

# **ICT393**

# **Advanced Business Analysis and Design**

## **Topic 4**

## Introduction to Business Process Management



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# Readings and Resources



- Havey, M. (2005) **Chapter 1** in *Essential Business Process Modeling*, O'Reilly Media Inc. Electronic copy available from library
- Online video: *What is BPM (Business Process Management) in 3 minutes*. Also available from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XtvIU0ZCwjE>
- Online video: *BPM vs Lean and Six Sigma*. Also available from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t8pS5fxRv8Y>

# Learning Objectives



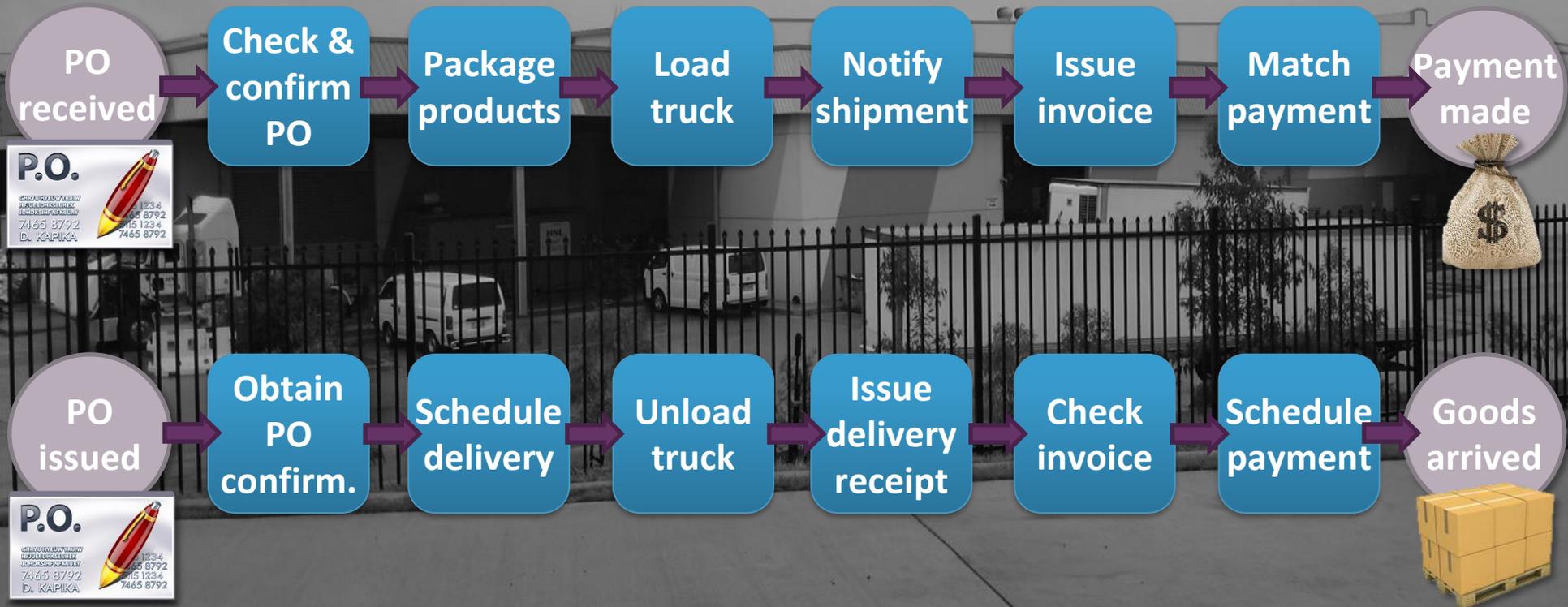
After completing this topic you should be able to:

- Define the term business process
- Describe what business process modelling is
- Explain why business process modelling is undertaken
- Be aware of several techniques used for business process modelling
- Describe the business process management lifecycle
- Describe common approaches that have been taken to business process improvement

