# BPMN 2.0 IN ARIS
## CHEAT SHEET

**Official** BPMN 2.0 implementer **(mentioned by OMG)**
**Full** BPMN 2.0 Process Modeling **Conformance**

**software** AG

## MAIN MODEL TYPES

**BPMN collaboration & process diagrams** represent control flows and message flows involved in collaborative **processes**.

**Enterprise BPMN collaboration & process diagrams** enrich the standard by typed lanes. Lanes can state roles, organizational units, application systems etc. that are already maintained in the ARIS library.

## SWIMLANES
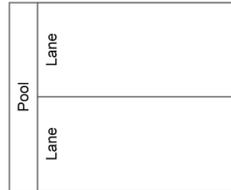
| Pool | Lane |
| --- | --- |
| | Lane |

**Pools** graphically show participants or processes in a collaboration diagram.

**Lanes** demonstrate organizational and technical responsibilities, typically within pools.

## ENTERPRISE BPMN LANES

- Pool
- Lane
- Organizational unit lane
- Organizational unit type lane
- Role lane
- Position lane
- Group lane
- Application system type lane

## CONTROL FLOW ELEMENTS

- Event
- Task
- Call activity
- Sub-processes
- Gateway

## FURTHER ELEMENTS

- Message
- Text annotation
- Data object
- Data store
- Group

## EVENTS

○ **Start events** demonstrate where a certain process will start.

◎ **Intermediate events** affect the process flow. They do not start or end the process.

○ **End events** demonstrate where a certain process will end.

Events are **further specified** as follows:

- ✖ Cancel event
- ◀ Compensation event
- ▤ Condition event
- ↗ Error event
- ▲ Escalation event
- ➡ Link event
- ✉ Message event
- ⬠ Multiple event
- ➕ Parallel multiple event
- △ Signal event
- ⏱ Timer event

### EXAMPLE Applicant selection
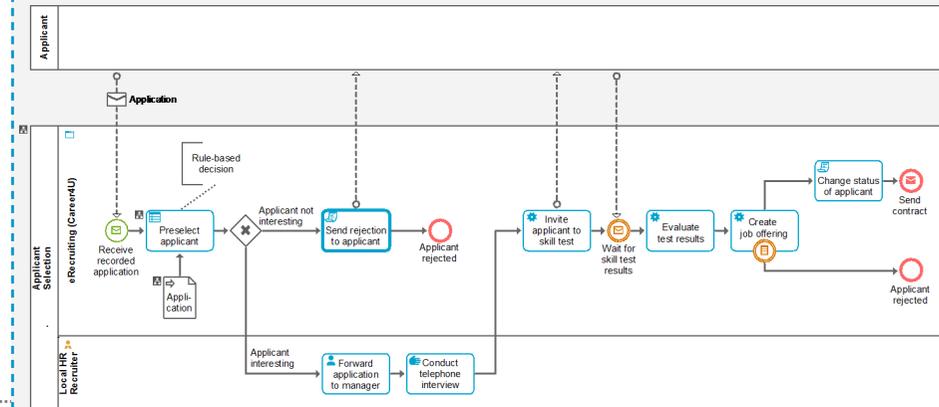


## ACTIVITIES

**Activities** are included as steps in a process.

**Call activities** demonstrate points in the process where global processes or tasks are used.

Tasks are **further specified** as follows:

- ▦ Business rule task
- ✋ Manual task
- ✉ Receive task
- 📜 Script task
- ✉ Send task
- ⚙ Service task
- 👤 User task

## FLOWS

→ **Sequence flows** represent the order of activities that are performed within a process.

○--→ **Message flows** show the flow of messages between pools.

········ **Associations** link information with elements.

## GATEWAYS

◇ **Gateways** are used in processes to control the disparity and convergence of sequence flows.

✖ **Exclusive gateways** are decisions that represent alternative paths in a process.

➕ **Parallel gateways** combine and create parallel flows.

◎ **Inclusive gateways** represent alternative but also parallel paths in a process flow. Difference to exclusive gateways: All condition expressions are evaluated.

✳ **Complex gateways** demonstrate complex synchronization behavior, conditions and situations.

⬟ **Event-based gateways** are used as branching points within the process. Alternative paths are based on occurring events.

## SUB-PROCESSES

**Sub-processes** represent activities which include activities, gateways, events and sequence flows.

**Ad hoc sub-processes** represent activities with no sequence relationships.

**Event sub-processes** operate event-handling within a process and are typically related to exceptions.

**Transaction sub-processes** demonstrate coordinated activities such as a business transaction, a rollback or a compensation.

## DATA

**Data objects** provide information about what activities require to be performed or what they produce.

**Data stores** demonstrate stored information that will last beyond the process.

**Messages** show communication contents between participants.

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