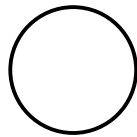


# BPMN Introduction

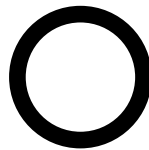
A BPMN process model is a graph consisting of four types of **core elements**:



activity

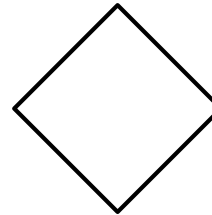


start

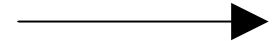


end

event



gateway



sequence  
flow

# Let's start modeling

## Order-to-cash

An order-to-cash process is triggered by the receipt of a purchase order from a customer. Upon receipt, the purchase order has to be checked against the stock to determine if the requested item(s) are available. Depending on stock availability the purchase order may be confirmed or rejected.

If the purchase order is confirmed, an invoice is emitted and the goods requested are shipped. The process completes by archiving the order or if the order is rejected.

# Let's start modeling – break it down

## Order-to-cash

- An order-to-cash process is triggered by the receipt of a purchase order from a customer.
- Upon receipt, the purchase order has to be checked against the stock to determine if the requested item(s) are available.
- Depending on stock availability the purchase order may be confirmed or rejected.
- If the purchase order is confirmed, an invoice is emitted and the goods requested are shipped.
- The process completes by archiving the order or if the order is rejected.

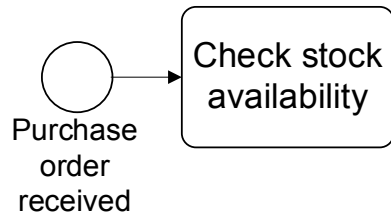
# Let's start modeling – break it down

## Order-to-cash

- **An order-to-cash process is triggered by the receipt of a purchase order from a customer.**
- **Upon receipt, the purchase order has to be checked against the stock to determine if the the requested item(s) are available.**

# BPMN Model

## Order-to-cash



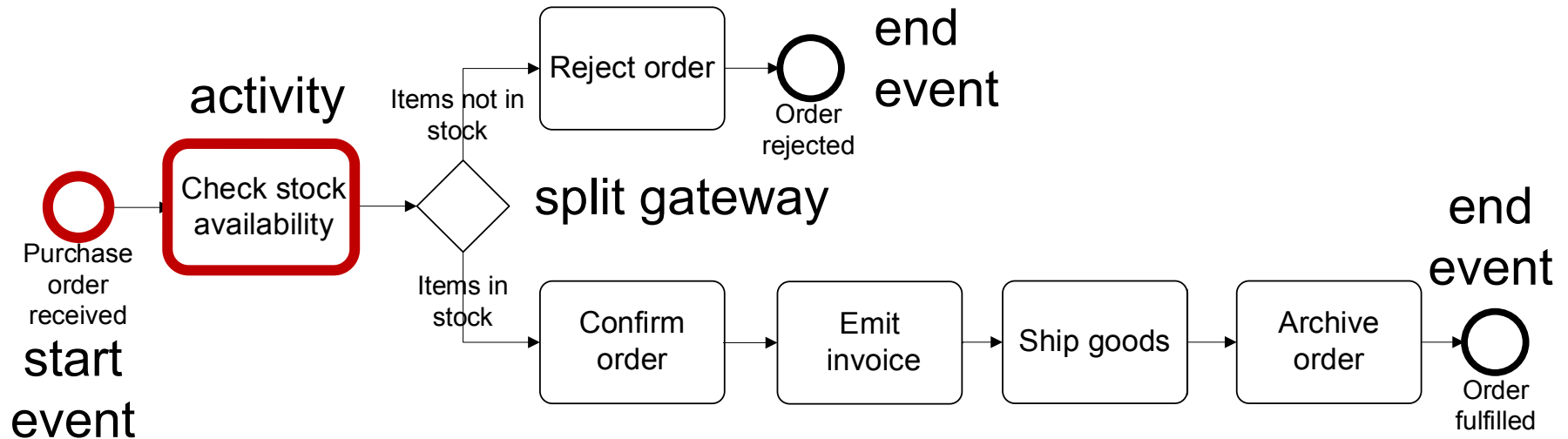
# Let's start modeling – break it down

## Order-to-cash

- An order-to-cash process is triggered by the receipt of a purchase order from a customer.
- Upon receipt, the purchase order has to be checked against the stock to determine if the the requested item(s) are available.
- **Depending on stock availability the purchase order may be confirmed or rejected.**
- **If the purchase order is confirmed, an invoice is emitted and the goods requested are shipped.**
- **The process completes by archiving the order or if the order is rejected.**

# BPMN Model

## Order-to-cash



## Naming conventions

- Event: noun + past-participle verb (e.g. insurance claim lodged)
- Activity: verb + noun (e.g. assess credit risk)

# A little bit more on events...

A *start event* triggers a new process instance by generating a token that traverses the sequence flow ("tokens source")

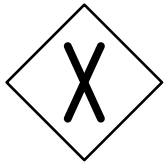


An *end event* signals that a process instance has completed with a given outcome by consuming a token ("tokens sink")

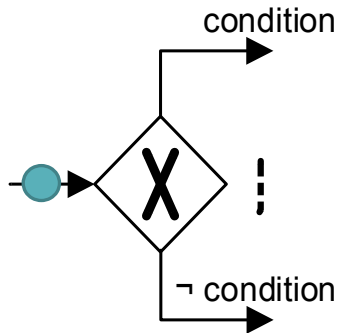




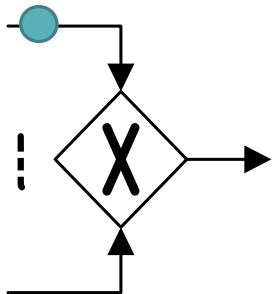
# A little more on gateways: XOR Gateway



An *XOR Gateway* captures decision points (XOR-split) and points where alternative flows are merged (XOR-join)



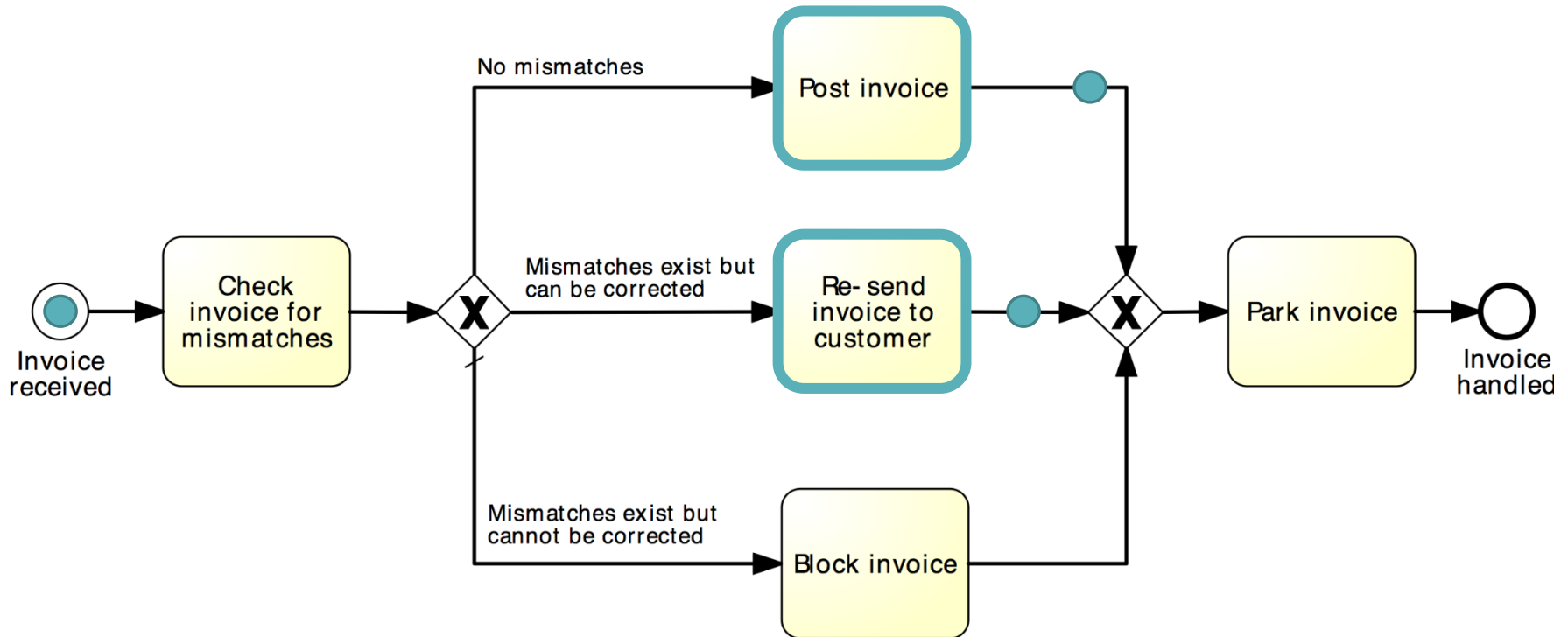
*XOR-split* ® takes **one** outgoing branch



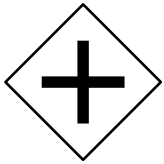
*XOR-join* ® proceeds when **one** incoming branch has completed

# Example: XOR Gateway

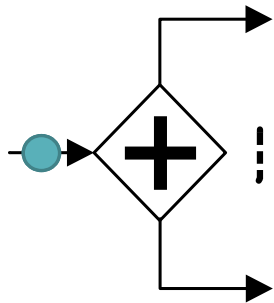
## Invoice checking process



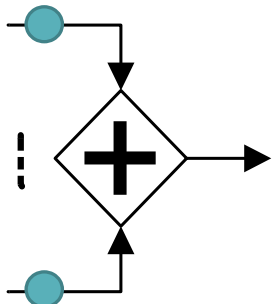
# A little more on gateways: AND Gateway



An *AND Gateway* provides a mechanism to create and synchronize “parallel” flows.



