

Business 4720 - Class 9

Process Analytics

Joerg Evermann

Faculty of Business Administration
Memorial University of Newfoundland
jevermann@mun.ca



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What You Will Learn:

- ▶ Introduction to Process Data
- ▶ Introduction to Process Analytics
 - ▶ Process Discovery
 - ▶ Process Conformance Analysis
 - ▶ Process Performance Analysis

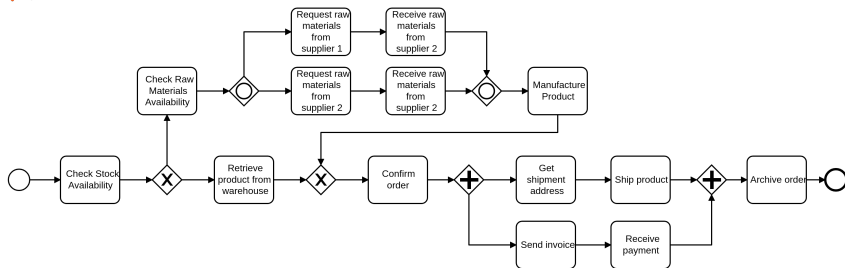
Business Processes

- ▶ Sequence of activities in a defined order
- ▶ Models describe processes
- ▶ Typically related to the processing of one type of business object
 - ▶ e.g. an order, a prescription, a complaint, etc.
- ▶ Standard notation: BPMN ("Business Process Modeling Notation")

Basic BPMN

- ▶ Events (circles)
- ▶ Activities (boxes)
- ▶ Gateways (diamonds)
 - ▶ Exclusive ("X") split and merge
 - ▶ Parallel ("+") split and merge
 - ▶ Inclusive ("O") split and merge

BPMN Example Process Model



Business Process Instances and Process Data

Case

- ▶ One instance of a business process
- ▶ Related to one particular business object (e.g. order 123, prescription R456, complaint C6789, etc.)

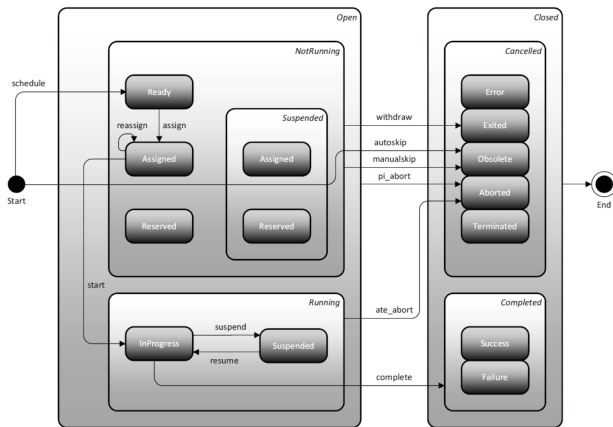
Trace

- ▶ Event data sequence for one case
- ▶ May includes attributes for the case and for each event
- ▶ May include resource information for each event
- ▶ May include timestamps for events

Event Log

- ▶ Set of traces for one process
- ▶ May include incomplete cases, may be sampled, etc.

Activity Lifecycle – Example



[https://www.tf-pm.org/resources/xes-standard/about-xes/
standard-extensions/lifecycle/standard](https://www.tf-pm.org/resources/xes-standard/about-xes/standard-extensions/lifecycle/standard)

Event Log Data

Sources

- ▶ Process aware information systems
- ▶ Web server data
- ▶ ...

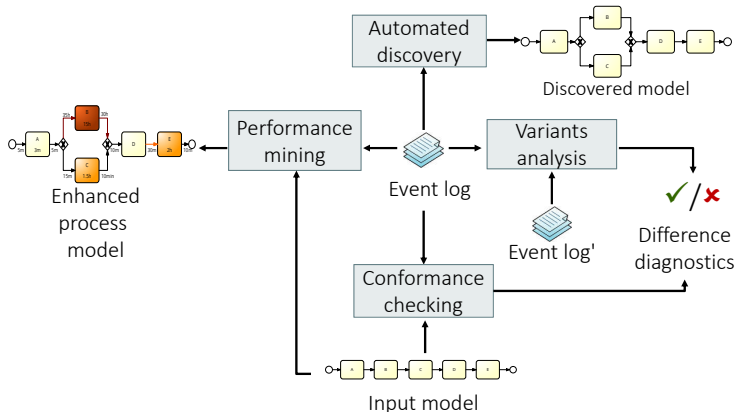
Formats

- ▶ CSV (one line per event)
- ▶ MXML (older XML format)
- ▶ XES ("eXtensible Event Stream") (current XML format)

