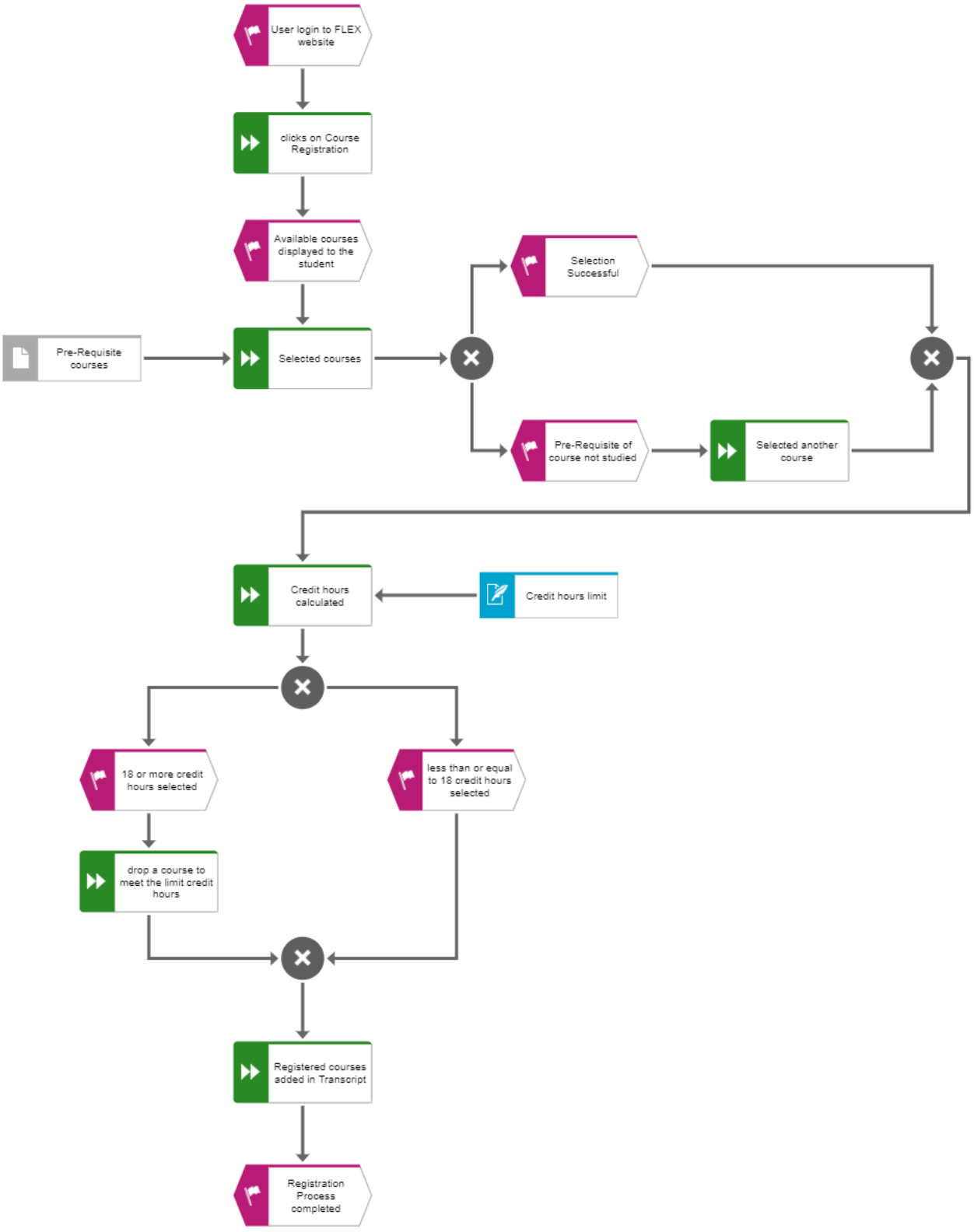


c) Entity Process Chain (EPC):

Entity Process Chain Diagram represents the working of processes. It defines various paths that would be taken to complete the process and various decisions that would be made along the way.

