Screenshots

YaSM® Process Map

The YaSM[®] Process Map for the ARIS Process Platform[™]

Examples and overview of contents



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For more information on the YaSM® Process Map please visit yasm.com.

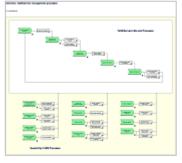
The YaSM® Process Map: Process diagrams in three levels of detail



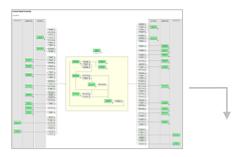
The core of the YaSM® Process Map is a set of process diagrams in three levels of detail

- The top-level diagram (level 1) presents an overview of the YaSM processes.
- 19 overview diagrams on detail level 2 show for each YaSM main process how it is related to the other main processes and what sub-processes it contains.
- On detail level 3, 99 EPC (event-driven process chain) diagrams provide a detailed account of the process activities and the process interfaces.
- Hyperlinks (in ARIS referred to as "assignments") make it easy to navigate in the
 process model: Going down to a more
 detailed view or moving up to a higherlevel diagram takes only a mouse-click.

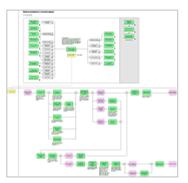
The following pages contain vector graphics - to see the process models in detail use your PDF viewer's zoom function.



Level 1: Overview of YaSM service management processes



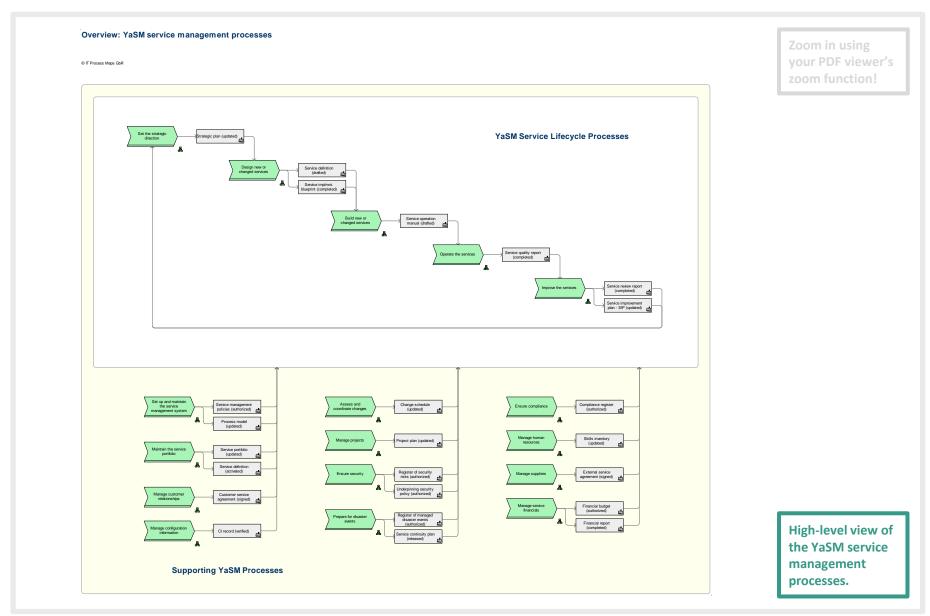
Level 2: YaSM main processes



Level 3: YaSM sub-processes (EPC models)

