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Computer System for Business Management

The innovation is concerning a computer system for business management, which can be used for integration of heterogenous characteristic identification units for the necessary characteristic quantities in production and business management and for the management of production and business management in all single businesses and business units.

It is commonly known that computer systems for business management, for management information and for analysis are used in the form of an expert system.

Known is a solution after type EP 0 209 907 A2, in which the different management and administration functions of a big company are carried out by existing separate systems. Each separate system - limited historically in its capacity - is autonomously configured with its own formats, parameters, definitions, inputs etc. Points of intersection between the systems are hardly never present. Therefore the separate systems cannot communicate with each other except if this happens through a person using the system or through specific adjustment programmes. The solution would improve a different and independent kind of management and administration and the input of data, storage and the further processing of input data. The disadvantage of the solution is that no illustration of the production process or parts of it is carried out. Any influence and control of the production process takes place only through verbal and numeric manual input. The communication takes place offline according to demand (intermediate storage) for later use and not in real time. No central supervision is taking place by the management, it is a decentralised exchange of information (like a mail system). An illustration of the production process and production administration as a whole, reaching all the way to control and influencing, is not possible. No effects of the technological level and results are to be found in business use.

The print US 5251294 describes a kind of information system, which is based on a calculator of different contents of data storage which can be used in adresses and other descriptions. Like in an expert system, the data are in order of content. In an expertsystem, however, the whole set of data underlies numerous rules, which has a negative impact on search time. The shown innovative characteristica are to include the idea of the user on the search area. Then only the partial quantity of contents, arranged in hierarchy order which is already created through the previously selected overall hierarchy levels or out of combination with other partial quantities, is administered. Since the information is already identified, an instant use of the content of the selected quantity is possible. This decides the

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previously mentioned content chosen by the user (the chronology of selection). This chronology is presented in the form of linked trees. The usage area is shown through examples of complex and advanced unstructured problems in the business process. This solution gives no illustration of the production process, but a selected range of a big pool of knowledge of an indicated data bank. An illustration of the production and product administration process as a whole, reaching until control or influencing is not possible. The results present cannot be linked to business use.

The print DE 4431131 describes a "technology-organised system tool". It is made up of a set of rules with data and information for network units, especially business organisations. Concerning the development of a set of rules using this "system tool" the participants in the business organisation support and organise themselves. The goal is the control of a complex production process through the participants by the set of rules. A specially developed computer programme connected with a special hardware is used. Concerning software, systemic building stones with suitable software are used and the partial processes with multiplicators are weighted. The different set of rules make up a vertical hierarchy. The necessary data are recorded through work-data-recording systems (BDE) and the communication is integrated into the system. The set of rules works on the basis of process-, error- and power-measurement with parameters. An illustration of a result-oriented business (management) is realised in a process-oriented business in a circular process, where the criteria of a spiral contains lasting improvement. For this purpose process oriented functional units are being linked to each other. The self-organisation is created through self-conforming of the partial processes in the business process. The disadvantage of this solution is that the data on which this business set of rules are based not are free of redundances and secure to be used by the computer system online and in real-time.

It is the task of the innovation to develop a computer system for business management which illustrates, analyses, valuates and causes reactions in relation to business facts, factual findings and processes in single businesses and business units without redundancies and by using a lowest common multiple. Furthermore the system should be able to secure and control the computer system technical tie up with all employed tools in the production of goods, by use of communication technology and process production data on production identified work units direct online and process these in real time.

In innovative terms this is looked after by the patent request 1 given characteristics. A preferred further development of the innovation is given in below demands.

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The advantages of the innovation are:
- production data and production data identified work units can be processed direct online and in real time.
- the computer system is integrated in all tools used for production over points of intersection and special points of intersection programmes and from these the tools used for production are controlled, integrated in the overall company information system.
- that the internal as well as external communication takes place through symbiosis of the computer system, telephone line and Internet supported by the computer system as a means of integration. The structure of the "integration" then, beyond the "pure" software is linked to the production and communication technology, formulated as a "postulate" of an extensive "integration" and carried out in that system.
- that the individual parts of the company potential through information technology are being illustrated via the element of integration and are being used to control production and product administration.
- that information technology works as "transmission mechanism" on the balancing process between the production and the consumer area.
- that the integration element in the previously mentioned balancing process works as identification criteria over all business processes between production and consumption.
- that an information system of product manufacturing and -administration of the company is being illustrated via the software
- that a lasting improvement in the process of harmonization between market participants and business units until the manufacturing level of products and marketing is available
- that the integrated software, which accounts for the production process and its related inputs of cost units in real time and online, make transparent the "first cost level" of each product at any time.
- illustrates in process and costs how the factor combinations needed for the production process are working together
- that the inputs needed in production are communicated via information technology in real time and can be distinguished from section to section
- that the results of the analysis of the process data work back on the set of rules influencing business.