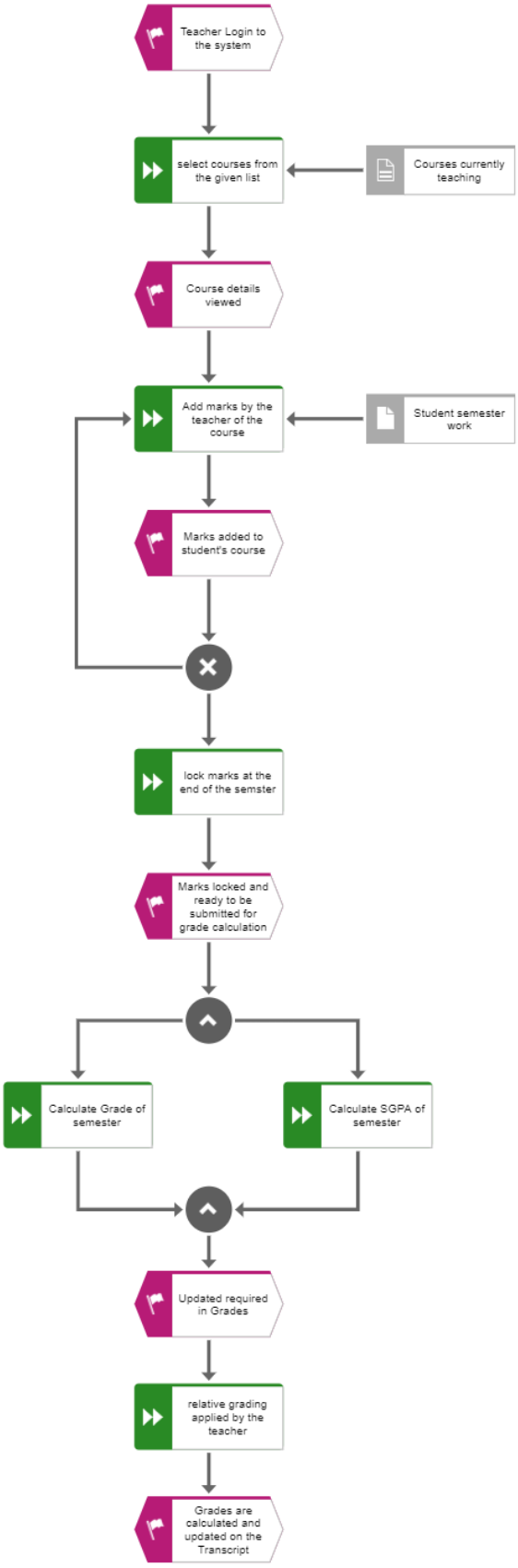
i) EPC for Course Registration

This shows the EPC for the course registration process.