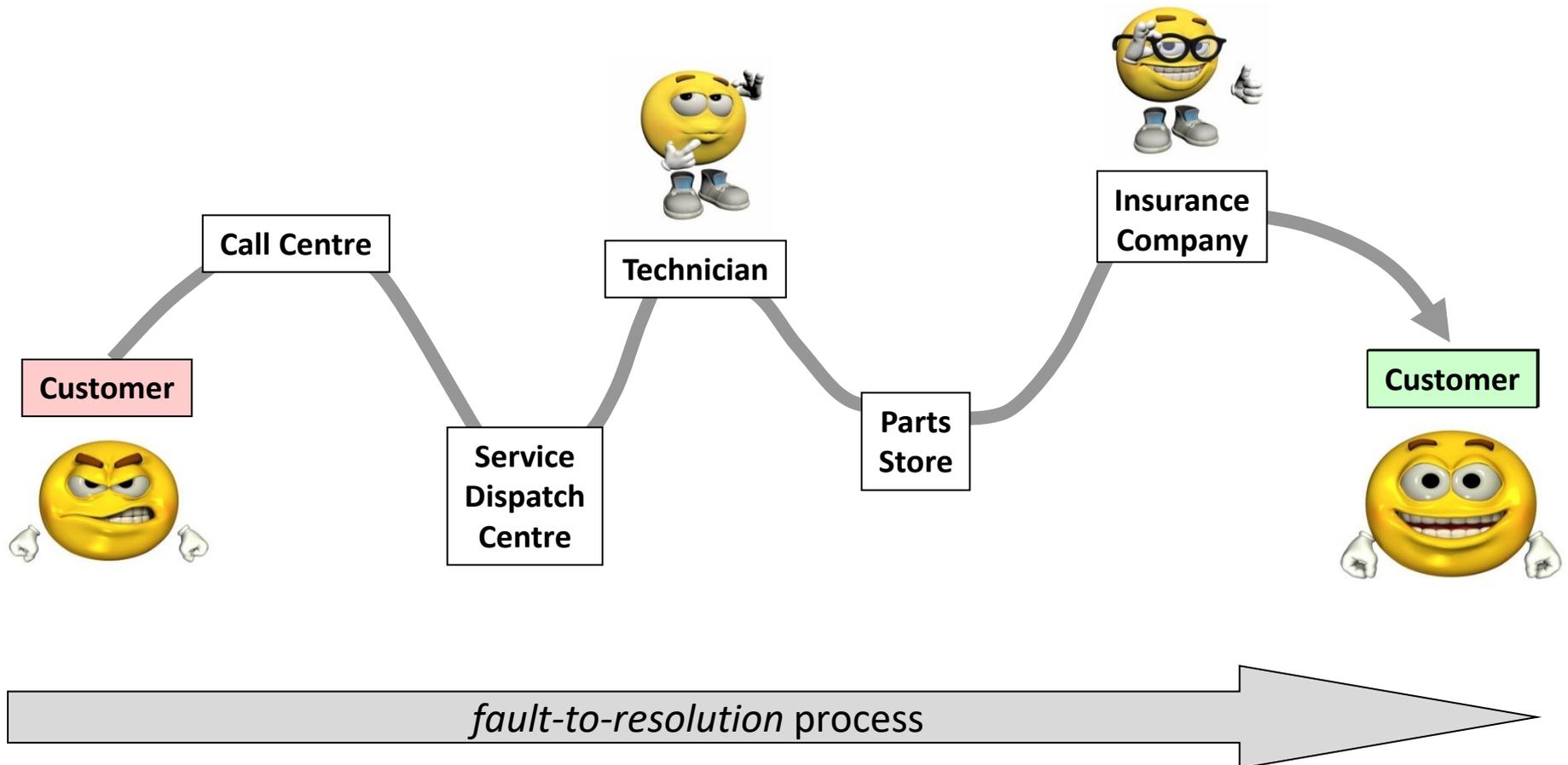
# Business Processes



- What is a business process?
- What are some examples of business processes?



# “My washing machine doesn't work...”



# Classifications of Business Processes



Business processes can be classified as:

- **Primary** (or core) processes – initiated from outside - processes associated with delivery of product to customer

**Can you provide an example of a primary process?**

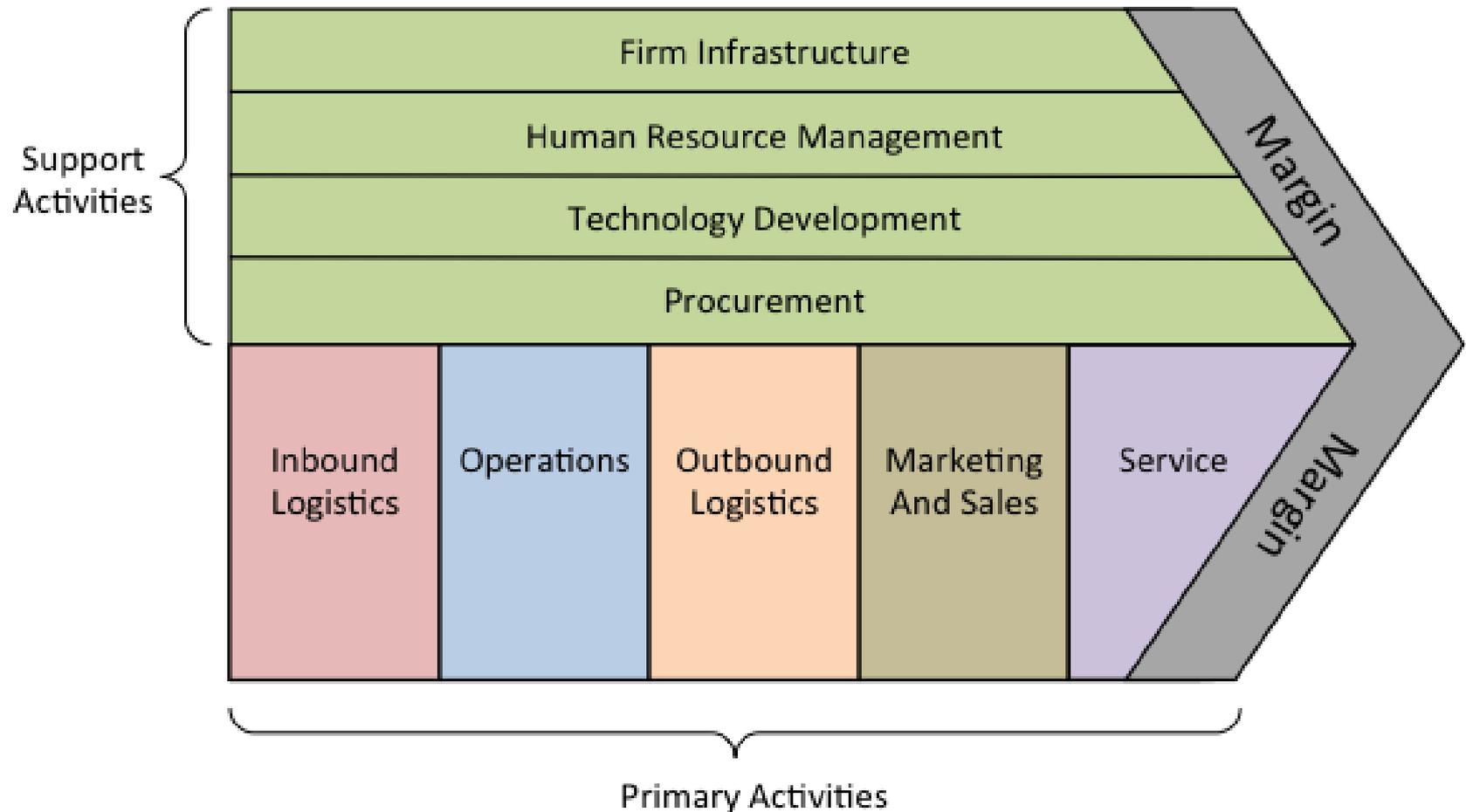
- **Support** processes – create conditions for primary processes to be carried out

**Can you provide an example of a support process?**

# Porter's Value Chain Model



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# One Definition ....

