

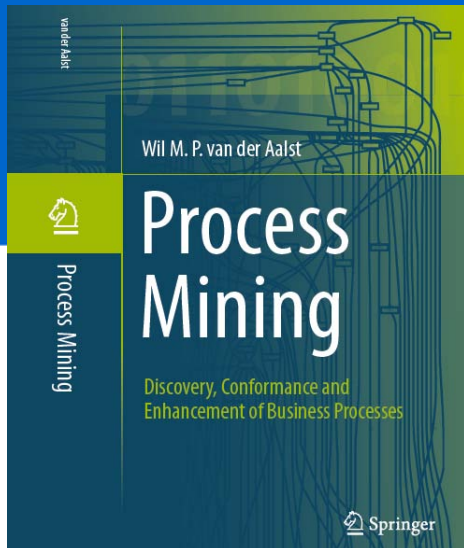
Process Mining

Enabling Data-Driven Process Discovery and Analysis Using ProM

Keynote SIMPDA 2011 – Campione d'Italia, June 29, 2011

prof.dr.ir. Wil van der Aalst

www.processmining.org

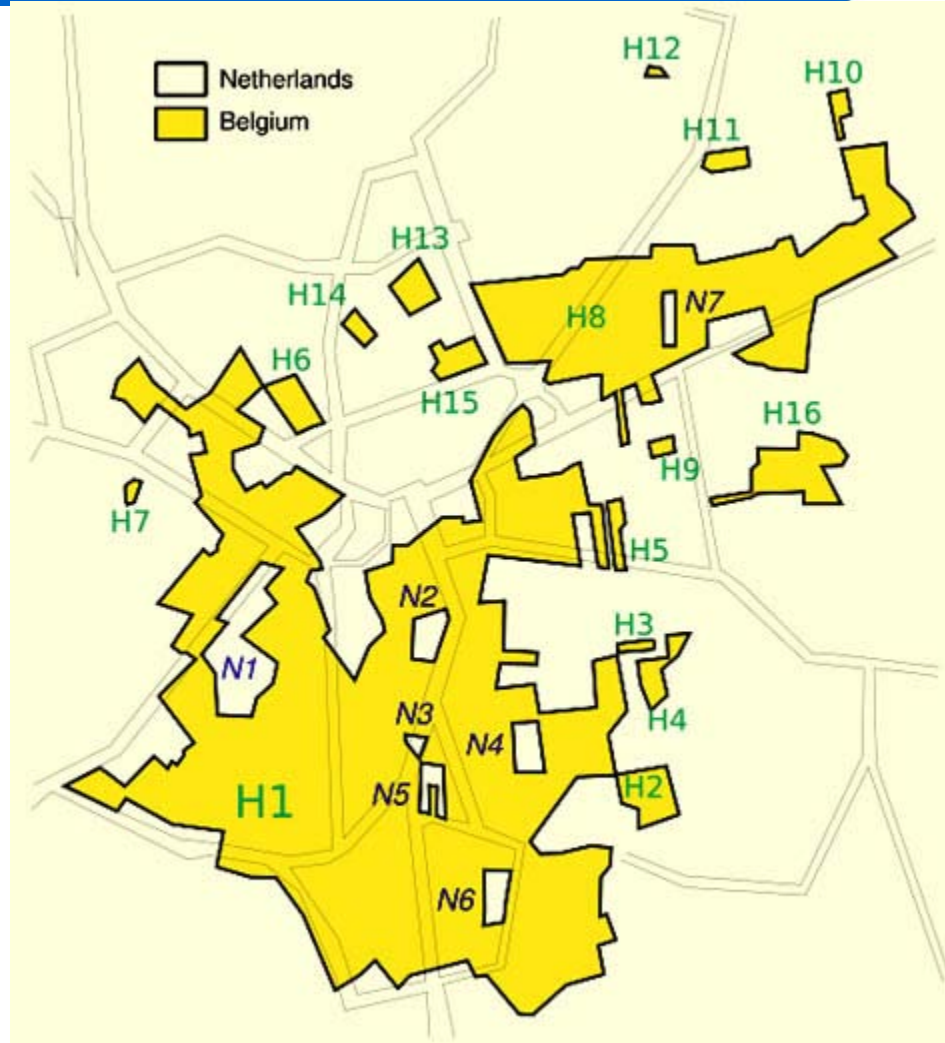


TU/e

Technische Universiteit
Eindhoven
University of Technology

Where innovation starts

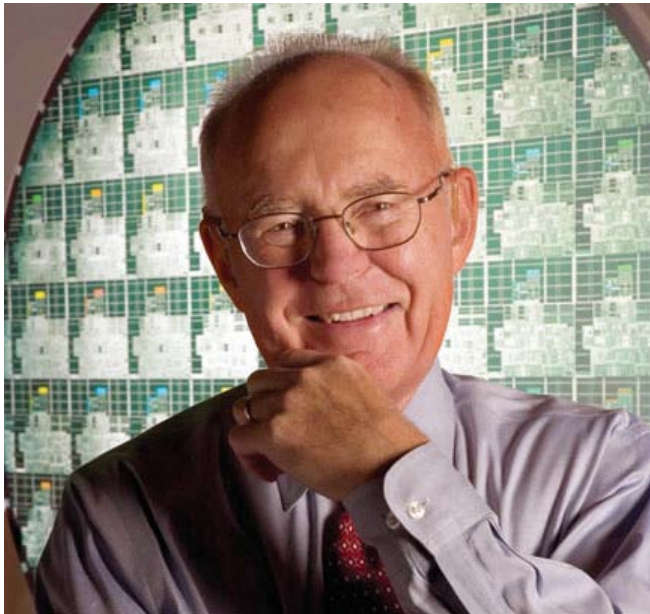
Baarle-Nassau (NL) /Baarle-Hertog (B)



22 enclaves in NL, 7 enclaves in B

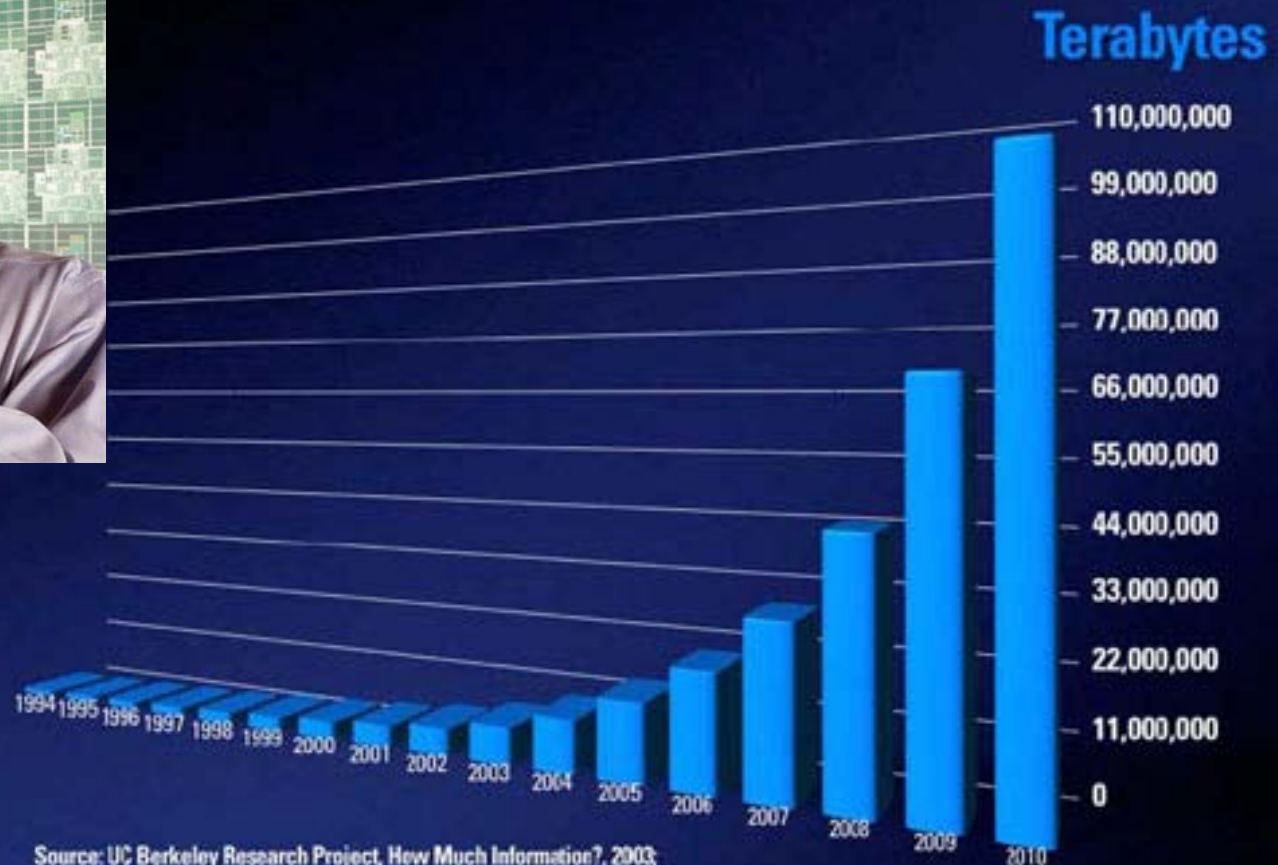
Due to medieval treaties (1198), agreements, land-swaps and sales between the Lords of Breda (NL) and the Dukes of Brabant (B)

Data explosion



From Bits to Zettabytes

A “bit” is the smallest unit of information possible. One bit has two possible values: 1 (on) and 0 (off). A “byte” is composed of 8 bits and can represent $2^8 = 256$ values. To talk about larger amounts of data, multiples of 1000 are used: 1 Kilobyte (KB) equals 1000 bytes, 1 Megabyte (MB) equals 1000 KB, 1 Gigabyte (GB) equals 1000 MB, 1 Terabyte (TB) equals 1000 GB, 1 Petabyte (PB) equals 1000 TB, 1 Exabyte (EB) equals 1000 PB, and 1 Zettabyte (ZB) equals 1000 EB. Hence, 1 Zettabyte is $10^{21} = 1,000,000,000,000,000,000$ bytes. Note that here we used the International System of Units (SI) set of unit prefixes, also known as SI prefixes, rather than binary prefixes. If we assume binary prefixes, then 1 Kilobyte is $2^{10} = 1024$ bytes, 1 Megabyte is $2^{20} = 1,048,576$ bytes, and 1 Zettabyte is $2^{70} \approx 1.18 \times 10^{21}$ bytes.