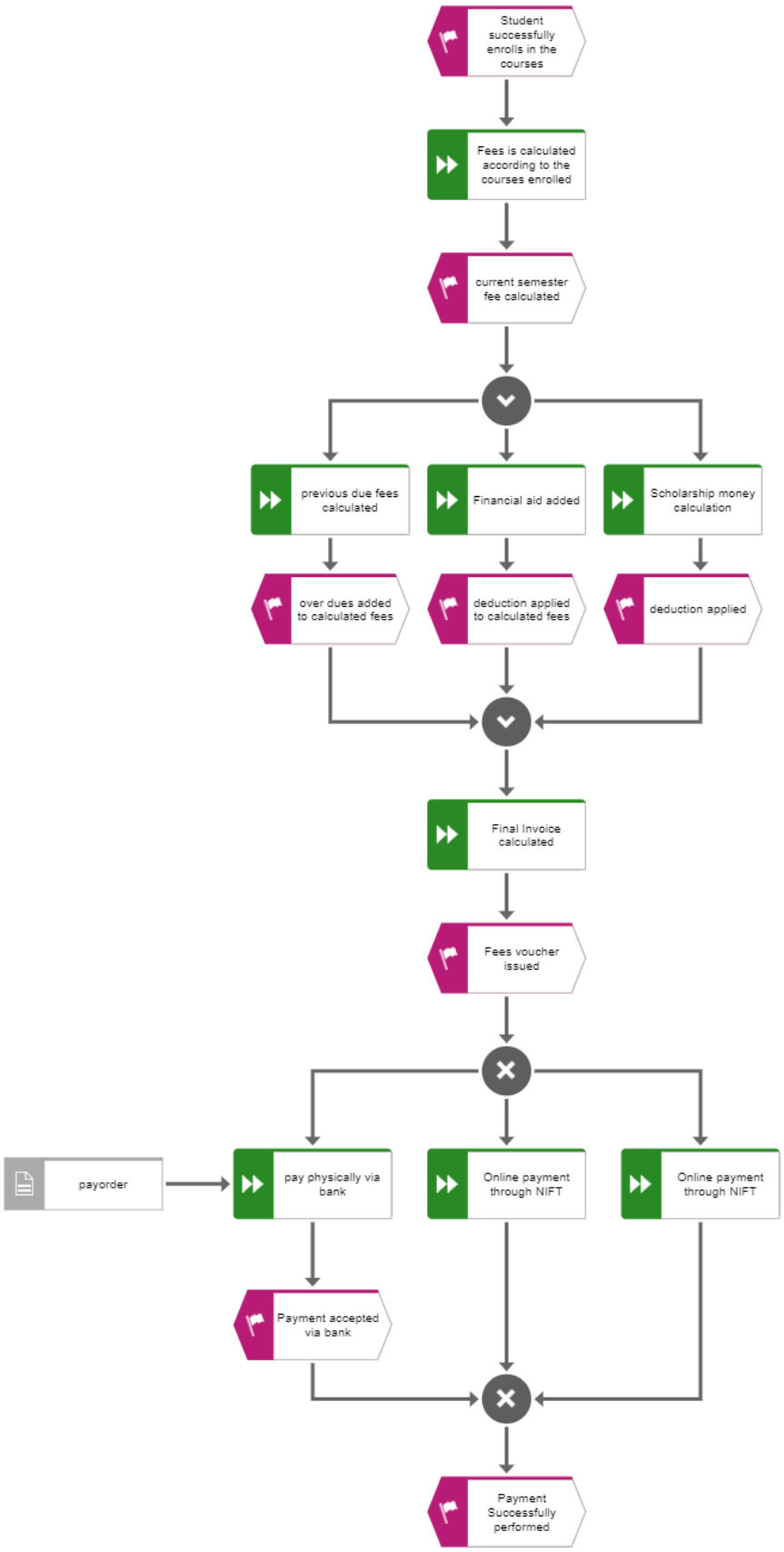
ii) EPC for GPA/Grade Calculation

This shows the EPC for the Grade/GPA Calculation process.



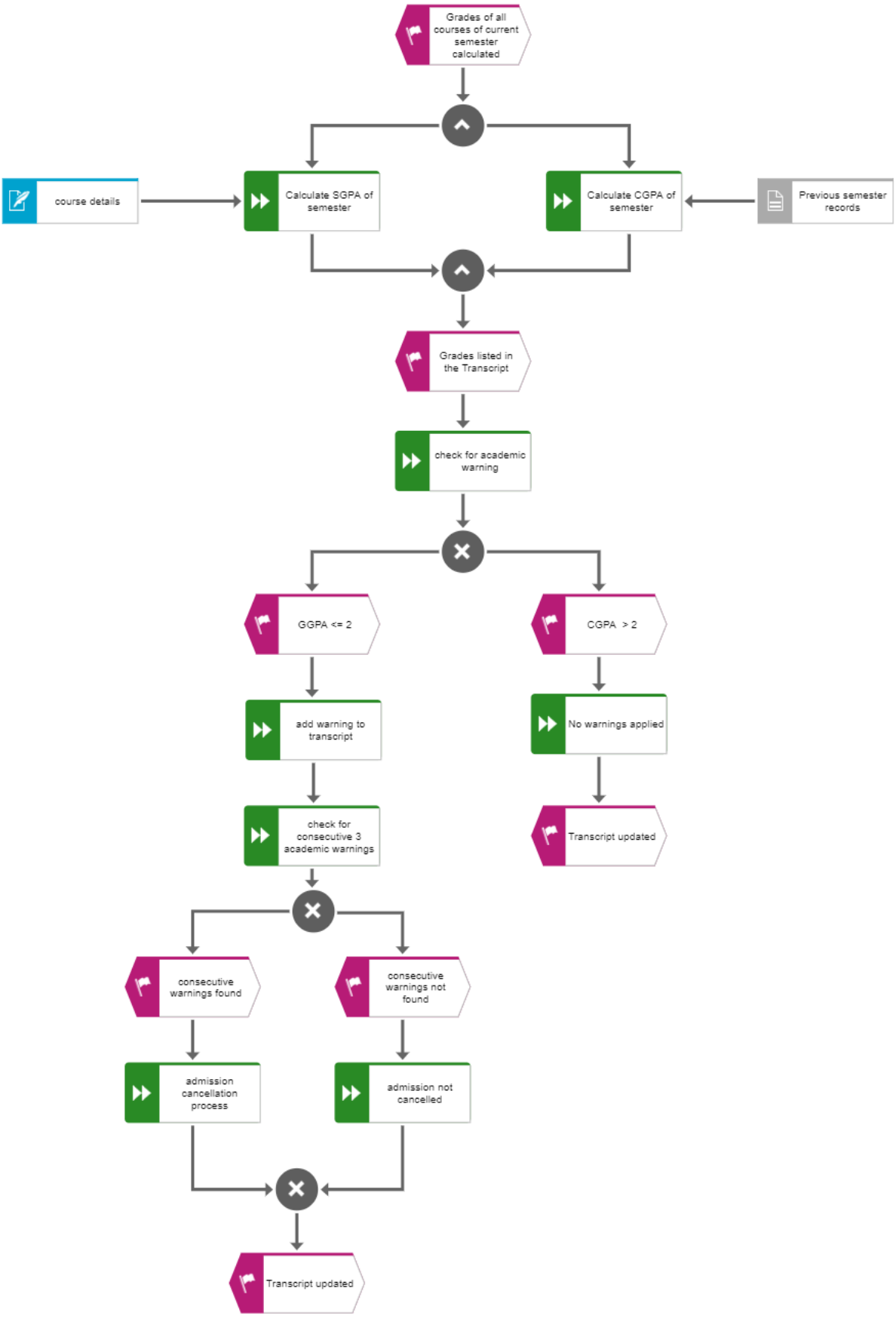
iii) EPC for Fee Calculation and Payment