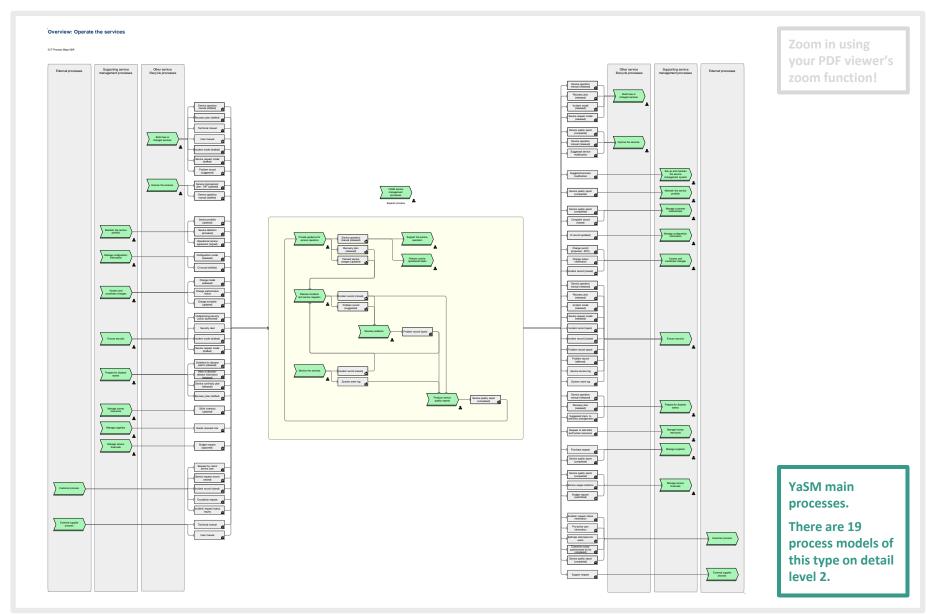
Detail level 1: YaSM service management processes





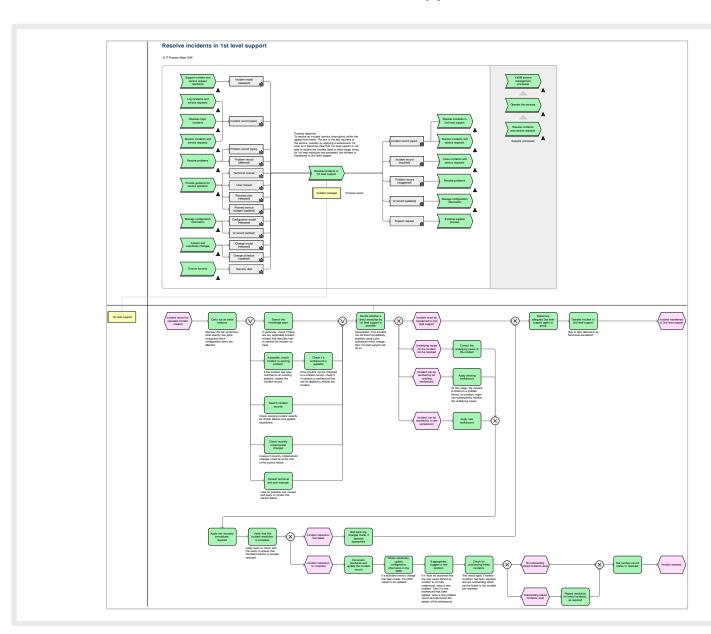
Detail level 2: "Operate the services"





Detail level 3: "Resolve incidents in 1st level support"





Zoom in using your PDF viewer's zoom function!

YaSM subprocesses.

There are 99 EPC process models of this type on detail level 3.

The YaSM process structure

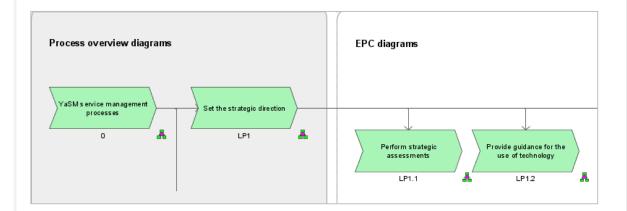


The YaSM® Process Map offers complete coverage of the YaSM service management processes.

- The following pages provide a complete view of the process hierarchy contained in the YaSM® Process Map.
- Each of the processes on detail levels 1 and 2 is represented by a process overview diagram (see example on page 5).
- Each sub-process on detail level 3 is represented by an EPC diagram with a detailed account of the process activities and interfaces (see example on page 6).

The following pages contain vector graphics – to see the process models in detail use your PDF viewer's zoom function.

