



## **Tartalom**

- Bevezetés
  - **BPMN 1.0** 
    - Mire jó, mire nem
    - Modelltípusok
    - BPMN építőelemek
    - "Játékszabályok"
  - BPMN 2.0
    - Újdonságok
    - Új Modelltípus és új elemek
  - Példák
  - EPC vs BPMN

## **BEVEZETÉS**



### Mi is az az üzleti folyamat? – Definíció

"A folyamat: egy, vagy több tevékenység, amely értéket növel úgy, hogy egy bemenetkészletet átalakít a kimenetek készletévé (javakká, vagy szolgáltatásokká) egy más személy (a vevő ill. felhasználó) számára, emberek, módszerek és eszközök kombinációjával."

Arthur R. Tenner, Irving J. DeToro



M

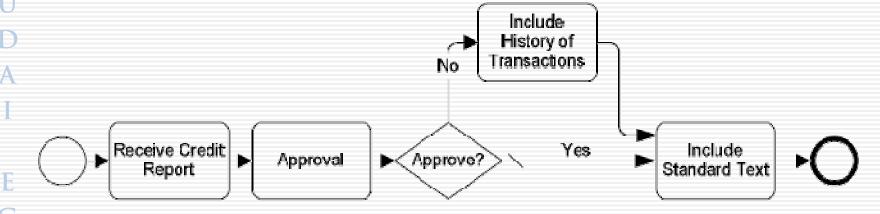
## Üzleti folyamatok modellezése

- Célja: a folyamatban szereplő tevékenységek
   megfelelő sorrendbe szervezése és a
   tevékenységekhez kapcsolódó információk ábrázolása
  - Szintjei:
    - Folyamattérkép (Process Map)
      - Tevékenységek ábrázolása egyszerű folyamatábrában
    - Folyamatleírás (Process Description)
      - Folyamatábrák kiegészítése információkkal (amelyek azonban nem elegendőek a folyamat mély megértéséhez)
    - Folyamatmodell (Process Model)
      - Folyamatábrák kiegészítése olyan részletes információkkal, melyek elegendőek a folyamat elemzéséhez, szimulálásához, vagy akár végrehajtásához



### Mi az a BPMN?

 BPMN egy egységes folyamatábra alapú jelölés üzleti folyamatok modellezéséhez



- Egységes jelölés számos modellező eszköz gyártó "mögé állt"
  - BOC: Adonis, IDS-Scheer: Aris, MS, Intalio, SAP,
     Signavio, Sun, Tibco
  - Tervezi: IBM



## BPML, BPEL, XPDL, BPMN

- Ó
- IJ
- Δ
- Ι
- E

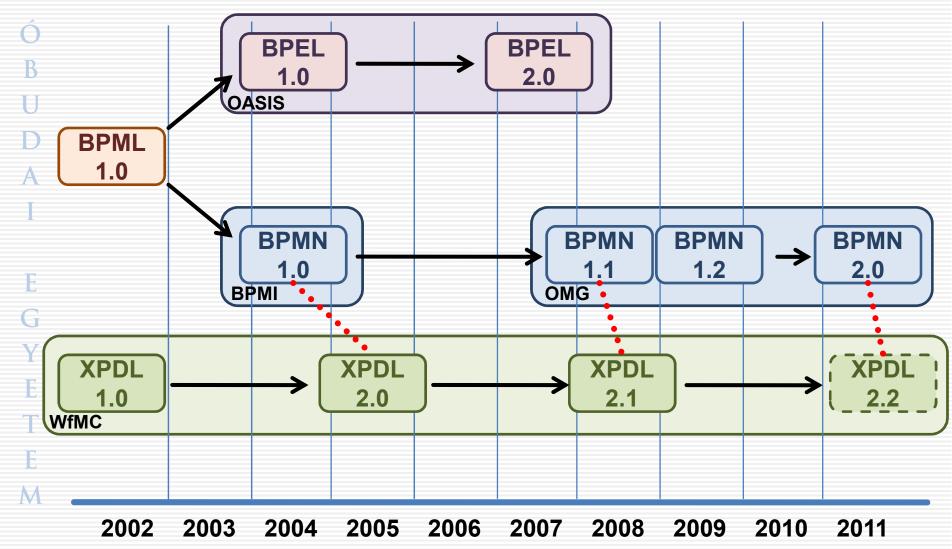
Y

E

- BPML Business Process Modeling Language
  - XML alapú
- BPEL Business Process Execution Language
  - XML alapú
- XPDL XML Process Definition Language
  - XML alapú
- BPMN Business Process Model and Notification
  - Grafikus jelölés

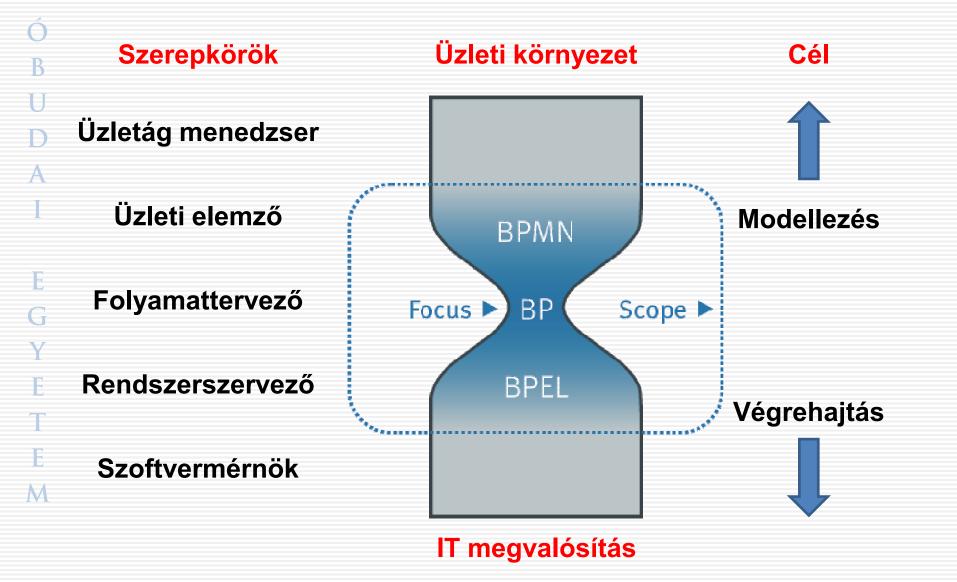


## Kronológia





## Üzleti folyamatok a tervtől a megvalósításig





## Üzleti folyamatok leírására szolgáló eszközök

- Ó
- В
- D
- Ι
- E
- Y E
- M

- Szöveges leírás
- Táblázatos leírás
- Grafikus ábrázolás
  - UML diagramok
  - Eseményvezérelt folyamatlánc (EPC)
  - Business Process Model and Notification (BPMN)



## **BPMN** alkalmazási területe

Ó

U

A

E G Y

E

A BPMN célja:

- Egységes grafikus jelölés az üzleti folyamat ábrázolásához
- A BPMN nem terjed ki a következők modellezésére:
  - Szervezeti struktúrák és erőforrások
  - Funkcionális bontás
  - Adat-és információs modellek
  - Stratégia
  - Üzleti szabályzat

## **BUSINESS PROCESS MODEL AND NOTIFICATION 1.0-1.2**

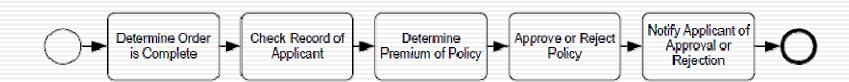


- Ó
- В
- A
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- Belső üzleti folyamat
  - Private (internal) business processes
  - Absztrakt üzleti folyamat
    - Abstract (public) processes
  - Együttműködési folyamat
    - Collaboration (global) Processes



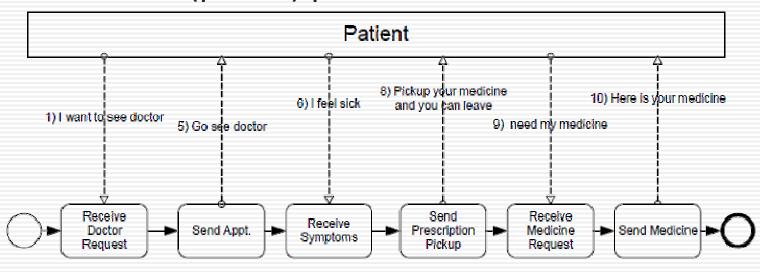
- Belső üzleti folyamat
  - Private (internal) business processes





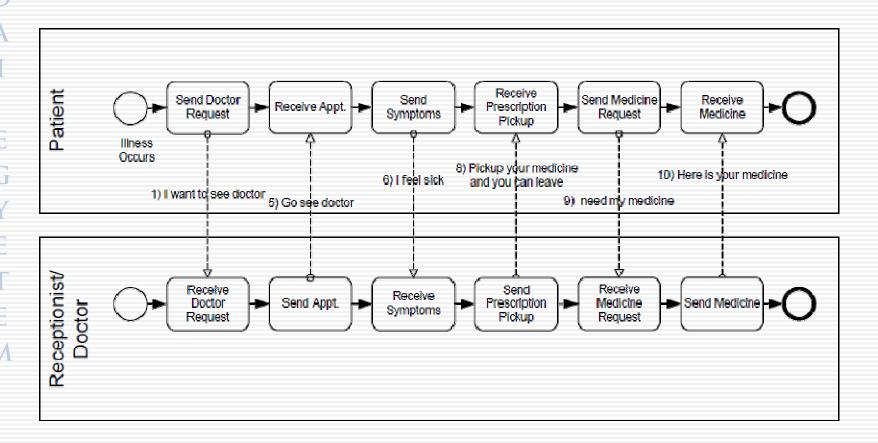
**Doctor's Office** 

- Belső üzleti folyamat
  - Private (internal) business processes
  - Absztrakt üzleti folyamat
    - Abstract (public) processes





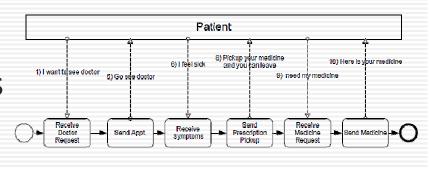
- Együttműködési folyamat
  - Collaboration (global) Processes





