



# Infor LN Enterprise Modeler User Guide

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## About this Guide

This document gives an overview of the Enterprise Modeler's functionality within the Infor LN applications. Furthermore the concepts and procedures are explained. This manual guides you through every step of enterprise modeling, resulting in a business model suitable to be used at run-time.

### Related documents

You can find the documents in the product documentation section of the Infor Support Portal, as described in "Contacting Infor".

- *Infor LN Process Modeler Workbench - User Guide.*

The Process Modeler Workbench is not part of this guide. For more information about the Process Modeler Workbench, see the online Help.

## Contacting Infor

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## Chapter 1: Introduction

Unlike the LN application packages, you can use the Infor LN Enterprise Modeler before the information system is operational.

Therefore, you can use the LN Enterprise Modeler Tool to create business models. With these models you can implement the LN application packages.

When implementing a new information system with LN applications, LN Enterprise Modeler can be used to structure the selection process and perform the actual implementation and optimization of the information system.

Complete these three phases:

- Selection phase  
This phase is used to develop a vision of the implementation and optimization of the LN modules that are required for the new information system.
- Implementation phase  
This phase is used to implement the LN information system according to the vision made in the selection phase.
- Optimization phase  
This phase is used to optimize the operational information system implemented in the second phase.

During the three phases, LN Enterprise Modeler functions as a decision support system to develop a vision about:

- To functionally structure an organization.
- Organizing the business processes of the organization.
- Integrating the information system with these business processes.

LN Enterprise Modeler assists the implementation of the LN packages according to the developed vision.

After the information system is implemented, LN Enterprise Modeler can be used to monitor the critical success factors of an organization.

These roles are carried out:

- During the Selection phase, LN Enterprise Modeler can function as a decision support system by visualizing the effects of decisions on the information system and its users.  
For example, decisions regarding business functions or business processes can affect the number of applications, and other types of activities, that must be implemented. Consequently, this can affect the workload of the employees who carry out the activities.
- During the Implementation phase, you can use LN Enterprise Modeler to assist in the actual implementation of LN, and other applications.

In the implementation phase use the Modeler to:

- Set the LN parameters and package settings.
- Generate the LN users that are based on the employees defined in LN Enterprise Modeler. These users are going to use the LN packages.
- Create the Process Browsers and the authorizations for the employees.

The Process Browser is a menu tree in Web UI or LN UI. It is the LN Enterprise Modeler runtime user interface, and consists of a window from which employees can start the activities and are authorized for.

In the Process Browser, you see roles by employees. Linked to these roles are Business Processes with activities.

## Optimization functionality of the Enterprise Modeler

The LN Enterprise Modeler is dynamic, you can model future organizational changes that require the implementation of new or changed business processes and business functions.

Use the LN Enterprise Modeler during the optimization phase, to complete these tasks:

- Make additional decisions in regard to LN components that must be optimized.
- Assist in the actual implementation of the required optimizations.
- Monitor the current status of the critical success factors.

This table shows the roles of the LN Enterprise Modeler

| Role of the Enterprise Modeler             | Selection phase | Implementation phase | Optimization phase |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Decision support system                    | X               | X                    | X                  |
| Assisting implementation                   |                 | X                    | X                  |
| Monitoring status critical success factors |                 |                      | X                  |

Based on the three roles of the LN Enterprise Modeler, these relationships can be distinguished between the LN Enterprise Modeler and other parts of LN:

- Use the LN Enterprise Modeler tool to set the parameters of the LN packages.
- The LN Enterprise Modeler tool uses the user-management functionality of LN Tools. Here, the LN users that are required are defined when the Process Browsers are created for the employees.

## The LN Enterprise Modeler concept

The LN Enterprise Modeler has these roles:

- Decision support system
- Assisting in implementation



- Monitoring of the critical success factors

These roles can be combined in one implementation assisting objective.

**Note:** The term implementation assisting objective does not actually cover the contents. If the system is operational, the Process Browsers created in the implementation phase can be used as a means to work with the functionality. It provides a road map that guides the user through the authorized functionality. The functionality can be started from this road map.

### **To achieve the implementation assisting objective**

The first objective of the LN Enterprise Modeler is accomplished by modeling the business processes that represent the desired situation of an organization.

Each time a model is created for a different organization, a new model is built that represents the desired situation for that organization.

A LN Enterprise Modeler Content Pack is created, containing best-practice Scenarios (Business Control Diagrams) and Business Processes. With this LN Enterprise Modeler Content Pack you can speed up your selection, implementation and even optimization process. An advisory spreadsheet is available with a content selection advice per (micro) vertical. Options (Static Conditions) are available to further optimize best-practices for each (micro).

## The LN Enterprise Modeler's structure

LN Enterprise Modeler contains these building blocks:

- **Master Data**
- **Repository**
- **Enterprise Structure Models**
- **Business Models**
- **Data Models**

To build an enterprise model according to the concept of the LN Enterprise Modeler, the building blocks must be used in a certain order.

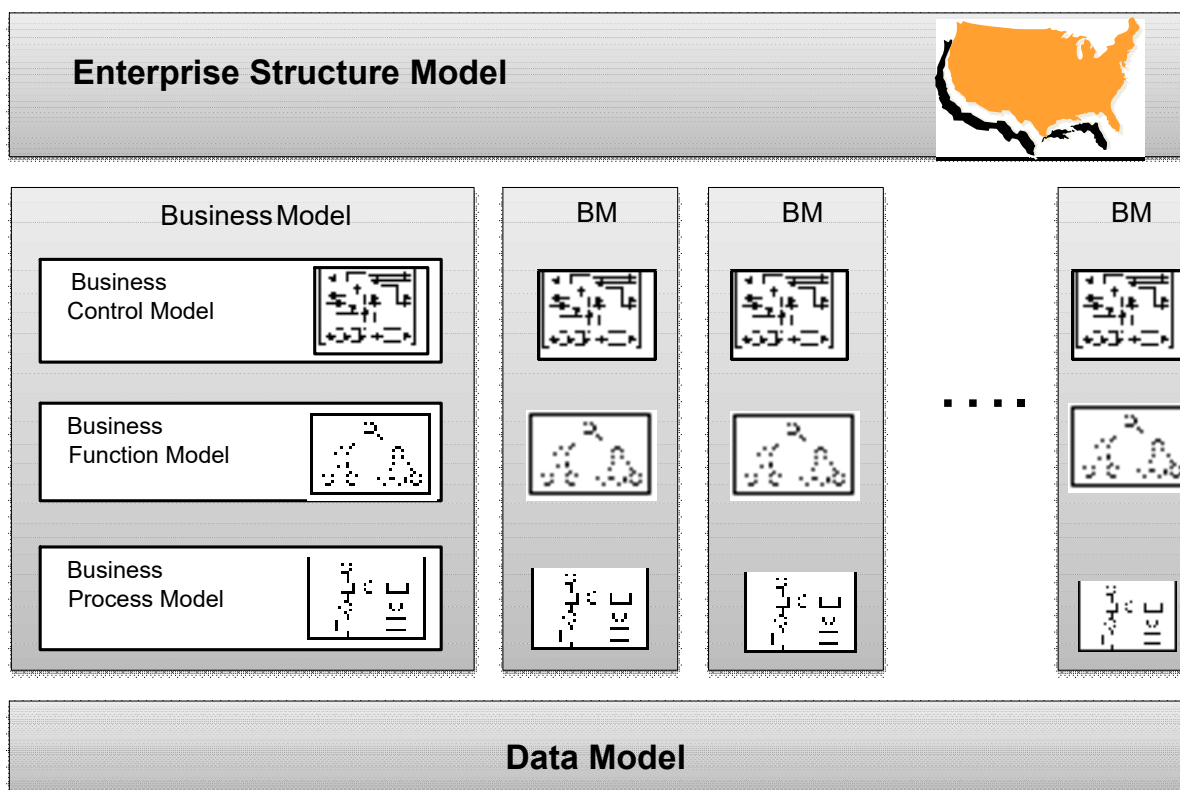
**Note:** Before an enterprise structure model or business model can be created, the necessary master and repository data must be defined.

The first step is to define a version, in the master data, that serves as the current modeling version. Here, the model items, enterprise structure model, and business models can be created.

The model items used to create business models must be defined in the repository. This data includes business control diagrams, business functions, business processes, and rules.

See this Enterprise Model diagram:

# Enterprise Model



The second step is to create enterprise structure models and define one model as the operational enterprise structure model. This enterprise structure model reflects your current organization. It is a graphical representation of the different entities in a multicompany environment and can be used in discussions about the multicompany structure. For the actual setup of companies and enterprise units, see *Infor LN User Guide for Setting Up a Company (U9503)*.

Every financial entity, for example, a business unit in a particular country, is represented by an enterprise unit. This enterprise unit supports the concept that you can divide a logistical company over multiple countries.

An enterprise unit is a group of entities used in the LN system.

Entities can be departments, work centers, warehouses, and projects. A business model can be linked to an enterprise unit. At runtime, the applications use the operational enterprise-structure model to determine prices and currencies when goods are transferred from one enterprise unit to another.

The third step is to acquire the LN Enterprise Modeler Content Pack that represent the best-practice situation of organizations and can be configured to your needs. The LN Enterprise Modeler Content Pack consists of business control model diagrams (scenarios) and static conditions (options) and business processes.

The fourth step is to create the project models that represent the situation of one specific organization. Project models are similar to reference models, except they are specific to one organization. In project models, you can define business function variants that represent different ways to accomplish a business function. For

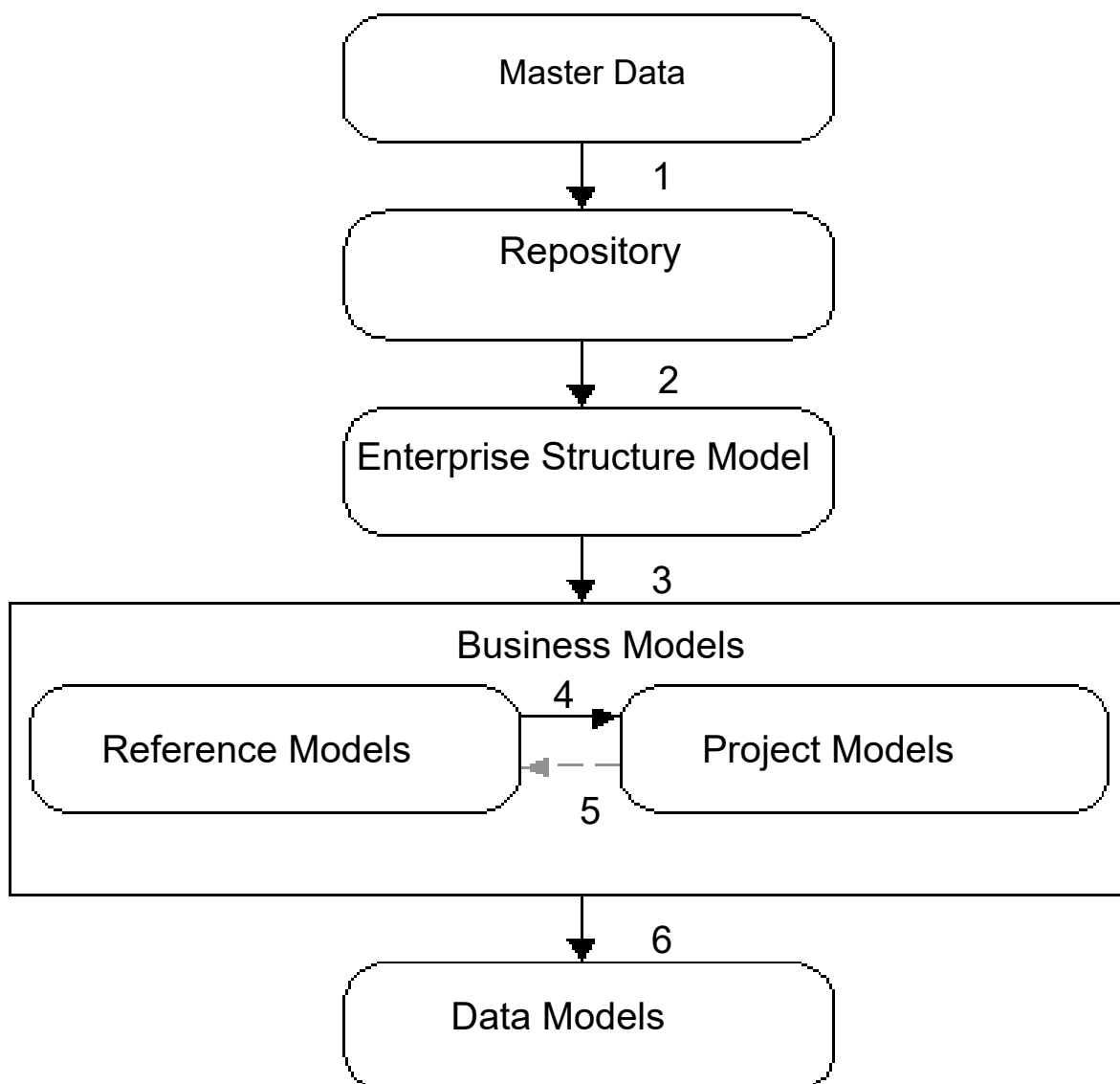
these variants, optimization relationships can be defined; these represent the recommended paths that must be followed when switching from one work method to a more efficient method.

The business function models and business process models of the project models can be built in these ways:

- You can copy business control diagrams, business functions and business processes from the repository in which these model items were created.
- You can modify business functions and business processes that are based upon the content of the acquired LN Enterprise Modeler Content Pack.

The last step is optional. Create a data model that gives information about the physical/logical data model of the LN package combination to which the created enterprise model applies. It describes the permanent storage components on multiple abstraction levels and aims to show the meaning and relevance of data for a company.

The relationships between the components of the LN Enterprise Modeler are displayed in this diagram:



- Lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 show the described order.
- Line 5 shows an option. This option can be used when a newly created project model describes the best-practice situation within a certain organization typology. This project model can be used as a reference model in the future.

## Chapter 2: Master Data

You can use mandatory and optional sessions in the Master Data to build an enterprise model.

The Master Data is mainly used to set up an operational environment.

You can create and maintain the enterprise modeler building blocks, such as business processes, employee groups, and business control diagrams. In the Master Data you can define versions, components, and parameters.

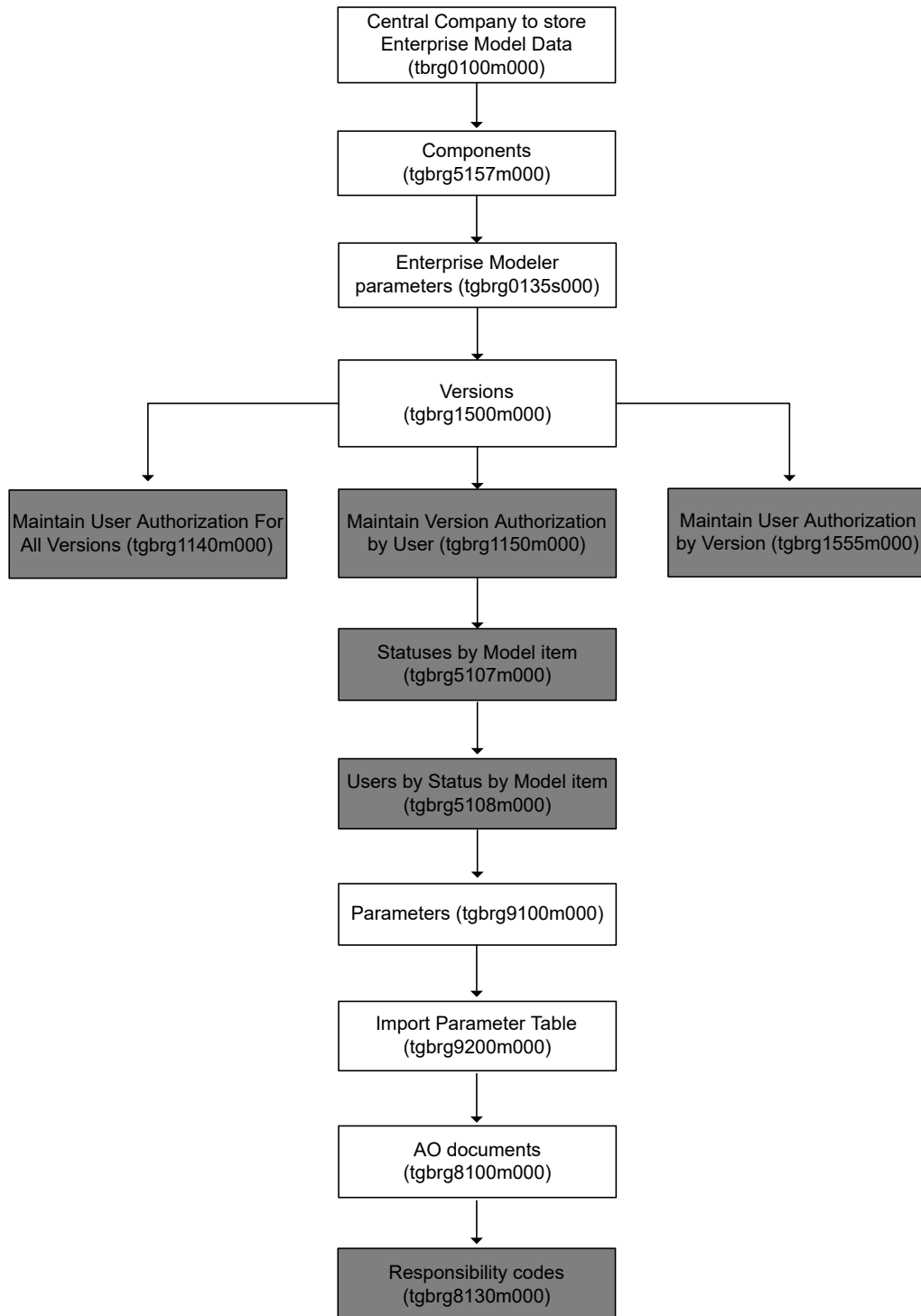
The Master Data contains sessions that deal with version authorizations, parameter maintenance, and responsibility codes.

You can add master data while modeling, but some of the data used in the models must first be defined in the Master Data.

This does not mean each time a business model is created new master data must be defined; the master data already defined can be used in an unlimited number of business models.

### Master Data procedure

This diagram shows the Master Data procedure:



## Central Company to store Enterprise Modeler Data (tgbrg0100s000)

To start the **Central Company to store Enterprise Modeler Data (tgbrg0100s000)** session:

- 1 Specify the password **BAA**N or **DE**M (in capitals).
- 2 Before you model any model item, first select a company in which all Enterprise Modeler data is stored. If you do not specify a company in this session, you cannot create or maintain any business process, business function, or other model item.  
**Note:** Do not select a company that is not linked to your current package combination.
- 3 Select a company in the Central Company to store Enterprise Modeler Data field.
- 4 Click **Save**
- 5 Click **Update all Comp** to store all Enterprise Modeler data for all companies of the current package combination in the selected central company.

### Example

Package combination: B61a4new

Companies that are linked to the package combination: 900, 901, 902, 903

Central company: 902

If you click **Update all Comp**, the Enterprise Modeler data is stored in company 902, regardless of which company of package combination B61A4new you work.

To have more than one central company:

- Package combination: B61a4new  
Companies that are linked to the package combination: 900, 901, 902, 903  
Central companies: 900, 902
- Change your current company to company 901.
- Start the **Central Company to store Enterprise Modeler Data (tgbrg0100s000)** session. Select company 900 as the central company.
- Click **Save**
- Click **ok**

Repeat the same procedure. Change your current company to 903. Select 902 as the central company.

## Components definitions

The next step is the definition of components you want to use throughout the modeling process.

A component is a collection of applications, or just one application, and their related data that is needed to interact with other applications.

A component is a shell that accommodates the applications that can be linked to activities in business processes to define the work and sequence of work that must be carried out.

The definition of the applications is important in the component procedure, because the definition of the applications determines the operations that must be completed.

### Components (tgbrg5157m000)

To create and maintain components, use the **Components (tgbrg5157m000)** session.

If you define one of the LN releases as a component, and therefore all the LN sessions of that release as applications, you must select the correct release in the **Component Type** field.

To define a component:

- Click **New**.
- In the **Component** field, specify the name of the component.
- In the **Component Release** field, specify the release, which is the identification of the issue of a component.
- In the **Component Icon (16x16)** field, select an icon that represents the component in the Process View, Enterprise Modeler Editor, and Process Browser. In the Process View, and the EME, the icon will be placed next to the activity of type application so you can distinguish the component to which the application belongs.
- In the **Component Type** field, select the identification for the component for application conversion purposes.
  - Select the correct LN release in the case of an LN component.
  - In case of a non- LN component, select **other**

This table shows the information about the options you can use when creating or modifying a component:

| Field                        | Description   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Running ERP Component</b> | If this check box is selected, the component is the LN component that provides the LN sessions at run time. For more information, see the <b>Enterprise Modeler Parameters (tgbrg0135s000)</b> session. |

On the **Support for** tab of the **Components (tgbrg5157m000)** session, you can select **Authorizations**, such as display and print.

This is only applicable for the Running LN component, because it is meant for specifying the limitations to the authorization types during modeling later on.

## Applications by Component (tgbrg5155m000)

When you have created the components you want to use during the modeling of business processes, you must fill these components with applications.

In the case of an ERP LN component, this means the applications are LN sessions.

To fill a component with LN sessions, use the **Import Applications from Running ERP Component (tgbrg5255m000)** session.



You can select a range of applications from the **Sessions (ttadv2506s000)** session and import them into the component.

In case of a component other than LN, a URL to the specific application can be inserted on activity level in the business process.

To manually link an application to a component:

- Click **New**.
- In the **Application** field, specify the application. If the component is the running LN component, use the LN session code.

This table shows the key fields for the **Applications by Component (tgbrg5155m000)** session:

| Field                   | Description   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Main Application</b> | If this check box is selected, the application can be started directly. Only main applications can be linked to an activity or support application. |

## Importing Applications from running ERP Component

To start Import Applications from Running ERP Component session on the *appropriate* menu of the **Applications by Component (tgbrg5155m000)** session:

- Click **Import Applications from Running ERP Component (tgbrg5255m000)**
- Use this session to fill the running ERP component with sessions from the **Sessions (ttadv2506s000)** session.

The range of LN sessions you select is copied from the table ttadv200 into table tgbrg555. The sessions you import can be used for modeling purposes.

The LN sessions you import are stored in the **Applications by Component (tgbrg5155m000)** session.

To import a range of LN sessions into a component:

- In the **Application** field, select the range of sessions you want to import.
- Click **Import**.

This table shows the key fields for the **Import Applications from Running ERP Component (tgbrg5255m000)** session:

| Field   | Description  |
|---|--|
| <b>Overwrite existing values (except arguments and Texts)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you select this check box the applications you import are overwritten if they already exist for the combination of the component and component release.</li> <li>• Texts and arguments of the existing applications are never overwritten when the import is carried out.</li> </ul> |

| Field  | Description   |
|--|---|
| <b>Clear Secluded From Active Component Application List</b> | <p>If you select this check box, the print check box is also selected.</p> <p>The applications that meet these conditions are removed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fall within the range of applications you specify in the <b>Application</b> field.</li> <li>turn up in table tgbg555, but not in table ttadv200.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Test Run</b>  | If you select this check box, a simulation of the import is carried out; the results are printed to a specified device.   |
| <b>Added Applications</b>                                    | If you select this check box, the applications that are added to the component are printed.   |
| <b>Changed Applications</b>                                  | If you select this check box, applications that were modified since you last imported them are printed.   |
| <b>Removed Applications</b>                                  | If you select this check box, the applications that are removed from the <b>Applications by Component (tgbg5155m000)</b> session are printed.   |

## Subapplication Modeling

Subapplication modeling only works for Running ERP. Within Enterprise Modeler, you model authorizations for end-users through specifying an authorization type with the modeled activities, and through linking Roles and specifying an authorization type with that link.

The result is that the end-user has a customized Enterprise Modeler menu, the Process Browser, which only contains the activities for which the end-user is authorized.

When a session is started from the Process Browser, the modeled authorization type is used. This ensures that a session is started in display mode; therefore, the user cannot change anything, but only look at the data.

From within an LN session, many other LN sessions can be started. By default, these sub-sessions, known in Enterprise Modeler as sub-applications, inherit the authorization type of the main application, LN session. For some sub-applications that is not acceptable. Within Enterprise Modeler, you can model an exception for those situations.

### Example

You model for the Sales Clerk that they have 'Full Authorization' for the Application `tdsls4500m000`, but only 'Display Authorization' for the sub-application `tcibd0501m000`, which can be started from the main application. This ensures the Sales Clerk can select Items, but cannot define or change Item data.

**Note:** Next to the sessions reachable from the menu, you can authorize sub applications. Right-click an activity and select **Sub Applications**.

This session is called **Subapplication Modeler (tgbg5124m000)**.

With this session, you can model the subapplications with an activity from within the process view in the Process Modeler Workbench.

The next sessions can be found in a new menu, which is a sub menu of the **Application Components** menu:

### **Generate Sub-apps by Application based on Tools session tables**

With the session Generate Sub-apps by Application based on Tools session tables you can automatically fill the sub-application table.

The entries are searched using the Tools information about the LN sessions. More details about the use of the session are present as online help within the session.

The result of this session is visible in the **Subapplications by Component Application (tgbrg5163m000)** session.

### **Global change of Sub-application Modeling**

This session Global change of Sub-application Modeling, adds a certain sub-application as a modeled sub-application to every activity, from which it can be reached as a sub-application.

For more details, see the help within the session.

### **Print Subapplication authorizations (tgbrg5423m000)**

The session **Print Subapplication authorizations (tgbrg5423m000)** can be used to print the result of the situation regarding the sub-application modeling. For more details, see the help within the session.

### **Copy Role - Subapplications by Component Application (tgbrg5228m000)**

The session **Copy Role - Subapplications by Component Application (tgbrg5228m000)** session is working on activity level.

You can choose to work in the repository, or within a certain Project Model. You can copy the information already modeled with a certain activity to another activity.

### **Analyzing of modeled Subapplications (tgbrg5127m000)**

The session **Analyzing of modeled Subapplications (tgbrg5127m000)** session is made for analyzing the current modeling situation.

### **Subapplications by Application (tgbrg5154m000)**

For every application, you can define one or more subapplications.

A subapplication can be started from another application, and for which a different level of authorization can be assigned in the business process model compared to the main application to which it is linked.

To link one or more subapplications to an application, use the **Subapplications by Application (tgbrg5154m000)** session.

Define subapplications to assign a different level of authorization to the subapplication in comparison to the main application to which it belongs.

An option is added to the *appropriate* Menu to start the session **Generate Sub-Apps by Application Based on Tools Session Tables (tgbrg5258m000)**.

### **Subsessions by ERP Session (tgbrg5162m000)**

To start **Subsessions by ERP Session (tgbrg5162m000)** session, on the *appropriate* menu of the **Subapplications by Application (tgbrg5154m000)** session:

- Click **Subsessions by ERP Session (tgbrg5162m000)**
- Use this session to define one or more LN sessions as subapplications.
- This session displays, per LN session, the LN sessions you can define for each subapplication.

To define an LN session as a subapplication:

- Select the LN sessions you want to define as a subapplication.
- On the *appropriate* menu, click **&Add selected sessions as Subapplication**.
- The selected LN sessions are added as subapplications to the **Subapplications by Application (tgbrg5154m000)** session.

You cannot select a session and add it to the list in session **Subapplications by Application (tgbrg5154m000)**.

This functionality is taken over by session **Generate Sub-Apps by Application Based on Tools Session Tables (tgbrg5258m000)**.

Start this session from the *appropriate* Menu in session **Applications by Component (tgbrg5155m000)**.

## Enterprise Modeler parameters

Set the parameters for your Enterprise Modeler environment and determine which LN component provides the applications for run time use of the business processes.

To maintain the data in this session you must specify a password. The standard password for this session is BAAN OR DEM.

To set your Enterprise Modeler parameters:

- In the **Main Project Model** field, select the enterprise structure model to become the operational enterprise structure model. This enterprise structure model reflects the transactions within the organization.
- In the **Component** field and **Component Release** field, select the LN component and component release. This combination provides the applications used at run time.
- Click **Save**.