Detail: Process structure

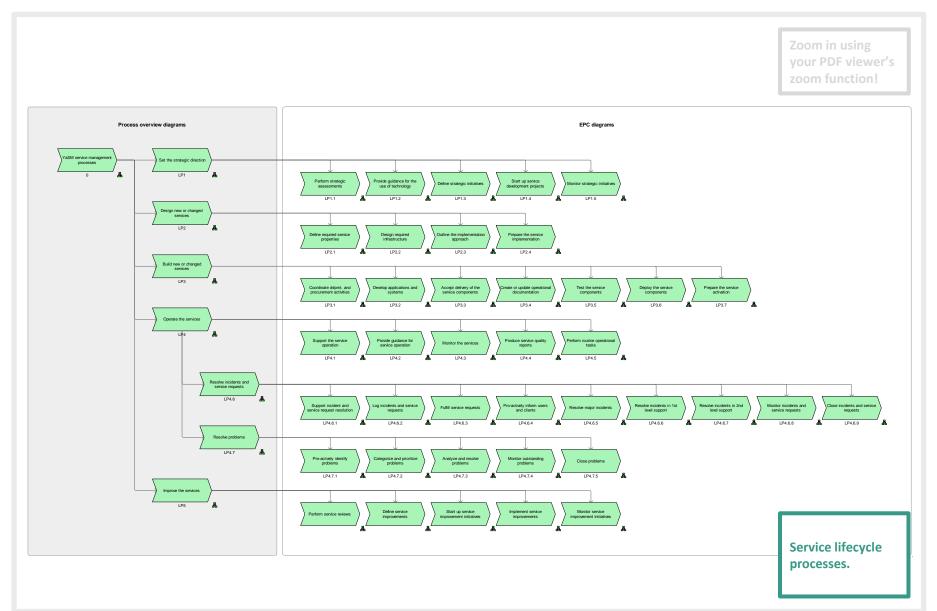


Processes on detail levels 1 and 2 linked to process overview diagrams.

Sub-processes (detail level 3) linked to EPC diagrams.

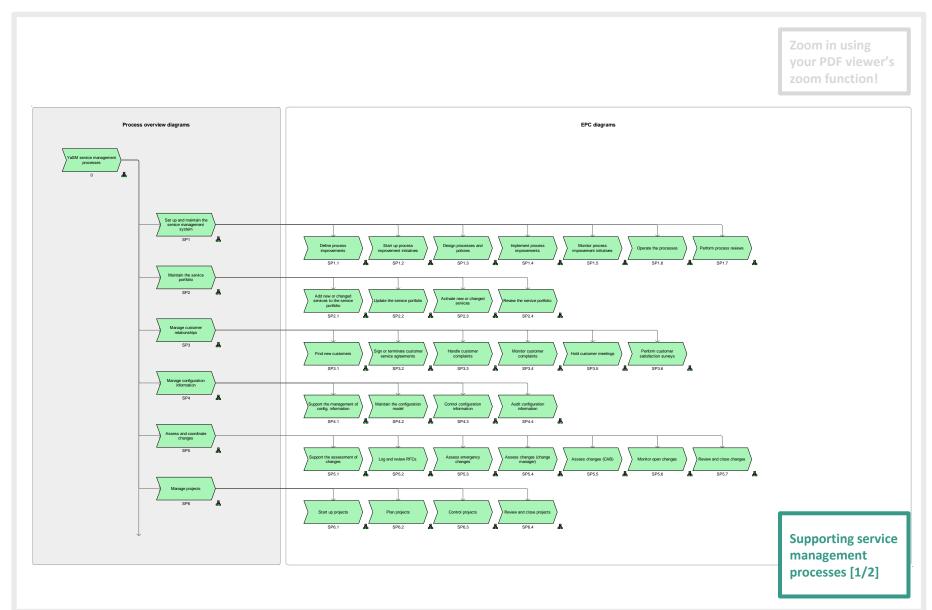
YaSM process structure: Service lifecycle processes