The kind of innovation is characterised through a computer system based process of business management in which the whole business process is integrated in the computer system and therefore the integration becomes a basic factor of the production. Through this business approach as a hypothesis for a solution it becomes possible to accomodate a business model which in the programme techinical realisation in all business units of the business process has an innovative basic element reflected

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technically and through informational technology in the computer system. In this illustration process of the overall business process, especially suitable for the computer system, is a software for business management particular through its means of using basic elements. The software application creates a whole company through many business unit's basic elements without redundancies and in real time. It provides the information to other units and makes the company transparent for a controller who is not humanoid and also it provides further analysis, carries by itself a process for programmed control functions out and values by itself individual processes after definied criteria and gives related reactions. This information technology illustration of business processes of a company through a computer system happens through software application without activating human brain activity but as a result of application of powers of nature that can be managed in the form which the system houses, as in the process evaluation and the programmed control functions. With this solution becomes possible, indenpendently from the concrete programmed realisation as programme corde, a technical and information technical process.

The innovation is illustrated below through user examples. Figure 1 shows the production factors and their goal oriented combination towards an existing demand on the product or factor markets.
Figure 2 shows the linkage of business data as elements of integration. Figure 3 shows integration, combination and evaluation of the factors of business through to production. Figure 4 presents the princip of a computer system for business management. Figure 5 shows the technical realisation of a computer system for business management.

The development of a computer system for business management which serves the integration of heterogenous business characteristic value units of characteristic quantities and control of production, is based on the rules of business and on the basis of production and consumption . This makes a division of business sectors in production and consumption in relation to the controlled functional money business area possible. Production (Manufacturing of goods and services) is supplied by the single businesses or the business units (companies, public institutions etc). Consumption (The use of products or services) is carried out by the private households. The product and service exchange between private households and the individual businesses and business units happens through the factor and product market. The appreciation of the products (manufactured or services) happens (under the precondition of a functioning monetary system) on the basis of supply and demand. The "integrated" factor combination provides the potential for the individual businesses and business units. The integration elements of the factor "integration" make possible the information technological support of factor

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combinations and the illustration of all business processes from software to management. The business facts, transactions and processes in the individual businesses and business units become free of redundancy via the software illustrated with the help of the computer system.

As we know, products and services are created out of a goal oriented combination of production factors for an existing demand on the products and factor market inside the company and in figure 1 is shown the company's effective potential: 1 the basic factors, 2 business and human labour, 3 production factors 4 (are being offered by individual businesses and business units) materials 5 (are being offered by individual businesses and business units), accessible and usable information 6) are organised as a kind of knowledge. All materials 5 (semi-products, pre-products and auxiliary products) are being summed up as products being used as input in the production of goods. The potential 1 of individual businesses becomes active through the combination ability of basic factors 2 (human labour 3, production factors 4, materials 5 and accessible, usable information 6) and a factor 7 which is being organised and created in the individual businesses and units. The combination of factors as potential 1 makes the company "functional area" for business units. The division of the functions attached to these functional areas are oriented towards a process of a combination of facts in different business areas. A necessary precondition for a successful organisation of internal and external business procedures in goal-oriented action, when doing production and also to secure service, is to integrate the functional areas and the functions in the business. Only through integration, the procedures in the process of combining the factors (as repeatable work procedures), via a "transmission-effect" and via the standardizing of software, become possible and make repetition "secure". The necessary hardware to make the software usable, belong to the basic factor 2 and production factors 4. The integration of information technology covering all functional areas and functions requires that the division of functional areas must comply with the need for overall applicability. This means to make sure that the individual business areas are different in their weighting in the combination of factors but still can be pictured in the same functional area context. To facilitate independence between the business areas and at the same time produce software for basic integration systems suitable for individual business areas, the illustration of business processes are as follows: basic factor 2, consisting of human labour 3, production factors 4, materials 5, accessible and usable information 6 and the dispositive factor 7 and an added factor 8 which in production serves the purpose of understanding, identifying and communicating the use of values as well as the definition of human labour 3, production factors 4, materials 5 and the usable, accessible information 6. The efficiency of the combination of

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factors mostly depend on the dispositive factor 7 as well as the level of integration of the functional areas and functions.