## Modelltípusok

- Belső üzleti folyamat
  - Private (internal) business processes
- Absztrakt üzleti folyamat
  - Abstract (public) processes



Determine

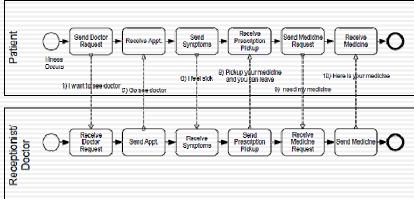
Check Record of

Notify Applicant of

Approval or

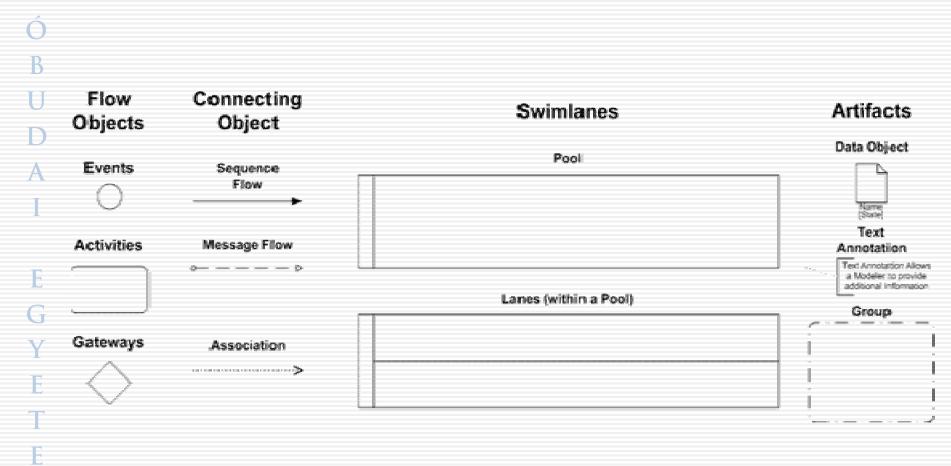
Approve or Reject

- Együttműködési folyamat
  - Collaboration (global)Processes

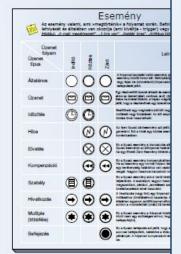


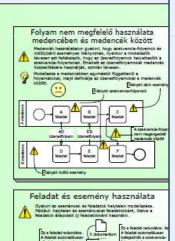


## Üzleti folyamat diagramok építőelemei





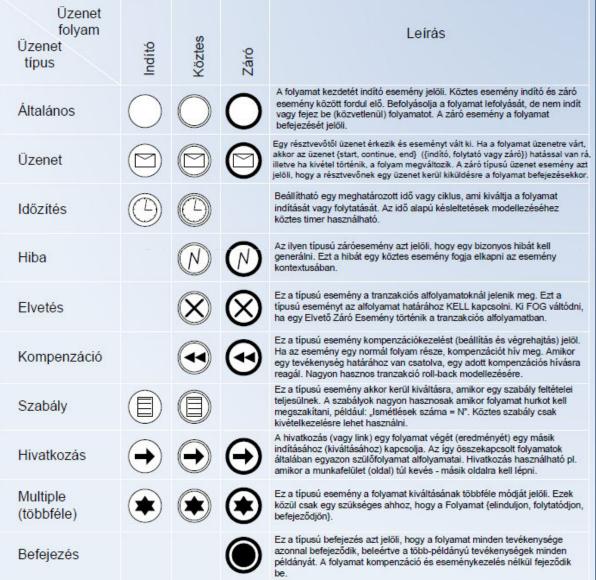




#### Esemény



Az esemény valami, ami »megtörténik« a folyamat során. Befolyásolja a folyamat lefolyását és általában van okozója (ami kiváltja - trigger) vagy hatása (eredménye). Például: "E-mail megérkezett", "3 óra van", "Raktár üres", "Kritikus hiba",...



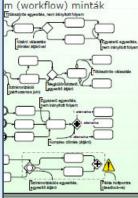
szekapcsoló objektumai

#### 

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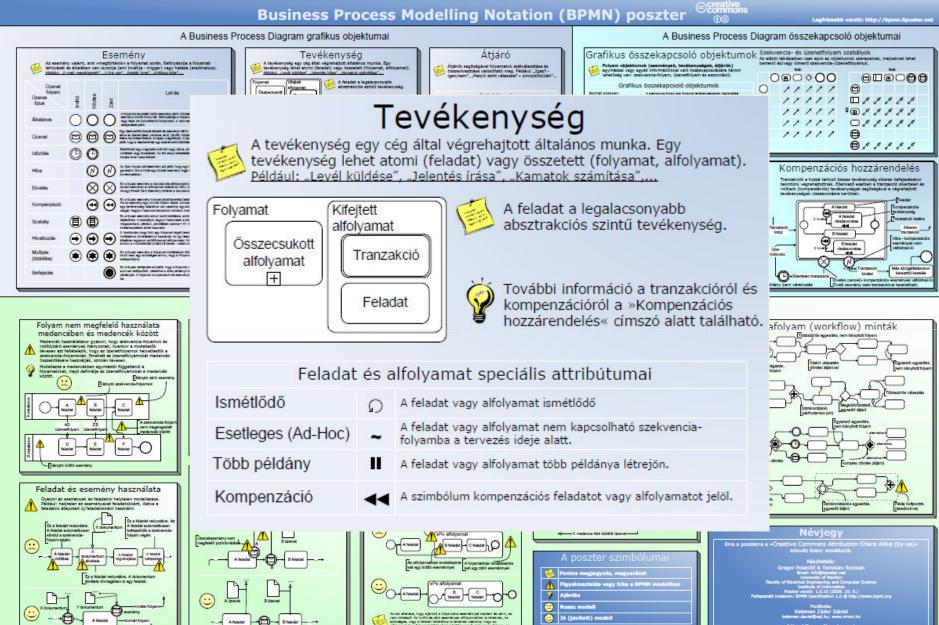
Legfrissebb verzió: http://bpmn.itposter.ne













Esemény

#### **Business Process Modelling Notation (BPMN) poszter**

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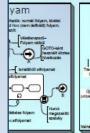
### Átjáró



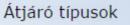
Átjárók segítségével folyamatok szétválasztása és összeolvasztása valósítható meg. Például: "Igaz? igen/nem", "Melyik színt válassza? – piros/zöld/kék"...

## O Dijektumok Karekvencia- de Uzenetfolyam szabályok Parakvencia- de Szenetfolyam szabályok Parak

A Business Process Diagram összekapcsoló objektumai









Adat alapú exkluzív döntés vagy egyesítés. Mindkét szimbólum jelentése ugyanaz. Lásd még a Feltételes folyamot.



Esemény alapú kizáró (exkluzív) döntés.



XOR

(ESEMÉNY)



Adat alapú inkluzív döntés vagy egyesítés.





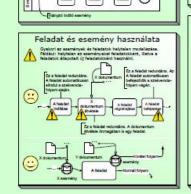
Komplex feltétel (alapfeltételek egy kombinációja)





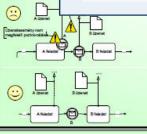
Párhuzamos elágaztatás (fork) és összeillesztés (join), szinkronizáció.

# Munkafolyam (workflow) minták Emalinación siguestia, nen-biolyste folyam Fishuszansa elligazia, Fis



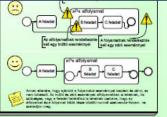
Folyam nem megfelelő használata

medencében és medencék között



Üzen

üzenetfo





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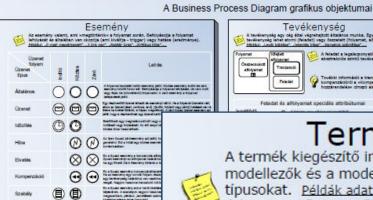
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#### Business Process Modelling Notation (BPMN) poszter



Kompenzációs hozzárendelés



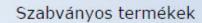


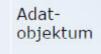




Termék (artefact)
A termék kiegészítő információkat nyújt a folyamatról. Szükség esetén, a

modellezők és a modellező eszközök szabadon hozzáadhatnak új termék típusokat. Példák adat objektumra: "Egy levél", "E-mail üzenet", "XML dokumentum", "Megerősítés",...







Az adatobiektum információt szolgáltat arról, hogy milyen eseményeket szükséges kiváltani és/vagy azok mit hoznak létre. A termék nincs közvetlen hatással üzenetfolyamra vagy szekvencia-folyamra. Az adatobjektumnak lehet állapota is.

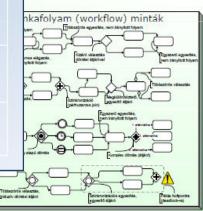




A csoportosítás dokumentációs és elemzési célt szolgál, ugyanakkor használható medencék közötti elosztott tranzakciók tevékenységeinek azonosításához is. A tevékenységek csoportosítása nem befolyásolja a szekvencia- vagy üzenetfolyamot.

Megjegyzés Leírás

Megjegyzések segítségével a modellező további információkat nyújthat a BPMN diagram olvasójának.

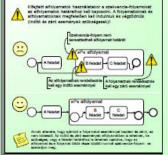




Folyam nem megfelelő használata

medencében és medencék között







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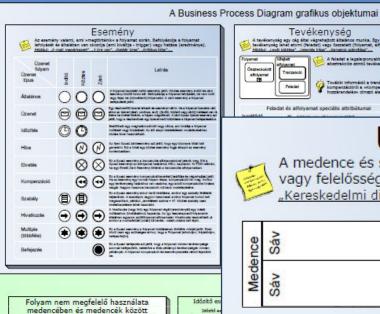


#### Business Process Modelling Notation (BPMN) poszter



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Kompenzációs hozzárendelés









A Business Process Diagram összekapcsoló objektumai

### Úszósáv

A medence és sáv szervezetet, szerepkört, rendszert vagy felelősségi kört jelöl. Például: "Egyetem". "Kereskedelmi divízió", "Raktár", "ERP rendszer", ...



