

DUMPS ARENA

OMG-Certified Expert in BPM 2 - Fundamental

OMG OMG-OCEB2-FUND100

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Choose the correct answer:

Within a private BPMN process, an invoice is created during one process instance, passed between several activities, and no longer needed when that instance completes.

Which BPMN element best represents the invoice?

- A. A Data Store
- B. A Pool
- C. A Data Object
- D. A Group

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

A Data Object is correct because it represents information used or produced by activities within a process instance. The invoice is created and used as part of the instance's execution.

A Data Store represents a persistent location from which a process can read or write data independently of the lifetime of a particular process instance. A Pool represents a participant, and a Group provides a visual categorization that does not represent process data.

QUESTION NO: 2

Choose the correct answer:

Which statement is true about Boundary Events?

- A. Only Error, Cancel, and Compensation Boundary Events are exclusively Interrupting Boundary Events.
- B. A Non-Interrupting Error Boundary Event leads to an exception Sequence Flow only when its Task completes.
- C. An Interrupting Boundary Event is distinguished from its Non-Interrupting Boundary Event form by its dashed, double ring.
- D. If a Boundary Event has two or more exiting Sequence Flows, those Sequence Flows must be labeled with their respective conditions and only one sequence flow can be taken.
- E. Only Error and Cancel Boundary Events are exclusively Interrupting Boundary Events.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Only Error and Cancel Boundary Events are exclusively interrupting Boundary Events. In BPMN, an interrupting boundary event cancels the execution of the activity to which it is attached when the event is caught, after which the process continues along the boundary event's outgoing sequence flow. Error boundary events represent an exception thrown within the activity's scope and are defined as interrupting when used as boundary events. Cancel boundary events are likewise interrupting and have the additional restriction that they are attached only to a Transaction Sub-Process. Compensation requires different treatment: a compensation boundary event does not interrupt its attached activity, because compensation is relevant only after the activity has completed successfully and has established compensable work. Therefore, compensation must not be included in the set of boundary-event types that are exclusively interrupting. Other applicable boundary-event types, such as timer, message, signal, conditional, escalation, and multiple events, support interrupting or non-interrupting use as permitted by their BPMN semantics and notation. These rules are defined in the OMG BPMN specification's event and compensation semantics; see the [OMG BPMN 2.0.2 specification](#) and the [BPMN 2.0.2 specification overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Choose the correct answer:

What is the meaning of an Expanded Sub-Process that lacks Sequence Flows between its Tasks?

- A. The Tasks are performed in Top to Bottom and Left to Right order, each Task executed once.
- B. The diagram is flawed: Tasks within a Sub-Process must be connected with Sequence Flows.
- C. The Tasks are performed in any order, for any number of times, including the possibility of skipping one or more Tasks entirely. They continue until the Ad-Hoc Sub-Process completion condition is satisfied.
- D. Each Task is performed once and only once, the order of execution is not specified, all the Tasks are simultaneously enabled for execution, and the execution of each Task can be contemporaneous with the others.

ANSWER: C

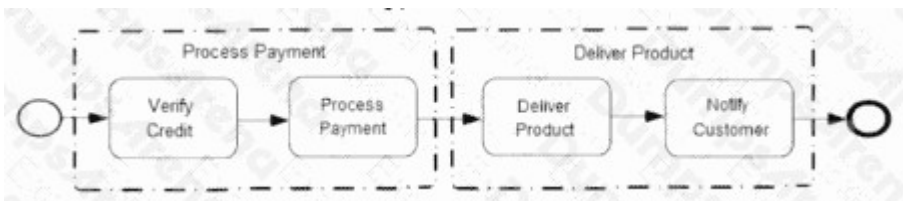
Explanation:

The Tasks are performed in any order, for any number of times, including the possibility of skipping one or more Tasks entirely; they continue until the Ad-Hoc Sub-Process completion condition is satisfied. This describes the execution semantics of an Ad-Hoc Sub-Process. In BPMN, an ad-hoc sub-process contains activities whose performance is controlled by the performers rather than by a predefined sequence of Sequence Flows. Consequently, its contained tasks do not establish a mandatory execution order, and a performer may select and repeat applicable work as needed. The sub-process ends according to its defined completion condition; where no completion condition is specified, BPMN defines completion based on the completion of its contained activities. In a BPMN diagram, this interpretation applies when the sub-process is explicitly identified as ad hoc using the ad-hoc marker (the tilde-like symbol). The absence of internal Sequence Flows is therefore consistent with the flexible, performer-driven behavior represented by an Ad-Hoc Sub-Process. The normative BPMN specification defines both the ad-hoc marker and the execution/completion behavior in its Ad-Hoc Sub-Process discussion. See the [OMG BPMN 2.0.2 specification](#) and the [OMG BPMN 2.0.2 overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Choose the correct answer:

Which statement is true about the following process?