A business process is...*a chain of **events**, **activities** and **decisions***  
*...involving a number of **actors** and **objects**,*  
*....triggered by a **need***  
*and leading to an **outcome** that is of **value** to a **customer**.*



# What is Business Process Modelling?



- **Business process modelling** is the activity of representing the processes of an organisation
- Business process models describe how a business works – that is, how it accomplishes activities or tasks
- A single model shows how a business accomplishes a single process

# Why Model Processes?



Business process models are primarily used to:

- Support software development
- Help restructure business processes

**Why else might organisations model their business processes?**

# Business Process Modelling Tools

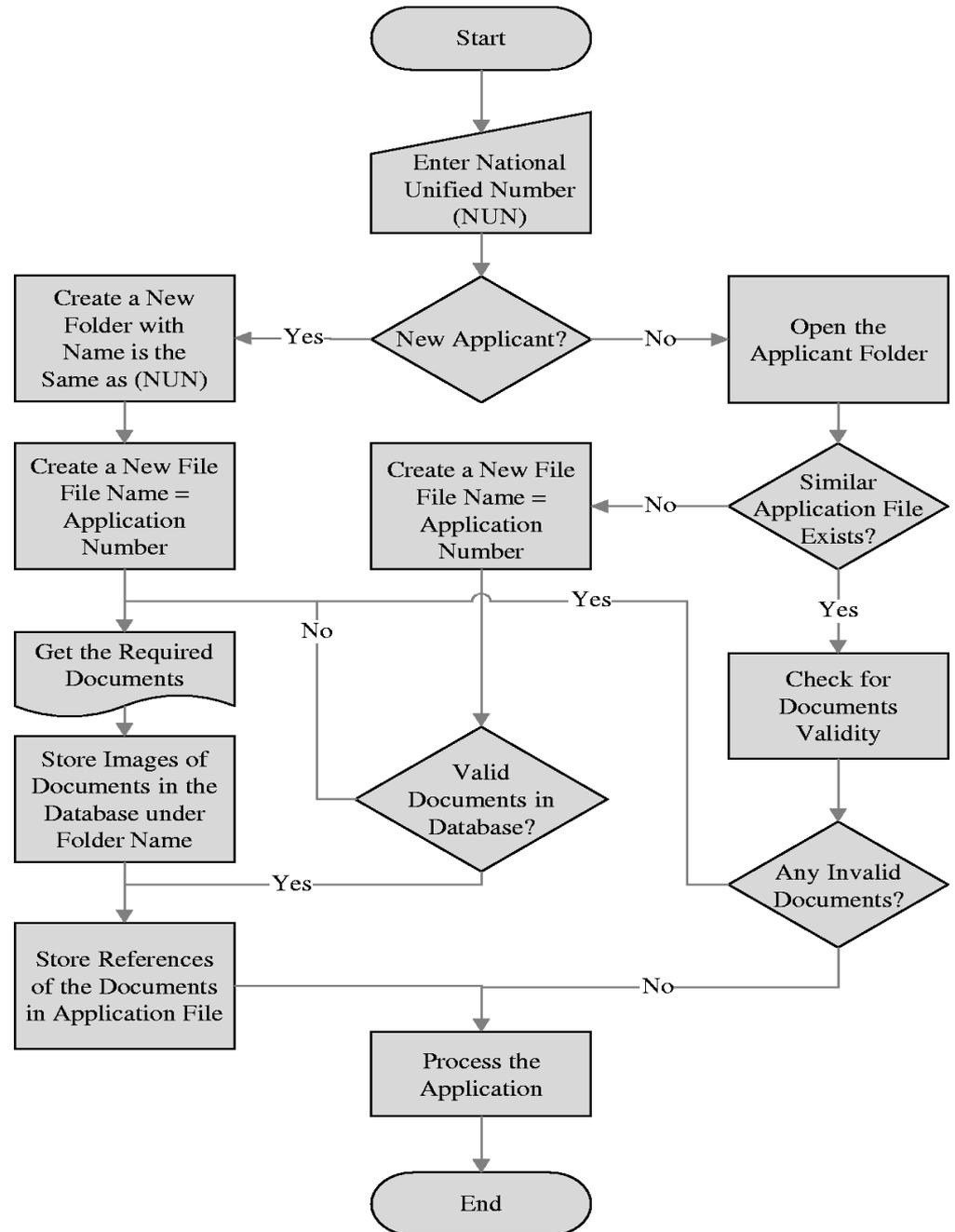


Types of models used to represent organisational processes include:

- Flowcharts
- UML activity diagrams
- Business process modelling notation (BPMN) – a graphical representation for specifying business processes in a workflow

