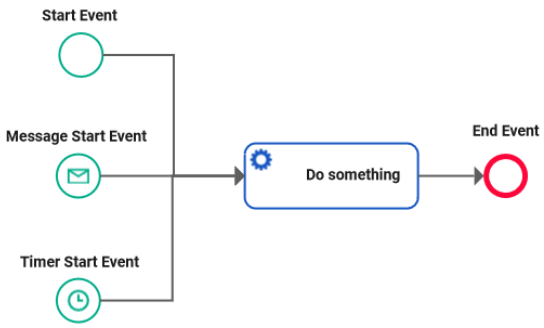
Modeling Process Start

With BPMN, processes are started by start events. A process must have at least one start event, but it may also have multiple start events. During process start, a process instance is created.

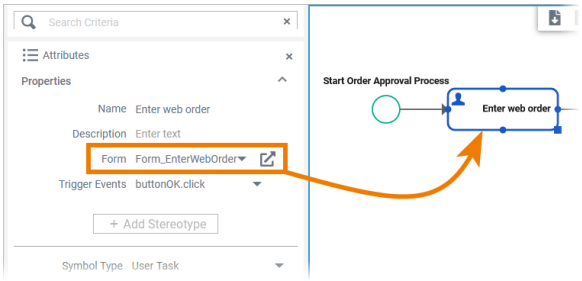
Process instances are kept in the persistent state database: The instances are created on process start and deleted on process end. Refer to xUML Service State Machines for further information.



A process start is modeled by start events:

- Start events will generate a POST operation to the API of the generated service.
- This operation can be used to start an instance of the process within the service.

The Designer offers you several start events to choose from: Available Start Events.



You can trigger the POST operation of a start event via the Angular application if your service contains at least one user task with an assigned form.

On this Page:

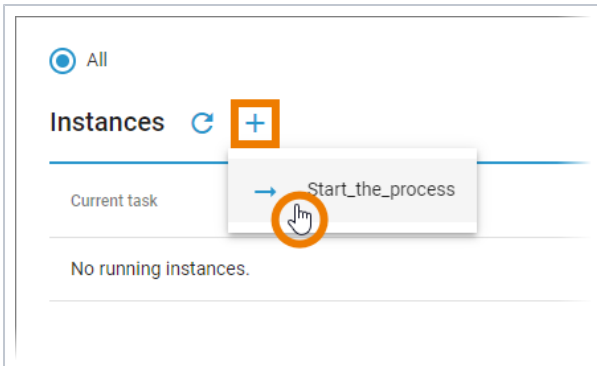
- Start Event
- Message Start Event
- Timer Start Event

BPMN_Start_Event_Example

Click the icon to download a simple example model that shows what you can do with **Start Events** in **Scheer PAS** *Designer*.

Related Pages:

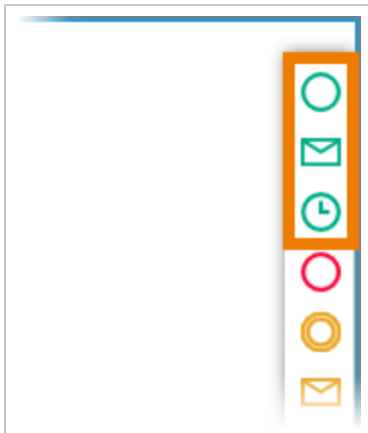
- Supported BPMN Elements
  - Start Event
  - Message Start Event
  - Timer Start Event
- PAS Designer User Guide
  - Deploying a Service
- Modeling Process End



After deployment, you can see all start events in the instance list of the generated Angular application and you can trigger them here.

Click icon + to display all start events and select the one you want to use.

Go to Deploying a Service for further information.



A start event can only be created via the elements toolbar.

Available start events are:

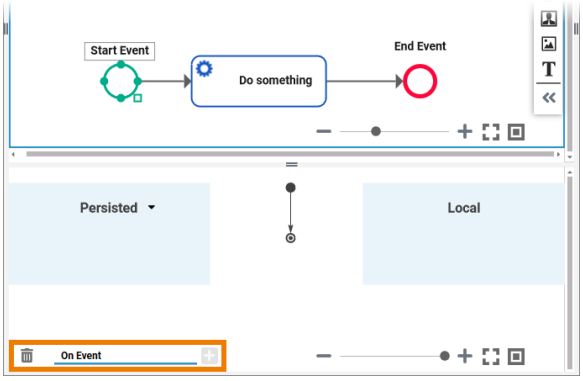
BPMN Element	Usage	Details
Start Event	• Plain start event. • Use this event to start the process.	• Start Event
Message Start Event	• Start event with data. • Use the message start event if you need to provide data into the process at start.	• Message Start Event

Timer Start Event	• Start event with timer and scheduler options, use the options depending on your use case:
	  ◦ Timer: Start the process after a specified duration (e.g. all 5 minutes).
	  ◦ Scheduler: Start the process at a specific time (e.g. Mo-Fr at 8 a.m.).
		• Timer Start Event

Start Event

The plain start event creates a process instance by a POST call (without parameters).