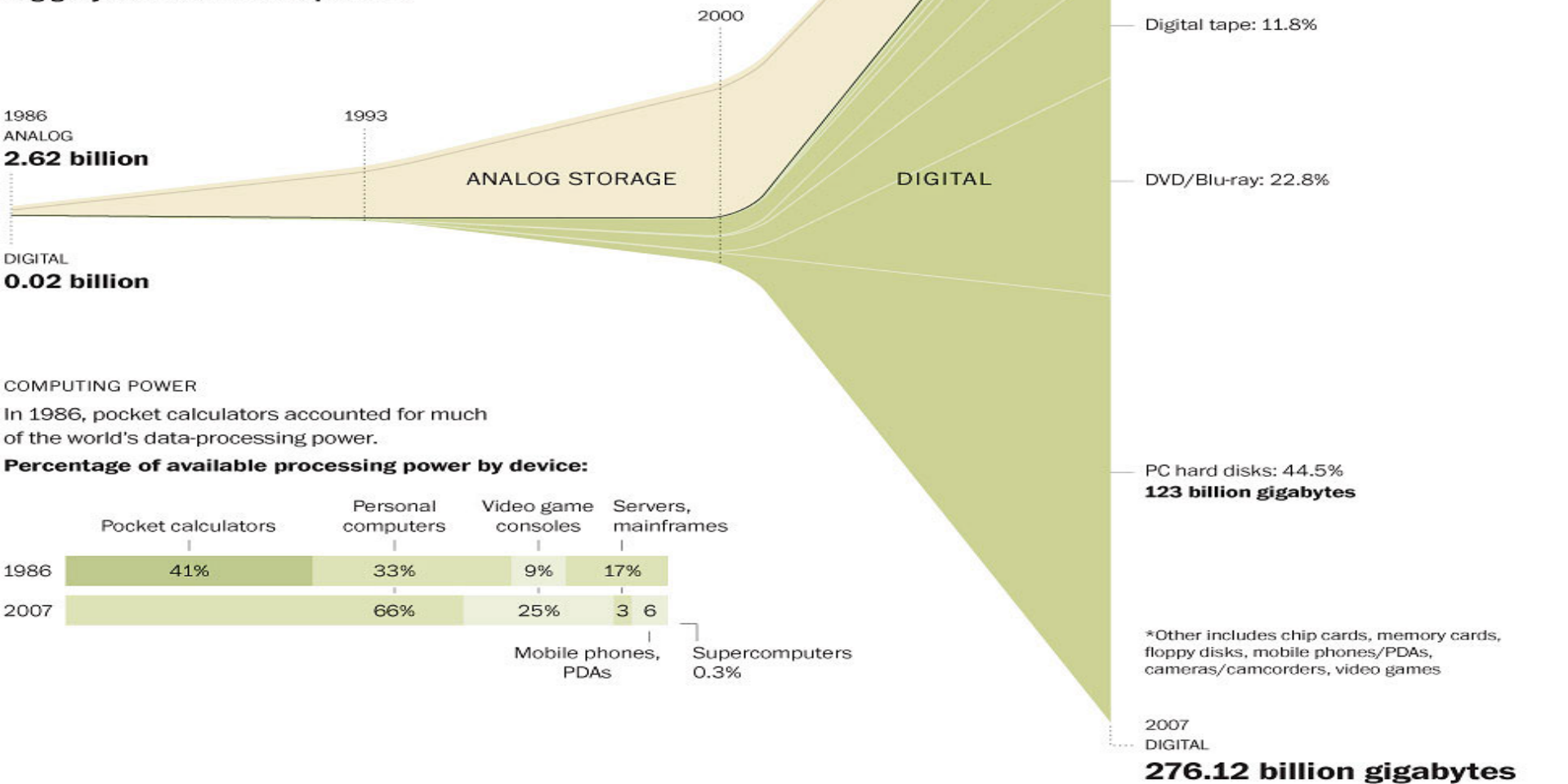
Source: UC Berkeley Research Project, How Much Information?, 2003;
IDC, Disk Storage System Quarterly Tracker (as of 2006)

The World's Technological Capacity to Store, Communicate, and Compute
Information by Martin Hilbert and Priscila López (DOI 10.1126/science.1200970)

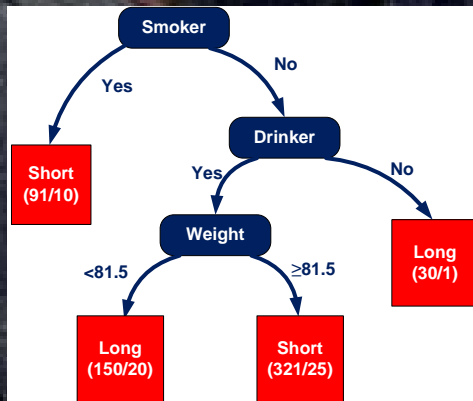
THE WORLD'S CAPACITY TO STORE INFORMATION

This chart shows the world's growth in storage capacity for both analog data (books, newspapers, videotapes, etc.) and digital (CDs, DVDs, computer hard drives, smartphone drives, etc.)

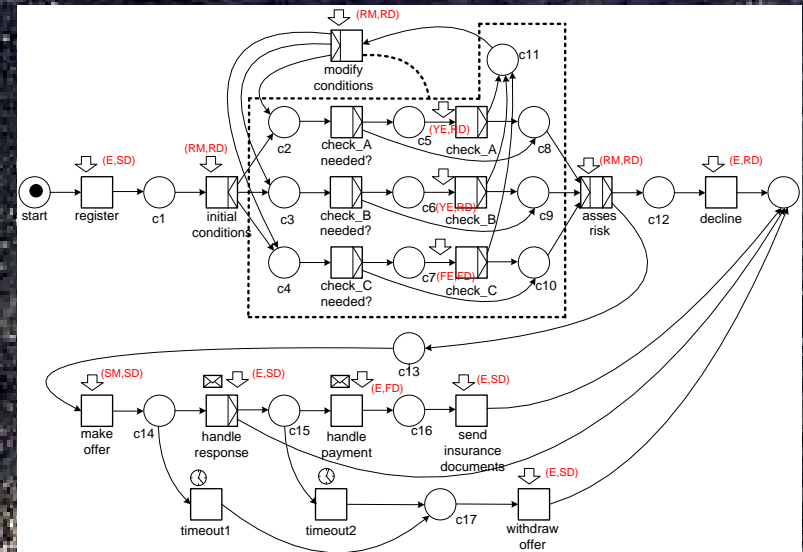
In gigabytes or estimated equivalent



Process Mining =



+



Data Mining

Process Analysis

Process Mining

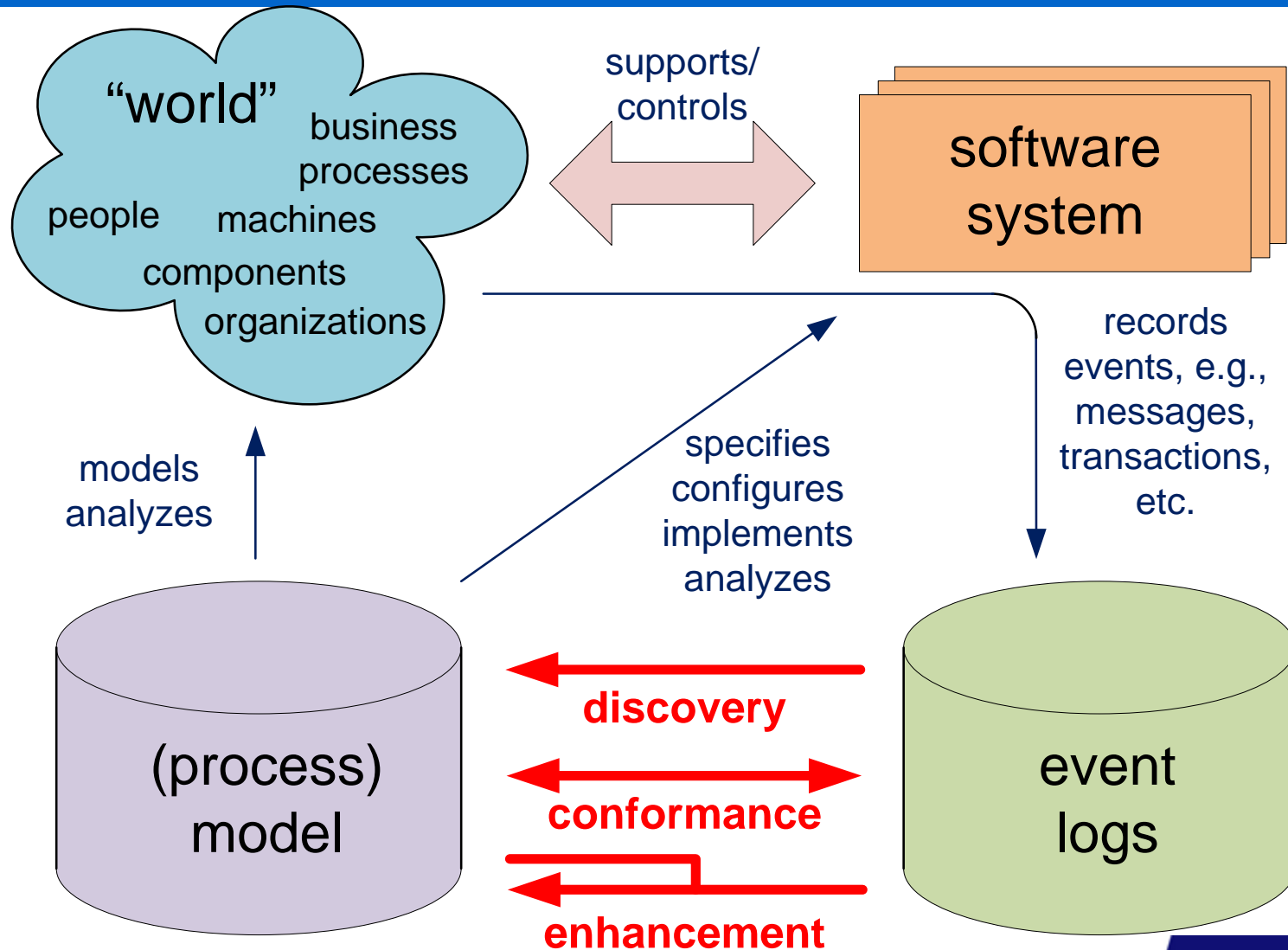


- **Process discovery:** "What is really happening?"
- **Conformance checking:** "Do we do what was agreed upon?"
- **Performance analysis:** "Where are the bottlenecks?"
- **Process prediction:** "Will this case be late?"
- **Process improvement:** "How to redesign this process?"
- **Etc.**

We applied ProM in >100 organizations

- **Municipalities** (e.g., Alkmaar, Heusden, Harderwijk, etc.)
- **Government agencies** (e.g., Rijkswaterstaat, Centraal Justitieel Incasso Bureau, Justice department)
- **Insurance related agencies** (e.g., UWV)
- **Banks** (e.g., ING Bank)
- **Hospitals** (e.g., AMC hospital, Catharina hospital)
- **Multinationals** (e.g., DSM, Deloitte)
- **High-tech system manufacturers and their customers** (e.g., Philips Healthcare, ASML, Ricoh, Thales)
- **Media companies** (e.g. Winkwaves)
- ...