A medencének tartalmaznia KELL 0 vagy 1 üzleti folyamatot.

A medence 0 vagy több sávot tartalmazhat.

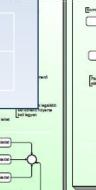
Két medence csak üzenetfolyammal kapcsolható össze.

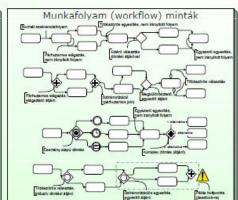
Donted Információ elemples

A **medence** egy folyamat résztvevőjét jelöli. Egy üzleti folyamatot tartalmaz és B2B szituációkban használják.

- (reledat) - (reledate) - (

A sáv a medence felosztásából származó rész, melyet a tevékenységek rendezésére és kategorizálására használnak.













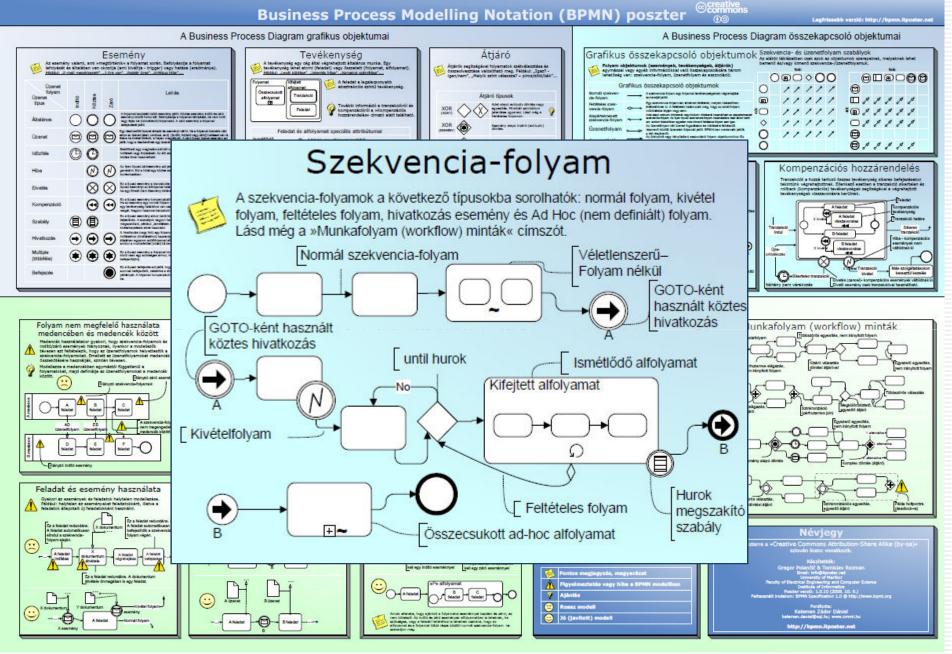




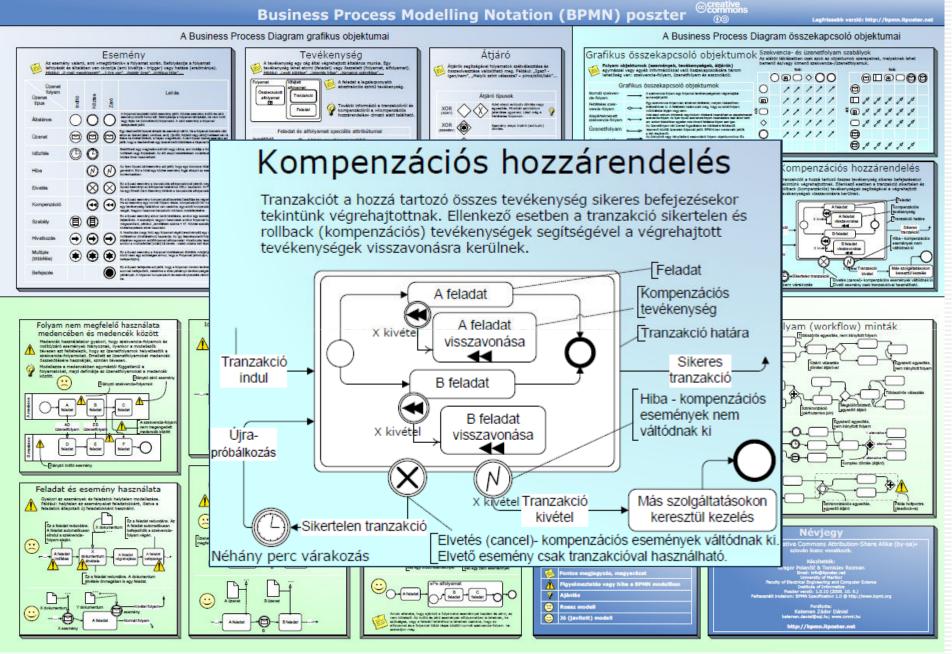
#### Business Process Modelling Notation (BPMN) poszter A Business Process Diagram grafikus objektumai A Business Process Diagram összekapcsoló objektumai Grafikus összekapcsoló objektumok Szekvencia- és üzenetfolyam szabályok Esemény Tevékenység Átjáró 00000 011111 \*@1111 011111 01111 Grafikus összekapcsoló objektumok Folyam objektumok (események, tevékenységek, átjárók) egymással vagy egyéb információkkal való összekapcsolására három lehetőség van: szekvencia-folyam, üzenetfolyam és asszociáció. Grafikus összekapcsoló objektumok Normál szekven-A szekvencia-folyam egy folyamat tevékenységeinek végrehajtási cia-folyam Egy szekvencia-folyamnak lehetnek feltételei, melvek futásidőben Folyam nem megfelelő használata folyam (workflow) minták Feltételes szekmedencében és medencék között értékelődnek ki. A feltételek határozzák meg, hogy az adott folyam vencia-folvam működésbe lépjen vagy sem. Adat alapú exkluzív döntésnél vagy inkluzív döntésnél használható az alapértelmezett Alapértelmezett szekvencia-folyam. Az ilyen típusú szekvencia-folyam használatára csak akkor kerül szekvencia-folyam sor, amikor futásidőben egyetlen más kimenő feltételes folyam sem igaz. Az üzenetfolyam két üzenet fogadására és küldésére felkészült Üzenetfolyam részvevő közötti üzenetek folyamát jelöli. BPMN-ben medencék jelölik a két résztvevőt. Az (irányított vagy irányítatlan) asszociáció folyam objektumokhoz fűz Asszociáció információt. A folyam objektumokhoz így szöveg vagy grafikus nem folyam objektumok csatolhatók. Feladat és esemény használata

