

ARIS Flows

General information

ARIS Flows helps businesses streamline operations by enabling users to **define and manage workflows** without requiring advanced technical expertise.

It also empowers organizations to automate and enforce process governance effortlessly, enhancing efficiency, and accountability.

Core elements

A **trigger** is an event that initiates a workflow. A trigger can be started manually by a user, instantly via a programmatic trigger (e.g., API), or automatically via an event-based trigger when a predefined event or condition occurs (for example, a user is created). Every flow has exactly one trigger.

A **context** defines which data object the flow operates on. The available options depend on the selected trigger. Event-based flows are locked to User context; manual and instant flows support any context.

An **action** is an individual step in a flow that represent specific tasks (such as, sending an email, updating a database). Each action is executed as part of the flow to achieve a defined goal.

Action categories

User interactions: This category includes all actions that involve interacting with users directly, such as asking for input, requesting approval, or sending notifications.

Assign variables: Action that assigns a business status.

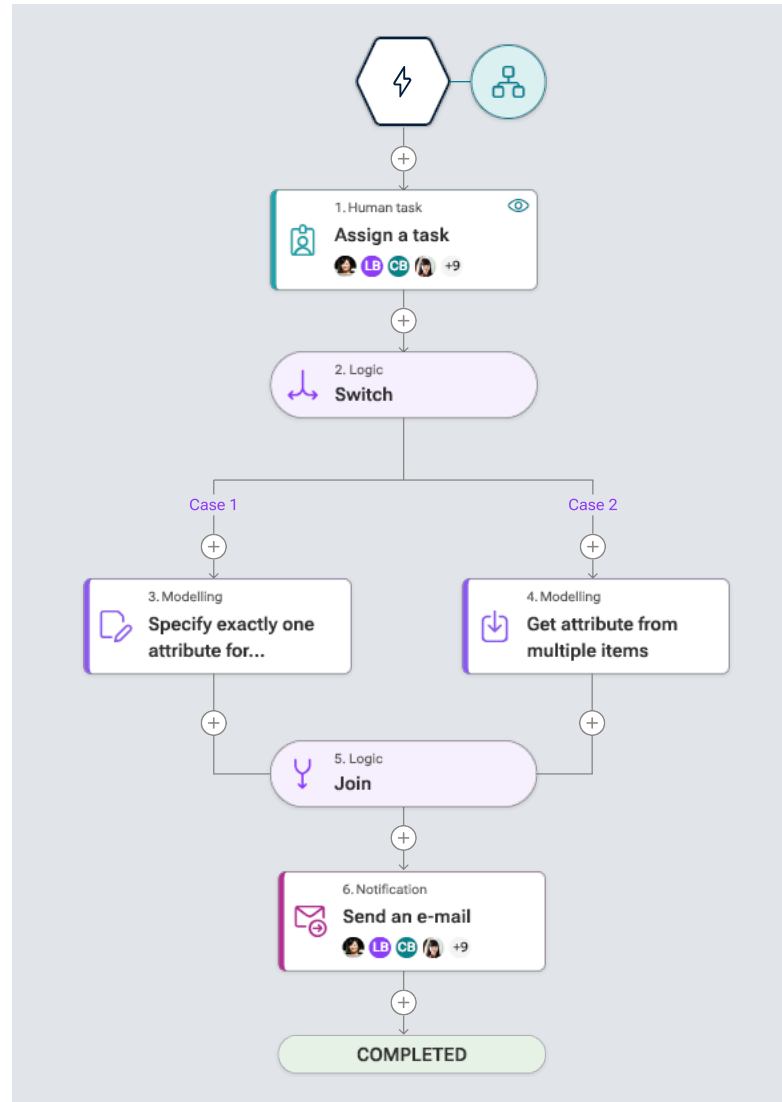
Logic: Actions in a flow refer to an operation that evaluates conditions such as branching based on conditions.