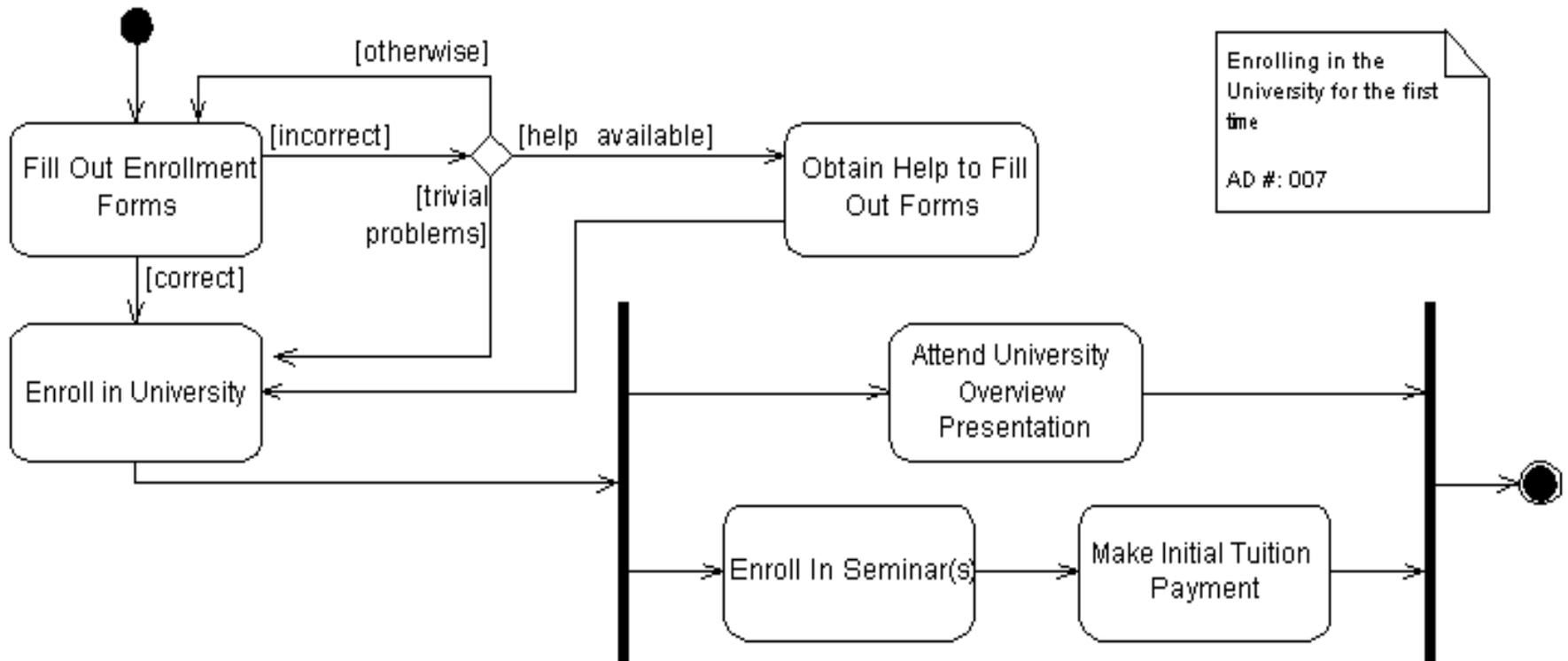
# Flowchart example

Difficult to represent parallel actions and conditions for merging of branches



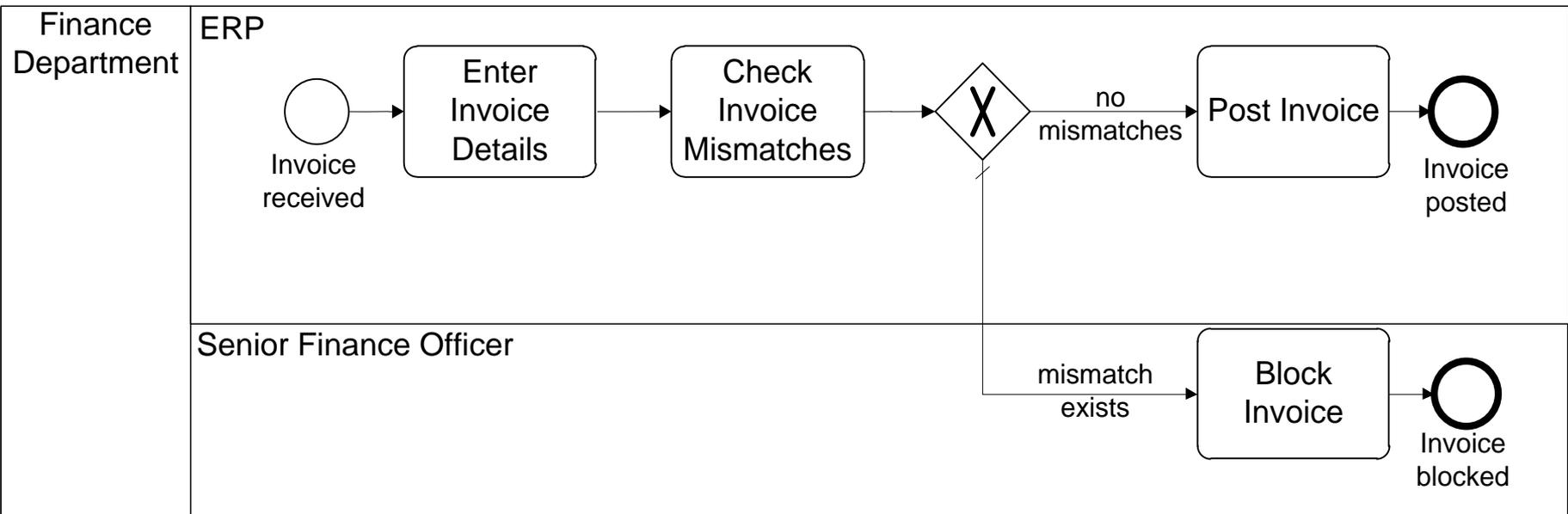
# UML activity diagram example

Q: Can you identify activities? Decisions? Merging?