The factor working in the functional areas of integration 8 becomes active through a basic element 9 and is presented in figure 2. The basic element 9 or the force of integration summerizes the smallest units of common data, facts and procedures out of which the sum is a "whole". The division of basic elements 8 are made towards the demand of connecting all business facts, procedures and organisational structures to ensure that these "smallest elements" of business data (facts etc) at the same time are elements of the factor integration 8 and create the basic element 9, which at least consists of two of the elements addresses 10, articles 11, conditions 12 and procedures 13 and can be used in exchange of each other.
The suitable information and communication technologies used to control business processes and production are capable of illustrating and revising these complex relationships.

The characteristica of the elements can for instance be described as such:
Address 10:
A clear marking of all market participants takes place via the adress 10. This concept covers the "identification" of all persons, legal entities etc and makes possible to arrange all related business procedures in an information technology scenario. The factor of human labour 3 also is conveyed via the address 10 directly. The address 10 describes all market participants (suppliers, customers etc), business units, departments etc down to the employees. All geographical and name related information can then be processed, stored and used centrally and without redundancy in one place as information and communication technology.
Article 11:
The objects of all business activity are products (goods or services). These products (also public ones) must be indentified clearly in the information technology. This procedure is known as article identification. The concept of article 11 is used to mark all production factors 4 (including land and capital) as well as material 5 and accessible, usable information 6 and the production input of tasks, working procedures and dispositions which are also entailed in article 11. Even human labour 3, a limited factor provided as a service, is conveyed via the article identification 11. Article 11 covers all production processes and goods to be considered as products (also semi-products and auxiliary materials) including services which are objects of business action. The time spent or the costs to be divided are also processed through the identification of the article no. logic. With the exception of the dispositive factor 7 alle factors are identified via article 11 and made accessible for information technology.
Conditions 12:

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The impact on article 11 is described as conditions 12. To this belongs the physical quantities in different units and the value measured impacts on article 11. The impacts are arranged according to parametric "formulas" (as calculated facts) and connected to article 11 when needed, as influencing factors. The result is that the physical and value measured effects on the article 11 can be calculated and thus accessible for information technology. The combination of articles 11 and addresses 10 and the perceived "adress-conditions" are also conveyed via conditions 12 and taken into account in all transactions covering the combinations, including the value monitoring of input in work procedures, tasks or actions. The same applies to condition 12, which is used for certain tasks like linkages (from address 10 to article 11 to process 13) and the related "special conditions". From the elements of integration 10 to 11 desired facts can be illustrated which are valuable in many theoretically imagined linkages in relation to "special conditions" and which can be clearly identified and used in programmes.

Process 13:

The description of combination of factors is realised via process 13. Each business activity takes place with regard to fixed definitions or free, innovative procedures. The publicly founded legal matters concerning production and distribution of goods and services, for instance the overall behavioural definitions like laws and regulations which influence the active or passive behaviour of the company (internally) and in the marketplace (externally), are illustrated in process 13. The definition of "external procedures" summarizes all rules (laws, regulations etc) and other agreements in the business activity area and with market participants externally. The external procedures also apply to the voluntarily defined processes or to contracts or standards (like EDIFACT, SEDAS, CGD-norms etc) processes used in information exchange and the exchange of goods and services. The internally stored know-how (patents, trade marks and C.R. rights) as well as the rights and patents used by external market participants are also integrated through process 13 in the business process. The combination of factors in the company and the dispositive activities carried out by management are mentioned as the "internal process" under process 13. To control the combination of factors in the company systems, systems like processing of business data (BDE), computer-integrated-manufacturing (CIM) and production planning and control (PPS) are used. The organisational descriptions necessary as well as the technical linkage of all production tools into the information technology (via points of intersection) are defined and physically realized through the integration element "internal process" in process 13 including the description of person related tasks, the work stations and working procedures. The use of production factors 4 in each individual combination (in accordance with technological advances and the infrastructure in place) in individual businesses or business units to produce goods are described

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and determined via process 13. All procedures and regulations between the market participants and between the functional areas and functions in the company are defined in real terms in process 13. The higher the illustrateted details are required to be, the smaller the information technology defined losses between the market participants and business areas of the production process will be. The definition of material use in production via software and basic integration systems also takes place through human labour 3 and production factors 4 via the addresses 10, articles 11, conditions 12 and process 13.