Process Mining



Starting point: event log

case id	event id	properties				
		timestamp	activity	resource	cost	...
1	35654423	30-12-2010:11.02	register request	Pete	50	...
	35654424	31-12-2010:10.06	examine thoroughly	Sue	400	...
	35654425	05-01-2011:15.12	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654426	06-01-2011:11.18	decide	Sara	200	...
	35654427	07-01-2011:14.24	reject request	Pete	200	...
2	35654483	30-12-2010:11.32	register request	Mike	50	...
	35654485	30-12-2010:12.12	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654487	30-12-2010:14.16	examine casually	Pete	400	...
	35654488	05-01-2011:11.22	decide	Sara	200	...
	35654489	08-01-2011:12.05	pay compensation	Ellen	200	...
3	35654521	30-12-2010:14.32	register request	Pete	50	...
	35654522	30-12-2010:15.06	examine casually	Sue	400	...
	35654524	30-12-2010:16.34	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654525	06-01-2011:09.18	decide	Sara	200	...
	35654526	06-01-2011:12.18	reinitiate request	Pete	400	...
	35654527	06-01-2011:13.06	examine thoroughly	Sue	400	...
	35654530	08-01-2011:11.43	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654531	09-01-2011:09.55	decide	Sara	200	...
4	35654641	06-01-2011:15.02	register request	Pete	50	...
	35654643	07-01-2011:12.06	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654644	08-01-2011:14.43	examine thoroughly	Sue	400	...
	35654645	09-01-2011:12.02	decide	Sara	200	...
	35654647	12-01-2011:15.44	reject request	Pete	200	...
5	35654711	06-01-2011:09.02	register request	Pete	50	...
	35654712	07-01-2011:10.16	examine casually	Sue	400	...
	35654714	08-01-2011:11.22	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654715	10-01-2011:13.28	decide	Sara	200	...
	35654716	11-01-2011:16.18	reinitiate request	Pete	400	...
	35654718	14-01-2011:14.33	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654719	16-01-2011:15.50	examine casually	Sue	400	...
	35654720	19-01-2011:11.18	decide	Sara	200	...
	35654721	20-01-2011:12.48	reinitiate request	Sara	200	...
	35654722	21-01-2011:09.06	examine casually	Sue	400	...
	35654724	21-01-2011:11.34	check ticket	Pete	100	...
	35654725	23-01-2011:13.12	decide	Sara	200	...
6	35654726	24-01-2011:14.56	reject request	Mike	200	...
	35654871	06-01-2011:15.02	register request	Mike	50	...
	35654873	06-01-2011:16.06	examine casually	Ellen	400	...
	35654874	07-01-2011:16.22	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654875	07-01-2011:16.52	decide	Sara	200	...
	35654877	16-01-2011:11.47	pay compensation	Mike	200	...
...

case id	event id	properties				
		timestamp	activity	resource	cost	...
1	35654423	30-12-2010:11.02	register request	Pete	50	...
	35654424	31-12-2010:10.06	examine thoroughly	Sue	400	...
	35654425	05-01-2011:15.12	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654426	06-01-2011:11.18	decide	Sara	200	...
	35654427	07-01-2011:14.24	reject request	Pete	200	...
2	35654483	30-12-2010:11.32	register request	Mike	50	...
	35654485	30-12-2010:12.12	check ticket	Mike	100	...
	35654487	30-12-2010:14.16	examine casually	Pete	400	...
	35654488	05-01-2011:11.22	decide	Sara	200	...
	35654489	08-01-2011:12.05	pay compensation	Ellen	200	...

XES, MXML, SA-MXML, CSV, etc.

Simplified event log

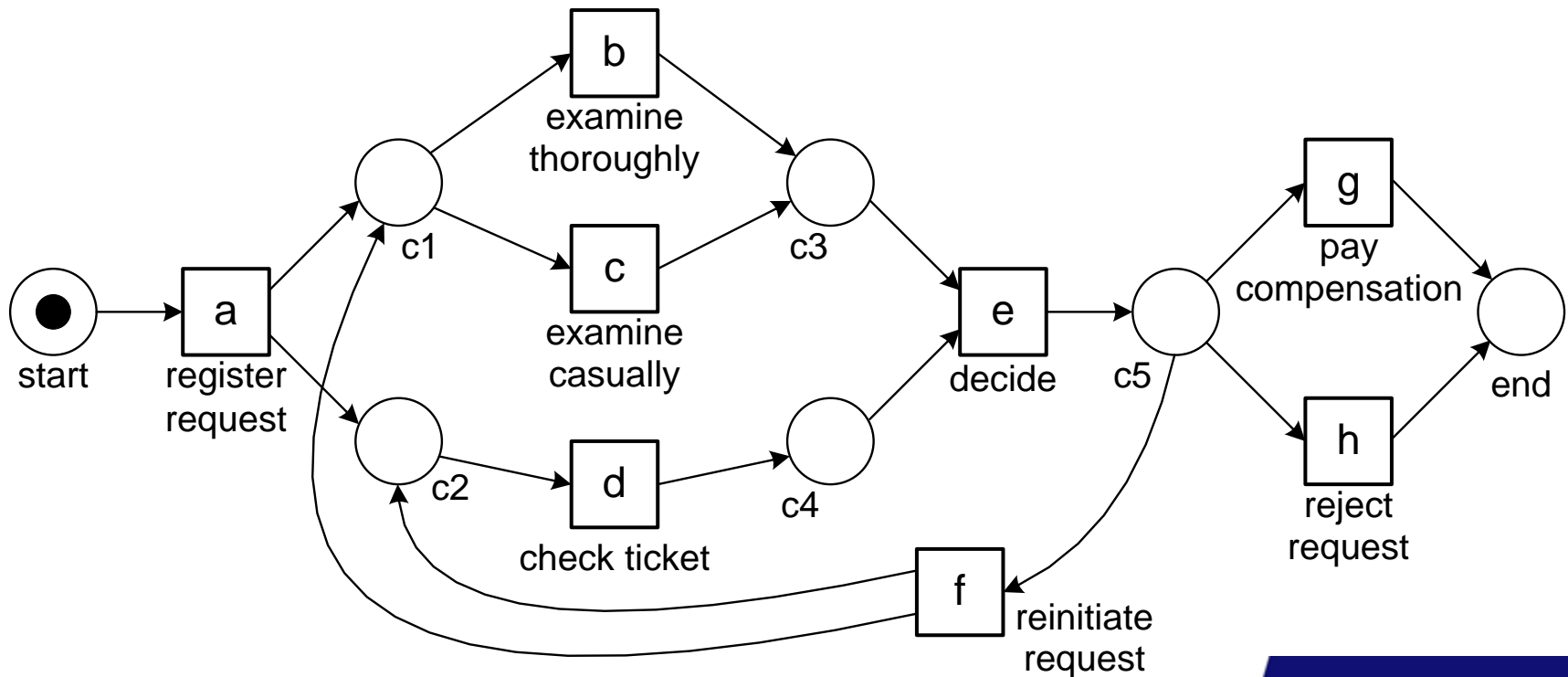
case id	event id	properties		
		timestamp	activity	resource
1	35654423	30-12-2010:11.02	register request	Pete
	35654424	31-12-2010:10.06	examine thoroughly	Sue
	35654425	05-01-2011:15.12	check ticket	Mike
	35654426	06-01-2011:11.18	decide	Sara
	35654427	07-01-2011:14.24	reject request	Pete
2	35654483	30-12-2010:11.32	register request	Mike
	35654485	30-12-2010:12.12	check ticket	Mike
	35654487	30-12-2010:14.16	examine casually	Pete
	35654488	05-01-2011:11.22	decide	Sara
	35654489	08-01-2011:12.05	pay compensation	Ellen
3	35654521	30-12-2010:14.32	register request	Pete
	35654522	30-12-2010:15.06	examine casually	Mike
	35654524	30-12-2010:16.34	check ticket	Ellen
	35654525	06-01-2011:09.18	decide	Sara
	35654526	06-01-2011:12.18	reinitiate request	Sara
	35654527	06-01-2011:13.06	examine thoroughly	Sean
	35654530	08-01-2011:11.43	check ticket	Pete
	35654531	09-01-2011:09.55	decide	Sara
	35654533	15-01-2011:10.45	pay compensation	Ellen
4	35654641	06-01-2011:15.02	register request	Pete
	35654643	07-01-2011:12.06	check ticket	Mike
	35654644	08-01-2011:14.43	examine thoroughly	Sean
	35654645	09-01-2011:12.02	decide	Sara
	35654647	12-01-2011:15.44	reject request	Ellen
5	35654711	06-01-2011:09.02	register request	Ellen
	35654712	07-01-2011:10.16	examine casually	Mike
	35654714	08-01-2011:11.22	check ticket	Pete
	35654715	10-01-2011:13.28	decide	Sara
	35654716	11-01-2011:16.18	reinitiate request	Sara
	35654718	14-01-2011:14.33	check ticket	Ellen
	35654719	16-01-2011:15.50	examine casually	Mike
	35654720	19-01-2011:11.18	decide	Sara
	35654721	20-01-2011:12.48	reinitiate request	Sara
	35654722	21-01-2011:09.06	examine casually	Sue
	35654724	21-01-2011:11.34	check ticket	Pete
	35654725	23-01-2011:13.12	decide	Sara
	35654726	24-01-2011:14.56	reject request	Mike
6	35654871	06-01-2011:15.02	register request	Mike
	35654873	06-01-2011:16.06	examine casually	Ellen
	35654874	07-01-2011:16.22	check ticket	Mike
	35654875	07-01-2011:16.52	decide	Sara
	35654877	16-01-2011:11.47	pay compensation	Mike
...

