

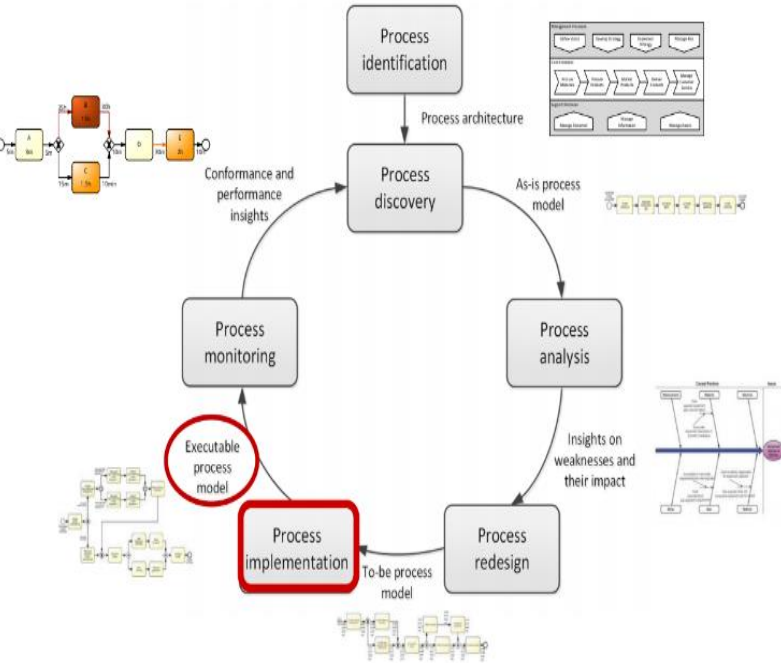
Assignment #3



Name: Muhammad Asim Anis

ID: FA19-BSSE-0032

Sec: AM



Bridging the gap: one task at a time

- This chapter deals with turning conceptual models into executable models
- Executable models can be used by a process-aware information system to coordinate a business process
- We propose a systematic method for carrying out this transformation, which consists of five steps:
 1. Identify the automation boundaries,
 2. Review manual tasks,
 3. Complete the process model,
 4. Bring the process model to an adequate level of granularity, and
 5. Specify execution properties.
- By following this method a conceptual model incrementally becomes less abstract and more IT-oriented
- As part of this method, two standards complementary to BPMN are used:
 - the Case Management Model and Notation (CMMN), and
 - the Decision Model and Notation (DMN)

-> Start by identifying each task's type:



Automated tasks



User tasks



Manual tasks



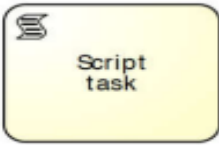
Conceptual process model



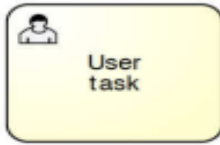
Executable process model



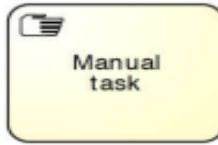
Service task



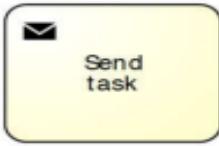
Script task



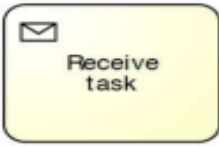
User task



Manual task



Send task



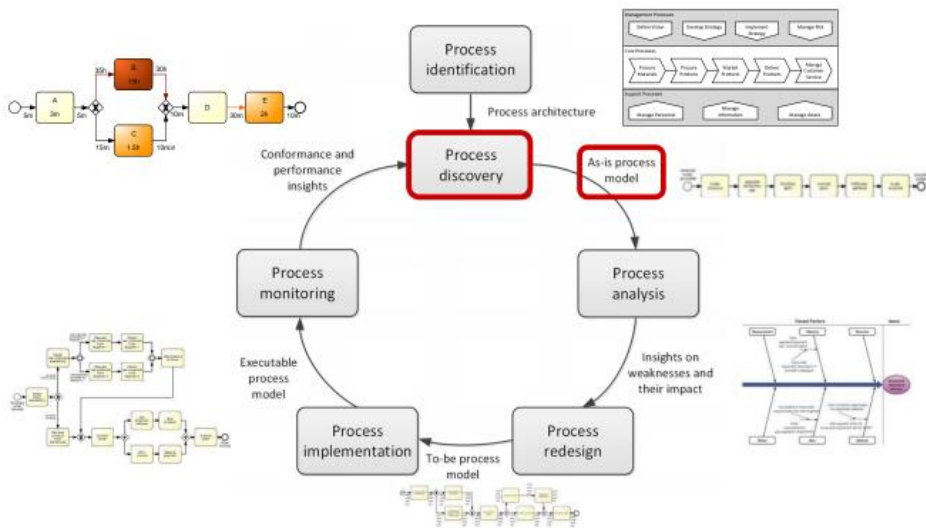
Receive task

Automated tasks

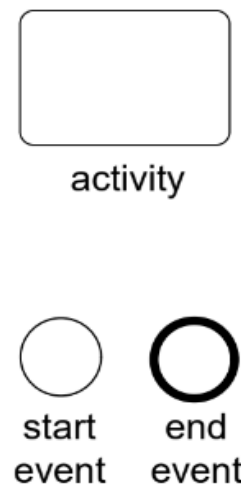
User task

Manual task

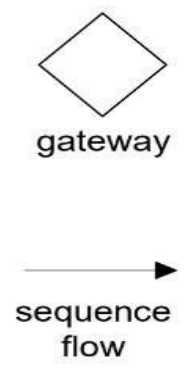
Process Modeling in the BPM Lifecycle



BPMN Core Elements



BPMN Core Elements



- | Exclusive (XOR) | Parallel (AND) | Inclusive (OR) |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Exclusive decision</u> take one branch• <u>Exclusive merge</u> Proceed when one branch has completed | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Parallel split</u> take all branches• <u>Parallel join</u> proceed when all incoming branches have completed | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Inclusive decision</u> take one or several branches depending on conditions• <u>Inclusive merge</u> proceed when all <u>active incoming</u> branches have completed |