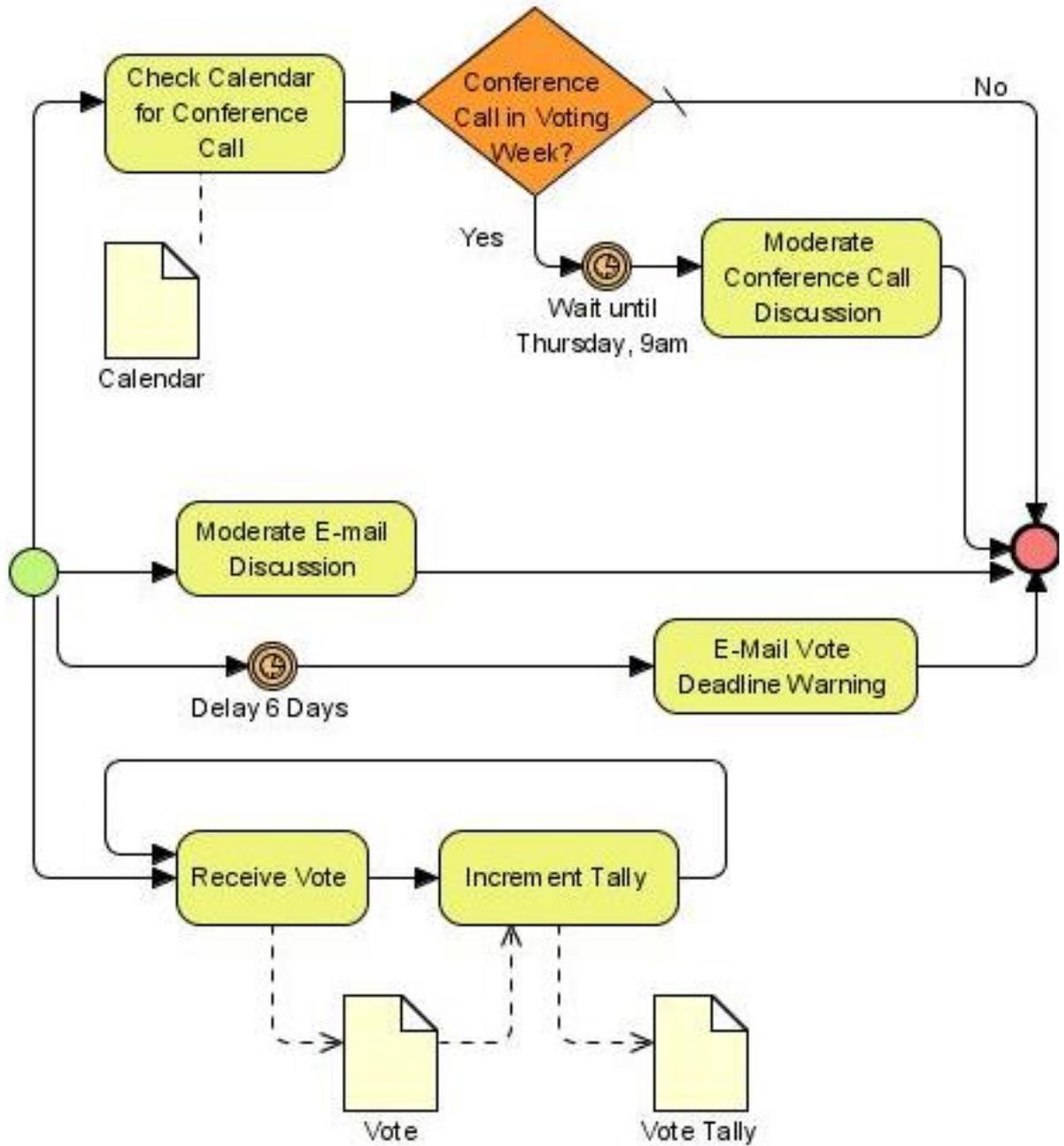
# BPMN example

Q: Can you identify actors? Activities? Decisions? Events?



# BPMN example

What additional constructs are illustrated in this example?



# Process Modelling to Restructure Business Processes

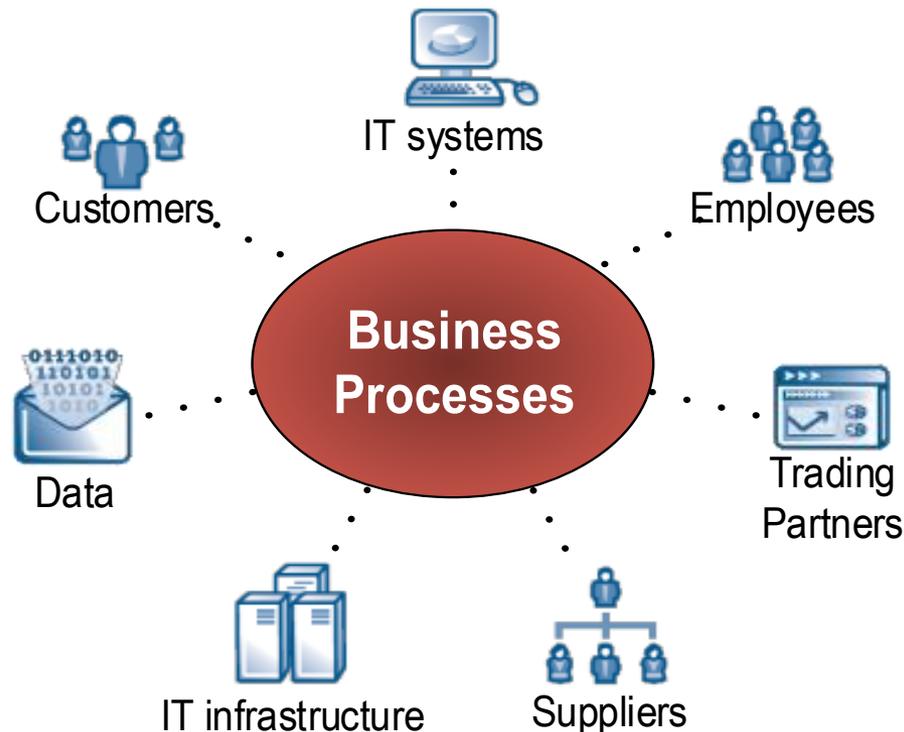


Why do organisations want to restructure their processes? Reasons might include:

- Reduce costs
- Improve productivity
- Improve customer service
- Fit commercial software
- Streamline the supply chain (better collaboration with business partners)

# Business Process Management (BPM)

Business process management involves principles, methods and tools to design, analyze, execute and monitor **business processes**, with the aim of **improving** their performance

