

Process-driven Information Systems

LECTURE 20

<http://www.iet.unipi.it/m.cimino/wdis/>

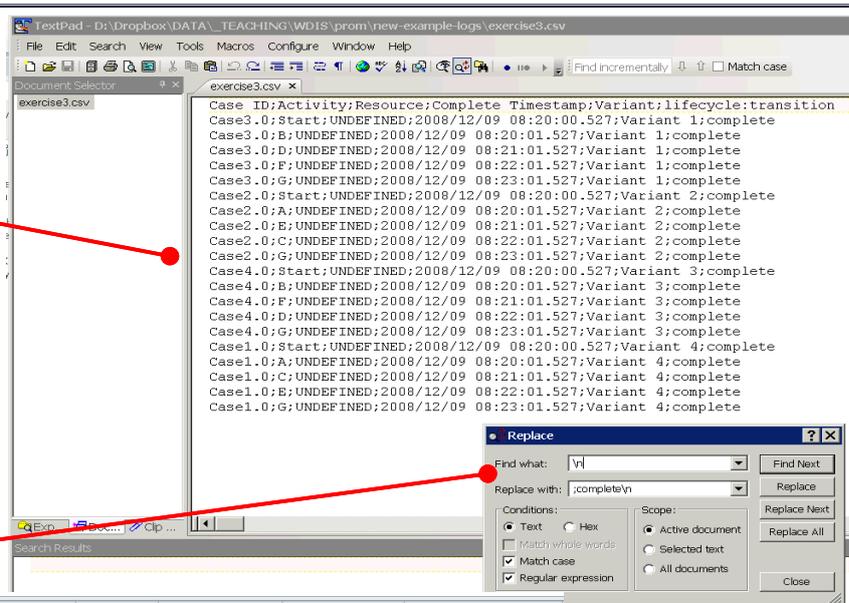
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Introduction to Process Mining tools

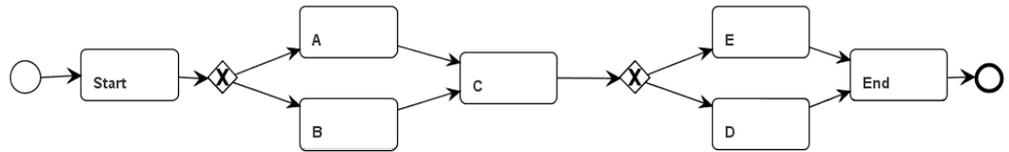
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- To manually edit the log, convert it from XES to CSV. Then edit it with Textpad or Excel and then use again Disco to convert it to XES.
- With Textpad regular expressions can be used



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Case ID	Activity	Resource	Complete Timestamp	Variant	(case) creator	(case) variant	lifecycle:transition
Case2.0	Start	Start	2008/12/09 08:20:01.527	Variant 1	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 1	complete
Case2.0	B	UNDEFINED	2008/12/09 08:20:01.527	Variant 1	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 1	complete
Case2.0	C	UNDEFINED	2008/12/09 08:21:01.527	Variant 1	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 1	complete
Case2.0	E	UNDEFINED	2008/12/09 08:22:01.527	Variant 1	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 1	complete
Case2.0	End	End	2008/12/09 08:22:01.527	Variant 1	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 1	complete
Case1.0	Start	Start	2008/12/09 08:20:01.527	Variant 2	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 2	complete
Case1.0	A	UNDEFINED	2008/12/09 08:20:01.527	Variant 2	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 2	complete
Case1.0	C	UNDEFINED	2008/12/09 08:21:01.527	Variant 2	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 2	complete
Case1.0	D	UNDEFINED	2008/12/09 08:22:01.527	Variant 2	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 2	complete
Case1.0	End	End	2008/12/09 08:22:01.527	Variant 2	Fluxicon Disco	Variant 2	complete

• Exercise 2



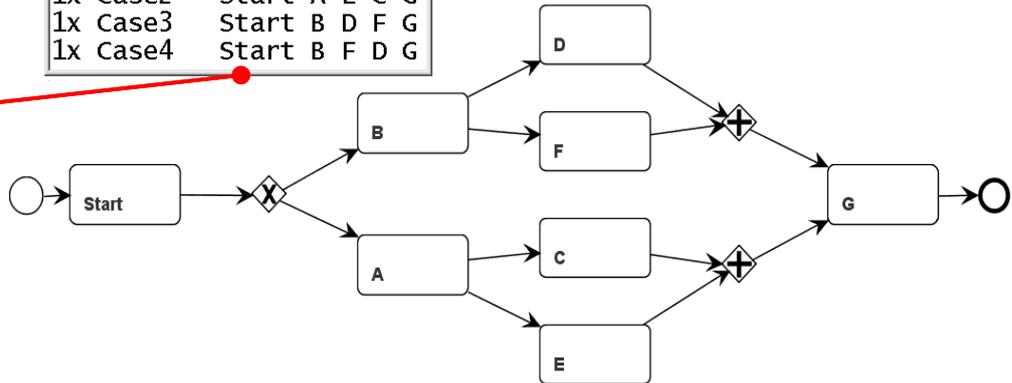
1x	Case1	Start	A	C	D	End
1x	Case2	Start	B	C	E	End