This table shows the key fields for the **Enterprise Modeler Parameters (tgbrg0135s000)** session:

| Field                                    | Description   |
|--|---|
| <b>Use Employee - Project Model link</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Always select this field; it is mandatory for Web UI and LN UI.</li> <li>If this check box is selected, the employees must be linked to the project model by the <b>Employees by Project Model (tg-brg8140m000)</b> session to create the Process Browsers.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Evaluate Static Conditions</b>        | If you select this check box, the static conditions are evaluated and applied in the Process Browser.   |
| <b>Directory for Version Dumps</b>       | The default file in which a version dump is stored if you use the <b>Export Version Dump (tgbrg1235m000)</b> session.   |

## Versions

The parameters for your modeling environment are defined and you created the components that can be used in the modeling process.

The next step is to define one or more versions in which you can create the model items you must build in a business model.

To make enterprise structure models, business models, and related repository model items uniquely identifiable, you must model them in a specific, user-definable version. Versions can be derived from other versions.

A new version, that is derived from a source version, includes all models and model items of the source version without copying them to the new version. Any modifications that are made in the source version, even after the derived-from structure is defined, apply to the new version.

Modifications in the new version only apply to that version.

This table shows the version dependency of model items:

| Version-dependent model items | Version-independent model items |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Business control diagrams     | Responsibility codes            |
| Business functions            | AO documents                    |
| Business processes            | All categories                  |
| Wizards                       | Employees                       |
| Reference models              | Employee group types            |
| Project models                |                                 |
| Roles                         |                                 |
| Static conditions             |                                 |
| Rules                         |                                 |

| Version-dependent model items     | Version-independent model items |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Utilities                         |                                 |
| Employees, through project models |                                 |
| Employee groups                   |                                 |

### Versions (tgbrg1500m000)

To create new versions or to maintain existing ones, use the **Versions (tgbrg1500m000)** session.

You can also use this session to define data such as the version from which the new version was derived, the status, and the owner.

To define a version:

- Click **New**
- In the **Version** field, specify a name for the version
- In the **Status** field, select the status for the version. Choose one of these statuses:
  - **Developing**  
One or more model items in this version are still being worked on.
  - **Finished**  
All model items in this version have been developed and can be used.
  - **Expired**  
All model items in this version can no longer be used.
- In the **Owner** field, select the LN user who has created the version, or is responsible for the version.
- Click **Save**

This table shows the key fields for the **Versions (tgbrg1500m000)** session:

| Field                       | Description   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Derived-From Version</b> | If applicable, then you can select a version from which the version you are creating is derived.  |
| <b>Effective Date</b>       | The date when the version becomes effective.  |
| <b>Finish Date</b>          | The date when the version can no longer be used.  |
| <b>Expiry Date</b>          | The date when the status of the version was set to Expired.   |
| <b>License Expiry Date</b>  | Displays the expiration date of the license code. After this date, a new license key must be acquired from Infor.   |
| <b>Standard</b>             | If this check box is selected, then the version is developed for a customer. If this version is for internal use only, then you can clear this check box. |

**Note:** The dates you specify in the **Effective date** field and the **Finish Date** field are purely informative.

If a new version is created, then a message is displayed with the question whether the authorization mechanism must be used for this new version. These answers are available:

- **Yes**, you are authorized for this new version.
- **No**, version authorization is not generated at this point.

At a later point, you can still generate authorizations. Until then, everybody is authorized for that version, see the version authorization section.

In this browser you can see which versions are interrelated, and for which versions you are authorized.

## Version structure

### Version structure

The version of the business models and their model items are not related to the different versions, releases, and customisation of the different LN software packages.

To create reference models and project models, use links to model items. Items such as business functions and business processes, which are defined in the repository in a certain version. Therefore, changing the business function description that is referred to as `One`, and used in one reference model, can only be done in the repository.

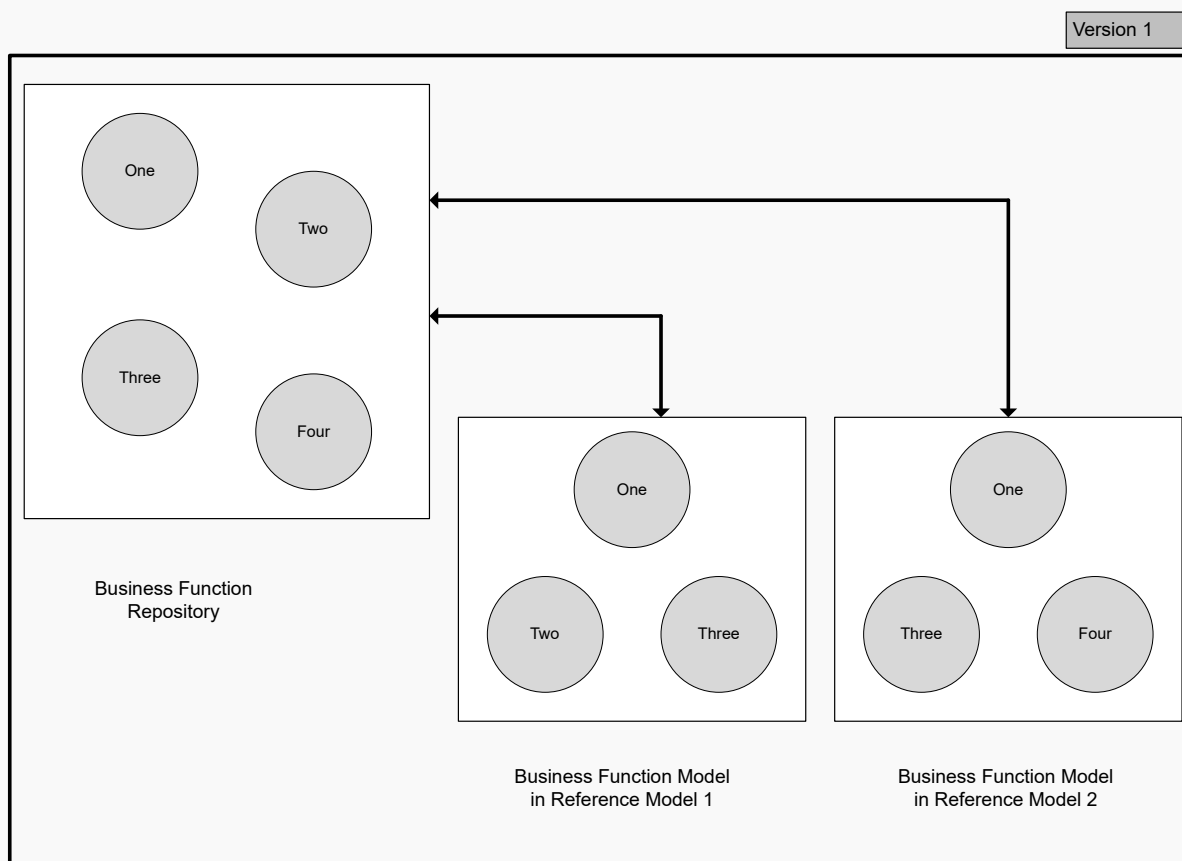
If this business function is used in several other reference models or project models, and the description is changed in the repository. That change is automatically implemented in all the reference and project models of the same version.

### Example

If you change `One` into `Ten`, this change is implemented in both reference models.

This is an issue if you only want the change to be implemented in reference model 1. The dotted lines indicate that the descriptions of business functions in reference and project models are retrieved from the repository.

This diagram shows changing the repository without version management:



This problem is solved through version management. In the example, you must define a new version that is derived from the version that was being used.

When you define this version, the model items of the previous version, including the repositories, reference models, and project models, can be used. Although they are not physical copies and only available through a link.

In the example, the descriptions and places of the business functions in the repository of Version 2 are retrieved from the repository of Version 1.

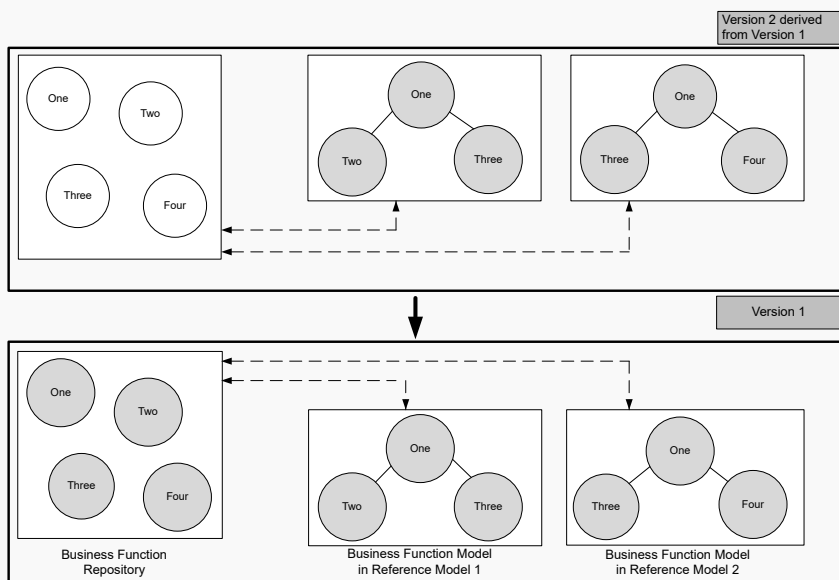
The descriptions of the business functions in both reference models of Version 2 are retrieved from the repository of Version 2. Therefore, they are indirectly retrieved from Version 1 because of the derived-from structure.

The place of the business functions in the reference models of Version 2 are derived from the reference models of Version 1. Therefore, nothing is stored in Version 2, except for the link to Version 1.

This situation is displayed in the diagram. The white circles in the repository of Version 2 indicate they cannot be modified, because they are only physically available in Version 1.

This diagram shows creating a derived-from version:





After a new version is created, you can change the description of the business function. In this example, the description `One` in Reference Model 1 of Version 2 must be changed into `Ten`.

You can only change model items if they belong to your current modeling version. Because the business function description that is used in Version 2 must be changed, your current modeling version must be set to Version 2. Use the

**Current Modeling Version of Users (tgbrg1510m000)** session, as described in Current modeling version sessions.

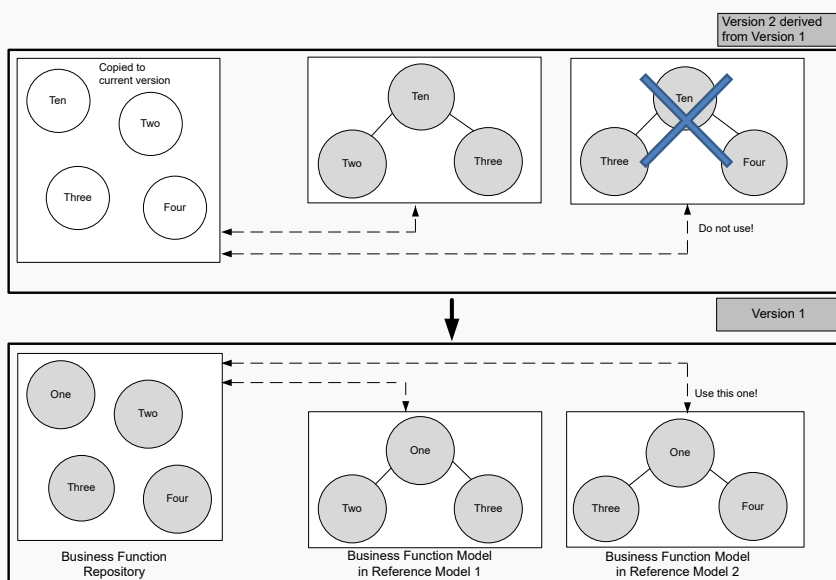
- Before description `One` can be changed to `Ten`, you must copy the business function to the current modeling version, which is Version 2. The business function cannot be changed in Version 1.
- Copying a model item to your current modeling version means you place a physical copy of the business function in the repository of Version 2. You also break the link with the business function in Version 1.
- When you changed the description in the business function repository of Version 2 to `Ten`. The business function in both reference models of Version 2 are automatically changed.

This is because both models use the model items as defined in the repository of Version 2.

The advantage is clarified in the diagram, which indicates that Reference Model 2 must not be used in Version 2, but in Version 1.

The diagram shows also the situation after you copied the description to the current version, and after you changed the description in the repository.

Business function `Ten`, or `One` before the description was changed, is now physically available in Version 2.



This procedure also applies to components such as business processes, or reference models and project models. This places the creation of a new version in a broader perspective, because the model items do not have to be created from scratch. Instead, you only must implement and store the changes.

### Version authorizations

Indicate whether the authorization mechanism must be applied after you have created a new version.

If you choose for the authorization mechanism to be applied, you are automatically authorized for that version.

To set version authorizations use one or more of these sessions:

- **User Authorization for all Versions (tgbrg1140m000)**
- **Version Authorization by User (tgbrg1150m000)**
- **Revalidate Licensed Version (tgbrg1247m000)**

If no LN user is authorized for a specific version, all LN users can use that version.

### User Authorization for all Versions (tgbrg1140m000)

You can authorize one or more LN users for all versions by only specifying their LN user logons. Use the **User Authorization for all Versions (tgbrg1140m000)** session. When you include users this session, they can access all versions. they can access all versions, including those created after they were inserted in the session.

If you do not authorize a single LN user for a version, all LN users can use that version.

Setting authorizations using this session does not mean you have authorized a user for a version. If only this session is used to implicitly authorize some LN users for a certain version, all other LN users can still use that version.

### Version Authorization by User (tgbrg1150m000)

To authorize a specific LN user for one or more versions, use the **Version Authorization by User (tgbrg1150m000)** session. If you only specify one LN user, all other LN users cannot use the specified versions.

### Revalidate Licensed Version (tgbrg1247m000)

To revalidate the authorization to use a particular version initially purchased from Infor, use the **Revalidate Licensed Version (tgbrg1247m000)** session.

After the expiration date of a license code, a new license code must be acquired from the manufacturer.

## Statuses

A status can be linked to a model item; it identifies a stage in the development of that model item and is used to:

- Monitor the development progress of a model item.
- Authorize users for the combination of a model item and a status.

### Statuses by Model Item (tgbrg5107m000)

Start the **Statuses by Model Item (tgbrg5107m000)** session, to link self-defined statuses to these model items:

- **Business Function**
- **Business Process**
- **Business Control Model**
- **Data Model**
- **Enterprise Structure Model**
- **Wizard**

A status displays the current phase of a model item. To update the status of a range of model items, use the **Update Status of Model Items (tgbrg5207m000)** session.

**Note:** A model item can only be given a status if the sequence number directly precedes, or succeeds, the sequence number of the status currently linked to the model item.

To define a status:

- Click **New**.
- Click **New Group**.
- In the **Model Item** field, select the model item for which you want to define or change a status.
- Specify a name or number to give to the status in the **Workflow Status** field.
- In the **Sequence** field, specify a sequence number to identify the status.
- Click **Save**.

### Update Status of Model Items (tgborg5207m000)

Use the **Update Status of Model Items (tgborg5207m000)** session, to change the status of a range of model items in your current modeling version.

You can assign any status listed in the **Statuses by Model Item (tgborg5107m000)** session. You can also change the authorization for the model items.

**Note:** Before you start the session, you must supply, in capital letters, the default password: BAAN OR DEM

To change the statuses of a different range of model items:

- Select the range of model items and their new status on the **Selections 1** and **Selections 2** tab.
- In the **Update specific authorization to** group box, select the new authorization for the selected ranges of model items on the *appropriate* tab.
- Click **Update Statuses**

Select the **Include Previous Versions** check box, to update the statuses of model items that occur in versions from which the current modeling version is derived.

### Users by Status by Model Item (tgborg5108m000)

To start the **Users by Status by Model Item (tgborg5108m000)** session:

- Go to of the **Statuses by Model Item (tgborg5107m000)** session.
- Select the *appropriate* menu.
- Click **Users by Status by EM Component**, or **Users by Status by Model Item (tgborg5108m000)**.

Assign LN users or tools roles to a combination of a model item and a status. Authorization by status is given to LN users to prevent unauthorized users from changing model items being developed.

To assign an LN user, or tools role, to a combination of a status and a model item:

- In the **Statuses by Model Item (tgborg5107m000)** session, select the combination of a model item and a status.
- Start the current session.
- Click New
- Select an LN user or a tools role in the **User** field to link to the combination of the selected status and model item.
- Click **Save**.

If you do not specify LN users for the previously mentioned combination, every LN user is authorized for that model item/status-combination. Provided that this LN user has the correct version authorization.

### Parameters (tgborg9100m000)

- Use the **Parameters (tgborg9100m000)** session to store the parameters that can be used in business models. This determines the working of the LN sessions used in activities of type application in the business processes.
- The values of the parameters are set or changed in the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgborg9110m000)** session. This session can only be started in a project model or reference model.
- On the *appropriate* menu, select **Parameter Help** to access the Help information of a specific parameter.
- Use the **Print Where-Used Parameters** session to find out where certain parameters are used.

### Import Parameter Table (tgbrg9200m000)

With the **Import Parameter Table (tgbrg9200m000)** session, you can automatically import parameters from the LN application database into the **Parameters (tgbrg9100m000)** session.

To start this session:

- Go to the **Parameters (tgbrg9100m000)** session.
- Select the *appropriate* menu.
- Click **Import Parameter Table (tgbrg9200m000)**.

The **Parameters (tgbrg9100m000)** session functions as a temporary buffer after you have imported the parameters from the Tools parameter table.

By using this session, you do not need to insert each parameter separately. You can specify a range of packages and modules and the parameters to import.

To import a range of parameters:

- In the **Package** field and **Module** field, select the range of packages and modules for the parameters you want to import.
- In the **Sequence Settings** group box, define the sequence numbers for the imported parameters.
- Click **Import**.

Select the **Overwrite Current Sequence** check box to replace the parameters, that are present in the **Parameters (tgbrg9100m000)** session, by the newly imported parameters.

### AO Documents (tgbrg8100m000)

To define references to existing AO documents that contain formal administrative organization rules about the execution of processes, use the **AO Documents (tgbrg8100m000)** session.

Because you can activate the text editor to create or modify a Help text for each AO document, you can view the Help text related to a document when you carry out a business process to which the AO document is linked.

The **AO Documents (tgbrg8100m000)** session is used to store help texts related to the use of the AO documents; it is not used to store the actual AO documents.

## Categories

You can create categories for model items that are of the same type. Therefore, model items can be labeled and grouped together.

Category sessions exist for these model items:

- **Enterprise Unit Categories (tgbrg0132m000)**
- **Print Enterprise Unit Relationship Categories (tgbrg0445m000)**
- **Business Control Diagram Categories (tgbrg9155m000)**
- **Business Control Diagram Function/Buffer/External Agent Categories (tgbrg9175m000)**

- **Business Control Diagram Trigger Categories (tgbg9185m000)**
- **Business Function Categories (tgbg2120m000)**
- **Business Process Categories (tgbg5105m000)**
- **Business Process Activity Categories (tgbg5525m000)**
- **Entity Type Categories (tgerm2150m000)**
- **Entity Type Relationship Categories (tgerm3150m000)**
- **Wizard Categories (tgwzr5100m000)**

## Chapter 3: Optional Master Data

The optional sessions in the master data provide extra functionality to help the reuse of applications in business models.

### Component import/export

The component import and export functionality gives the option to exchange component data between LN installations of separate Enterprise Modeler/ LN companies. Therefore, instead of defining components and applications every time you build a business model, you can exchange existing components.

#### Export Component Model Data (tgbrg5257m000)

To export components and their corresponding applications to a file so they can be reused in another company or on another system, use the **Export Component Model Data (tgbrg5257m000)**.

To export component model data:

- In the **File** field, specify a file to which the components must be exported.
- In the **Component** field, select the range of components you want to export.
- In the **Component Release** field, select the component releases of the components you have selected in the **Component Release** field.
- Select the **Applications** check box, and select the range of applications you want to export. The export range can consists of more than one component. Select the **Applications** check box, to automatically export the full range of applications that is linked to the selected components.
- Click **Export**

This table shows the key fields for the **Export Component Model Data (tgbrg5257m000)** session

| Field                                 | Description   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Compress</b>                       | If you select this check box, the file is exported in a compressed format. The file gets the .z extension.                                      |
| <b>Include Translation Comments</b>   | If you select this check box, text is added in the export to identify the individual items; this is useful for translations of the export file. |
| <b>Exclude Rich Text Format (rtf)</b> | If you select this check box, texts in RTF format are not exported.   |

| Field                  | Description  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Subapplications</b> | If you select this check box, the sub-applications that are linked to the selected range of applications are exported. |

To specify ranges of source and destination components, component releases, and applications with conversion data is stored in the **Conversion of Applications (tgbrg5150m000)** session:

- Select the **Application Conversion Data** check box.
- Then, select the **Application Conversion Data** tab.

The conversion data of the selections you make on this tab are also exported. For more information about conversion of applications, see [Section> Application Conversion](#).

### Import Component Model Data (tgbrg5256m000)

To import the components, applications, and conversion information from an export file you created using the **Export Component Model Data (tgbrg5257m000)** session, use the **Import Component Model Data (tgbrg5256m000)** session.

To import component model data:

- In the **File** field, select a file in which the components you want to import are stored.
- In the **Component**, **Component Release**, and **Applications** field, specify zzzzzz
- Click **Import**

This table shows the key fields for the **Import Component Model Data (tgbrg5256m000)** session

| Field                              | Description   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Overwrite</b>                   | To overwrite existing information with the imported information, select this check box.                   |
| <b>Subapplications</b>             | Select this check box to import the sub-applications that are linked to the applications that you import. |
| Do not overwrite text within       | If this check box is selected, the texts for the application conversions are not overwritten.             |
| <b>Application Conversion Data</b> | To specify selection ranges on the <b>Application Conversion Data</b> tab, select this check box.         |

**Note:** The selected range of application conversion data in the fields on the **Application Conversion Data** tab is imported from the conversion dump, as defined in the **Conversion of Applications (tgbrg5150m000)** session.



## Chapter 4: Repository

In the **Master Data**, you set up a framework within which business models can be created and maintained.

To build a business model you must create various model items that together make a project model or reference model.

These model items must be defined in the repository, which is a library where all the model items are stored. In this way they can be used and reused in numerous business models. You can either build a project model based on a reference model or a reference model based on a project model. You can also create either business model from scratch. Regardless of your choice, before you compose a business model, you first must create model items in the repository.

Several general features are used when you create or modify a model item in the repository. The way in which you handle these features influences the way in which you can use the model items in a business model.

### The repository procedure

This procedure creates model items you can use as building blocks for a business model.

Apart from support applications, you can link a text to all model items to provide them with more information. These texts can be created in the repository and in the business model.

To start the text editor in the repository:

- Click **Edit Rep. Help**
- If a repository help text has been created for a model item, the **Repository Help** check box in the corresponding session is selected.
- To view a model item's repository help, click **View Repository Help**.

If a text has been created in a business model, it can be lost when a project model is created based on a reference model, or the other way around.

Because the new text from the reference model is a copy and not a link, the original text in the project model is no longer present when you make changes to the text in the project model.

The repository texts and the model specific texts can be viewed in the business model. However, only the model-specific text can be modified. To modify the repository text, in the repository, edit the corresponding model item.

To create the model items required to construct a business model, you can use the LN repository sessions.

Run the sessions in this order:

- 1 Current Modeling Version by User (tgbrg1110m000).
- 2 Business Control Diagrams (tgbrg9550m000).
- 3 Business Functions (tgbrg2500m000).
- 4 Business Processes (tgbrg5500m000).
- 5 Support Applications (tgbrg5170m000).
- 6 Static Conditions (tgbrg5580m000).
- 7 Employees (tgbrg8135m000).
- 8 Roles (tgbrg8110m000).
- 9 Rules (tgbrg7500m000).
- 10 Wizards (tgbrg1500m000).

## The current modeling version

The model items you create are stored in versions.

Therefore, a complete business model must be constructed in one version, or in combination with versions that are derived from the original version.

Then, existing model items you want to add to a version must be copied to this version to modify them. This is done through the **Copy Version Data to Other Version (tgbrg1200m000)** session. See [Model item management](#) on page 100.

If a model item is only present through the derived-from version structure, you have these options:

- Copy the model item to your current modeling version with the **Copy ... to Current Modeling Version** option.  
With this functionality, model items can be transferred to your current modeling version. Model items can only be modified in your current modeling version.
- Change your current modeling version to the version in which you want to make the changes. Use the **Change Current Modeling Version** option or **Change Current Modeling Version to ... Version**.

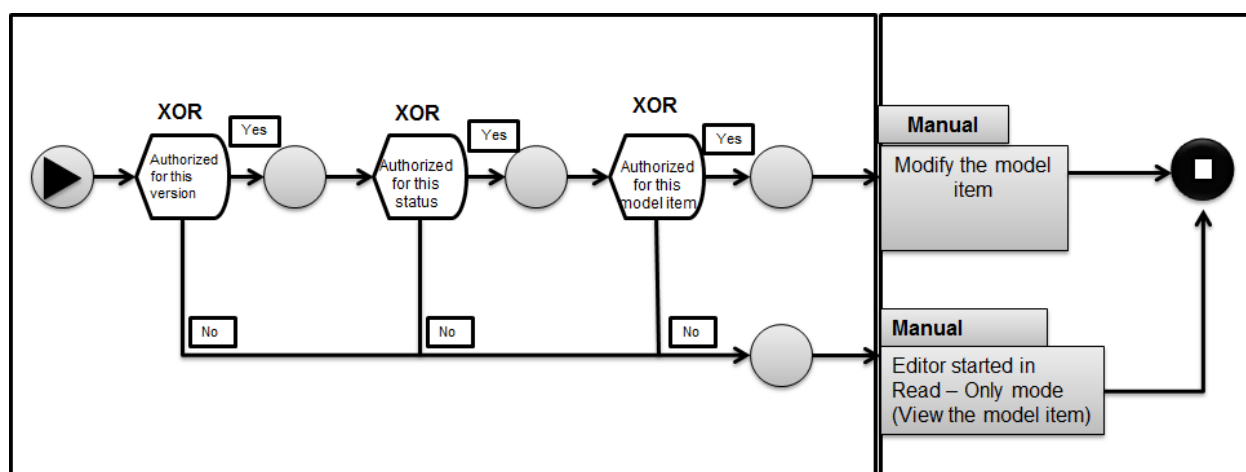
You can find the options on the *appropriate* menu of the session you are working in.

### Authorization mechanism

The authorization mechanism stops changes being made to model items by unauthorized users. The authorization mechanism consists of these components:

- Version authorization, applies to all components.
- Status authorization, only applies to the repository.
- Model item authorization, only applies to the repository.

This diagram shows the authorization mechanism for model item modification:



### Version authorization

First, you require authorization for the version in which the model items occur.

**Note:** If no specific LN users have been specified for a specific version, every LN user is authorized for that version.

### Status authorization

You must be authorized for the status of a model item; however, this is not mandatory.

To define the statuses you want to use, use the master data in the **Statuses by Model Item (tgbrg5107m000)** session. To regulate the authorization for a model item linked to this particular status, you can link LN users or tools roles to a status.

A tools role specifies the authorizations of an LN user and has these properties:

- It is defined in the **Role Data (ttams2100m000)** session.
- It is linked to a normal LN user in the **User Data (ttaad2500m000)** session.
- Up to five roles, not including subroles, can be linked to each LN user.
- Super users automatically have all tools roles.
- The authorization applies to the entire suite of LN packages.

Subroles can be linked to a tools role. Authorizations for subroles are transferred to the parent. Therefore, the parent gets all the authorizations from the subrole and keeps the authorizations it already had. In case of conflicting authorizations in different subroles, the highest authorization is transferred.

In the Enterprise Modeler, a tools role is used to specify the authorizations regarding model items.

An authorized LN user can do these changes:

- Change data, such as the description and status of model items.
- Change diagrams, such as business process diagrams and enterprise structure diagrams.

**Note:**

If you do not specify LN users or tools roles for a combination of a model item and a status. Every LN user is automatically authorized for the model item with that status.

When a certain tools role is authorized for a status of a model item. All normal users with that tools role and all super users are authorized.

If no tools role is specified for a combination of a model item and a status, a super user is not automatically authorized.

The super user must be explicitly defined as an LN user for the combination of model item type and status.

### Model item authorization

You must be authorized for the model item itself. This type of authorization can apply to this group of LN users:

- The owner of a model item
- An LN user with the tools role that is linked to the model item
- All LN users

All sessions in the repository to create or modify a model item have a group box which you can set the model item authorization.

## Current modeling version sessions

The LN sessions discussed in the following section look at setting the current modeling version.

### Current Modeling Version of Users (tgbrg1510m000)

To define your current modeling version, use the **Current Modeling Version of Users (tgbrg1510m000)** session. The current modeling version is the version in which you are working, and in which you can modify model items that are created in that version.

