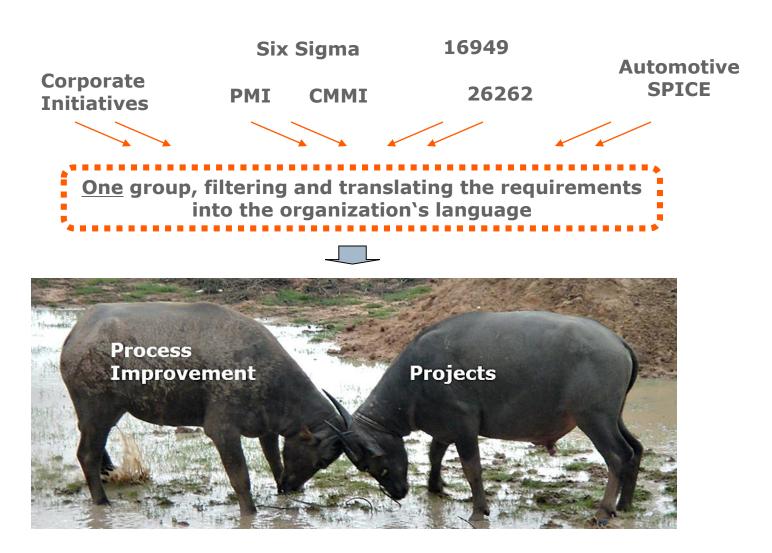
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## From Process Models to Projects

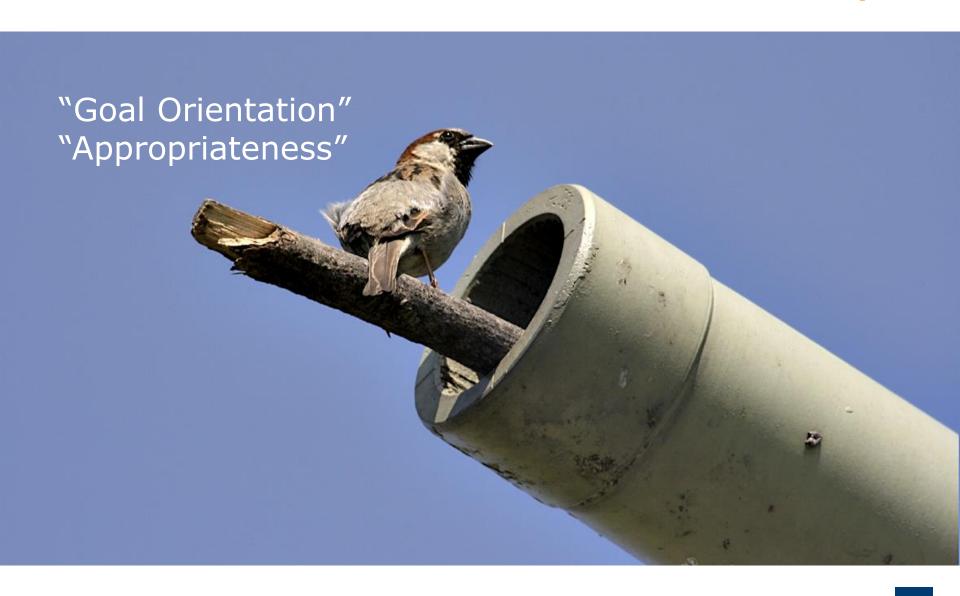




This cannot be our intension!

## Some Success Factors





## Process Management 4.0



### **Define Goals**

- Identify Business Objectives
- Derive Goals from Business Objectives

# Analyze Process Capability

- Assess Current Situation
- Identify and Prioritize Changes

## Define Process Organization

- Define Process Architecture
- Establish Process Management Organization

### **Model Processes**

- Model and Pilot Processes
- Rollout Processes

# Establish Learning Organization

- Measure Process Performance
- Derive Improvement Measures





## Use Cases

#### Context Product Development



#### **Product Development**

#### Wikipedia:

"A use case in [...] system engineering is a description of a system's behavior as it responds to a request that originates from outside of that system. In other words, an use case describes "who" can do "what" with the system in question. The use case technique is used to capture a system's behavioral requirements by detailing scenario-driven threads through the functional requirements."

#### A use case should:

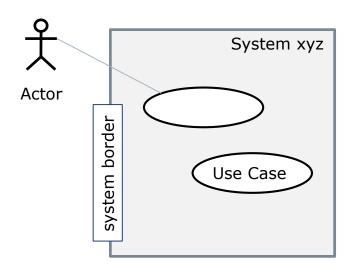
- Describe what the system shall do for the actor to achieve a particular goal.
- Include no implementation-specific language
- Be at the appropriate level of detail.