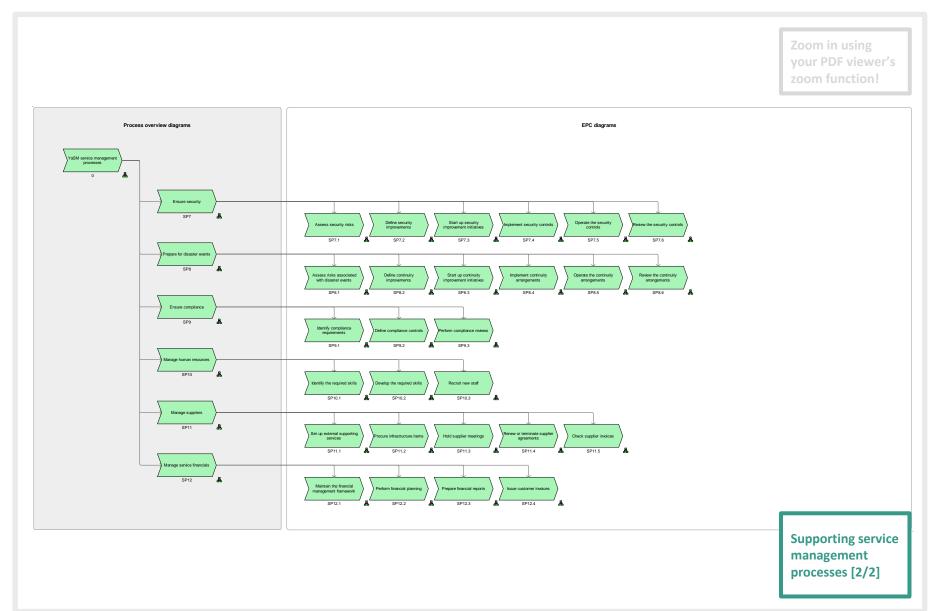
YaSM process structure: Supporting service management processes [1/2]





YaSM process structure: Supporting service management processes [2/2]



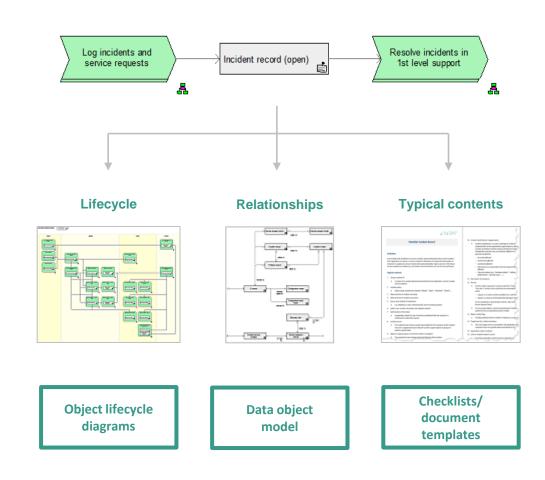


YaSM documents and records ("YaSM data objects")



The YaSM processes require inputs and create outputs, typically in the form of documents or records.

- These documents and records are represented in the YaSM® Process Map as "YaSM data object" shapes.
- For each of the 75 YaSM objects, there is
 - A checklist or document template in Microsoft Word™ format to describe its contents
 - An object lifecycle diagram to illustrate which YaSM processes create, update, read and archive the object, and how its status changes throughout its lifecycle.
- The YaSM data object model helps with understanding the purpose of each object in the YaSM model, by providing a complete overview of the YaSM objects and their key relationships.
- 19 additional checklists explain the typical contents of the service management policies (there is one policy for every YaSM process).