**Note:** If your current modeling version is unequal to the version of the model item, the model item can be displayed in the read-only mode. No modifications can be made.

To set your current modeling version:

- In the **Current Modeling Version** field, select the version in which you want to model the model items that must make up the project or reference model.
- Click **Save**

### Change Current Modeling Version for a range of Users (tgbrg1211m000)

To assign a new current modeling version to a group of LN users, use the **Change Current Modeling Version for a range of Users (tgbrg1211m000)** session.

To change the current modeling version for a range of LN users:

- In the **User** field, select the range of LN users whose current modeling version you want to change.
- In the **Company** field, select the range of companies to which the specified LN users must be linked to have their current modeling version changed.

- In the **Version** field, select the range of versions to which the specified LN users must be linked to have their current modeling version changed.
- In the **Change to** group box, select the version that must become the current modeling version for the selected range of LN users.
- Click **Change Data**.

---

**Key fields for the Change Current Modeling Version for a range of Users (tgbrg1211m000) session**

---

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Test Run</b>  | If this check box is selected,, a report is printed that shows the hypothetical outcome if this session would be run.  |
| <b>Print Errors</b>  | If this check box is selected,, the errors that occur when you run the current session are printed.  |
| <b>Fill Current Version of Users who do not have a Current Version</b> | <p>If this check box is selected,, the selected current modeling version is assigned to the following LN users:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Users who fall within the range of users you specified.</li><li>• User who do not yet have a current modeling version.</li></ul> |

---

## Chapter 5: Business control model

Business control models display the primary processes that take place within an organization, and show which business functions are used to control those primary processes.

### Business control diagram

A business control model consists of one or more business control diagrams which can be structured hierarchically.

The objectives of a business control model:

- To provide support during implementation of the LN software. This is done by visualizing the primary process, and by discussing the functionality that must be implemented to control the primary process.
- To automatically add the business processes to the business model, according to the outcome of the discussion as represented in the final Business Control Diagram.

An unlimited number of business control diagrams can be defined for each business control model. Each diagram shows one part of the primary process in an enterprise unit or logistical company, and the business functions used to control it.

A business control model shows the relationships between the different business functions and all other parts of the model, such as the goods flow, the information process, and the control process. The business functions used in a business control model can be linked to business functions in a business function model.

You could build your business control model in a way that would divide your organization in two levels:

- An overall business control diagram.
- Business control diagrams that each represent a business case.

Constructing your business control model in this way means you have one top business control diagram with several child business control diagrams that represent the different departments/sections within your organization.

#### **Business Control Diagrams (tgbrg9550m000)**

To maintain a library of business control diagrams, use the **Business Control Diagrams (tgbrg9550m000)** session. Based on the business control diagram repository, you can create business control models by defining relationships between the different diagrams.

To define a business control model, zoom to the Business Control Diagrams by **Business Control Diagrams (tgbrg9550m000)** session. To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu, click **Child Business Control Diagrams ....**
- Alternatively, click **Child BCD.**

In this session, you must specify a business control diagram in a specific version to which you can link an unlimited number of other business control diagrams.

To create a business control diagram:

- Click **New.**
- In the **Business Control Diagrams (tgbrg9150s000)** field, specify a name for the business control diagram.
- Select the type of authorization for the diagram. Select one of the check boxes that belong to the **To be modified by** field.
- Click **Save.**

This table shows the key fields for the **Business Control Diagrams (tgbrg9150s000)** session:

| Field                  | Description  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Diagram Status</b>  | Specify the status to show the development stage of the business control diagram.  |
| <b>Owner</b>           | The LN user who created the business control diagram, or the LN user responsible for the diagram.  |
| <b>Generation Date</b> | By default, this is the date when the business-control diagram was created. Any authorized LN user can change this date into another date. |

To view how the business control diagrams in one particular version are interrelated, on the *appropriate* menu, click **Business Control Modeler**

### Business control diagrams in the modeler

A business control diagram is composed of several components which visualize the primary process.

For more information about the diagrams, see *Infor LN Process Modeler Workbench User Guide (U9871)*.

## Business-function model

Business functions define relevant business issues within organization typologies or specific organizations; they specify which implementation and optimization phases are to be used.

Business functions emphasize what is being accomplished within the various functions, without questioning how this is organized. The presence, or absence, of business functions during the implementation phase or optimization phase is used to select and configure the business processes; it also sets the parameters of the LN applications for each phase.

Business functions are used to visualize:

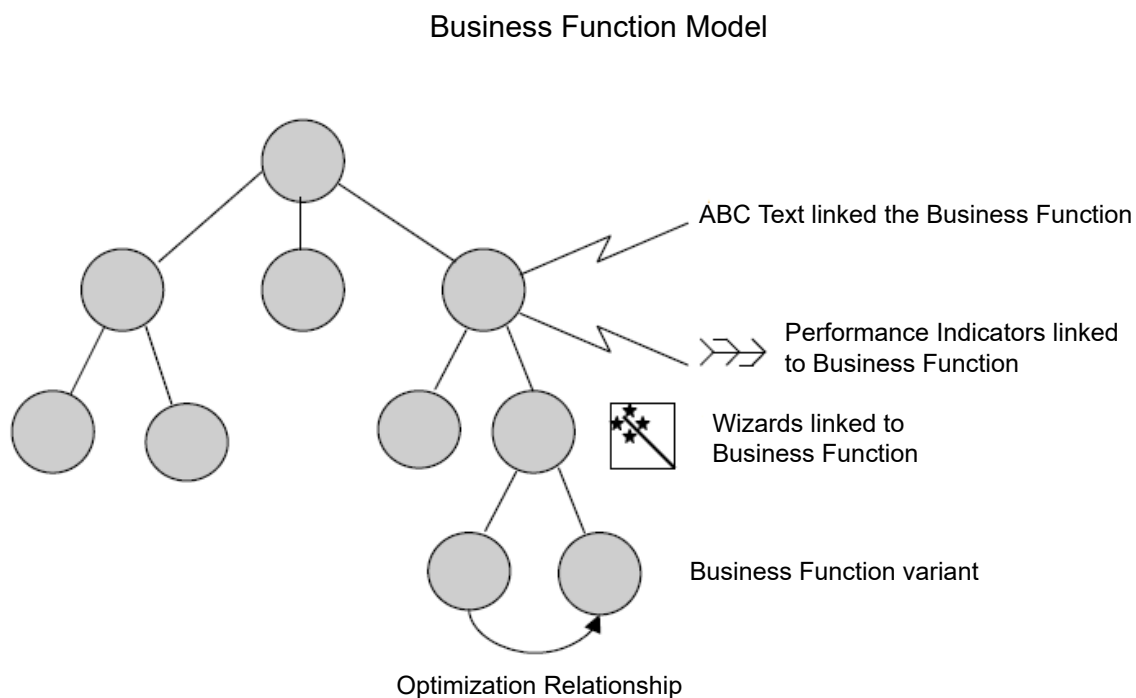
- The business functions used in the business control model
- Consistency checks between the functions
- The functions to be implemented and when
- The configuration of the LN applications

The same business function can be used in numerous business control diagrams. But the same business function can only appear once in a business function model.

Business functions can be defined in a hierarchical structure, a function can have sub-functions. This structure is used as an aid when defining the business functions, and does not have to be maintained in a reference or project model.

Function A can be defined in the repository with sub-functions A1 and A2. In a reference model, these three business functions could be used to create a function A2 with sub-function A with sub (sub) function A1.

This diagram shows a business function model with multilevel:



### Business Functions (tgbrg2500m000)

To create new business functions or modify existing business functions:

- Click New
- In the **Business Function** field, specify a name for the business function.



- In the **External Code** field, specify a code that indicates the position of the business function relative to other business functions.
- Select the type of authorization for the diagram. To do this, select one of the check boxes that belong to the **To be modified by** field on the **Authorizations** tab.
- Click **Save**
- Click **Close**

#### Key fields for the Business Functions (tgbrg2100s000) session

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Parent Business Function</b> | The business function one level above the current business function and to which the current business function is linked. A tree structure is built from the Business Functions table with the Parent <b>Business Function</b> field. |
| <b>Generation Date</b>          | By default, the date when the business function was created. However, anybody who is authorized can change the date to another date.  |
| <b>Owner</b>                    | The LN user who created the business function, or the LN user responsible for the business function.  |
| <b>Wizard</b>                   | Select a wizard and link it to the business function. In combination with parameter setting rules, wizards are used to set parameter values of a logistical company.  |
| <b>Diagram Status</b>           | An identification of a stage in the development of the business function.   |

To view the available business functions in your current modeling version:

- On the *appropriate* menu, click the **Business Function Browser....**
- To zoom to a lower level and see the linked sub functions and business processes, double-click a business function.

When creating a project model, potential optimization growth paths can be included in the business function model using optimization relations between business functions.

You can specify which business function must be implemented in which optimization phase. For an organization, this clarifies changes in their way of working, and takes care of the (re)-configuration of the LN software. The linking of optimization phases to business functions results in different selections of business processes which influences their configuration.

You must create all business functions in the **Business Functions (tgbrg2500m000)** session. Later, you must define the optimization relationships between them in the project model.

#### Business functions in the Modeler

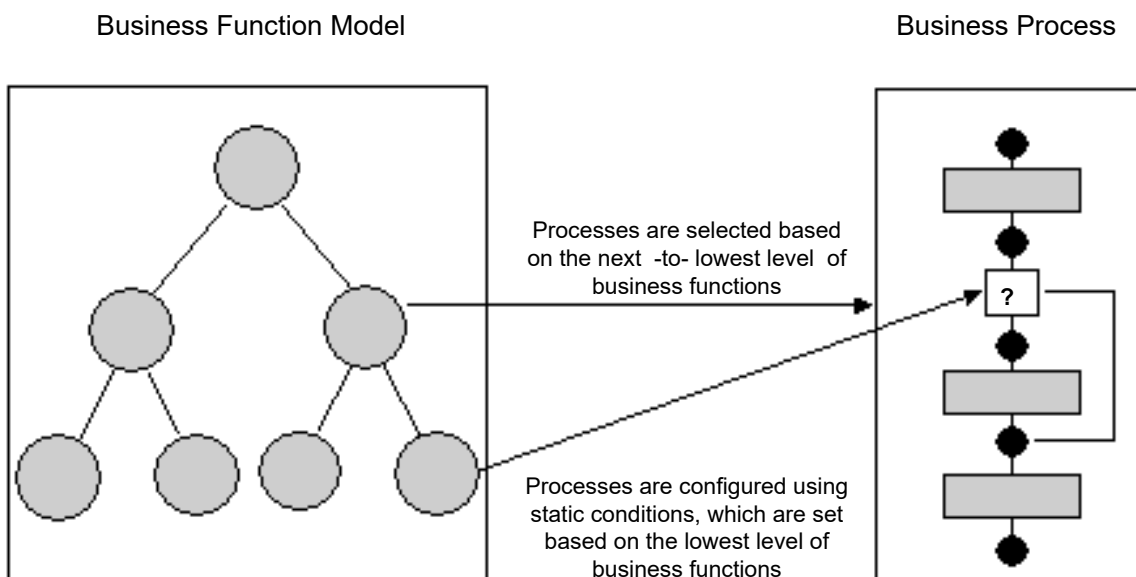
See the *Infor LN Process Modeler Workbench User guide*.

## Chapter 6: Business processes

A business process model visualizes the business processes that must be used to complete the implemented business function of an organization.

Although the business functions in the control model only relate to what takes place in an organization. The business processes visualize how the functions must be carried out. The processes also present the relevant LN sessions to the users, and the order in which these LN sessions must be used.

This diagram shows the relationship between business functions and business processes:



An unlimited number of business process diagrams can be defined for each business process model. Each diagram consists of a graphical depiction of the activities that must be carried out to complete part of a business function.

The relationships between activities and the order of the activities are modeled according to the Petri-net modeling conventions. Therefore, a process contains activities, control activities, states, and relationships between the first three components.

Activities are steps you must perform to complete a part of the business process. Activities can represent manual tasks, applications, business processes, triggers, or a file based task. The last option requires that the file is located on your local machine, or on a shared network drive/directory.

States represent the output from one activity and the input for the next activity. Control activities represent decision points in a business process diagram. A branch of the process flow can be activated or deactivated at these decision points. This can be done based on implementation choices, or operational choices, and is realized by static conditions.

## Business Processes (tgbrg5500m000)

To create new business processes or modify existing ones, use the **Business Processes (tgbrg5500m000)** session. Complete these steps:

- Click **New**.
- In the **Business Process** field, specify a name for the business process.
- On the **Authorizations** tab, select the type of authorization for the diagram, by selecting one of the check boxes that belongs to the **To be modified by** field.
- Click **Save**.

This table shows the key fields for the **Business Process in Repository (tgbrg5100s000)** session:

| Field                      | Description  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Generation Date</b>     | By default, the date when the business process was created. However, all authorized LN users can change the date.                        |
| <b>Owner</b>               | The LN user who has created the business process or who is responsible for the business process.   |
| <b>Support Application</b> | Link a support application to the business process to provide extra functionality, or information, that may help carry out the activity. |
| <b>URL</b>                 | An address for a resource on the Internet that may provide more information when carrying out the business process.                      |
| <b>Diagram Status</b>      | An identification of a stage in the development of a business process.   |

To view the business processes and their activities in a graphical and structured way:

- 1 Select:
  - On the *appropriate* menu click the **Business Process Browser ...**
  - Select one of the business processes or activities and click **Details**.

The **Business Process in Repository (tgbrg5100s000)** session, or the **Business Process Activities (tgbrg5122s000)** session is started. Use these to change the data of the selected business process or activity.

- 2 Select a business process and from the *appropriate* menu select Process Modeler.

### Business processes in the Modeler

For more information about the Business processes in the Modeler, see *Infor LN Process Modeler Workbench User Guide (U9871)*.

## Business process sessions in the Modeler

When you create or modify a business process diagram in the Process Modeler Workbench, these LN sessions can be started:

- **Business Process Activities (tgbrg5122s000)**  
To define the basic data of activities and control activities.
- **Business Process States (tgbrg5130s000)**  
To define a description for the state and specify an external code. This code indicates the position of that state relative to other states.

An activity can be:

- Of the type manual activity
- A nested business process
- An application

To start the session, double-click an activity or right-click an activity and click **Properties**.

To create an activity:

- Manual Activity:
  - In the **Activity Type** field, select **Manual Activity**.
  - In the **Activity Description** field, specify a description for the activity.
  - Click OK
- Business Process:
  - In the **Activity Type** field, select **Business Process**.
  - In the **Code** field, select the business process that must be linked to the activity.
  - To have the description of the selected business process, as stored in the **Business Processes (tgbrg5500m000)** session, used in the activity, select the **Link Description** check box. If you do not select this check box, you can specify a description in the **Activity Description** field.
  - Click **OK**
- Application:
  - In the **Activity Type** field, select **Application**.
  - In the **Component** and **Component Release** field, select a combination of a component and component release to which the application belongs.
  - In the **Added Applications** field, select the application that you want to link to the activity.
  - To have the description of the selected application, as stored in the **Applications by Component (tgbrg5155m000)** session, used in the activity, select the **Link Description** check box. If you do not select this check box, you can specify a description in the **Activity Description** field.
  - On the **Startup Options** tab, in the **Application Authorization** field, select one of these levels of authorization for the application:
    - **Full Authorization**
    - **Print/Display**
    - **Display**
    - **Print Report**

- The authorization you select here applies to the employees that have the role that authorizes them to carry out that specific activity. You can also remove specific form commands. Therefore, users cannot start processes through the specific menu.
- Click **OK**.

This table shows the Application specific options:

| Field                           | Description   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Argument</b>                 | You can specify a constant value or variable in this field. To use a variable in this field, a dollar sign (\$) must be placed in front of the variable name.   |
| <b>Start Option</b>             | Select the applications start option that must automatically be started when the application is started; this option is only applicable to Baan sessions.   |
| <b>Specific Option</b>          | If the <b>Start Option</b> field is set to <i>appropriate</i> , you can select a form command of the selected application ( LN session).<br>When the application is started, the form command is started automatically.   |
| <b>Do Find first</b>            | If you select this check box, a Find Record action is performed at startup of the LN session. The <b>Do Find first</b> check box can only be selected if you select <i>appropriate</i> as the Start Option. For all the other start options, a do find first action is automatically carried out. |
| <b>Available Options</b>        | In this group box, you can select one or more options that can be carried out at run time; this option is only available if the application is an LN session.   |
| <b>Start Up Type of Session</b> | Select the way in which the LN session must be started. Select one of these values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Single Occurrence Session</b></li> <li>• <b>Multi Occ (Single Record)</b></li> <li>• <b>Multi Occ (Multi Record)</b></li> </ul>                                   |

## Subapplications

A subapplication is an application started from another application.

You can link one or more subapplications to an activity of type application. To be linked to an activity of type application in the Modeler, it must be defined in the **Subapplications by Application (tgbrg5154m000)** session.

To assign a different level of authorization to the subapplication in comparison to the main application to which it belongs, you only need to define subapplications. The main application determines which applications can be started as subapplications; usually, these are the applications listed in the main application's *appropriate* menu.

**Note:** For more information about the options of modeling subapplications, refer to the online help.

To link a subapplication to an activity of type application, complete the following steps:

- Right-click an activity of type application and click **Subapplication**. The Subapplications window is displayed.
- In the **Subapplication Modeler (tgbrg5124m000)** session, select one or more subapplication(s).
- Add Subapplications as modeled subapplications
- Select the added subapplications and then click **Option Authorizations** and select the appropriate authorization for the subapplication(s).
- Click **Save** and close the session.

## Conditions

A control activity in a business process represents a question that must be answered to continue the business process in a certain direction.

The answer to the question is placed in a variable, which is referred to as a condition. If the question concerns an implementation choice, the answer is stored in a variable referred to as a static condition.

### Static Conditions (tgbrg5580m000)

To create and maintain static conditions, use the **Static Conditions (tgbrg5580m000)** session.

For each static condition, you must select a default value, which is set to **No** by default; however, you can change this value to **Yes** in the **Default** field.

Depending on the presence of particular business functions in the business function model, the values of static conditions can be changed using static condition setting rules. The default values of the static conditions you select in this session are used to determine the value of a static condition if the static condition rule does not evaluate to true, or does not evaluate at all.

As a standard, the default value must be set to **No**; therefore, only the rules that change the value of static conditions to **Yes** must be defined.

To see the result of a static condition, you must incorporate the business process in which the static condition is used in a business model. Then, you must carry out the static condition setting rules.

To create a static condition, complete the following steps:

- Click **New**
- In the **Static Condition** field, specify a name for the static condition.
- In the **Default** field, select the default value.
- Click **Save**

To find out where certain static conditions are used, use the **Print Where-Used Static Conditions (tgbrg5481m000)** session.

## Condition sessions in the Modeler

The three sessions that are discussed deal with the linking of static conditions to outgoing transitions that leave a control activity in a business process diagram.

### Condition (tgbrg5145s000)

To link a static condition to an arrow leaving a control activity, use the **Condition (tgbrg5145s000)** session.

To link a static condition to an outgoing transition:

- To start this session, double-click an arrow, or right-click and select Properties.
- In the **Condition** field, in the **Static Condition** group box, select a static condition.
- Click OK.

#### Key fields for the Condition (tgbrg5145s000)

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Not              | If this check box is selected,, the condition becomes effective if it evaluates to False.   |
| Link Description | If this check box is selected,, the description that was linked to the dynamic or static condition, in their respective sessions, becomes the description in the business-process diagram. The description is also linked to the outbound transition. |

## Rules (tgbrg7500m000)

These rules configure part of the business functions and business processes:

- Consistency rule
- Parameter setting rule
- Transformation rule
- Static condition setting rule

### Rules (tgbrg7500m000)

To list and maintain all four rules, use the **Rules (tgbrg7500m000)** session.

To create a rule:

- Click New
  - In the **Rule Type** field, select the type of rule to create.
  - In the **Rule** field, specify a name or code for the Rule.
  - Start the text editor and create the IF-part of the rule, click **Rule Condition**.
  - After the IF logical operator, in the text editor, specify one or more business functions or static conditions.
- Note:** You must leave a space between the operators and the operands, such as: BF, 1.
- Click **Save**

To zoom to lists of business functions, business processes, and static conditions you can include in the rule condition, on the Options menu in the text editor, click **Start Zoomsession**. This zoom session can also be used to automatically insert statements.

**Note:** If the IF-part of an expression is empty, the rule is always valid.

After you have defined the IF-part of a rule, you must define the THEN-part.

- To create the THEN part of the expression, click THEN-part in one of these sessions:
  - **Set Parameters by Rule (tgbrg7117m000)** session.
  - **Select Business Processes by Rule (tgbrg7127m000)** session.
  - **Set Static Conditions by Rule (tgbrg7137m000)** session.

It depends on the type of rule as to which of the LN sessions is started.

In the case of consistency rules, you cannot specify the THEN part in a separate LN session. Instead, you must specify the THEN part in the text editor.

## Types of rules

This section explains the different kinds of rules, and includes examples of how to illustrate the syntax that must be used.

### Consistency rule

This type of rule is an expression that contains a combination of business functions on the basis of which one or more business functions must be included in the business model.

#### Example

```
IF <BF, BF5, Sales>
```

```
THEN <BF, BF12, Sales Order Management>
```

If the Sales business function is part of the Business Function Model, then the Sales Order Management business function must be part of the Business Function Model.

### Parameter setting rule

This type of rule determines the value of parameters. The value is determined on the basis of a combination of business functions, business processes/static conditions.

#### Example

```
IF <BF, BF3, Inventory Location Control>
```

```
THEN
```

```
Parameter
```

```
Use ILC Yes
```

When the Inventory Location Control business function is in the Business Function Model, then the Use ILC parameter must receive the value Yes.



### Transformation rule

A transformation rule is an expression that imposes a unilateral dependency on business processes in relation to business functions.

If specific business functions are present in a business model, the business processes related to these business functions through the transformation rules you created are automatically incorporated in these business models.

This rule is used to select certain business processes from the repository and copy them to the Business Process Model of the business model if the rule condition is true.

#### Example

If <BF, BF5, Sales>

THEN

SBP 033 Sales

If the Sales business function is in the Business Function Model, then the Sales business process must be incorporated in the Business Process Model.

### Static Condition Setting rule

This rule determines the value of static conditions depending on the business functions used in the business model. The values of the static conditions are used to choose between the arrows leaving control activities in business processes. If the defined rule evaluates to true, the static conditions based on this rule are set to **Yes**.

When leaving a control activity, some arrow(s) must be followed if the static condition is set to **yes**; the other arrow(s) must be followed if the static condition is set to **No**.

The conditions are static because the rules relate to implementation decisions, which are usually only made when a new implementation/optimization phase is started. They do not relate to operational decisions, which are made each time a process is carried out.

For example:

If <BF, BF7, Special Pricing>

THEN

Use Special Pricing **Yes**

If the Special Pricing business function is in the Business Function Model, then the Use Special Pricing static condition should have the value **yes**.

To create a static condition setting rule, the static conditions must first be defined in the **Static Conditions (tgbrg5580m000)** session.

To define static conditions and static condition setting rules, use one of these ways. Both are possible if one of them is used consistently:

- A static condition is set to **No** by default. If a rule related to that static condition is met, the static condition is set to **yes**. Because this method has been used for the models in Baan IVc, the default values of the

static conditions is always **No**. The **Set Static Conditions by Rule (tgbrg7137m000)** session only includes the conditions that must be set to **Yes**.

- A static condition is set to **Yes** by default. If a rule is met, the static condition is set to **No**. In this case the default values of the static conditions are always **Yes**, and the **Set Static Conditions by Rule (tgbrg7137m000)** session only includes the conditions that must be set to **No**. Although this is a possible option, the first possibility is used as a standard.

## Support applications

A support application contains one or more LN sessions that can be used to support the execution of an activity. These optional sessions, referred to as support applications, are collections of auxiliary sessions such as print and display sessions. However, a support application can be layered and contain other support applications.

Support applications can be linked to a business process or activity; however, they cannot be incorporated in the business process because they are not a mandatory part of it.

### Support Applications (tgbrg5170m000)

To define the support applications, use the **Support Applications (tgbrg5170m000)** session. Creating a support application means you must add LN sessions to the support application, or add other support applications to the support application.

Use the session **Component Applications by Support Applications (tgbrg5160s000)**. To start this session, select the *appropriate* menu, click **Applications by Support Application**. In this session, support applications and LN sessions can be linked to a support application.

The LN sessions included in the support applications are additional to the LN session linked to an activity. Therefore, an activity of type application consists of an application, and a number of support applications.

To see which LN sessions and support applications are linked to a support application, on the *appropriate* menu, click the Browser icon, or the **Support Application Browser....**

### Component Applications by Support Applications (tgbrg5160m000)

To list and maintain the applications and support applications for each support application, use the **Component Applications by Support Applications (tgbrg5160m000)** session.

To link an application or support application to a support application:

- To start the **Component Applications by Support Applications (tgbrg5160s000)** session, click New.
- To include an LN session or a support application in the support application, select one of the following values:
  - Application
  - An LN session
  - Support ApplicationA support application included as a child support application in another support application.

- If you have selected Application in the **Type** field, in the **Component** field and the **Component Release** field, select a combination of a component and component release.
- In the **Code** field, select the LN session or support application you want to include in the support application.
- Select the authorization for employees with the correct role when they want to use the selected application in a run time environment. You can only access this field if you have selected Application in the **Type** field.
- Click **Save**.

In the **Argument** field you can specify extra information that is delivered to a component; therefore, predefined actions are carried out.

To find out where certain support applications are used, use the **Print Where-Used Support Applications (tgbrg5471m000)** session.

## Support applications in the Modeler

You can link a support application to all activity types. To link a support application to an activity, complete the following steps:

- Right click an activity and click Properties.
- In the **Business Process Activities (tgbrg5122s000)** sessions, select a support application in the **Support Application** field and click OK.

## Chapter 7: Organization modeling

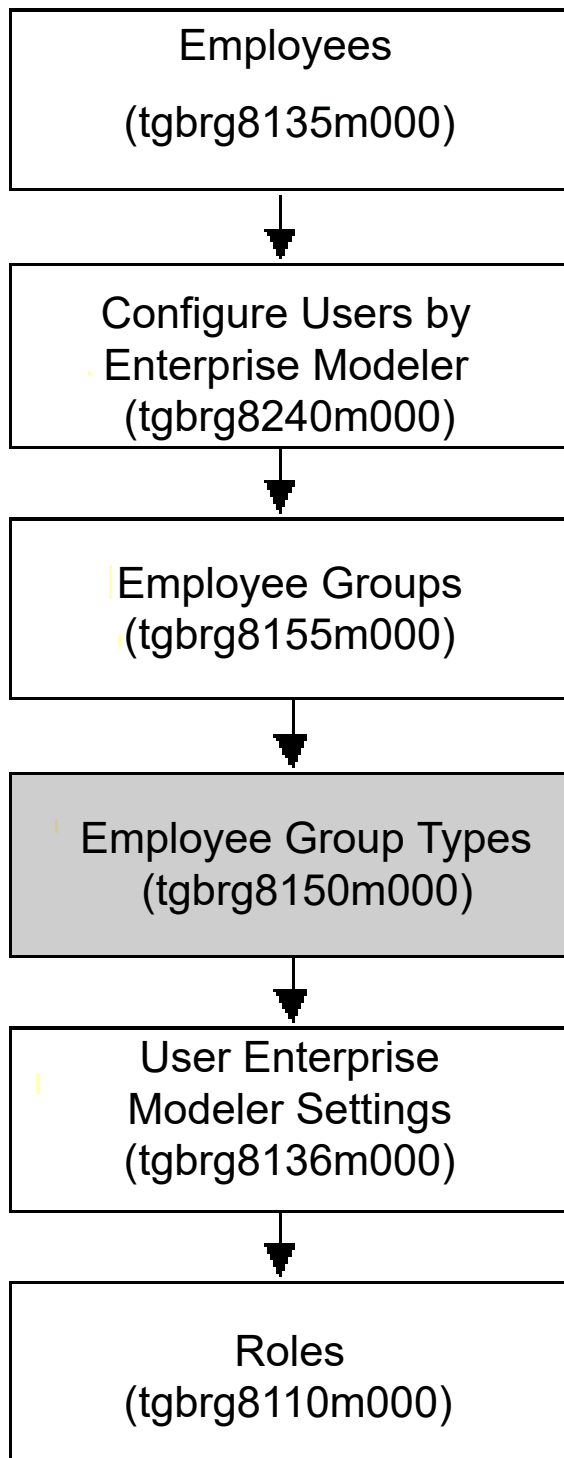
The organization model represents an enterprise, or parts of an enterprise from an organizational perspective.