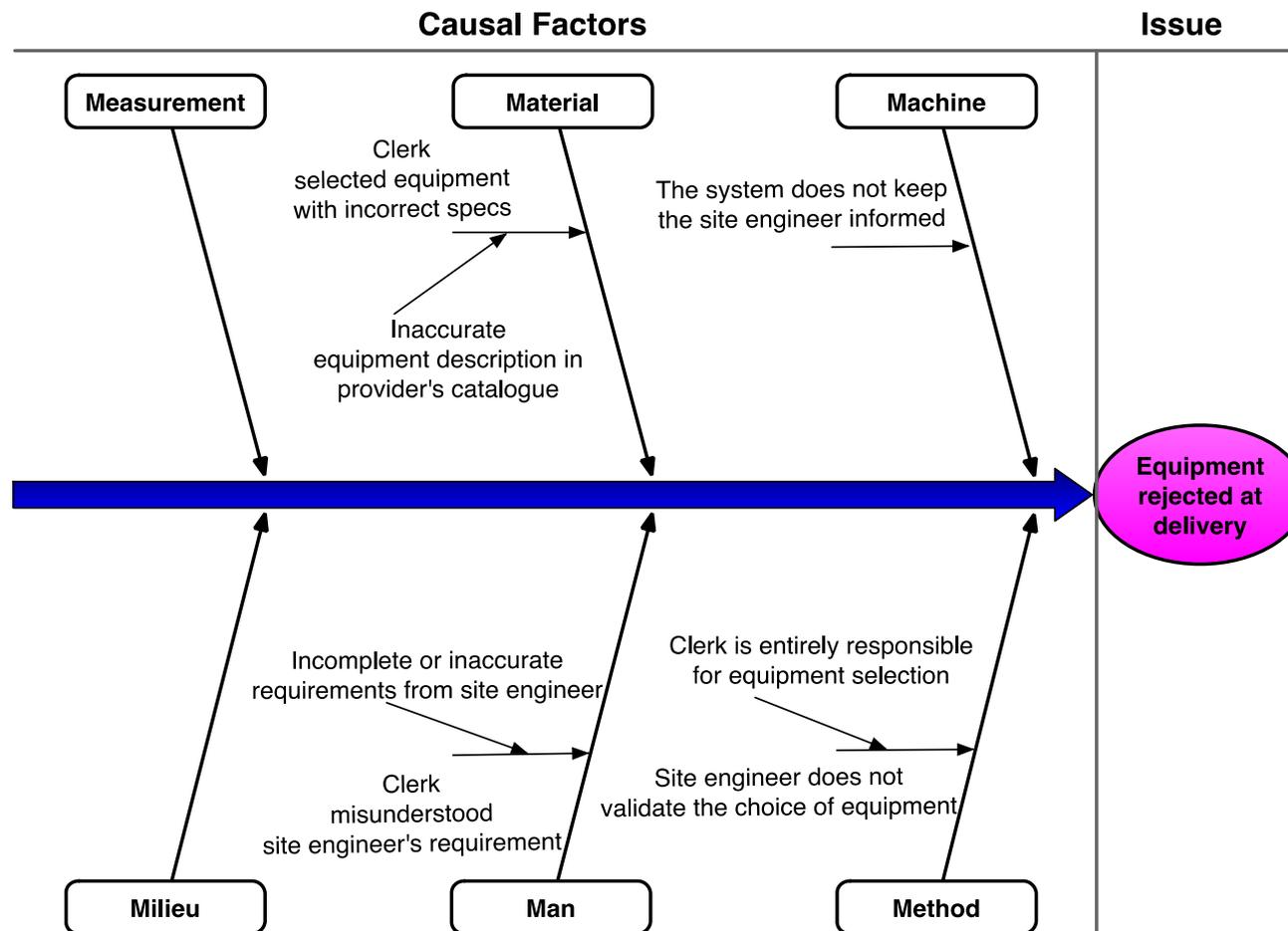




# Qualitative Process Analysis

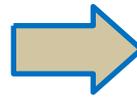
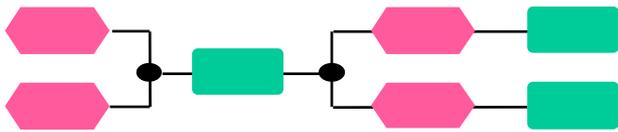


## Cause-effect analysis example

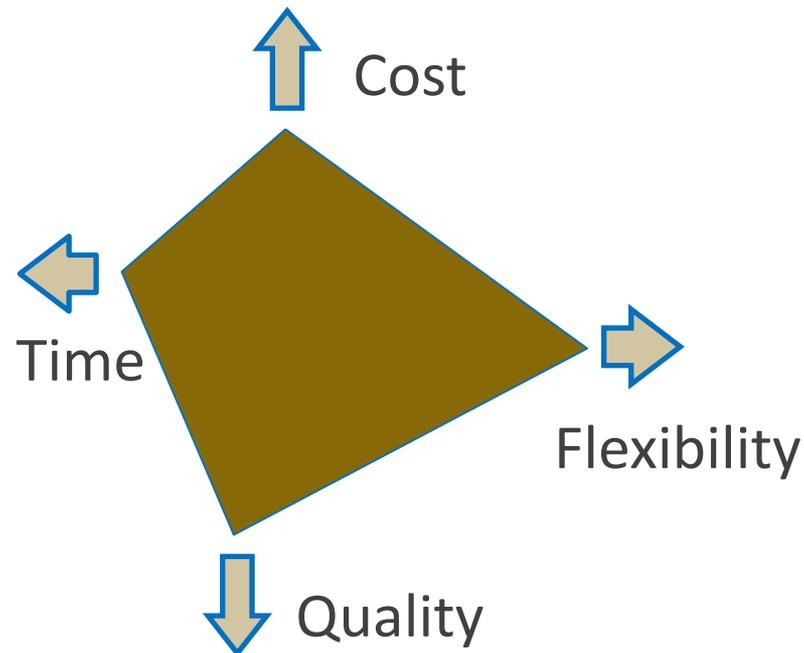
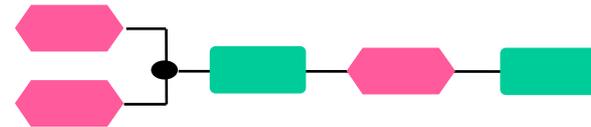


