

BACKGROUND

Business Process Model Notation (BPMN) is the global standard for process modelling and one of the most important components of successful Business-IT-Alignment.

More and more organizations are using BPMN and in more and more universities BPMN is taught as a subject. These are the reasons:

- **Standard -** BPMN is not owned by a certain enterprise but by an institution (<u>OMG</u>), which is already established through other world-wide standards, e.g., UML. The standard is supported by many software products; you are less dependent on any particular vendor's products.
- Simplicity The principle behind BPMN is rather simple which is why you can start working with this notation very quickly.
- Power of expression If necessary, you can describe precisely how a process functions with BPMN. However, this is more difficult than only roughly describing the process. This way of precise modelling is possible, but not mandatory.
- **Implementation in IT -** BPMN has been primarily developed to support technical implementation of processes ("Process Automation"). The more important the IT is in a company, the more helpful the use of BPMN becomes.

COMMON EVENTS

START EVENTS

The engine requires at least one start event to instantiate a process. This event states where the BPA will start from.

END EVENTS

The engine requires at least one end event to state that the transaction has finished.







BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT NOTATION IFS FAILURE EVENT

The IFS Failure Event allows the configuration user to tailor when an error message should occur to the user and what that error message should state. These errors are localised to the user. The IFS Failure event is a specialization of the BPMN End Event, the symbol is identical.





COMMON TASKS

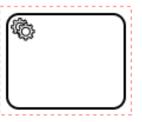
USER TASK

User tasks trigger a user interaction, users would state the fields to be visible on the form that will appear to the user performing the transaction. User Tasks have been altered to appear in Aurena.



SERVICE TASK

Used to trigger external service/REST API calls.





COMMON TASKS

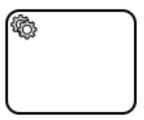
SCRIPT TASK

A Script Task is an automated activity. When a process execution arrives at the Script Task, the corresponding script is executed. Commonly used to update fields within the table/logical unit triggering the event.



IFS PROCESS ENRICHMENT TASK

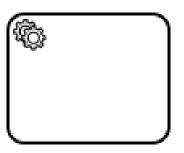
Enrichment tasks are Service tasks that have been modified to work in IFS, Enrichments allows the BPA to save variables, fields that were not initially part of the transaction being performed eg: updating a field on the same table/logical unit which wasn't being updated initially. They are a specialization of a generic task.





BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT NOTATION IFS PROJECTION DELEGATE TASK

Another task that is a service call that has been purpose built for IFS is the IFS Projection Delegate task. This task allows the BPA to have access to the many projections within IFS Cloud – Create, Read, Update and Delete operations, allowing a lot of solution flexibility. IFS Projection Delegate is a specialization of a generic Task





GATEWAYS

EXCLUSIVE GATEWAY

An exclusive gateway (also called the XOR gateway or, in more technical terms, the exclusive data-based gateway), is used to model a decision in the process.



INCLUSIVE GATEWAY

The Inclusive Gateway can be seen as a combination of an exclusive and a parallel gateway. Like an exclusive gateway, you can define conditions on outgoing sequence flows and the inclusive gateway will evaluate them. However, the main difference is that the inclusive gateway can receive more than one flow, like a parallel gateway.





MORE INFORMATION

https://docs.camunda.org/manual/7.7/reference/bpmn20/