It defines runtime authorization for the Process Browser and the process menu in LN UI. The organization model can be used through the business processes incorporated in both user interfaces. The organizational model offers an organizational view on an enterprise. It provides the functionality to define and maintain employees, roles, employee groups, and employee group types.

You can only define one organization model for an enterprise. From that perspective, the contents of the organization model, such as roles, must be available for each business model of that enterprise. This is because roles can be linked to processes and activities in each business model.

The organization model components can be defined in all versions available in the version tree. The organization model is built up by reading the version tree from the bottom to the top. Or through the derived versions to the parent versions.

This diagram shows the organization modeling procedure:



### Employees (tgbrg8135m000)

To define employees and their corresponding personal data, use the **Employees (tgbrg8135m000)** session.

To define an employee:

- In the **Employee** field, specify the employee.
- In the **User** field, select an LN user to which you link the employee. An LN user is authorized to log on to the LN applications; data such as a startup menu, an operational language, and roles are also defined. If no LN user exists for the employee, you can create one using the session **Configure Users by DEM Employees (tgbrg8240m000)**.
- In the **Employment (%)** field, specify the employment percentage; the percentage indicates the total working hours of the employee. The percentage you specify refers to the employee's working hours per day; it is used to distribute the workload evenly among employees by taking their respective working hours into consideration.
- In the **Last Date of Employment** field, specify the last working day of the employee.
- Click **Save**

All other fields in this session are optional. The data you enter in those fields is not used by any other **Configure Users by DEM Employees (tgbrg8240m000)** session.

To view the roles, employee groups, and business processes to which an employee is linked:

- On the *appropriate* menu, click the **Employee Browser**.

To start the user interface for the LN user that is linked to the selected employee, as defined in the **Startup Menu** field in the **User Data (ttaad2500m000)** session:

- On the *appropriate* menu, click **Start Screen Employee...**

### Configure Users by DEM Employees (tgbrg8240m000)

To generate LN users and system logons for one or more employees, use the **Configure Users by DEM Employees (tgbrg8240m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Employees (tgbrg8135m000)** session, click **Configure Users by Enterprise Modeler**
- If no LN user is linked to an employee, this employee cannot start any LN application.

When you create an LN user for an employee, the fields in the **User Data (ttaad2500m000)** session are specified:

- The **User** field and **System Login** field are specified with a value based on the name of the employee.
- The **User Type** field is set to **Normal User**.
- The **Role** field contains these values:
  - FORDEM  
Full database authorization.
  - FORDEM  
No session authorization.

**Note:** After the LN users are created for the employees, you must create accounts for these employees on the operating system.

You can link an existing LN user or system logon to an employee. To find out whether an LN user or system logon already exists, start the **User Data (ttaad2500m000)** session. If you link only an existing system logon, you must generate the LN user and link the user to a database user.

To create LN users for a range of employees:

- In the Employee field, select the range of employees for who you want to create an LN user.
- In the **Configure User Data** section, select the user authorizations for the Web UI / LN UI for the selected range of employees.

There are two types of menus:

- **Process Browser**

A personal menu structure that is based on the Enterprise Modeler setup, that shows all the activities for which the employee has authorization. You must supply the Project Model, version, and optimization Phase.

- **Menu Browser**

The normal Startup menu (Generic LN menu).

- In the **Company** field, select a company that must become the start up company for the selected range of employees. The company you select here determines the data available for the employees.
- If you select the **Allowed to Change Company** check box, the users that only have the **Process Browser** can also use the option Change company in their worktop.
- Click **Configure**.

If you select the **Create Users when not existing** check box, an LN user and a logon is created, within the selected range of employees. This goes for employees for whom an LN user and system logon do not exist.

### User Enterprise Modeler Settings (tgbrg8136m000)

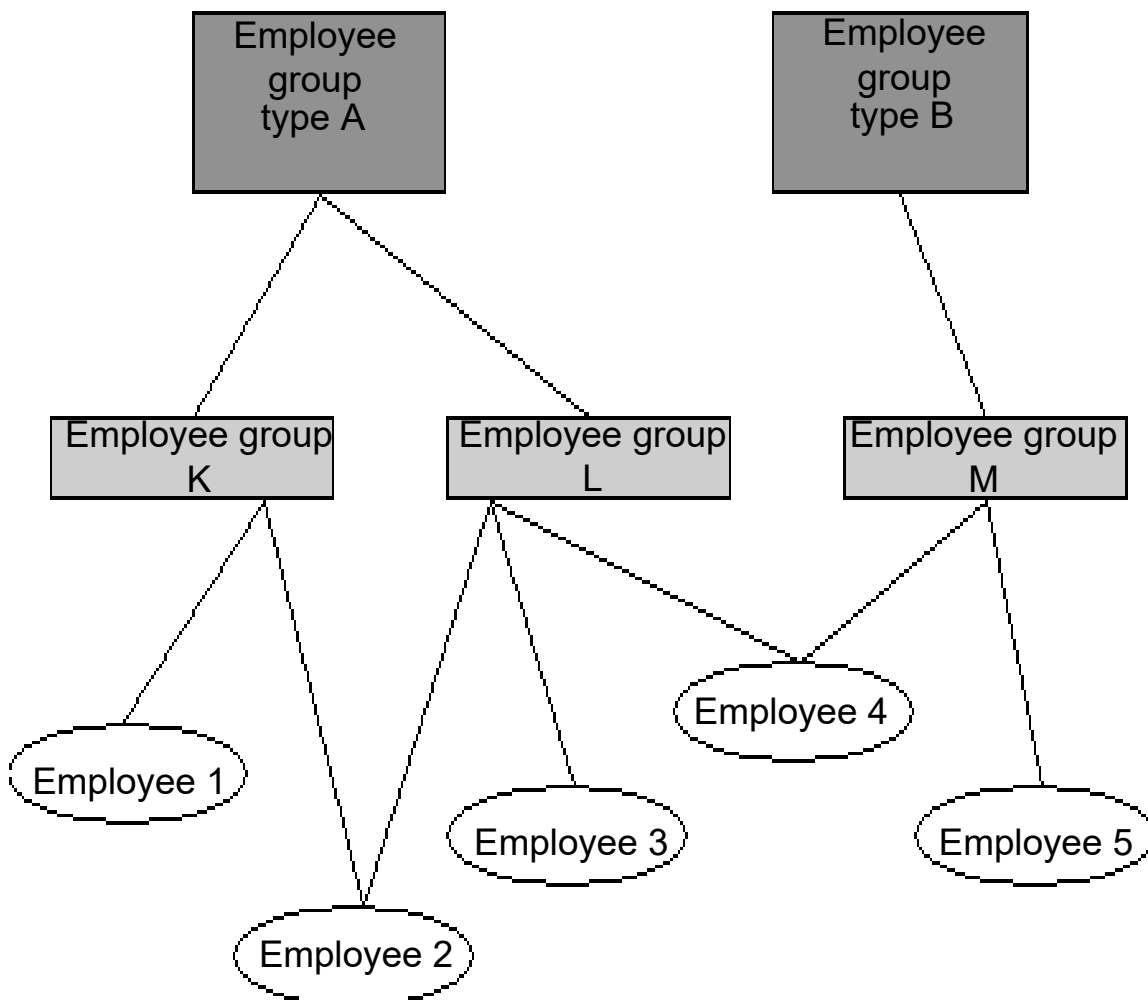
To determine the Process Browser settings for an LN user, use the **User Enterprise Modeler Settings (tgbrg8136m000)** session.

To define the Enterprise Modeler settings for an LN user:

- In the **Runtime Version and Project Model** group box, select the combination of a run time version, project model, and optimization phase; this combination is used as the default in the **Process Browser** of the selected LN user.
- Specify the number of days the business processes that are modified in the intervening period are shown with an illuminated icon in the **Process Browser**.
- Click **Save**.

## Employee groups and Employee group types

An employee group is an organizational unit of employees. For further grouping you can link the employee groups to employee group types; these are labels for categorizing employee groups. You can link an employee group to an activity, but not to a complete business process. The figure shows the relationships between employees, employee groups, and employee group types.



#### Employee Groups (tgbrg8155m000)

To create and maintain employee groups, use the **Employee Groups (tgbrg8155m000)** session.

In this session, you specify a name for the employee group and link the employee group to an employee group type for further grouping.

The creation of employee group types is done in the **Employee Group Types (tgbrg8150m000)** session. This session is self-explanatory and therefore not discussed any further.

#### Employees by Employee Group (tgbrg8160m000)

To link employees to an employee group, use the **Employees by Employee Group (tgbrg8160m000)** session.



An employee can be a member of several employee group types and a member of several employee groups within an employee group type. There are no restrictions regarding the number of employee groups and employee group types to which you link an employee.

### **Employee Groups by Employee Group (tgbrg8157m000)**

To create and maintain child employee groups, use the **Employee Groups by Employee Group (tgbrg8157m000)** session.

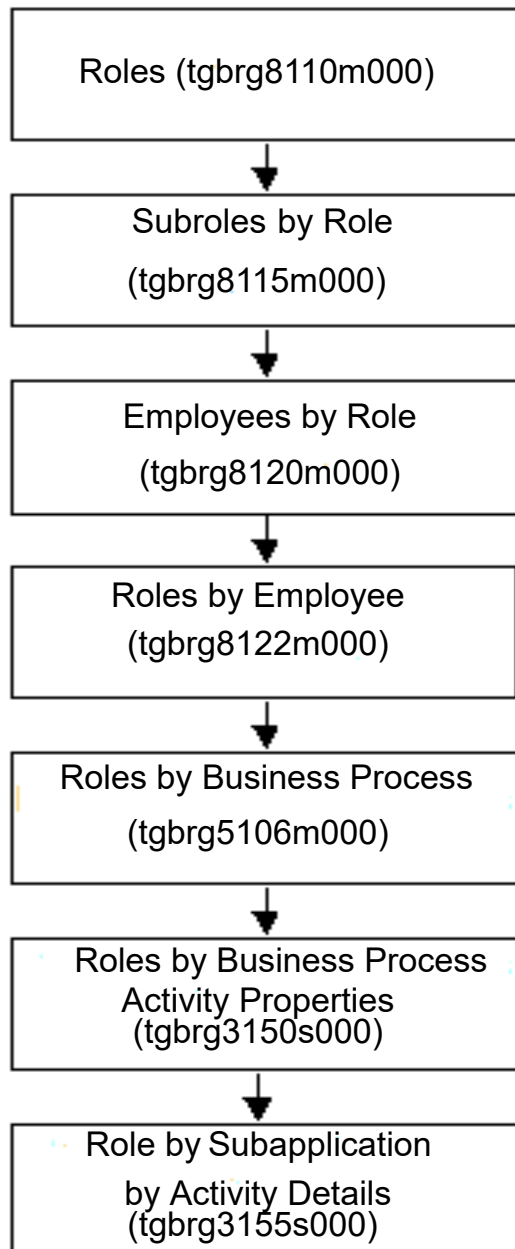
A child employee group is an employee group linked to another employee group at one level below the latter.

**Note:** The employee group type of the parent and child employee group must be the same.

## Roles

The role procedure defines employee authorizations for the business processes and activities they carry out. The link between an employee and a business process or an activity, is affected indirectly by a role. A role is a collection of specific qualifications or skills, which an employee or a logical group of employees must meet, to be authorized to carry out a business process or an activity.

This diagram shows which sessions you must use to create roles, and how to link them to employees, business processes, and activities:



### Roles (tgbg8110m000)

To define all roles you want to use to authorize employees for business processes, use the **Roles (tgbg8110m000)** session. The link between a role and an employee is version dependent. Therefore, an employee can have different roles in different versions.

You must define roles in the **Roles (tgbg8110m000)** session, to select roles in one of these sessions:

- **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgborg3150s000)**
- **Roles by Business Process (tgborg5106m000)**
- **Subroles by Role (tgborg8115m000)**
- **Roles by Employee (tgborg8122m000)**

### **Subroles by Role (tgborg8115m000)**

To create or maintain sub-roles of a role, use the **Subroles by Role (tgborg8115m000)** session. A sub-role is a regular role linked to another role on a level below the latter. Sub-roles simplify the linking of roles to business processes and activities.

A role can execute an activity without being linked to it if one of the role's sub-roles is linked to that activity.

The role you select in the **Subrole** field can only be a role you have previously defined in the **Roles (tgborg8110m000)** session.

### **Example**

Business Process BP01:

- Activity A: role Secretary
- Activity B: role Accountant
- Activity C: role Sales Consultant

If the above three roles linked to the activities are defined as sub-roles of the role Manager, an employee with the role Manager can carry out all activities, although the role Manager is not linked to any of the activities.

### **Roles by Employee (tgborg8122m000)**

To link one or more roles to an employee, use the **Roles by Employee (tgborg8122m000)** session.

Because you can link roles to business processes and activities, an employee is indirectly linked to a business process or activity by the role.

The combination of this data is used to create a personal menu in the form of the **Process Browser**.

### **Employees by Role (tgborg8120m000)**

To link an employee to one or more roles, use the **Employees by Role (tgborg8120m000)** session.

### **Roles by Business Process (tgborg5106m000)**

Use the **Roles by Business Process (tgborg5106m000)** session to link one or more roles to a business process and its underlying structure of activities and sub-processes.

You can define up to six responsibility codes for each role.

If more than half of the activities in a business process must be linked to the same role, you are recommended to use the **Roles by Business Process by Business Model (tgborg3140s000)** session.

If a role is linked to a business process with one or more sub-processes, those sub-processes will inherit that role.

To link a role to a business process:

- In the **Role** field, select the role you want to link to the business process.
- In the **Maximum Authorization Use Activity Authorizations** field, select the role's authorization for this business process. If you use the check box, the authorization will be used as modeled on activity level in the process. You can only specify an authorization in this field if the **Use Activity Authorizations** check box is cleared.
- Click **Save**

To see the business processes to which a role is linked:

- On the *appropriate* menu, click the **Role Browser**.

#### Key fields for the Roles by Business Process (tgbrg5106m000) session

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Excluded</b> | If this check box is selected,, the role is excluded from the business process. This is useful if a certain role must be excluded from one business process within a structure that must include that role. |
|-----------------|---|

## Role sessions in the Modeler

### Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)

To maintain a role in relation to an activity by adding responsibility codes, and to define whether the role must be included from the business process, use the **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)** session. If a role applies to all or most activities in a business process, use the **Roles by Business Process (tgbrg5106m000)** session.

You can start the **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)** session in the following way:

- Right-click an activity in a business process and point to Insert.
- Click **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)**.
- Click Insert.
  - From the **Roles (tgbrg8110m000)** session.
  - Select a role.
  - Click **Edit**.

To maintain a role in relation to an activity, you can use one or more of the fields in the following to optimize the relationship.

#### Key fields for the Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>Inherited</b> | If this check box is selected,, the role linked to the business process is automatically linked to the activity. |
| <b>Excluded</b>  | If this check box is selected,, the role does not apply to the activity.   |

---

**Key fields for the Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)**

---

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Authorization</b>        | Specify the level of authorization in this field for an employee with the role listed in the <b>Role</b> field. If you leave this field empty, <b>Full Authorization</b> applies. The authorization you assign in the current field cannot be larger than the authorization you have defined in the <b>Authorization</b> field in the <b>Business Process Activities (tgbrg5122s000)</b> session. |
| <b>Responsibility Codes</b> | In these fields you can link one or more responsibility codes to the role. A responsibility code is a task that specifies the role of the employee concerning an activity. For employees with the correct role to carry out the activity, at least one of the responsibility codes you link to a role must have the value Yes in the Execute Activity field.                                      |

---

## Chapter 8: Wizards

Wizards automate tasks through dialog boxes to help set the values of parameters.

Wizards can be linked to business functions. The combination of wizards and parameter setting rules is used to set the values of all the LN parameters. Parameter rules are only used to set parameters if the relation between a business function and a parameter is evident. In all other cases you must use wizards to set the parameters. You can set the values of the LN parameters manually.

### Wizards (tgwzr1500m000)

The **Wizards (tgwzr1500m000)** session is used to create new wizards or to modify existing wizards. A wizard is used to group several wizard steps. The wizard does not contain any questions. It only shows a dialog box with an introductory text and, when finished, a dialog box with an end text. The questions can be found in the wizard steps of the wizard.

Like most model items, wizards are version dependent.

To create a wizard:

- In the **Wizard** field, specify a name for the wizard.
- If it is compulsory that the wizard is carried out in the business function model, in the **Mandatory** field, select the value **yes**.
- In the **Owner** field, select the LN user who created or who is responsible for the wizard.
- Click **Save**

This table shows the key fields of the **Wizards (tgwzr1100s000)** session:

| Field and Action  | Description  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>Image</b>      | To illustrate the wizard, select a graphic representation that is shown in the Wizard dialog box.  |
| <b>Start Text</b> | Starts the text editor so you can define the wizard start text. This text explains the function of the wizard, but does not ask any questions, because that is done in the individual wizard steps. If no start text has been defined, the first wizard step is directly shown when the wizard is carried out. |

| Field and Action      | Description   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>End Text</b>       | Starts the text editor so you can define the wizard end text. This text explains the result of the wizard or indicates you have completed all wizard steps. |
| <b>Help Text</b>      | Starts the text editor so you can define the wizard Help text. This text explains the objective of the wizard.  |
| <b>Execute Wizard</b> | Carries out the wizard without setting the parameter values. Run this to test if the wizard is created correctly.   |

### Wizard Steps (tgwzr2500m000)

The wizard steps are used to ask questions and to receive input. A wizard can have multiple wizard steps. Each step has one question and can have a range of possible answers. That range can only be limited by the domain of the parameter that must be set. Or you are referred to an LN session that must be executed.

To create new wizard steps or to modify existing steps, use the **Wizard Steps (tgwzr2500m000)** session. This session can be used to modify additional data that is related to the wizard steps.

There are two ways to create wizard steps:

- You can import parameters from the **Parameters (tgbrg9100m000)** session. To select the parameters that must be set through one or more wizard steps, from the *appropriate* menu, select **Import Parameters**. Next, a wizard step is created for each selected parameter. If you use this option, the value is set automatically of these fields:
  - Description**
  - Domain**
  - Default Answer**
  - Mandatory**
  - Question Text**
  - Apply Constraint**
  - Help text**
- You can define answers manually if you leave the **Domain** field blank. In this case, you must define the possible answers to the wizard question manually in the **Wizard Step Answers (tgwzr2120m000)** session.

**Note:** We recommend that you use the first user-friendly option to create consistent and correct wizard steps.

To manually create a wizard step:

- From the **Sessions (ttadv2506s000)** session in the **Zoom/Browse Session** field, select a session, to which you can zoom. Select a value from when you carry out the wizard.
- The values in the **Return Field** and the **Show Field** are defined automatically. The **Return Field** field is the value returned to the parameter; for example, the employee code 1234. The **Show Field** field is the field displayed in the dialog box to clarify the return field; for example, Mr. John Doe.
- In the **Domain** field, specify the domain of the data that must be returned to the parameter. A domain determines some characteristics of the **Return Field** field, such as data type, string or integer, the length of the field, and allowed values. If answers are defined manually, this field cannot be modified.

This table shows the key fields of the **Wizard Steps (tgwzr2100s000)** session:

| Field and Action                 | Description  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Session to start</b>          | Select a LN session that can be started from the wizard step. This session must be a multi-occurrence session so an LN user can add new records.   |
| <b>Business Process to start</b> | Select a business process that can be started from the wizard step. This business process can be used to specify data by working through the activities included in the business process.  |
| <b>Question Text</b>             | Starts the text editor to define the wizard step question text.  |
| <b>Wizard Constraint</b>         | Starts the text editor to define the wizard constraints.   |
| <b>Apply Constraint</b>          | Starts the text editor to define apply constraints.  |
| <b>Hint Text</b>                 | Starts the text editor to define the wizard step hint text. Unlike the Help text, which gives a direct explanation, hint text directs users to the answer by referring to examples from common practice.   |
| <b>Help Text</b>                 | Starts the text editor to define the wizard step Help text. Help text is used to explain the question in more detail. Or to place the question in perspective to parts of the reference or project model. It differs from hint text, which advises about possible answers. |

### Wizard Step Answers (tgwzr2120m000)

To manually define answers for the wizard step, use the **Wizard Step Answers (tgwzr2120m000)** session.

Usually, the possible answers are set automatically based on the domain that is linked to the parameter. But if an answer results in setting several parameters, you cannot define one domain for this step. Therefore, to access this session, the **Domain** field in the **Wizard Steps (tgwzr2100s000)** session must be left blank.

To make a wizard step that sets several parameters, use this session to specify the answers.

- Click **Apply Constraint** to start the text editor and define what must be done for each possible answer.
- Because the **Domain** field in the **Wizard Steps (tgwzr2100s000)** session is blank, the domains for the parameters must be included in the apply constraint.

### Wizard Constraints

To start the text editor and define a wizard constraint, in the **Wizard Steps (tgwzr2100s000)** session:

- Click **Wizard Constraint**; alternatively, on the *appropriate* menu of the **Wizard Steps (tgwzr2500m000)** session, click **Edit Wizard Constraint**.

Wizard constraints define which nonstandard actions must be taken based on certain conditions. Therefore, a wizard constraint is only required when the actions involve more than setting a parameter. For example, if a certain question in a step is answered with **yes**, another nested wizard is started.



Functions that are required in wizard constraints can be included using the **Use menu option Options - Start Zoomsession to zoom in rule condition** option in the text editor's **Options** menu.

### Example

```
IF answer = 10
THEN
Start. wizard ("demowiz1")
ELSE
Start. wizard ("demowiz2")
ENDIF
```

If the answer on this wizard step is 10, then demo wizard 1 is started. In case another answer is given, demo wizard 2 is started.

### Apply Constraints

To activate the text editor and define the apply constraints of the wizard step, in the **Wizard Steps (tgwzr2100s000)** session:

- Click **Apply Constraint**; alternatively, on the *appropriate* menu of the **Wizard Steps (tgwzr2500m000)** session, click **Edit Apply Constraint**.

Apply constraints define what must be done when you have worked through the wizard steps and choose to apply the answers.

Wizard step answers can be applied in the business function model of a project model. When you have answered all wizard steps, the question is asked if the answers you have given must be applied based on certain conditions.

The apply constraints are created automatically when parameters are imported in the **Wizards (tgwzr1100s000)** session. If you have created the wizard step answers manually, the apply constraints must be created manually.

Functions that are needed in the apply constraints can be included using the **Use menu option Options - Start Zoomsession to zoom in rule condition** option in the text editor's **Options** menu.

### Example

```
IF answer = 10
THEN fill. Parameter ("tdpur000.cspn.4", 950)
| First position number for additional cost sets
ENDIF
IF answer = 20
THEN fill. Parameter ("tdpur000.cspn.4", 900)
ENDIF
```

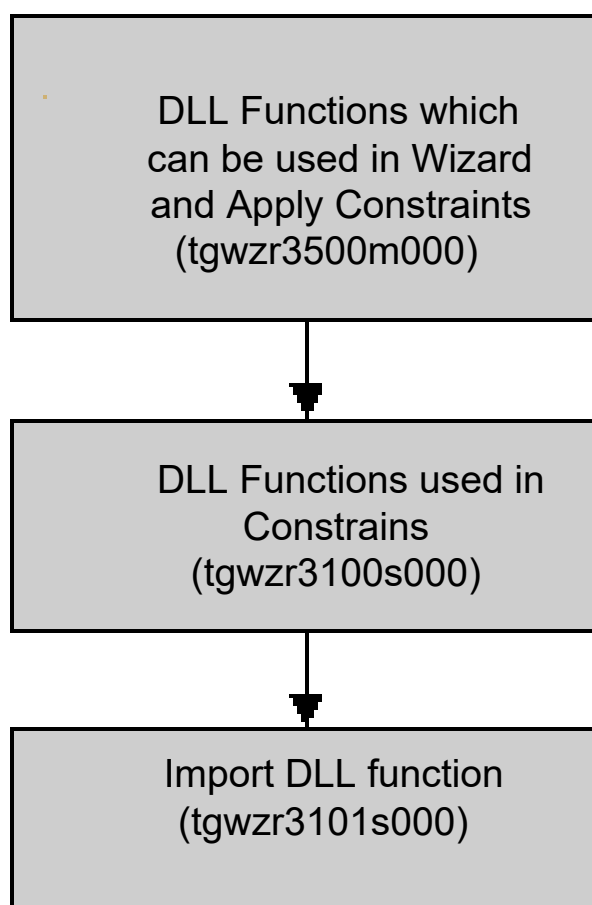
10 and 20 are the sequence numbers of the answers. The parameters get the value 950 if the answer is 10, and 900 if the answer is 20.

## DLL functions

A dynamic-link library is a piece of program script that can be used by several programs. Each DLL contains one or more functions to accomplish a certain task. Among other things, these functions can be used in a constraint.

In Wizards, DLL functions can be used for the following purposes:

- To check the answers given by a user against certain conditions, such as the presence of a business function in a business function model.
- To read parameters
- To read wizard step answers



### Functions which can be used in Wizard and Apply Constraints (tgwzr3500m000)

To make the dynamic-link library (DLL) functions available, when you want to use it in the wizard constraints and to apply constraints, use the **Functions which can be used in Wizard and Apply Constraints**

(**tgwzr3500m000**) session. The easiest way to get the functions you need is to import a DLL that includes the functions you need.

To import the DLLs you need, use the **Import DLL Functions (tgwzr3101s000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Wizard Steps (tgwzr2500m000)** session, click **DLL functions for Wizards**

The functions included in this session are only related to the current modeling version, and not to one specific wizard or wizard step.

### **Import DLL Functions (tgwzr3101s000)**

To import DLL functions from the **Libraries (ttadv2533s000)** session, use the **Import DLL Functions (tgwzr3101s000)** session. When a DLL is imported, all its functions are automatically included. Select the functions you need and delete the others. The DLL functions you import are listed in the **Functions which can be used in Wizard and Apply Constraints (tgwzr3500m000)** session.

**Note:** Always import DLL `tgwzr001`; this contains a number of predefined functions, such as a function to read wizard step answers and also to check the presence of a business function.

### **DLL Functions used in Constraints (tgwzr3100s000)**

To view a DLL function with the DLL of which it is a component, use the **DLL Functions used in Constraints (tgwzr3100s000)** session. To activate the **Program Scripts / Libraries (ttadv2530m000)** session in which the DLLs are defined, click **DLL's**.

## Chapter 9: Enterprise Structure Models

The enterprise-structure model visualizes the multicompany structure of an organization.

The multicompany concept consists of enterprise units that contain entities that belong to the same financial and logistic company. Therefore, an enterprise unit's entities must all belong to the same logistic company, but a logistic company can be linked to multiple enterprise units.

You can divide a logistic company over multiple countries, as the enterprise units can be located all over the globe with their own currency.

In an Enterprise-Structure Model you can place enterprise units on a map and specify relationships between them. A complete supply chain can be modeled because external business partners can also be included in the Enterprise Structure Model.

This can be done by adding enterprise units of category type **Supplier** or **Customer** to the model. One Enterprise Model shows the situation of one LN package combination.

The Enterprise Structure Model serves to present an image of the relationships between companies and key entities and their related data. Therefore, the main building blocks of an enterprise structure model are:

- **Enterprise Units**
- **Financial Company**
- **Logistical Company**
- Key entities

Only the enterprise units are defined in the LN Enterprise Modeler; all the other building blocks are defined in different EMM sessions in the Common package and are vital for the functioning of an Enterprise Structure Model. An enterprise unit is nothing more than a collection of key entities interrelated by the financial and logistical companies they belong to. Key entities are projects, warehouses, or departments that are linked to an enterprise unit. For more information about companies and entities, see the *Infor LN User Guide for Multicompany Structures*.

