software AG

Official BPMN 2.0 implementer (mentioned by OMG)
Full BPMN 2.0 Process Modeling Conformance

BPMN 2.0 in ARIS

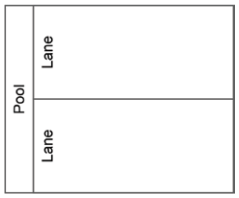
Cheat sheet

Main model types

BPMN collaboration & process diagrams represent control flows and message flows involved in collaborative processes.

Enterprise BPMN collaboration & process diagrams enrich the standard by typed lanes. Lanes can state roles, organizational units, application systems etc. that are already maintained in the ARIS library.

Swimlanes



Pools graphically show participants or processes in a collaboration diagram.

Lanes demonstrate organizational and technical responsibilities, typically within pools.

Enterpris BPMN lanes

- Pool
- Lane
- Organizational unit lane
- Organizational unit type lane
- Role lane
- Position lane
- Group lane
- Application system type lane

Control flow elements

- Start event
- Task
- Call activity
- Sub-processes
- Gateway

Further elements

- Message
- Text annotation
- Data object
- Data store
- Group

Events

Start events demonstrate where a certain process will start.

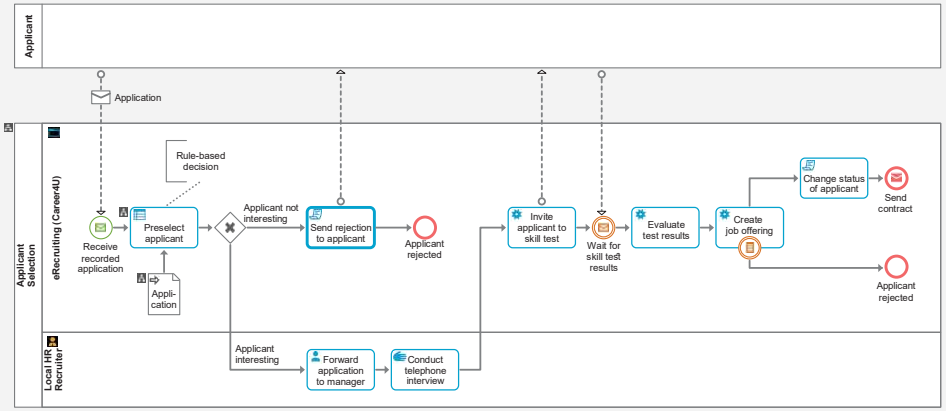
Intermediate events affect the process flow. They do not start or end the process.

End events demonstrate where a certain process will end.

Events are **further specified** as follows:

- Cancel event
- Compensation event
- Condition event
- Error event
- Escalation event
- Link event
- Message event
- Multiple event
- Parallel multiple event
- Signal event
- Timer event

Example Applicant selection



Activities

Activities are included as steps in a process.

Call activities demonstrate points in the process where global processes or tasks are used.

Tasks are **further specified** as follows:

- Business rule task
- Manual task
- Receive task
- Script task
- Send task
- Service task
- User task

Flows

Sequence flows represent the order of activities that are performed within a process.

Message flows show the flow of messages between pools.

Associations link information with elements.

Gateways

Gateways are used in processes to control the disparity and convergence of sequence flows.

Exclusive gateways are decisions that represent alternative paths in a process.

Parallel gateways combine and create parallel flows.

Inclusive gateways represent alternative but also parallel paths in a process flow. Difference to exclusive gateways: All condition expressions are evaluated.

Complex gateways demonstrate complex synchronization behavior, conditions and situations.

Event-based gateways are used as branching points within the process. Alternative paths are based on occurring events.

Sub-processes

Sub-processes represent activities which include activities, gateways, events and sequence flows.

Ad hoc sub-processes represent activities with no sequence relationships.

Event sub-processes operate event-handling within a process and are typically related to exceptions.

Transaction sub-processes demonstrate coordinated activities such as a business transaction, a rollback or a compensation.

Data

Data objects provide information about what activities require to be performed or what they produce.

Data stores demonstrate stored information that will last beyond the process.

Messages show communication contents between participants.

Download the BPMN cheat sheet:
tinyurl.com/cheat-sheet-aris-bpmn-2-0

Download the ARIS Basic cheat sheet:
tinyurl.com/cheat-sheet-aris-basic

Download the EPC cheat sheet:
tinyurl.com/cheat-sheet-aris-epc

Join the largest BPM community:
www.ariscommunity.com

Learn more on ARIS process design:
tinyurl.com/ARIS-design

Extend your knowledge:
softwareag.com

ARIS
BY SOFTWARE AG

cs_aris_bpmn_en