(2) Rossz model

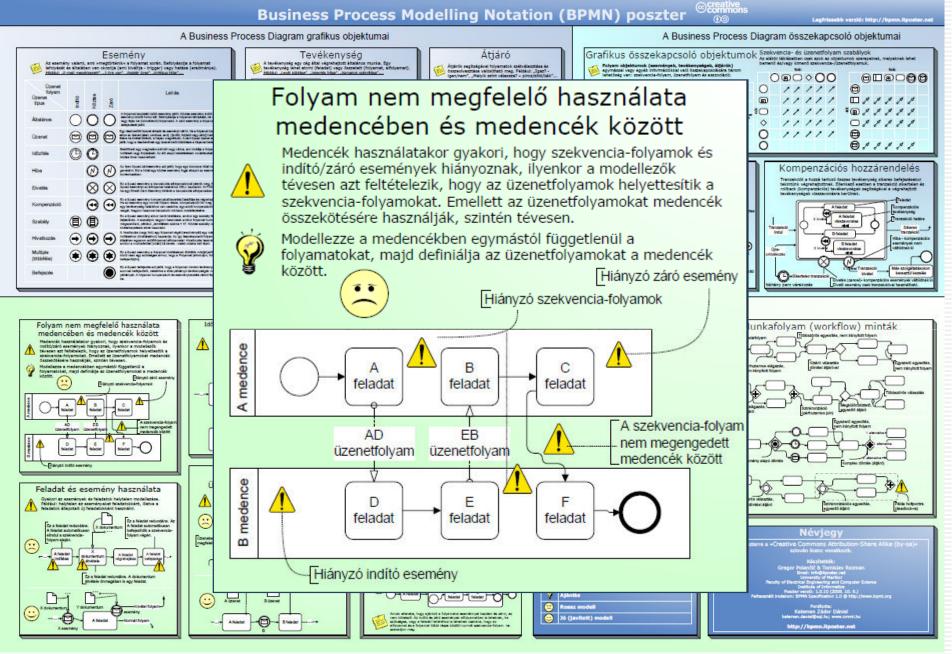




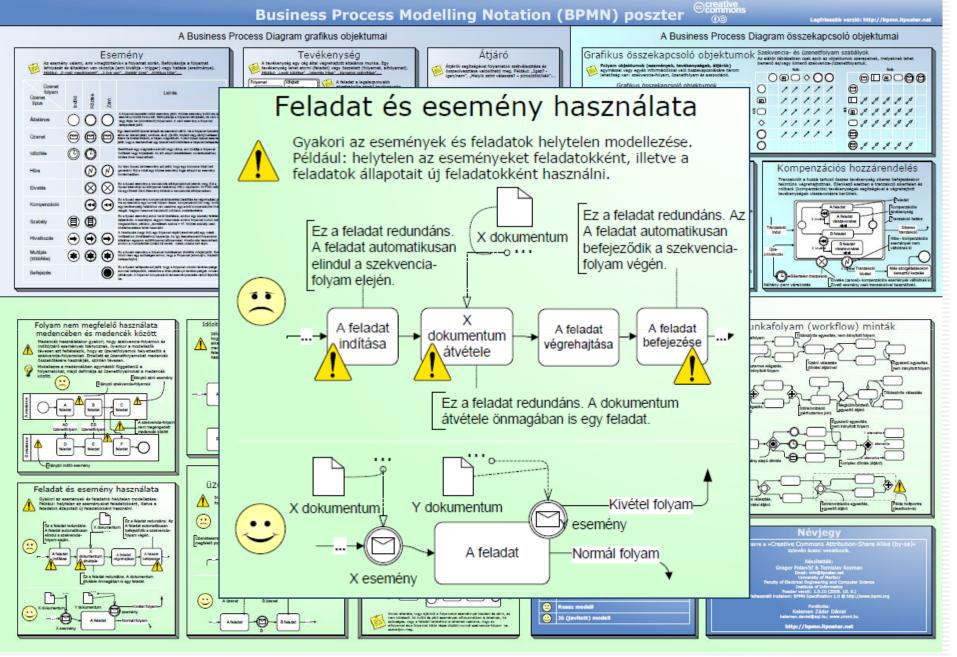




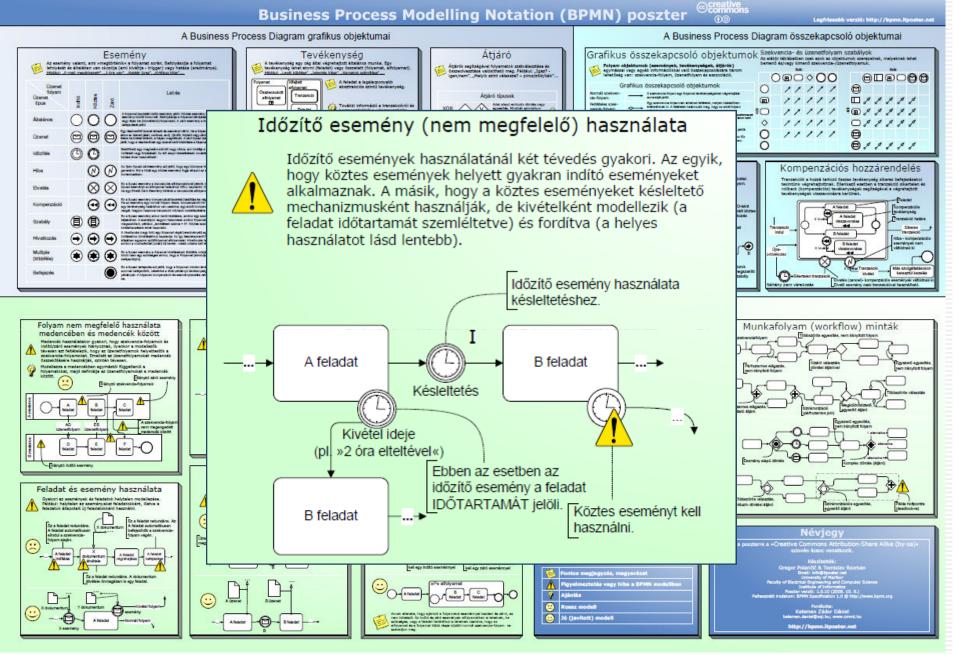


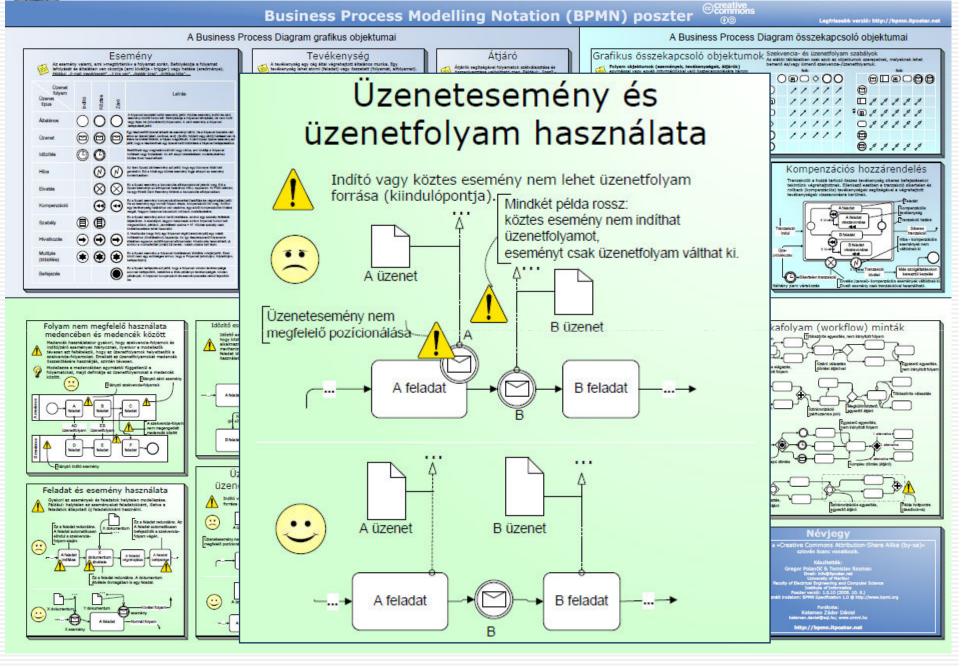




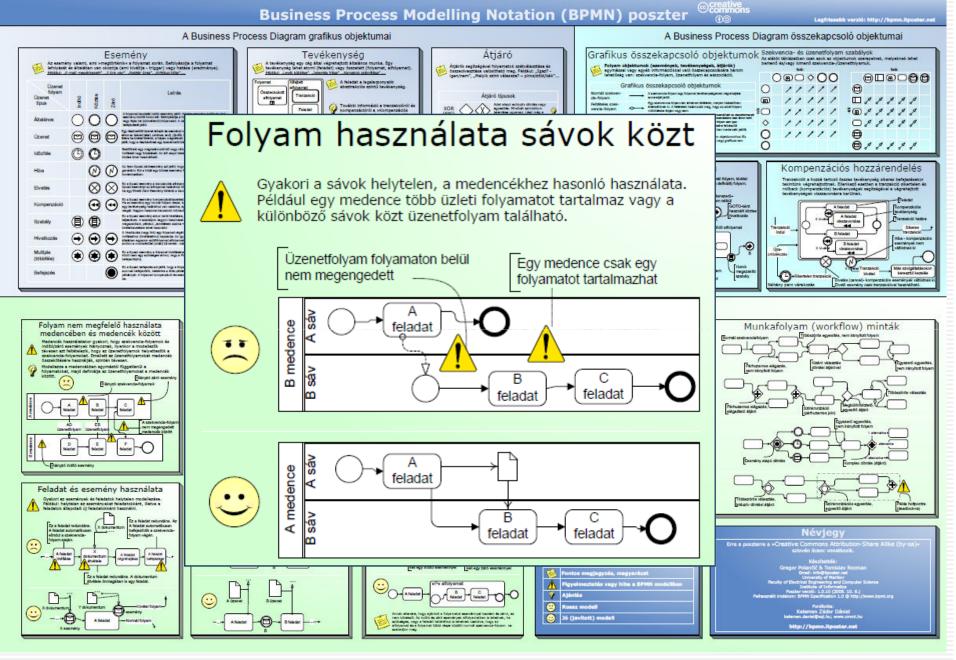














#### Business Process Modelling Notation (BPMN) poszter

Átjáró

Tevékenység

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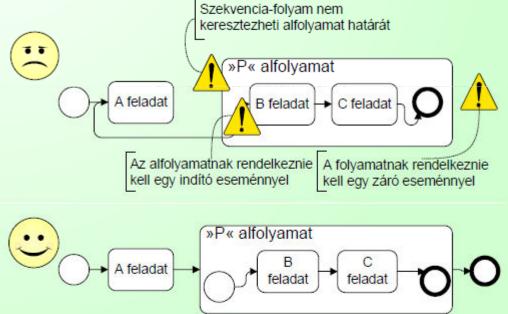




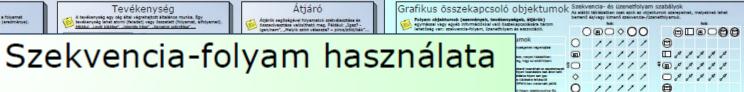
Kifejtett alfolyamatok használatakor a szekvencia-folyamokat az alfolyamatok határaihoz kell kapcsolni. A folyamatoknak és alfolyamatoknak megfelelően kell indulniuk és végződniük (indító és záró események szükségesek)!



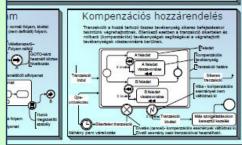


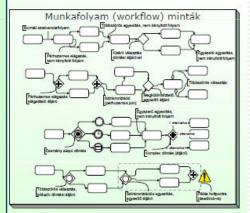


Annak ellenére, hogy ajánlott a folyamatot eseménnyel kezdeni és zárni, ez nem kötelező. Az indító és záró események alfolyamatban is lehetnek, ha szükséges, vagy a feladat határához is lehetnek csatolva, hogy az alfolyamat és a folyamat többi része közötti normál szekvencia-folyam ne szakadjon meg.



A Business Process Diagram összekapcsoló objektumai



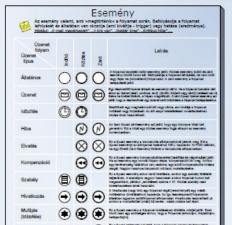




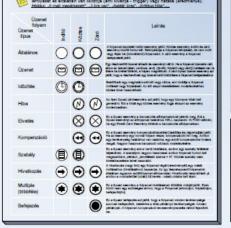


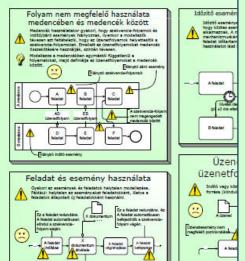
### Átjáró használata

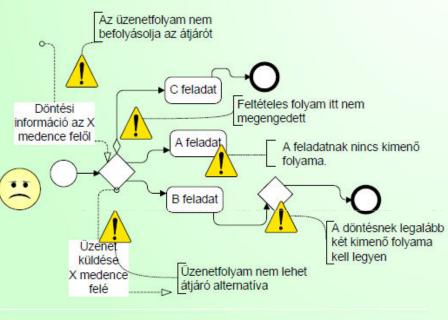
használatakor figyeljünk a holtpontmentességre.



