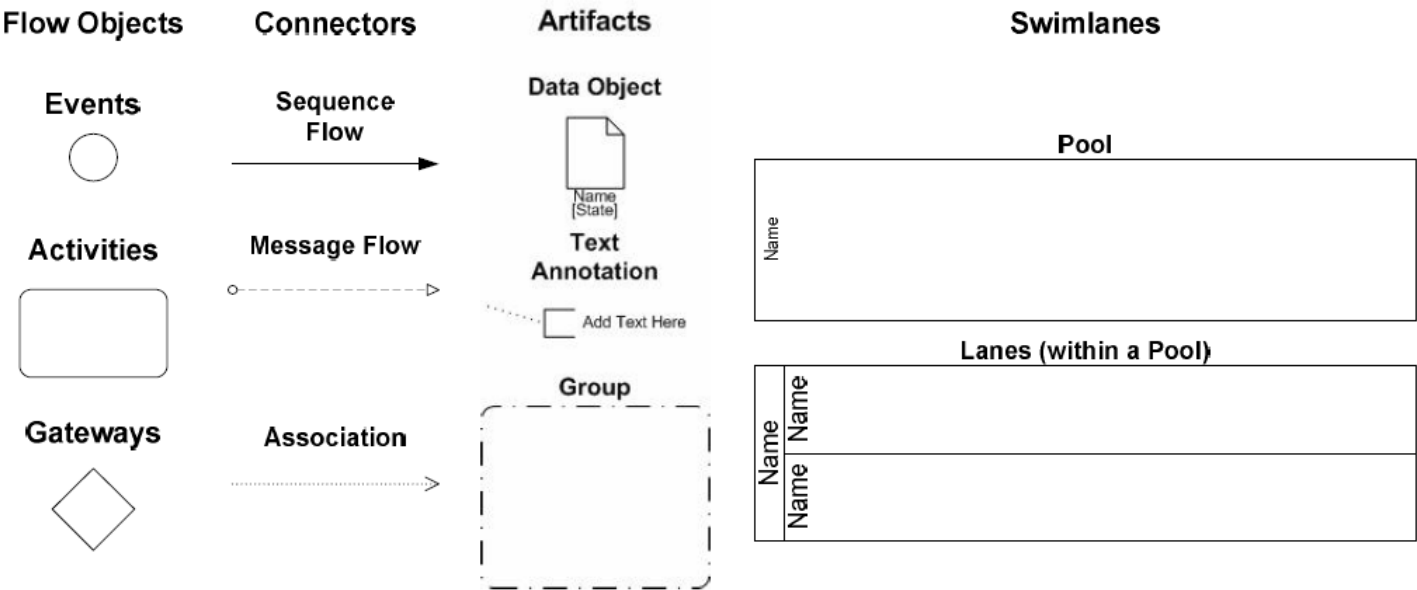
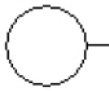



















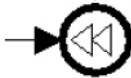




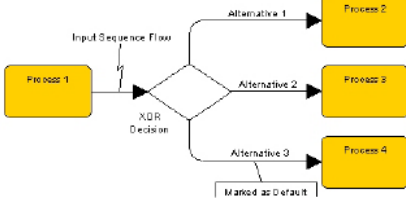
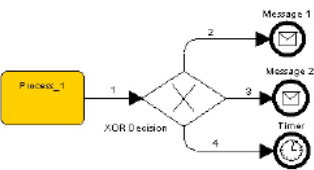
Pregled BPMN notacije:

