NAME OF THE COURSE Business process simulation									
Code	EUB312		Year of stud	1	1				
Course teacher	Fullprofessor Mario Jadrić, PhD Associate professor Marko Hell, PhD		Credits (ECTS)			5			
Associate teachers	Tea Mijač,PhD		Type of inst (number of		L 26		S	E 26	F
Status of the course	Compu	lsory	Percentage application			40%			
COURSE DESCRIPT	ION								
Course objectives	Get a complete insight into the methodologies, methods, techniques and tools needed to effectively simulate business processes.  Develop students' ability for the use of specific tools for discrete and continuous simulation of business processes.								
Course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course	There are no prerequisites for enrollment.								
Learning outcomes expected at the level of the course (4 to 10 learning outcomes)	Critically evaluate the methodologies, methods, techniques and tools needed for effective simulation modeling of business processes.  1. Justify the choice of a computer simulation type and the simulation model for business process modeling. 2. Review the use of queuing theory and distributions of random variables in simulation modeling. 3. Critically evaluate the process of discrete simulation modeling, simulation experiment planning, and simulation results analysis. 4. Critically evaluate simulation what-if business scenarios based on the concept of system dynamics. 5. Evaluate the basic functionalities of discrete-event and system-dynamic simulation modeling tools.								
	Lectu	res			Exerci	ses:			
Course content broken down in	Topic	:		Hours	Topic			ŀ	lours
detail by weekly class schedule (syllabus)	Presentation of the course planned activities.  Modeling of complex system Concept of simulation.		e and	2	Introdu simulat discret simulat	tion t e eve	ools for	2	2
			ems.	2	Discret	e-ev	ent modelin	g. 2	2
	Approaches to simulation m Types of computer simulation		-	-		screte-event nulation modeling.		g. 2	2
	The selection of simulation		n models.	2	Discret simulat		ent modelin	g. 2	2

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	Business prod	esses an	d simulation	2	Discrete-event	2			
	modeling.				simulation modeling.				
	Projects of simulation modeling.				Discrete-event				
	Choosing a process for simulation			2	simulation modeling.	2			
	modeling.								
	Theory of que	ues. Distr	ibution of		Discrete-event				
	random variables for simulation				simulation modeling.	2			
	modeling.								
	Test								
	Discrete event simulation.				Discrete-event				
	Construction of discrete simulation			2	simulation modeling.	2			
	model.	71 41001010	o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	_	omidiation modeling.	-			
	Planning simu	lation evr	periments		Discrete-event				
	_			2	simulation modeling.	2			
	Analysis of simulation results.								
	Concepts of business process management and simulation				System dynamic				
	_	anu Simul	aliUII	2	modeling using	2			
	modeling.				PowerSim tool.				
	The methodol	••			System dynamic				
	dynamics. Dia	grams of	the system	2	modeling using	2			
	dynamics.  The archetypes of the system dynamics. The construction of the model.  Business process modeling and system dynamics. Critical reviews and presentations of scientific papers in the field of business processes simulation.  Test				PowerSim tool.				
					System dynamic				
				2	modeling using	2			
					PowerSim tool.				
					System dynamic				
					modeling using				
				s 2	PowerSim tool. The	2			
					final assignments.				
				· ·		,			
	x lectures								
	☐ seminars an	d worksho	ops	•	ndent assignments				
Format of	x exercises X				multimedia				
instruction	☐ <i>on line</i> in en	tirety		☐ labora	,				
	□ partial e-learning				work with mentor				
	☐ field work			x teamwo	teamwork assignment				
	The course wor	k can be	described as	a method	of continuous student p	rogress			
	evaluation since a model of accumulation of points has been formulated which								
	enables the student to collect points through various activities. The goal is that								
	every student collects sufficient number of points corresponding to a grade during								
Student		-							
	the semester. In this model, a low result in one activity can be compensated by points in other activities and enabling students to decide how to allocate their efforts.  Requirement for the exam: completed all assignment on the exercises, completed final assignment as well as participating in at least 50% of all class meetings (25% for the part-time students).								
	Class	Judente	,,. 						
Screening student	attendance	1,7	Research		Practical training				
work (name the	Experimental				Final assignment	. =			
proportion of ECTS	work		Report		(Other)	1 ECTS			
	WOIK				[(Otrier)				