User Management: Actions related to managing users, user groups, permissions and access.

Modelling: Actions related to managing databases, models, objects and attributes.

Publishing: Actions like creating comments or retrieving the current publication settings for the specified database name.

Every flow includes at least one **Completed**.



Frequently used actions

Assign a task requires a form that demands human intervention, decision-making, or expertise. Unlike automated tasks, human tasks involve individuals performing activities that demand input.

Send an e-mail automates the process of triggering an email to a user or a group of users as part of the flow. The action streamlines communication, ensuring that relevant parties are promptly informed without requiring manual intervention.

A **switch** evaluates a specific condition in the flow. Based on the result of the evaluation, the switch directs the flow to different paths, known as cases. If none of the predefined cases match, there may be a default case, which is executed when no specific conditions are met.

An **AND** is used to combine multiple branches that all need to be completed.

A **JOIN** brings together multiple branches or cases waiting for all parallel branches to complete before moving forward.

Rules

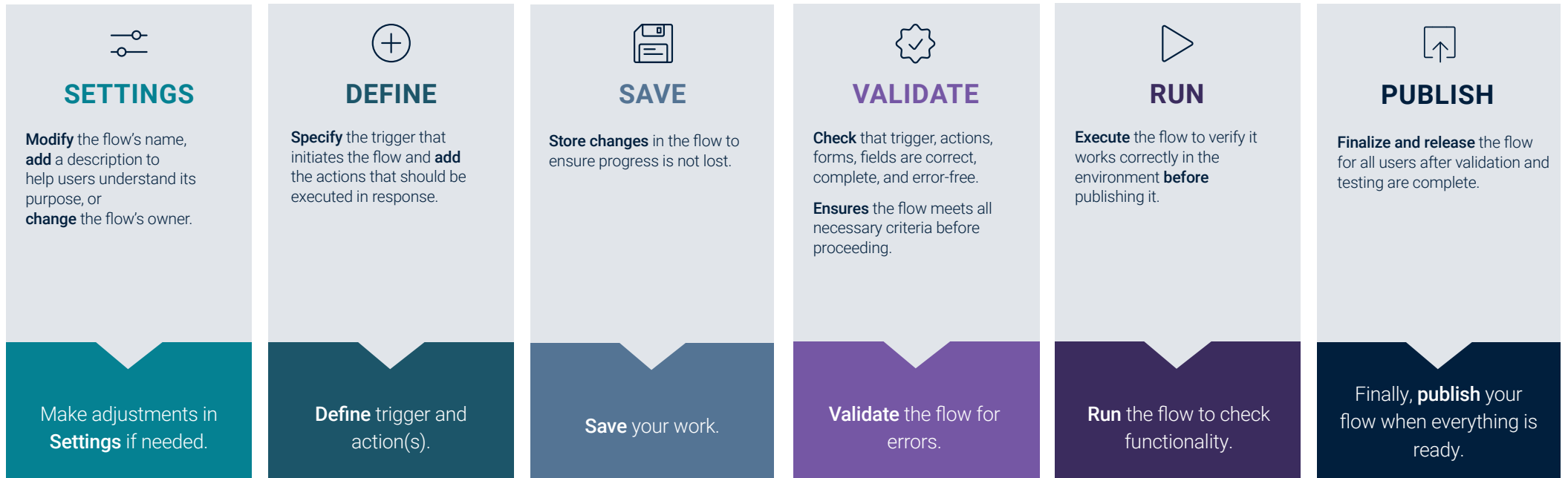
Switch and **AND** can be added anywhere in the flow, except directly above a **JOIN**.

Multiple cases from multiple **Switch** actions can be joined to a single **JOIN**.

AND branches can only be joined to a single **JOIN**. If one branch of an **AND** is connected to a **JOIN**, all branches must also be connected.

JOIN can be connected directly to a **Switch**, but **AND** cannot be directly connected to a **JOIN**.

Your way to your first flow



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