Throught the combination of performance 1, basic factor 2 and the basic element 9 in companies, individual businesses and business units the illustration of the goods offered in the market can be shown. The performance 1 of a company is to be considered at any particular point in time. The improvement of performance though is the permanent task of the management. To facilitate this it is necessary to optimise the individual performance factors. Technological advances and international division of labour make it possible for the management over time to change the combination of factors in the company in a way which improves the competitive situation. The development of factor prices in the markets and therefore also in the company decides changes in the structure of factor combinations. The interaction of factors, through linkages of the basic factors 3, human labour 3, production factors 4 (tools, machinery, land), materials 5 (including raw material, auxiliary materials, production materials), accessible and usable information 6, the control of this process by the management through the dispositive action 7 (dispositive factor 7) and the integration 8 takes place in the company through a described production function by a computer system illustration in the functional areas of management and controlling through time management 14, goods management/accounting and finances 15 and via the basic element 9 with the addresses 10, articles 11, conditions 12 and process 13, through information technology, into one production process/business process 16 in the form of manufactured goods 17.

The factor combinations illustrated in figure 3 (in the production process 16) make visual that the business performance 1 (human labour 3, production factors 4, material capacity 5, accessible, usable information 6) can be illustrated cost and process related through the basic element 9, addresses 10, articles 11, conditions 12 and process 13. The work input, use of production factors and the use of materials in the production process/business process 16 can be defined via the information technology in real time in a performance related way from work unit to work unit. The value related and physical details of the individual work processes, the machinery performance and the use of materials in the production process are to be added to each cost unit in the specific

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department. The integrated software of the basic integration system makes possible that the inputs of the productions process are added to each cost unit in real time, online making transparent the "first-time costs" of the individual goods at any time. This illustration process of production using information technology should be divided into business area criteria. The division of companies according to business area, type of business and manufacturing takes place according to a business area specific software of basic integration systems to be configured by the company in question.

The principal of a computer system for business management is illustrated by figure 4 showing the production process/business process 16 in internal heterogenous individual businesses/business units 18 consisting of e.g. units of management, research and development, accounting, advertising, quality control, in- and outgoing products, stock control, human resources and production etc. which is partially connected, through heterogenous data connections 19, with assigned characteristic values and control units to control production. This can be shown by use of the logical model of basic element 9, in which the performance potential 1 of the individual businesses and business units 18, the basic factors 2, human labour 3, production factors 4, materials 5, accessible and usable information 6, are working together with the dispositive factor 7 through integration 8 and the basic element 9 including at least illustrations of two elements of address 10, articles 11, conditions 12 and process 13. In this way the characteristic marks of these elements can be exchanged between each other by connecting the data connections 19 used in the production process 16 via a specific integration element 20 alone or together with other specific points of intersection with a basic integration system 22, the basic integration system 22 consisting of a software 23 and a well known calculating system 24. This basic integration system 22 illustrates the production process 16 in real time with the help of software 23 related to basic elements 9 in the individual businesses and business units 18. The basic element 9, via the specific integration element 20 and the specific data connections 19 is connected to the relevant characteristic values and control units in real time. The whole of the basic elements 9 illustrate the production process/business process 16 and a control is carried out through an intelligent control system 25. The intelligent control system 25 is connected to the basic integration system 22 through a cable. Data information in real time in the intelligent control system 25 used in the production process/business process 16 are being transformed from signals into data and in reverse with the use of the calculator 26, a software layer 27 and through a connection element 28. The software layer 27 and the connection element 28 can then be integrated with the internal software of the calculating system 24. The intelligent control system 25 through the calculator 26, the software layer 27 and the connection element 28 with the basic integration system 22, the specific integration element 20

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then are connected to the individual businesses/business units 18 through the data connections 19. The performance potential 1 of the individual business/business unit 18 through basic factors 2, the data being with the intelligent control system 25, is proven to facilitate a profit maximising and process oriented business and production process 16, which is determined by the basic factors 2, human labour 3, production factors 3, materials 5 and accessible, usable information 6 but also their ability to be combined with the dispositive factor 7 and is influenced by integration 8. It gives a selection of suggestions to a positive influence of the production process 16 and controls the production process/business process 16 through data as mentioned above.