BPMN Analysis (Using causal net miner)

• Exercise 3
(the Start event must be added)

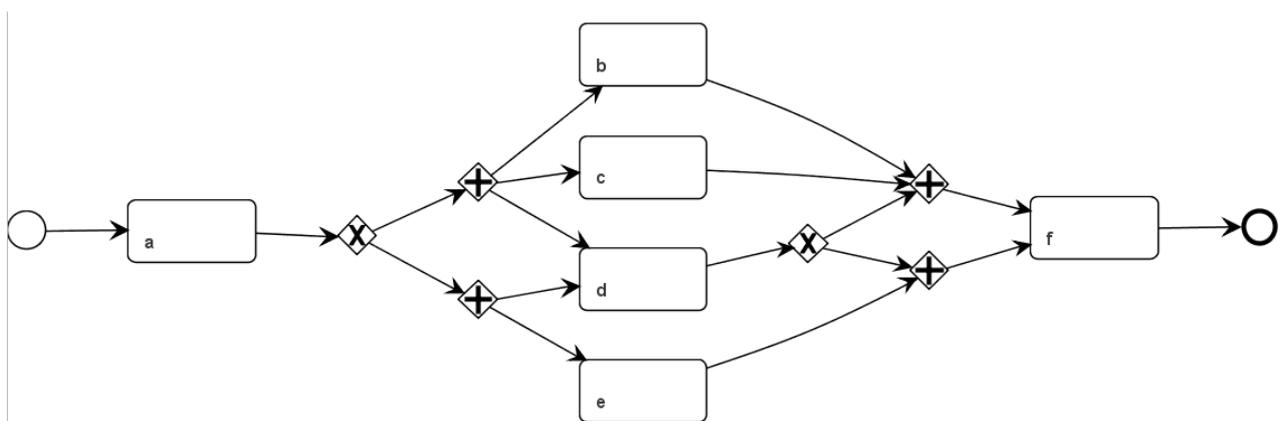
1x	Case1	Start	A	C	E	G
1x	Case2	Start	A	E	C	G
1x	Case3	Start	B	D	F	G
1x	Case4	Start	B	F	D	G

BPMN Analysis (Using causal net miner)



