CHEAT SHEET

BPMN 2.0 in ARIS

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 represent roles, organizational units, application systems and other objects that are already contained in the ARIS library.

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.

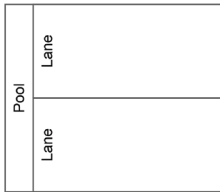
Events are further specified as follows:

- Cancel event
- Compensation event
- Condition event
- Error event
- Escalation event
- Link event
- Message event
- Multiple event
- Parallel multiple event
- Signal event
- Timer event

Swimlanes

Pools graphically show participants or processes in a collaboration diagram.

Lanes illustrate 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

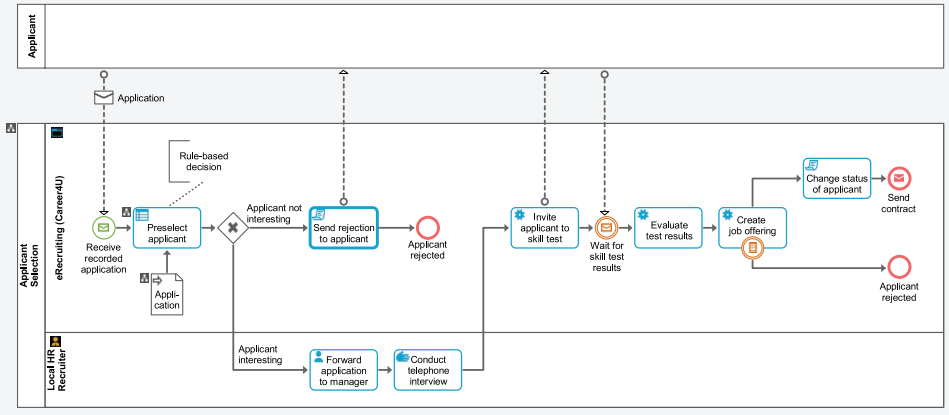
Control flow elements

- Start event
- Task
- Call activity
- Subprocesses
- Gateways

Further elements

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

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 divergence 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. In contrast 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.

Subprocesses

Subprocesses represent activities which include activities, gateways, events and sequence flows.

Ad hoc subprocesses represent activities with no sequence relationships.

Event subprocesses operate event handling within a process and are typically related to exceptions.

Transaction subprocesses 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 contain stored information that will last beyond the process.

Messages show communication contents between participants.

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