This shows the EPC for the Fee Calculation and Payment process.



iv) EPC for Transcript Generation

This shows the EPC for the Transcript Generation Process process.

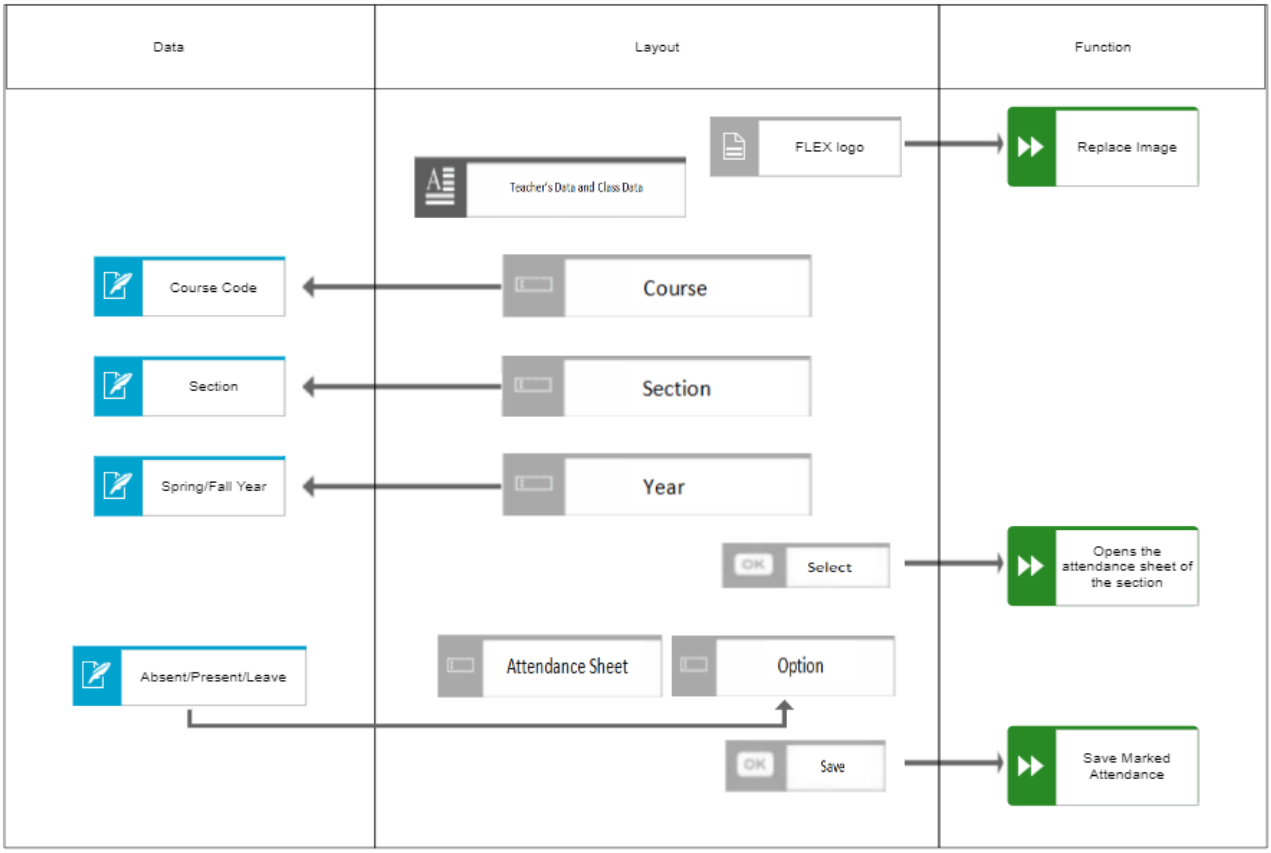


b) Screen Design:

Screen design represents the breakdown of components a screen is created with and what will be seen on it.

