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The study conducted by Pinggera et al. in "Styles in Business Process Modeling: “An Exploration and a Model” leads to a step further as it does not limit itself to the mere identification of diverse approaches to business process modeling. It goes into the nuanced ways in which modelers interact with the tools and tasks they face, exposing the underlying cognitive processes that are given the modelers' behavior. The decomposition of "PPM" (PPM) highlights the complexity of developing and refining models, thus allowing a detailed model of the multidimensionality of modeling work.
Through the analysis of extensive modeling sessions, the research delineates three primary styles that modelers tend to adopt: functional, semantic, and thematic. Every one of these styles embodies different approaches and priorities developers have in modeling that span from aggressive speed and turnovers to careful layout for better readability. These differences in styles imply that modeling is not as uniform as initially visualized but a spectrum of tactics dictated by individual preferences, expertise, as well as the difficulty of the task.

The model put forth by the authors takes into account personality traits as well as the nature of the task, thus, providing a complex picture of what affects modeling style. Accordingly, it refers to cognitive functions like working memory and reflective abilities which depend on the task features such as complexity and presentation. More importantly, the model is adapted for the cognitive load of the task, which is a confounding factor that influences the association between a person’s characteristics and their preferred modeling style. This indicates that modeling style choice is a result of the interplay between the capabilities and preferences of the modeler and the modeling task demands, which are variable and may be different in different contexts.

Moreover, the research points out the fact that understanding process modeling as a phenomenon is not just about academic inquiry but also to be practiced in the field of Business Process Management (BPM). The study elucidates these various styles that modelers employ and thereby takes the first step towards the creation of targeted support tools and instructional materials that are aligned with these different modeling strategies. Such, tools could combine quick development and fine tuning with layout tasks in one piece, whereas educational programs might be adapted to be focused on particular tasks of the modeling approach.
In fact, Pinggera et al. studies expand the horizons of business process modeling beyond the outcomes of the modeling procedure and help to reveal the cognitive and behavioral

patterns that determine this procedure. Such awareness of PPM provides new ways for improving modeling utilities, models classes and BPM methods in general which helps to make them more targeted to discrete needs of different modelers.