Go to the event's reference page StartEvent for all details.

	You can create the execution model (**On Event**) for a start event: • The model will be executed when the start event occurs. • You can use this start event's execution model for preparations that need to be executed at the beginning of a process instance.

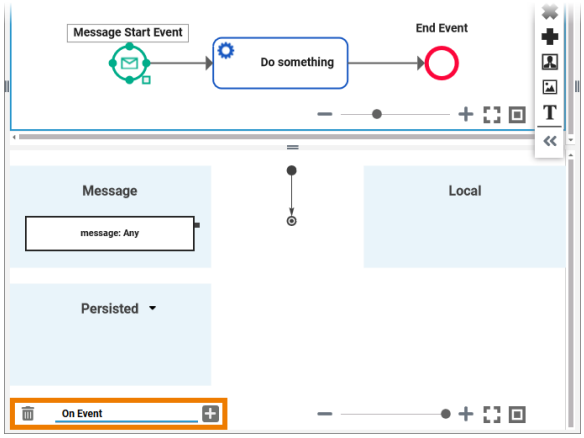
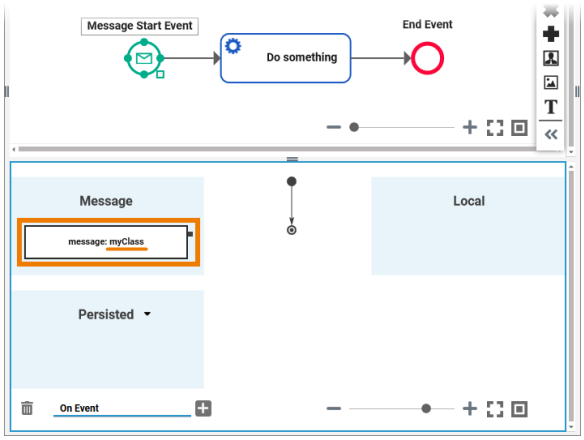
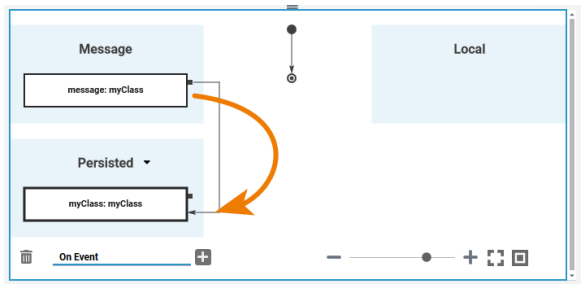
Message Start Event

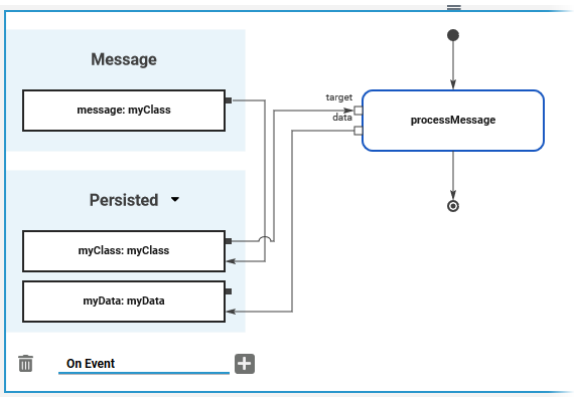
"Message" is not restricted to emails or calls: Every action that represents or contains information for a recipient is a message.

The message start event creates a process instance by a POST call (with parameters):

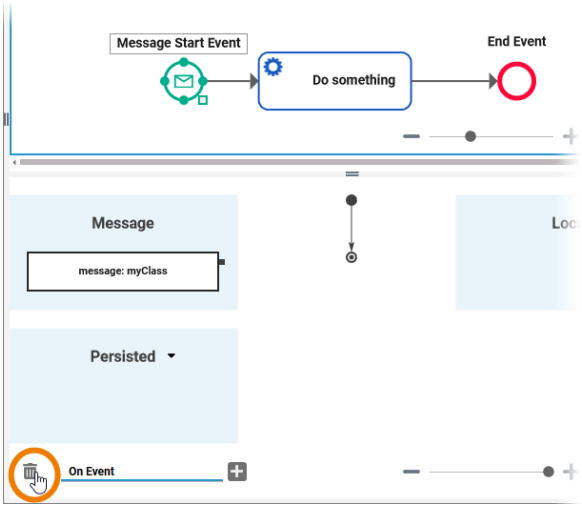
- The body of the POST call contains the defined message parameter.