Overview of YaSM data objects



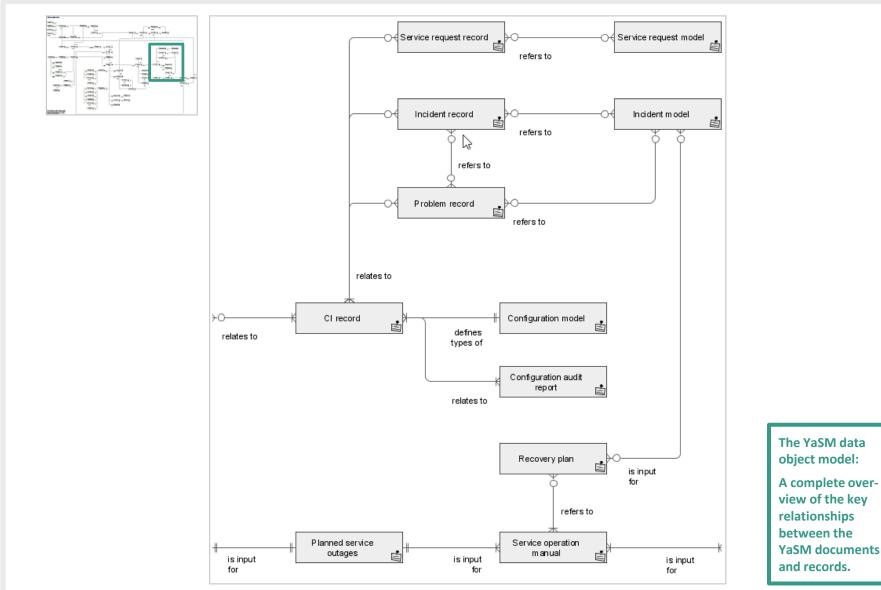


Zoom in using your PDF viewer's zoom function!

This diagram provides a complete list of the documents and records ("data objects") used in the YaSM® Process Map.

YaSM data object model

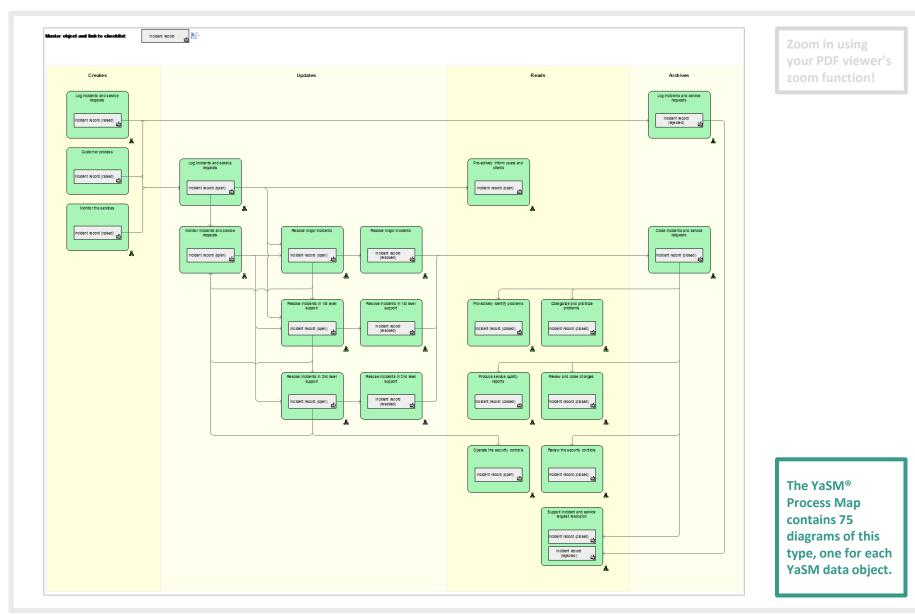




view of the key relationships **YaSM documents**

YaSM object lifecycle diagram: "Incident record"





YaSM checklists/ document templates





Checklist: Incident Record

Definition

A set of data with all details of a service incident, documenting the history of the incident from registration to closure. A service incident is defined as an unplanned interruption or reduction in quality of a service. Events that could potentially impair a service in the future are also treated as incidents (e.g. the failure of one hard-drive of a set of mirrored drives).

Typical contents

- 1 Unique incident ID
 - A unique ID is usually allocated automatically by the application used to manage service incidents.
- 2 Incident status
 - → Status values could be for example "Raised", "Open", "Resolved", "Closed", ...
- 3 Date and time of incident recording
- 4 Date and time of incident occurrence
- 5 Source and method of notification
 - → E.g. telephone, e-mail, intranet portal, event monitoring system.
- 6 Caller/ user contact information and callback method
- 7 Authorization information
 - If applicable, details on how it has been established that the requester is authorized to submit the request.
- 8 Incident owner
 - → The incident owner retains overall responsibility for the resolution of the incident, even if it is assigned during its lifecycle to other support agents or groups to perform specific tasks.
- 9 Agent or support group to which the incident is assigned
 - > This assignment may change during the lifecycle of the incident.