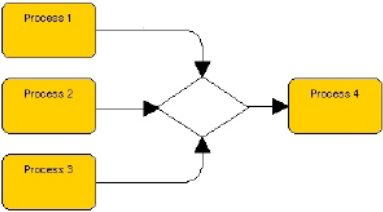
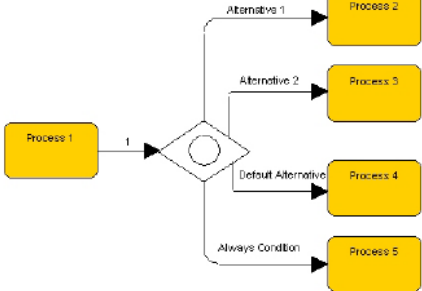
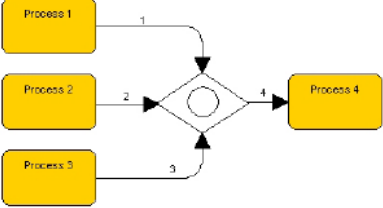
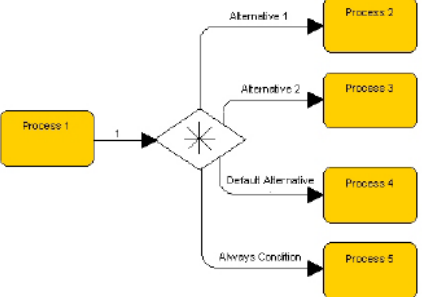
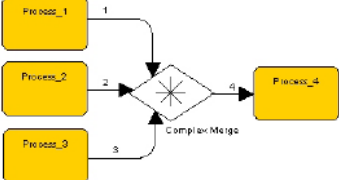


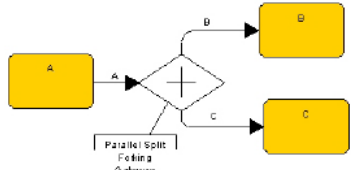
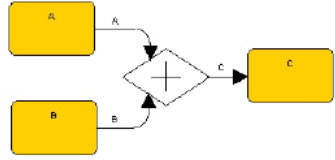
Start Event		Intermediate Event		End Event	
Start Event 	Starts a process flow.	Event 	Happens during the course of a process flow.	End Event 	Ends a process flow.

Start Events	Intermediate Events	End Events	Description
Start Message 	Message 	End Message 	A start message arrives from a participant and triggers the start of the process, or continues the process in the case of an intermediate event. An end message denotes a message generated at the end of a process.
Start Timer 	Timer 	A Timer cannot be an End Event.	A specific time or cycle (for example every Monday at 9am) can be set to trigger the start of the process, or continue the process in the case of an intermediate event.
Start Rule 	Rule 	A Rule cannot be an End Event.	Triggers when the conditions for a rule become true, such as "Stock price changes by more than 10% since opening."
Start Link 	Link 	End Link 	A link is a mechanism for connecting the end event of one process flow to the start event of another process flow.
Start Multiple 	Multiple 	End Multiple 	For a start multiple event, there are multiple ways of triggering the process, or continuing the process in the case of the intermediate event. Only one of them is required. The attributes of the event define which of the other types of triggers apply. For end multiple, there are multiple consequences of ending the process, all of which will occur (for example, multiple messages sent).
An Exception cannot be a Start event. 	Exception 	End Exception 	An end exception event informs the process engine that a named error should be generated. This error will be caught by an intermediate exception event.