- A. Activities that are in the dashed rectangle must exchange data.
- B. The activities are executed as if the dashed rectangles do not exist.
- C. Canceling "Notify Customer" will cancel the result of "Deliver Product".
- D. "Verify Credit" and "Process Payment" are executed in parallel. "Deliver Product" and "Notify Customer" are executed in parallel.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The activities are executed as if the dashed rectangles do not exist. In BPMN, a dashed, rounded-corner rectangle used to surround flow elements is a Group. A Group is an artifact intended to provide a visual grouping or categorization of elements in a diagram, such as identifying work that belongs to a business area, a phase, or a reporting category. It does not create a subprocess, add sequence-flow behavior, impose data dependencies, or change the order or concurrency of the enclosed

activities. Consequently, the execution semantics of the process continue to be determined by the actual BPMN flow constructs shown in the model—such as sequence flows, gateways, events, and activity types—rather than by the Group boundaries. The Group can therefore help readers understand or organize the diagram without affecting the process engine's interpretation of the contained work. The OMG BPMN specification defines Group as an Artifact and states that it does not affect the sequence flow of activities within the group. See the [OMG BPMN 2.0.2 specification](#) and the [OMG BPMN specification overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Choose the correct answer:

What is a heat map?

- A. a graphical color display
- B. a tool to identify root cause
- C. a technique to generate consensus
- D. a process decomposition technique

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A heat map is a graphical color display that represents values through variations in color, often using a scale such as green through yellow to red. In business process management, it is used to make patterns in process-related data readily visible. For example, colors can show the activities with the greatest cost, longest waiting time, highest transaction volume, greatest risk exposure, or poorest performance. Applying the color scale to a process model, organizational matrix, geographical view, or other structured display enables stakeholders to identify areas needing attention quickly without first reading detailed numerical reports. The visualization is particularly useful in process analysis because it combines contextual information—such as where an activity occurs in the process—with a clear visual indication of the relevant metric's relative magnitude. This use is consistent with the BPMN specification's recognition that modeling and diagrammatic notation support communication of process information, while analytical visualizations can enrich the understanding of process performance. See the [OMG Business Process Model and Notation \(BPMN\) Version 2.0.2 specification](#) and the [OMG-Certified Expert in BPM 2 \(OCEB 2\) certification overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Choose the correct answer:

Which of the three levels of BPMN process modeling is easiest to communicate across the organization?

- A. event modeling
- B. visual modeling
- C. executable modeling
- D. descriptive modeling

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

descriptive modeling is the correct answer because it is intended to communicate a process clearly to a broad business audience. At this level, a model normally uses a limited, readily understood subset of BPMN constructs to show the main activities, decisions, events, participants, and flow of work. Its purpose is to create a shared understanding of how the business operates, supporting discussion among business stakeholders, managers, process owners, analysts, and subject-matter experts without requiring implementation-specific knowledge.

BPMN is specifically designed to provide notation that is understandable to business users while still being precise enough to support more detailed analysis and, where needed, automation. A descriptive model focuses on that accessible communication goal: it represents the essential process behavior while avoiding the additional semantic and technical detail that is needed when a process is analyzed rigorously or prepared for execution by a BPMN engine. This makes it particularly suitable for organization-wide documentation, training, process improvement workshops, and stakeholder validation.

The OMG BPMN specification describes BPMN as a graphical notation for business processes that serves business users, analysts, and technical implementers. See the [OMG BPMN 2.0.2 specification](#) and the [OMG BPMN overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Choose the correct answer:

According to Martyn Ould, how should an analyst reconcile what people actually do and what they effectively do?

- A. An analyst should make sure that what people actually do (a concrete model) is reflected in an abstract model.
- B. An analyst should create a one-to-one mapping between the two concepts. All inconsistencies should be removed before implementation of the model.
- C. An analyst should model those two concepts in two layers – M1 and M2. Then the analyst will need to check the model for inconsistencies.
- D. An analyst should not try to reconcile them. These are two different views of the same thing.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

An analyst should not try to reconcile them. These are two different views of the same thing. In Martyn Ould's approach, "what people actually do" is the concrete view: the observable work, including individual actions, handoffs, checks, documents, calls, and workarounds. "What they effectively do" is a more abstract view that identifies the essential business purpose or result achieved by that work. These perspectives operate at different levels of abstraction and therefore do not need to correspond through a forced, item-by-item reconciliation.

