Modeling with BPMN 2.0 and further, fully integrated notations
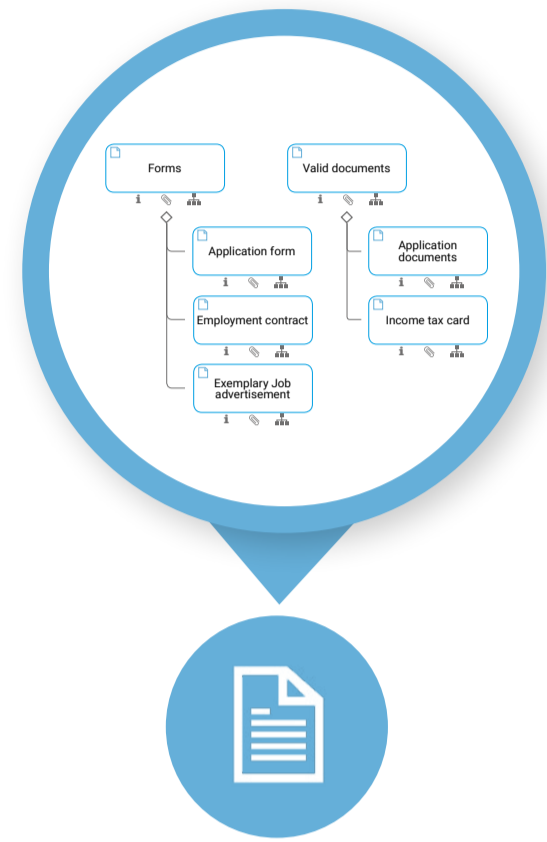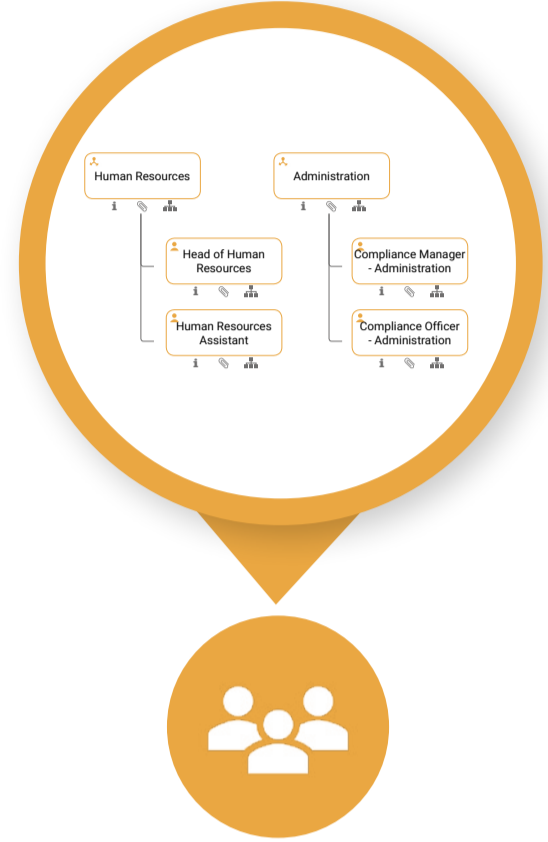
GB TEC

BIC CLOUD

Document Diagram
The Document Diagram provides a clear overview of the central documents of an organization. Its primary application is for a high level of abstraction in rough overviews.