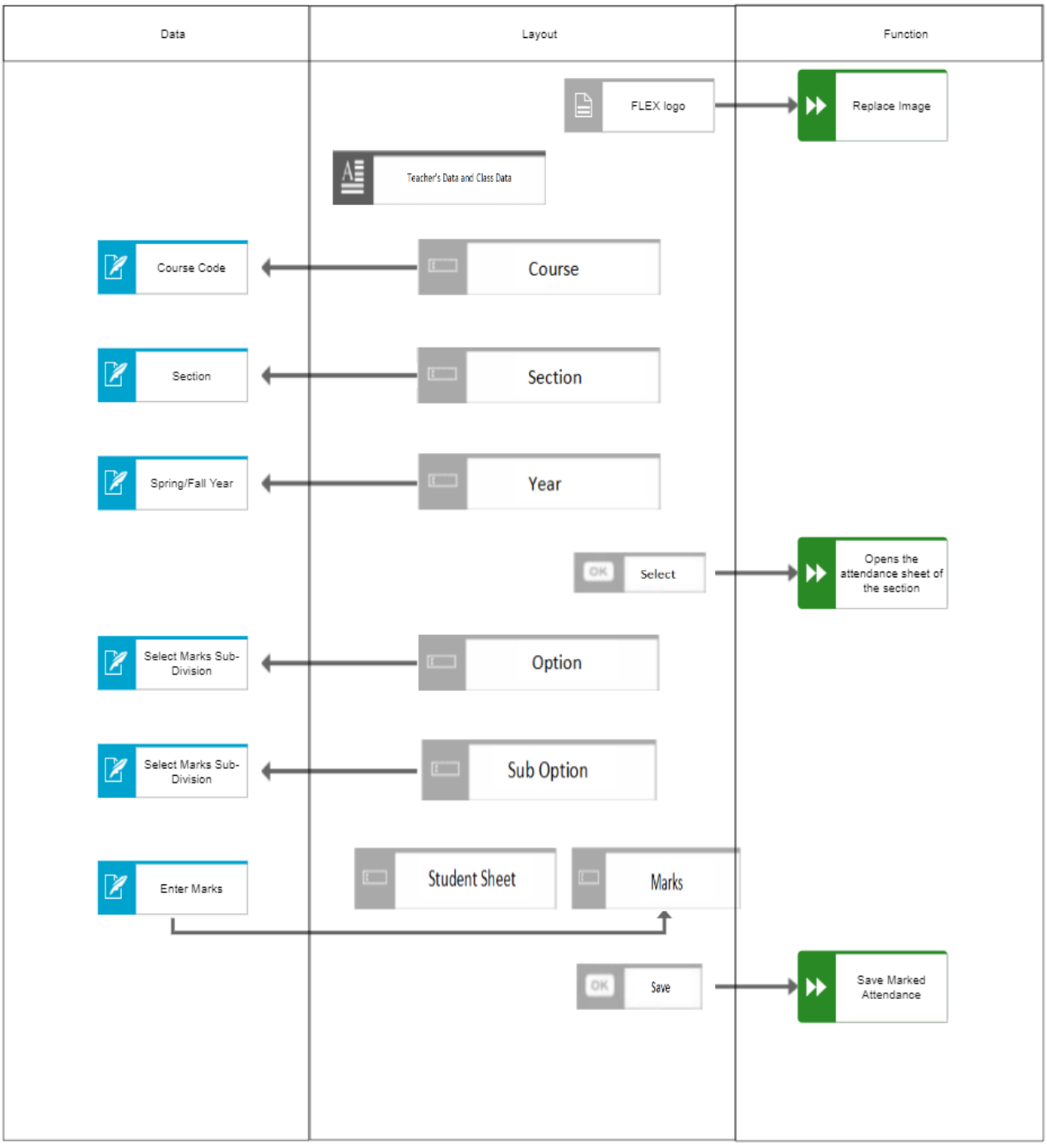
i) Attendance Screen Design

This is the screen design of Attendance Taking Process.



ii) Marks Allocation Screen Design

This is the screen design of Marks Allocation Process.