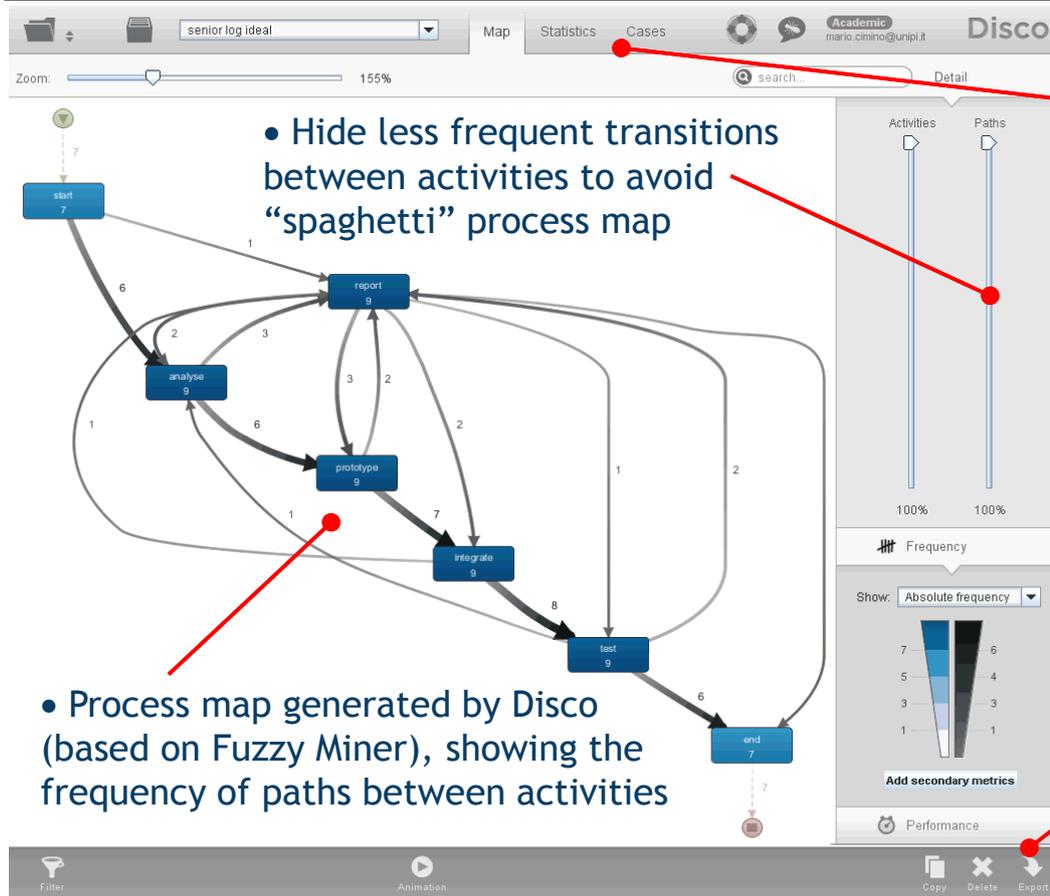
• Exercise 4

1x	Case1	a	b	c	d	f
1x	Case2	a	c	b	d	f
1x	Case3	a	b	d	c	f
1x	Case4	a	c	d	b	f
1x	Case5	a	d	e	f	
1x	Case6	a	e	d	f	



- SENIOR log (Software Engineering for Input/Output problems)
- It contains different cases of problem solving. Each case involves a worker improving the input/output (i/o) of a Java-based software application
- Synthetic log: cases without violations; the base pattern, iterated one or many times is $(a \rightarrow p \rightarrow i \rightarrow t) \parallel r$

Case ID	Timestamp	Activity
4	05/02/2015 00.00	start
4	05/02/2015 01.00	analyse
4	05/02/2015 02.00	prototype
4	05/02/2015 03.00	integrate
4	05/02/2015 04.00	test
4	05/02/2015 05.00	report
4	05/02/2015 06.00	end
5	05/02/2015 00.00	start
5	05/02/2015 01.00	analyse
5	05/02/2015 02.00	prototype
5	05/02/2015 03.00	integrate
5	05/02/2015 04.00	test
5	05/02/2015 05.00	report
5	05/02/2015 07.00	analyse
5	05/02/2015 08.00	report
5	05/02/2015 09.00	prototype
5	05/02/2015 10.00	integrate
5	05/02/2015 11.00	test
5	05/02/2015 12.00	end
6	05/02/2015 00.00	start
6	05/02/2015 01.00	analyse
6	05/02/2015 02.00	report
6	05/02/2015 03.00	prototype
6	05/02/2015 04.00	integrate
6	05/02/2015 05.00	test
6	05/02/2015 06.00	analyse
6	05/02/2015 07.00	prototype
6	05/02/2015 08.00	report
6	05/02/2015 09.00	integrate
6	05/02/2015 10.00	test
6	05/02/2015 11.00	end



• Hide less frequent transitions between activities to avoid “spaghetti” process map

• Process map generated by Disco (based on Fuzzy Miner), showing the frequency of paths between activities