Organizational Chart
The Organizational Chart is a graphical representation of the organizational structure of an entity. It shows organizational units, positions, and roles, as well as their relationships to one another.
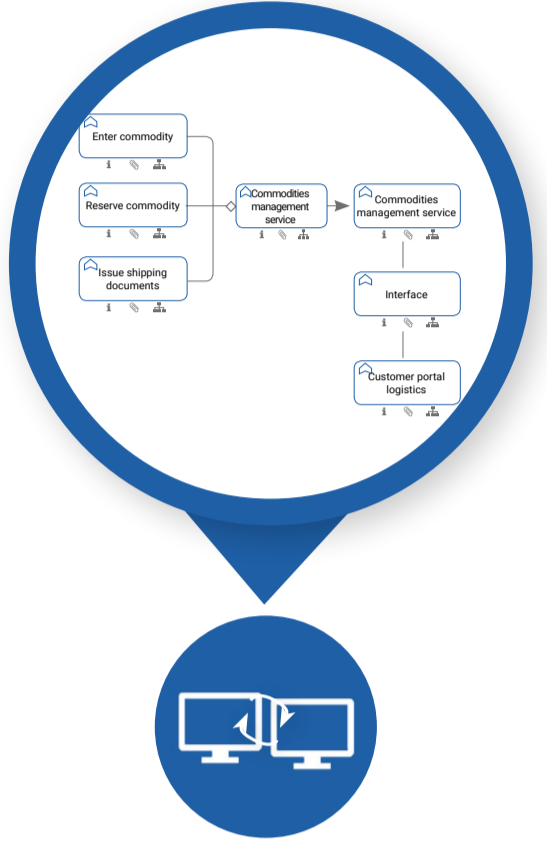
IT Landscape
The IT Landscape provides a clear overview of the central IT components of an organization. Its primary application is to achieve a high level of abstraction in the depiction of IT overviews.
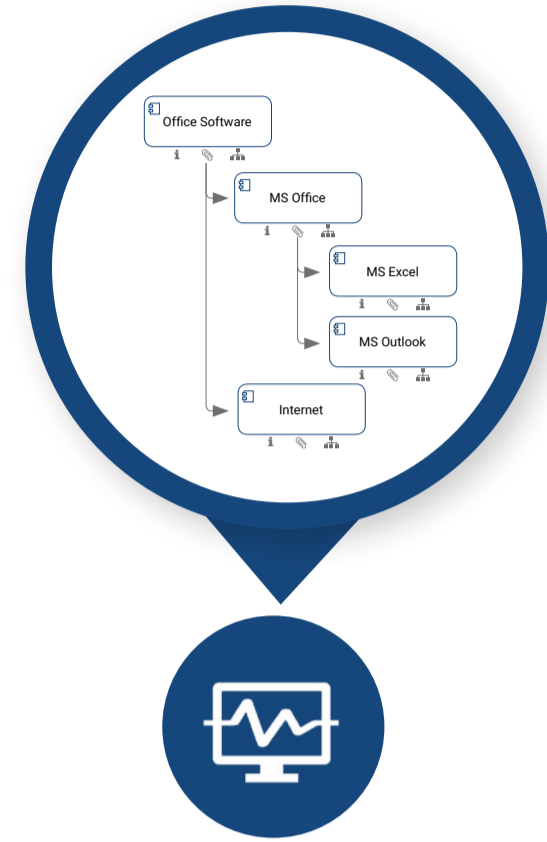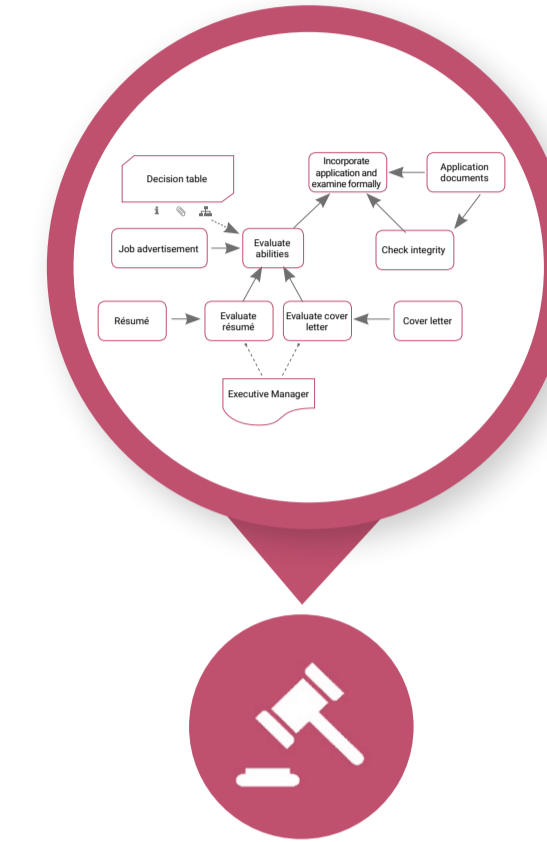
IT Architecture
The IT Architecture diagram enables a more detailed depiction of the relationships between different IT systems and their components.

Decision Diagram (DMN)
The Decision Model and Notation (DMN) Diagram enables the graphic description of decision-making rules in business process management. With the aid of DMN, complex decision-making logic can easily be modeled and combined with process diagrams, such as BPMN.

Process and Collaboration Diagram
Process and Collaboration Diagrams depict the workflow of a business process.
The Process Diagram displays the sequence flow in only one pool. Through the representation of two or more pools, the Collaboration Diagram also indicates the interaction between different participants.