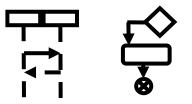
# More Details about "Use Cases" Context Product Development

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- User's point of view
- What is the apparent functionality of the system?
- What are the neighboring systems and users?
- Where are the system boundaries?
- Use cases describe the operational flow of the system



Happy Day Scenario Alternative Scenarios

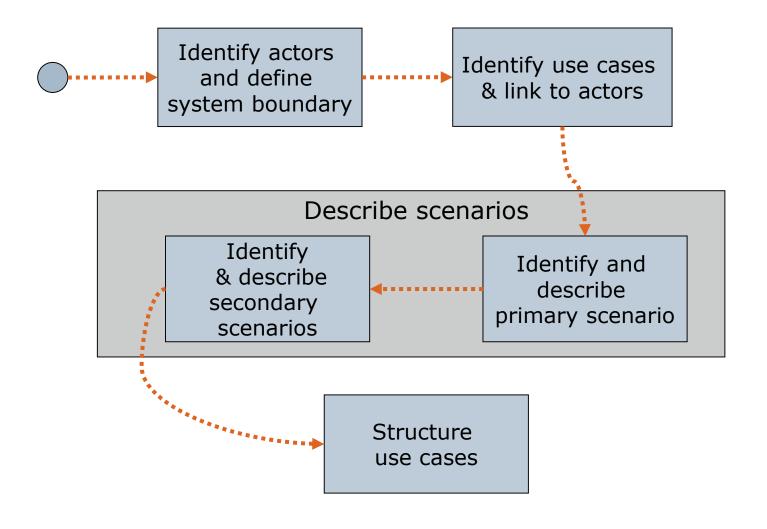


Sequence Diagrams Activity Diagrams

## Use Cases: How to Define

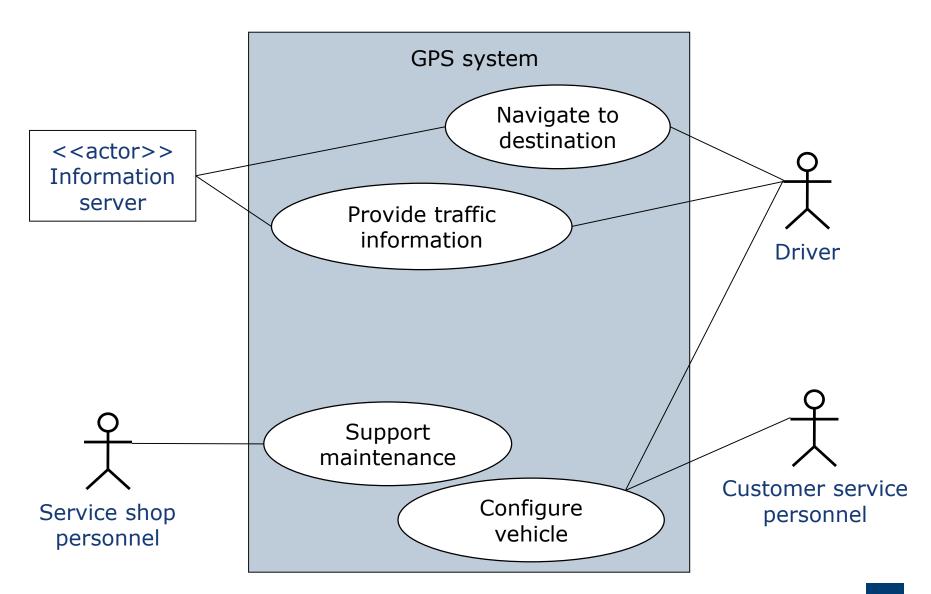


Context Product Development



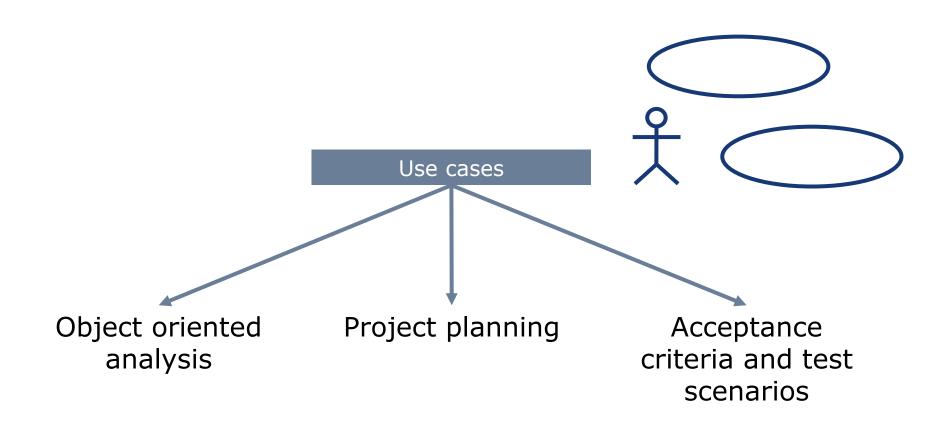
# Example: Use Cases for Products





# Use Cases for Use Cases Context Product Development





### Use Cases

#### Context Process Development



#### **Product Development**

#### Wikipedia:

"A use case in [...] system engineering is a description of a system's behavior as it responds to a request that originates from outside of that system. In other words, an use case describes "who" can do "what" with the system in question. The use case technique is used to capture a system's behavioral requirements by detailing scenario-driven threads through the functional requirements."