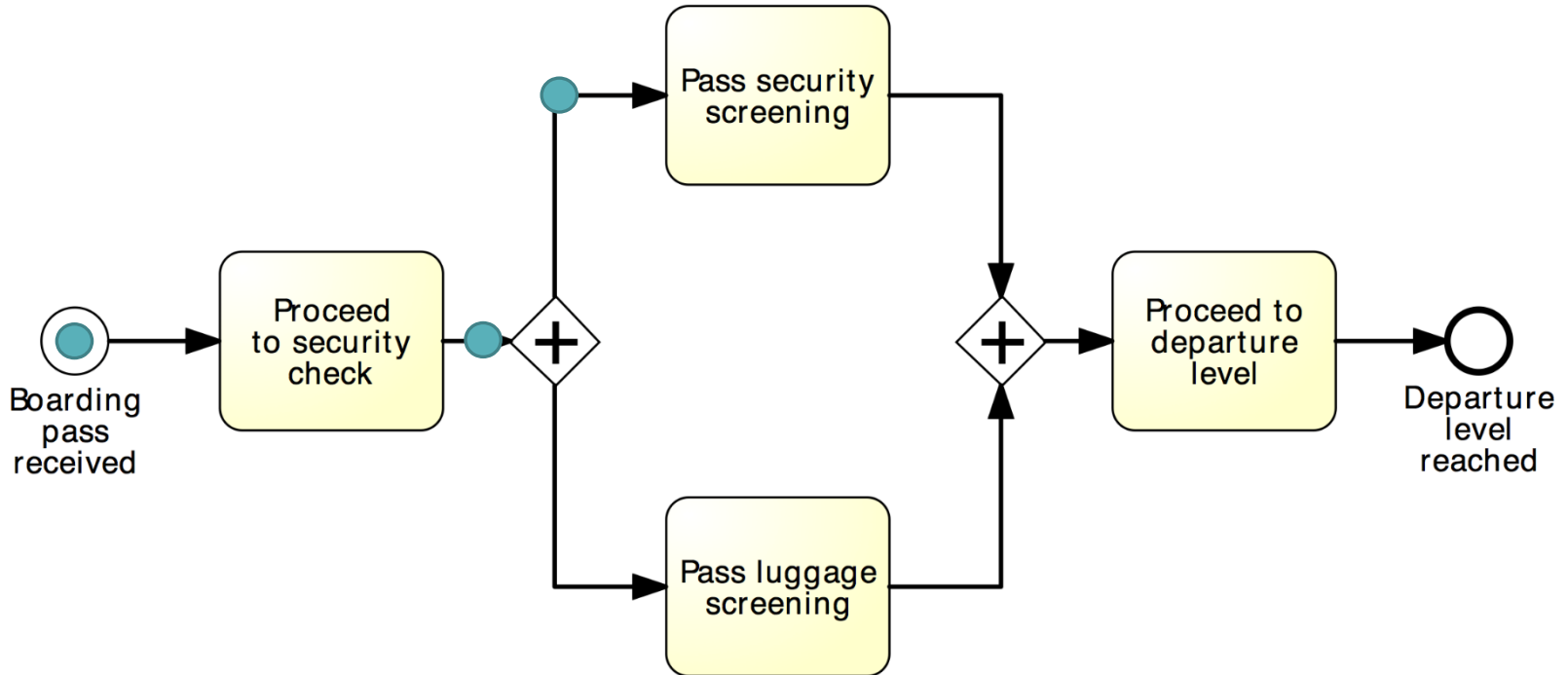
*AND-split* ® takes **all** outgoing branches



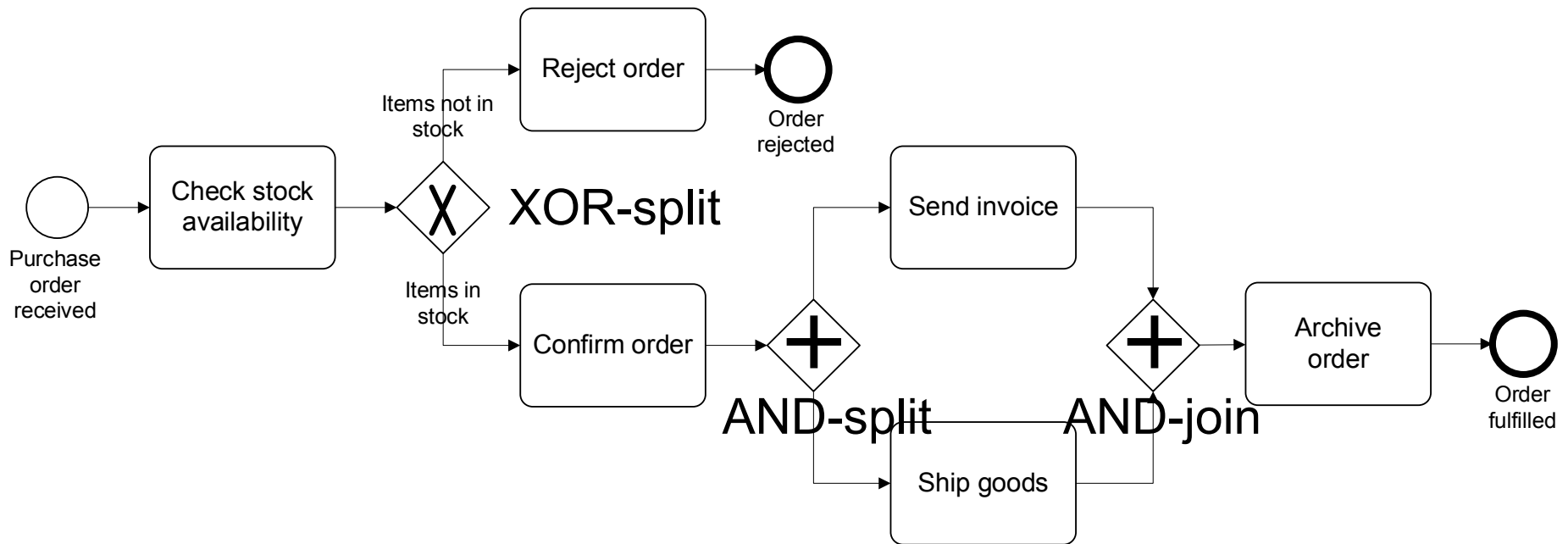
*AND-join* ® proceeds when **all** incoming branches have completed

