Here's a step-by-step description of the process using everyday language:

1. **Start**: The process begins with *"Receive Order"* (triggered by the initial marking at **n10**).
2. **Exclusive Choice**: After receiving the order, the process splits into **two exclusive paths**:
   - **Option 1**: The process *silently ends immediately* (via a silent transition), skipping all other steps.
   - **Option 2**: Proceed with *"Inform Storehouse and Engineering Department"*.

   (Only one of these paths happens, not both.)
3. **If Option 2 is chosen**: Two tasks happen **at the same time**:
   - **Path A**: A silent transition leads to *"Check Part Quality"*.
     - After checking, there's another **exclusive choice**: Either *"Reserve Part"* **or** *"Back-order Part"* is executed.
     - After reserving or back-ordering, there's a **loop decision**:
       - If needed, *"Select Unchecked Part"* loops back to *"Check Part Quality"* (repeating the quality check).
       - If no loop is needed, the path silently proceeds.
   - **Path B**: *"Prepare for Assembling"* is executed separately.
4. **After Path A and Path B finish**:
   - The outputs of both paths combine to trigger *"Assemble Bicycle"*.
5. **Final Step**: Once assembly is complete, *"Ship Bicycle to Customer"* ends the process.

Key Notes:
- **Exclusive Choices**: The process includes decisions where only one activity happens (e.g., reserve/back-order, ending immediately vs. continuing).
- **Parallel Tasks**: *"Check Part Quality"* (with its loop) and *"Prepare for Assembling"* occur at the same time.
- **Loop**: *"Check Part Quality"* can repeat via *"Select Unchecked Part"* until no longer needed.
- **Silent Transitions**: These act as connectors to enable the flow between steps or end the process early.

All activities are included, and no steps are omitted.