case id	trace
1	$\langle a, b, d, e, h \rangle$
2	$\langle a, d, c, e, g \rangle$
3	$\langle a, c, d, e, f, b, d, e, g \rangle$
4	$\langle a, d, b, e, h \rangle$
5	$\langle a, c, d, e, f, d, c, e, f, c, d, e, h \rangle$
6	$\langle a, c, d, e, g \rangle$
...	...

a = register request,
b = examine thoroughly,
c = examine casually,
d = check ticket,
e = decide,
f = reinitiate request,
g = pay compensation,
and h = reject request

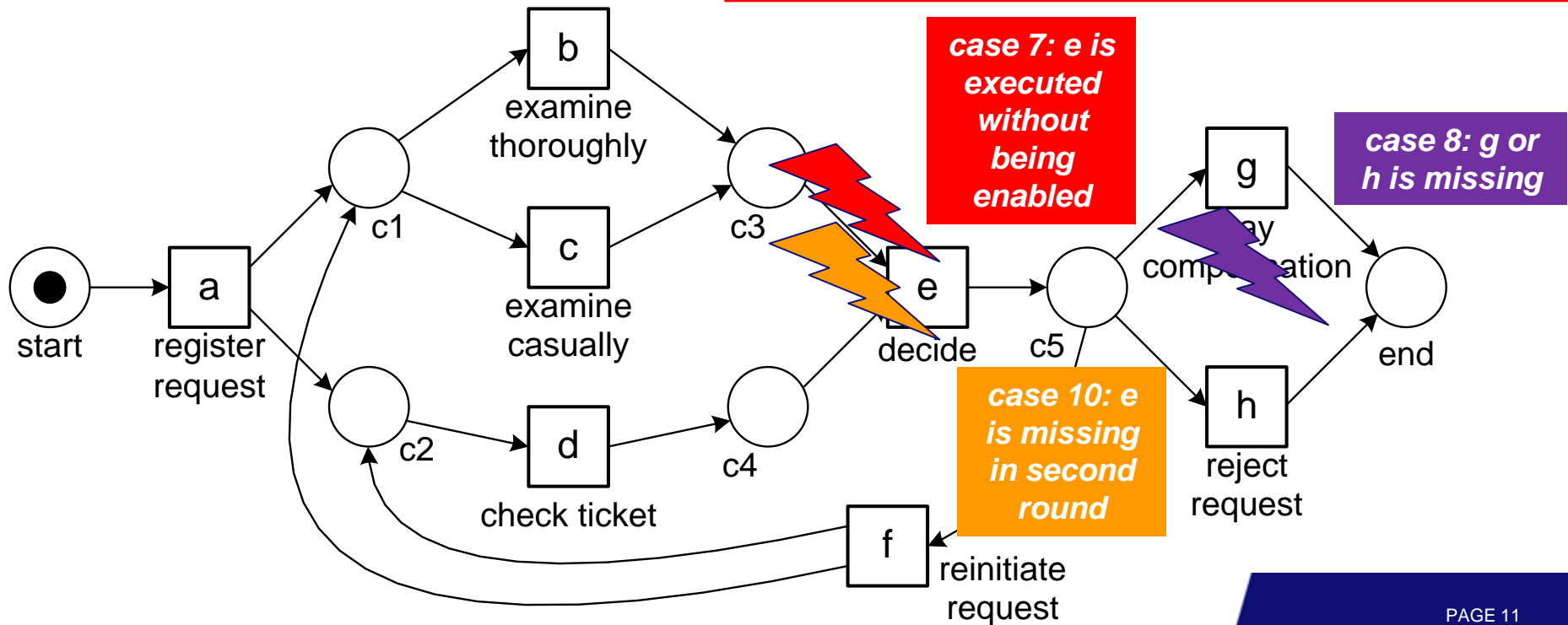
Process discovery

case id	trace
1	$\langle a, b, d, e, h \rangle$
2	$\langle a, d, c, e, g \rangle$
3	$\langle a, c, d, e, f, b, d, e, g \rangle$
4	$\langle a, d, b, e, h \rangle$
5	$\langle a, c, d, e, f, d, c, e, f, c, d, e, h \rangle$
6	$\langle a, c, d, e, g \rangle$
...	...



Conformance checking

case id	trace
1	$\langle a, b, d, e, h \rangle$
2	$\langle a, d, c, e, g \rangle$
3	$\langle a, c, d, e, f, b, d, e, g \rangle$
4	$\langle a, d, b, e, h \rangle$
5	$\langle a, c, d, e, f, d, c, e, f, c, d, e, h \rangle$
6	$\langle a, c, d, e, g \rangle$
7	$\langle a, b, e, g \rangle$
8	$\langle a, b, d, e \rangle$
9	$\langle a, d, c, e, f, d, c, e, f, b, d, e, h \rangle$
10	$\langle a, c, d, e, f, b, d, g \rangle$

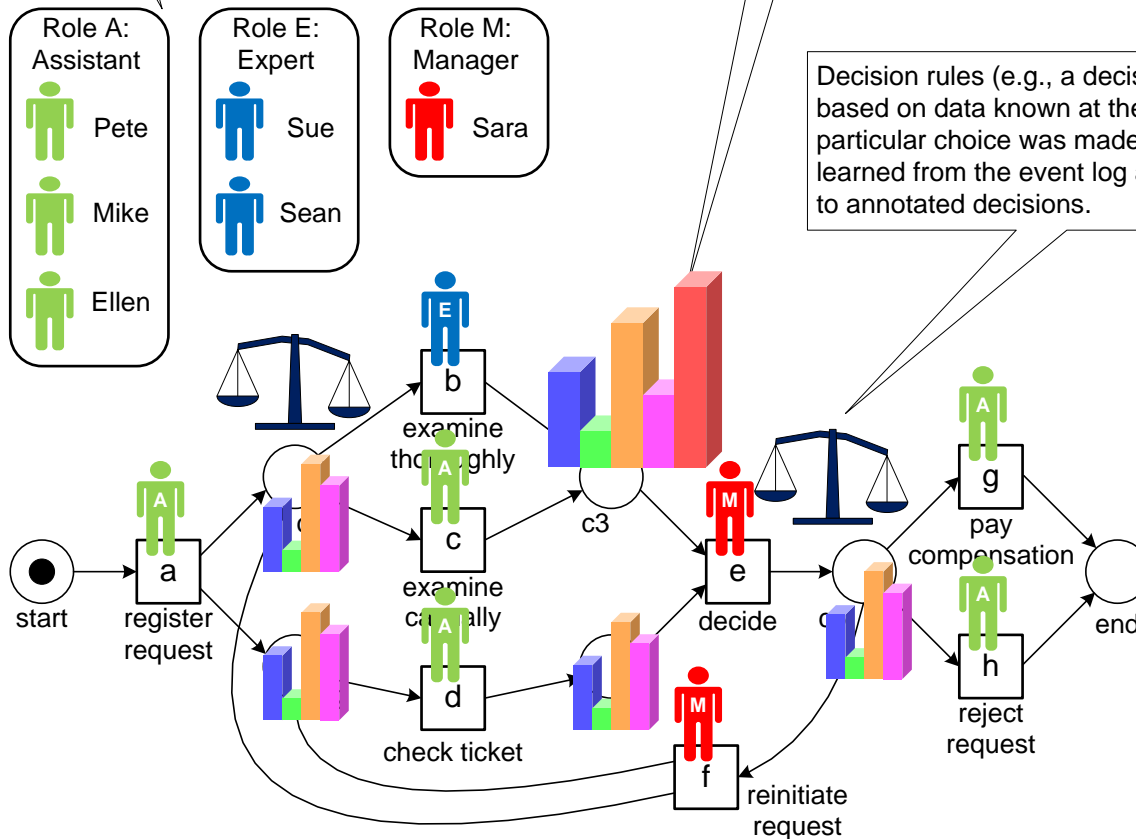


Extension: Adding perspectives to model based on event log

The event log can be used to discover roles in the organization (e.g., groups of people with similar work patterns). These roles can be used to relate individuals and activities.

Performance information (e.g., the average time between two subsequent activities) can be extracted from the event log and visualized on top of the model.

Decision rules (e.g., a decision tree based on data known at the time a particular choice was made) can be learned from the event log and used to annotated decisions.



All supported by ...



Let us play ...