# Example: AND Gateway

## Airport security check



# Revised order-to-cash process model



# Between XOR and AND

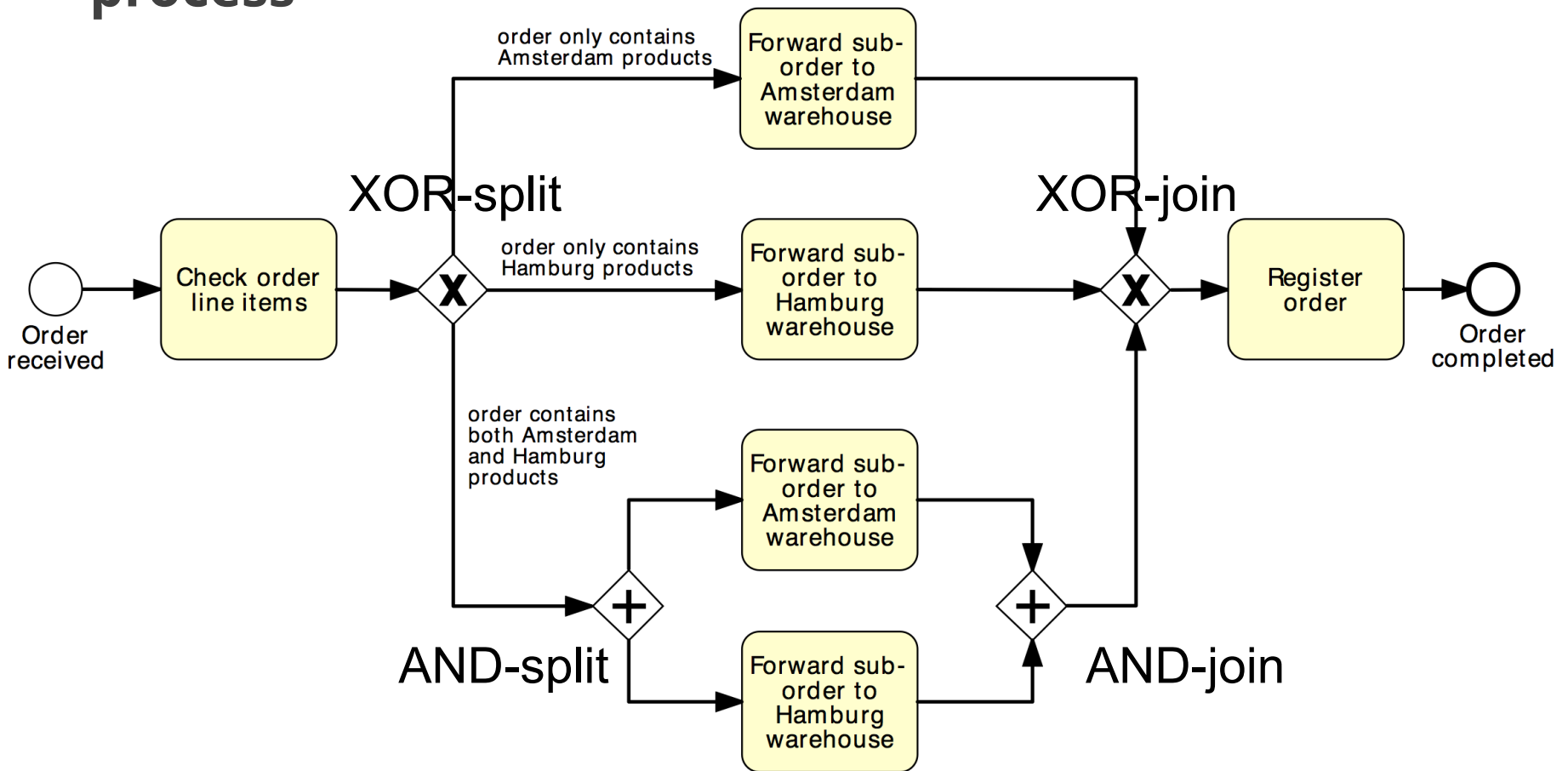
## Order distribution

### process

A company has two warehouses that store different products: Amsterdam and Hamburg. When an order is received, it is distributed across these warehouses: if some of the relevant products are maintained in Amsterdam, a sub-order is sent there; likewise, if some relevant products are maintained in Hamburg, a sub-order is sent there. Afterwards, the order is registered and the process completes.

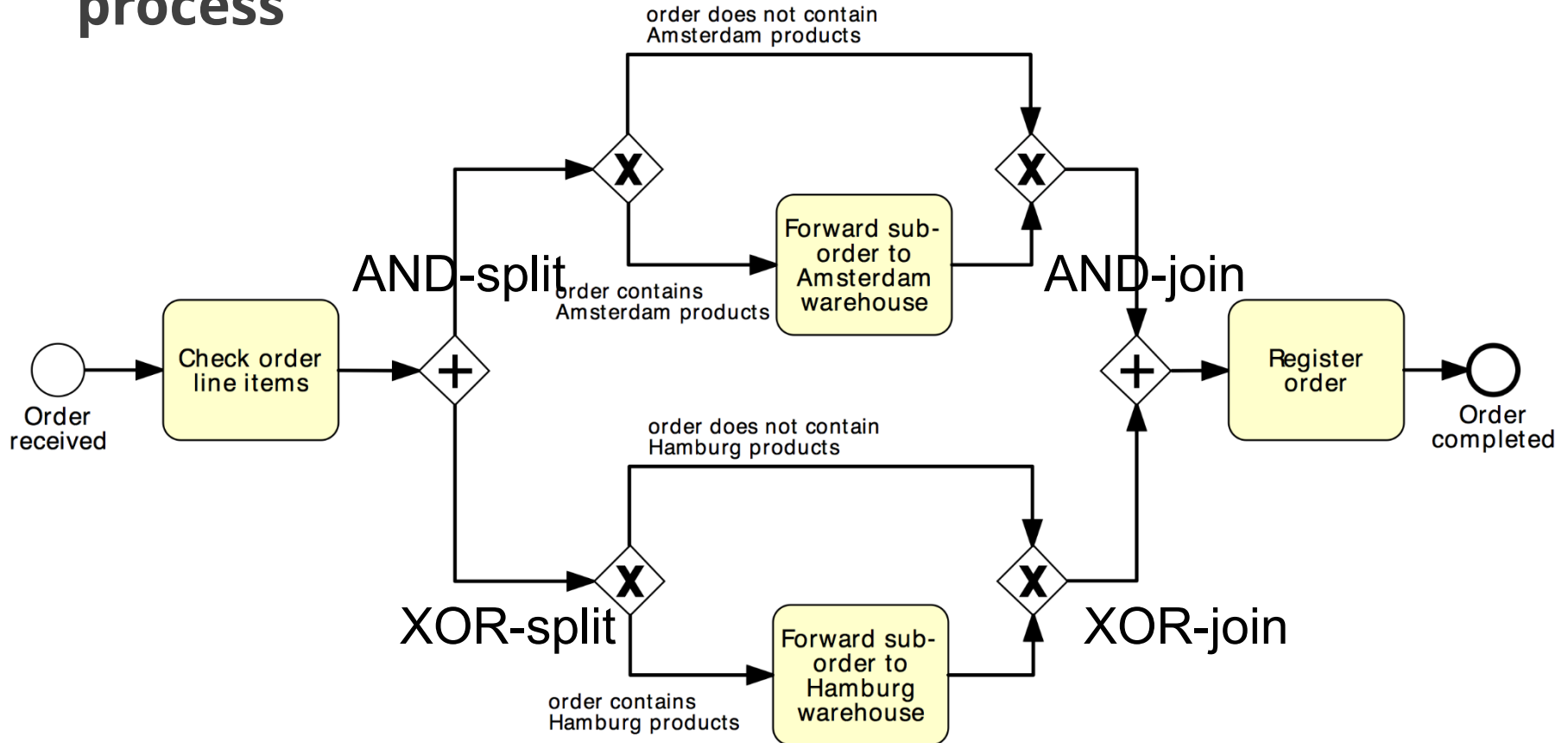
# Solution 1

## Order distribution process



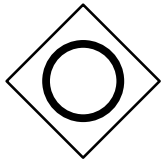
# Solution 2

## Order distribution process

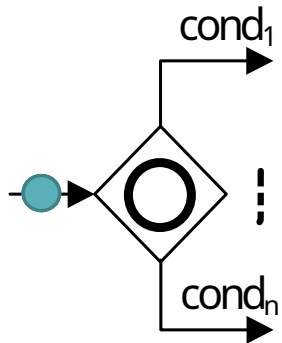




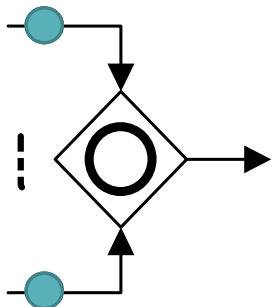
# OR Gateway



An *OR Gateway* provides a mechanism to create and synchronize n out of m parallel flows.



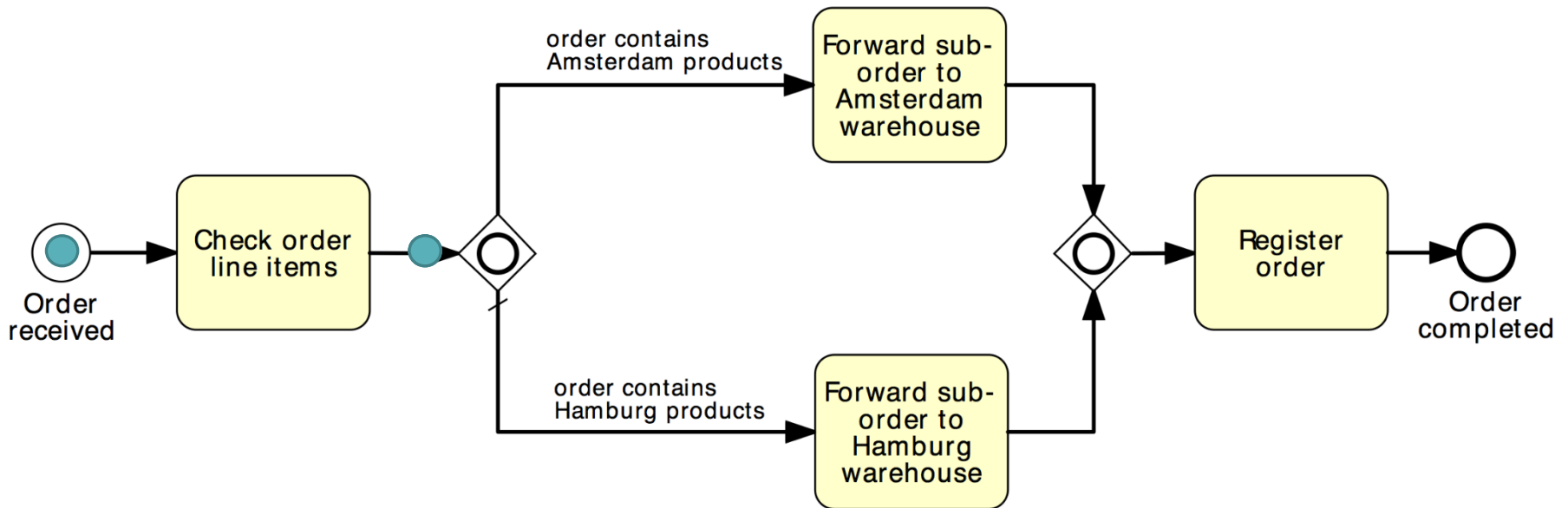
*OR-split* ® takes one or more branches depending on conditions