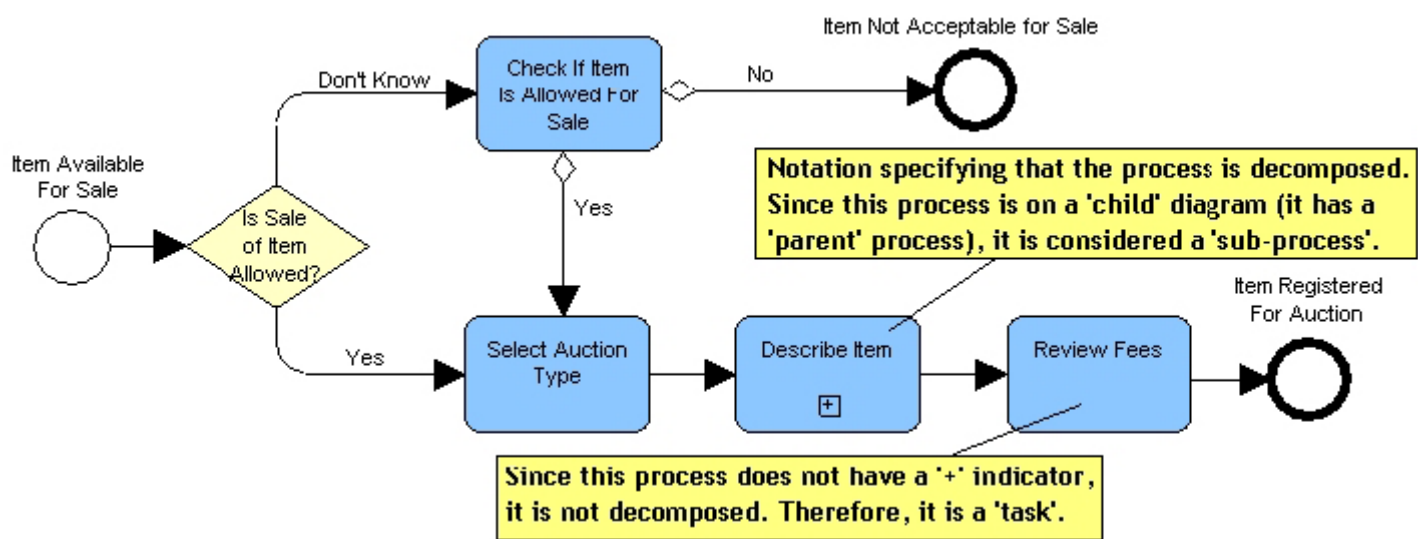
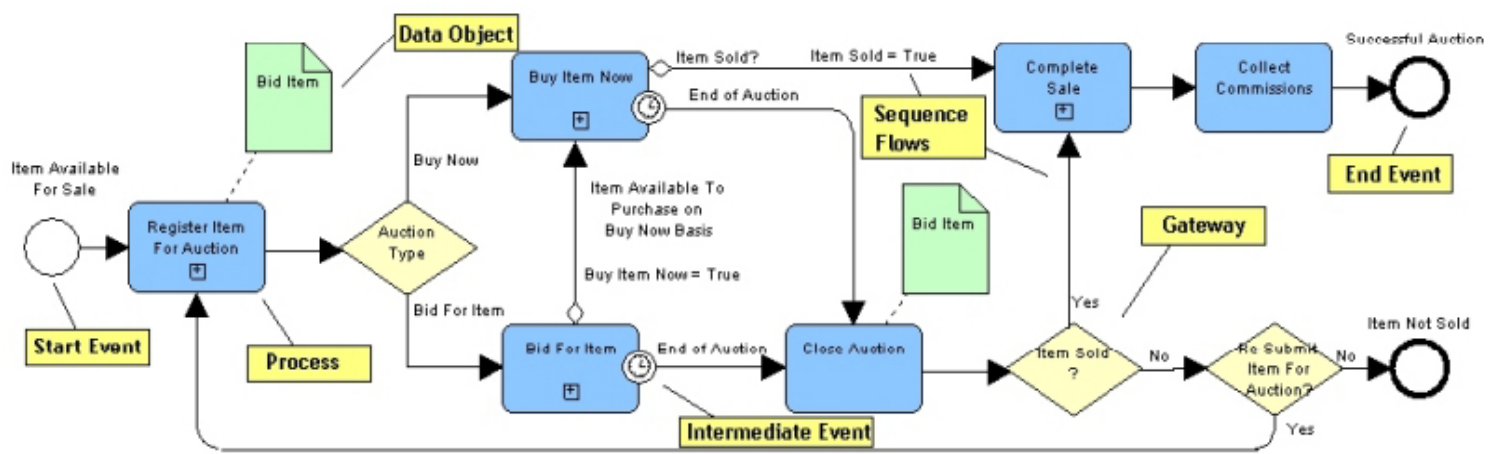
Start Events	Intermediate Events	End Events	Description
A Compensation event cannot be a Start event.	Compensation 	End Compensation 	An end compensation event informs the process engine that a compensation is necessary. This compensation identifier is used by an intermediate event when the process is rolling back.
An End event cannot be a Start event.	An End event cannot be an Intermediate event.	End Cancel 	An end event means that the user has decided to cancel the process. The process is ended with normal event handling.
An End Kill event cannot be a Start event.	An End Kill event cannot be a Intermediate event.	End Kill 	An end kill event means that there is a fatal error and that all activities in the process should be immediately ended. The process is ended without compensation or event handling.