Value Chain Diagram
The Value Chain Diagram shows the business processes of an organization. Its primary application is for a high level of abstraction in the depiction of overviews.

Norm Diagram
The Norm Diagram provides an overview of organization-relevant guidelines that must be followed during workflows. These may be corporate policies or official international standards (e.g., DIN EN ISO 9001).
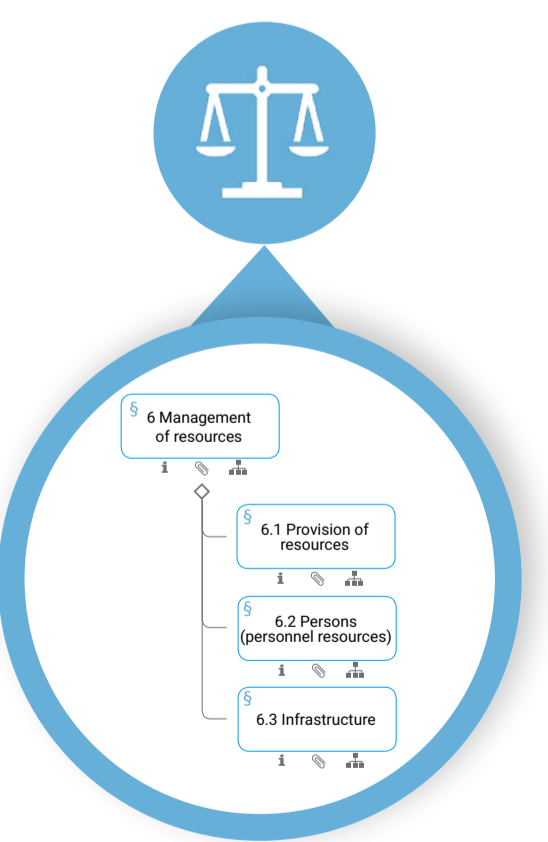
Risk Diagram
A Risk Diagram serves to represent and communicate risks within an organization.
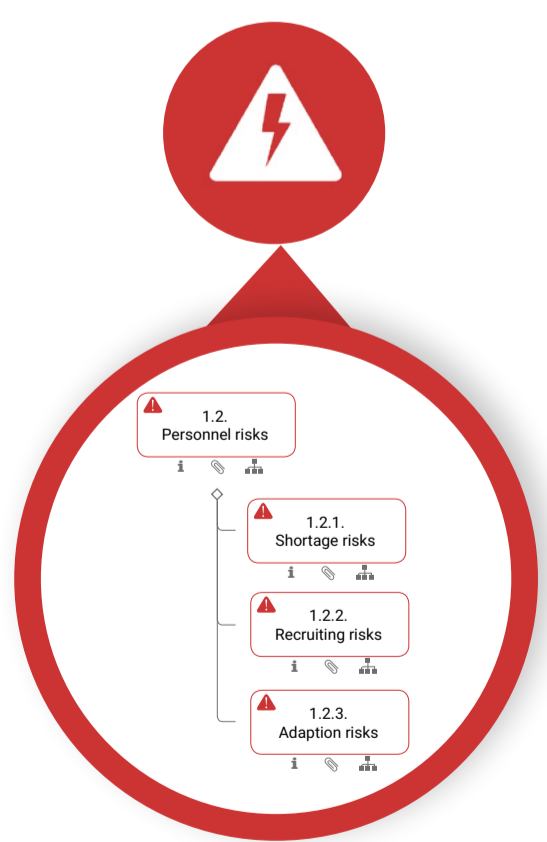
KPI Diagram
A Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Diagram is used to display performance characteristics within an organization. With the help of a KPI Diagram, employees are able to see which objectives or critical success factors within an organization are being measured and tracked.
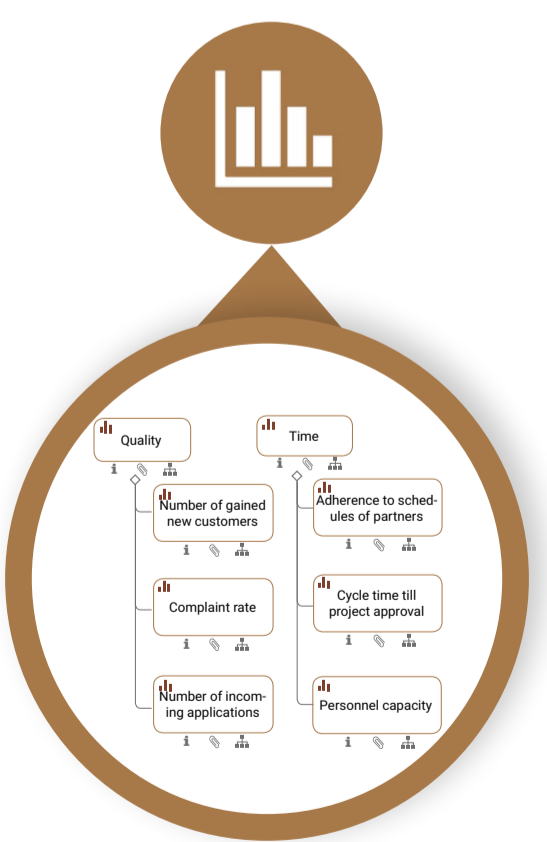
Control Diagram
A Control Diagram is used to display and communicate control activities within an organization.