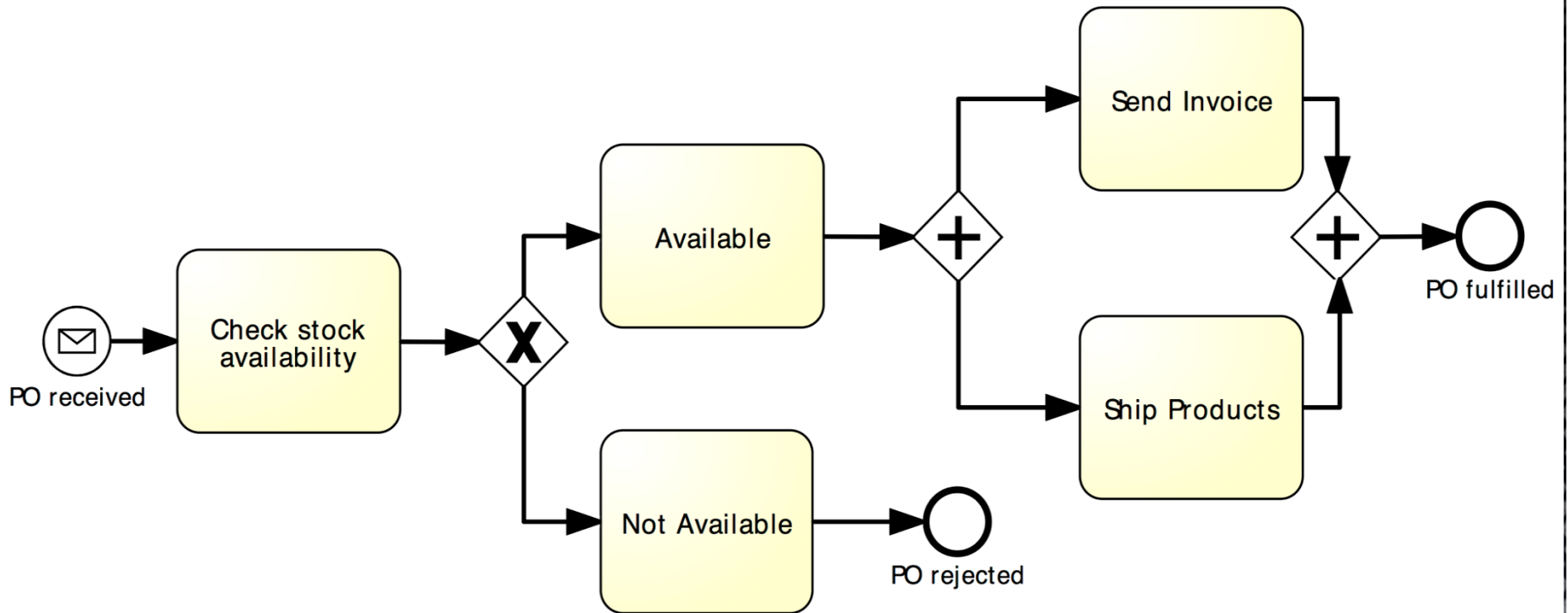
*OR-join* ® proceeds when all **active** incoming branches have completed

# Solution using OR Gateway

## Order distribution process



# Beware: Beginner's Mistake...



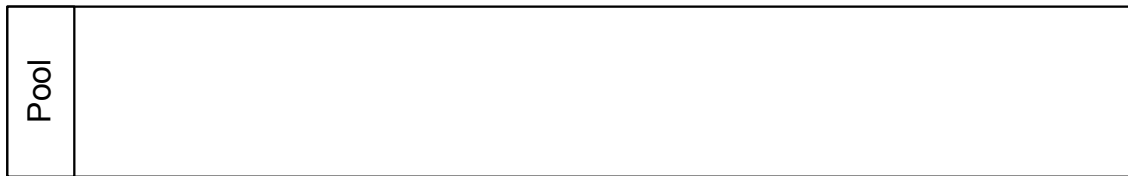
# Guidelines: Naming Conventions

1. Give a name to every event and task
2. For tasks: verb followed by business object name and possibly complement
  - Issue Driver Licence, Renew Licence via Agency
3. For message events: object + past participle
  - Invoice received, Claim settled
4. Avoid generic verbs such as Handle, Record...
5. Label each XOR-split with a condition
  - Policy is invalid, Claim is inadmissible

# Organizational Elements in BPMN – Pools & Lanes

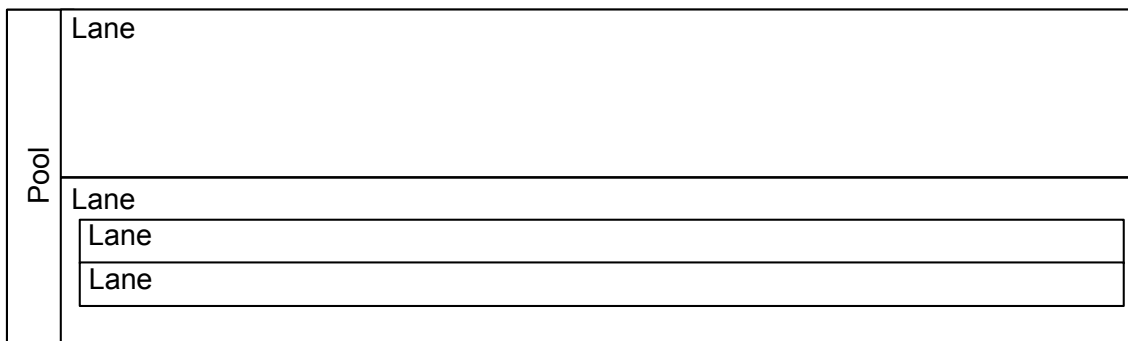
## Pool

Captures a resource class. Generally used to model a business party (e.g. a whole company)