Challenges

- ▶ Event correlation from multiple systems
- ▶ Noise, incompleteness
- ▶ Timestamping, batch processing
- ▶ Abstraction levels

Process Analytics



Source: Marlon Dumas, Marcello La Rosa, Jan Mendling, Hajo A. Reijers (2018)
"Fundamentals of Business Process Management", 2nd edition, Springer Verlag,
Germany

Purpose

- ▶ Discover actual operations
- ▶ Check actual process against desired process
- ▶ Identify operational (performance) problems
- ▶ Improve operational processes
- ▶ External compliance analysis and reporting
- ▶ Identify implicit or de-facto organizational groups and relationships
- ▶ Support, reinforce, or break organizational relationships

BupaR

- ▶ Hasselt University
- ▶ Open source R library
- ▶ Development since 2020
- ▶ Process visualization (DFG)
 - ▶ Frequencies metrics
 - ▶ Performance metrics
- ▶ Control flow analysis
- ▶ Rule-based conformance analysis
- ▶ Performance metrics
- ▶ Organizational analysis

<https://bupar.net/>

PM4PY

- ▶ Fraunhofer Institute for Applied Information Technology
- ▶ Open source python package, since 2018
- ▶ Process discovery
 - ▶ *Techniques*: Inductive miner, Heuristics miner, ...
- ▶ Conformance checking
 - ▶ *Techniques*: Token-based replay, Cost-based alignment, ...
- ▶ Log–Model Comparison
 - ▶ *Metrics*: Fitness, Precision, Generalization, Complexity, ...
- ▶ Decision mining
- ▶ Trace clustering
- ▶ LTL checking
- ▶ Social network discovery

<https://processintelligence.solutions/pm4py>

Read a CSV dataset:

```
import pandas as pd
import pm4py

# Load the event log and parse date columns
log = pd.read_csv('https://evermann.ca/busi4720/\
    PurchasingExample.csv',
    parse_dates=['Start Timestamp', \
        'Complete Timestamp'],
    infer_datetime_format=True)

# Tell PM4PY about which columns represent case ID,
# activity name, and timestamp. Case ID and activity
# names must be string type
log['case:concept:name']=log['Case ID'].astype('string')
log['concept:name']=log['Activity'].astype('string')
log['time:timestamp']=log['Complete Timestamp']
log['org:resource']=log['Resource']
```

Reading an XES file is easy:

```
log2 = pm4py.read_xes('BPI_Challenge_2012.xes.gz')
```

```
num_cases = len(log['Case ID'].unique())
num_events = log.shape[0]

pm4py.get_start_activities(log)
pm4py.get_end_activities(log)

pm4py.get_all_case_durations(log)

# Useful only or XES-based event logs
pm4py.get_event_attributes(log)
pm4py.get_trace_attributes(log)
```

- Variants are sets of traces with the same sequence of events

```
pm4py.get_variants(log)

# Split the log into sub-logs
for variant, subdf in \
pm4py.split_by_process_variant(log):
    print(variant)
    print(subdf)
```

Directly-Follows Graph (Dependency Graph) (Process Map)