#### A use case should:

- Describe what the system shall do for the actor to achieve a particular goal.
- Include no implementation-specific language
- Be at the appropriate level of detail.

#### **Process Development**

set of processes (external) process inputs

role model / activities

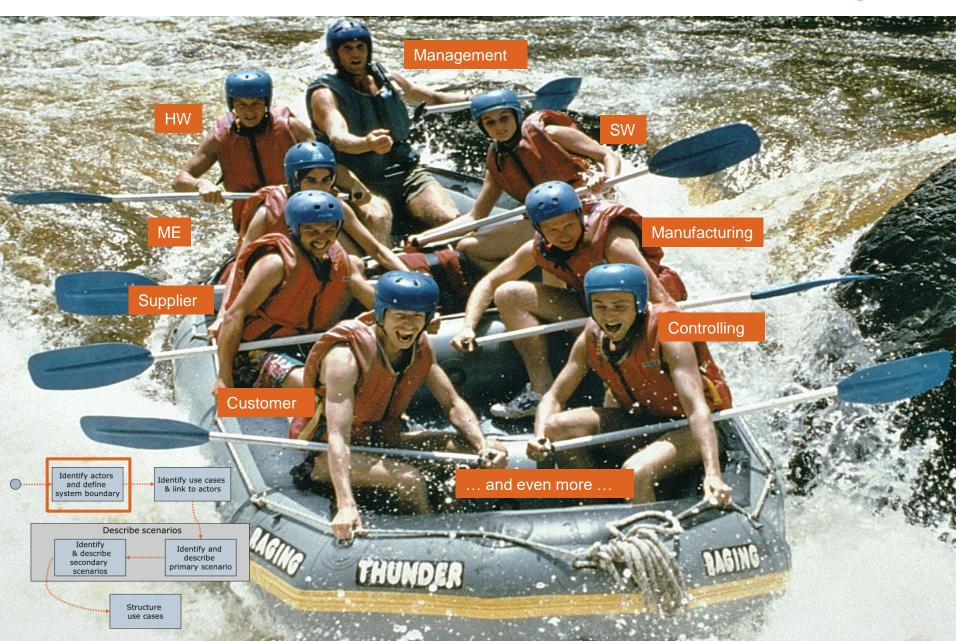
process requirements process tailoring

relevant stakeholder/ roles measurable process objective(s) process first, tools second

granularity of processes

## Actors = Process Stakeholder





# Actors: Stakeholder Analysis

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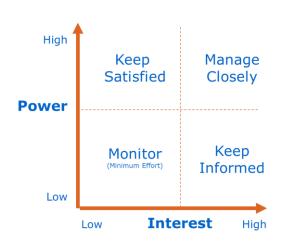
#### Document the Stakeholders

- For each Stakeholder
  - Name
  - Function (Role)
  - Additional personal data / contact data
  - Availability (time and region) during the project
  - Relevance of the Stakeholder
  - Knowledge area and scope
  - Personal goals / interests

#### Stakeholder Relationship Management

- Convince Stakeholders about the project's benefit (motivation!)
- Prevent conflicts
- Basis for active Stakeholder Involvement during the project





# More Details about "Use Cases" Context Process Development

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- **Process Development**
- roles/ team members
- process outcomes
- interfaces between processes, role model
- **RASI**
- process flows first ideas for tailoring
- Product Development