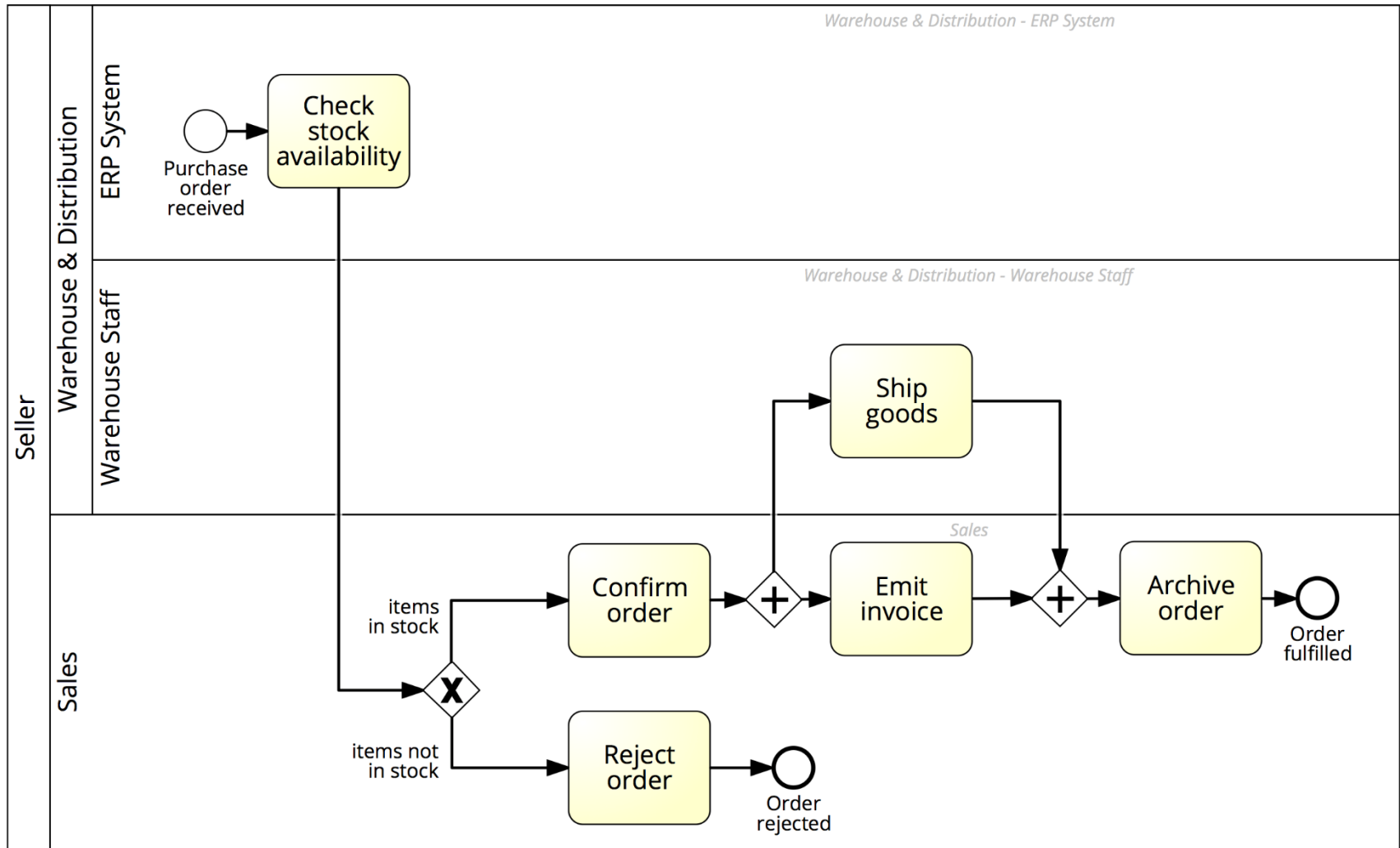


## Lane

*A resource sub-class* within a pool. Generally used to model departments (e.g. shipping, finance), internal roles (e.g. Manager, Associate), software systems (e.g. ERP, CRM)

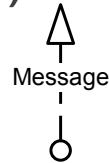


# Order-to-cash process with lanes



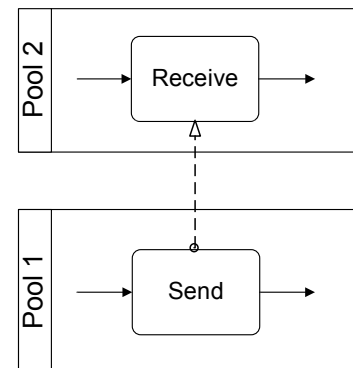
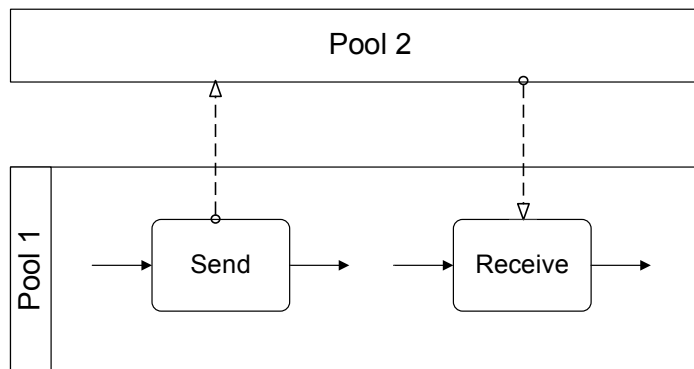
# Message Flow

A *Message Flow* represents a flow of information between two process parties (Pools)

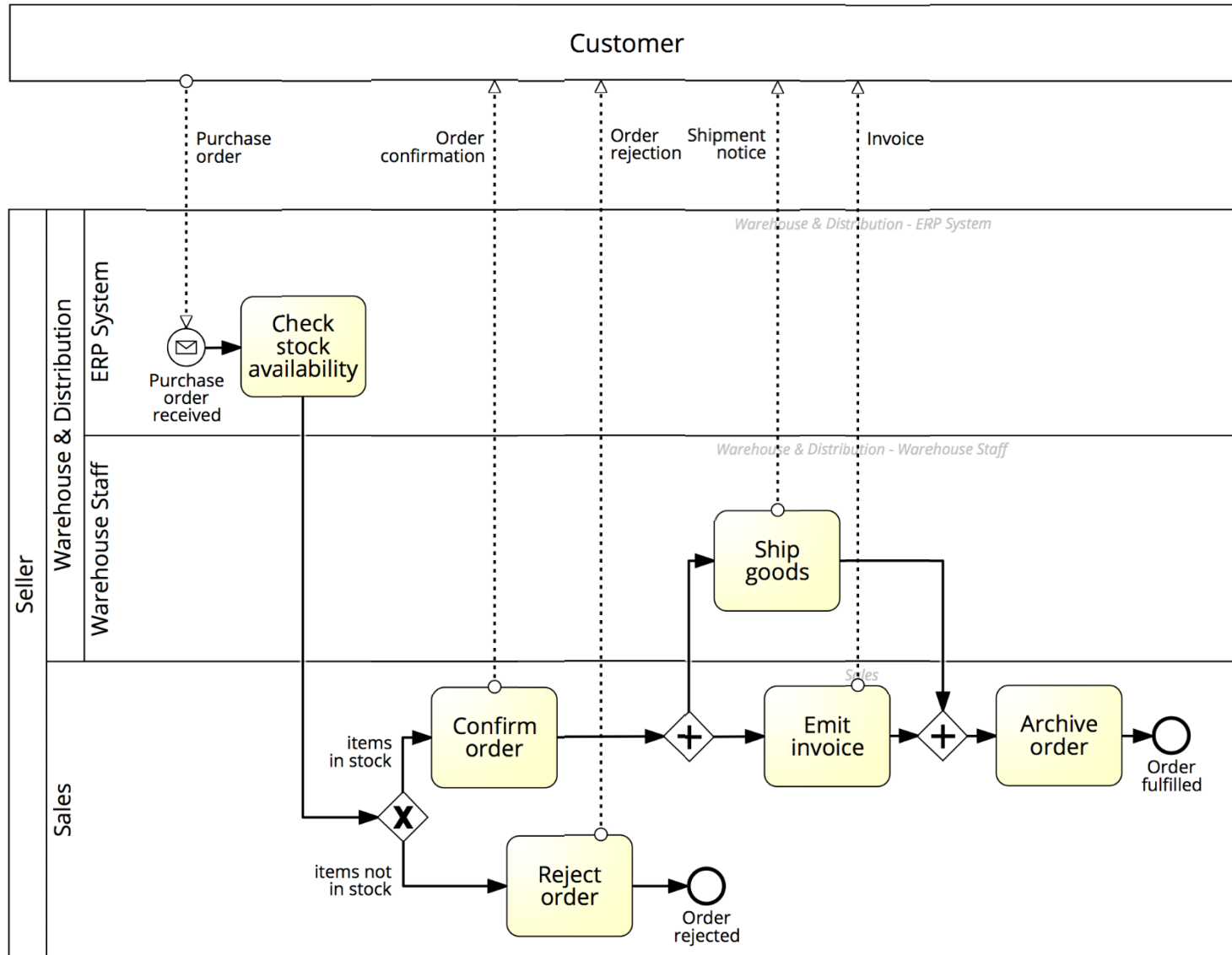


A Message Flow can connect:

- directly to the boundary of a Pool ② captures an *informative* message to/from that party
- to a specific activity or event within that Pool ③ captures a message that triggers a specific activity/event within that party



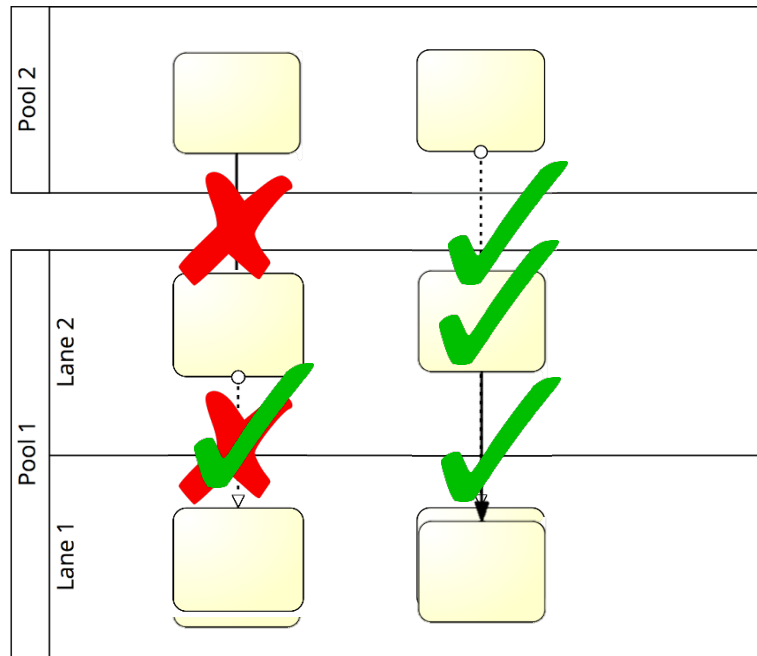
# Order-to-cash process with a black-box customer pool