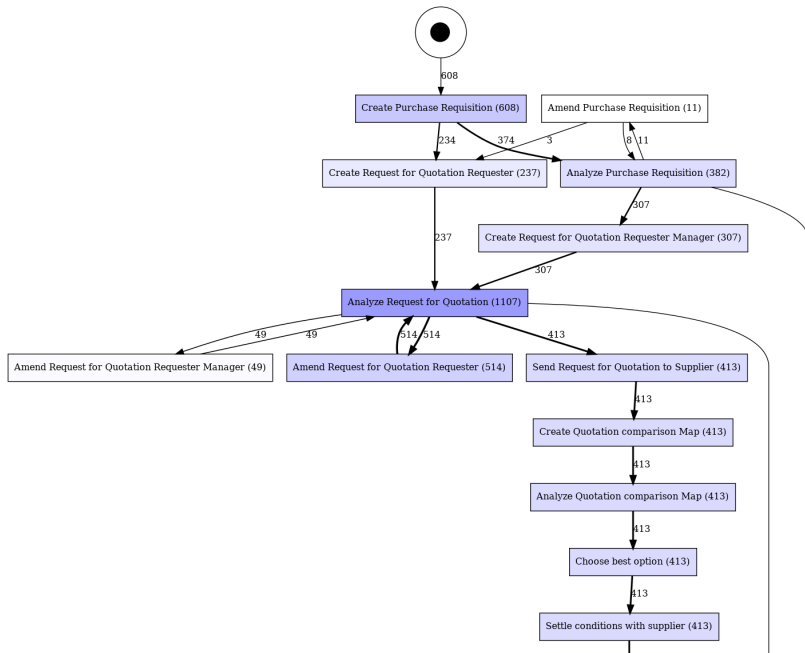
- Shows how often one activity directly follows another

```
dfg, start, end = pm4py.discover_dfg(log)

pm4py.view_dfg(dfg, start, end, rankdir='LR')

pm4py.save_vis_dfg(dfg=dfg,
    start_activities=start,
    end_activities=end,
    file_path='dfg.png', rankdir='TB')
```


Process Discovery

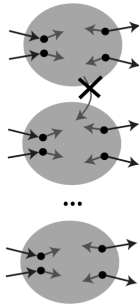


Principles

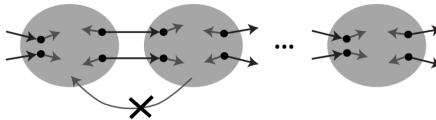
- ▶ Identifies subsets of activities by repeatedly "cutting" the DFG
- ▶ Filter infrequent activities to deal with noise
- ▶ Mines a process tree that can be transformed to BPMN

Process Discovery – Inductive Miner

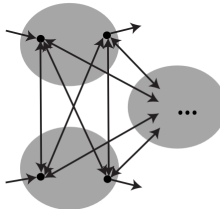
exclusive choice:



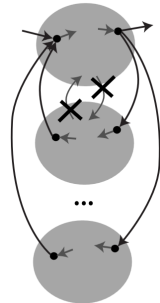
sequence:



parallel:



loop:

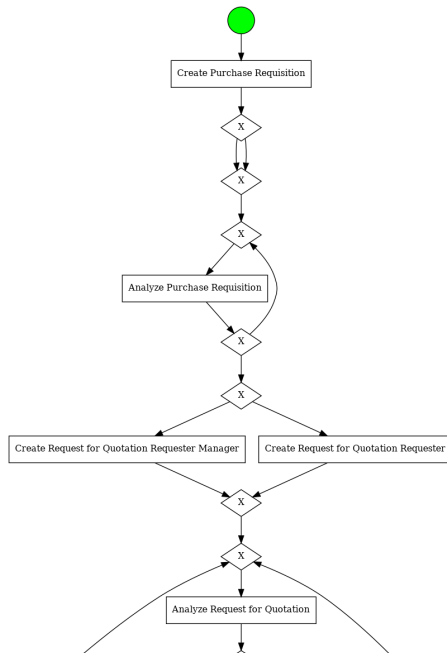


Source: Leemans, S.J.J., Fahland, D., van der Aalst, W.M.P. (2013). Discovering Block-Structured Process Models from Event Logs - A Constructive Approach. In: Colom, JM., Desel, J. (eds) Application and Theory of Petri Nets and Concurrency. PETRI NETS 2013. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 7927. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.

Process Discovery – Inductive Miner

```
bpmn_model = \  
    pm4py.discover_bpmn_inductive(log,  
        noise_threshold=0.5)  
  
pm4py.view_bpmn(bpmn_model, rankdir='LR')  
  
pm4py.save_vis_bpmn(bpmn_model,  
    file_path='bpmn.png', rankdir='TB')
```

