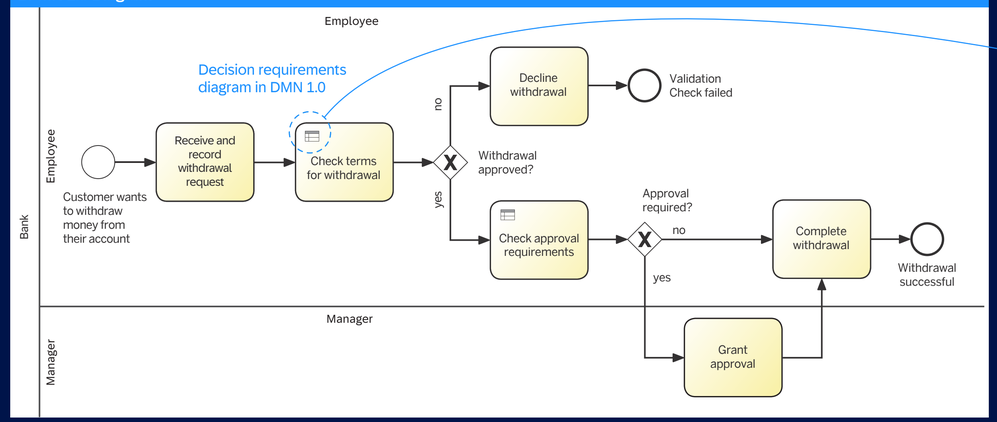
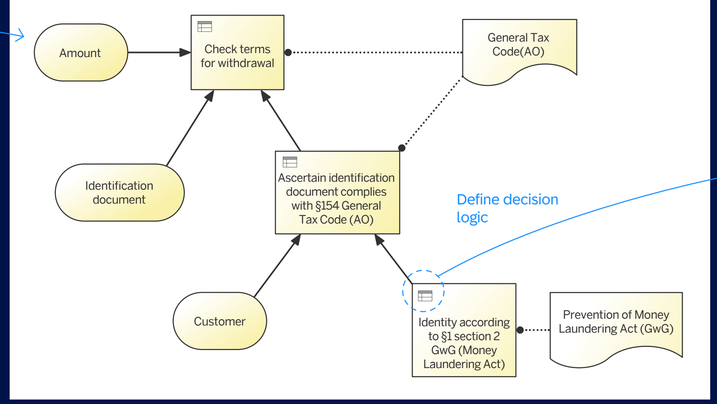
Business Process Model & Notation 2.0 and Decision Model & Notation 1.0

SAP Signavio

BPMN 2.0 Diagram



DMN 1.0 Diagram



Decision Table

	Input			Output
U	**Identity in accordance with §1 section 2 GwG (Money Laundering Act)**	**Nationality**	**Age**	**Permitted Identification Documents**
	{individual, legal entity}	{German, EU country, Switzerland, other}	{number}	{excerpt from the Commercial Register, incorporation documents, ...}
1	= legal entity			Excerpt from the Commercial Register, incorporation documents
2	= individual	= German	< 16	Child ID, parent passport with registration of the child, birth certificate, citizens registration
3	= individual	= German	≥ 16	Birth certificate, identification card, passport, passport substitute document
4	= individual	= EU country		Passport, passport substitute document, EU member state passport
5	= individual	= Swiss		Swiss passport, identity card
6	= individual	= other		Residence permit, certificate of abandonment of deportation

BPMN 2.0

Activities

Tasks:
Activities which represent individual process steps.

Task

Labeling:
Describes how the activities behave.

Subprocess

Loop

Multiple implementation

Type of task:
Describes the character of a task.

User

Manually

Business rule

Service

Events

	Start Events begin new process instances.	**Intermediate Events** illustate status / milestones in the process.		**End Events** symbolize the final status in a process.
None: Untyped events, generally at beginning or end of a process.	○	○		○
Message: Receiving and sending messages.	✉	✉	✉	✉
Timer: Periodically timed events, time points, or lapses of time.	🕒	🕒		
Link: Two corresponding link events represent a sequence flow.		⇨	➡	
Errors: Trigger and manage defined errors.	⚡	⚡		⚡

Sequence Flow

Sequence Flows connect events, gateways, tasks and subprocesses..

Message Flows represent communication between pools.

Associations connect data objects, IT systems or comments with other elements

Data Objects

Data Objects represent information (documents), which are necessary for the process.

Gateways

Exclusive Gateways (XOR) are used when just one condition is entered.

Parallel Gateways (AND) activate all outgoing branches simultaneously. The branches do not merge until all parallel activities are complete.

Inclusive Gateways (OR) are used when one or more conditions are possible. All incoming branches must be complete before they merge.

Artifacts

Text note

Artifacts are IT systems or text notes and are linked with associations.

DMN 1.0

Diagram Elements

Decision: Determining a result value based on input data.

Input Data: Identifies information on which the decision can be based.

Business Knowledge Model: Decision-logic which can be reused for several decisions.

Knowlege Source: Source of knowledge, from which the decision-logic has been derived (e.g. a law).

Connectors

Information Requirement represents the application of input data.

Knowledge Requirement represents the application of a business knowledge model.

Authority Requirement represents the dependence on a knowledge source.

Hit Policies

Individual results

U **Unique:** Just one rule is applied, no overlap of rules possible.

A **Any:** Rules may overlap, provided that they lead to the same result.

P **Priority:** More than one rule can apply. However, only the rule with the highest priority leads to the result.

F **First:** The first rule which applies delivers the result.

Several results

O **Output Order:** Delivers all results as a list. The order is based on priorities.

R **Rule Order:** Delivers all results as a list. The order is defined by the order of the rules.

C **Collect:** Delivers all results as a list or in aggregated form (sum, minimum, maximum, quantity).

Operators

= **Equals:** Testing the equality of values.

C **Is element of:** Testing whether the value is contained in quantity.

[..] **Is within the range:** Check if the value is within a certain range.

Attributes

Question: Issue with regards to a decision (example: „Is the customer authorized to borrow?").

Answer: Possible results of a decision (example: "Yes" / "No").