S software AG

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

BPMN 2.0 in ARIS

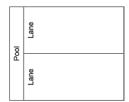
Cheat sheet

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



Pools graphically show participants or processes in a collaboration diagram.

Example Applicant selection

Application

Lanes demonstrate organizational and technical responsibilities, typically within pools.

Enterpris BPMN lanes

Pool

____ Lane

Organizational unit lane

Organizational unit type lane

Role lane

Position lane

Group lane

□□ Application system type lane

Control flow elements

Start 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

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	tas



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.

Forward



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

transaction, a rollback or a compensation.



exceptions. Transaction sub-processes demonstrate coordinated activities such as a business

Data





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



Messages show communication contents between participants.



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