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 state roles, organizational units, application systems etc. that are already maintained 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
Events are further specified as follows:
- Cancel event
- Compensation event
- Condition event
- Error event
- Escalation event
- Link event
- Message event
- Multiple event
- Signal event
- Timer event

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.

SWIMLANES
- 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

EXAMPLE Applicant selection

ACTIVITIES
Activities are further specified as follows:
- Business rule task
- Manual task
- Receive task
- Script task
- Send task
- Service task
- User task

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.

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. Differences 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.