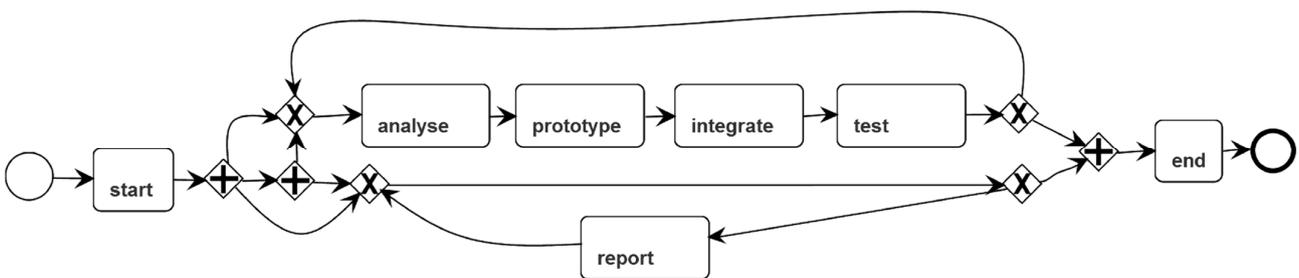
• See statistics and Cases

• Export data in a number of formats

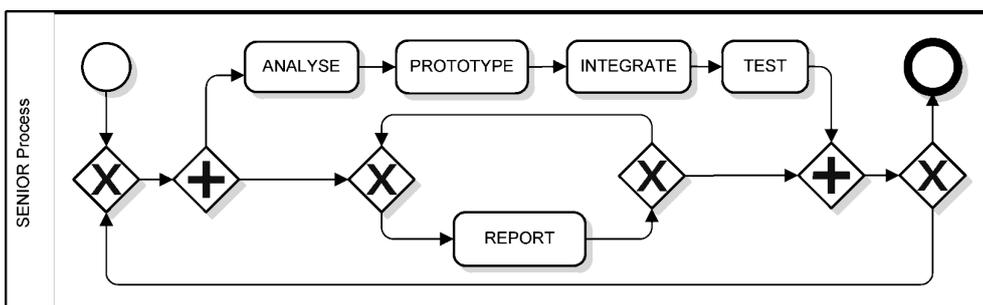
- In ProM, apply “BPMN Miner”
- Select “Inductive Miner” and use default parameters

The screenshot shows the ProM interface. On the left, the 'Select Miner' dialog is open, with the 'Select Mining Algorithm' dropdown menu expanded to show 'Inductive Miner' selected. Below the dropdown are several sliders for parameters: InterruptingEvent Tolerance Value (0), Multiinstance Percentage Value (0), Multiinstance Tolerance Value (0,5), TimerEvent Percentage Value (0), TimerEvent Tolerance Value (0), and Noise Threshold Value (0,3). At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Finish' buttons. On the right, the 'Actions' panel is visible, showing a list of actions including 'BPMN Analysis (using Causal Net Miner)', 'BPMN Analysis (using Heuristics Miner)', 'BPMN Miner' (which is highlighted), and 'BPMN Model Analysis'. A search bar at the top of the actions panel contains the text 'BPMN'.

- Model generated by the inductive miner algorithm



- Since there is no violation in the event log, the generated model is very similar to the normative process:



- In brief: the **Inductive Miner** aims to discover block-structured process models fitting the behavior represented in event log. IM partitions the activities, select the most important process constructs, splits the log and recurses until a base case is encountered.
- A *process tree* is the hierarchical representation of a block-structured workflow net. The leaves of the tree are activities, representing transitions. The nodes of the tree, *operators*, describe how their children are combined: exclusive choice (\times), sequential composition (\rightarrow), parallel composition (\wedge), and loop (\cup).