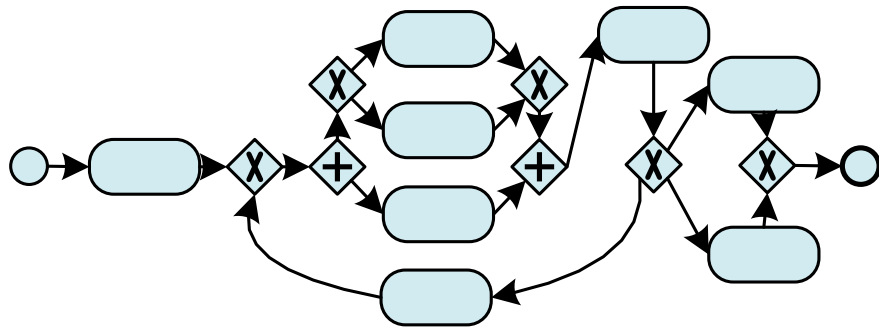


Play-Out

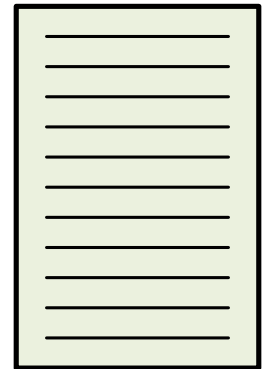
Play-In

Replay

Play-Out

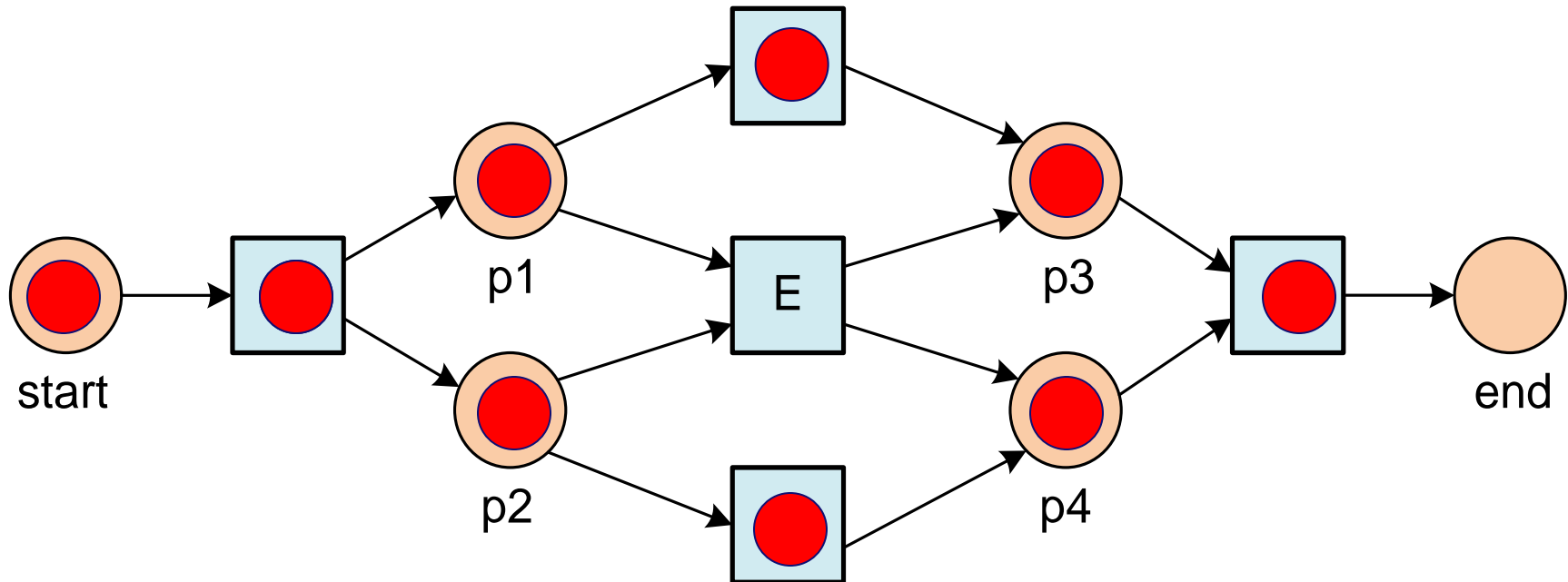


process model



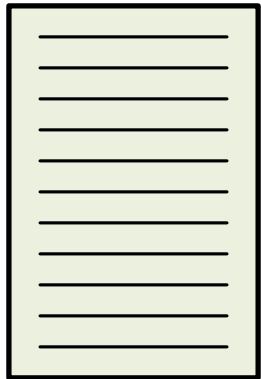
event log

Play-Out (Classical use of models)

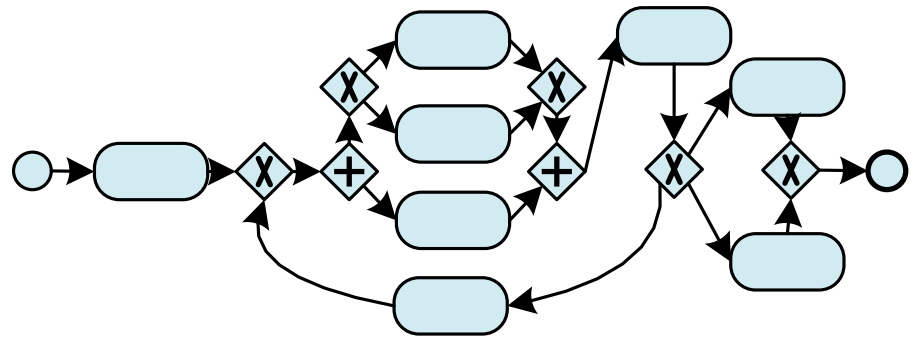
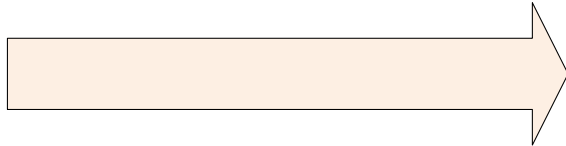


A B C D **A E D** **A E D**
 A B C D **A C B D**
A C B D **A E D** **A C B D**

Play-In



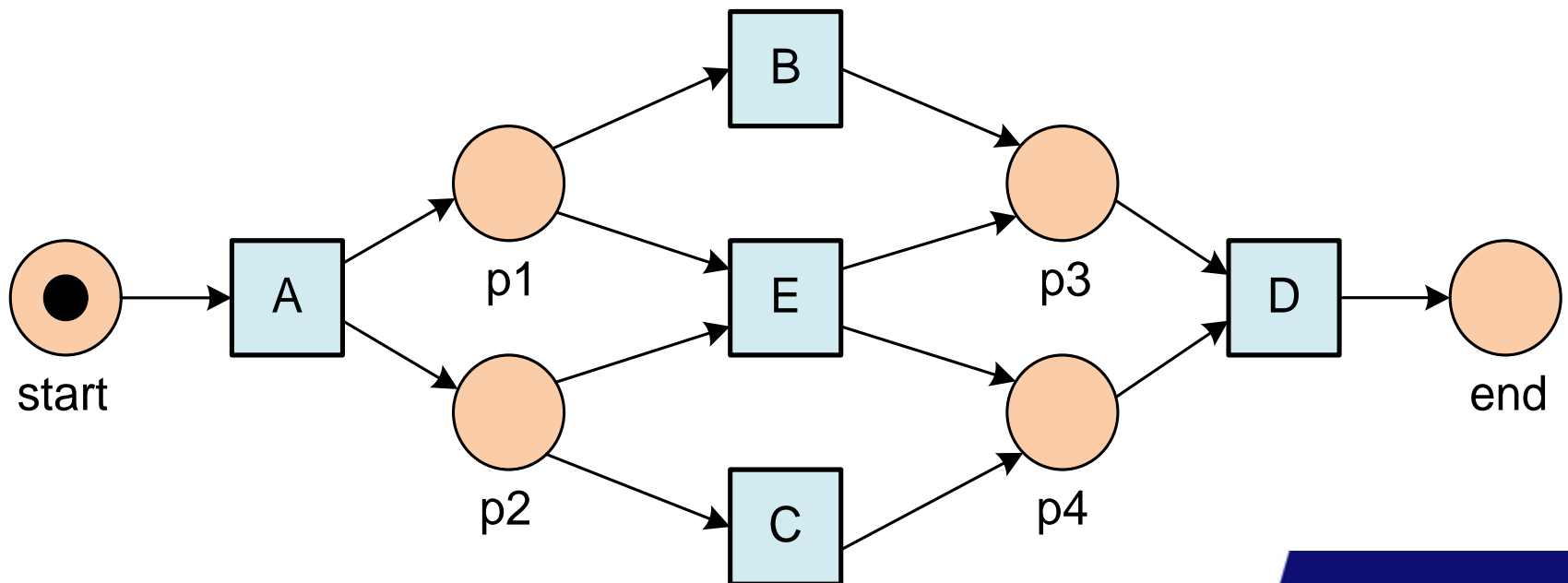
event log



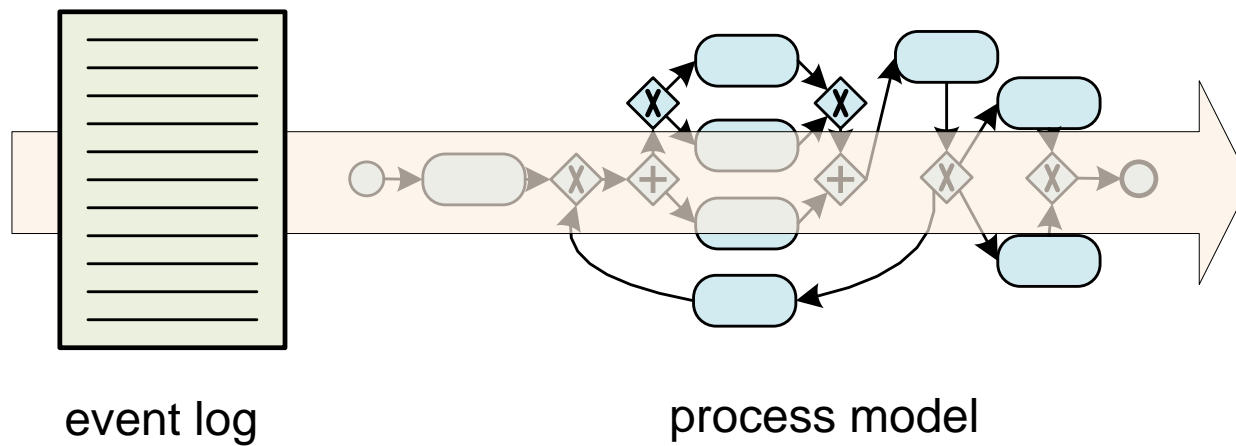
process model

Play-In

A B C D A E D A E D
A C B D A B C D A C B D
A C B D A E D A C B D



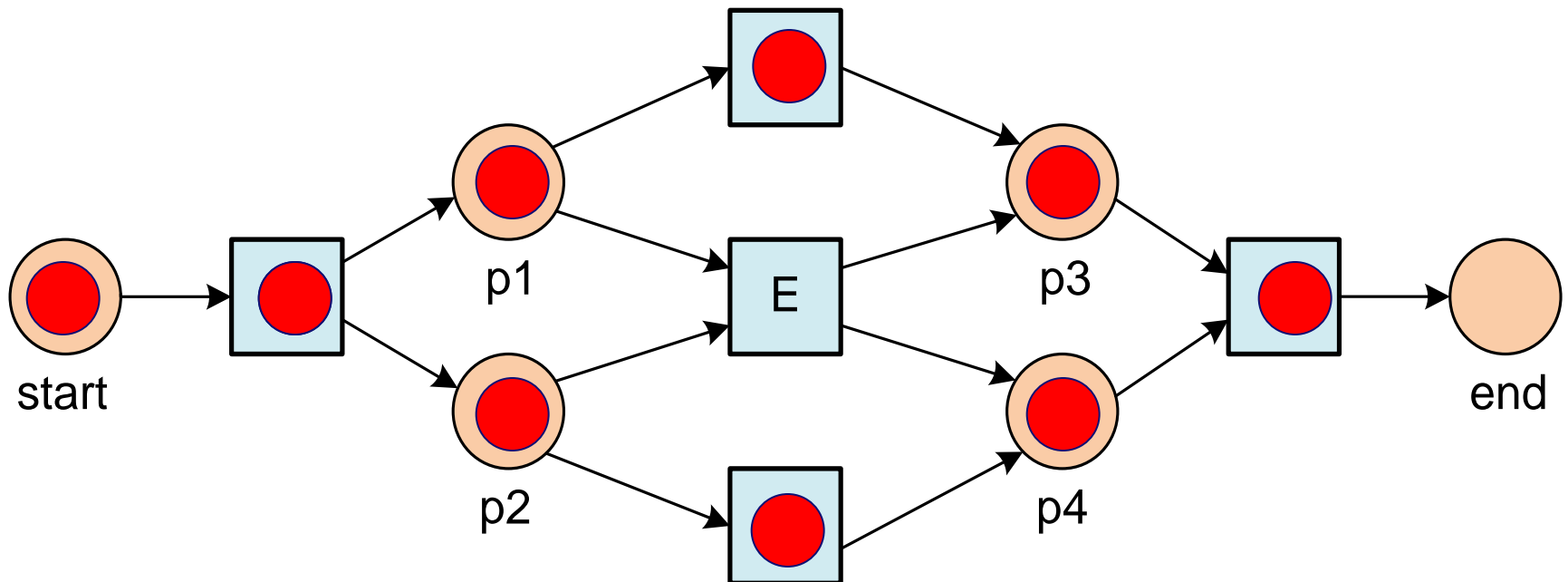
Replay



- extended model showing times, frequencies, etc.
- diagnostics
- predictions
- recommendations