Gateway Stereotype	Explanation
Exclusive Decision (XOR) Data-Based XOR Decision:  Event-Based XOR Decision: 	<p>XOR gateways are used to model data-based or event-based decisions. Data-based XOR decisions are the most common XOR gateways used. A data token traverses the Process Flow and arrives at the XOR gateway. The path that it flows out on is chosen based on condition expressions for each gate of the gateway. It can only go out on one flow.</p> <p>Event-based gateways are a recent development in business process management (BPM). An event-based XOR gateway represents a branching point where the alternatives are based on an event that occurs at that point in the process flow. A specific event, usually the receipt of a message, determines which of the paths will be taken.</p> <p>For example, you can model a process flow wherein the system waits for a response from a customer. The customer's response will either be a Yes message or a No message, and that determines which path is taken.</p>

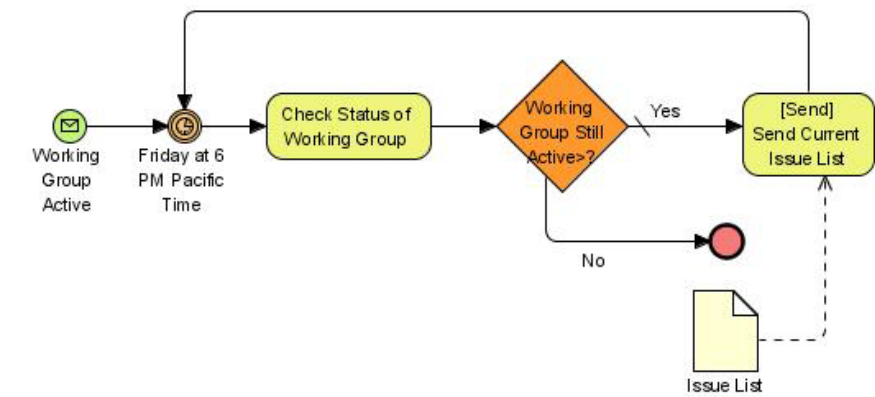
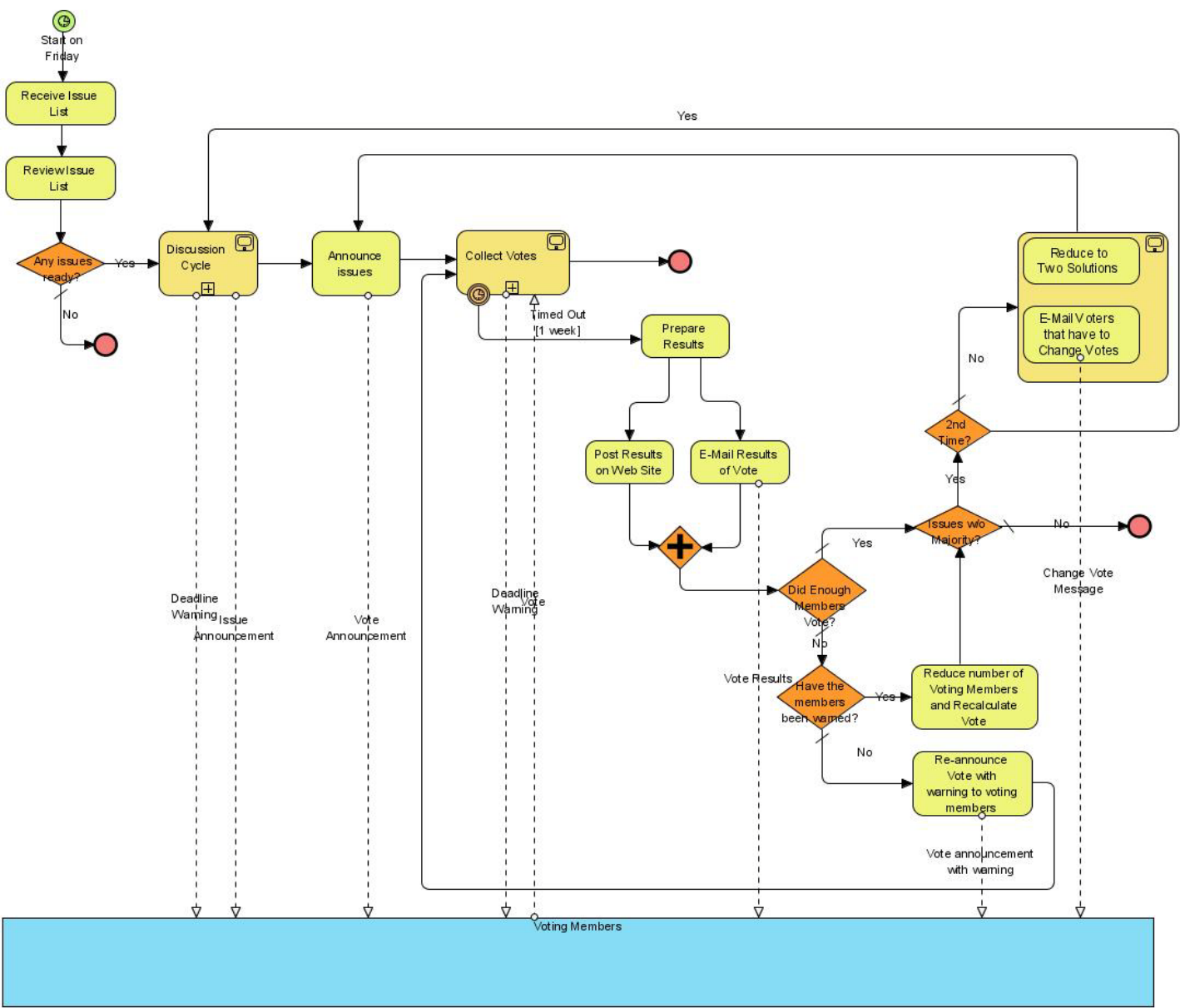
Gateway Stereotype	Explanation
<p>Exclusive Merge (XOR)</p> 	<p>XOR gateways are used to model data-based or event-based merges. Exclusive means only one of many inputs is chosen to be output from the gate.</p>
<p>Inclusive OR Decision</p> 	<p>Inclusive (think 'including') means one or more of the outgoing Sequence Flows from the decision may be taken. There cannot be zero output flows -- you must specify a default flow.</p>
<p>Inclusive OR Merge</p> 	<p>Inclusive (think 'including') means that the process flow continues when the first input signal (a Token) arrives from any of the set of input Sequence Flows. If other signals subsequently arrive from the other input Sequence Flows, they are not used.</p>
<p>Complex Decision</p> 	<p>You specify a complex flow condition that references outgoing Sequence Flow names. The expression determines which output flow is taken.</p>
<p>Complex Merge</p> 	<p>You specify a complex flow condition which references incoming Sequence Flow names and/or process data that is coming into the gateway. The expression determines when the task starts.</p>