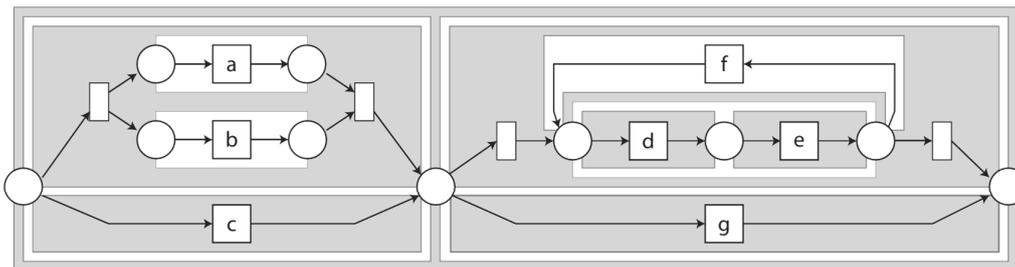
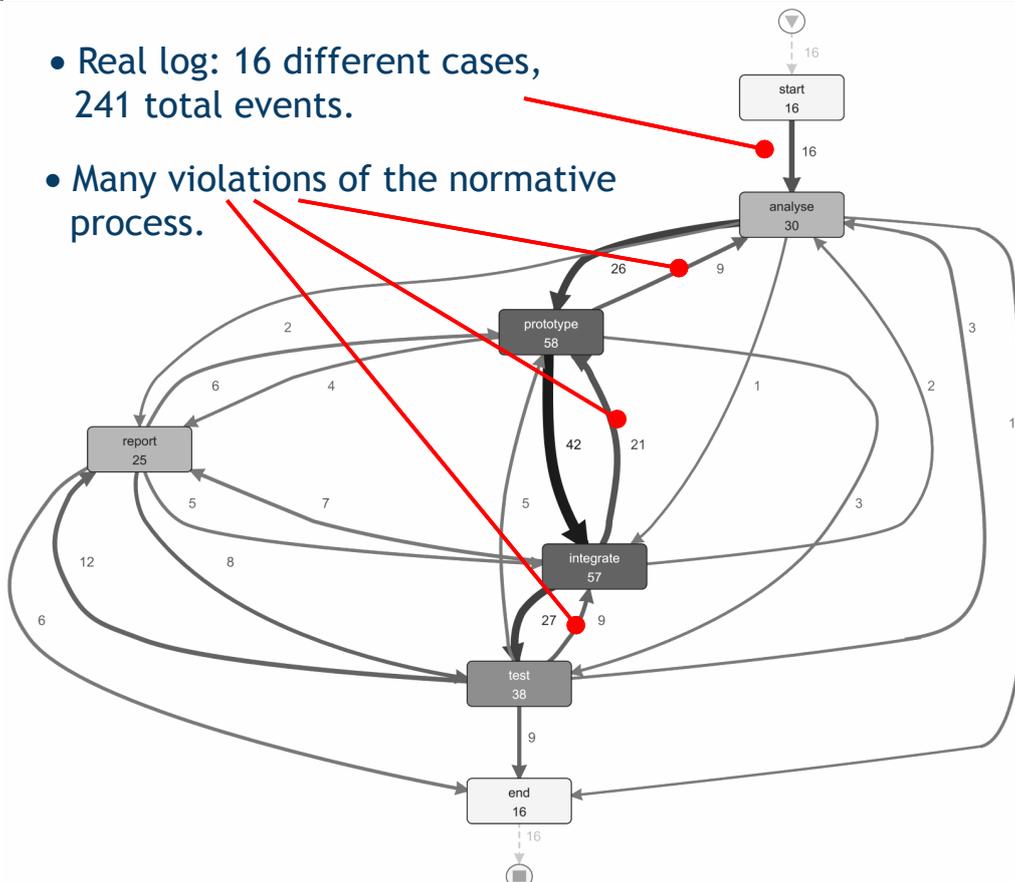
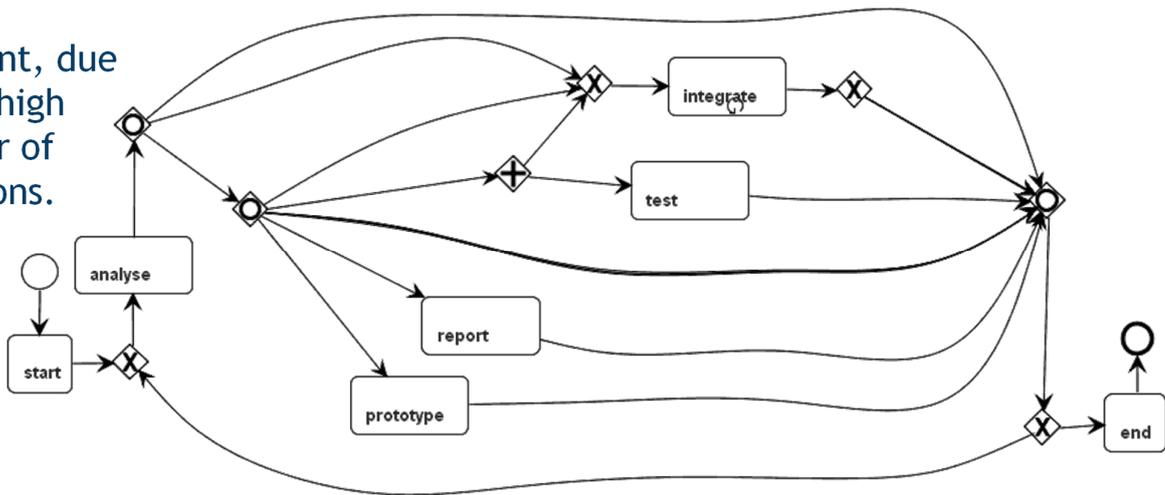
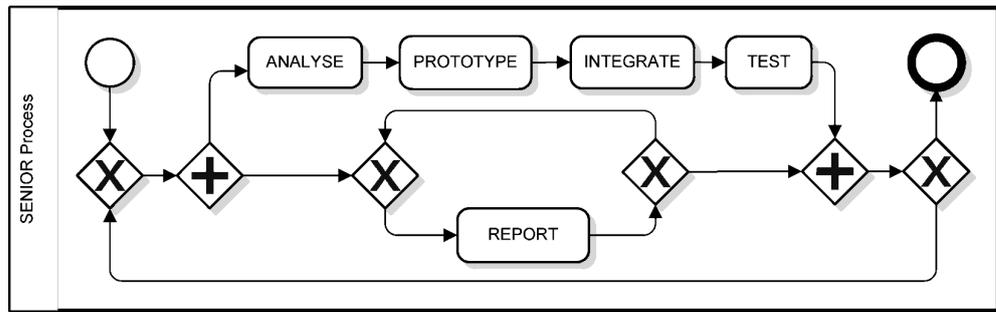


Figure: A block-structured workflow net M_E ; filled regions denote the block-structure; process tree $\rightarrow(\times(\wedge(a, b), c), \times(\cup(\rightarrow(d, e), f), g))$ corresponds to this net.