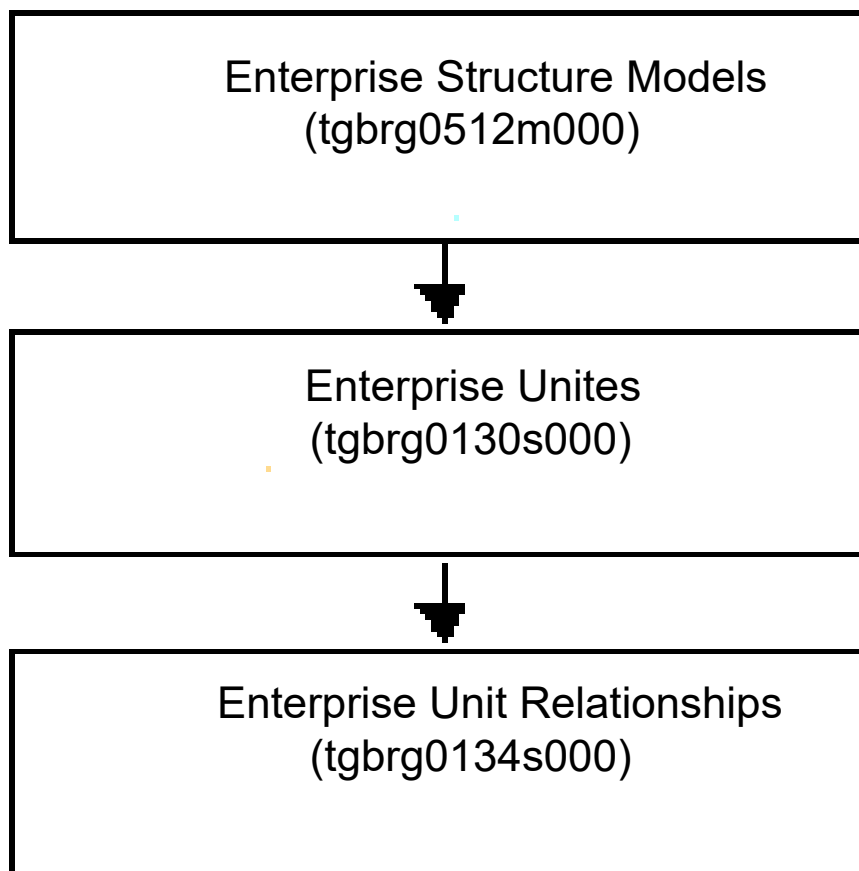
The financial company you link to an enterprise unit registers all accounting transactions that result from the activities carried out in the enterprise unit. These activities consist of the operational and logistical transactions. Caused by a logistical flow of goods and the performing of production, service, warehousing, and support activities. In contrast to a logistical company, a financial company cannot cross borders. It is restricted to one currency area to do accounting and tax reporting in each country's local currency. The financial company determines the currency system and currencies.

A logistical company is only used for logistical transactions, such as the production, sales and purchase, and transportation of goods.

The logistic and financial companies are linked to each other through enterprise units.

All types of relationships can be defined between enterprise units, such as goods flows, financial flows, and information flows. If a relationship is defined between two enterprise units, then that relationship applies to all entities belonging to those enterprise units.

This diagram shows the Enterprise structure model procedure:



## Enterprise structure modeling

This section explains the sessions you must use when you construct an Enterprise Structure Model.

**Note:** You must define the majority of the data you want to incorporate in an Enterprise Structure Model in the EMM module, in Common Data.

### Enterprise Structure Models (tgbg0512m000)

To create and maintain Enterprise Structure Models, use the **Enterprise Structure Models (tgbg0512m000)** session. You can create an Enterprise Structure Model from scratch, or base it on an existing Enterprise Structure Model.

To create an enterprise structure model:

- In the **Enterprise Structure Model** field, specify the name for the Enterprise Structure Model.
- On the **Authorizations** tab, specify the model authorization.

This table shows the key fields for the **Enterprise Structure Models (tgbg0112s000)** session:

| Field                            | Description  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Map</b>                       | Select a map that is used in the Modeler to visualize the graphical locations of the enterprise units.   |
| <b>Copied-From Model</b>         | If the enterprise structure model is copied from another enterprise structure model, select the model from which the current enterprise structure model is copied. |
| <b>Copied-From Model Version</b> | Select the version from which the current enterprise structure model is copied.  |

To view the enterprise units that are linked to the selected Enterprise Structure Model:

- Select an Enterprise Structure Model and click **Enterprise Structure Model Browser...**; alternatively, on the *appropriate* menu, click **Enterprise Structure Model Browser....**

When you have defined the necessary data, you must start the Modeler to create enterprise units and the relationships between them.

- On the *appropriate* menu, click **Edit** icon, or **Edit Diagram...**

### Enterprise Units (tgbg0130s000)

To create and maintain enterprise units, use the **Enterprise Units (tgbg0130s000)** session. To start this session, in the Modeler:

- Double-click an **Enterprise Unit** or right-click an **Enterprise Unit** and click **Properties**. An enterprise unit represents part of a multinational organization that meets these conditions:
  - Has its own financial responsibility towards the overall organization.
  - Is confined to one country because it is linked to one financial company.
  - Consists of a set of entities which are parts of the LN application, such as warehouses and departments.
  - Represents, together with other enterprise units, a logistic company.
  - Can either be a location, which is part of your organization or an external business partner such as a supplier or customer.

Enterprise units can be modeled to represent parts of the organization using the LN software, such as sales outlets, production plants, and distribution centers. They can also be modeled to represent external business partners not using the LN software, such as suppliers and customers. The function of the enterprise unit is defined by a category, such as sales outlet or production plant.

The applications also use the Enterprise Structure Model to decide whether you can transfer goods from one enterprise unit to another. This depends on the relationships defined between the enterprise units in the Enterprise Structure Model.

To create an enterprise unit:

- In the **Enterprise Units** field, specify a name for the enterprise unit.
- In the **Enterprise Unit Category** field, select a category to classify the enterprise unit. An unlimited number of categories can be defined in the **Enterprise Unit Categories (tgbrg0132s000)** session. Each category must be of category type:
  - **Site**
  - **Customer**
  - **Supplier**

The selection you make here determines the function of the enterprise unit in the enterprise structure model. A site does not mean that one enterprise unit is the complete physical site. Several enterprise units of the category-type site can represent different financial units located at the same physical site. If a category is defined, a bitmap must be selected that decides the appearance of the enterprise unit in the Modeler.

- In the **Financial Company** field, select a financial company to let the applications determine what financial transactions must be carried out. And which currencies, and which financial company must be used when logistical transactions take place between enterprise units.
- In the **Calendar Code** field, select a calendar code. A calendar code serves as an intermediate link between the financial company and a time zone. To process the financial data for a certain period, a financial company needs to be linked to a time zone.

This table shows the key fields for the **Enterprise Units (tgbrg0130s000)** session:

| Field                                    | Description  |
|--|--|
| <b>Business Model</b>                    | This field links a business model to the enterprise unit. The link does not influence the applications. The business model determines which business control diagram you can select in the <b>Business Control Diagram</b> field.  |
| <b>Business Control Diagram</b>          | You can only select a business control diagram that is incorporated in the business model you have selected in the <b>Business Model</b> field. You can only select a single business control diagram, not an entire model. The business control diagram helps to explain how the enterprise unit functions. |
| <b>Business Control Diagram Category</b> | The business control diagram category is based on the control diagram you selected.  |

If you click **Entities by Enterprise Unit**, the key entities that are linked to the enterprise unit are displayed. You can define the link between an entity and an enterprise unit in the entity session itself.

## Chapter 10: Business Models

Business model is a generic term for a reference and a project model. Both models are built from a collection of model items created in the repository.

A reference model represents a line of business or business typology.

A project model represents a customer specific model.

### Project Models

All functionality that is related to a reference model is included in a project model. Creating a project model is almost similar to the creation of a reference model. Every LN session that is used for the project model has its counterpart in the reference model business object. You can carry out the same steps as described for the project model. If functionality only applies to project models, it is stated in the text describing the project model specific sessions.

A project model is an organization-specific model in an organization that can be constructed by basing it on a reference model. Certain model items that can be used in a project model are not included in a reference model.

These model items must be imported directly from the repository. You can ignore existing reference models and create a new project model. The Enterprise Modeler concept advises you to import a reference model into a project model. Make the necessary modifications to have the project model fit the organization-specific requirements.

Several project models are possible.

A project model is built from a library repository of these model items:

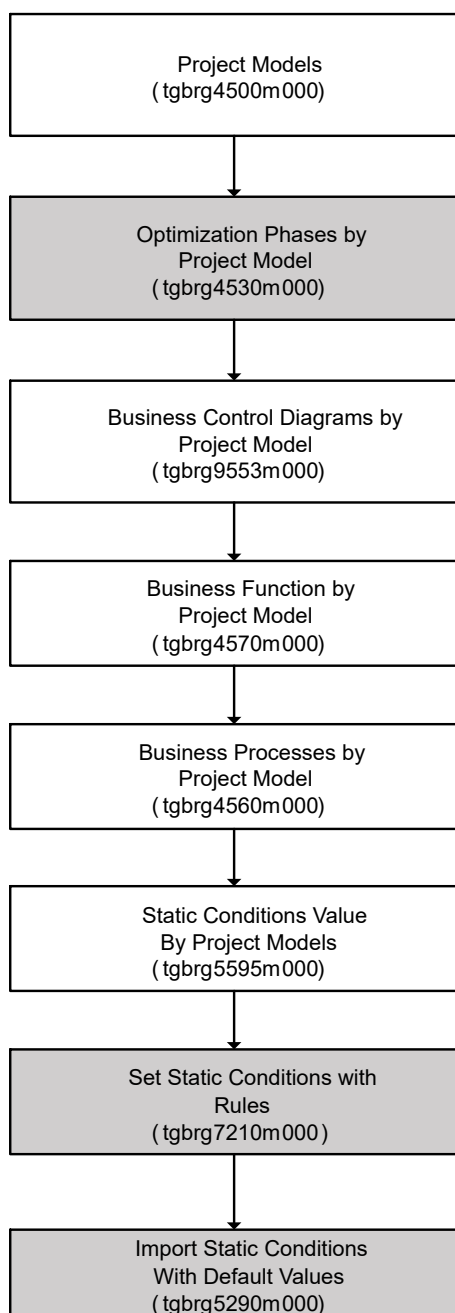
- Business control model
- Business function model
- Business process model

You can link model specific Help to all the model items in a project model. Model specific Help should provide information about the function of a model item in a business model.

Any references in this text to the company-specific character of project models must be seen in a broader perspective. Project models do not only relate to a specific organization, but to any specific organizational unit. The project models are described by identifying and explaining the required and optional sessions to create a complete project model. In which all the model items are properly connected.



This diagram shows the project model procedure:



### Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)

The **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session is the main session for building project models. From this session you can access every model item and corresponding functionality required to build a consistent project model.

- From the *appropriate* menu of the different project model related sessions, click the icons or select the appropriate options.

To create a project model:

- Click **New**.
- In the **Project Model** field, specify a name for the project model.
- In the **Owner** field, select the LN user who created the project model or is responsible for its maintenance.
- Click **Save**.

This table shows the key fields for the **Project Models (tgbrg4100s000)** session:

| Field                            | Description  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Copied-From Type</b>          | This field shows if the project model is copied from a reference model or another project model. Therefore, it can have the value reference model or project model.  |
| <b>Copied-From Model</b>         | This field is automatically filled with the name of the project model or reference model from which the current project model is copied. Copying can be done using the <b>Copy Reference Model into Project Model (tgbrg4205s000)</b> session. |
| <b>Copied-From Model Version</b> | The version of the reference model or project model from which the current project model is copied.  |
| <b>Expired</b>                   | In this field you can indicate if the project model is still valid.  |

### Import reference model

To import a reference model into the selected project model:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session, click **Import Reference Model ...**

The reference model you import must reflect the situation in the organization typology of the organization for which the project model is created. You only must enter the organization-specific details that differ from the default that applies to the organization typology.

To select the reference model to import into the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session, click **Import Reference Model ...**; this starts the **Reference Models (tgbrg3500m000)** session. During the import, a snapshot of the reference model is made, after which the snapshot is placed in the project model.

This can have one of these meanings:

- The model items you can see in the project model are references to the physical model items in the repository.
- Any changes that are made in the reference model after the import do not affect the project model, or vice versa.

## Optimization Phases

Optimization phases are stages in the business process improvement cycle, on the basis of which future changes in the organization can be researched and planned.

Optimization phases only apply to project models and can be linked to business functions, and business processes. Therefore, linking optimization phases to these model items will only make them active during the phases to which they are linked.

### Example

You can determine that a certain business function must only be used starting from the first optimization phase, instead of from the initial implementation phase.

In the reference model you could only specify which business functions, processes, and so on had to be used, and which ones were not to be used.

In the project model this is specified by the optimization phase.

### Optimization Phases by Project Model (tgbrg4530m000)

To create and maintain the optimization phases for the selected project model, use the **Optimization Phases by Project Model (tgbrg4530m000)**.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session, click Define phases, or **Optimization Phases by Project Model**.

To create an optimization phase, complete the following steps:

- Click **New**
- In the **Optimization Phase** field, specify a name or code for the optimization phase.
- In the **Color of phase** field, select a color that represents the optimization phase in the Modeler. Business functions linked to this optimization phase can be recognized in the Modeler by the selected color.
- In the **Start Date** field, specify the date when the optimization phase must become effective.
- In the **End Date** field, specify the date when the optimization phase must expire.
- Click **Save**

## Business control model

The highest level in a project model is made up of a business control model. This model can consist of one or more business control diagrams that visualize how the primary process takes place within the organization, and how this process is controlled.

### Business Control Diagrams by Project Model (tgbrg9553m000)

To build a business control model by importing business control diagrams you initially created in the repository, use the **Business Control Diagrams by Project Model (tgbrg9553m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session, click **Business Control Model**.

The mutual relationships between business control diagrams are defined in the repository, and cannot be changed in a project model.

When you import a business control diagram from the repository, a message can be displayed: The Business Control Diagram has Child BCDs in the repository. Do you want to link these children to your model?

Click **Yes**, to include the child business control diagrams in the business control model.

**Note:** Remember, changes to a business control diagram in the repository apply to all reference and project models in which the diagram is included.

To create a business control model:

- 1 Click **New**.
- 2 In the **Business Control Diagram** field, select a business control diagram you want to include in the project model. From this field you can zoom to the **Business Control Diagrams (tgbrg9550m000)** session and select a business control diagram from the repository.

## Business function model

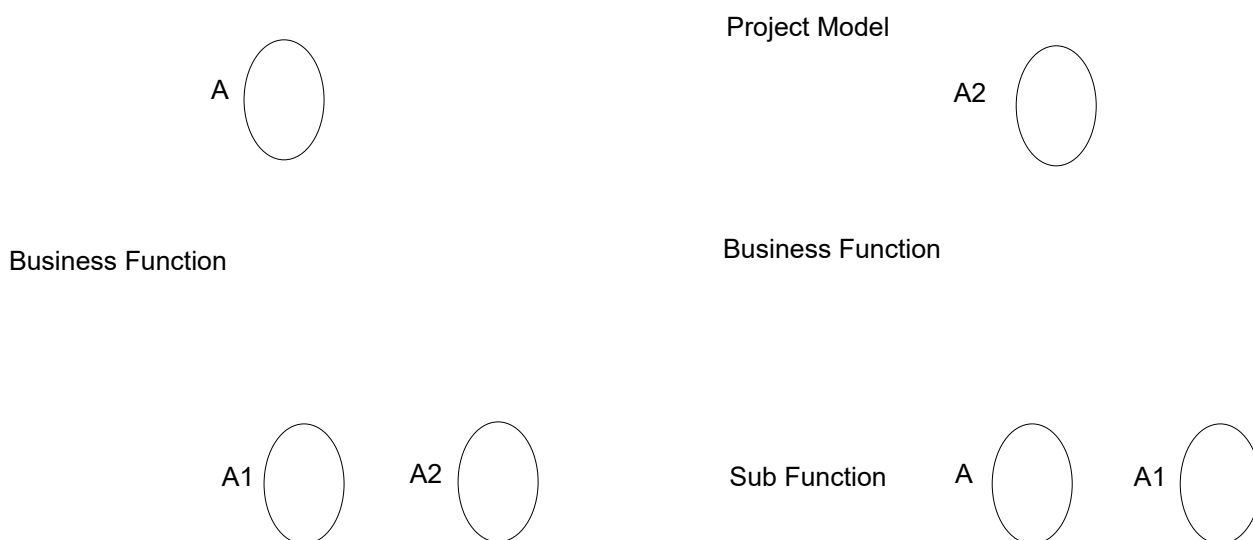
A business function model is built from a selection of business functions initially created in the repository.

The presence, or absence, of business functions in the business function model during the implementation phases of the LN software is used to take these actions:

- Select and configure business processes that are based on transformation setting rules and static condition setting rules.
- Set the LN application parameters that are based on parameter-setting rules.

Business functions can be defined in the repository in a hierarchical structure. A function can have subfunctions. The hierarchical structure is used as an aid when defining the business functions. It does not have to be maintained when you import business functions into a project model.

See the **Options when Inserting a Business Function from the Repository (tgbrg3270m000)** session.



Business functions that are shown in several business control diagrams only display once in the business function model. Business functions at the lowest level of the hierarchy are implementation variants of business functions, referred to as business function variants or options.

### Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000)

Use the **Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000)** session to:

- Restructure the business function model according to the business functions that must be used in the project model.
- Define the optimization relationships. These indicate that a certain business function variant is an optimization of another business function variant.
- Define the optimization phases. These indicate when a certain business function variant must be implemented.

To start Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000) session:

- Select Business Function Model on the *appropriate* menu of the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session.
- Click a **Business Function Model....**

In this session you cannot modify business function data. This can only be done in the **Business Functions (tgbrg2500m000)** session in the repository. You can only import business functions from the repository into the Business Function Model and set up a new hierarchical structure.

To create a business function model:

- In the **Business Function** field, select a business function to include in the business function model.
- From this field you can zoom to the **Business Functions (tgbrg2500m000)** session and select a business function from the repository.

This table shows the key fields for the **Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4170s000)** session:

| Field                           | Description  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>External Code</b>            | Specify a code that indicates the position of that business function in relation to other business functions.                    |
| <b>Parent Business Function</b> | Select a business function to link the current business function to, and which is one level above the current business function. |
| <b>Wizard</b>                   | Zoom to the <b>Wizards (tgwzr1500m000)</b> session and link an existing predefined wizard to the business function               |

### Options when Inserting a Business Function from the Repository (tgbrg3270m000)

Importing a business function from the repository into a project model, the **Options when Inserting a Business Function from the Repository (tgbrg3270m000)** session is started.

This session can be used to indicate the aspects of the business functions you selected from the repository, to include in the business function model.

To import business functions from the repository:

- To import those business functions that are linked on lower levels to the business function, select the **Also insert child business functions from the repository** check box. A part of the business function structure is copied from the repository to the project model.
- To overwrite the data that is listed when you import the business function to the business function model, select the **Overwrite business function attributes of existing children** check box.

This option is to indicate to overwrite this data:

- Parent business function
- Wizard
- External code
- To copy the parent-child relationship from the repository to the business function model, select the **Recover relationships with existing children** check box.
- Click **Continue...**

### Optimization Phases by Business Function (tgbrg4535m000)

To link one or more optimization phases to a business function, use the **Optimization Phases by Business Function (tgbrg4535m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000)** session, click the **Link Phases to Business Function...**

To link an optimization phase to a business function:

- Select a business function.
- Click **New**
- In the **Optimization Phase** field, select the optimization phase to link to the business function.
- Click **Save**.

### Carrying out wizards

If all the relevant business functions are included in the business function model. You can set the parameter values by executing the wizards that are linked to the business functions.

To activate the **Wizard Browser**:

- 1 On the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000)** session, click **Wizard Browser**.

This option activates a browser with all the wizards linked to the business functions in the business function model.

- 2 To carry out the wizards listed:
  - On the *appropriate* menu, double-click the **Wizard** icon.
  - When a part of a wizard is carried out and the answers are saved, a red check mark is placed through the **Wizard** icon.
- 3 In the Wizard Browser's *appropriate* menu, cancel the **Show only Wizards** option. Now you can view the wizards that are represented in a tree structure and linked to the business functions present in the business function model.

You can cancel a wizard even if all steps are not completed. If you do this, you can save the wizard step answers you already specified. If a wizard is not completely finished, the check mark is placed through the icon in the **Wizard Browser**. Therefore, it is important to remember if a wizard was carried out without completing all the wizard steps.

### Wizard Answers by Company by Project Model (tgwzr4501m000)

When you have carried out all wizard steps, a question is displayed:

- If you click **Yes**, the **Wizard Answers by Company by Project Model (tgwzr4501m000)** session is started.

Use this session to modify the answers you have initially given. You can execute the complete wizard again, or execute a particular step and change the given answer in this way.

To change the given wizard step answers:

- In the **Answer** field, select a wizard step answer that must replace the answer you have initially given. The answers you can choose are based on the domain that is linked to the parameter whose value must be set by the wizard.
- Click **Save**.

**Note:** If the **Applied** check box is selected, the wizard-step answers are applied in the business function model. The wizard-step answers are not applied until you exit the business function model.

### Closing the business function model

When you have included all the relevant business functions in the business function model, and all the wizards are carried out. You can close the business function model. When you exit the business function model, depending on what type of data was modified, these questions can be displayed:

- **Check Consistency?**
- **Transform Business Function Model to Process Model?**
- **Set Static Conditions based on Rules?**
- **Set Parameters based on Rules?**

- **Write Parameters to the Database?**
- **Apply Wizards?**
- **Write Parameters to the Database?**

These questions refer to steps that can also be taken manually. They are further explained in other sections.

### **Check Project Model Consistency (tgbrg4220m000)**

To check whether the business function model is created according to the consistency rules that are defined in the repository:

- Start the **Check Project Model Consistency (tgbrg4220m000)** session
- To start the session, on the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000)** session, click **Check Project Model Consistency**

When you create a business function model, you can make consistency errors. For example, you can forget to include business functions that should be included according to the consistency rules you defined in the repository.

The check is carried out for the combination of the current modeling version and project model. You can also specify an optimization phase for which the check should be carried out. If no phase is specified, the consistency check is carried out for all optimization phases that are defined for the project model.

The result of the consistency check is displayed in a message box, although the rules are printed to the device that you select. If a given rule is not met, the result is also printed.

### **Set Current Optimization Phase**

To start the **Optimization Phases by Project Model (tgbrg4530m000)** session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000)** session, click **Set All Optimization Phases as Current**
- In this session you can select all phases simultaneously. Click **Select All**, or select one specific optimization phase.
  - On the selection that you made, the **Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000)** session shows the business functions that are linked to the optimization phase you have selected as current.
  - If you click **Select All**, all business functions that are linked to the project model are displayed.

### **Set all Optimization Phases as Current**

On the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000)** session:

- Select **Set All Optimization Phases as Current**
- Assign all optimization phases as current.

This means all business functions in the project model are displayed in the **Business Functions by Project Model (tgbrg4570m000)** session.



## Business function in the Modeler

When you have imported the business functions from the repository into the project model, you can insert optimization relationships; these indicate a certain business function variant is an optimization of another business function variant.

Optimization relationships are graphically represented by arrows between business function variants, at the lowest level of the business function hierarchy.

To insert an optimization relationship:

- Click **Text Optimization Relationship** and drag the arrow between two business function variants.  
To import extra business functions from the repository in the Modeler
- Click **Parent Business Function**  
To start the **Business Function by Project Model Properties (tgbrg4171s000)** session:
- Double-click, or right-click, the inserted business function and click **Properties**

To import a business function from the repository into the business function model, complete the following steps:

- Select the business function you want to import to the **Business Function** field.
- Before you specify an external code, the **Options when Inserting a Business Function from the Repository (tgbrg3270m000)** session is automatically started.
  - In this session, you can indicate if you want the relationship the imported business functions has with child business functions to be included in the business function model.
- In the **External Code** field, specify an external code.
- The parent business function shown in dimmed mode in the **Parent Business Function** field is predefined, and depends on the level you are in within the business function model.
- Click OK

When you have inserted a business function in the business function model, you can link it to a child business function.

To do this:

- Right-click the business function
- Point to Insert, and click Child.
- The **Business Functions (tgbrg2500m000)** session is started.
- From here, you can select a business function and link it to the parent business function.

You can also link a business function to an optimization phase in the following way:

- Right-click the business function.
- Point to Insert, and click Phases
- Next, a window opens. Click Insert.
- In the **Optimization Phases by Project Model (tgbrg4530m000)** session, select an optimization phase.
- Click OK

## Business process model

The combination of business processes that are related to a project model is referred to as a Business Process Model.

Business processes reflect the working order of an organization. When you have defined these processes in the repository, they can be included in a project model. The Business Process Model can be made specific for an organization by including the relevant processes from the repository.

This can be done automatically by carrying out the transformation rules, which are based on the selected business functions in the Business Function Model. Or by importing the relevant business processes from the repository.

The results of the implementation choices that influence the working order in an organization are displayed. You can find them in the business processes by activated and de-activated paths for each optimization phase. This is done automatically by carrying out the static condition setting rules defined in the repository.

### Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)

To import business processes from the repository into a project model, and to link process implementation text to them, use the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session. To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session, select a project model and click the **Business Process Model**.

You cannot use this session to modify business process data; this can only be done in the **Business Processes (tgbrg5500m000)** session in the repository.

To manually import a business process from the repository into a project model:

- Click **New**
- Specify a number in the **Sequence** field, that determines the sequence in which the business processes are displayed in the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session, and **Process Browser**.
- In the **Business Process** field, select the business process to import.
- Click **Save**

This table shows the key fields for the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4160s000)** session:

| Field                             | Description   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Set by Rule</b>                | The transformation rule, as a result of which the business process is included in the project model.                                |
| <b>Subprocess</b>                 | If this check box is selected, the business process is a nested process. The process is incorporated into another business process. |
| <b>Use within Process Browser</b> | If this check box is selected, the business process can be used in the Process Browser.   |

### Optimization Phases by Business Process (tgbrg4140m000)

To link one or more optimization phases to a business process:

- Use the **Optimization Phases by Business Process (tgbrg4140m000)**
  - To start this session, on the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session, select a business process and click the **Link Phases to Business Process...**, or **Link Phases to Business Function...**
- If a business process is included in the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session because of carrying out the transformation rules. The business process is linked to the same optimization phases as the business function to which it is linked.

The result of linking these optimization phases to the business processes is that the processes are included when Process Browsers are created by optimization phase.

### Set Current Optimization Phase

To start the **Optimization Phases by Project Model (tgbrg4530m000)** session:

- On the *appropriate* menu, click Set Current Optimization Phase
- Here, you can select all phases simultaneously by clicking **Select All**, or you can select one specific optimization phase.

Therefore, the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session only shows those business processes that are linked to the selected optimization phase.

To display all business processes that are linked to the project model, click **Select All**.

### Set all Optimization Phases as Current

To assign all optimization phases as current, on the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session, click Set all Optimization Phases as Current.

This means all business processes in the project model are displayed in the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session.

### Transform Function Model to Process Model by Project Model (tgbrg4200m000)

To include business processes in a project model using the Business Function Model and the transformation rules that are linked to the business functions in the Business Function Model. You can use the **Transform Function Model to Process Model by Project Model (tgbrg4200m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session, click **Transform B. Functions into B. Processes**

This session automatically imports the relevant business processes that are based on the business functions included in the Business Function Model. This transformation is carried out by evaluating the transformation setting rules. These rules select certain business processes that are based on the presence of business functions in the Business Function Model. Before the actual transformation takes place, you must specify whether the existing model must be purged. Or whether existing business processes may be overwritten by new corresponding processes.

The results of the implementation choices that influence the working order in an organization are displayed by activated and de-activated paths in the business processes.

The transformation is carried out for the combination of the current modeling version and the selected project model.

To transform the Business Function Model to a Business Process Model:

- If you select the **Test Run** check box, a report is printed that consists of the hypothetical outcome of running the session. The Business Function Model is not transformed into a Business Process Model.
- If you select the **Purge Existing Model** check box. The business processes present in the project model that do not meet the conditions of the transformation rules are removed from the project model.
- If you select the **Add Subprocesses** check box. The subprocesses that are linked to the business processes and meet the conditions of the transformation rules are incorporated in the project model.
- Click **Transform**

### Import Range of Business Processes (tgbrg3260m000)

To import a range of business processes from the repository into the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session, without importing the business processes manually, use the **Import Range of Business Processes (tgbrg3260m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session, click **Import Range of Business Process...**
- The imported business processes become part of the current project model.

To import a range of business processes from the repository into the project model:

- In the **Business Process** field, select the range of business processes you want to import.
- The options in the **Sequence Settings** field determine the sequence numbers after the import.
- Click **Import**

If you select the **Overwrite** check box, the business processes present in the project model are overwritten by the business processes you import.

### Expand and collapse process structure

If you click **Expand Process Structure** on the *appropriate* menu. The subprocesses that are linked to the business processes you have selected are displayed in the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session.

These subprocesses receive a sequence number that falls in the same series as the sequence number of the main business process. The subprocesses are not physically copied into the project model, but a link is made to the subprocesses in the repository.