Process Discovery – Inductive Miner



Principles

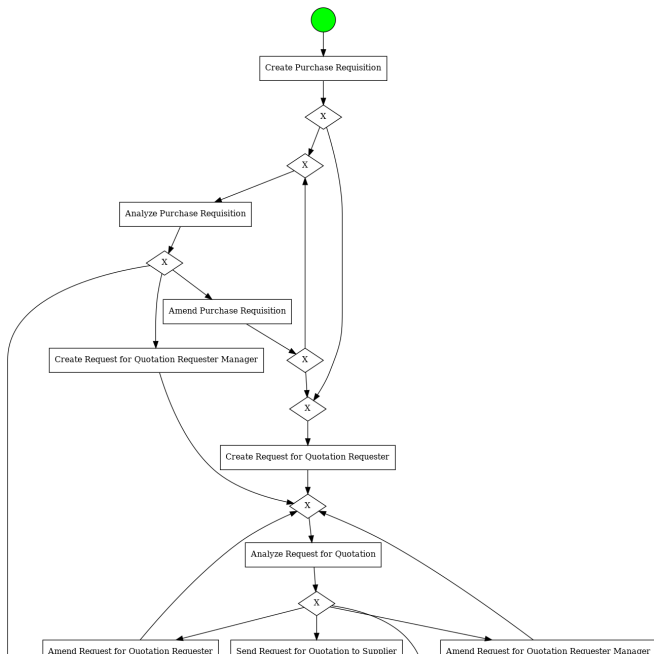
- ▶ Remove noise by frequency threshold on dependency graph
- ▶ Identifies loops of length 1 and length 2
- ▶ Identifies long-distance dependencies
- ▶ Removes non-observable activities

Frequencies in DFG

$$a \Rightarrow b = \left(\frac{|a > b| - |b > a|}{|a > b| + |b > a| + 1} \right)$$

```
petri_net, initial_marking, final_marking = \  
    pm4py.discover_petri_net_heuristics(log,  
        dependency_threshold=0.6,  
        and_threshold=0.65,  
        loop_two_threshold=0.4)  
  
pm4py.view_petri_net(petri_net)  
  
bpmn_model2 = pm4py.convert_to_bpmn(  
    petri_net, initial_marking, final_marking)  
  
pm4py.view_bpmn(bpmn_model2)  
pm4py.save_vis_bpmn(bpmn_model2,  
    'bpmn2.png', rankdir='TB')
```

Process Discovery – Heuristics net



Quality of Discovered Models

- ▶ **Fitness:** Can the model generate all traces in log?
- ▶ **Precision:** Does the model only generate traces in log?
- ▶ **Generalization:** Can the model generalize to "sensible" traces not seen in log?
- ▶ **Complexity:** Is the model too complex to understand?

Token-Based Replay

- ▶ replays each trace of an event log on a process model
- ▶ Discovers missing and surplus tokens, i.e. model activities that cannot be executed, or model activities that are executed too often
- ▶ Percentage of traces that fit perfectly, average fitness

Alignments

- ▶ Aligns traces to process model
- ▶ "sync move": Activity in both trace and model
- ▶ "move on log": Activity in trace but not in model
- ▶ "move on model": Activity in model but not in trace
- ▶ Percentage of traces that fit perfectly, average fitness

```
petri_net, initial_marking, final_marking = \  
    pm4py.discover_petri_net_inductive(log,  
        noise_threshold=0.5)  
  
fitness_alignments = pm4py.fitness_alignments(log,  
    petri_net, initial_marking, final_marking)  
print(fitness_alignments)  
  
fitness_tbr = pm4py.fitness_token_based_replay(log,  
    petri_net, initial_marking, final_marking)  
print(fitness_tbr)
```

Precision

```
precision_alignments = pm4py.precision_alignments(log,  
    petri_net, initial_marking, final_marking)  
print(precision_alignments)  
  
precision_tbr = pm4py.precision_token_based_replay(log,  
    petri_net, initial_marking, final_marking)  
print(precision_tbr)
```

- ▶ Focus on subsets of logs
- ▶ Identify differences
- ▶ Simplify discovered models

Example Filters

<code>filter_activities_rework</code>	Keep cases where the specified activity occurs at least n times
<code>filter_case_size</code>	Keep cases having a length between n and m events
<code>filter_case_performance</code>	Keep cases having a duration between n and m seconds
<code>filter_directly_follows_relation</code>	Keep cases where A is followed immediately by B
<code>filter_end_activities</code>	Keep cases that end with the specified activity
<code>filter_event_attribute_values</code>	Keep cases or events in cases that satisfy the specified condition
<code>filter_eventually_follows_relation</code>	Keep cases where A is eventually followed by B
<code>filter_start_activities</code>	Keep cases that start with the specified activity
<code>filter_time_range</code>	Keep events occurring between two timestamps
<code>filter_trace_attribute_values</code>	Keep cases that satisfy the specified condition