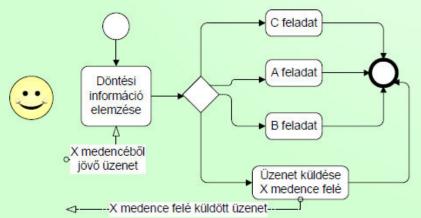
A Business Prod



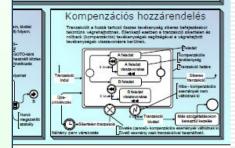


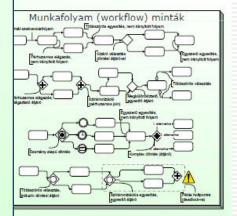


Átjáróhoz kizárólag szekvencia-folyam kapcsolható. Átjáró



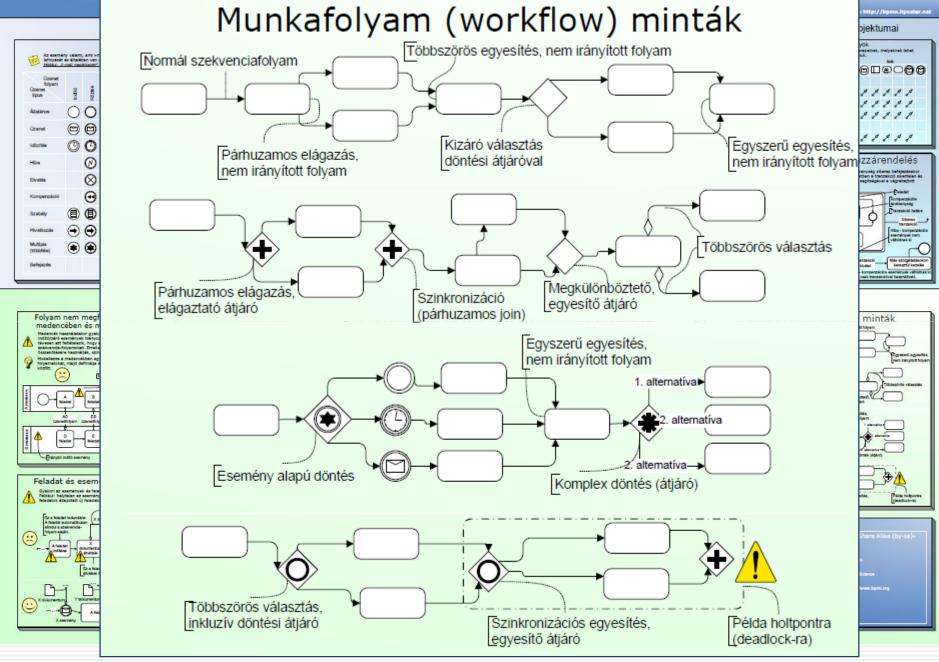
cess Diagram összekapcsoló objektumai tumok Szekvencia- és üzenetfolyam szabályok Az alábbi táblázatban csak azok az objektumok szerepel bermedő sajvagy kirnand szakvencia-júzanetfolyamuk. 00000 © □ ® □ **© ©** 011111 \*@1111 011111 01111









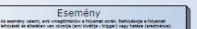




#### Business Process Modelling Notation (BPMN) poszter

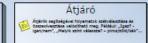


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A Business Process Diagram grafikus objektumai



A Business Process Diagram összekapcsoló objektumai

Grafikus összekapcsoló objektumok

Folyam objektumok (személyek, terkélanyságak, étőpráb)
agymázas vagy egyés holmásoltálai valt szenkapcsolá námma halman halman kelek előkelek (személyek), személyek előkelek a akazadáló.

Grafikus összekapcsoló objektumok

### Névjegy

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Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

Institute of Informatics

Poszter verzió: 1.0.10 (2008. 10. 6.)

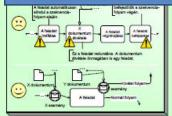
Felhasznált irodalom: BPMN Specification 1.0 @ http://www.bpmi.org

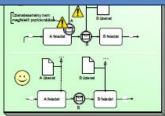
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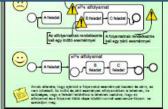
Kelemen Zádor Dániel

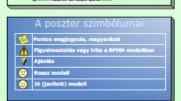
kelemen.daniel@sgi.hu; www.cmmi.hu

http://bpmn.itposter.net









Nevjegy

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Karistetak:
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## **BUSINESS PROCESS MODEL AND NOTIFICATION 2.0**



### **BPMN 2.0 újdonságok**

- Ó
- R
- D
- Ι
- G Y
- T E

- Modellezési elemek száma: 48 -> 116
- Új elemek
  - Üzenetek bevezetése
  - Be- és kimenő adatok, valamint adattár
- Új modelltípus
  - Koreográfia modell (Choreographies)
- Párbeszédek (Conversations) bevezetése
- Frissítések
  - Átjárók frissítése
  - Események listájának frissítése, új események bevezetése
- Tevékenységek differenciálása



#### BPMN 2.

#### **Activities**

Task

A Task is a unit of work, the job to be performed. When marked with a + symbol it indicates a Sub-Process, an activity that can

Transaction

A Transaction is a set of activities that logically belong together; it might follow a specified transaction protocol.

Event Sub-Process

An Event Sub-Process is placed into a Process or Sub-Process. It is activated when its start event gets triggered and can interrupt the higher level process context or run in parallel (noninterrupting) depending on the start event.

Call Activity

A Call Activity is a wrapper for a globally defined Sub-Process or Task that is reused in the current

Types specify the nature of

the action to be performed:

Task Types

Send Task

User Task Manual Task

Receive Task

**Activity Markers** Markers Indicate execution behavior of activities:

+ Sub-Process Marker

C Loop Marker Parallel MI Marker

Sequential MI Marker

- Ad Hoc Marker

Compensation Marker

Default Flow

defines the execution

Sequence Flow

is the default branch to be chosen if all other conditions evaluate to false.

Business Rule Task Service Task Script Task

Conditional Flow

has a condition assigned that defines whether or not the

#### Gateways

**Exclusive Gateway**  $\Diamond \otimes$ 

When splitting, it routes the sequence flow to exactly one of the outgoing branches. When merging, it awaits one incoming branch to complete before triggering the

Event-based Gateway is always followed by catching events or receive tasks.

Sequence flow is routed to the subsequent event/task 0 which happens first.

Parallel Gateway **(** 

When used to split the sequence flow, all outgoing branches are activated simultaneously. When merging parallel branches it waits for all incoming branches to complete before triggering the outgoing flow.



Inclusive Gateway When splitting, one or more branches are activated. All active incoming branches must complete before merging.



Complex Gateway Complex merging and branching behavior that is not captured by other gateways.

Exclusive Event-based Gateway (instantiate) Each occurrence of a subsequent event starts a new process

Parallel Event-based Gateway (instantiate)

The occurrence of all subsequent events starts a new process instance.

#### Conversa



A Commun logically rela When marke Indicates a S

A Conversat

A Forked Co **Participants** 

Conversation

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Pools (Particip

activities in a

or a lane can

organization, system. Lanes

or other lane

Collaborati

### **Activities**

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Transaction

Event

Sub-Process

A Task is a unit of work, the job to be performed. When marked with a + symbol it indicates a Sub-Process, an activity that can be refined.

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Markers indicate execution behavior of activities:

Sub-Process Marker



Loop Marker



Parallel MI Marker



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Types specify the nature of the action to be performed:

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Receive Task



User Task



Manual Task



Business Rule Task



Service Task



Script Task

#### Sequence Flow

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#### Default Flow

is the default branch to be chosen if all other conditions

evaluate to false.

#### Conditional Flow



has a condition assigned that defines whether or not the flow is used.

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Events	Start			Intermediate				End
	Top-Level	Event Sub-Process Interrupting	Event Sub-Process Non-Interrupting	Catching	Boundary Interrupting	Boundary Non- Interrupting	Throwing	
None: Untyped events, indicate start point, state changes or final states.	0						0	0
Message: Receiving and sending messages.							❷	❷
Timer: Cyclic timer events, points in time, time spans or timeouts.	(1)	(	(0)	0	0	0		
Escalation: Escalating to an higher level of responsibility.		(A)	(A)		<b>(A)</b>	(A)	<b>(A)</b>	<b>(A)</b>
Conditional: Reacting to changed business conditions or integrating business rules.			(1)	(11)		(1)		
Link: Off-page connectors. Two corresponding link events equal a sequence flow.				鯯			$\odot$	
Error: Catching or throwing named errors.		$\otimes$			0			@
Cancel: Reacting to cancelled transactions or triggering cancellation.					8			8
Compensation: Handling or triggering compensation.		$\bigcirc$			<b>(49)</b>		•	•
Signal: Signalling across differ- ent processes. A signal thrown can be caught multiple times.								
Multiple: Catching one out of a set of events. Throwing all events defined	0	0	(Ô)	0	0	0	•	<b>()</b>
Parallel Multiple: Catching all out of a set of parallel events.	4	4	(Đ)	4	<b>(4)</b>	( <del>(</del> P)		
Terminate: Triggering the immediate termination of a process.								





A Data Input is an external input for the entire process. It can be read by an activity.

A Data Output is a variable available as result. of the entire process. A Data Object represents information flowing through the process, such as business

documents, e-mails, or letters, A Collection Data Object represents a collection of information, e.g., a list of order

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read or write data, e.g., a database or a filing



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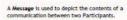
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cabinet. It persists beyond the lifetime of the









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which happens first.

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#### Conversations

Particin

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A Communication defines a set of logically related message exchanges. When marked with a + symbol it Indicates a Sub-Conversation, a compound conversation element

> A Conversation Link connects Communications and Participants.

#### Choreographies

Participant A Choreography Participant B

A Choreography Task Multiple Participants Market represents an Interaction denotes a set of (Message Exchange) Participants of the same kind. between two Participants.

III

When splitting, it routes the sequence flow to exactly

one of the outgoing branches. When merging, it awaits

one incoming branch to complete before triggering the

Is always followed by catching events or receive tasks.