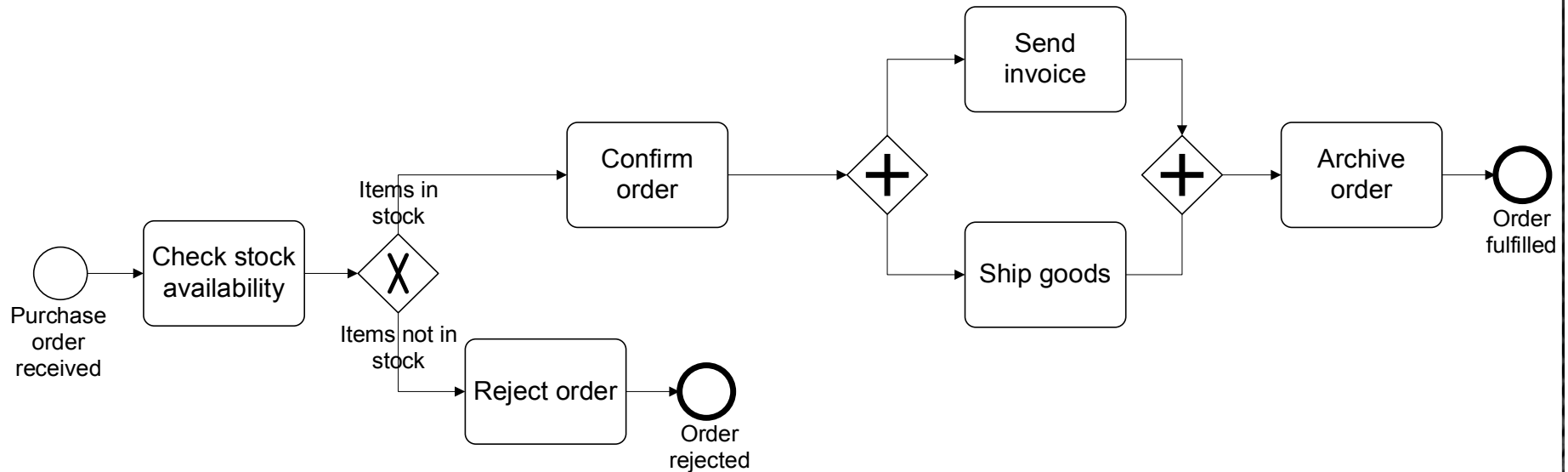


# Pools, Lanes and Flows: syntactic rules

1. A Sequence Flow **cannot** cross the boundaries of a Pool (message flows can)
2. Both Sequence Flow and Message Flow **can cross** the boundaries of Lanes
3. A Message Flow **cannot connect** two flow elements within the same pool

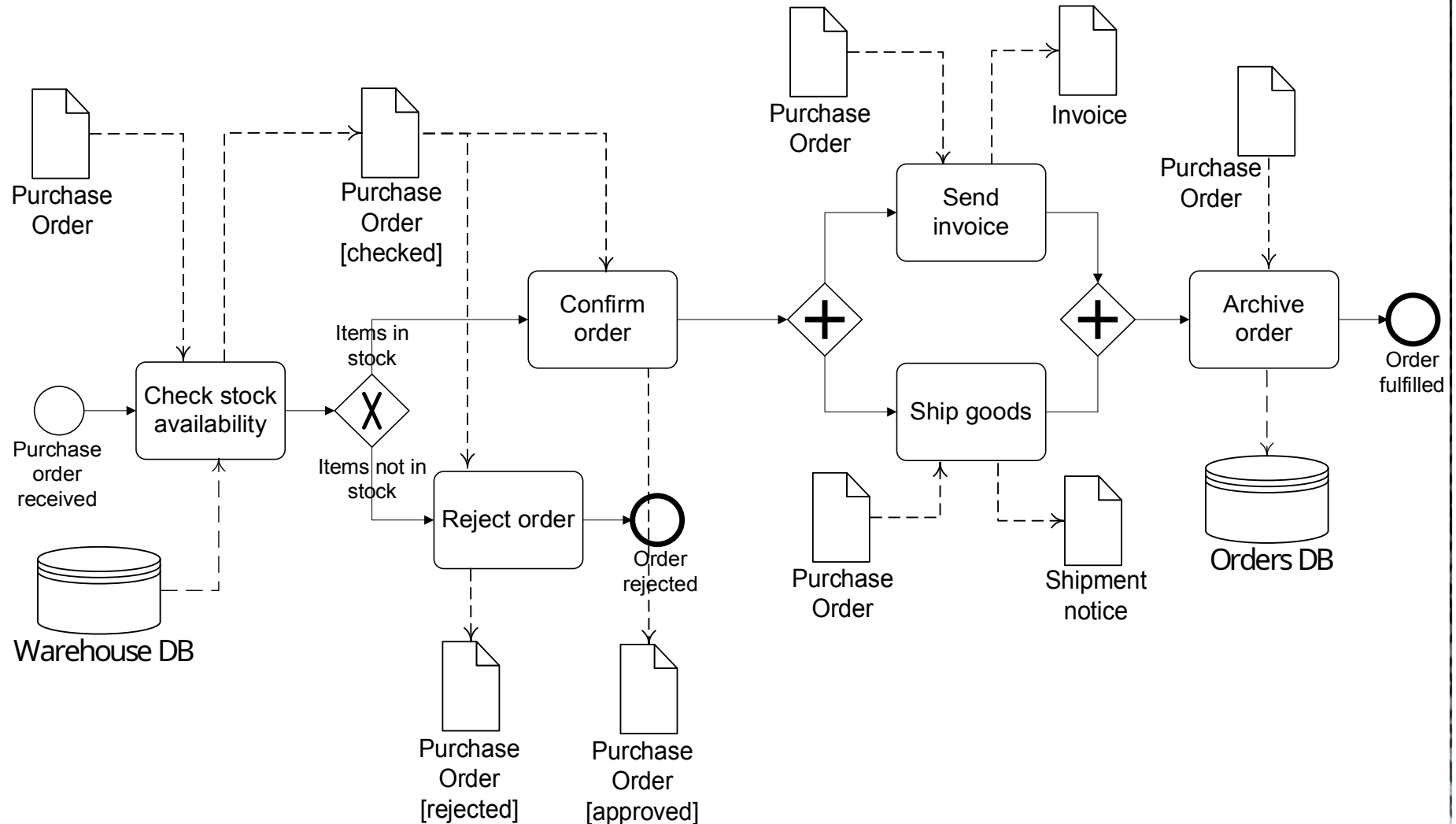


# Order-to-cash process, again

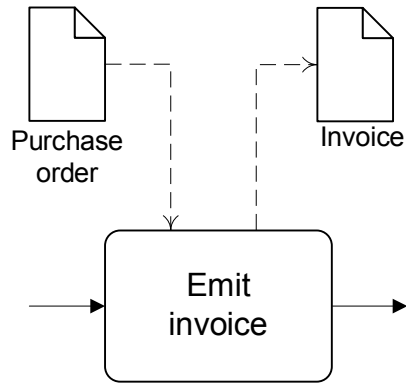


The purchase order document serves as an input to the stock availability check. Based on the outcome of this check, the status of the document is updated, either to “approved” or “rejected”. If the order is approved, an invoice and a shipment notice are produced.

# Model with information artifacts

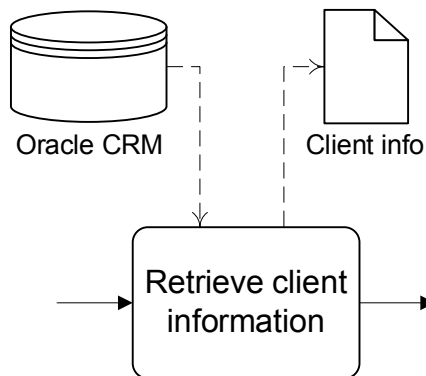


# BPMN Information Artifacts



A *Data Object* captures an artifact required (input) or produced (output) by an activity.

- Can be physical or electronic



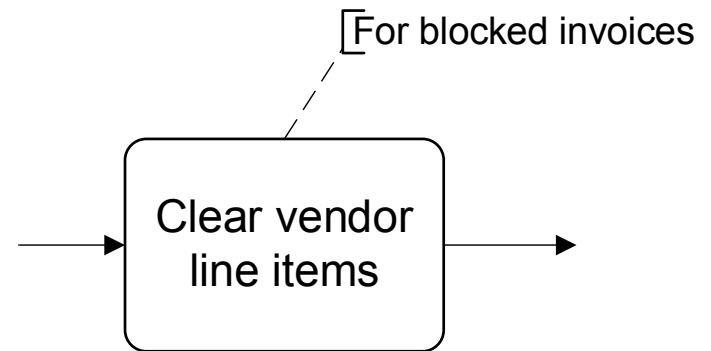
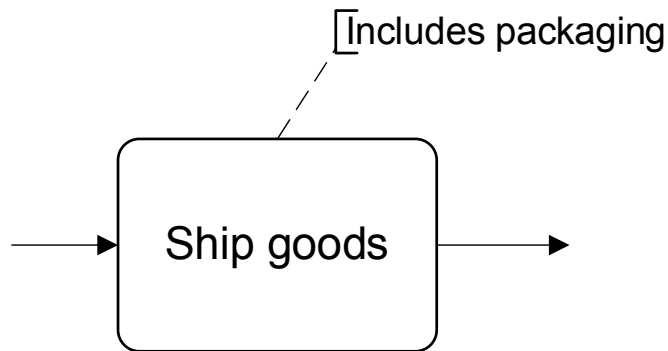
A *Data Store* is a place containing data objects that must be persisted beyond the duration of a process instance.

