



Lecture 3: Business Process Modeling



Activity 1: Quiz and Recap

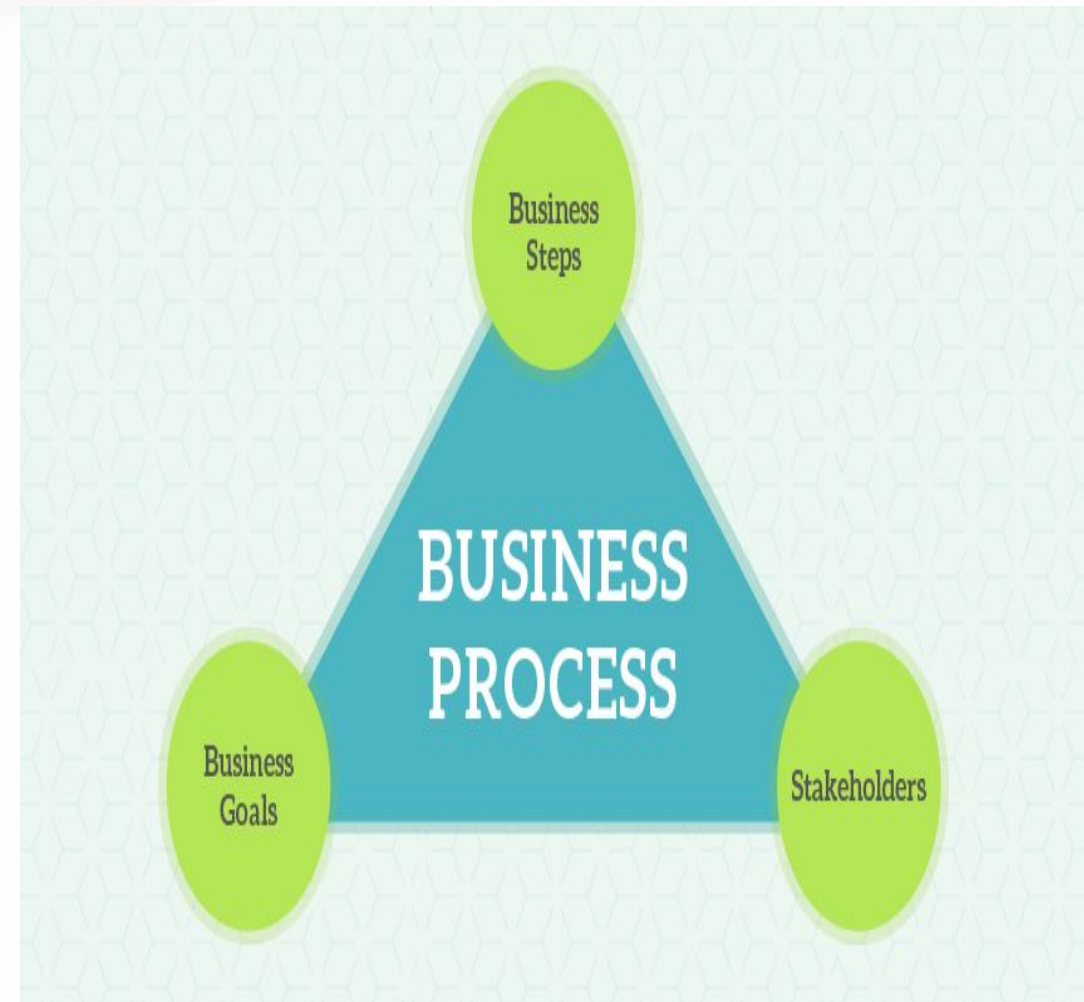


In today's session:

1. Understanding the Business Process
2. Implementing the business process
3. Gathering Data on the business process



A **business process** is a collection of linked tasks which find their end in the delivery of a service or product to a client. A **business process** has also been defined as a set of activities and tasks that, once completed, will accomplish an organizational goal.



Business process modeling is the graphical representation of a company's **business processes** or workflows, as a means of identifying potential improvements. This is usually done through different graphing methods, such as the flowchart, data-flow diagram,



Tools used for Business Process Modeling

1. Flow Charts
2. Business Process Modeling Notation
3. UML Diagrams
4. **DFDs**
5. Gantt Charts

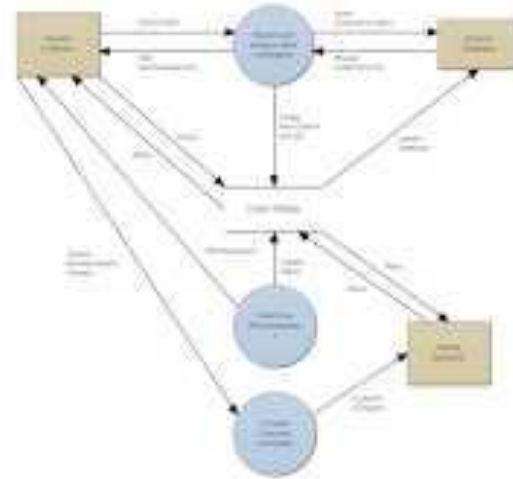


Data flow diagrams

Data flow diagrams are designed to show the flow of data from one source to another. It describes how these processes relate to each other and to the people who use them.

It should be noted, though, that DFD isn't about the technicalities of data storage. Rather, how the data flows through different processes.

It is a tool used to identify WHERE and HOW to capture data



Components of a DFD

1. External Entity - Actor → produce or consume data
2. Process → An activity that changes or transforms data flows
3. Data Store → A data store does not generate any operations but simply holds data for later access
4. Data flow → Movement of data between external entities, processes and data stores

Types of DFDs

Logical	Physical
WHAT: describes the business events that take place and the data required for each event.	HOW: depicts how the data system will work, such as the hardware, software, paper files and people involved

Activity 2: Model the business process for your assignment - LucidChart



Activity 3: Gather data from an online open data source



End of Lecture 3