Go to the event's reference page MessageStartEvent for all details.

	The execution model (**On Event**) for a message start event is created by default to process the message parameter.
	• You need to define the type of the incoming message (replace **any** by a dedicated type).
	• You need to at least persist the message parameter if you want to access this information later on in the process.



- You can add more executional parts.



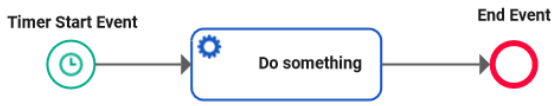
- You can also remove the execution model. In this case, the message parameter is dropped.

> Deleting the execution model would only make sense in very

special cases, e.g. if you do not need the parameter any more but do not want to change the interface of th

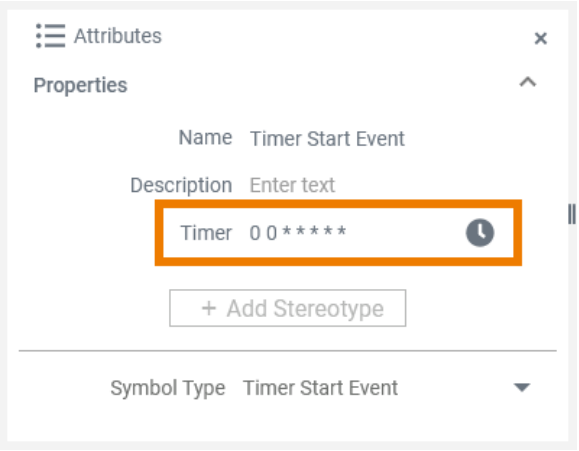
e s e r v i c e . I f y o u d o n ' t n e e d t h e m e s s a g e p a r a m e t e r , u s e a p l a i n s t a r t e v e n t i n s t e a d.

Timer Start Event



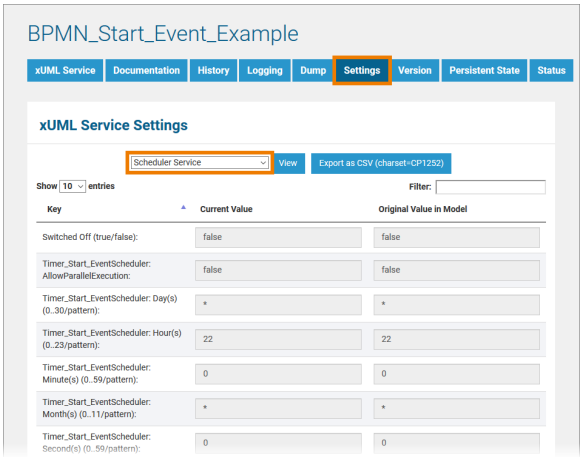
The timer start event creates process instances based on time patterns (scheduler) or time cycles (timer). It is useful if you want to execute regularly recurring tasks.

Go to the event's reference page TimerStartEvent for all details.



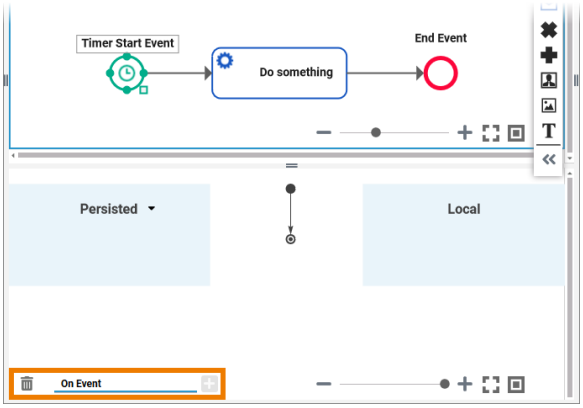
- The generated service contains a timer or scheduler that triggers the process as defined.
- You can configure the timer/scheduler in the attributes of the timer start event, see Timer Start Event > How to Use the Schdeuler/Timer for configuration details.

	You cannot trigger the timer/scheduler from outside the service, it does not have a REST interface.



- In the model, you define the default of the timer /scheduler. If service requirements change, you don't have to change the model: You can change the timer /scheduler settings in the service settings in the Integration application (Bridge).

Go to BridgeUserGuide>xUMLServiceSettings for details about the management of service settings.

	You can create the execution model (**On Event**) for a timer start event: • The model will be executed when the start event occurs.