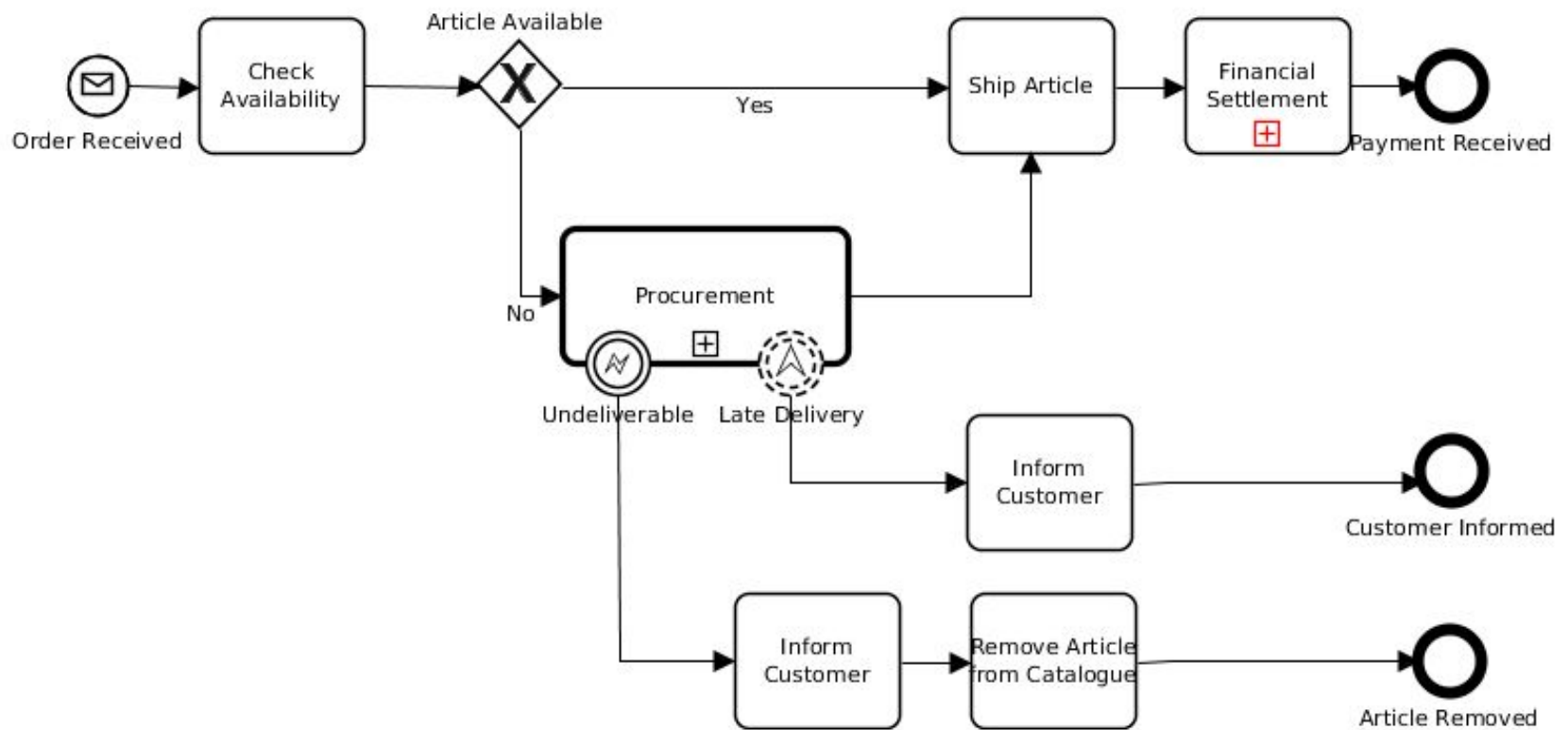
It is used by an activity to store (as output) or retrieve (as input) data objects.

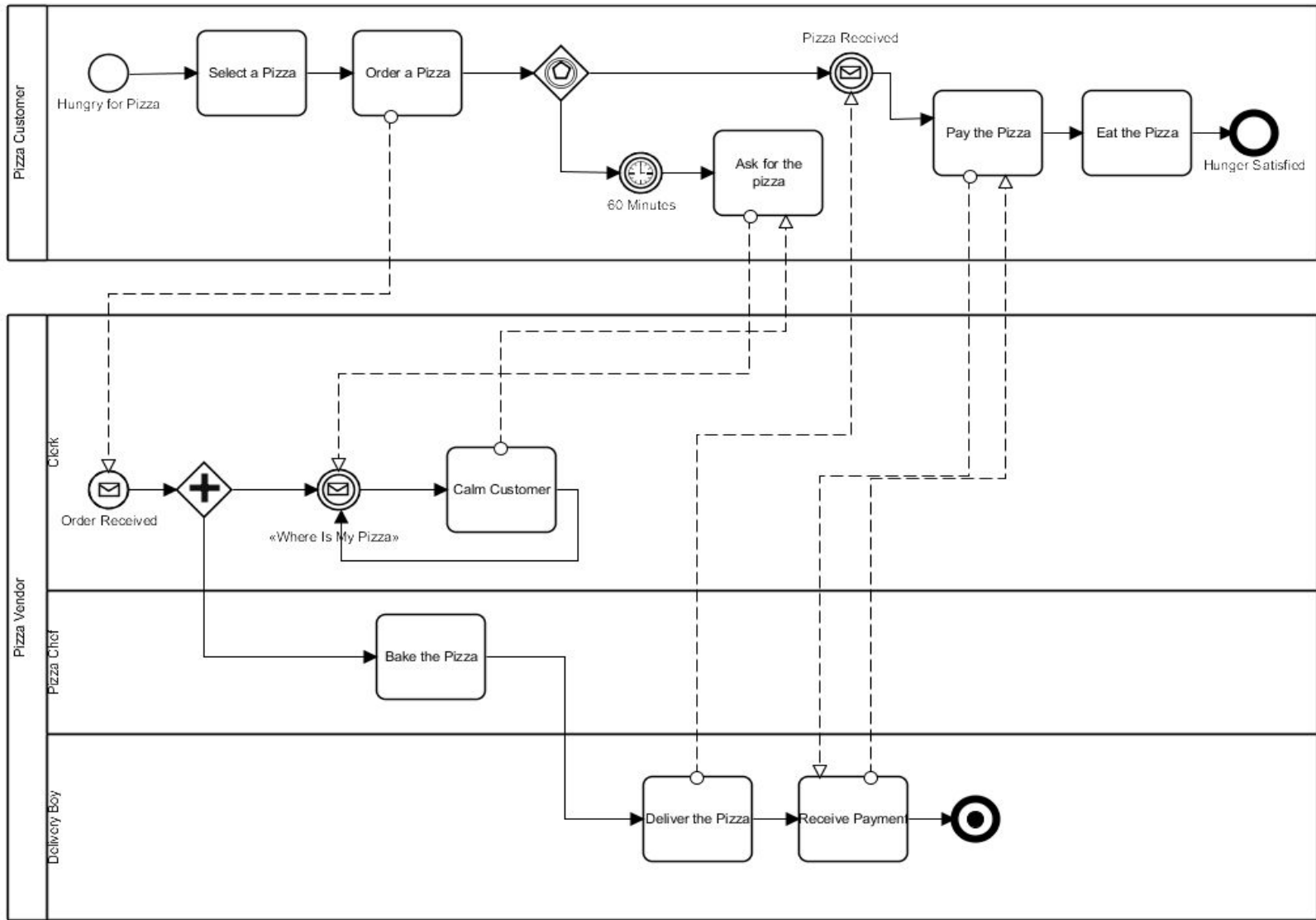
# Quick Note: BPMN Text Annotations

A *Text Annotation* is a mechanism to provide additional text information to the model reader