# Process Redesign

AS-IS process model



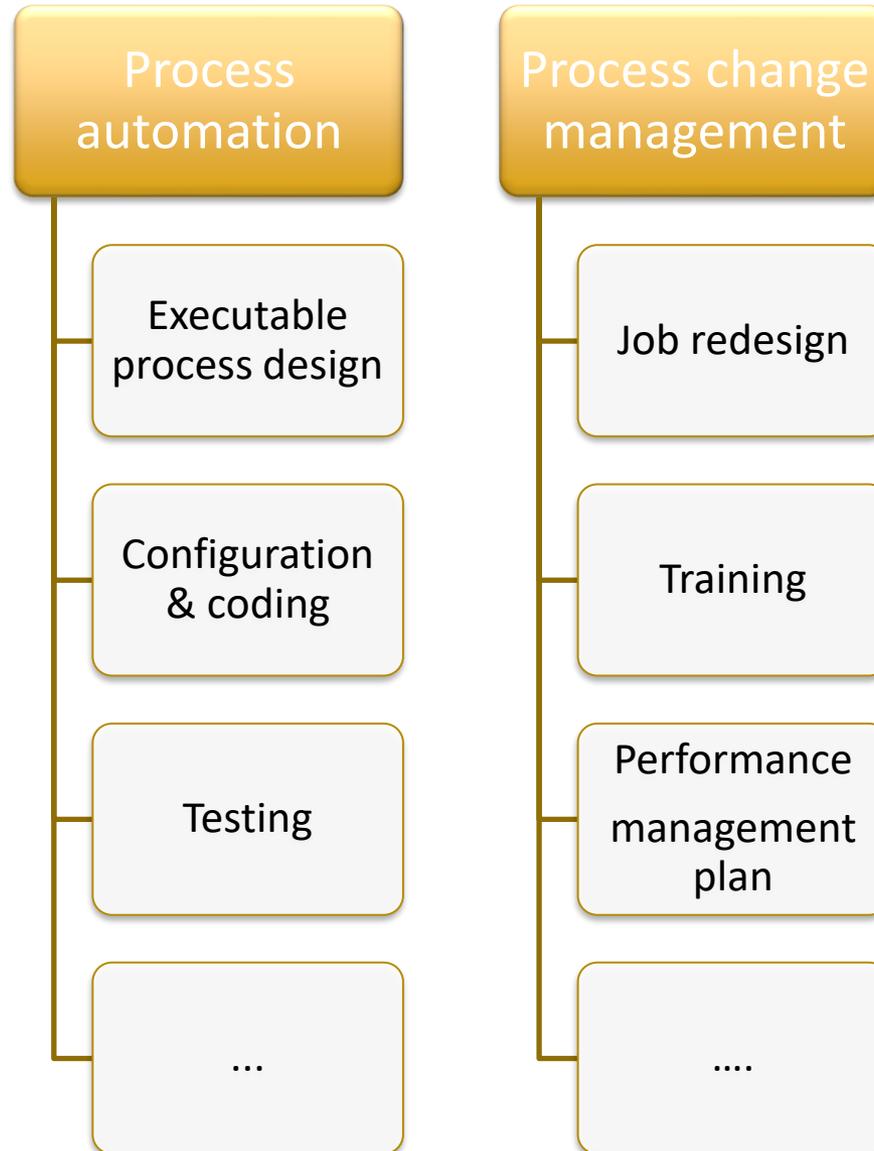
TO-BE process model



# Process Implementation



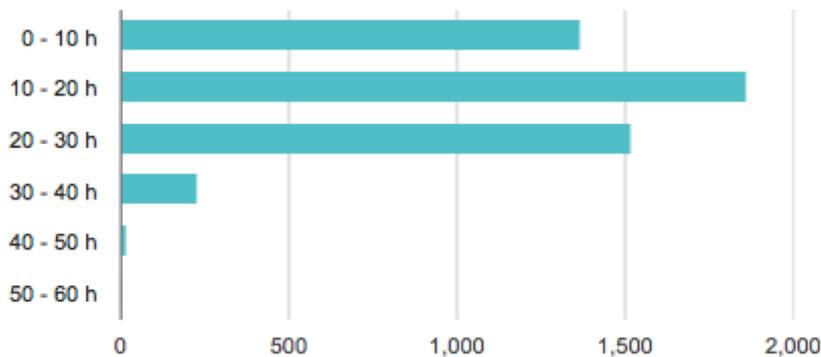
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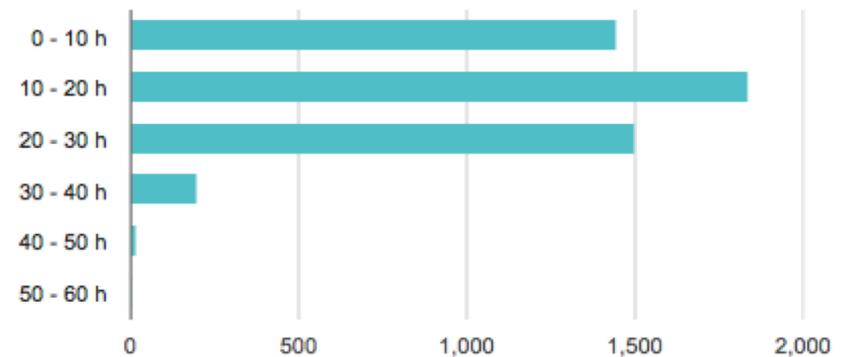
Both people  
and  
technology  
are important