  Production

  System

  Software

  Hardware

  Mechanics

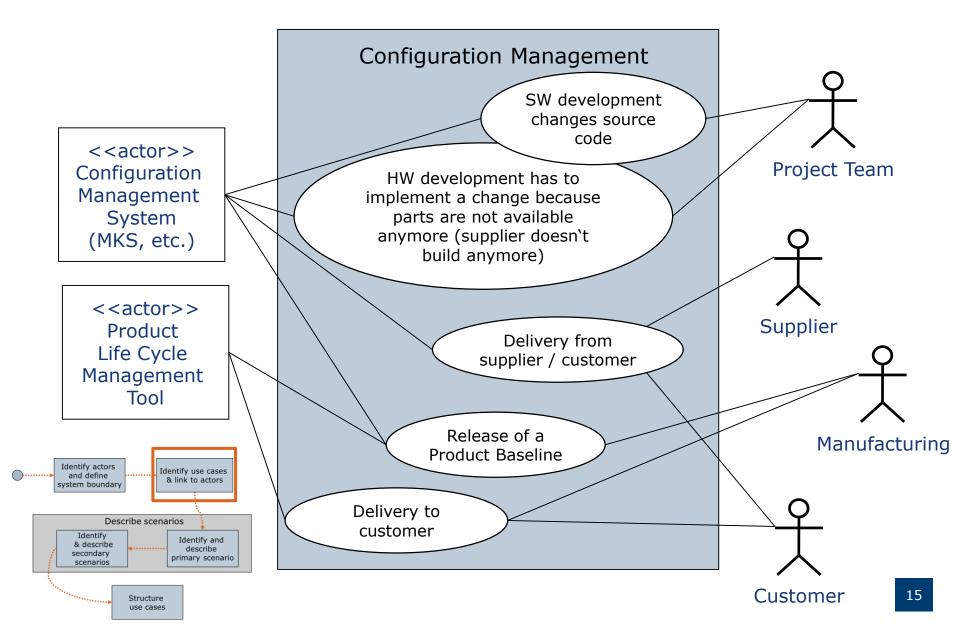
  Tool
  Planning
  Development
  Line Setup

  Series Production

- User's point of view
- What is the apparent functionality of the system?
- What are the neighboring systems and users?
- Where are the system boundaries?
- Use cases describe the operational flow of the system.

# Example: Use Cases for Processes





## Example Configuration Management



#### Stakeholder, e.g.:

- Controlling
- Purchasing
- Development (SW, EE, ME)
- Manufacturing



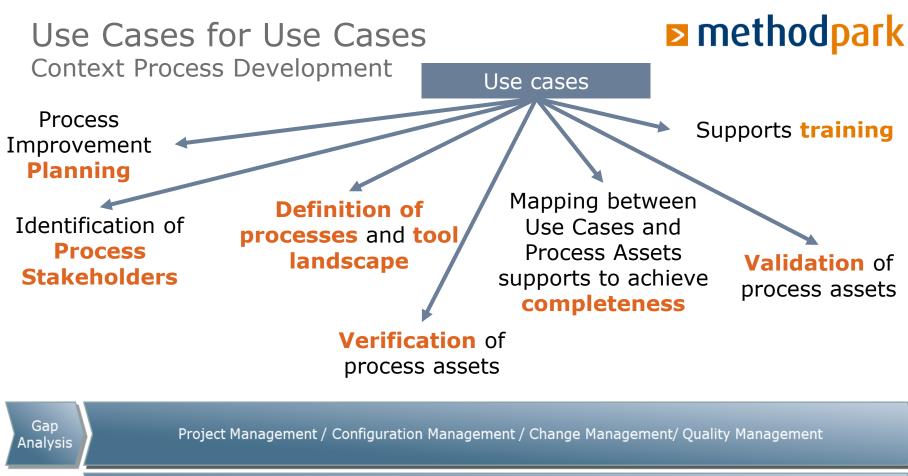
- Ensure information flow (The right information to the right place at the right time)
- Different tools per discipline / department

#### Prerequisite:

- Know who are the Stakeholders
- Understand the Stakeholder's needs
- Understand their current problems: Terms, Processes, Tooling



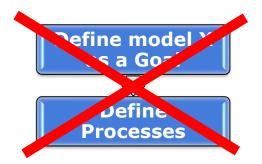
**Use Case Analysis** 

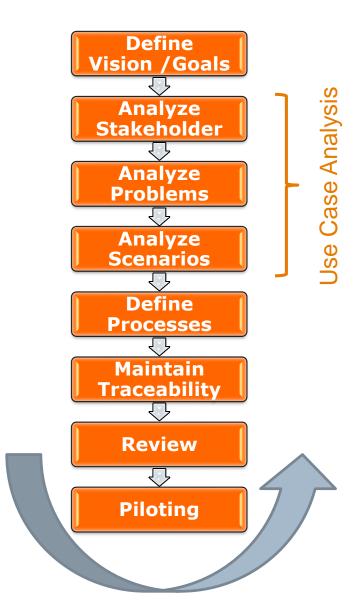




### Lessons Learned









## Summary

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#### Focus on Stakeholder

#### **Goals & Needs**

Traceability
 Vision – Goals – Strategy –
 Use Cases – Problems – Solutions

#### Focus on **Process Integration**

- Mutual Comprehension
- What does my colleague need to be able to do the work?
- Build the "Big Picture"
  - Process architecture
  - Visualize Process Interfaces
  - Create a tool map
  - Terms (Glossary)





## Help the business, help the people! Think about what do they really need!

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Thank You for your Attention!

Questions? Now or later:

juergen.schmied@methodpark.com