Hands-On Exercises

- 1 What are the types of activities in the log?
 - ▶ Use `unique()`
- 2 How often does each activity occur in the log?
 - ▶ Use `value_counts()`
- 3 Filter complete cases, that is, cases that end with activity "Pay invoice"
 - ▶ Use `pm4py.filtering.filter_end_activities`
- 4 Plot the case durations. What do you notice?
 - ▶ Use `pm4py.stats.get_all_case_durations`
 - ▶ Put case durations into a `pd.DataFrame`
 - ▶ 1 day = 86400 seconds
 - ▶ Use `px.histogram` or `pm4py.vis.view_case_duration_graph`

- 5 What is the mean case duration?
 - ▶ Use `mean()`
- 6 Split the log on the mean case duration
 - ▶ Use `pm4py.filtering.filter_case_performance`
- 7 Create BPMN models for each partial log and compare them. How do they differ?
- 8 Create a BPMN model for the total log. Compare the fitness and precision values compared to the partial logs.

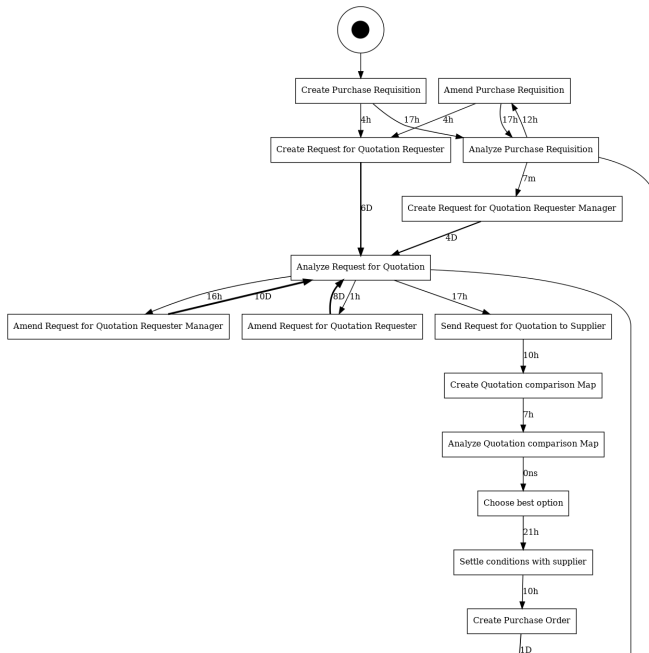
- 9 What is the activity with the longest mean time?
- ▶ Activities taking a long time may be bottle-neck in the process flow
 - ▶ Create a new column as the difference between the 'Complete Timestamp' and 'start_timestamp' columns
 - ▶ Use `groupby()` and `mean()` on the data frame
- 10 What is the mean number of activities for each case?
- ▶ Long cases may indicate problems
 - ▶ Calculate the number of activities for each case using `groupby()` and `count()` on the dataframe

- 11** Which activities are carried out more than once for some case
- ▶ Repeated activities may indicate re-work or fixing of mistakes
 - ▶ Calculate the number of instances for each case for each activity using `groupby()` and `count()` on the dataframe
- 12** Are there cases that contain activity 'Pay invoice' but do not contain activity 'Send invoice'?
- ▶ Non-compliant cases may represent a problem with controls and compliance
 - ▶ Use
`pm4py.filtering.filter_eventually_follows_relation`

- Identify median (mean, min, max, sum, stdev) waiting times

```
perf_dfg, start_activities, end_activities = \  
    pm4py.discover_performance_dfg(log)  
  
pm4py.view_performance_dfg(perf_dfg,  
    start_activities, end_activities,  
    aggregation_measure='median')  
pm4py.save_vis_performance_dfg(perf_dfg,  
    start_activities, end_activities,  
    file_path='perfdfg.png', rankdir='TB')
```