If you use collapse, the Process Browser in the User Menu always starts with the Main Business Process. This can take more time in case you are only allowed to perform process activities in sub business processes. You must go through the entire process structure before the appropriate activities are displayed in the menu and can be started.

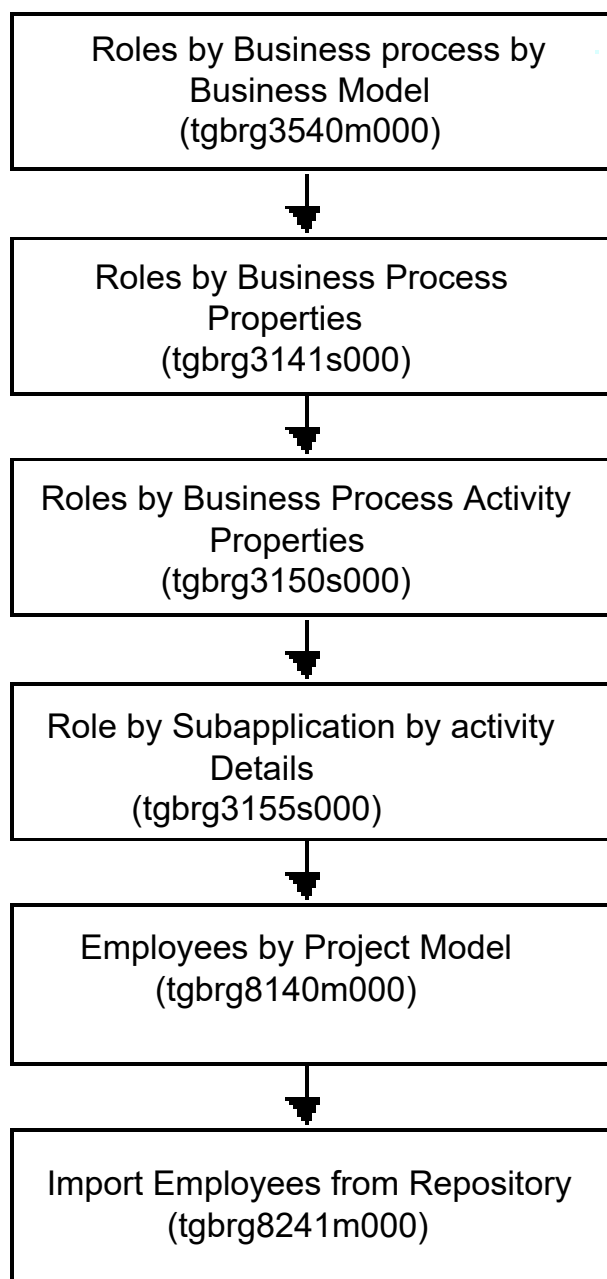
## The roles/employees procedure

The aim of this procedure is to define which roles are authorized to carry out which business processes, activities, and subapplications in a project model. The basic part of the authorization procedure takes place in the repository.

For more information, see [Roles](#) on page 57.

The roles/employees procedure further deals with the linking of employees to a project model.

This diagram shows the project model roles/employees procedure:

**Roles by Business Process by Business Model (tgbrg3540m000)**

To list the roles by business process, use the **Roles by Business Process by Business Model (tgbrg3540m000)** session. To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Business Processes by Project Model (tgbrg4560m000)** session, click the **Link Roles to Business Processes...**, or **Link Roles to Business Processes...**

A role is created, and initially linked to a business process in the repository. You can also link a role to a business process solely in a project model. Click **Copy link from Business Process in Repository** on the *appropriate* menu to copy the link from the repository to the project model.

If you copy the link to the project model, you can change data regarding the relationship between the role and the business process. The changes you make effect the project model, and not the repository.

To edit a role in the Modeler, use the **Role by Business Process Properties (tgbrg3141s000)** session, or the **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)** session. If you use these sessions, you do not have to copy the role link to the project model.

**Note:** Roles that are linked to a business process are inherited at lower levels by activities and nested processes. Unless you link roles separately to the activities within a business process.

To define the role settings by business process in a project model:

- To link a role to a business process only in the project model, click **New**
- In the **Role** field, select a role from the **Roles (tgbrg8110m000)** session and link it to the business process in the project model.
- To edit a link between a role and a business process that already exists in the repository, click **Copy Role link from BP in Repository**.
- Click **Save**

This table shows the key fields for the **Roles by Business Process by Business Model (tgbrg3140s000)** session:

| Fields   | Description  |
|--|--|
| <b>Excluded</b>  | If this check box is selected, the role is no longer authorized to carry out the business process. Therefore, the <b>Responsibility Codes</b> fields are unavailable.  |
| <b>Use activity authorizations defined in Repository</b> | If this check box is selected, the authorization that is defined for the activities of type application in the repository applies also to the role you selected in the <b>Role</b> field.  |
| <b>Maximum Authorization</b>                             | The level of authorization an employee has when they want to carry out the activities of type application in the business process. You can only select a value in this field if the <b>Use activity authorizations defined in Repository</b> check box is cleared. |
| <b>Responsibility Codes</b>                              | At least one of the responsibility codes that you select here must have the value <b>yes</b> . This is required for the employees that are linked to the selected role to be authorized to carry out the business process.   |

### Role by Business Process Properties (tgbrg3141s000)

To add a role, define the authorization, add or change responsibility codes, and define whether the role must be excluded from the business process, use the **Role by Business Process Properties (tgbrg3141s000)** session.

To start this session:

- right-click the business process diagram, not a model item, and click **Roles**
- Next, click one of the two options. For the second option to become active, you must first select a role:

- To add a role to the business process, select a role in the **Roles (tgbrg8110m000)** session and click **Insert**
- To modify role data in the **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)** session, click **Edit**

The changes you make only apply in the project model.

This table shows the key fields for the **Role by Business Process Properties (tgbrg3141s000)** session:

| Field                        | Description  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Excluded</b>              | If you select this check box, the role is no longer authorized to carry out the business process; therefore, the Responsibility Codes fields are dimmed.   |
| <b>Maximum Authorization</b> | The level of authorization an employee with this role must carry out in the business process.  |
| <b>Responsibility Codes</b>  | At least one of the responsibility codes that you select here must have the value <b>yes</b> . This is required for the employees that are linked to the selected role to be authorized to carry out the activity. |

#### **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)**

To link a role to a business process activity:

- Add responsibility codes to roles
- Link text to roles
- Define whether the role must be included or excluded from the business process.

Use the **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)** session.

To start the session:

- Right-click an activity in the Modeler and select **Insert**.
- Click **Roles by Business Process Activity**.
- Select these two options:
  - To add a role to the activity, select a role in the **Roles (tgbrg8110m000)** session, and click **Insert**.
  - To modify role data in the **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)** session, click **Edit**.

The changes you make in the relationship between the role and the activity are only effective in the project model. If a role applies to all, or most activities in a business process, use the **Roles by Business Process by Business Model (tgbrg3540m000)** session. This offers these two benefits:

- You do not have to link a role to all the activities separately.
- You must exclude the role from the activities to which it does not apply.

Use this session to link a role to a limited number of activities, or to exclude a role from some activities.

This table shows the key fields for the **Role by Business Process Activity Properties (tgbrg3150s000)** session:



| Field                       | Description  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Inherited</b>            | If this check box is selected, the role is initially linked to the business process in which the current activity is incorporated; therefore, the role is automatically linked to the activity.                    |
| <b>Excluded</b>             | If this check box is selected, the role is no longer authorized to carry out the activity; therefore, the <b>Responsibility Codes</b> fields are dimmed.   |
| <b>Authorization</b>        | The level of authorization an employee with this role must carry out in the activity.  |
| <b>Responsibility Codes</b> | At least one of the responsibility codes that you select here must have the value <b>yes</b> . This is required for the employees that are linked to the selected role to be authorized to carry out the activity. |

### Employees by Project Model (tgbrg8140m000)

Use the **Employees by Project Model (tgbrg8140m000)** session if you have selected the **Use Employee - Project Model link** check box in the **Enterprise Modeler Parameters (tgbrg0135s000)** session.

If you have selected this check box, an employee must be included in the project model to start their Process Browser. If the **Use Employee - Project Model link** check box is cleared, no check is carried out to determine whether an employee is linked to the project model.

Use this session to link the employees, who are going to use the business processes at run-time, to the project model. For the employees to be authorized, they must be linked to one or more roles in the repository in one of these sessions:

- The **Employees by Role (tgbrg8120m000)** session.
- The **Roles by Employee (tgbrg8122m000)** session.

Roles are used to group different employees with the same responsibilities and can be linked to business processes and activities. This way, employees can carry out the activities that are part of their job.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session, click **Employees by Project Model**

To link an employee to a project model:

- In the **Optimization Phase** field, select an optimization phase during which the selected employee can carry out the activities for which they are authorized. If you leave this field empty, the employee can carry out the activities for which they are authorized during all the optimization phases.
- In the **Employee** field, select an employee you want to link to the project model.
- Click **Save**

### Import Employees from Repository (tgbrg8241m000)

- To import a selected range of employees from the repository into a combination of one or more project models and an optimization phase, use the **Import Employees from Repository (tgbrg8241m000)** session.
- To start this session, on the *appropriate* menu of the **Employees by Project Model (tgbrg8140m000)** session, click **Import Employees**

An employee can switch between run-time project models in the Process Browser if they are linked to different project models. The link to numerous project models can be established using the current session. Which business processes the employee sees, and what activities the employee can start from their Process Browser, depends on the roles they are linked to.

To import employees into a project model::

- In the **Employees** field, select the range of employees you want to import.
- In the **Project Models** field, select the project models to which the employees must be linked.
- Click Import

This table shows the key fields for the **Import Employees from Repository (tgbrg8241m000)** session:

| Field                     | Description  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Optimization Phase</b> | The optimization phase to which the imported employees are linked and during which they can carry out business processes and activities.     |
| <b>Employee Groups</b>    | If this check box is selected, specify a range of employee groups to which an employee must be linked to be imported into the project model. |
| <b>Rules</b>              | If this check box is selected, specify a range of roles to which the employee must be linked to be imported into the project model.          |

## Authorization review and drill back

The term “Drill back” must be read as: "Start an LN session from outside LN through Infor Ming.le".

This can be initiated by another user and without providing any authorization context. For example; an approval step from a workflow set up in ION. In this approval step you must view specific LN data to decide on approval or rejection. To set up the correct authorization for your LN Enterprise Modeler users to drill back from Infor Ming.le into LN you must specify several sessions with information.

The classic method to start a session is by selecting a session by the user within an UI. In the LN UIs you can use:

- Menu Browser
- Process Browser
- Process Viewer
- Run Program. The menu option **Allow Run Program by Session Code**. This option can start a session by specifying the session code.

Within the UIs several personalization options are available to overrule and hide parts of the UI that are initially enabled on the server. View sets are maintained within the **View Modeler (tlvwm0601m000)** on the server where custom views overrule Standard Views as delivered by Infor. Run the View Modeler from Web UI UI. In the View Modeler both Standard, read-only and as delivered by Infor, and configurable Custom view sets are shown.

## Enterprise Modeler and AMS

When a session is started from the “Menu Browser” or “Run Program”, the AMS authorization is used. AMS session authorization is the highest (aggregated) authorization level that is defined for a specific user for all assigned AMS roles.

To use AMS the menu browser and the **Allow Run Program by Session Code** check box in the **User Data Template (ttams1110m000)** session must be selected.

You can gather and view the authorization information for the AMS and Enterprise Modeler user with these sessions:

- Aggregate Modeled Authorizations for AMS (tgbrg9298m100)
- Display Authorization Data (tgbrg9598m000)

The **Aggregate Modeled Authorizations for AMS (tgbrg9298m100)** session can export Enterprise Modeler authorization information to enhanced AMS. When these authorizations are exported, the corresponding AMS roles are generated. Both AMS and Enterprise Modeler authorizations become active. If required the authorization data can be further maintained in AMS.

With the **Display Authorization Data (tgbrg9598m000)** session all authorization data per user is listed. With this list you can review the authorizations for the LN users and consider any changes.

## LN Enterprise Modeler without AMS

When a session is started from the “Process Browser” or “Work Area” the Enterprise Modeler generated authorization advice is used. The authorization is based on the “active” Enterprise Modeler role. For Enterprise Modeler end-users the UI settings have granted access to the “Process Browser” or “Process Viewer”.

The menu browser and the **Allow Run Program by Session Code** check box in the **User Data Template (ttams1110m000)** session must be cleared. This prevents confusing authorization situations where AMS is not the same as Enterprise Modeler.

You can gather and view the authorization information for the Enterprise Modeler user with these sessions:

- Aggregate Authorization Data (tgbrg9298m000)
- Print Enterprise Modeler session authorizations (tgbrg8441m000)

The **Aggregate Authorization Data (tgbrg9298m000)** session collects modeled information to be used by external programs, for example Approva, Excel etc. The modeled information is mainly the output of **Print Enterprise Modeler session authorizations (tgbrg8441m000)**.

## Drill back authorization

Currently Permissions for starting sessions by sending a drill back request from Infor Ming.le to LN are managed through AMS permissions.

This is not recommended for Enterprise Modeler users. You do not want Enterprise Modeler users without the correct role/permission to be able to start every single session from AMS perspective in the user interface. The Enterprise Modeler authorization must stay intact and applied for Enterprise Modeler users by mapping the Drill back View IDs to Enterprise Modeler activities within a Enterprise Modeler business process.

To authorize your Enterprise Modeler users to drill back from Infor Ming.le into LN you must ensure that your Enterprise Modeler users have the correct drill back authorities.

Enterprise Modeler provides mapping between a View ID and a default authorization level and mapping from View ID towards an activity within a Business process.

Use these sessions for setting up a correct drill back to LN.





- For Enterprise Modeler end-users the UI settings must only have granted access to the “Process Browser” and/or “Process Viewer” in order to prevent confusing authorization situations. You can specify this in User Data (ttaad2500m000) session.
- In the **Enterprise Modeler Parameters (tgbrg0135s000)** session you must specify the Drill Back Authorization field.
- The default “Drill back authorization” is overruled by authorizations specified per View ID and Session in the **Drill Back Authorization (tgbrg9040m000)** session.
- View ID and Session authorizations specified in **Drill Back Authorization (tgbrg9040m000)** are overruled by authorization settings in the Mapping to Model/Activity settings in **Drill Back Mapping (tgbrg9041m000)** session.
- Use the **Change Modeling Version for Drill Back (tgbrg1041m000)** session to copy the specified authorizations in the **Drill Back Mapping (tgbrg9041m000)** session, to another model-version. This session comes in handy when upgrading to another project model version.

## Diagram Objects Toolbar

Generic buttons

The Diagram Objects toolbar shows the graphical objects you can insert in the diagram.

This table shows the buttons that are generic for all diagram types:

| But-<br>ton   | Description   |
|---|---|
|  | To turn on or off the automatic creation of a relationship (connector) between an existing (selected) diagram object and a newly inserted diagram object          |
|  | To switch to the ‘select mode’ to select one or more graphical objects in the diagram   |
|  | To insert a graphical object that contains information regarding the diagram such as diagram code, description, version, creation date and last modification date |
|  | To insert a note that is directly readable in the diagram   |

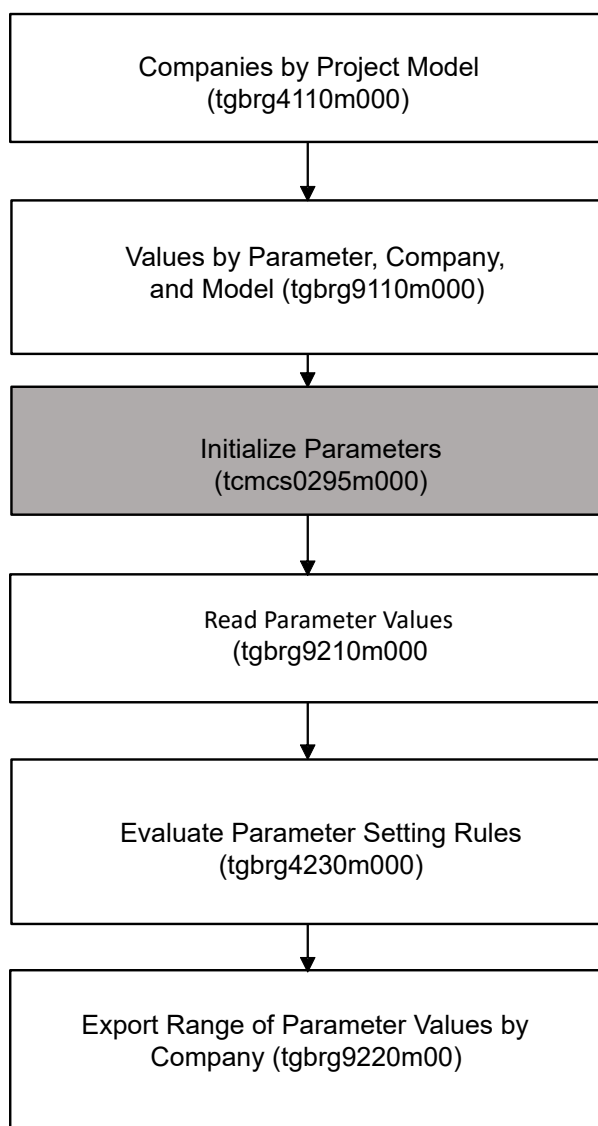
## The parameter procedure

With this procedure you can set the LN application parameters that are based on the implementation decisions you make using the LN Enterprise Modeler.

To set the parameters:

- Import the parameters with their current values into the combination of a project model, version, and company in which they must be implemented.
- Adjust the values for the project model, version, and company; set the parameter values in one of these three ways:
  - By evaluating the parameter-setting rules
  - By carrying out the wizards
  - Manually
- The new parameter values must be exported to the LN applications to bring them in conformity with the implementation decisions.

This diagram shows the parameter procedure in a project model:



### Companies by Project Model (tgbrg4110m000)

To link one or more companies to a project model, use the *appropriate* **Companies by Project Model (tgbrg4110m000)** session. To start this session, on the menu in the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session, click **Companies by Project Model**. A company is a separate part of a database that contains this data:

- Item codes and descriptions
- Order policy and order system for items
- Customer and supplier data
- Order procedures

To link a company to a project model:

- In the **Company** field, select the company to link to the project model.
- Click **Save**

**Note:** If the parameters are set by the LN Enterprise Modeler, the link can only be established for companies that were linked to the selected project model.

You cannot run the **Values by Parameter, Company and Model (tgbrg9110s000)** session, unless you have linked at least one company to the project model.

### Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)

With the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session you can import parameters individually from the master data. You can maintain their values for a combination of a company and a project model.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session, click **Parameter Setting by Model...**
- When you start this session, the parameters, if available, are shown for the project model you have selected in the **Project Models (tgbrg4500m000)** session. To change the parameter values of the LN applications according to the implementation decisions made using the LN Enterprise Modeler:
  - The current parameters and parameter values in the LN applications must be imported for each company into this session, with function as a temporary buffer.
  - The values must be adjusted to the specified project model, version, and company, which are mainly done based on the rules that were defined.
  - The new values must be exported to the LN applications.

To manually import parameters:

- In the **Parameter Field** field, select a parameter you want to use in the project model.
- In the **Value** field, select the value the parameter must have in the project model.
- Click the **Save**

This table shows the key fields for the **Values by Parameter, Company and Model (tgbrg9110s000)** session:

| Field               | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| Written to Database | <p>Specifies the status of the parameter value in the database. This field can have these values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Not yet written:</b> The related parameter in the database is not updated.</li> <li>• <b>Written to Database:</b> The related parameter in the database is updated.</li> <li>• <b>Write failed:</b> Due to an error, the related parameter in the database is not updated.</li> </ul> |

| Field         | Description   |
|---------------|---|
| Set by        | <p>Indicates how the parameter value was set; it can have these values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rule:</b> The value of the parameter is set by a parameter-setting rule.</li> <li>• <b>Wizard:</b> The value of the parameter is set by a wizard.</li> <li>• <b>Manual:</b> The value of the parameter is changed by the current session.</li> <li>• <b>Database:</b> The value of the parameter is taken over from the parameter value in the database.</li> </ul> |
| Set by Rule   | Displays the parameter setting rule that set the parameter value.   |
| Set by wizard | Displays the wizard that set the parameter value.   |

### Initialize Parameters (tcmcs0295m000)

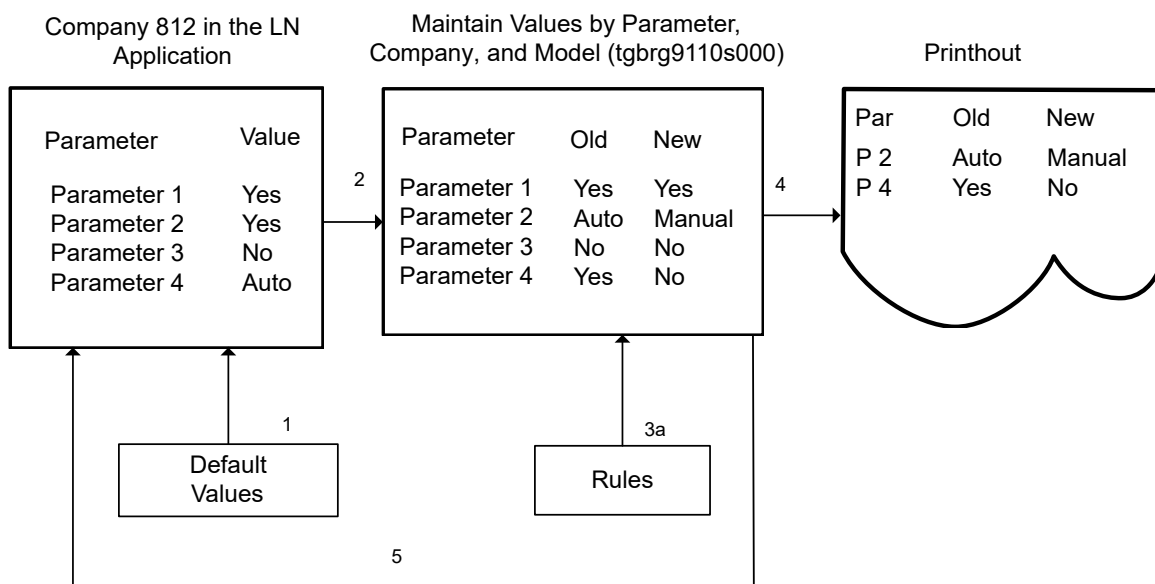
To set the default values of the parameters in the LN applications, use the **Initialize Parameters (tcmcs0295m000)** session. To start this session, on the *appropriate* menu of the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session, click **Initialize Parameters ....** Before the parameters and their current values in the application are entered in the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session, which functions as a temporary buffer. Use the **Initialize Parameters (tcmcs0295m000)** session to ensure the parameters in the applications have a value.

When you carry out this session, the default implementation values are assigned to the parameters. You can only set the parameter values for the active current company. Therefore, you must ensure the active company is the company for which the parameter values must be initialized.

If a new company is created, the final step must always be the initialization of parameters. Therefore, this step is only needed for newly created companies, and not for companies that already exist.

This diagram shows the different steps in the parameter updating procedure.





| Sp | Action                            | Description  |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1  | Initialize parameters             | Set default parameter values by company                  |
| 2  | Read parameters                   | Read parameters and parameter values to buffer session   |
| 3a | Evaluate parameters setting rules | Update parameter values automatically based rules        |
| 3b | (Not shown)                       | Update parameter values manually                         |
| 4  | Print differences                 | Print old and new parameter values                       |
| 5  | Write parameters                  | Write new parameter values to the application by company |

### Import Parameters in Business Model (tgbrg9210m000)

To import a range of parameters from the master data into the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session, use the **Import Parameters in Business Model (tgbrg9210m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session, click **Read Parameters Values ...**
- Now the parameters do not have to be imported individually.

To import a range of parameters into a project model:

- In the **Parameter Field** field, select the range of parameters you want to import into the project model.
- Click **Import**

**Note:** For parameters you imported into a project model using this session, the value of the **Set by** field in the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session is set to **Database**.

If you select the **Overwrite** check box, the parameter values already present in the project model are replaced by the parameter values you import.

### Evaluate Parameter Setting Rules (Project Model) (tgbrg4230m000)

To evaluate the parameter setting rules for the combination of the project model and version you are currently working in, use the **Evaluate Parameter Setting Rules (Project Model) (tgbrg4230m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session, click **Evaluate Parameter Setting Rules ...**
- If no parameter values are entered in the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session, either manually or by import. You can enter the values by executing the parameter setting rules defined in the repository.

Then, the parameter values that apply to the project model are entered in the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session.

To evaluate the parameter setting rules, complete these steps:

- In the **Optimization Phase** field, select an optimization phase. If you do not select an optimization phase, the parameters are set for all the optimization phases in the project model.
- In the **Company** field, select a range of companies to which the parameter values must be written.
- Click **Evaluate**

This table shows the key fields for the **Evaluate Parameter Setting Rules (Project Model) (tgbrg4230m000)** session

| Field                       | Description  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Test Run</b>             | If this check box is selected, a test run is performed. Therefore, the results are printed, instead of an actual update of the parameter values.   |
| <b>Purge Existing Model</b> | If this check box is selected, the parameters that do not meet the conditions of the parameter setting rules are removed.  |
| <b>Overwrite</b>            | If this check box is selected, the parameters in the project model that meet the conditions of the parameter setting rules, get the value derived from the parameter setting rule. Therefore, if the current parameter value is different from the value that is derived from the setting rule, the latter value is applied. |

**Note:** To set the values for the parameters that are incorporated in the parameter setting rules, do not carry out the **Import Parameters in Business Model (tgbrg9210m000)** session.

### Print Differences in Parameter Settings (tgbrg9420m000)

You can print a list that shows the differences between the parameter values entered in the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session and their values in the LN applications. Use the **Print Differences in Parameter Settings (tgbrg9420m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session, click **Differences in Parameter Setting ...**

### **Export Range of Parameter Values by Company (tgbrg9220m000)**

To update the parameter values in the LN applications that are based on the parameter values specified in the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session, use the **Export Range of Parameter Values by Company (tgbrg9220m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Values by Parameter, Company, and Model (tgbrg9110m000)** session, click **Export Parameters from Business Model...**
- The update takes only place if you select the **Overwrite** check box.
- If this check box is cleared, and no other parameters were manually inserted after the import. No changes are made to the parameter values of the LN applications.

To write the new parameter values to the LN applications:

- In the **Parameter Table** field, select the range of parameters whose values to write to the selected company.
- In the **Written to Database** field, narrow down the parameter selection whose values to update by selecting a range.
- Select the **Overwrite** check box.
- Click **Write**.

### **Parameter Help**

To view Help information that is linked to a parameter, use the Parameter Help option.

## Chapter 11: Model item management

Several features regarding utilities for the management of versions, business models, and Help texts are discussed here.

This includes this functionality:

- Copying of business models or ranges of model items from one version to another.
- Export and import of version dependent model items.
- Creation of Enterprise Modeler Help files.

### Version operations

You can use several sessions to carry out version operations over a range of model items.

#### Copy Version Data to Other Version (tgbrg1200m000)

With this session you can copy version data from a source version to a target version. New model items in the repository and business models are created based on model items and business models in an other version.

In addition to the selected model items, the model items that are related to the selected model item are also copied. For example, if you select a project model, the business functions included in that model are also copied.

To copy data from one version to another:

- 1 In the **Source Version** field, select a version that provides the model items that must be copied to the target version.
- 2 In the **Target Version** field, select a version into which the model items you select on the different tabs are copied.
- 3 In the **Copy Used Model Items in Business Models** field, select one of these options:
  - **No**: No check is carried out if there are relationships between the selected ranges of model items. Therefore, all the model items that fall within the selected ranges are copied.
  - **Manual select range for used model items**: Copies the model items that fall within the selection ranges.
  - **Automatic select used model items**: Copies the unavailable model items if they have a relationship with one or more model items. You can always manually specify this model items selection range.
  - **Automatic select used model items**: Copies the model items that fall within the selected ranges. The model items whose fields are shown as unavailable are included. The latter model items are

only copied if they have a relationship with one or more model items within the manually selected ranges.

- 4 Select the ranges of model items to copy on the successive tabs.
- 5 Click **Copy**.

If you select the **Hide Session** check box, the session window is hidden and a progress window is displayed when you click **Copy**.

### **Delete Model Items (tgbrg1210m000)**

To delete a selection of model items within a specific version, use the **Delete Model Items (tgbrg1210m000)** session.