Sequence flow is routed to the subsequent event/task

When used to split the sequence flow, all outgoing

branches are activated simultaneously. When merging

parallel branches it waits for all incoming branches to

Participant A Choreography Sub-Process + Participant B Participant C

A Choreography Sub-Process contains a refined choreography with several **Events** 

None: Untyped events start point, state or final states. 0000000000 Receiving and yelic timer events. 00000 time, time spans of n: Escalating to 0 0 0 0 r level of nal: Reacting to (E) ating business rules. -page connectors. ( ponding link events 0 atching or throwing 0 (M) leacting to cancelled (X) ons or triggering sation: Handling or (4) (44) g compensation. sses. A signal thrown Catching one out of vents. Throwing all efined Multiple: Catchine (4) (P) (P) (P) a set of parallel te: Triggering the

#### Gateways

**Exclusive Gateway**  $\Diamond \otimes$ 

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Event-based Gateway 0

Parallel Gateway

When used to split the sequence flow, all outgoing branches are activated simultaneously. When merging parallel branches it waits for all incoming branches to complete before triggering the outgoing flow.



**(** 

Inclusive Gateway When splitting, one or more branches are activated. All active incoming branches must complete before merging.



Complex merging and branching behavior that is not captured by other gateways.



Each occurrence of a subsequent event starts a new process

Parallel Event-based Gateway (instantiate)

The occurrence of all subsequent events starts a new process instance.

### complete before triggering the outgoing flow.

Gateways

Exclusive Gateway

Event-based Gateway

Parallel Gateway

Inclusive Gateway When splitting, one or more branches are activated. All active incoming branches must complete before merging.



Event

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Complex Gateway Complex merging and branching behavior that is not captured by other gateways.

End Event



#### Exclusive Event-based Gateway (instantiate)

Each occurrence of a subsequent event starts a new process instance.



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exchanges can be

message flow and

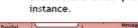
sequence flow.

The order of message

specified by combining

#### Parallel Event-based Gateway (instantiate)

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Task





put

A Data Store is a place where the process can read or write data, e.g., a database or a filing cabinet. It persists beyond the lifetime of the

A Data Input is an external input for the

of the entire process.

entire process. It can be read by an activity.

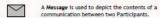
A Data Output is a variable available as result

A Data Object represents information flowing

collection of information, e.g., a list of order

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Pools (Participants) and Lanes activities in a process. A pool or a lane can be an organization, a role, or a system. Lanes subdivide pools or other lanes hierarchically.



Message Flow symbolizes information flow across organizational boundaries. Message flow can be attached to pools. activities, or message

















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A Communication defines a set of logically related message exchanges. When marked with a + symbol it Indicates a Sub-Conversation, a compound conversation element

A Conversation Link connects Communications and Participants.

A Forked Conversation Link connects Communications and multiple Participants.

Conversation Diagram

#### Choreographies

Participant A Choreography Participant 8

(Message Exchange)

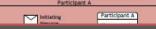
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#### Choreography Diagram



#### **Events**



Timer: Cyclic timer events, on: Escalating to

er level of nal: Reacting to grating business rules. off-page connectors

esponding link events Catching or throwing

Reacting to cancelled tions or triggering

le: Catching one out of



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sation: Handling or (44) ing compensation. Signalling across differ esses. A signal thrown

 $\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc$ (Ô) f events. Throwing all defined Multiple: Catching (A) (4) (4) (4) 4 of a set of parallel

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Event-based Gateway 0

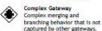
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(instantiate) The occurrence of all subsequent events starts a new process instance.

#### **Swimlanes**



Pools (Participants) and Lanes represent responsibilities for activities in a process. A pool or a lane can be an organization, a role, or a system. Lanes subdivide pools or other lanes hierarchically.

Task

Task

Message Flow symbolizes information flow across organizational boundaries. Message flow can be attached to pools. activities, or message events.

Text Annotation

Pool

The order of message exchanges can be specified by combining message flow and sequence flow.

Collection

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### Θ Message End Even

#### Data

Terminate: Triggering the



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A Message is used to depict the contents of a



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Data Object

Date



₩ Enror End

Event

Sub-Process

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**Swimlanes** 

Conditional Start Event

The order of message specified by combining message flow and sequence flow.

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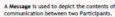






No.

Data Store

















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Intermediate

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Sequence Flow

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Default Flow

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Conditional Flow

#### Gateways

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A Communication defines a set of logically related message exchanges. When marked with a + symbol it Indicates a Sub-Conversation, a compound conversation element

A Conversation Link connects Communications and Participants.

#### Choreographies

Participant A Choreography Participant 8

A Choreography Task represents an Interaction (Message Exchange) between two Participants. Ш

**Multiple Participants Market** denotes a set of Participants of the same kind.

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Participant A Choreography Sub-Process + Participant B Participant C

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#### Events

LVE	:1165	Top-Level	Event Sub-Process Interrupting	Event Sub-Process Non-interrupting	Catching	Boundary Interr upting	Boundary Non- Interrupting	Throwing	
None: Untyped events, point, state al states.		0						0	0
	etving and iges.			$\bigcirc$				(2)	(2)
	timer events, time spans or	(1)	0	(0)	0	0	0		
	calating to L of		(A)	(A)		(A)	(A)	(A)	<b>(A)</b>
	leacting to ess conditions business rules.				(1)		(1)		
	connectors. iding link events ace flow.				➌			•	
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	ing to cancelled r triggering				Ī	8			8
	: Handling or pensation.		$\bigcirc$			<b>(4)</b>		•	•
	ing across differ- A signal thrown multiple times.			( <u>(</u> )				<b>(A)</b>	<b>(A)</b>
	hing one out of a. Throwing all	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	•	•
	ole: Catching of parallel	4	4		<b>(</b>	1			
	riggering the mination of a								

#### Data

integrating your business and IT







A Collection Data Object represents a collection of information, e.g., a list of order items.

documents, e-mails, or letters.

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A Data Store is a place where the process can read or write data, e.g., a database or a filing cabinet. It persists beyond the lifetime of the process instance.





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A Message is used to depict the contents of a communication between two Participants.



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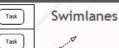


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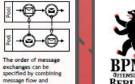
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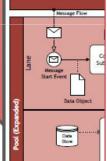
A Conversation Link conn Communications and Parti



Conversation Diag







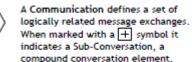
#### Choreographies

Choreography

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Participant A Choreography Sub-Process + Participant B Participant C

#### Conversations

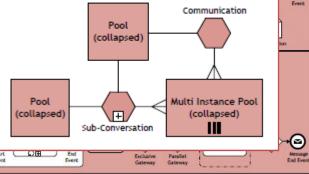


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#### **Conversation Diagram**



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Parallel Multiple: Catching

all out of a set of parallel events.

Terminate: Triggering the

events defined

**Events** 



A Data Input is an external input for the entire process. It can be read by an activity.

(4) (4) (4)

A Data Output is a variable available as result of the entire process.

A Data Object represents information flowing through the process, such as business documents, e-mails, or letters,

A Collection Data Object represents a collection of information, e.g., a list of order

A Data Store is a place where the process can B==== read or write data, e.g., a database or a filing Data Store cabinet. It persists beyond the lifetime of the

> A Message is used to depict the contents of a communication between two Participants.



system. Lanes subdivide pools

or other lanes hierarchically.

Pools (Participants) and Lanes represent responsibilities for activities in a process. A pool or a lane can be an organization, a role, or a

Message Flow symbolizes information flow across organizational boundaries. Message flow can be attached to pools,

**Swimlanes** 

The order of message specified by combining sequence flow.

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#### **Activities**

Task

A Task is a unit of work, the job to be performed. When marked with a + symbol it indicates a Sub-Process, an activity that can

Transaction

A Transaction is a set of activities that logically belong together; it might follow a specified transaction protocol.

Event Sub-Process

An Event Sub-Process is placed into a Process or Sub-Process. It is activated when its start event gets triggered and can interrupt the higher level process context or run in parallel (noninterrupting) depending on the start event.

Call Activity

A Call Activity is a wrapper for a globally defined Sub-Process or Task that is reused in the current

**Activity Markers** Markers Indicate execution behavior of activities:

Task Types Types specify the nature of the action to be performed:

Send Task

User Task

Manual Task

Service Task

Business Rule Task

Receive Task

+ Sub-Process Marker

C Loop Marker

Parallel MI Marker Sequential MI Marker

- Ad Hoc Marker

Compensation Marker

Script Task

defines the execution

is the default branch to be chosen if all other conditions

Conditional Flow Default Floy

> has a condition assigned that defines whether or not the

#### Conversations



A Communication defines a set of logically related message exchanges. When marked with a + symbol it Indicates a Sub-Conversation, a compound conversation element

#### Choreographies

Participant A Choreography Participant 8

III

**Events** 

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### Choreographies

Participant A Choreography Task

Participant B

A Choreography Task represents an Interaction (Message Exchange) between two Participants. Ш

Multiple Participants Marker denotes a set of Participants of the same kind.

Participant A Choreography Sub-Process  $\Box$ Participant B Participant C

Participant A Choreography

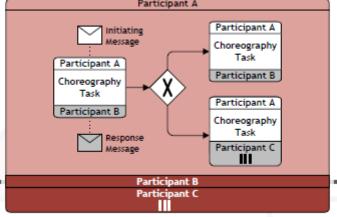
Sub-Process

+

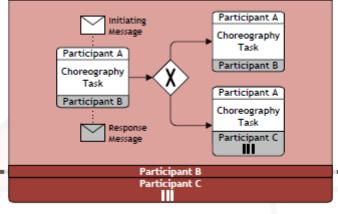
Participant B Participant C

A Choreography Sub-Process contains a refined choreography with several Interactions.

#### Choreography Diagram



#### Participant A



put

A Data Input is an external input for the entire process. It can be read by an activity.

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A Data Object represents information flowing through the process, such as business documents, e-mails, or letters,

A Collection Data Object represents a collection of information, e.g., a list of order

B==== Data Store

Ш

A Data Store is a place where the process can read or write data, e.g., a database or a filing cabinet. It persists beyond the lifetime of the

A Message is used to depict the contents of a communication between two Participants.