- **Doesn't affect** the flow of tokens through the process

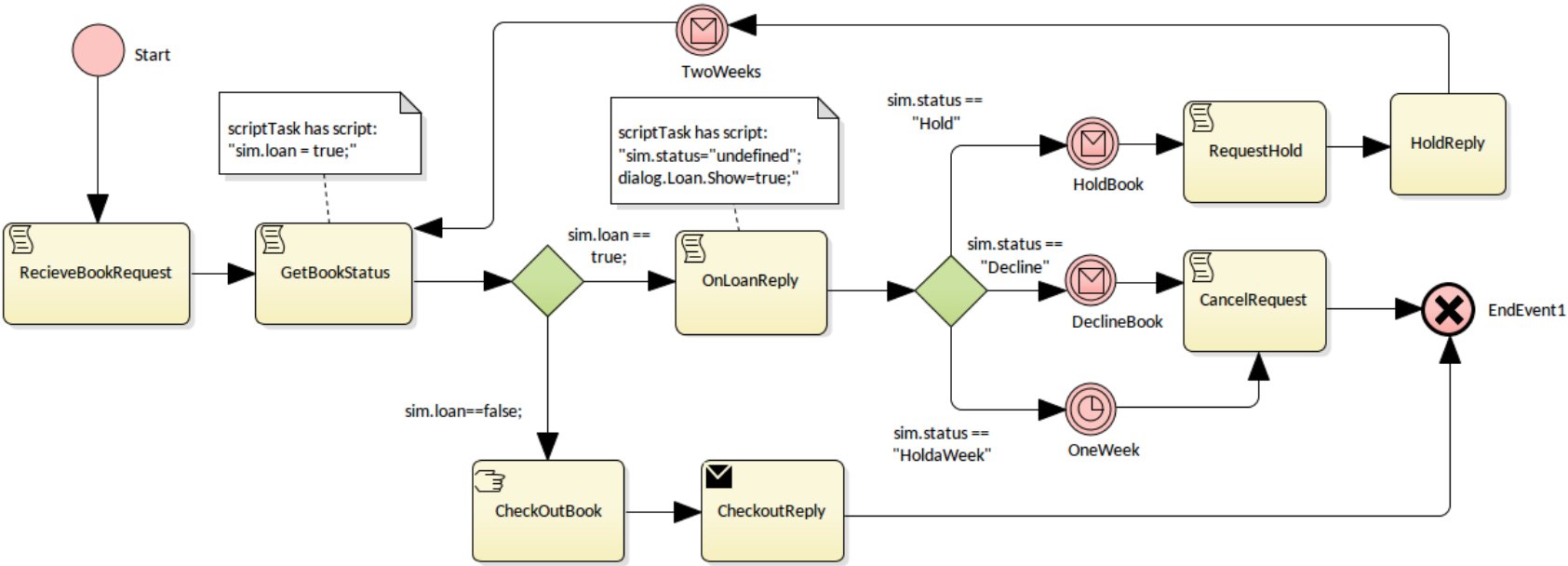






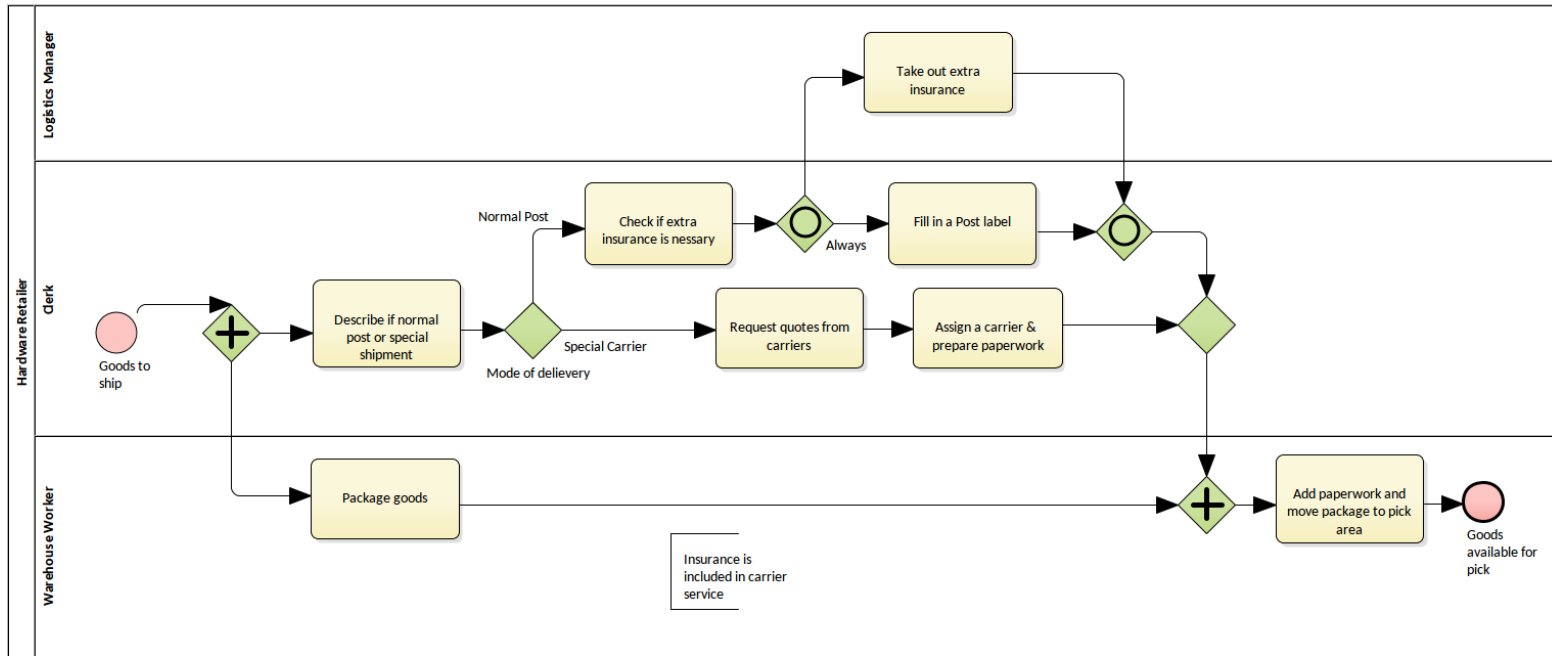
# Business Process Diagram

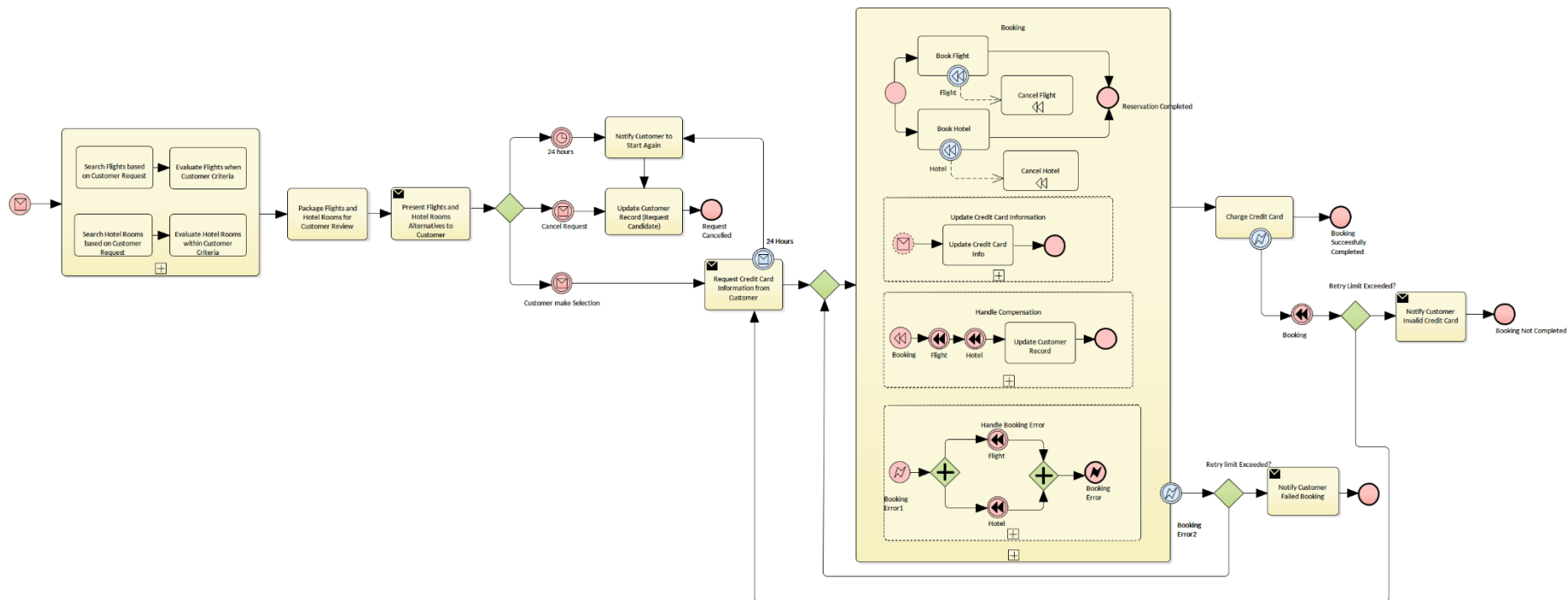
## Book Lending Example





Business Process Hardware Retailer





Sources:

[https://sparxsystems.com/resources/gallery/diagrams/business/bus-bpmn\\_business\\_process-book\\_lending\\_example.html](https://sparxsystems.com/resources/gallery/diagrams/business/bus-bpmn_business_process-book_lending_example.html)

More: <https://camunda.com/bpmn/examples/>