According to figure 5 the computer system for business management is constructed in different levels and modules which are connected to each other through well defined intersection points and therefore are exchangeable without influencing other modules.
A presentation/interaction 29 serves as intersection point for human labour 3, receives inputs and presents the processed results. Through a well defined intersection point I 30 it communicates with an application 31. The application 31 contains the business process logic and carries out the requested actions from human labour 3. In addition it communicates via another intersection point II 32 with a data management system 33. The data management system 33 is connected through an intersection point III 34 to an internal data storage or via another intersection point IV 36 to a remote (external) data storage 37 and provides the application 31, via this intersection point, with the necessary data for processing or it passes on the processed data from application 31 to the internal data storage 35 or the external data storage 37.

The well defined intersection point I 30 makes possible an exchange of the module presentation/interaction 29 without influencing the other levels and modules. Textual and graphic presentations can therefore be exchanged without changing the application 31. Also the well defined intersection point of II 32 makes possible an exchange of the data management system without any impact on the other levels and modules. The intersection point I 29 to human labour 3 and the way of keeping data can be changed without also having to change any other components.
To integrate the production of goods and services tools, the application 31 talks via intersection point V 38 to a high level application interface 39. This is not related to any specific production tool but gives a variety of function possibilities where application 31 can take on the tools used in the production of goods and services. The high level application interface 39 connects via the intersection point VI 41 to a specific production tool communication 42 which controls the production factors 4 via another point of intersection VII 43. The production factors 4 can be any

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controllable tool like scales, scanners, high storage level warehouses or tubes. A control message manager 40 has its own level to deal with presentation/interaction 29, application 31, data management system 33, high level application interface 39 and the intersection points 30, 32, 34, 35 and 38. It receives messages from the different modules and points of intersection and passes them on to the addressed module which then processes the message.

Used references

1. Performing potential
2. Basic factor
3. Human labour
4. Production factors
5. Material
6. Accessible, usable information
7. Dispositive factor
8. Integration
9. Basic element
10. Address
11. Article
12. Conditions
13. Process
14. Time management
15. Product Management/Accouting and Finance
16. Production process/Business process
17. Product
18. Individual business/business unit
19. Data connection
20. Specific integration element
21. Specific point of intersection
22. Basic integration system
23. Software
24. Calculating system
25. Intelligent control system
26. Calculator
27. Software layer
28. Connecting element
29. Presentation/interaction
30. Intersection point I between presentation/interaction and application
31. Application
32. Intersection point II between application and data management system
33. Data management system
34. Intersection point III between data management system and internal data storage

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35. Internal data storage
36. Intersection point IV between data management system and external data storage
37. External data storage
38. Intersection point V between application and high level application interface
39. High level application interface
40. Control message manager
41. Intersection point VI between high level application interface and the communication to production factors
42. Communication to production factors
43. Intersection point VII between the communication production factors and the production factors

a Connection

Patent requests

1. Computer System for business management, in which the whole business process is integrated in the system, consisting of:
- a calculating system (24)
- an intelligent control system (25)
- a production process/business process (16)
- a basic integration system (22), which is connected to the calculating system (24) and goes via a connection (a) with the intelligent control system (25) and via a special intersection point (21) is connected to the production process/business process (16). The basic integration system (22) consists of a business software application (31) and a software (23) which secures the attachment of a basic element (9) to the individual businesses/business units (18). The calculating system (24) and the intelligent control system (25) then have access to information in real time via the production process/business process (16) adjacent to the calculating system (24) and adjacent to the intelligent control system (25) via the connection (a) in the form of data which are transformed into signals or from signals into data. The data are equipped with assignments for the intelligent control system (25) and for the production process/business process (16) which are connected through the calculator (26) via a software layer (27) and a connecting element (28) to the internal software of the integrated part of the calculating system (24). Via the calculator (26), the software layer (27) and the connecting element (28), the intelligent control system (25) is connected to the basic integration system (22) and the specific integration element (20) via the data connection (19) to the individual business/business unit. The performance potential (1) of the individual businesses/business units (18) are shown through basic factors (2) and are adjacent in the form of data in the intelligent control system