#### Gateways



When splitting, it routes the sequence flow to exactly one of the outgoing branches. When merging, it awaits one incoming branch to complete before triggering the is always followed by catching events or receive tasks. Sequence flow is routed to the subsequent event/task

Event-based Gateway 0

Parallel Gateway

When used to split the sequence flow, all outgoing branches are activated simultaneously. When merging parallel branches it waits for all incoming branches to complete before triggering the outgoing flow.



**(** 

Inclusive Gateway When splitting, one or more branches are activated. All active incoming branches must



Exclusive Event-based Gateway (instantiate) Each occurrence of a subsequent event starts a new process



(instantiate) captured by other gateways. events starts a new process



Pools (Participants) and Lanes represent responsibilities for activities in a process. A pool or a lane can be an organization, a role, or a system. Lanes subdivide pools or other lanes hierarchically.



Message Flow

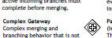
The order of message specified by combining flow across organizational boundaries. Message flow message flow and can be attached to pools, sequence flow.







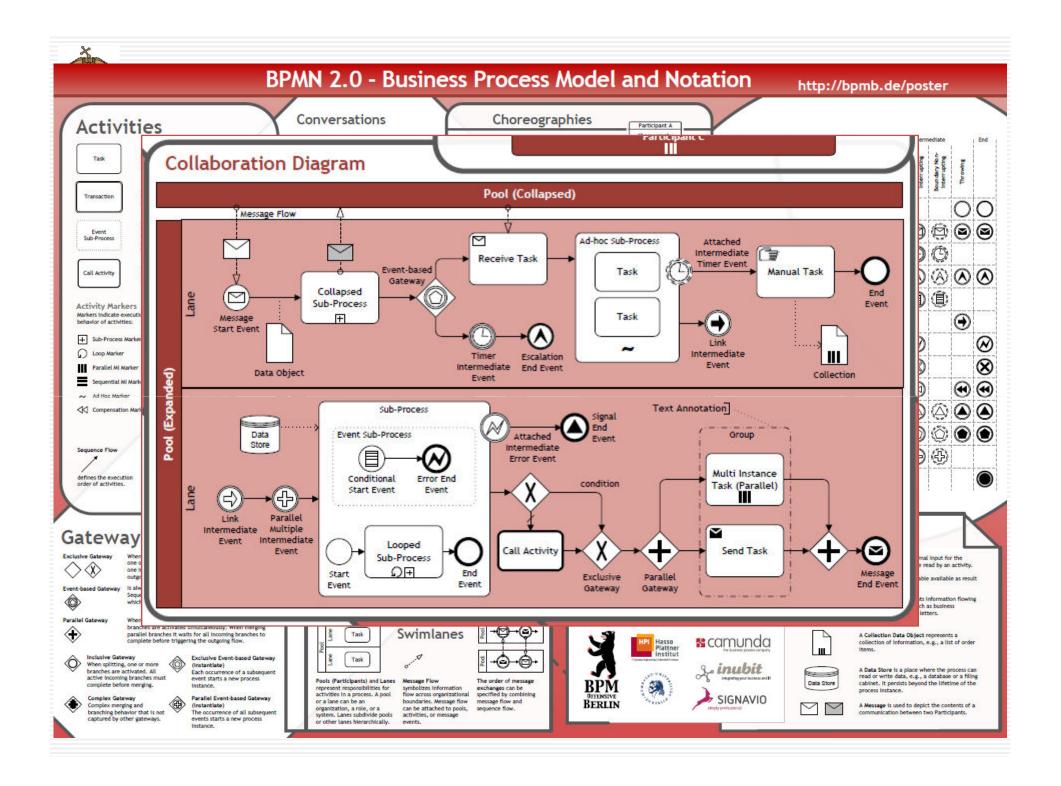




which happens first.



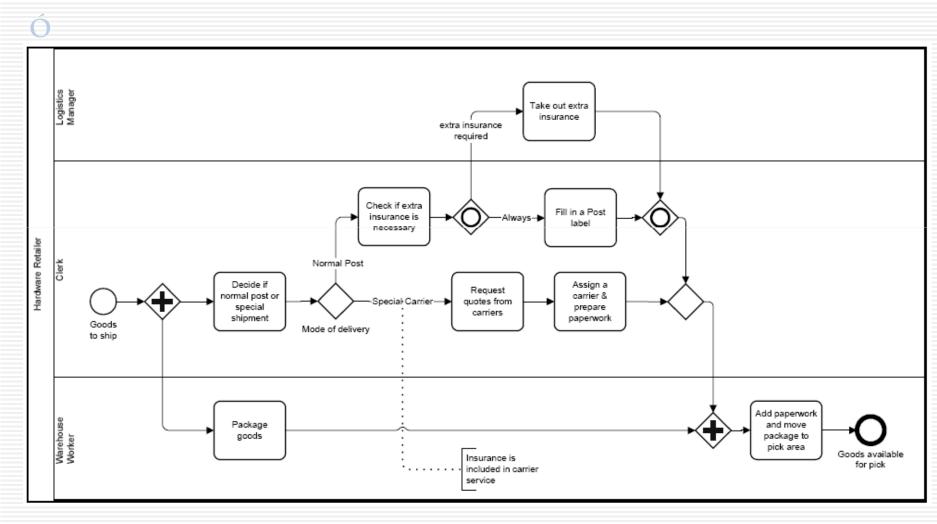
The occurrence of all subsequent instance.