10 Incident classification/ categorization

- → Incident classification is a way to add tags to incident assigning them to the appropriate support agent or group, creation of statistics and the analysis of historical incide Classification schemes may vary between different or typically classified by
 - Service(s) affected
 - Customer(s) affected
 - Location(s) affected
 - Infrastructure component(s) and sub-component(s) affected
 - Type of symptom (e.g. "Hardware defect", "Softwa performance", "Security issue", ...).
- 11 Description of symptoms
- 12 Priority
 - Priority is often expressed in priority codes like "Critica" "Very low"). Priority is the result from the combination where
 - Urgency is a measure of the available time until the.
 - Impact is a measure of the (potential) damage to the

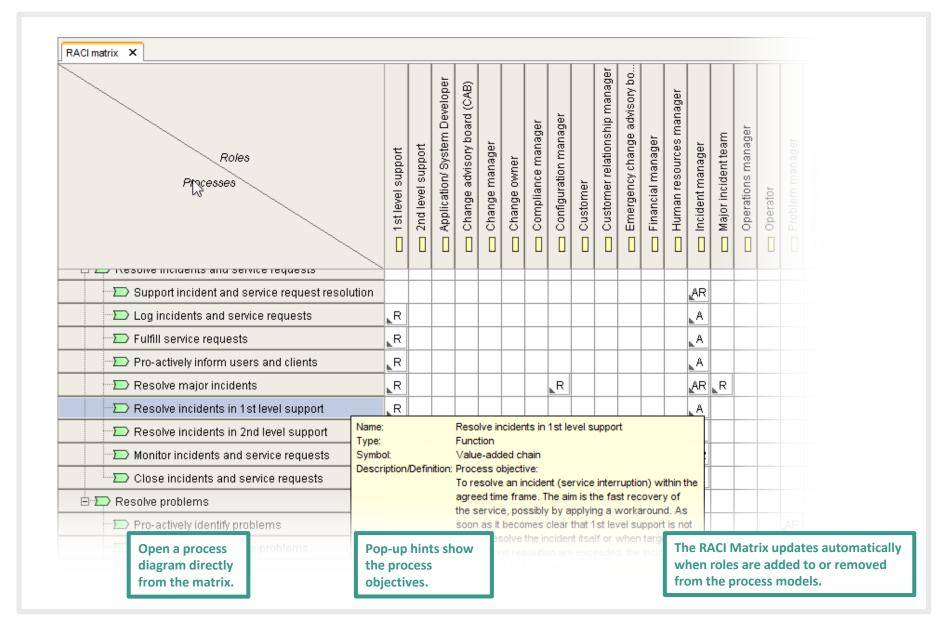
For an example for a prioritization scheme, refer to the Service Request Policy".

- → For recurring incidents, rules for prioritizing the incidents coded into the corresponding incident models.
- 13 Major incident flag
 - → This flag indicates that an incident is treated as a major in
- 14 Target time for incident resolution
 - → This is the target time as committed in the applicable serv, resolution times are typically determined based on th
- 15 Applicable incident model(s)
- 16 Links to related incident records
 - If similar outstanding incidents exist to which the pe

The YaSM®
Process Map
contains 93
checklists in Word
format, describing
the typical
contents of the
YaSM data objects
(documents and
records).

RACI matrix: Participation of the YaSM roles in the YaSM processes





Contact



IT Process Maps GbR

Dipl.-Ing. Stefan Kempter & Dr. Andrea Kempter



Am Hörnle 7 87459 Pfronten Germany

Tel. +49 8363 297396 Fax +49 8363 297703

E-Mail: info@it-processmaps.com

Web: yasm.com

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