credits for each activity so that the	Essay	0,7	Seminar essay		(Other)	
total number of	Tests	1,5	Oral exam		(Other)	
ECTS credits is equal to the ECTS value of the course)	Written exam		Project		(Other)	
Grading and evaluating student work in class and at the final exam	Requirements for the exam exemption: a total of 71 points achieved overall based on the tests, assignments, and homework during the semester. Through additional engagement and active participation (for example by submitting critical review of the book chapters and coursework), the student can get up to 16 bonus points. In the case of exam exemption, the score is based on the total number of points where every five points give a higher grade. Up to 10 points can be achieved in the oral part of the exam.  Threshold and related grades: 0-70 insufficient (1) 71-75 sufficient (2) 76-80 good (3) 81-85 very good (4) 86-100 excellent (5) If a student does not have enough points from the assessment activities during the semester, he or she is required to take the final exam. The final exam can be organized in a written and/or oral way. The questions in the exam are of the essaytype.					
Required literature (available in the library and via other media)	Title				Number of copies in the library	Availability via other media
	Garača, Ž.(Ur.), Ekonomski fakul Getting started v	tet Split, S vith Arena		Moodle Moodle		
	OptQuest for Are Software, 2019.			Moodle		
	ExtendSim Quic That Inc, 2018.	ek Start Gu		Moodle		
Optional literature (at the time of submission of study programme proposal)	<ul> <li>Papers: <ul> <li>Kekez, Ivan; Jadrić, Mario; Ćukušić, Maja, Demonstration Potential of Simulation Modelling in the Urban Mobility Domain // Proceedings of the 16th International Symposium on Operational Research in Slovenia, SOR'21.</li> <li>Jadrić, Mario; Ninčević Pašalić, Ivana; Ćukušić, Maja, Process Mining Contributions to Discrete-event Simulation Modelling // Business systems research, 11 (2020), 2; 51-72 doi:10.2478/bsrj-2020-0015</li> <li>Jadrić, Mario; Mijač, Tea; Ćukušić, Maja, Text Mining the Variety of Trends in the Field of Simulation Modeling Research // Perspectives in Business Informatics Research. BIR 2020. Lecture Notes in Business Information Processing, vol 398. / Springer, 2020.</li> <li>Jadrić, Mario; Ćukušić, Maja; Pavlić, Dino, Review of Discrete Simulation Modelling</li> </ul> </li></ul>					

	<ul> <li>Use in the Context of Smart Cities // Proceedings of 43rd International Convention MIPRO 2020 /</li> <li>Jadrić, Mario, FRAMEWORK FOR DISCRETE-EVENT SIMULATION MODELING SUPPORTED BY LMS DATA AND PROCESS MINING // Proceedings of the 15th International Symposium on Operational Research SOR'19</li> <li>Pavlić, Dino; Jadrić, Mario; Ćukušić, Maja: Discrete Simulation Modeling of Intelligent Passenger Boarding // mipro proceedings / Skala, Karolj (ur.). Rijeka: Croatian Society for Information and Communication Technology, Electronics and Microelectronics - MIPRO, 2018. str. 1462-1467</li> <li>Hell, M.; Petrić, L. System Dynamics Approach to TALC Modeling. Sustainability 2021, 13, 4803.</li> <li>Kvasina, A., Mijač, T. &amp; Hell, M. (2021) Developing System Dynamics Model for Waste Management in Tourism-Oriented Smart City. U: Drobne, S. (ur.)Proceedings of the 16 th International Symposium on Operational Research in Slovenia.</li> </ul>
Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences	Monitoring attendance and performance of other student obligations (teacher) Teaching Supervision (Vicedean for Teaching) Analysis of the success of studies in all subject studies (Vicedean for Teaching) Student Survey on the Quality of Teachers and Teaching for Each Subject Study (UNIST, Center for Quality Improvement) The exam conducted by the subject teacher examines all learning outcomes of the subject. Periodic examination of the content of the exam is conducted on the basis of which the appropriateness of the method of checking the learning outcomes (Vicedean for Teaching)
Other (as the proposer wishes to add)	