

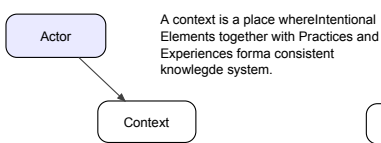
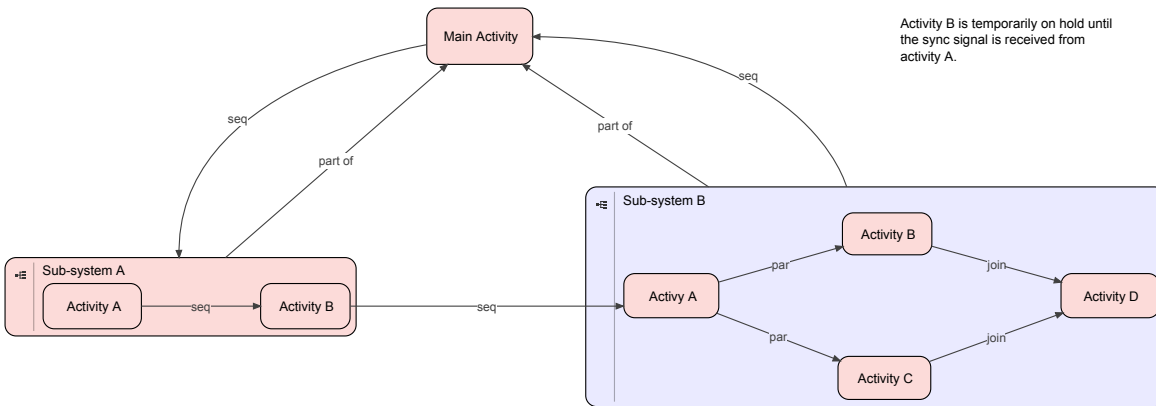
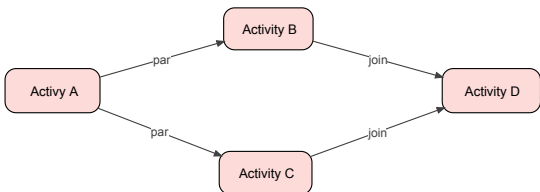
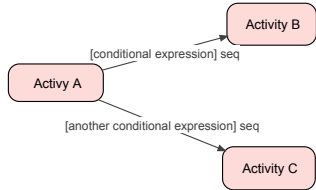
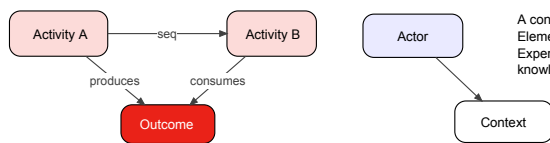
Seq: A is followed by B

Generally speaking, an activity and the result of an activity are interchangeable. So there is no need to model an outcome explicitly. An exception to this rule is that when the outcome of an activity is used in another activity, the outcome must be modeled explicitly, using produces and consumes relations.

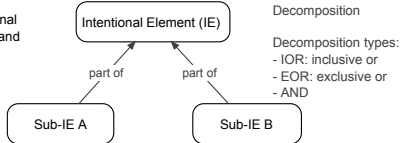
Note that the Outcome can be used as a synchronization mechanism: the Outcome can be consumed only if it has been produced.

[conditional expression]: path may be taken if the expression evaluates to true

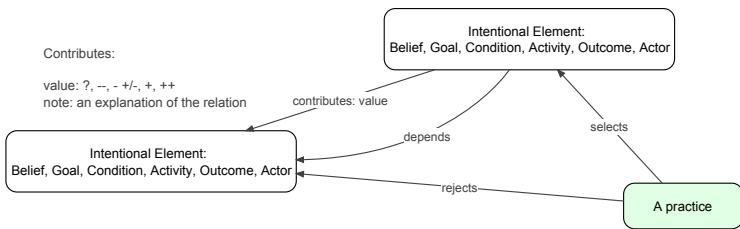
Activity B and C are executed concurrently. After both activities have ended, execution continues with activity D.



A context is a place where Intentional Elements together with Practices and Experiences form a consistent knowledge system.



Decomposition  
Decomposition types:  
- IOR: inclusive or  
- EOR: exclusive or  
- AND

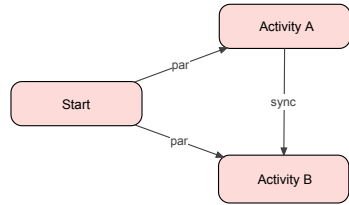


Contributes:

value: ?, -, +, ++  
note: an explanation of the relation

The sync relation is used to indicate that two parallel activities are synchronized. In this process, information can be exchanged between the two activities.

Activity B is temporarily on hold until the sync signal is received from activity A.



**Legenda**

- Context
- Actor
- randvoorwaarden, uitgangspunten, paradigma, etc.
- Doelstelling
- Conditie
- Activiteit
- Samengestelde activiteit
- Uitkomst (geproduceerd door activiteit)
- Practice
- Experience
- SKOS term
- Correspondeert met een element in een andere structuur

Aspect and/or sub-systems can be modelled in separate concept maps. In order to show the relationships between main and aspect/sub-systems, the hexagon or octagon shape is used to indicate that a node corresponds to a node present in other concept maps.