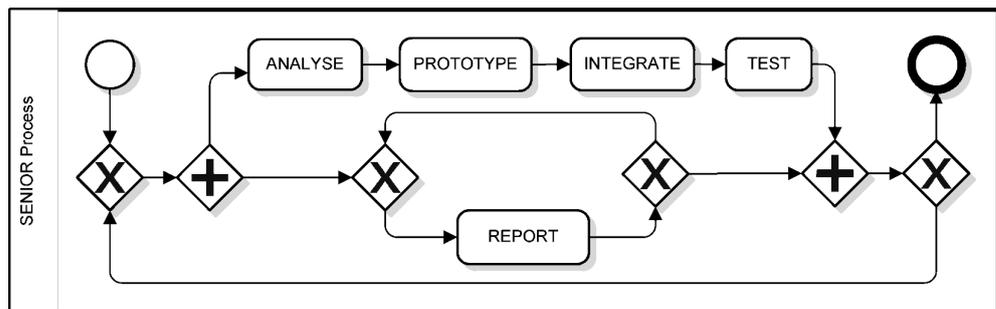
- Real log: 16 different cases, 241 total events.
- Many violations of the normative process.



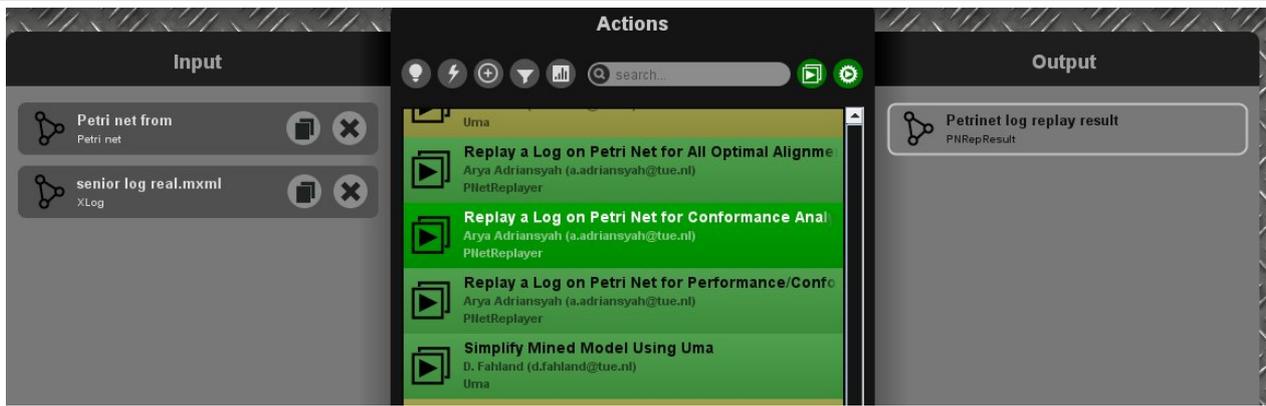
- Normative process:
- The “spaghetti” model generated by the inductive miner algorithm is very different, due to the high number of violations.