Keeping both views is useful because the concrete model provides evidence about how work is performed in practice, while the abstract model communicates the business's underlying intent without being obscured by operational detail. An analyst can use the distinction to move deliberately between understanding current practice and expressing the process's essential purpose. This supports clearer analysis and avoids treating differences in abstraction as model defects. Ould presents this rigorous, purpose-oriented way of thinking about business processes in [Business Process Management: A Rigorous Approach](#). The broader OMG BPMN standard likewise supports modeling processes at an appropriate level of detail; see the [OMG BPMN specification](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

Choose the correct answer:

When connecting Flow Objects with Message Flows, which constraint is valid?

- A. Message Flows must be at a 90 degree angle from Sequence Flows.
- B. A Message Flow cannot connect a Pool with a Collapsed Sub-Process.
- C. Message Flows cannot connect to Flow Objects that are within the same Pool.
- D. A Message Flow cannot connect a Message End Event with a Catch-Message Intermediate Event.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

“Message Flows cannot connect to Flow Objects that are within the same Pool.” is the valid BPMN constraint. A Pool represents a Participant, such as an organization, business partner, customer, or external system. Message Flow is specifically the connector used to show the exchange of messages between separate Participants, and therefore crosses the boundary between Pools (or connects to a Participant represented by a Pool). It models communication rather than the internal order of work.

Flow Objects within one Pool belong to the same Participant's process. Their internal behavior and control progression are modeled using Sequence Flow, including work performed across lanes, because lanes are subdivisions of the same Pool rather than separate Participants. This distinction preserves BPMN's central separation between a participant's private process logic and its externally visible interactions. The OMG BPMN specification defines Message Flow as depicting messages flowing “across organizational boundaries,” and its formal constraints prohibit Message Flow between Flow Nodes in the same Pool. See the [OMG BPMN 2.0.2 specification](#) and the [OMG BPMN 2.0.2 overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

Choose the correct answer:

What happens if a process has no End Event?

- A. The end of the Process is undefined.
- B. Every Process must have at least one End Event.
- C. The stakeholder of the Process can decide when the Process ends.
- D. Every Flow Object that has no outgoing Sequence Flow marks the end of a path.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Every Flow Object that has no outgoing Sequence Flow marks the end of a path. In BPMN, an End Event is a useful explicit notation for showing how a path completes and, where applicable, what result occurs at completion. However, an End Event is not mandatory in every Process model. BPMN execution semantics allow a token that reaches a Flow Object with no outgoing Sequence Flow to complete that path of execution. This can occur, for example, when a task has no outgoing Sequence Flow, or when a gateway has no outgoing path available in the model. Thus, a diagram can represent process completion implicitly through the absence of an outgoing Sequence Flow rather than by drawing an End Event.

This rule is particularly important when reading incomplete-looking diagrams: the lack of a visible End Event does not automatically make the Process undefined. Instead, the relevant question is whether active tokens can still proceed along outgoing Sequence Flows. When no further continuation exists for a token, that execution path has ended. The BPMN specification defines Sequence Flow as the mechanism that shows the order in which Flow Elements are performed and provides the formal context for these token-based execution semantics. See the OMG [BPMN 2.0.2 specification](#) and the OMG [BPMN overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 10

Choose the correct answer:

Traditional (or functional) work management suffers from what?

- A. Clear definition of roles and responsibilities
- B. Functional excellence
- C. Bad vision and mission
- D. Lack of end-to-end focus

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Traditional, functionally managed organizations group work and people according to specialist departments, such as finance, sales, operations, or human resources. This arrangement can provide deep expertise within each function, but the work that creates customer value normally crosses several of those departmental boundaries. Consequently, managing work primarily through functions can obscure the complete flow from an initiating customer need through to the delivered outcome. “Lack of end-to-end focus” accurately identifies this core problem: performance, accountability, and improvement activity can become concentrated within separate functional areas rather than on the whole business process. BPM addresses this issue by making cross-functional processes visible and manageable as end-to-end value delivery chains, with attention to handoffs, process outcomes, customer value, and overall process performance. The BPMN standard supports representing these responsibilities and interactions across organizational participants, including through pools and lanes, while process management promotes an enterprise-wide view of work. See the OMG’s [Business Process Model and Notation \(BPMN\) resource page](#) and the [BPMN 2.0 specification](#).