Activites Participants Gateways **Exclusive gateway** A task is a work-unit. An additional 🗐 marks an Task At a splitting gateway, the sequence flow will leave according Task activitiv as a collapsed subprocess. to the splitting condition at one of the outgoing paths. At a merging gateway the process will wait for one of the incoming Pool paths to activate the outgoing sequence flow. A transaction is a group of activities which belong **Event-based** Task Transaction together logically. A transaction protocol can be gateway indicated. This gateway is always followed by catching events or receive tasks. After the gateway, the path that receives the event first is used. Pools and Lanes represent responsability A event-subprocess will be placed within another for activities. A pool or a lane can be an subprocess. It is triggered by a start event and can Event organisation, a role or a system. interrupt the surrounding subprocess or it can be subprocess executed in parallel, according to the type of its start Parallel gateway When the sequence flow is split, all outgoings paths are activated simultaneously. At the merge the process will wait for all incoming paths before activating the outgoing sequence flow A call-activity represents a globally defiined Call (synchronization). subprocess or a globally defined task, which is used activities in the current process. Message flow symbolizes the information exchange. Inclusive gateway **Exclusive event-based** Message flows can be attached to pools. According to the condition, one gateway (instantiating) activities and message events. or more outgoing paths are As soon as one of the following Markers Task types activated, respectively incoming events occurs, the process is describe the execution behaviour describe the character of a paths are synchronized. started. of activities: task: Complex gateway Parallel event-based Splitting and merging |+| gateway (instantiating) Subprocess behaviour that is not depicted Only if all preceding events by any other gateways. occur will the process be started. Parallel multiple task Data Sequential multiple Manual task A dataobject represents information that flows The **sequence** of the information exchange Business rule through the process, such as documents, e-mails or can be specified by combining message and letters. sequence flows. Service Compensation A data-input is an external input for the whole Script process. It can be read by an activity. **Artifacts** A data-output is a variable that is produced as a result of a whole process. Sequence flows Free annotation Grouping

Data

storage



defines the succession of the execution.

Default flow

will run through if all other conditions are not met

Conditional flow

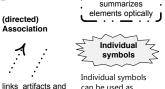
contains a condition which defines when this flow will run through and when not.



A list-data object represents a group of information, e.g. a list with order positions.

A data storage is a place where the process can read or write data, e.g. a database or a file cabinet. It exists indeppendetly from the duration of the process instance.

A message depicts the content of a communication between two participants.



(directed) Association

flow objects.

can be used as artifacts.

	Catching events						Throwing events	
	Start events Intermediate events						End events	
	The process is started by the event.	The event subprocess is started, the parent process canceled.	The event subprocess is started, the parent process is not canceled.	The process continues only, if the event occurs.	The event is reacted to, the activity is canceled.	The event is reacted to, the activity is not canceled	The process triggers the event and continues immediately.	The process triggers the event at the end of the process path.
	?→	?→	(3)→	→ ?) →	?	(2)	→ ?•	→ ②
None: Untyped events; none intermediate events can mark a change of status.							0	0
Message: Receiving and sending of messages.								
Timer: Cyclic timer event, points in time, or time spans.			((())	0	0	(
Conditional: Reacting to changed conditions and relation to business rules.								
Link: Two associated link events represent a sequence flow.								
Signal: Signaling across different processes. A signal can be reacted to several times.			(\triangle)					
Error: Triggering and treatment of defined errors		Ø						⊗
Escalation: Reporting to the next higher level of responsibility.		\bigcirc	(<u>A</u>)					igoremsize
Terminate: Triggers the immediate termination of the process.								
Compensation: Handling or triggering of a compensation.		\bigcirc						•
Cancel: Reaction to canceled transactions or triggering of cancelations.								\otimes
Multiple: Occurence of one of several events; triggering of all events.						()		•
Parallel multiple: Occurence of all events.	4	4	(争)		4	(4)		