- Conformance checking: to check the real log against the normative process



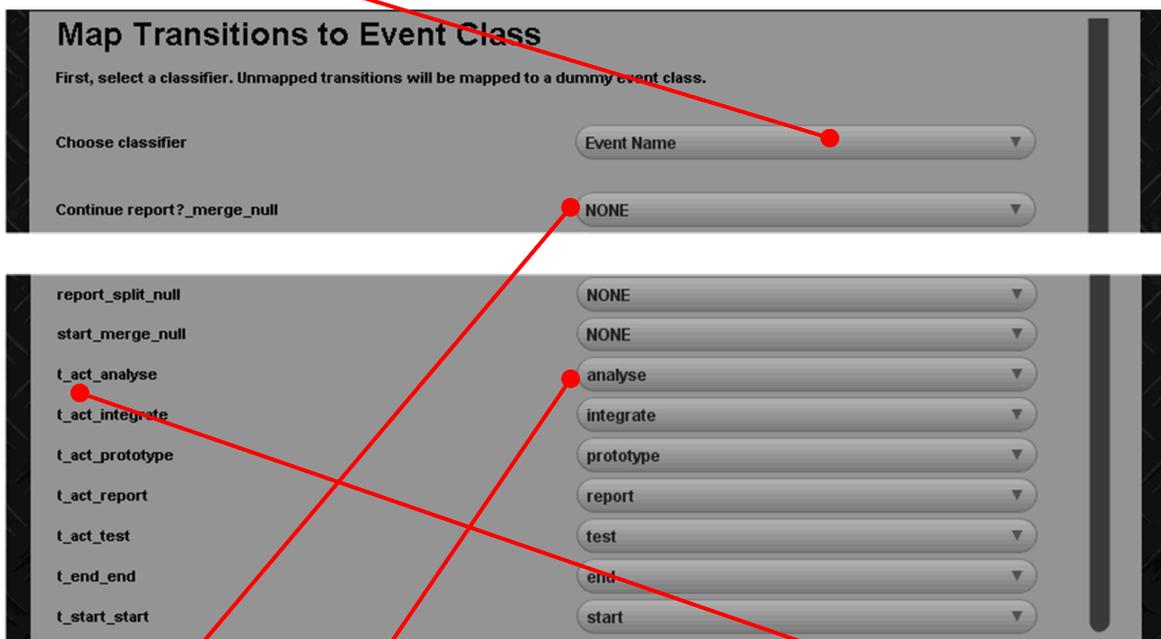
- Steps on ProM:
 - 1: Import both the normative model (senior bpmn.xml) and the real log (senior log real.mxml)
 - 2: In the action tab, click on “Select BPMN Diagram”; the normative process model appears.
 - 3: Select the BPMN Diagram in the workspace tab, and click the action button; then select “Convert BPMN Diagram to Petri net (control-flow)”; a Petri net appears: you do not need to inspect it.
 - 4: In the workspace tab, select the Petri net, and click the action button; then click to add input object and select “senior log real.mxml”
 - 5: In the action tab, select “Replay Log on Petri Net for Conformance Analysis”



6: Answer YES to the question “No final marking is found on this model. Do you want to create one?”; select “p_end_end” as a candidate final marking; Click on “Add place”.



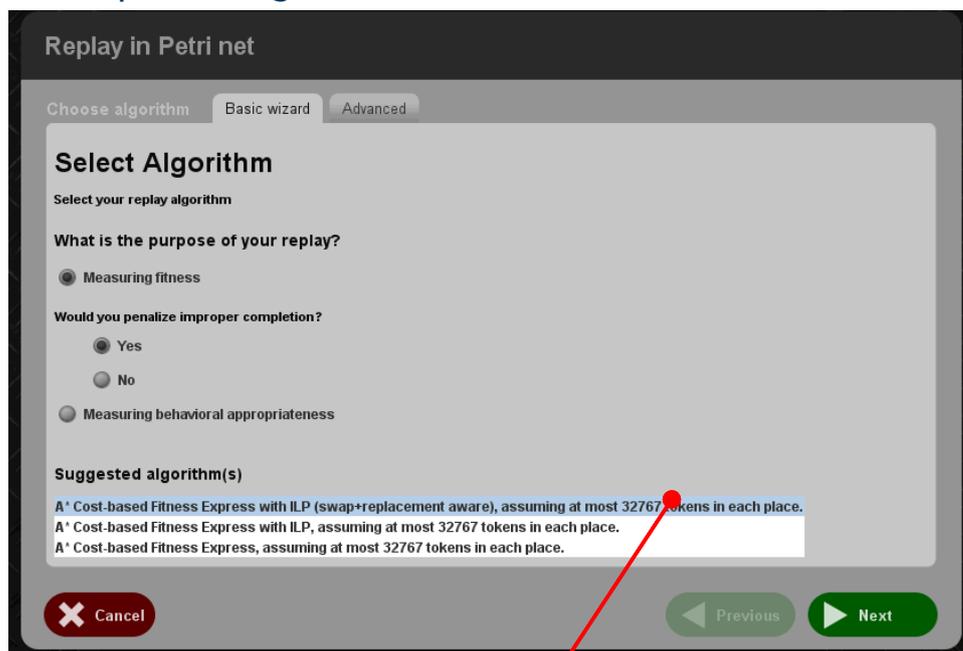
7: Select “Event Name” as a classifier



8: Select NONE for all transitions, except for those with “t_act”, “t_end”, “t_start” as a name prefix, whose mapping must be accurately checked