If a model item, such as a business function, is deleted, all links that the business function has to other model items are also deleted. To delete every model item from more than one version simultaneously, use the **Delete all Model Items within Multiple Versions (tgbrg1215m000)** session.

To delete model items from a particular version:

- 1 In the **Version** field, select a version that provides the model items you want to delete.
- 2 On the successive tab, select the ranges of model items you want to delete.
- 3 Click **Delete...**  
To print a report that shows the errors that occur during the deletion of the model items, select the **Print Errors** check box.

### **Delete all Model Items within Multiple Versions (tgbrg1215m000)**

To delete model items from a range of versions simultaneously, use the **Delete all Model Items within Multiple Versions (tgbrg1215m000)** session.

You cannot specify a range of model items. Selecting one of the model item type check boxes, deletes the entire range of the selected model item type present in the range of versions.

To delete a specific range of model items from one specific version, use the **Delete Model Items (tgbrg1210m000)** session, instead of the current session.

To delete model items from multiple versions:

- 1 In the **Version** field, select a range of versions from which to delete the model items.
- 2 In the **Repository**, **Models**, and **Workflow** group boxes, select the model items to delete.
- 3 Click **Delete...**

### **Print Version Data Collectively (tgbrg1430m000)**

To print a report that shows the details of all version-controlled model items, use the **Print Version Data Collectively (tgbrg1430m000)** session.

To print version data:

- 1 In the **Version** field, select the version from which to select ranges of model items to print.
- 2 On the successive tab, select the ranges of model items to print.
- 3 Click **Print**.

Select the **Details** check box, to print data such as the owner, and the date when the model item was last changed.

Select the **Print Text** check box, to print the repository and model-specific texts that are linked to the model items.

### Print Differences between Versions (tgbrg1440m000)

To print the differences between the model items of two versions, use the **Print Differences between Versions (tgbrg1440m000)** session. The differences are listed in the report under the **Change Type** heading.

These change types are available:

- **Is inserted:** The model item is only found in the target version, not in the source version.
- **Is deleted:** The model item is only found in the source version, not in the target version.
- **Is changed from:** The model item is found in both versions, but was modified.

Use this session to clean up a version if you select the **Corresponding Data** check box and the **Delete corresponding data in Target Version** check boxes. Cleaning up a version means you remove the unmodified model items that exist in the source version and the target version. The only restriction is that the target version must be derived from the source version.

To print the differences between two versions:

- 1 In the **Source Version** field and the **Target Version** field, select the versions you want to compare.
- 2 On the successive tabs, select the ranges of model items from the source version you want to compare.
- 3 Click **Print**.

This table shows the key fields for the **Print Differences between Versions (tgbrg1440m000)** session:

| Field  | Description  |
|--|--|
| <b>Details</b>                                     | If this check box is selected, details such as the owner of a model item and the creation date of a model item, are printed.   |
| <b>Text</b>  | If this check box is selected, the texts that is linked to the model items are compared.   |
| <b>Corresponding Data</b>                          | If this check box is selected, identical data in both versions is printed. If the target version is not derived from the source version, identical data cannot be printed.                         |
| <b>Delete corresponding data in Target Version</b> | If this check box is selected, identical data in both versions is deleted from the target version. If the target version is not derived from the source version, identical data cannot be deleted. |

## Version import/export

You can copy data from one system or company to another.

These sessions provide the functionality:

- **Export Version Dump (tgbrg1235m000)**
- **Import Version Dump (tgbrg1245m000)**

### Export Version Dump (tgbrg1235m000)

Use the **Export Version Dump (tgbrg1235m000)** session to export version data to an ASCII file.

You can use the ASCII file for these purposes:

- To copy data from one system or company to another system or company.
- To translate descriptions and texts.
- To convert data from the current LN release to a previous release, such as Infor Baan IVC.
- Create backups of your Enterprise Modeler data.

All data in the selected version that falls within the selection parameters is exported. To import data exported with the current session, use the **Import Version Dump (tgbrg1245m000)** session.

To create an export dump:

- 1 In the **Version** field, select a version that provides the model items you want to export.
- 2 To export data from versions from which the version you have selected is derived, select the **Include Previous Versions** check box.
- 3 In the **File** field, specify a file where the ASCII file must be written to.
- 4 On the successive tabs, select the ranges of model items you want to export.
- 5 Click **Export**.

This table shows the key fields for the **Export Version Dump (tgbrg1235m000)** session:

| Field                                 | Description   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Compress</b>                       | If this check box is selected, the ASCII file is stored in a compressed format. You cannot read the file in UNIX VI or MS Notepad. The file is automatically decompressed when you import the file with the <b>Import Version Dump (tgbrg1245m000)</b> session. |
| <b>Convert to</b>                     | Select the Infor release to which you want to convert the component information. If the export file is for use within the same LN release, you can select <b>No Conversion</b> .  |
| <b>Include Translation Comments</b>   | If this check box is selected, explanatory information is inserted in the export file to identify the model items.  |
| <b>Exclude Rich Text Format (rtf)</b> | If this check box is selected, repository Help or model specific Help stored in rtf format is not exported.   |
| <b>Hide Session</b>                   | If this check box is selected, the session window is hidden and a progress window is displayed when you click <b>Export</b> .   |

| Field   | Description  |
|---|--|
| <b>Export Used Model Items in Business Models</b> | <p>Select a method to retrieve the model items used in the business models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No:</b> Option is not active</li> <li>• <b>Manual:</b> Select a range for used model items. Only the model items that fall within the selection ranges and linked to a business model of the selected version are exported.</li> <li>• <b>Automatic:</b> Exports all the model items that are used in a business model of the selected version.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Export Used Model Items in Repository</b>      | Select a method to retrieve the model items used in the repository.  |

### Import Version Dump (tgbrg1245m000)

Use the **Import Version Dump (tgbrg1245m000)** session for these purposes:

- To copy data from one system or company to another system or company.
- To import translated descriptions and texts.
- To import a backup of Enterprise Modeler data.

Import files are created with the **Export Version Dump (tgbrg1235m000)** session.

Select the **Import Model Items into different Version** check box, if the source version, created with the **Export Version Dump (tgbrg1235m000)** session, differs from the version into which to import the data.

When the data is being imported, the version to be imported is checked if it already exists in the target system or company. If the version does not exist, you are asked if the version must be created.

If the import file contains 'derived-from-versions' data. The file was exported with a selected **Include Previous Versions** check box in the **Export Version Dump (tgbrg1235m000)** session. Therefore, this structure must also exist in the system or company into which the file is imported. If the import file contains data from derived-from-versions, and this data is imported into a different version than the version it was originally exported from, the Enterprise Modeler data versions are purged into one import version.

If an import file is exported from an older Enterprise Modeler software version, the Enterprise Modeler data is automatically converted to the new Enterprise Modeler data format.

If you import Baan IVc Enterprise Modeler data, you are prompted to specify the LN component to which the ERP session must be linked. This component, together with its applications, must be available. If an imported version is protected with a license, you must enter the license registration.

If the data in the file is not correct, a log file is printed with the errors and the line number in the file.

### Example

- A reference does not exist.
- A code or description is too long.
- A table field does not exist.

To import a version dump:

- 1 In the **File** field, specify the path where the version dump is located and from where you want to import it.



- 2 On the successive tabs, select the ranges of model items you want to import.
- 3 Click **Import**.

Key fields for the **Import Version Dump (tgbrg1245m000)** session

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Import Model Items into different Version</b> | If this check box is selected, the data must be imported into a target version. The target version must differ from the source version from where the dump was created. Specify the target version in the <b>Import into Version</b> field.   |
| <b>Check Data Integrity</b>                      | <p>If this check box is selected, the information in the import file is checked for these items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All references from a model item must exist.</li> <li>• All descriptions are checked to ensure they still comply with the domain definition on the target system. If not, they are adjusted to the new domain.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Print Errors</b>                              | If this check box is selected, errors that occur during the import are printed.   |
| <b>Hide Session</b>                              | If this check box is selected, the session window is hidden and a progress window is displayed when you click <b>Import</b> .   |

#### Import Language-Dependent Data from XML - Wizard (ttadv8920m000)

To import XML files with language-dependent components into the data dictionary, use the **Import Language-Dependent Data from XML - Wizard (ttadv8920m000)** session.

When you import the language-dependent components, these actions are taken:

- Compiling the imported labels.
- Converting imported domains to run-time.
- Converting the imported system overhead to run-time.

After the import, the imported components are ready for immediate use at run-time.

In Tools, you can define multiple labels with the same code, which have different heights, and lengths.

By default, Tools shows the longest label defined for the label code of a software component.

If an imported label is shorter than any existing labels with the same code in the VRC. The existing older label displays on the software component. To ensure the imported labels display for your VRC's software components, select the **Remove Existing Label Variants** check box.

**Note:** If an error occurs during the import process, Tools does not compile the labels. To compile these labels after the import process, use the **Compile Labels (ttadv1243m000)** session.

For more specific information, see the online help of this session.

## Model Operations

Use the **Print Differences between Models (tgbrg1450m000)** session, to print the differences between these sets of business models:

- Two project models.
- Two reference models.
- A reference model and a project model.

**You can compare business models from the same version or from different versions. TheChange Type** heading.

These change types are available:

- **Is inserted:** The model item is only found in the target version, not in the source version.
- **Is deleted:** The model item is only found in the source version, not in the target version.
- **Is changed from:** The model item is found in both versions, but was modified.

To print the differences between two business models:

- 1 In the **Version** field, select a source version.
- 2 In the **Business Model** field, select **Project Models** or **Reference Models**, depending on what you want to compare.
- 3 Select the business model you want to compare.
- 4 Repeat the same procedure for the target version.
- 5 Click **Print**.

If you select the **Compare Texts** check box, the repository texts and model-specific texts of the model items that occur in both business models are compared. You can compare business models from the same version or from different versions. The differences are listed in the report under the

## Translation Utilities

With the Translation utilities you can export descriptions or Help texts of model items that must be translated into languages other than the current language. After the export and translation of the files, you can import the data again.

Use the **Export Enterprise Modeler Language-Dependent Model Items (tgbrg1237m000)** session, to export the descriptions or Help texts of model items that must be translated into languages other than the current language.

To import the translated descriptions and Help texts again, use the interface with the **Import Language-Dependent DEM Software Components (ttadv6231m000)** session.

To export language dependent model items:

- 1 In the **File for descriptions** field, specify a file in which the exported descriptions are stored. To specify a path in this field, select the **Export Descriptions** check box. Examples of descriptions are label and session descriptions.

- 2 In the **File for Help Texts** field, specify a file in which the exported help texts are stored. To specify a path in this field, select the **Export Help Texts** check box.
- 3 On the different tabs, select the ranges of business models and model items whose Help texts you want to export.
- 4 Click **Export**.

**Note:** Ensure the current modeling version is correct because it determines the information available for export.

This table shows the key fields for the **Export Enterprise Modeler Language-Dependent Model Items (tgbrg1237m000)** session

| Field  | Description   |
|--|---|
| <b>Export only Components Used In Models</b>         | If this check box is selected, the Help texts that are linked to the model items that are used in the selection range of enterprise-structure models and business models are exported.                  |
| <b>Export Components from Previous Versions Also</b> | If this check box is selected, the Help texts that are linked to the model items in the derived-from versions of the current modeling version are also exported.  |
| <b>Include Translation Comments</b>                  | If this check box is selected, each model item is accompanied by extra information that indicates what the model item is. The information is located at the end of the line, such as role, status, etc. |

## Chapter 12: Runtime model control

Runtime model control provides the functionality to distinguish between a modeling environment and a final user interface as provided by the Process Browser.

Use the runtime model control sessions to determine which project models are applicable to your organization at a certain point in time. The project models that you select as runtime project models determine which business processes and activities users have in their Process Browsers.

### Runtime control

To create and maintain the runtime project models for a combination of a company and a version, use the **Runtime Version, Project Model and Optimization Phase (tgbrg0105m000)** session.

To define a runtime version, project model and optimization phase:

- 1 In the **Company** field, click **New group** and select the company in which the project models are stored to use at runtime.
- 2 In the **Version** field, select a version that provides the project models that can be assigned as the runtime project model.
- 3 In the **Project Model** field, select a project model that provides the business processes for the Process Browser.
- 4 Click **Save**.

This table shows the key fields for the **Runtime Version, Project Model and Optimization Phase (tgbrg0105m000)** session:

| Field  | Description   |
|--|---|
| <b>Default for Companies Without Run-Time Project Models</b> | If this check box is selected, the runtime project models in this company are for use in all companies. The companies for which no runtime project models are defined. You can only select this check box if you click <b>New group</b> . |
| <b>Optimization Phase</b>                                    | The optimization phase that is used at runtime, combined with the runtime version and runtime project model. It determines the business processes available in the Process Browser.   |
| <b>Main Project Model</b>                                    | If this check box is selected, this is the main default runtime project model when more than one runtime project model is defined.  |

**Note:** Only one main runtime project model can be defined per company. If a runtime project model is for use in all companies, you can select the **Default for Companies Without Run-Time Project Models** check box, instead of inserting it in all companies.

To change to another project model linked to your current company, select the *appropriate* menu and click **Change Project Model**. The project model that is started is displayed in a new Process Browser window. The original Process Browser Window also remains open. You can use more than one project model simultaneously.

## Multi-logistic company

Multiple runtime project models that depend on the same logistic company are solved by storing one or more project models per company [DS Org. Modeling].

Because of the multiplicity of companies and project models per logistic company. The default runtime company and default project model for this company must be stored in the DMB user settings. To use different project models per company, an entry must be created to allow the user to switch to another project model. This project model is opened in a new instance of the DMB.

When the user changes the runtime company, and the selected project model is different from the one currently displayed in the DMB window. Another instance of the DMB tree is started.

The runtime version, project model, and phase are stored per company instead of by user. Only the current modeling version is still stored by user.

## Starting an end user desktop using the Dynamic Menu Browser(DMB)

When an end user interface is started, the DMB uses the defined organization model.

To create an end user interface, using the organization model:

- 1** Find the runtime project model, the runtime current version, and the current phase for the current company the user is in.  
This can be the Default Project Model from the LN User Enterprise ModelerSettings, or the main Project Model from the Runtime Project Models by Company. When the Default Project Model is not found within the current company. A message is displayed and the main Project Model for the current company is used.
- 2** Find the employee that is linked to the LN User and the current User Enterprise Modeler Settings.
- 3** Check whether the employee is linked to the current project model and optimization phase. If not linked, a message is displayed and the process is aborted.
- 4** To find the roles that are linked to the employee, use the runtime current version.

- 5 Find the business processes the user is authorized for according to his roles. This check must be done in the repository and within the current project model because the authorization can be restricted within the project model.

## Chapter 13: Data Models

The data model is the fourth type of diagram you can model in the Modeler.

A data model describes the permanent storage components, and their structures, on multiple abstraction levels.

Entity relationship modeling aims to show the meaning and relevance of data for an organization. The main aim of entity relationship modeling is to document the LN application databases.

Part of the ERM-module is the Modeler. With this modeler you can edit entity relationship diagrams and graphically represent the data models. You can create a new conceptual database design or document an existing database.

The data model supplies information about the physical or logical data model of the package combination to which the enterprise model applies. The data model does not yet influence the configuration of the LN software.

The data model is located within the enterprise modeler environment; functionally, it is a subcomponent of the enterprise model.

In terms of modeling, the data model is directly created without placing it in a reference or project model, and without using a repository.

## Entity Relationship Modeling

Entity Relationship Modeling gives an insight to the LN application databases and the way in which they are interrelated.

Entity Relationship Modeling is composed of two main building blocks:

- Entity types
- Entity relationships

These building blocks are interrelated and used in entity relationship diagrams to show the relationships between the permanent storage components. Together with the other components that are listed later, they let you illustrate the diversity of relationships between the different databases. A group of related diagrams make up an entity relationship model.

- **Entity type**

A person, place, thing, or concept that you want to record information about. An entity type is a group of entities with common attributes and can be part of a diagram, such as `Trucks`.

- **Entity**

A single occurrence of an entity type; a fact relevant to the company, and about which information is permanently stored. For example: `Truck-A` and `Truck-B`.

Three types of entities exist:

- **Logical entity**

Entities that have a meaning to the real world and are comprised of one or more physical entities; they are defined on a higher abstraction level.

- **Physical entity**

Database tables of the LN application.

- **Associative entity**

An entity that is used to link other entities. An associative entity type is only used when there is a many-to-many relationship between two entity types.

---

### Example

There could be an M:N relationship between `EMPLOYEE` and `TRUCK` regarding maintenance.

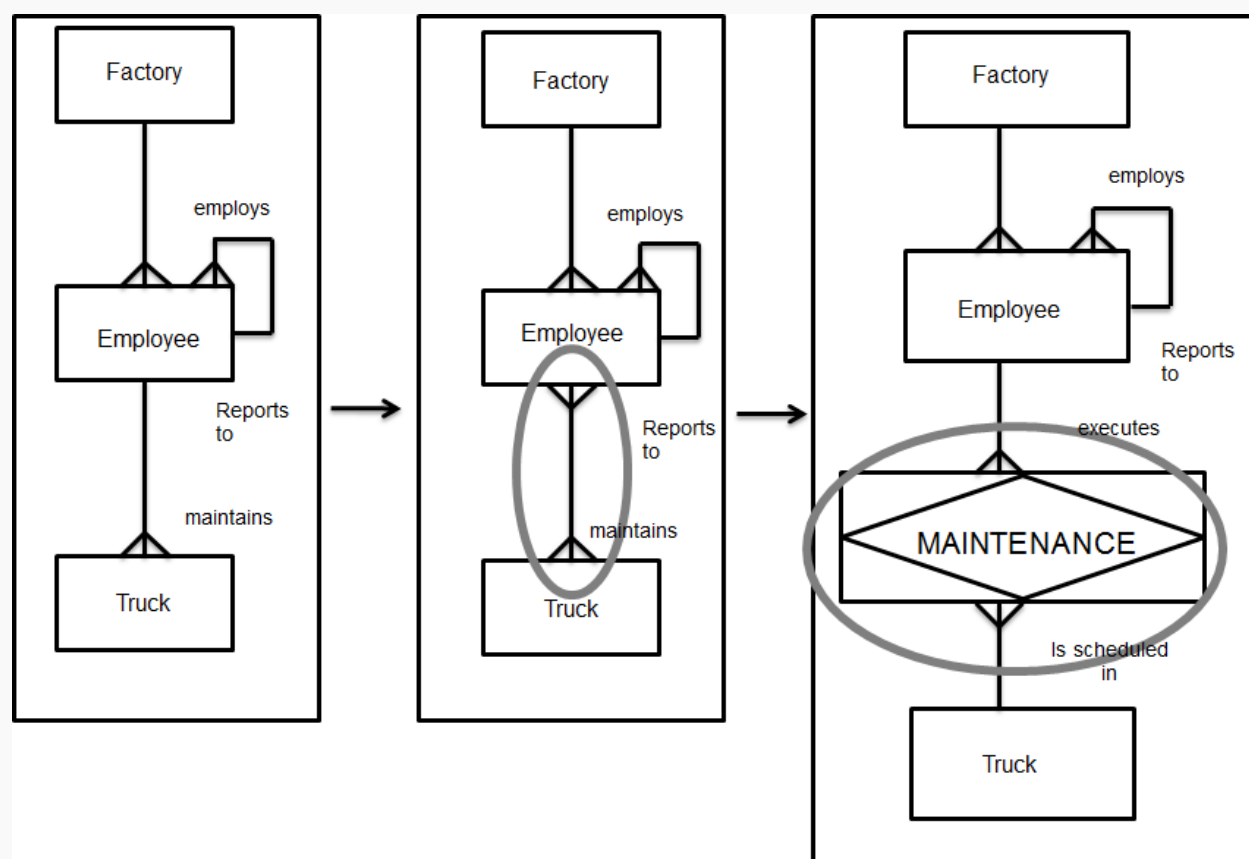
This relationship does not show which `EMPLOYEE` maintains which `TRUCK`.

There are also other attributes to be considered, such as time spent, part no. and so on.

As a result of the ambiguity regarding the Many-to-many relationship, the associative entity type `MAINTENANCE` can be defined.

This diagram shows the associative entity type:





- **Attribute**  
A fact or non-decomposable piece of information describing an entity type; for example, Number of wheels.
- **Attribute value**  
The value of an attribute; for example, 4 wheels.
- **Relationship**  
A reason of relevance for associating entities of one or two entity types.
- **Cardinality**  
A specification of the number of possible entities for each entity type of a pairing.

The three types of cardinality:

- **One-to-One (1:1)**  
A one-to-one relationship. Only one instance of entity type B can be associated with only one instance of entity type A.
- **One-to-Many (1:N)**  
A one-to-many relationship. Multiple instances of entity type B can be associated with only one instance of entity type A.

- **Many-to-Many (M:N)**  
A many-to-many relationship. Multiple instances of entity type B can be associated with multiple instances of entity type A and vice-versa.

Within Entity Relationship Modeling, there is no real difference between logical and physical entities.

## Entity Relationship Modeling procedure

Carrying out the Entity Relationship Modeling procedure results in a model that shows the relations between different databases.

There are two different approaches for modeling databases:

- The top-down approach, which must be used when physical entity types, entity relationships and entity relationship diagrams are not created yet. Therefore, you must manually create and define all entity types and relationships.
- The reverse engineering. This is a quick way to model entity relationship diagrams. You can select existing database or table definitions for which a diagram is created automatically. Reverse engineering can only be used in the case of LN.

The Entity Relationship Modeling top-down procedure consists of these sessions:

- **Entity Types (tgerm2500m000)**
- **Tables by Entity Type (tgerm4100m000)**
- **Entity Type Relationships (tgerm3500m000)**
- **Entity Relationship Diagrams (tgerm1500m000)**

### Entity Types (tgerm2500m000)

To create the entity types, use the **Entity Types (tgerm2500m000)**.

To define an entity type:

- In the **Entity Types (tgerm2500m000)** session, click **New**.
- In the **Entity Type** field, specify an ID for the entity type.
- Click **Save**.

This table shows the key fields for the **Entity Type Details (tgerm2100s000)** session:

| Field                  | Description  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Owner Package</b>   | The package to which the entity type is related.   |
| <b>Owner Module</b>    | The module to which the entity type is related.  |
| <b>Link to Diagram</b> | The entity-relationship diagram into which an entity type is decomposed. At a different level in the Enterprise Modeler-Tool, you can see the entity-type relationship between the current entity type and other entity types. |

| Field                          | Description  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Entity Type Category</b>    | If this check box is selected, the entity type is a physical entity type. Or a logical entity type that is related to the Baan package.            |
| <b>Associative Entity Type</b> | If this check box is selected, the entity type serves as a link between two other entity types that have a many-to-many relationship between them. |

### Tables by Entity Type (tgerm4100m000)

Select one or more tables from the **Table Definitions (ttadv4526m000)** session. To link those tables to the selected entity type, use the **Tables by Entity Type (tgerm4100m000)** session.

To start this session:

- Go to the **Entity Types (tgerm2500m000)** session.
- Click the *appropriate* menu.
- Select **Link ERP Tables to Entity Type...**

One entity type can be linked to several tables. The interdependent relations between these tables are shown at different levels in the Modeler.

### Entity Type Relationships (tgerm3500m000)

To list and define entity type relationships, use the **Entity Type Relationships (tgerm3500m000)** session. The relationships that are listed in the **Entity Type Relationships (tgerm3500m000)** session are established between the entity types listed in the **Entity Types (tgerm2500m000)** session.

To define entity type relationships, in the **Entity Type Relationship Details (tgerm3100s000)** session, select the entity types between which relationships are to be established. You can also define the cardinality of the relationship between the selected entity types.

In the case of an M:N relationship, an associative entity type can be created. A table can be selected from the **Table Definitions (ttadv4526m000)** session to serve as a link between two entity types.

To define a relationship between two entity types:

- In the **Data Entity Relationship** field, specify an ID for the relationship.
- In the **From Entity Type** field, select the first entity type that is involved in the relationship.
- In the **To Entity Type** field, select the other entity type that is involved in the relationship.
- In the **Min Cardinality From - To** field, specify the number of possible entities for each entity type of a pairing for the entity type you selected in the **From Entity Type** field.
- In the **Min Cardinality To - From** field, specify for the entity type in the **To Entity Type** field, the number of possible entities per entity type of a pairing.
- Click **Save**

This table shows the key fields for the **Entity Type Relationship Details (tgerm3100s000)** session:

| Field                          | Description  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Relationship is Subtype</b> | If this check box is selected, the entity-type relationship is between a subtype and a supertype entity type; it is used to indicate that the supertype's attribute also applies to the subtype. |

| Field                                    | Description  |
|--|--|
| <b>Physical Database Relation exists</b> | If this check box is selected, the entity-type relationship is between entity types that have tables from the LN data dictionary linked to them. |
| <b>Associative Table</b>                 | An LN table that is used to link two entity types that have a many to many relationship between them.  |
| <b>Infinite</b>                          | If this check box is selected, the maximum to-from relationship is infinite.   |

### Entity Relationship Diagrams (tgerm1500m000)

To create and maintain the entity-relationship diagrams, use the **Entity Relationship Diagrams (tgerm1500m000)** session. An entity-relationship diagram is a graphical design of the relational data model structure. The diagram shows a multilevel structure that consists of entity types and entity-type relationships.

To create an entity-type relationship diagram:

- In the **Entity Rel. Diagram** field, specify an ID for the entity relationship diagram.
- In the **Owner** field, select the LN user for the entity relationship diagram.
- Select who is authorized to modify the diagram by selecting one of the check boxes under **To be modified by**.
- Click **Save**

## The data model in the Modeler

Next to the Enterprise Structure Model, the Business Function Model, and the Business Process Model you can also model the data model in the Modeler.

When you create or modify an entity relationship diagram, several buttons are available in the Modeler.

An entity type represents a cluster of associated data. There are two alternative entity types. To change the entity type, right-click an entity type, point to **Type**, and click one of these two options:

- **Normal**  
The logical data set (table)
- **Associative Entity Type**  
This is an entity type used to represent a many-to-many relationship between two entities. Normally, a table is used to create a many-to-many relationship.

To link a LN table to an entity type:

- Right-click an entity type.
- Click **Table**
- In the window that opens, click **Insert**
- In the **Table Definitions (ttadv4526m000)** session, select a LN table.
- Click **OK**.

To link an underlying entity relationship diagram to an entity type:

- Right-click an entity type.
- Click Properties
- In the **Entity Types (tgerm1130s000)** zoom in the Decomposed Diagram field.
- In the **Entity Relationship Diagrams (tgerm1500m000)** session, select an entity relationship diagram.
- Click **ok**

A relationship defines a relation between two entity types.

The cardinality of a relationship defines the expected number of related occurrences for each of the two entity types.