## PÉLDÁK - BPMN 2.0

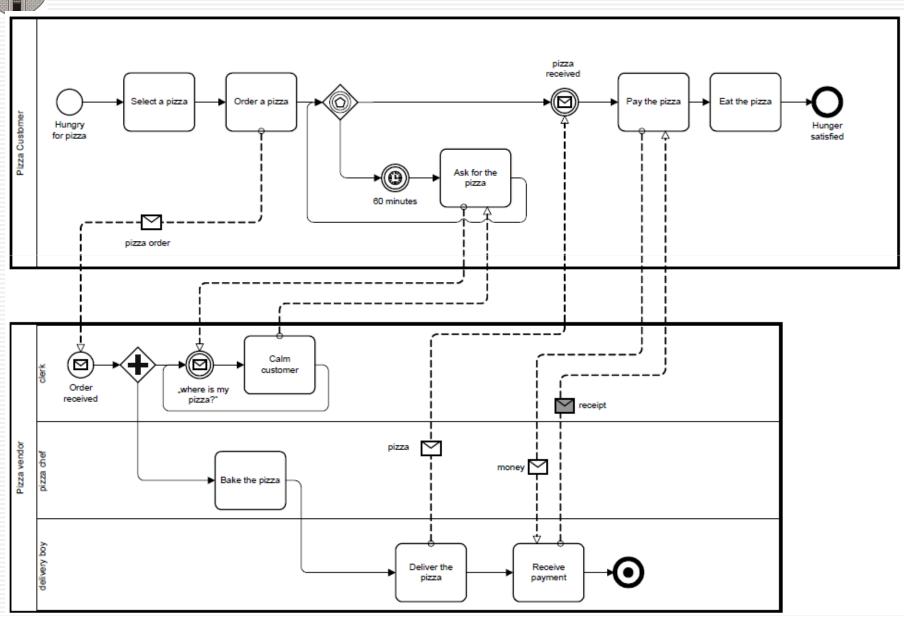


## Példa egyszerű üzleti folyamatra

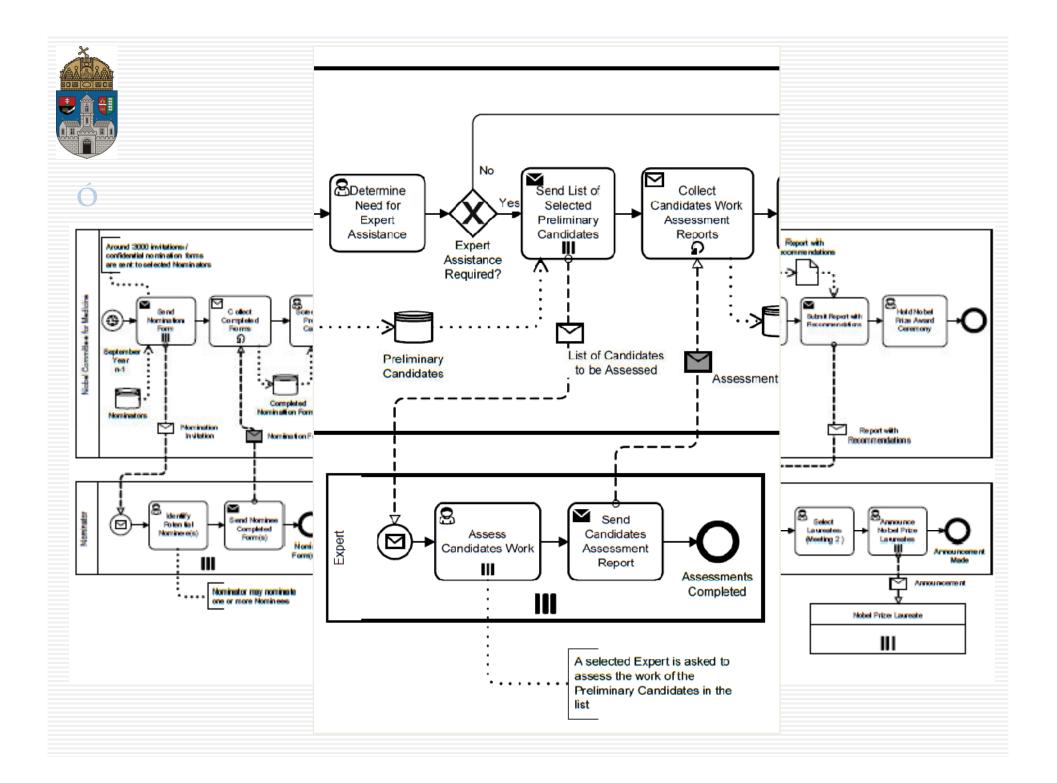


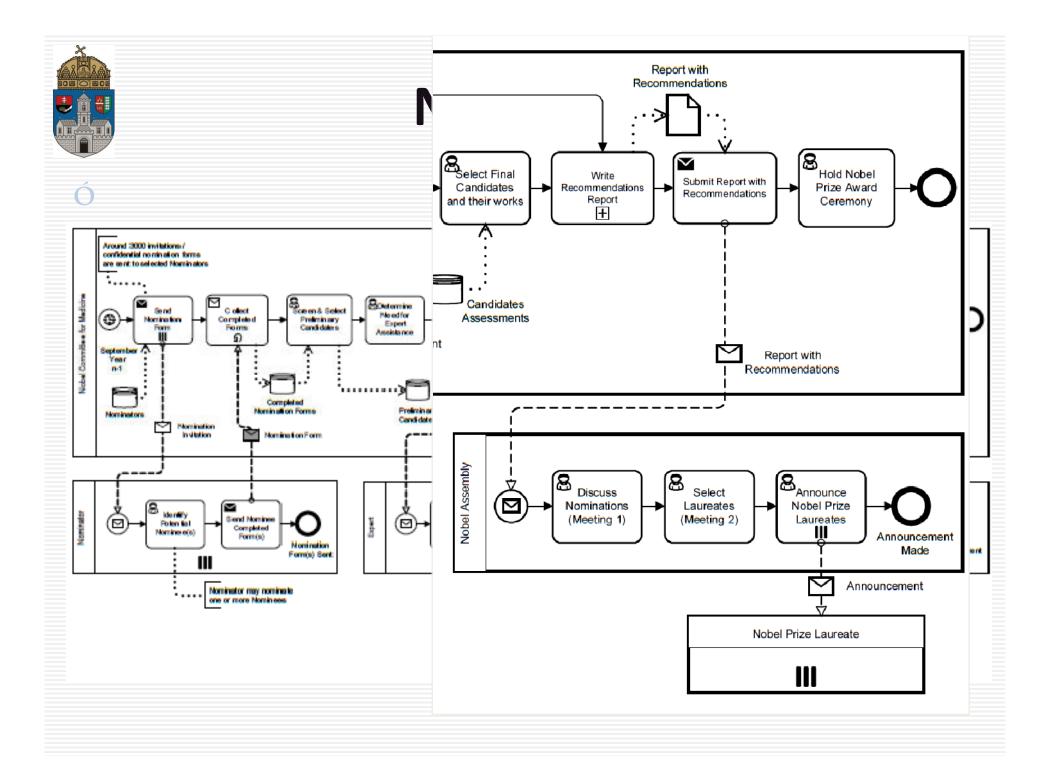
# # P

## zza rendelés – Együttműködési modell



nd 3000 invitations/ obel díj dential nomination forms ent to selected Nominators Screen & Select Collect Send Completed Preliminary Nomination Form Forms Candidates Report with Ш ဂ Recommendations Send List of Select Final Colle di Hold No bel Wite Candidates Work Sele ded Submit Report with Candidates Recommendations Prize Award Recommendations Profesio any Assessment. and their works Ceremony Completed Nomination Forms ninators ..... Nomination List of Candidates Assessments Invitation Nomination Form Report with Recommendations Send Send S<sub>Amounce</sub> Ca rididates Discuss Nobel Prize Nominatio na Report. (Miceting 1) Assessments Immouncement Completed Identify Send Nominee Potential Announcement Completed Nominee(s) A selected Expert is asked to Form(s) assess the work of the Nomination Nobel Prize Laureate Preferency Condidates in the Form(s) Sent Ш Nominator may nominate one or more Nominees







### **BPMN-t támogató eszközök**

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- Ingyenes eszközök
  - ARIS Express
  - Adonis Community Edition
  - Business Studio
  - BPMN 2.0 modeler for MS Visio
- Kereskedelmi eszközök
  - MS Visio 2010
  - IDS Scheer ARIS

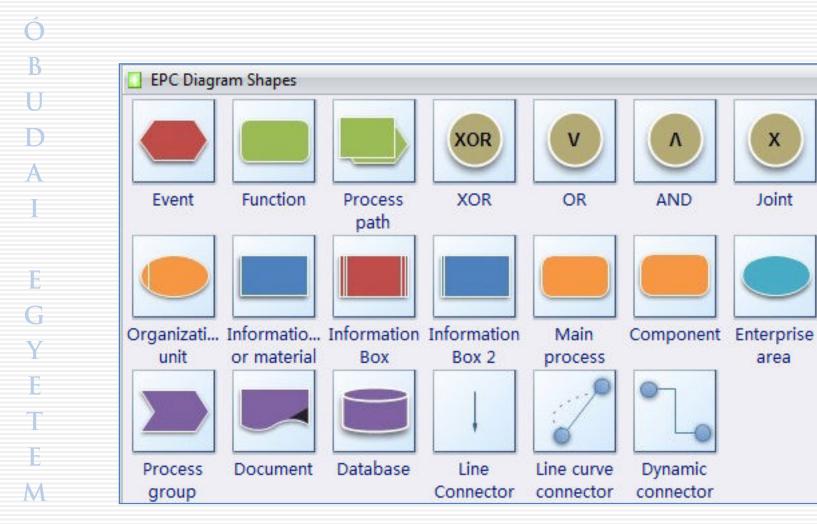
### **EPC VS BPMN**



### Eseményvezérelt Folyamatlánc **Event driven Process Chain (EPC)**

Joint

area





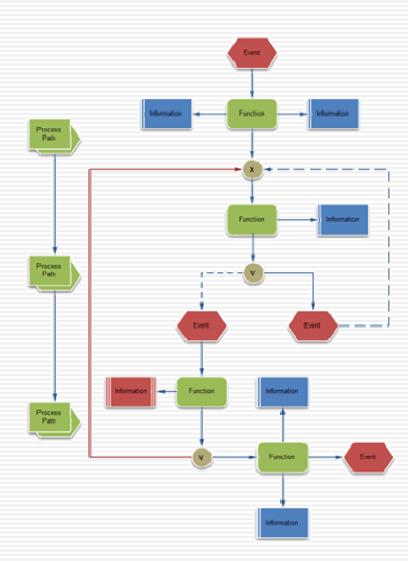
### Eseményvezérelt Folyamatlánc Event driven Process Chain (EPC)

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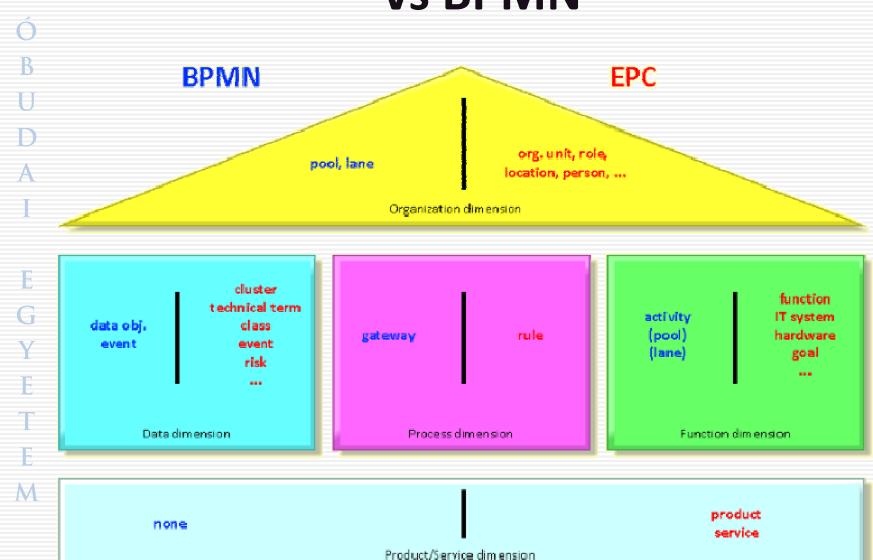
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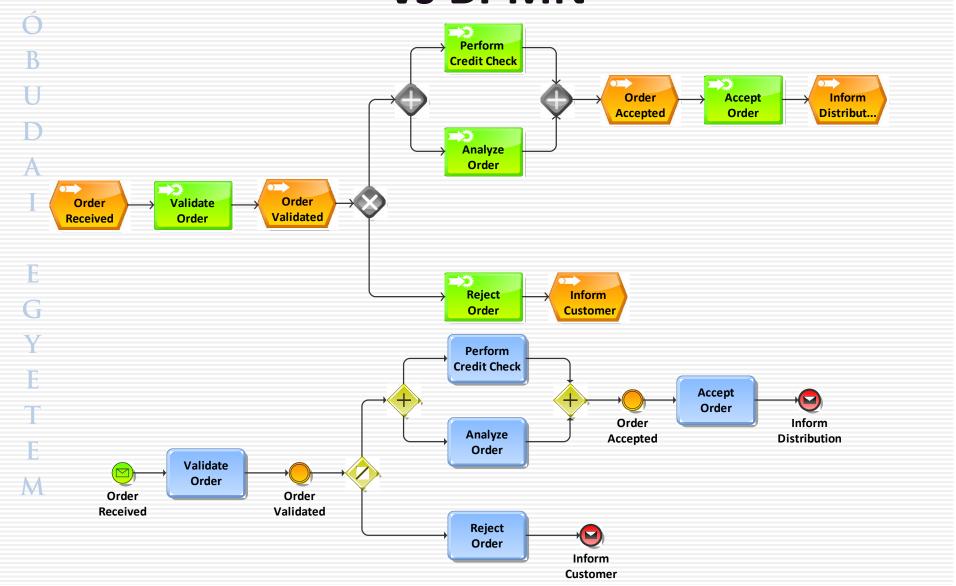


# Eseményvezérelt folyamatlánc vs BPMN





# Eseményvezérelt folyamatlánc vs BPMN





### **Források**

- OMG honlap
  - http://www.omg.org/spec/BPMN/
  - BPMN honlap
    - http://www.bpmn.org/
  - Poszterek
    - http://itposter.net/itPosters/bpmn/bpmn.htm (1.0)
    - http://www.bpmb.de/index.php/BPMNPoster (2.0)
  - Wikipedia
    - BPMN, XPDL, BPML, BPEL