# Quantitative Process Analysis

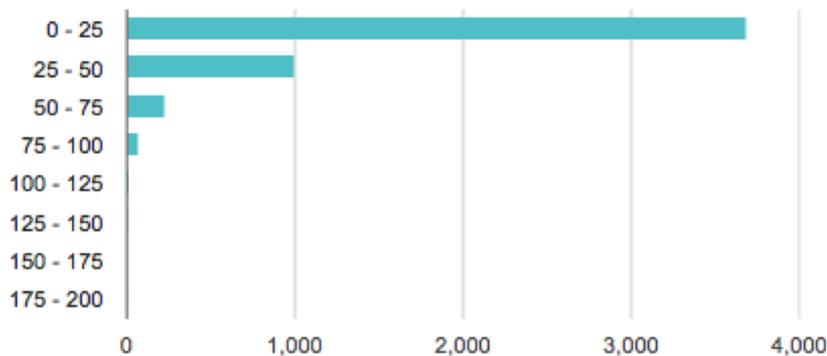
Process durations



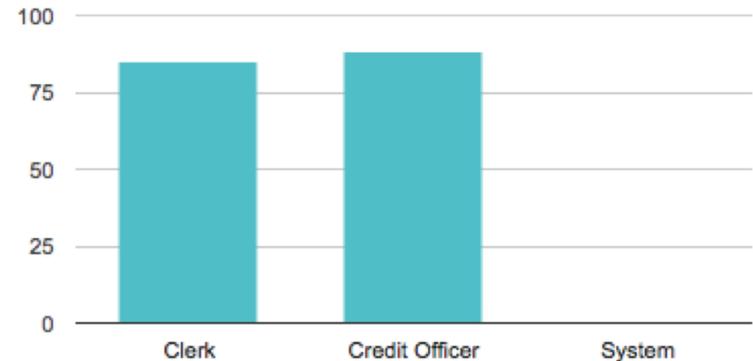
Process waiting times



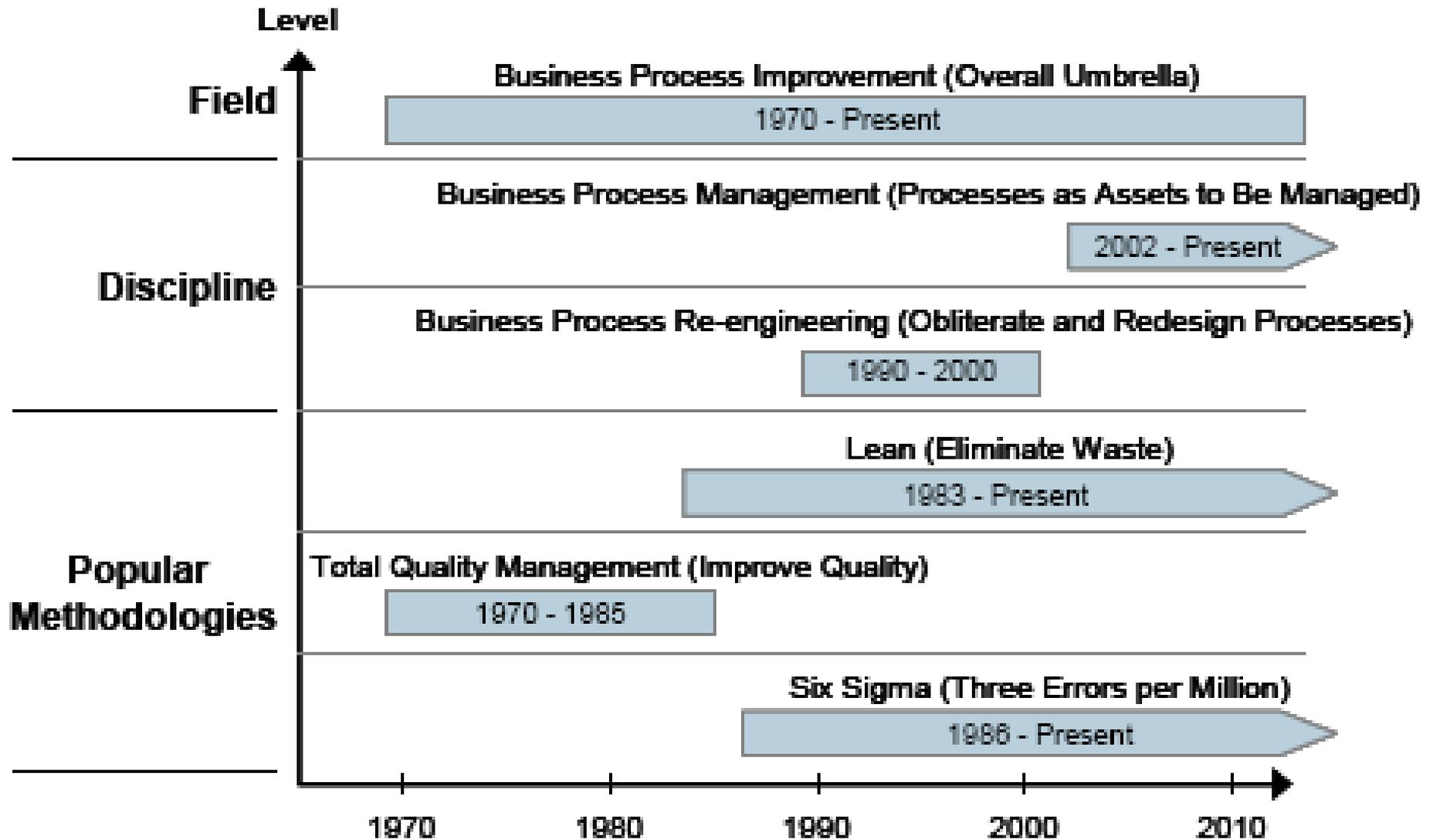
Process costs (EUR)



Resource utilization %



# Approaches to Business Process Improvement



Rosser, B. (2009) What the CFO needs to know about the effect of BPM on business performance. Gartner Report G00167386.

# Total Quality management (TQM)



- TQM was an early methodology that involved business process improvement
- It originated in Japanese industry in the 1950's and was popular in the West in the 70s & 80s
- TQM is a set of management practices throughout the organisation, geared to ensure the organisation consistently meets or exceeds customer requirements. TQM places strong focus on process measurement and controls as means of continuous improvement



# Six Sigma

- Six Sigma is an approach that seeks to improve the quality of process outputs by identifying and removing the causes of defects and variability in manufacturing and business processes
- It uses a set of quality management methods, including statistical methods, and requires people within the organization who are experts in these methods
- Each Six Sigma project carried out within an organisation follows a defined sequence of steps and has quantified financial targets (cost reduction or profit increase)

# Lean



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- Lean is an approach that considers the expenditure of resources for any goal other than the creation of value for the customer to be wasteful, and hence a target for elimination
- Working from the perspective of the customer, "value" is defined as any action or process that a customer would be willing to pay for. Lean is centred around creating *more value with less work*
- Focus is on eliminating waste along entire value streams, instead of at isolated points, and creating processes that need less human effort, less space, less capital, and less time to make products and services at less cost

# Business Process Reengineering vs Business Process Management



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- There has been a shift from **business process reengineering** (BPR) to **business process management**
- With **BPR** organisations radically changed business processes in an attempt to achieve dramatic improvements. There were many failures (many studies suggest >50%)
- **Business process management** considers processes as strategic assets of an organization that must be understood, managed, and improved to deliver value added products and services to clients. It attempts to improve processes continuously

# Business Process Management (ctd)



- Business Process Management is intended to produce direct, near-term and visible business performance improvements
- BPM focuses on existing business processes as assets that can be analysed and designed to be better
- BPM is a joint business and IT effort
- A BPM best practice is to find the areas of high value and leverage those to gain the biggest possible results

# Learning Objectives Revisited



- What is a business process?
- What are the components of a business process?
- What is business process modelling?
- Why do organisations undertake business process modelling?
- What are several techniques that can be used to model a business process?
- What is business process management?
- What is the business process management lifecycle?
- What are some approaches that have been taken to business process improvement?



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# Other Resources

- Dumas, M., La Rosa, M., Mendling, J. & Reijers, H. A. (2013) *Fundamentals of Business Process Management*. Chapter 1. Springer
- Harmon, P. (2007) *Business Process Change: A Guide for Business Managers and BPM and Six Sigma Professionals* (2nd edition). Chapter 8. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers.
- BPM Resource Centre - <http://www.what-is-bpm.com/videos/bpm-videos-and-tutorials.html>