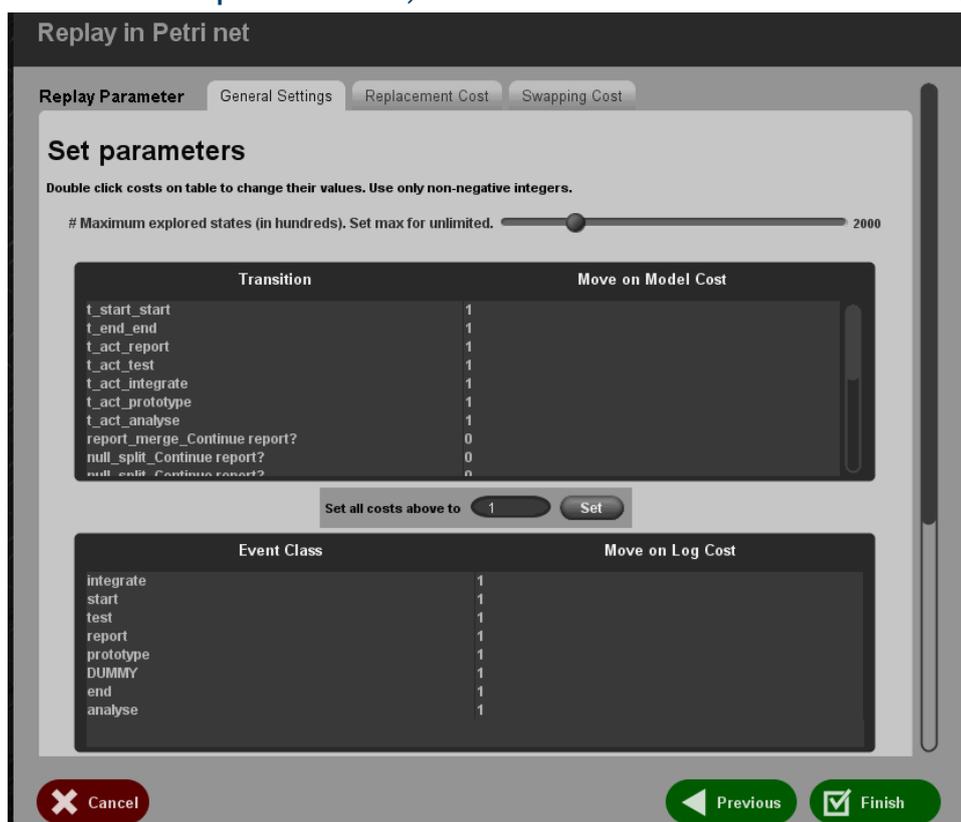
9: Select “YES, set them to invisible” in the dialog windows on the visibility of unmapped transitions

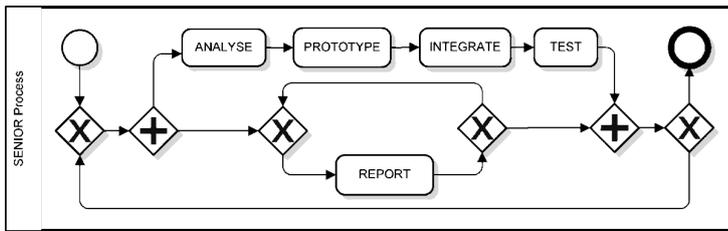
10: Wait the processing for about a half a minute



11: Leave the default algorithm for measuring fitness

12: Leave the default parameters, and click on “Finish”. Wait some seconds





← The normative process

LEGEND

- Synchronous move (move log+model)
- Unobservable move (move model only)
- Skipped event class (move model only)
- Inserted event class (move log only)
- Replaced violation (move log+model)
- Swapped violation (move log+model)

• Case 491381: Fitness=1

491381, 11/12/2014 22.11, start
 491381, 11/12/2014 22.12, analyse
 491381, 15/12/2014 17.05, prototype
 491381, 06/01/2015 12.07, integrate
 491381, 22/01/2015 11.22, test
 491381, 24/01/2015 09.58, report
 491381, 24/01/2015 16.47, end

• Case 477089: Fitness = 0.92 (report event skipped)

477089, 16/12/2014 21.59, start
 477089, 16/12/2014 22.00, analyse
 477089, 26/12/2014 14.49, prototype
 477089, 08/01/2015 21.22, integrate
 477089, 11/01/2015 15.34, test
 477089, 11/01/2015 18.27, end

Case id(s): 491381

Calculation Time (ms)	3
Move-Log Fitness	1
Trace Fitness	1

Alignment: 17 events

Case id(s): 477089

Calculation Time (ms)	8
Move-Log Fitness	1
Trace Fitness	0,92

Alignment: 17 events

