

Table of Contents

Lecture 1 Introduction	5
What is a business process?	5
Process categories	5
Application to Approval	5
Procure to Pay.....	5
Order to Cash	5
Quote to order	6
Issue to Resolution	6
Ingredients of a business process	7
Event.....	7
Activity.....	7
Decision points.....	7
Actors	7
Outcome	8
Restaurant process.....	8
How to improve?.....	8
What is Business Process Management? (BPMN)	9
BPM Lifecycle	9
Process identification	9
Process discovery	10
Process analysis	10
Process redesign	10
Process implementation.....	10
Process monitoring and controlling	10
Lecture 2: BPM Case Studies, History and Maturity	11
Talent Seek Case Study.....	11
Process Traditions	11
The Quality Control Tradition	11
The Management Tradition	12
The Information Technology Tradition	12
Work Simplification.....	12
Taylorism	12
Business Process Reengineering (BPR).....	12
BPM	12
Business value.....	13
What can we learn from Porter's Five Forces model and Value Chains?	13
Management vs Core vs Support Process	14
Maturity models	14
Maturity.....	14
Capability.....	14
Improvement.....	14
Five levels of Capability Maturity Model (CMM)	14
Lecture 3 Process Modelling with BPMN	16
What is a model?	16

Main uses of process models:	16
As-is and to-be models	16
Process model viewpoints	16
BPM	17
Events	17
Activities	17
Sequences.....	17
Method & Style.....	17
Branching & Merging – AND.....	18
Branching & Merging – OR	18
Repetition/Rework	18
Information artifacts.....	18
Resources	19
Lecture 5 Advanced Process Modelling.....	21
Gateways	21
Common pitfalls	21
Sub-processes	22
Local vs Global sub process	22
Activity loop.....	22
Parallel sub process	23
Ad-hoc sub process.....	24
Start, intermediate, end	24
Message event	24
Timer events	26
Start Timer Event.....	26
Intermediate Timer Event.....	26
Example	26
Event-based decisions	26
Termination events	27
Exception handling (boundary event)	27
External.....	27
Timeout	27
Boundary events – non interrupting	28
Linking events	28
Lecture 6 Process Identification and Process Architectures.....	29
Process identification	29
Designation & Evaluation	29
Designation.....	29
Evaluation	30
Management vs Core vs Support	31
Management process	31
Process Portfolio Management	31
How do we design process architecture?.....	31
Case	31
Function.....	32
Case/Function example	32
Identify case types.....	32
Identify functions for case types	33
Construct Case/Function Matrices	34
Identify processes.....	34

Lecture 7 Process Discovery.....	37
Process Discovery.....	37
Phases.....	37
Participants.....	37
Challenges.....	38
Process analyst profile.....	38
Methods	38
Modelling the process	41
Identify the process boundaries	41
Identify activities and events.....	41
Identify resources and their handovers.....	41
Identify the control flow.....	42
Identify additional elements.....	42
REVIEW	42
Process model quality	42
Lecture 8 Process Analysis, Lean and Six-Sigma	44
Lean	44
Goals.....	44
7(+1) sources of waste.....	45
Value added analysis.....	46
Value adding (VA)	46
Business value adding (BVA).....	46
Non value adding (NVA)	46
Root cause analysis	47
Cause-effect diagrams	48
Why-why diagram	49
Issue register	50
Purpose.....	50
Pareto Principle.....	52
Pick charts.....	53
Lecture 9 Process Improvement, Patterns and Redesign.....	54
Cycle time analysis	54
Cycle time	54
Cycle time analysis.....	54
XOR	54
AND.....	55
Rework (Loops).....	55
Equations for cycle time	56
Cycle Time EFFICIENCY	56
Theoretical cycle time (TCT)	56
Example	57
Six Sigma.....	57
Redesign approaches	57
Exploitative redesign (transactional/evolutionary)	57
Redesign heuristics	57
Example	62
Equipment rental process – “as is”	62
Redesign: “to-be” process model	63
Lecture 11 Process Implementation and Monitoring.....	64
Process owner.....	64

System admin	64
Process implementation.....	64
Process automation (technical)	64
Organisational change management.....	64
BPMS	64
Execution engine	64
Process modelling tool	65
Work list handler	65
External services	65
Administration and monitoring tools	65
BPMS Advantages.....	65
Flexible system integration.....	66
Execution transparency	66
BPMS Challenges	66
Process Monitoring and Controlling	68
Process Monitoring: Dashboards	68
Lecture 12 Case Study: Talent Seek.....	69

Lecture 1 Introduction

Whenever you interact with an organisation, you are a participant in the process eg.
opening bank account, enrolling at uni
An organisation is a collection of processes

What is a business process?

A collection of related events, activities and decisions that leads to an outcome

A collection of things that are done to achieve something in the end

What companies do whenever they deliver a service or a product to customers

How businesses deliver value/what customers want

Process categories

Application to Approval

- Starts with an application of some sort which goes through a set of stages and ends with either a positive or negative outcome (either it's approved or it's not)
- Eg. we are all here because of a positive outcome (enrol at uni and got accepted)
- Common in government agencies, for example when a citizen applies for a building permit or when a businessman applies for a permit to open a business (eg. a restaurant)
- Another example is the process for approval of vacation or special leave requests in a company

Procure to Pay

- Collection of tasks/decisions that are undertaken by a bunch of people or a single person to make sure an organisation can purchase a product
- Starts when someone in an organization determines that a given product or service needs to be purchased
- Ends when the product or service has been delivered and paid for
- Process includes activities such as obtaining quotes, approving the purchase, selecting a supplier, issuing a purchase order, receiving the goods (or consuming the service), checking and paying the invoice
- Can be seen as the dual of quote-to-cash process in the context of business-to-business interactions
- For every procure-to-pay process there is a corresponding quote-to-cash process on the supplier's side

Order to Cash

- Performed by vendors
- Starts when a customer submits an order to purchase a product or a service and ends when the product or service in question has been delivered to the customer and the customer has made the corresponding payment
- Process encompasses activities related to purchase order verification, shipment (in the case of physical products), delivery, invoicing, payment receipt and acknowledgment

Quote to order

- Requests for quotes that might come before order to cash/before someone orders
- They might want the quote first because that's how their organisation works
- Starts from the point when a supplier receives a "Request for Quote" (RFQ) from a customer and ends when the customer in question places a purchase order based on the received quote
- Order-to-cash process takes the relay from that point on
- Combination of a quote-to-order and the corresponding order-to cash process is called a quote-to-cash process

Issue to Resolution

- Typical in service companies
- Starts with a complaint being made and then there is a process that is followed to resolve that (eg. when a customer raises a problem or issue, such as a complaint related to a defect in a product or an issue encountered when consuming a service)
- Process continues until the customer, the supplier, or preferably both of them, agree that the issue has been resolved

Procure to pay and order to cash go hand in hand

Whenever there is procure to pay, there is order to cash somewhere on the other end