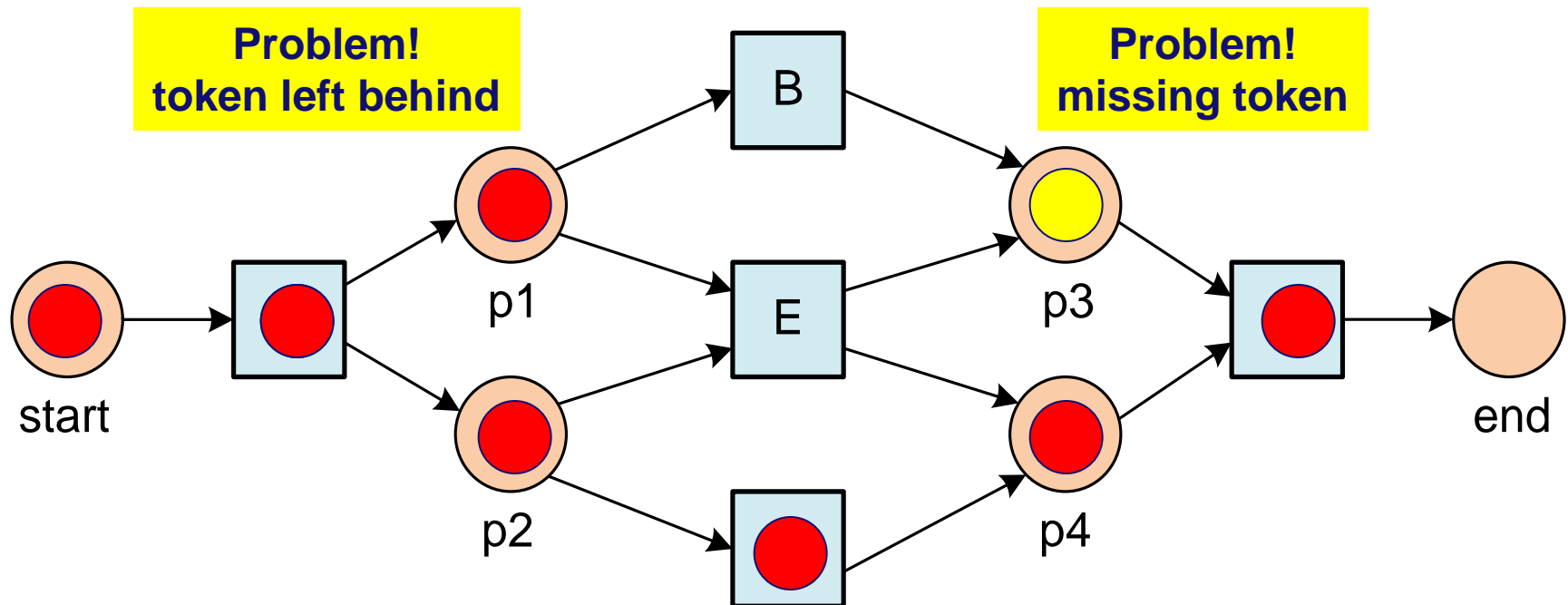
Replay

A B C D



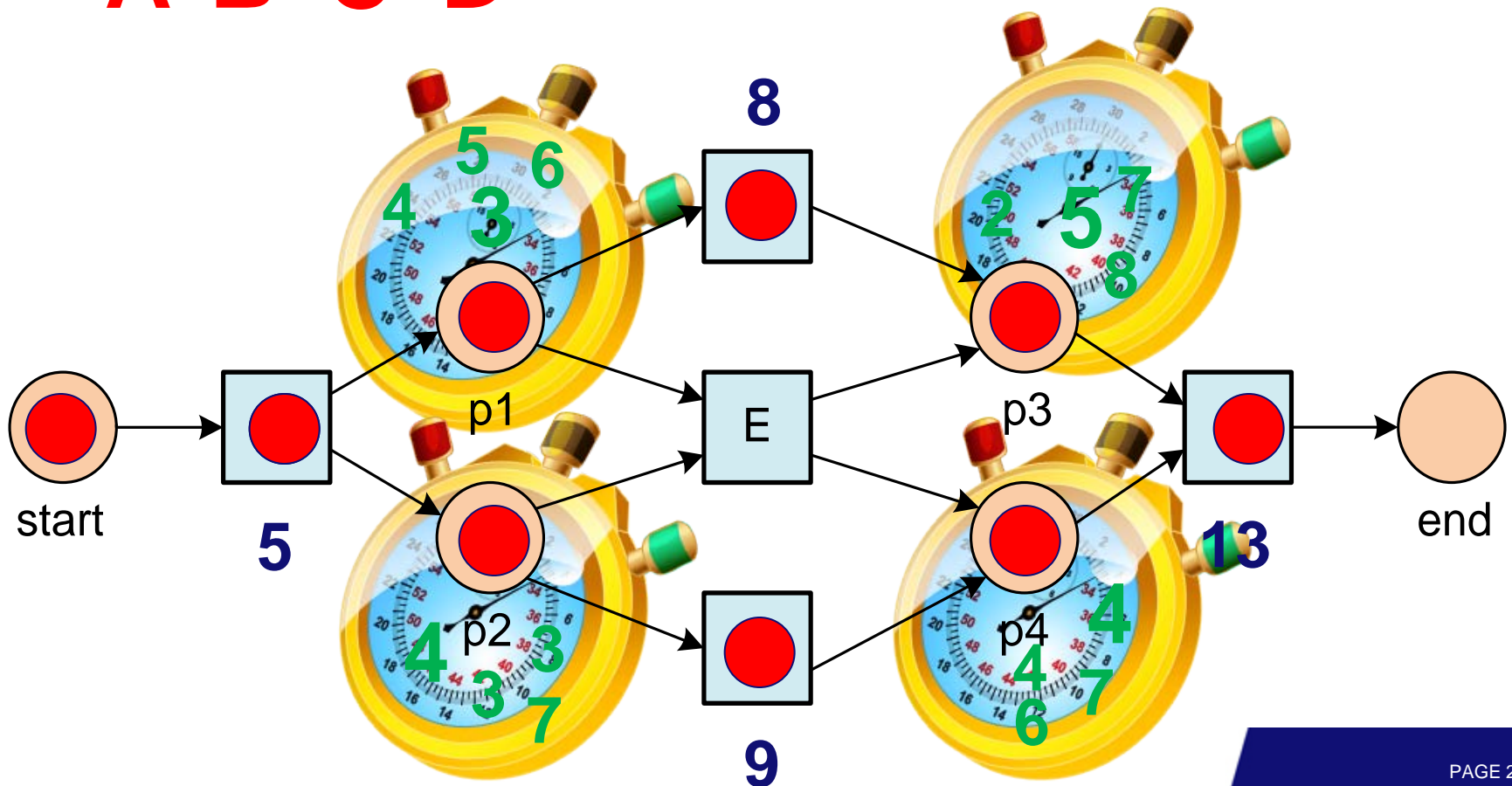
Replay can detect problems

ACD

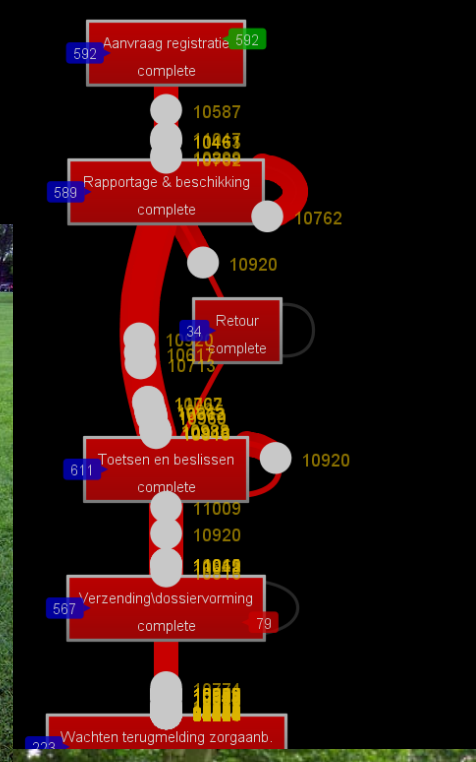


Replay can extract timing information

A⁵B⁸C⁹D¹³



Desire lines in process models



Process Discovery (small selection)