To change the cardinality of a relationship:

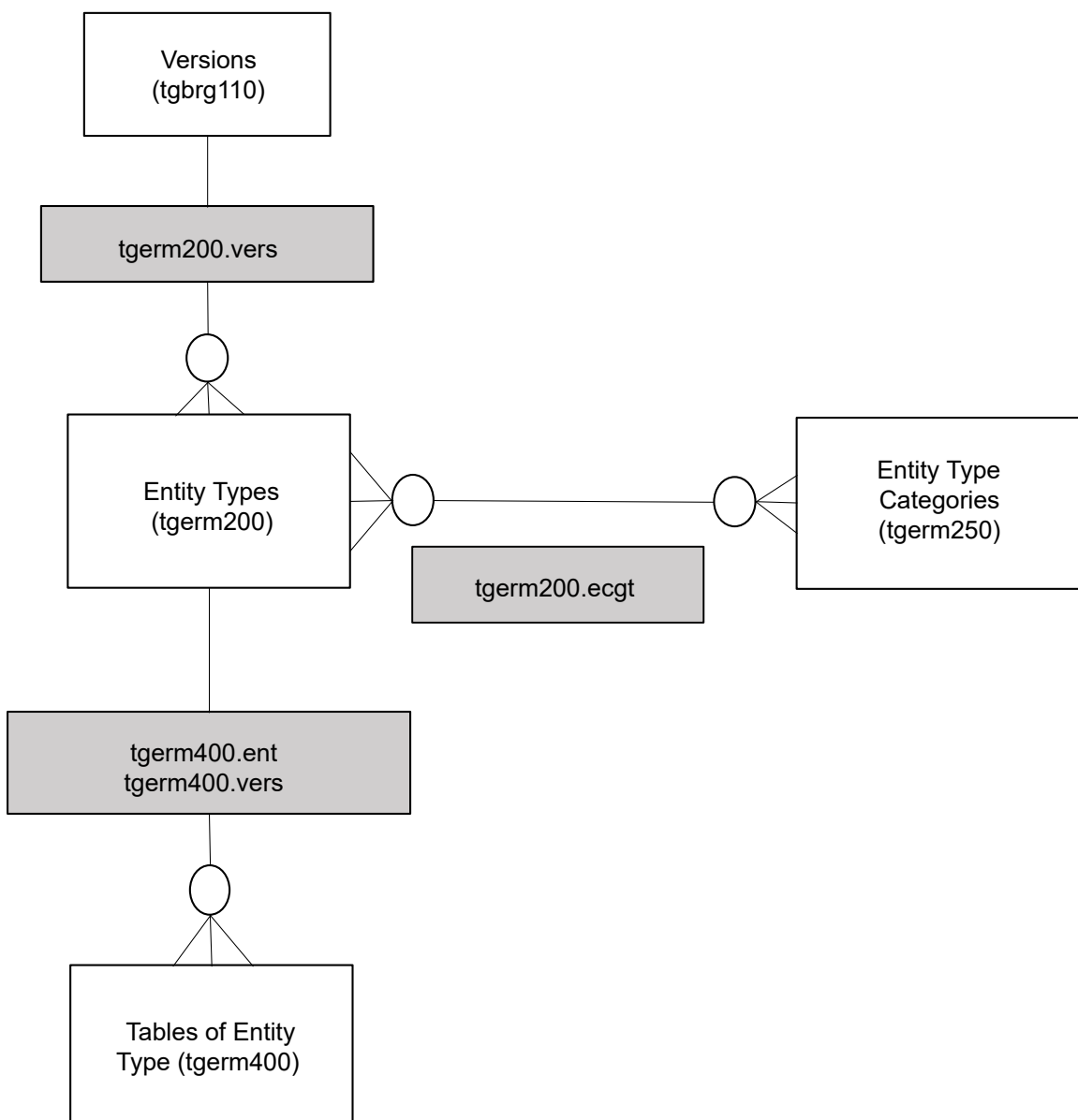
- Right-click a relationship and point to Cardinality.
- Select one of the options; One to One, One to Many or Many to Many.

You can show that one way or both ways of the relationship are optional. To make a relationship optional:

- Right-click a relationship.
- Depending on which part of the relationship you want to make optional, click either Optional From –To or Optional To – From

The subtype relationship is a relationship between a subtype and a supertype. It is used to indicate that the attributes of the supertype also apply to the subtype.

This diagram shows the relationships between versions, entity types, entity type categories, and database tables in the Modeler:



### Sessions that are used in the Modeler

These sessions are only accessible from the Modeler:

- **Entity Relationship Diagram Properties (tgerm1102s000)**  
Use this session to view or change the details of an entity relationship diagram.
- **Create Entity Relationship Diagram (tgerm1103s000)**  
Use this session to define the details of an entity relationship diagram when you create a new diagram from the editor.

- **Entity Types (tgerm1130s000)**

Use this session to change entity type details or replace the selected entity type by a new one. In this session, you can also link a child diagram to an entity type by zooming to the **Entity Relationship Diagrams (tgerm1500m000)** session.

- **Entity Type Relationships (tgerm1140s000)**

Use this session to change entity type relationship details such as cardinality and relationship category. You can include an associative table in the diagram.

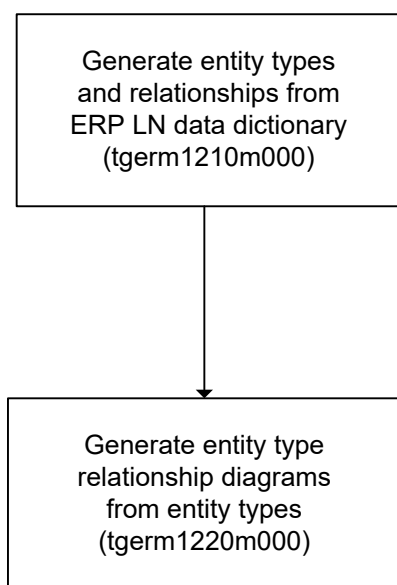
To modify the fields and indices of the tables that are linked to an entity type, double-click the entity type icon. Or right-click an entity type, point to **Edit**, and click **Tables**. To modify the field or index data, in the Window that is displayed, click **Show Table Fields** icon or **Show Table Indices**.

### The reverse-engineering procedure

Instead of creating entity relationship diagrams from scratch, you can use reverse engineering when you create a data model consisting of LN tables.

Reverse engineering lets you use information from an existing database. You can either select entity types that are not used before in entity relationship diagrams. Or generate a new set of entity types for which entity relationships or entity relationship diagrams already exist.

This diagram shows the two sessions that make up the procedure for reverse engineering:



### Generate Entity Types and Relationships from ERP Data Dictionary (tgerm1210m000)

To generate entity types and entity-type relationships by reverse engineering, use the **Generate Entity Types and Relationships from ERP Data Dictionary (tgerm1210m000)** session.

Only LN tables entity types can be created through reverse engineering.

To start this session:

- On the *appropriate* menu of the **Entity Types (tgerm2500m000)** session, click **Generate Entity Types from ERP DD...**; alternatively, on the *appropriate* menu of the **Entity Type Relationships (tgerm3500m000)** session, click **Generate Relationships from ERP DD...**

The newly generated entity types and entity relationships can be used in existing or new entity-relationship diagrams.

To generate entity types and relationships from LN tables:

- In the Table fields, select the range of tables for which you want to create entity types, and between which you want to establish relationships.
- To create the relationships between the selected LN tables, select the **Generate Entity Type Relationships** check box.
- To create entity types for the selected range of LN tables, select the **Generate Entity Types and Relationships** check box.
- In the **Store into Version** field, select a version in which the generated entity types and entity-type relationships are stored.
- Click **Generate**

### Generate Entity Relationship Diagrams from Entity Types (tgerm1220m000)

To select a range of entity types for which you want to create entity-relationship, use the **Generate Entity Relationship Diagrams from Entity Types (tgerm1220m000)** session.

To start this session:

- On the specific menu of the **Entity Relationship Diagrams (tgerm1500m000)** session, click **Generate ERD's from Ent. and Rela.**
- For each entity type, an entity-relationship diagram is added in the **Entity Relationship Diagrams (tgerm1500m000)** session.

To create entity relationship diagrams from entity types and entity type relationships, complete these steps:

- In the **Entity Type** field, select the range of entity types for which you want to create entity type relationships.
- In the **Store into Version** field, select the version in which the entity type diagrams must be stored.
- Click **Generate**

**Note:** If you select the **Overwrite** check box, entity relationship diagrams that already exist in the selected version are overwritten by the newly created diagrams.

## Language Codes

This table shows the languages codes:



| Code | Language   | Code | Language               | Code | Language              |
|------|------------|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 1    | Dutch      | a    | Arabic                 | E    | Estonian              |
| 2    | US English | b    | Bulgarian              | H    | Hrvatski (Croat)      |
| 3    | German     | c    | Catalan                | L    | Latvian               |
| 4    | French     | d    | Polish                 | P    | Portuguese (European) |
| 5    | Spanish    | e    | Elladi (Greek)         | R    | Russian               |
| 6    | Italian    | f    | Finnish                | S    | Slovenian             |
| 7    | Danish     | h    | Hebrew                 |      |                       |
| 8    | Norwegian  | j    | Japanese               |      |                       |
| 9    | Swedish    | k    | Korean                 |      |                       |
|      |            | m    | Magyar (Hungarian)     |      |                       |
|      |            | n    | Chinese Traditional    |      |                       |
|      |            | o    | Chinese Simplified     |      |                       |
|      |            | p    | Portuguese (Brazilian) |      |                       |
|      |            | q    | Canadian French        |      |                       |
|      |            | r    | Romanian               |      |                       |
|      |            | t    | Czech                  |      |                       |
|      |            | v    | Lithuanian             |      |                       |
|      |            | z    | Turkish                |      |                       |

# Glossary

## activity

Part of a business process that depending on the type of activity requires a certain action by LN or an LN user:

- Manual activity  
A task that cannot be automated
- Business process  
A hierarchical expansion of the business process
- Application  
A program that can run on the client or server and is defined within a component release
- File-based (client)  
A file for which, based on the file extension, the associated application on the client is started
- Sending trigger  
An attached business process that is started without user interaction

## activity instance

Represents an (executable) activity within a single enactment of a process instance.

## actual identification

The name that is given to a business process, workflow attribute, or external state during the modeling process.

## AO document

A document that is part of the administrative organization in a company and which you can link to an activity.

## application

An application that is defined within a component definition.

## application

An application that is defined within a component definition.

## apply constraint

Determines the setting of parameters in the LN database based on wizard-step answers.

## argument

Additional information that is delivered to a component, as a result of which predefined actions are carried out.

## associative entity type

An entity type that is used to link two other entity types that have a many-to-many relationship between them.

## bill of enterprise

A set of data indicating the various child companies that make up a parent company and that are used to aggregate the value of the parent company's performance indicator. The child companies must have the same package combination as the parent company.

## buffer

A stock point that is located on the primary flow in a business control diagram.

## business control diagram

A graphic design that visualizes the primary process that takes place within an organization and shows the business functions that are used to control that process.

## business control model

A part of a reference model or project model that is built from a selection of business control diagrams that are initially created in the repository (library of model items).

## business function

A model item that defines relevant business issues.

A business function is used in business control diagrams to show how the primary process of an organization is controlled. In addition, a business function is the primary part of a business function model, which is a multilevel structure of the functions used in the business control model. A business function model provides a hierarchical breakdown of the business function.

You can also use a business function to transform a function model to a process model.

## business-function diagram

A graphic design that visualizes the multilevel relationships between business functions.

**Note:** The lowest level of business functions is used to set the value of static conditions. The level above the lowest level is used to link business processes to business functions.

## business-function model

A part of a business model that is built from a selection of business functions that are initially created in the repository.

**business model**

A model that represents the organization.

There are two types of business models:

- Reference models apply to specific industries or business typologies.
- Project models apply to a specific organization.

**business process**

A set of one or more activities and states that collectively realize a business objective.

**business-process diagram**

A graphic design that visualizes the business objective via a process structure in the Petri Net format.

**business-process model**

A part of a reference model or project model built from a selection of business process diagrams that are initially created in the repository (library of business processes).

**calendar code**

Identification of a calendar year that is subdivided into year parts and periods. The start date and end date of the year can fall in another year than the calendar year.

In the calendar, the different periods are defined by their start and end dates.

**Cardinality**

A specification of the number of possible entities per entity type of a pairing.

**category**

A division within a system of classification. Most model items can be categorized.

**central company**

The company in which all LN Enterprise Modeler model item data is stored. Central storage facilitates the retrieval of enterprise modeler data.

**child business control diagram**

A business control diagram that is linked to another business control diagram. One or more child diagrams can be linked to a parent diagram. A child diagram can also be linked to several parent diagrams.

**child employee group**

An employee group that is linked to another employee group at one level below the latter.

**company**

A working environment in which you can carry out logistic or financial transactions. All the data concerning the transactions is stored in the company's database. Each company has its own database tables and its own data. The company number identifies the data. Depending on the type of data that the company controls, the company is:

- A logistic company.
- A financial company.
- Both a logistic and a financial company. In a multisite structure, the company database can partially exist uniquely for the company, and partially consist of database tables that the company shares with other companies.

**component**

A set of applications and their related data.

**component release**

The identification of the issue of a component.

**consistency rule**

An expression containing one or more business functions on the basis of which one or more business functions must be present in the business model.

**control activity**

An activity in the business process that represents a decision moment. The designer of the business process defines with the help of static and dynamic conditions for the outgoing transitions the route through the process (which of the succeeding activities will be carried out and in which order). The different types of control activities are, for example, XOR, OR, and AND.

**current modeling version**

The version you currently use to create and modify model items.

**data model**

Consists of one or more entity relationship diagrams that together represent the way the information is stored in a database.

**deadline date/time**

The date and time when a process instance must be finished.  
See also: target date mode

**derived-from version**

Defines from which version the model item is derived.

**diarising**

Putting a work item in resubmission mode, so that it does not appear in the worklist. If the work item must be carried out, the user must resubmit it. Diarising can be done individually per work item, or collectively per process instance or per folder.

**distribution algorithm**

Distributes activity instances to users according to a mechanism of free definition. The distribution algorithm is defined by a special script language and is saved in the Database.

**dummy**

A place holder. Nothing happens in dummy activities but they are needed to avoid deadlocks in Petri nets.

**dynamic link library**

A feature of operating systems that allows executable routines to be stored separately as files with DLL extensions and to be loaded only when needed by a program.

**dynamic menu browser**

A personal menu structure that shows the business processes and activities for which an employee is authorized.

**employee**

A human member of an organization model. Typically, employees are users who carry out activities with the Worklist Handler.

**employee group**

An organizational unit of employees. For example, sales department or purchase department.

**employee group types**

A label that can be used to categorize employee groups.

**enterprise model**

A complete design that visualizes a multisite organization. An enterprise model consists of an enterprise structure model and related business models.

**enterprise model browser**

A browser that graphically presents (parts of) the enterprise model.

**enterprise-modeler component**

A building block within LN Enterprise Modeler.

**Enterprise Modeler Editor**

The tool that enables you to create and modify the enterprise-structure diagram (enterprise-structure model), the business-control diagram (part of a business model), the business-function diagram (part of a business model), the business-process diagram (part of a business model), and the entity-relationship diagram (data model).

**enterprise period table**

For each calendar the EIS period table contains the data that defines the periods within a year and year part. The maximum number of year parts within a year is 99. The maximum number of periods within a year part is 13.

**enterprise-structure diagram**

A graphic design that shows the geographic location of enterprise units and the relationships between these enterprise units in a multisite organization.

You can model various kinds of relationships between enterprise units; this includes goods flows, financial flows, and information flows.

**enterprise-structure model**

An enterprise structure diagram that shows the geographic location of enterprise units and the relationships between these enterprise units in a multisite organization.

**enterprise unit**

A financially independent part of your organization that consists of entities such as departments, work centers, warehouses, and projects. The enterprise unit's entities must all belong to the same logistic company, but a logistic company can contain multiple enterprise units. An enterprise unit is linked to a single financial company.

When you carry out logistic transactions between enterprise units, these are posted in the financial companies to which each enterprise unit is linked. The enterprise-structure models define the relationships between the enterprise units, and the goods transfer that can take place between the enterprise units. To use invoicing and pricing between enterprise units, you must link the enterprise units to internal business partners.

You can use enterprise units to perform separate financial accounting for parts of your business. For example, you can define enterprise units for separate parts of your organization that belong to one logistic company but which are located in different countries. The accounting of each enterprise unit is performed in each country's national currency and in the financial company linked to the enterprise unit.

**enterprise-unit category type**

Identifies the kind of flow between two enterprise units.

LN distinguishes the following category types:

- A document flow
- A goods flow
- A money flow
- An order flow

**enterprise-unit relationship**

A description of the relation between two enterprise units.

**entity**

A separate and independent building block for a cluster and/or an enterprise unit. For example, warehouse, work center, employee, sales department, purchase department, project, customer, supplier, financial company.

**entity-relationship diagram**

A graphic design of the relational data model structure. The diagram shows a (multilevel) structure that consists of entity types and entity type relationships.

**entity type**

An object (person, place, thing, or concept) for which you must record information.

LN provides the following entity types:

- Logical entity type: a meaning to the real world and is comprised of one or more physical entity types.
- Physical entity type: database tables in the LN application packages.
- Associative entity type: an entity type that is used to link other entity types.

**entity-type relationship**

A reason of relevance for associating entities of one or two entity types.

**ERP**

An accounting-oriented information system for identifying and planning the enterprise-wide resources needed to take, make, ship, and account for customer orders.

An ERP system differs from the typical MRP II system in technical requirements, such as graphical user interface, relational database, use of fourth-generation language, and computer-aided software engineering tools."

**ERP user**

A person who is authorized to log on to the LN applications, and for whom data such as a startup menu, an operational language, and roles (authorizations) is defined.

**estimated duration**

Average time needed to finish a business process or an activity.

**external agent**

External parties (such as customers, suppliers, and governments) that affect the business functions in a business-control diagram.

**external code**

A user-definable code that indicates the position of a model item relative to other model items.

**factor by period by seasonal pattern**

The relative ratio for the norm values for the periods within a calendar.

**financial company**

Part of an LN database in which you can store all data concerning financial transactions.

**fixed date and time formula**

A formula to calculate the target date and time that can be linked to a business process or activity to determine the time frame in which the business process or activity must be accomplished.

**folder**

In LN Enterprise Modeler, a collection of process instances. These process instances can be derived from different process definitions. A folder can represent a logical group of process instances. For example, a folder for customer Jones.

**formal identification**

A version-specific reference to the actual business process, states, and attributes to be used in program scripts and during activity modeling.

**Ishikawa diagram**

A graphical representation of the hierarchy of used performance indicators. The Ishikawa diagram is represented as a fish bone chart.

**LN Enterprise Modeler**

A tool that enables you to create a multilevel structure that represents an organization using ERP software.

The multilevel structure consists of these model items:

- Enterprise-structure model
- Business models
- Data models

**logical entity type**

An entity type that has a meaning to the real world and that contains several physical entity types. For example, an item or a warehouse.

**login**

The logon name (logon code) an employee uses to log on to the server (UNIX, Windows) on which the LN applications run.

**logistic company**

Part of an ERP database in which you can store data concerning logistic transactions.

**logon**

The user ID and password that the Worklist Handler user must enter to log on to the Server.

**Main (run-time) project model**

A run-time project model that functions as default for the company to which the project model is linked. There can only be one main project model per company.

**map**

A graphic design that is used to visualize geographical locations of the enterprise units in an enterprise structure diagram.

**model specific help**

Help that is linked to a model item and provides information about the function of that model item in a business model.

**operational enterprise-structure model**

An enterprise structure model of a specific version that reflects the transactions in the current organization (enterprise).

**optimization phase**

A phase in the business-improvement cycle in which new business functions and business processes are implemented in an organization.

**optimization relationship**

A relationship, graphically represented by a curved arrow, connecting two business functions.

The functionality can either represent:

- A variant (replaces the business function).
- An option (additional business function).

**optional relationship**

A relationship between two entity types that is not mandatory. To identify the optionality of the relationship, the N side of the relationship is equal to zero.

**organization diagram**

A formal representation of an organization, which distinguishes employee groups, employees, and roles.

**owner**

An ERP user who has created a model item or version, or the ERP user who is responsible for the model or version.

**parameter**

A variable that directs the software to meet the specific requirements of an organization.

**parameter setting rule**

An expression containing business functions and/or business processes whose presence or absence determine the value of one or more parameters in a business model.

**performance indicator**

A value that indicates the achievements of company units. The value varies by time unit (such as week and day) and is calculated by means of a script. If the value is a figure, it is displayed as a chart. If the value relates to a collection of data, it is stored in an ASCII file.

You can link performance indicators to business functions to monitor and improve the performance of these business functions.

**performance-indicator data by period**

The results of the calculation process, stored for the particular periods of the year. It concerns calculated results, norm, minimum, and maximum values (both periodic and cumulative), but also the owner of the performance indicator and, if applicable, the reports of output files.

**physical entity type**

Database table definitions of the LN application, for example the general item (tcibd001) data table.

The entity type code is usually equal to the table code.

**position number**

An internal number that indicates the place of the activity, state, or control activity in the business process diagram.

**primary activity**

The representation of an organization's basic activity, situated on the primary flow. Examples are: receipt of raw materials, production of sub-assemblies, final assembly, and delivery of the final products.

**primary flow**

The primary process that is controlled in the business control diagram. Per diagram, only one flow can be inserted. This flow can represent a goods flow, an information flow, or a financial flow. On the primary flow, primary activities, buffers, and one customer order decoupling point can be inserted.

**priority**

An indication of how urgently work items must be processed. The activity instance priority can be the decisive factor for sorting work items in the Worklist Handler.

**process browser**

The Process Browser is a menu tree in Worktop or Web UI. It is the LN Enterprise Modeler runtime user interface and consists of a window from which employees can start the activities for which they are authorized. In the Process Browser you see roles by employees. To these roles Business Processes with activities are linked.

**process instance**

A single representation of a process definition, which consists of a sequence of activity instances and state instances (connected by transitions). Their relation is defined in the process definition.

**Process Viewer**

A client application that graphically displays a business process. If you have the appropriate authorizations, you can use the Process Viewer to start activities.

**project model**

A model that represents a specific organization.

A project model is built from a library (repository) of the following model items:

- business-control model
- business-function model
- business-process model

**query**

The act or process of extracting data from a database to present it for use.

**reference model**

A model that represents a line of business or business typology.

A reference model is built from a library (repository) of the following model items:

- business-control model
- business-function model
- business-process model

**repository**

A library of model items.

LN distinguishes the following repositories:

- Business functions
- Business processes
- Business-control diagrams

In coherence with each other the repository model items can form a business model.

**repository help**

Help that provides general information about a model item. Repository help can also be viewed from a business model.

**reroute**

An authorized user can reroute work items to another user, a group, or a role. Rerouting can be done individually per work item, collectively per process instance, or per folder.

**responsibility code**

A task that can be linked to a role, and which is used for authorization purposes. If a responsibility code is linked to a role, at least one of the responsibility codes must have the value Yes to authorize the role.

**reverse engineering**

The opposite of the (normal) engineering process. Instead of creating new data for a software product, you extract information from an existing database.

The data structure information is generated and can be used to design a new interface or to describe the current software.

**role**

In LN Enterprise Modeler a role is a set of specific qualifications and/or skills that an employee must have to be authorized to carry out a business process, activity, or subapplication.

**rule**

An expression.

A rule is used to:

- Check the consistency of a business function model (consistency rules).
- Transform a business function model to a business process model (transformation rules).
- Assign a value to the application parameters (parameter setting rules).
- Assign a value to static conditions (static condition setting rules).

**rule condition**

An expression that contains business processes and/or business functions and determines which of the following model items are included, or assigned a value in a business model.

The assigned value can be:

- Business function
- Business process
- Parameter
- Static condition

**running ERP component**

The ERP component that is currently active.

**running ERP component**

The ERP component that is currently active.

**running ERP component release**

The ERP component release that is currently active.

**run-time optimization phase**

The optimization phase that is used at run time. Combined with the run-time version and run-time project model, the run-time optimization phase determines which processes are displayed and how to display these processes in the dynamic menu browser.

**run-time project model**

A project model (within a company) that is used at run-time. Combined with the run-time version and run-time optimization phase, the run-time project model determines the processes that are displayed in the dynamic menu browser.

**run-time version**

The version that contains the run-time project model. Combined with the run-time project model and run-time optimization phase, the run-time version determines the processes that are displayed in the dynamic menu browser.

**seasonal pattern code**

The code to identify a seasonal pattern. A seasonal pattern describes the relative ratios for norm values for one or more periods in a year. These values can be linked to performance indicators.

**sequence number**

A number that determines the sequence in which records are displayed in an overview session or list box.

**state**

Part of a business process that is used internally to control the path through the business process.

**static condition**

A condition that can be linked to an outgoing transition of a control activity. During the implementation of LN, the static condition values are evaluated by static condition-setting rules and can result in activating/deactivating parts of business processes.

**static condition setting rule**

An expression containing business functions and/or business processes whose presence or absence determine the values of static conditions in a business model.

**status**

The stage in the development of a model item.

**subapplication**

An application defined as accessible from a defined component application. If the component application is an LN session, the subapplications are equivalent to LN subsessions.

**sub-role**

A regular role that is linked to another role at one level below the latter.

**subtype relationship**

An entity relationship between two entity types (a subtype and a supertype) that is used to indicate that the supertype's attributes also apply to (are inherited by) the subtype.

**supervisor**

The employee that manages one or more employee groups, as a result of which he gets distributed all business processes that belong to the employee group(s) he/she supervises.

**support application**

One or more applications that can be linked to a business process or an activity to help the employee carry out the process/activity. Note that a support application can contain both applications and other support applications.

**table definition**

The definition of a table and its fields/columns and so on, in the LN data dictionary.



**target date**

A date on which the process instance should have reached a specific state. If the state is not reached, the Workflow Management System initializes a predefined action. A deadline is a special target date.

**target date mode**

Determines how the deadline date must be interpreted by the Workflow Management System.

**tools role****transformation rule**

An expression imposing a unilateral dependency of business processes in relation to business functions. By carrying out the rules, business processes are imported into the business model based on the business functions that are already present.

**trigger**

An arrow in a business-control diagram that can be drawn between business functions, external agents, primary activities, and buffers. An incoming trigger (request loop) represents the cause/origin of a business function; the returning trigger (feedback loop) reports the confirmation/result of the action to the invoking function/agent. Note: an incoming and outgoing trigger must be present between each type of model item.

**unit**

The physical quantity in which goods are managed. For example, wood can be expressed by length in meters, or by volume in cubic meters.

**URL**

Uniform Resource Locator (URL). An address for a resource on the Internet. URLs are used by Web browsers to locate Internet resources.

A URL specifies:

- The protocol to be used in accessing the resource (such as http: for a World Wide Web page, or ftp: for an FTP site).
- The name of the server on which the resource resides (such as www.whitehouse.gov).
- The path to a resource (such as an HTML document or a file on that server).

**user authorization**

The level of authorization that is given to a user to work with a component activity.

The following levels of authorization exist:

- Display
- Print/Display
- Modify/Print/Display
- Insert/Modify/Print/Display
- Full Authorization

**version**

A group of model items that share some characteristics, such as the customer, owner, and effective date.

**version tree**

Shows the derived-from structure of versions.

**wizard**

A special form of user assistance that automates a task by setting the parameter values within a business model and which directs the software to meet the specific requirements of an organization.

**wizard constraint**

Determines what you must do when a wizard step is carried out. You must only apply a wizard constraint if the actions involve more than simply setting a parameter; for example, starting a nested wizard.

**wizard dll function**

A DLL contains one or more functions to accomplish a certain task. Among other things, these functions can be used in constraints to check the answer given by the user against certain conditions, to check on the presence of a business function in the business function model, to read parameters, or to read wizard step answers.

**wizard end text**

A text that explains the result of the wizard after the ERP user has completed all wizard steps.

**wizard Help text**

Text that contains background information or a detailed description of the wizard-step question.

**wizard hint text**

Text that contains information for wizard-step answers based on common practice.

**wizard question text**

The question that a user is asked in a wizard. The question is displayed in the wizard step dialog box.

**wizard start text**

A text that explains the function of the wizard.

**wizard step**

The section of a wizard that accomplishes the dialog with the ERP user.

**wizard-step answer**

The answer to a wizard step which the user can select from a range of possible answers. Usually, LN automatically creates answers based on the domain linked to the parameter that can be set in the wizard.

**workflow attributes**

A variable for use in that transfers a value along activities in a business process.

**workflow Database**

The data required for the Workflow Management System is stored in this database (except of data host and configuration files). All programs can access it. The Workflow Administration System serves the database administration.

**workflow enabled**

A parameter of an LN session that indicates the session can be started through .

**workflow engine**

A software part of the Server. The Engine uses the API to provide data and services to the Processing Clients. The Engine consists of several workers, the Job Manager and the Operator Manager.

**Workflow Management System**

A system that uses software to define, create, and manage the execution of business processes. The WMS runs on one or more Servers. The WMS can interpret process definitions, interact with users, and, if required, use IT tools and applications.

**workflow processing**

Comprises all actions to realize current business processes. The process instances are subdivided into single steps and are given to the appropriate users. Responsibilities and access rights are checked. Workflow processing provides the right people with the right tools and the right data at the right time.

**Workflow Processing Client**

A software component for the user to carry out work items, for example, the Worklist Handler. The client is connected to the server by means of a network.

**workflow-process status**

The development stage of a business process.

The stage determines whether:

- You can modify the business process
- can use it

**Workflow Server**

The Engine and the Database running on the (physical) server. In case of several logical servers, this is called a multiserver.

**Workflow System Administration**

This administration tool is a graphical user interface to the Workflow Database. Each database table has a corresponding form for searching and data entry, and the option for report generation.

**workflow system attributes**

Variables and constants containing workflow system data.

**workflow system data**

Workflow data managed by the Workflow Management System and/or the Engine. Such data is internal to the WMS and is usually not accessible for applications.

**workflow user**

A user of the Worklist Handler. users can be employees and system-internal users.

**work item**

A user-related activity instance that is entered in the user's Worklist. The Workflow Management System schedules an activity instance to all authorized users, so that one activity instance can have more than one work item.

**worklist**

A complete list of work items for a specific user in the Worklist Handler.

**Worklist Handler**

A software component that manages the interaction between the user and the Engine to carry out work items.

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