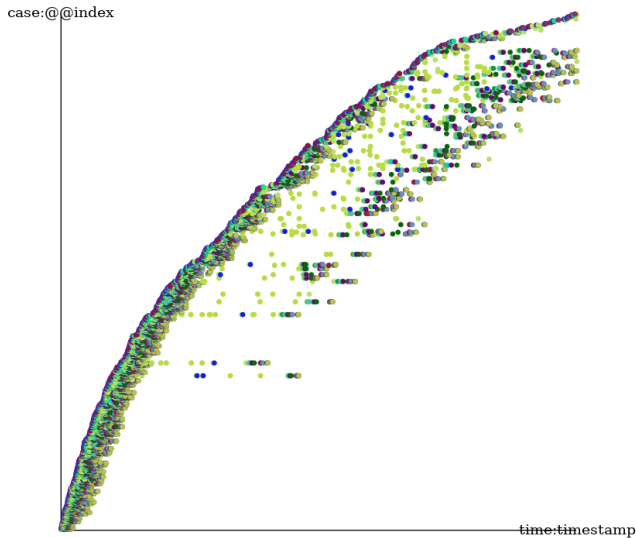
Performance Mining — DFG



- ▶ Identify batching of activities
- ▶ Identify different variants
- ▶ Case arrival and case finishing rates

```
pm4py.view_dotted_chart(log, show_legend=False)
pm4py.save_vis_dotted_chart(log,
    'dottedchart.png', show_legend=False)
```

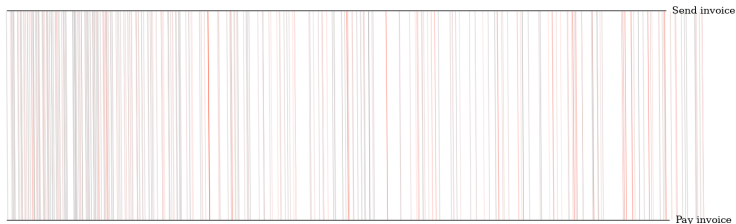
Performance Mining — Dotted Chart



► Identify variations in wait times

```
pm4py.view_performance_spectrum(log,  
    ['Send invoice', 'Pay invoice'])  
pm4py.save_vis_performance_spectrum(log,  
    ['Send invoice', 'Pay invoice'],  
    'perfspectrum.png')
```

Performance Mining — Performance Spectrum



2011-01-03 21:24:00

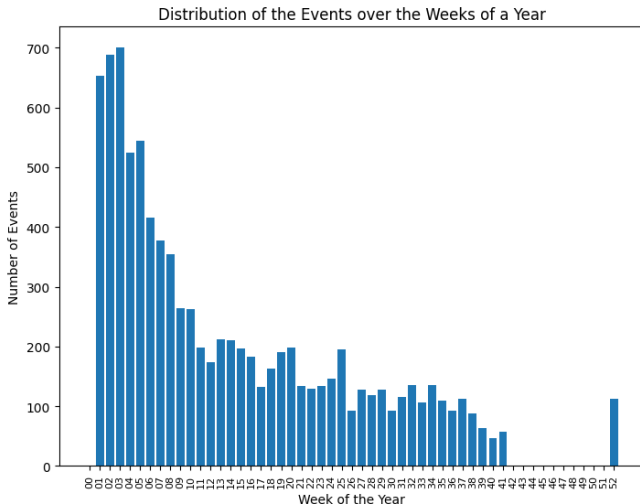
2011-05-25 17:42:30

2011-10-14 13:01:00

- Identify distribution of when events/activities occur

```
pm4py.view_events_distribution_graph(log, 'days_week')  
pm4py.view_events_distribution_graph(log, 'days_month')  
pm4py.view_events_distribution_graph(log, 'months')  
pm4py.view_events_distribution_graph(log, 'weeks')
```