automata-based learning

distributed genetic mining

heuristic mining

language-based regions

partial-order based mining

state-based regions

genetic mining

LTL mining

stochastic task graphs

neural networks

fuzzy mining

mining block structures

hidden Markov models

α algorithm

multi-phase mining

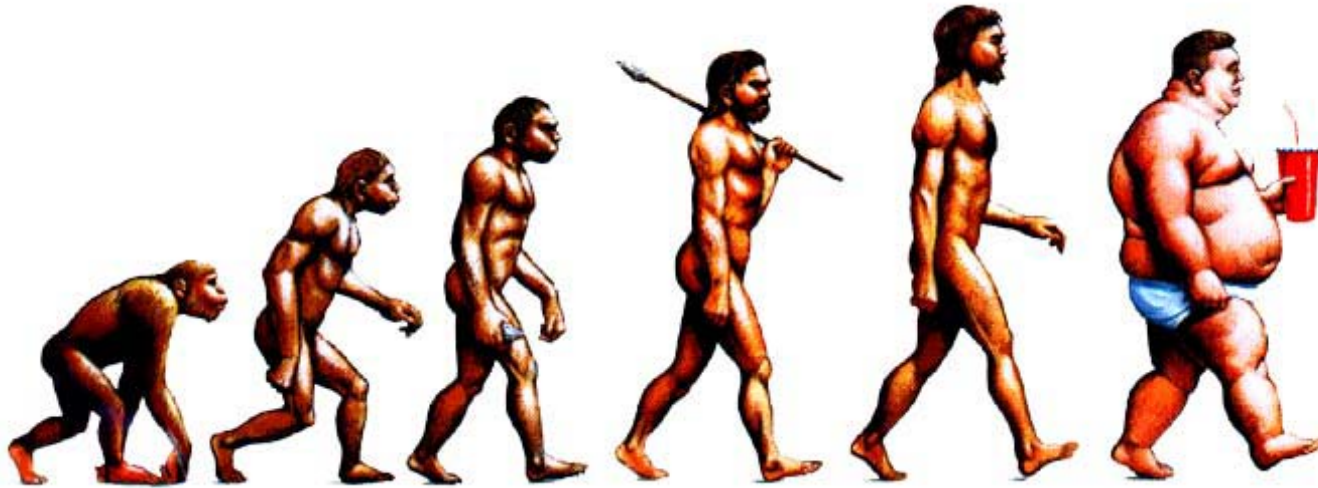
conformal process graph

$\alpha\#$ algorithm

ILP mining

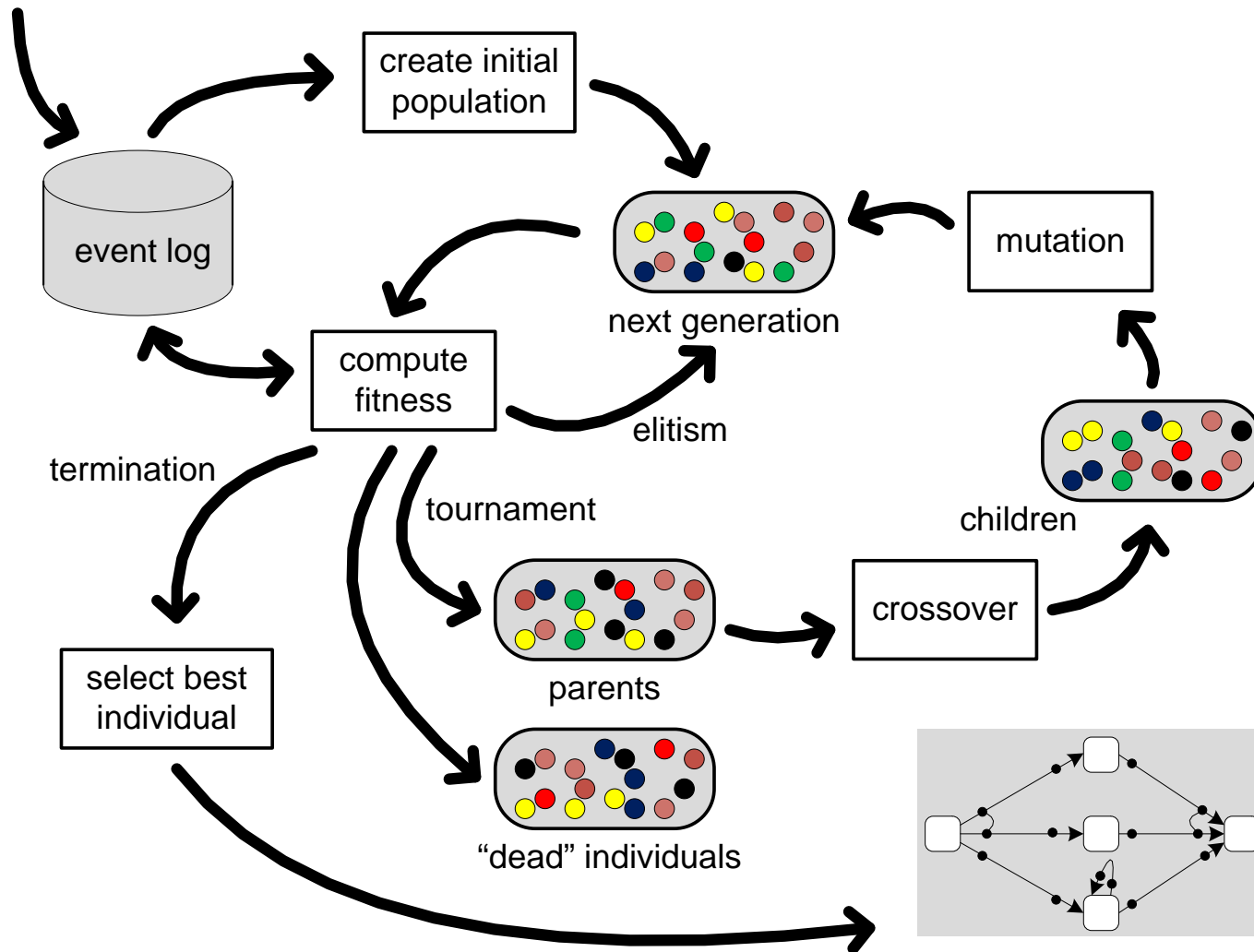
$\alpha++$ algorithm

Example of a process discovery technique: Genetic Mining

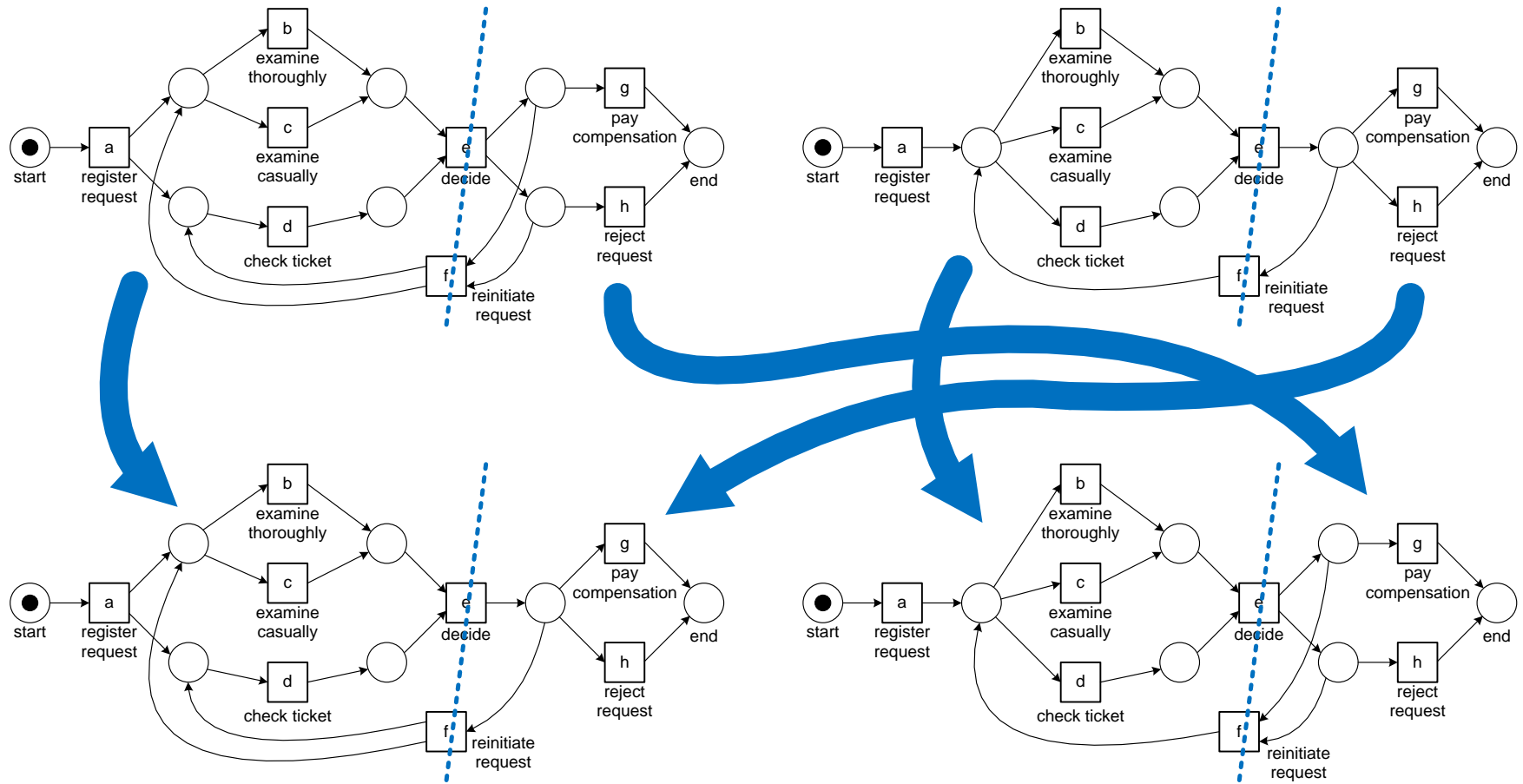


- **Discovery algorithms have become readily available.**
- **Genetic mining:**
 - requires a lot of computing power, but can be distributed easily,
 - can deal with noise, infrequent behavior, duplicate tasks, invisible tasks,
 - allows for incremental improvement and combinations with other approaches (heuristics post-optimization, etc.).