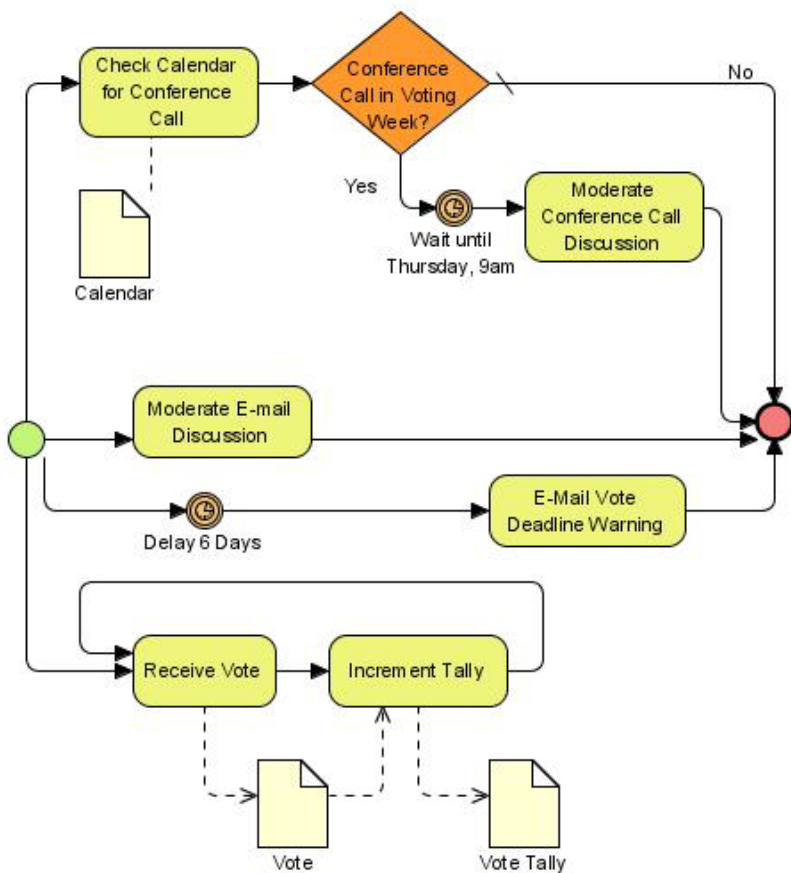
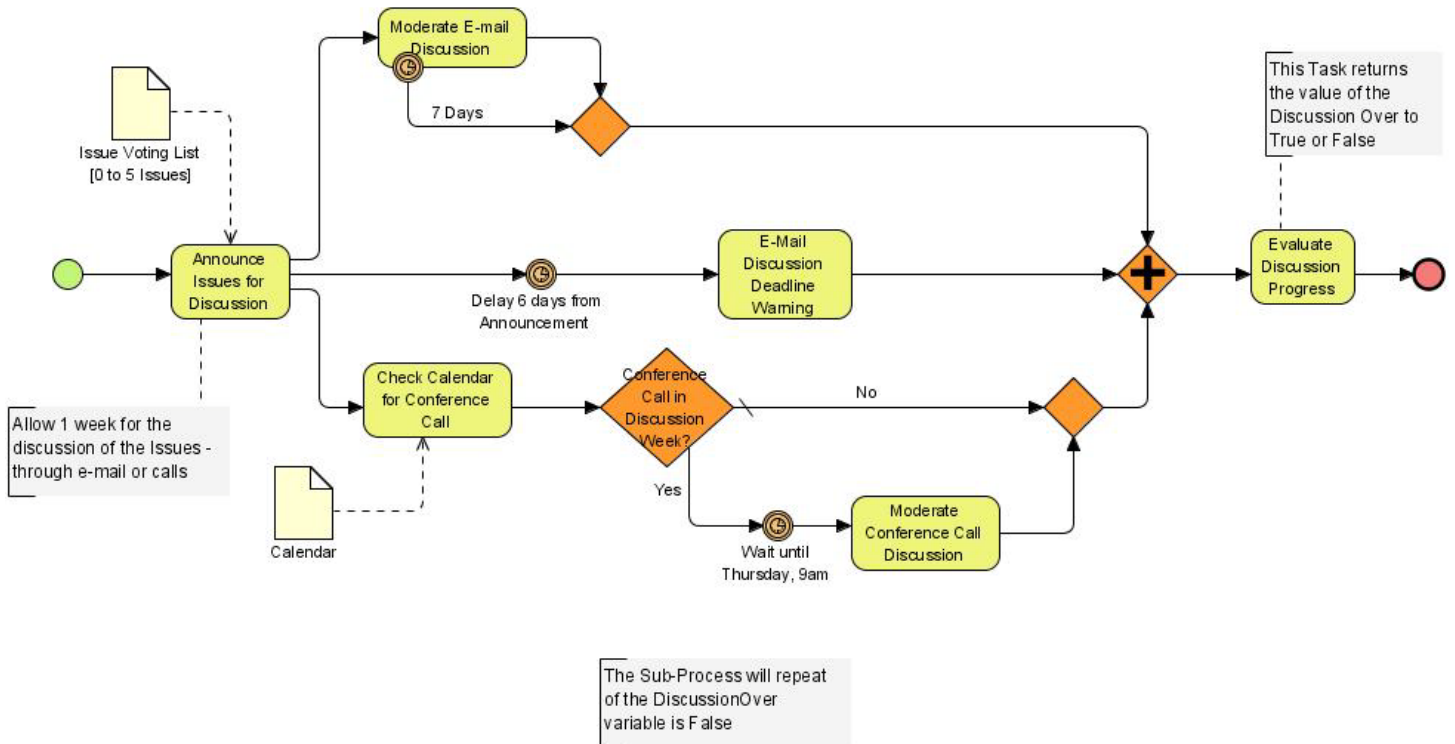
Gateway Stereotype	Explanation
<p data-bbox="71 176 544 210">Parallel Forking (AND)</p> 	<p data-bbox="544 176 1216 273">A Parallel gateway is also called an AND gateway. All Sequence Flows drawn out of the AND gateway are taken.</p>
<p data-bbox="71 388 544 430">Parallel Joining (AND)</p> 	<p data-bbox="544 388 1216 556">The AND gate must receive an input signal (a Token) from all input Sequence Flows for the output flow to be taken. The process flow waits for all signals to arrive at the AND gateway before it can continue.</p>