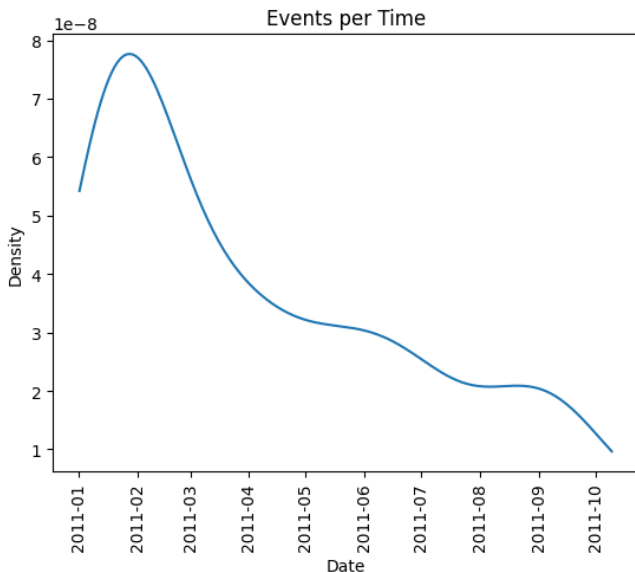
Performance Mining — Event Distribution



Performance Mining — Events per Time

```
pm4py.view_events_per_time_graph(log)
pm4py.save_vis_events_per_time_graph(
    log, 'eventspertime.png')
```

Performance Mining — Events per Time



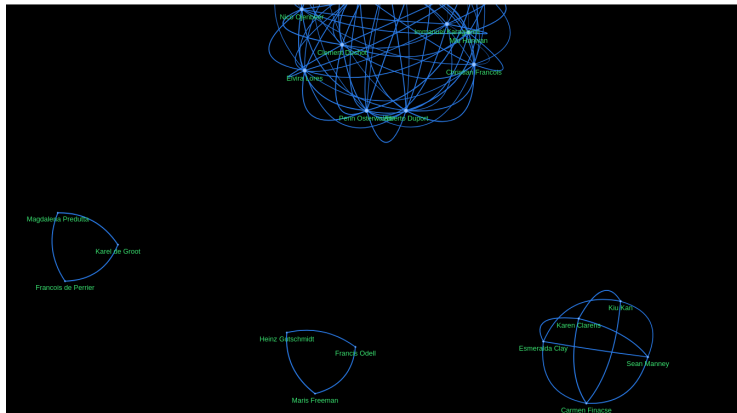
Activity-Based Resource Similarity

- Identify similar resources based on the set of activities they perform

```
sna_graph = \  
    pm4py.discover_activity_based_resource_similarity(log)  
  
pm4py.view_sna(sna_graph, variant_str='networkx')  
pm4py.view_sna(sna_graph, variant_str='pyvis')  
  
pm4py.save_vis_sna(sna_graph, 'ressimilarity.png',  
    variant_str='networkx')
```

Organizational Mining

Activity-Based Resource Similarity



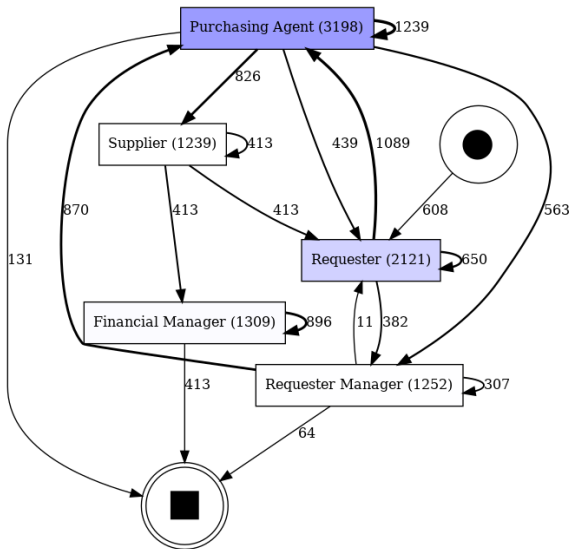
Handover of Work Network

- ▶ Identify resources that pass work from one to another
- ▶ A DFG for resources instead of activities

```
dfg, start, end = pm4py.discover_dfg(log,  
    activity_key='Role')  
pm4py.view_dfg(dfg, start, end, rankdir='LR')  
  
pm4py.save_vis_dfg(dfg=dfg,  
    start_activities=start,  
    end_activities=end,  
    file_path='handover.png', rankdir='TB')
```

Organizational Mining

Handover of Work Network



Organizational Roles

- Identify similar resources based on the set of activities they perform

```
roles = pm4py.discover_organizational_roles(log)
print(roles)
```

Working-Together Network

- Resources work together, if they collaborate on some trace

```
sna_graph = pm4py.discover_working_together_network(log,  
    resource_key='Role')  
pm4py.view_sna(sna_graph, variant_str='pyvis')  
pm4py.view_sna(sna_graph, variant_str='networkx')
```

Organizational Mining

Working-Together Network