Symbols BPMN 2.0

Events are economically relevant conditions that have arisen.

- **Start Event** — Events that initiate a process.
- **Intermediate Event** — Events that occur or are caused during the process.
- **End Event** — Events that close a process.
- **Activity** — An **activity** constitutes an individual production step.
- **Subprocess** — **Sub-processes** are used for detailed descriptions of a complex activity.
- **Pool** — A **pool** can symbolize a role or an application system and is superior to a lane.
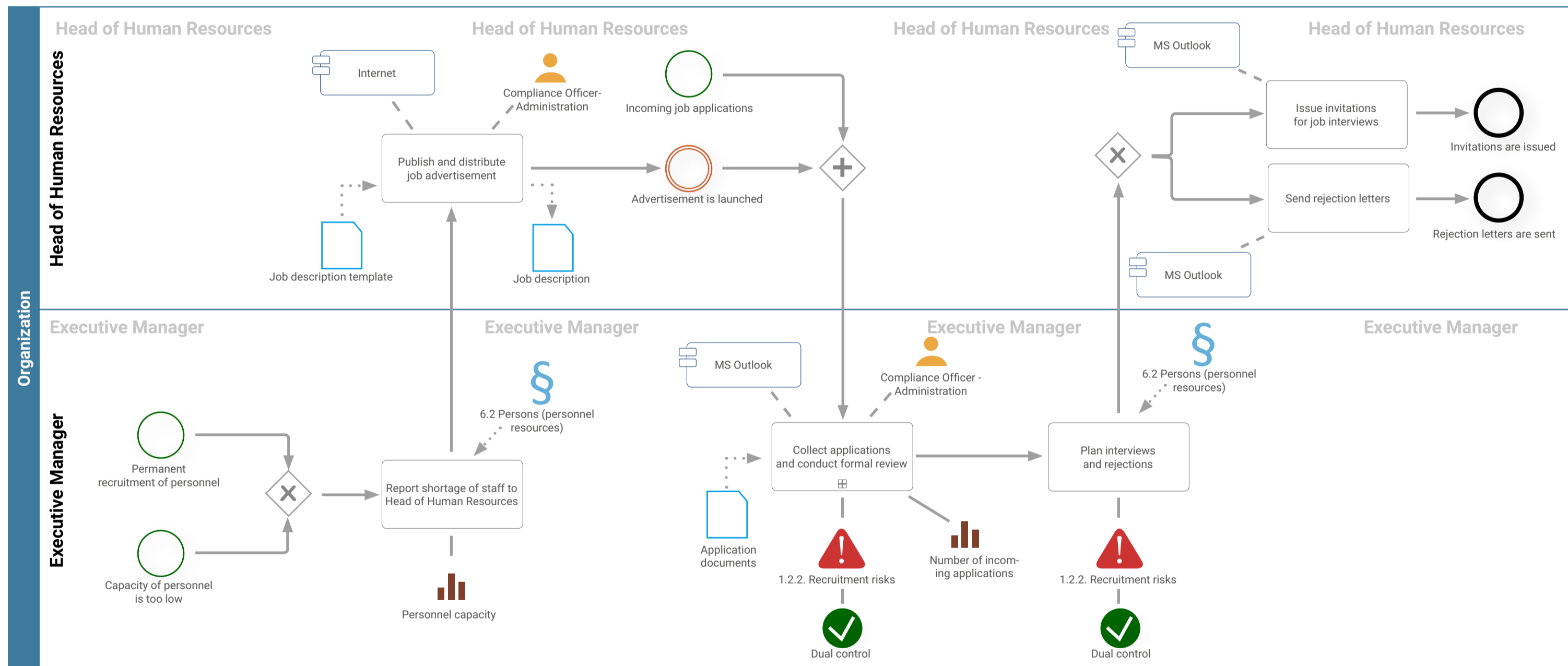- **Lane** — A **lane** represents a pool of subordinate roles/application systems and is responsible for the execution of activities.