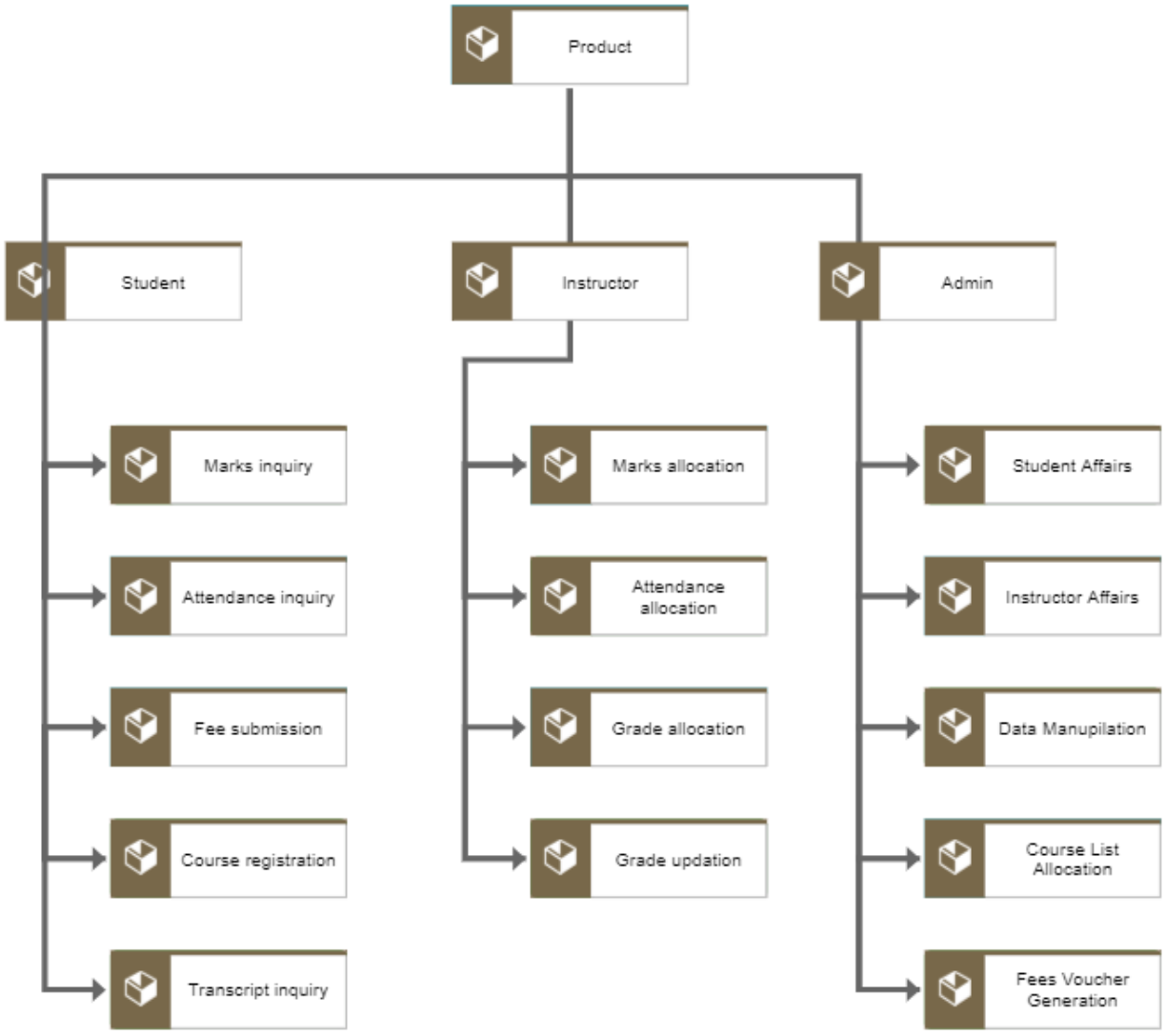


6- Product Service Modeling:

This chart identifies the structure of authority of an organization and how they are interconnected to each other.

a) Product Tree:

Analyzing the makeup of products is the goal of the product tree. The product/service tree is roughly matched by this model, although modelling substitute products is not an option.



b) Competition Model:

The analysis and evaluation of a company's competitive environment is supported by this approach. The potential tactics for the company are significantly influenced by the industry's structure.