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(25). It is suitable for a profit- and process oriented business using the production process/business process (16) which is determined by basic factors (2), human labour (3), production factors (4), materials (5) and accessible, usable information (6). It becomes active via its combination ability to the dispositive factor (7) and integration (8) via the basic element (9). The basic element (9) is based on "small building stones" of sub-summation elements in the form of addresses (10), articles (11), conditions (12) and process (13) which are interactive and can replace each other. The system controls a number of instructions in order to positively influence the production process/business process (16) and controls these via data in relation to the mentioned data flow and the active connections of the production process/business process (16).

2. Computer system for business management according to claim 1, identified via network data connections (19) throughout the company.

3. Computer system for business management according to claim 1 and claim 2, identified via a computer system integration of complex heterogenous businesses/business units (18) via specific intersection points (21) and which is part of communication and the standard software used for presentation/interaction (29) through specific intersection points in the business software application (31) making possible an online and real time illustration of business characteristic values through business data illustrating units, arranged via intersection points (34), (36) as data in internal and external data storages (35), (37) and stored and processed through process (13) of implemented business models, serving the control of the production process/business process (16).

4. Computer system for business management according to claim 1, claim 2 and claim 3 where the business model examines integration (8) through an added basic factor (2).

5. Computer system for business management according to claim 1, claim 2, claim 3 and claim 4 where the heterogenous individual businesses/business units (18) of industrial management are illustrated in information technology via a logical integration model (8) as basic elements (9).

6. Computer system for business management according to claim 1-5 identified by basic elements (9) that, in a homogenous way, are limited to the lowest number of elements throughout the company. The basic elements (9) secure a redundancy-free illustration of the business characteristic values of integration (8) of the production process/business process (16) in the individual business units.

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7. Computer system for business management according to claim 1-6 identified by the number of processes (13) of the centrally implemented business models throughout the company and reduced to basic processes between and within the elements of the basic element (9) through which a low number of redundancy-free processes (13) are secured.

8. Computer system for business management according to claim 1-7 identified by the specific points of intersection I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII (30), (32), (34), (36), (38), (41) and (43) of the computer system which is made homogenous throughout the company through a system independent modular dish structure.

9. Computer system for business management according to claim 1-8 identified via the addresses (10) of all internal and external legal persons and units, via the articles (11) of all material values, via the conditions (12) of all parameters concerning pricing and via the process (13) of all possible linkages between and within the elements to be illustrated throughout the company in a homogenous way.

10. Computer system for business management according to claim 9 identified by the element addresses (10): Agents, suppliers, customers, divisions/units, staff, business units, business centres, ... in a homogenous way.

11. Computer system for business management according to claim 9 identified via the element article (11): Materials, working materials, auxiliary materials, goods, items for sale, semi products, installations, ... in a homogenous way.

12. Computer system for business management according to claim 9 identified via the element conditions (12): Prices, discounts, charges, calculated costs, money discounts, ... in a homogenous way.

13. Computer system for business management according to claim 9, identified via the element process (13): The business interactions within the addresses (10) (e.g. customer A and agent B), within the articles (11) (e.g. dispensing), within the conditions (12) (e.g. priority in determining conditions), between addresses (10) and articles (11) (e.g. customer action), between addresses (10) and conditions (12) (e.g. premiums), between articles (11) and conditions (12) (e.g. quantity discounts) in a homogenous way.

14. Computer system for business management according to claim 9, identified by individual modules of a dish structure in the intersection points I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII (30), (32), (34), (36), (38), (41) and (43) for the

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connection between a primary and secondary layer of intersection points showing two intersection specific components, which are connected through internal intersection points throughout the company making possible only to alter one component when carrying out a necessary alteration of a module of the intersection point.

15. Computer system for business management according to claim 9, identified through a control message manager (40) with its own layer around the presentation/interaction (29) surrounding the application (31), the data management system (33), the high level application interface (39) and the intersection points I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII (30), (32), (34), (36), (38), (41) and (43), receiving messages from the different modules and intersection points and passing them on to the addressed module which then processes the message.

PLEASE NOTE THE ATTACHED 5 PAGES OF DRAWINGS.

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