Primer 1 – Proces on-line aukcije:



Primer 2 – Proses e-mail glasanja:





Primer 3 – Proces nadoknade troškova:

Posmatra se proces nadoknade troškova koji imaju zaposleni pri nabavci u ime svoje kompanije (npr. nabavka knjige, potrošnog materijala, itd.). Nakon prijema izveštaja o troškovima, novi nalog za plaćanje je potrebno otvoriti za zaposlenog ukoliko ga zaposleni već ne poseduje. Nakon toga se proverava izveštaj u cilju automatskog odobrenja. Sume manje od 200\$ se automatski odobravaju. Sume jednake i veće od 200\$ zahtevaju odobrenje supervizora. U slučaju odbijanja, zaposleni mora dobiti mail obaveštenje o tome. Nadoknada se vrši uplatom direktno na račun zaposlenog u banci. Ukoliko se u roku od sedam dana nakon podnošenja izveštaja o troškovima ne dogodi nikakva aktivnost od strane kompanije, potrebno je poslati mail zaposlenom o tome da je proces obrade u toku. Ukoliko se celokupan proces ne završi u roku od 30 dana, onda se proces zaustavlja, a zaposlenom šalje mail o obustavi procesa sa porukom da je potrebno ponoviti izveštaj o troškovima.

Rešenje:

