Organizational chart

Organizations and companies illustrate their structures with organizational charts. With the ARIS symbols (organizational unit, role and person) relationships between individual units like departments or employees are demonstrated. This relationship stands for:

- Who is responsible for whom?
- How are the communication channels?

An organization chart quasi indicates important rules of the organization, visible for all and clearly arranged. The management and the employees use the chart as background for internal and external communication.

**Organizational unit**

Unit is an organizational hierarchy, e.g., a department or location. It can be used to show which organizational units are superior to others.

**Symbol “Person”**

Individual persons can be assigned to an organizational unit.

**Symbol “Location”**

A location can be a factory, a building, or any other office or workplace in a room. Location refers to a physical place.

### Data model

Data model represents the data view of a company, e.g., what business objects exist. The entity relationship notation is used for data modeling. Data models are used to, e.g., define database structures.

- **Entity**
  - An entity is an individually identifiable object of reality. In databases, it is represented as a table.

- **Attributes**
  - Attributes describe properties of a data object (entity), i.e., the columns of a table.

- **Foreign key**
  - A foreign key is a reference to the primary key of another data object. For example, the customer ID is a reference to the “Customer” type object.

The handcuffs symbol illustrates the number of interconnections. In the example, a purchase order may include multiple records of the same type, which is why it is a “normal” object.

### Business process

A business process is a set of related tasks or activities performed to produce a product or service. A business process consists of events. Triggering activities, Rules control the flow of the process.

Advance rules describe activities which are performed in the course of a process. Process elements (persons, group of persons, organizations) are connected in a process execution. Events define the state or condition that cause an activity to start as well as the state that defines the completion of an activity. The event in the first element of an activity is always active, and every event is the result of another activity. Moreover, an activity may result in several events. To represent these relationships, and processing loops in a business process, a rule is used.

### System landscape

System landscape shows the implementation options of functions and objectives via IT systems.

- **Application systems**
  - IT systems represent logical electronic data processing systems. These systems are not hardware or software systems. ERP systems and e-commerce systems are examples of application systems.

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### BPMN Diagram

BPMN is a process notation used to model business and workflow processes. APM is maintained by DASS, ARIS Express supports modeling of BPMN 2 collaboration diagrams.

The BPMN collaboration diagram is used to model the infrastructure between participants, e.g., in a business-to-business (B2B) context. Participants are involved in a process and represented by means of pools. Interactions between these pools are represented by message flows (message exchange).

### Whiteboard

A whiteboard model is used to record ideas and tasks and structure them in the way you would do on a physical flip chart using post-it notes. A whiteboard can be created as result of a brainstorming session.

### Process landscape

A process landscape is used to structure the process portfolio of a company. Processes in a process landscape can be connected in a sequence to describe an end-to-end scenario or a value chain. Processes can be arranged hierarchically to further refine certain process areas.

This process portfolio is structured into the following three process types:

- Management process
- Controlling process
- Support processes

### IT infrastructure

An IT infrastructure is used to model the technical communication infrastructure of a company. IT systems and belonging hardware systems are connected by networking different network devices.

- **Network**
  - A network is a collection of nodes that are connected to each other in a network-oriented fashion. The network represents a typification of individual network specimens that are based on exactly the same technology. Networks can be connected to each other in a network-oriented fashion.

- **Hardware**
  - The hardware, on the one hand, is network hardware for connecting the defined network structures or hardware that can be connected to networks.

- **Application systems**
  - Application systems represent logical electronic data processing systems. These systems are not hardware or software systems. ERP systems and e-commerce systems are examples of application systems.