Gateways describe decision points (division) or points at which different control flows converge (merge).

- **Parallel** — All outgoing process paths must be followed; all incoming process paths must be met.
- **Inclusive Or** — At least one outgoing process path must be followed; at least one incoming process path must be met.
- **Exclusive Or** — Exactly one outgoing process path must be followed; exactly one incoming path must be met.
- **Message flows** symbolize the exchange of information with external process participants.
- **Sequence flows** link events, activities and gateways and therefore stress the chronological sequence of processes.
- **Data** represents documents that have been utilized or created.

BPMN 2.0 Extended Artifacts

Roles, Applications, Risks, Controls, and Norms are not part of standard BPMN modeling. They are an expansion designed by GBTEC AG to simplify the modeling process as well as to present additional content.

- **Role** — **Roles** are an abstraction of organizational positions or a summary of the same fields of activity (e.g., head of department).
- **Application** — **Applications** are IT systems that support process execution.
- **Norm** — **Norms** are requirements for process execution.
- **Risk** — **Risks** are dangers to process execution which may affect process workflow.
- **Control** — **Controls** are regulatory guidelines for minimizing risks.
- **KPI** — **KPIs** are measured variables that can be used to assess the performance of an organization.

Other Symbols

Decision Model and Notation (DMN) Diagram

- **Decision** — **Decisions** are activities in which inputs are processed.
- **Input** — **Input** represents information/data that must be taken into account in decision-making.
- **Knowledge Source** — **Knowledge Sources** represent the authorities that are involved in decision-making.
- **Knowledge Model** — **Knowledge Model** contains business rules, tables, and other decision-making aids.

Structural Diagram

- **Business Object** — **Business Objects** are non-managed elements that are used in processes. These generally consist of information (e.g., "email application").
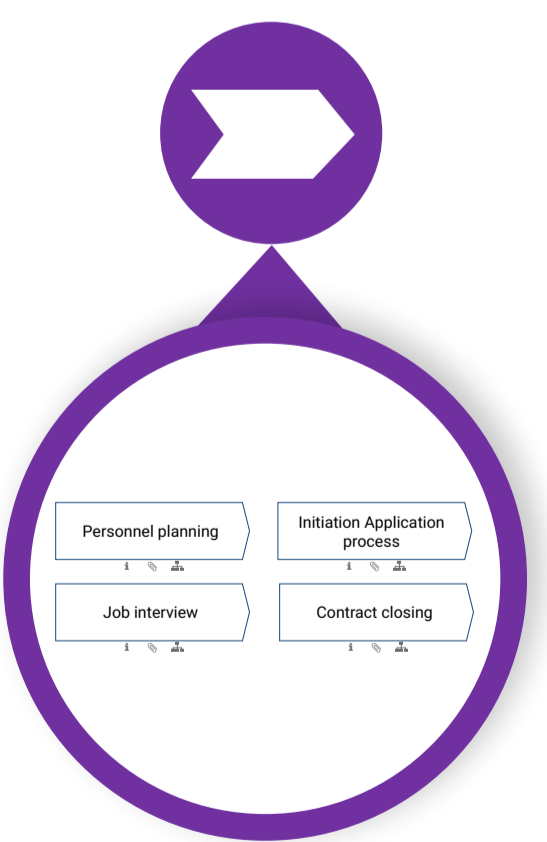
Process Overview (VCD)

- **Value Chain** — **Value Chains** are used to represent one or more sub-processes or activities.

IT-Architecture

- **Application Function** — An **Application Function** represents the automatically executable functions of an application.
- **Application Service** — An **Application Service** specifies a service area that is supported by the specific application.
- **Application Interface** — **Application Interfaces** are points at which an application service is made available to other applications.

Organizational Chart

- **Organizational Unit** — **Organizational Units** are related areas within an organization (e.g., business units or departments).
- **Position** — **Positions** are the concrete assignments of roles to an organizational unit.
- **Person** — A **Person** is a specific individual who is mentioned by his/her name.