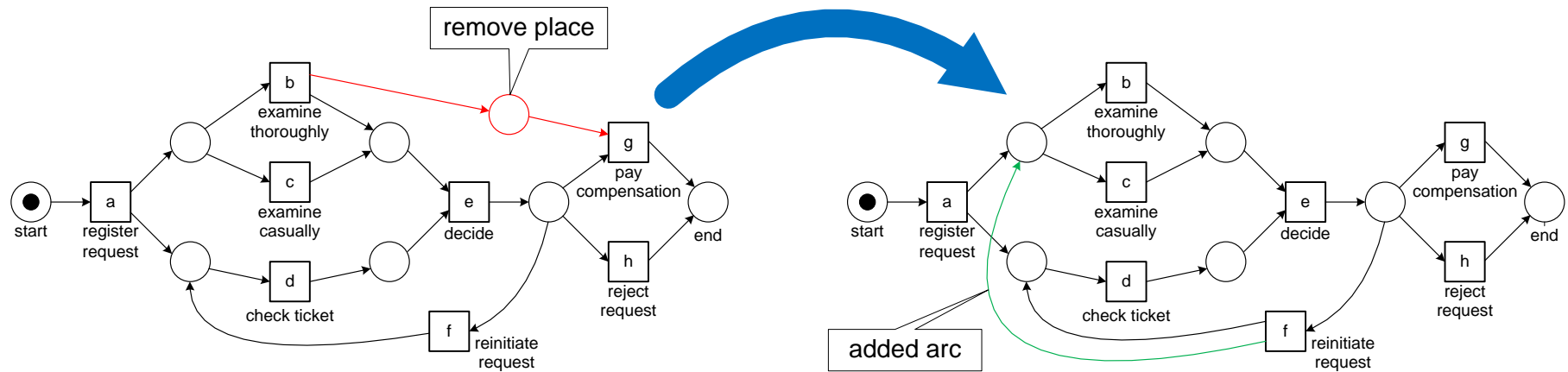
Genetic process mining: Overview



Example: crossover

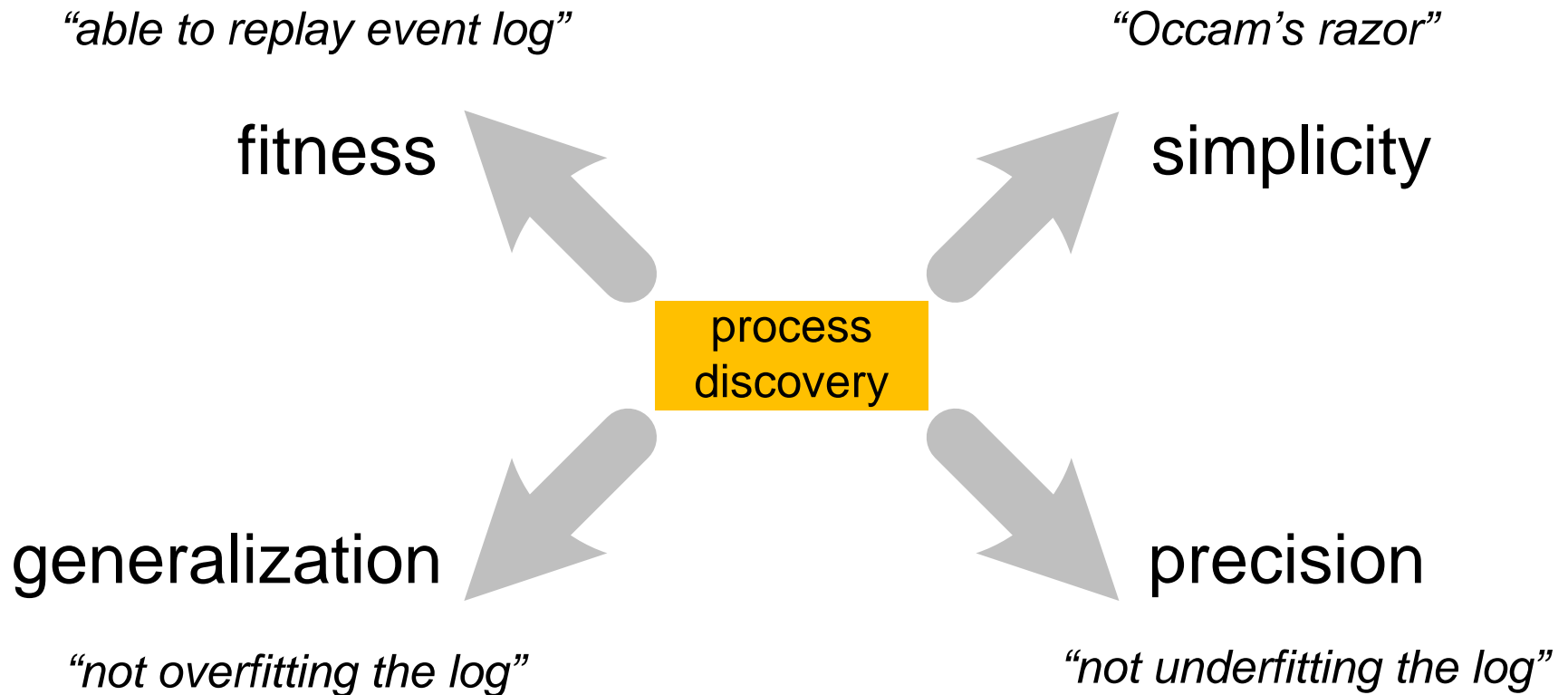


Example: mutation

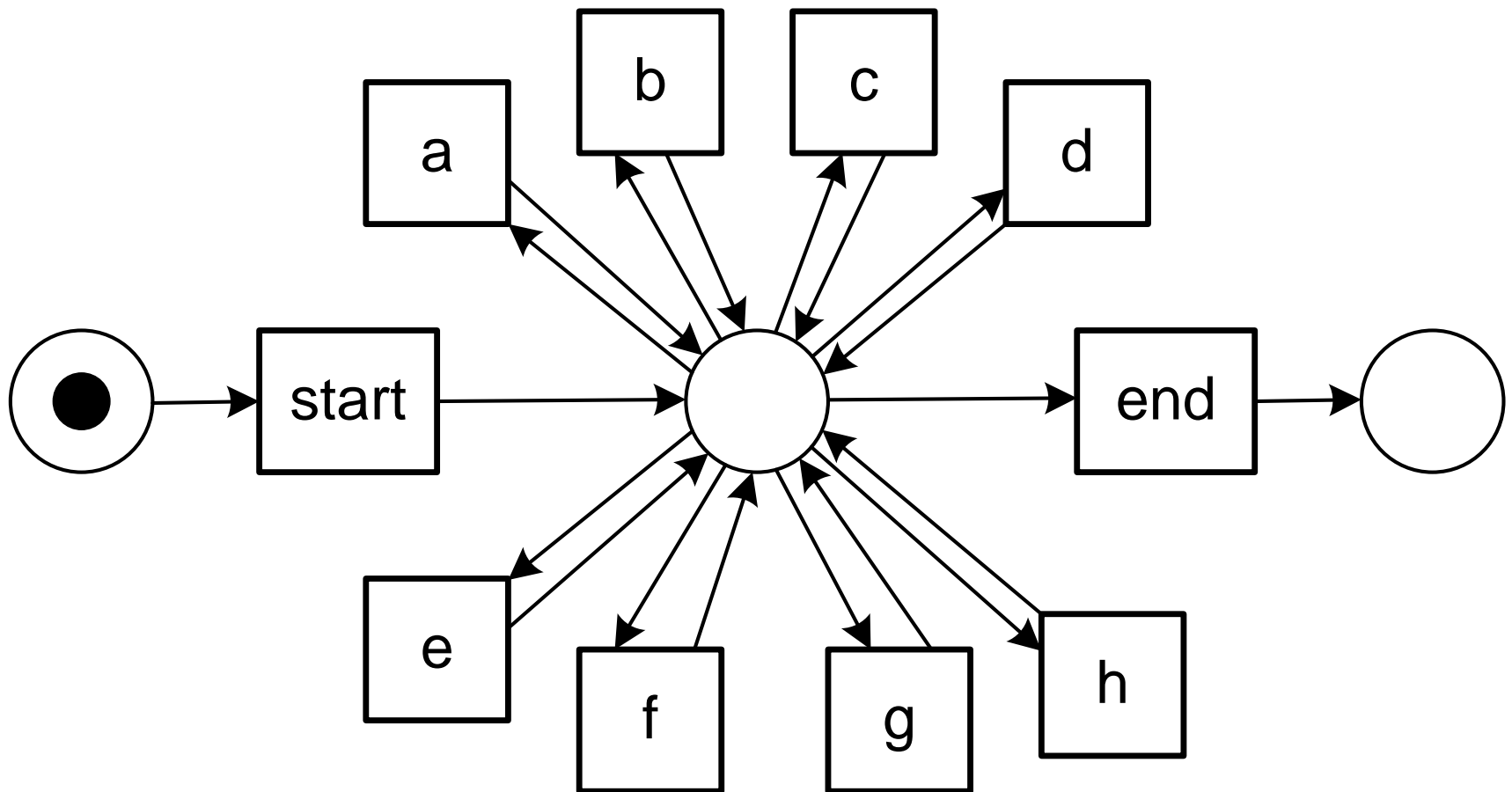




Challenge: four competing quality criteria

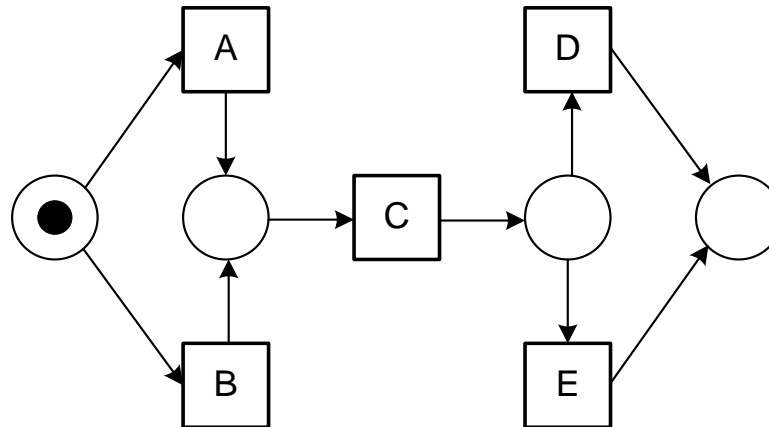
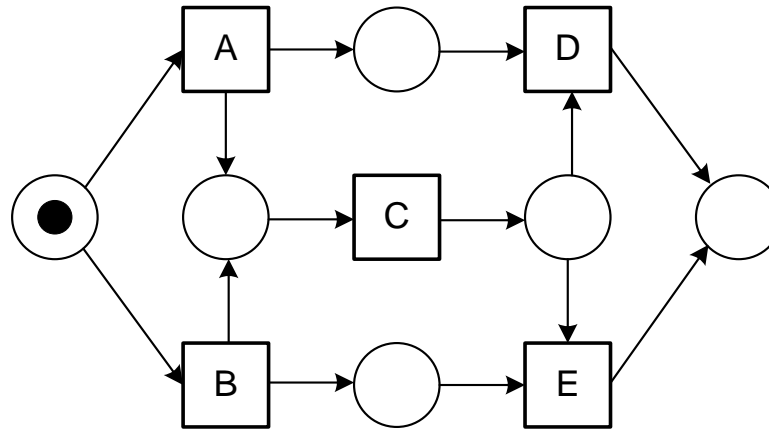


Flower model



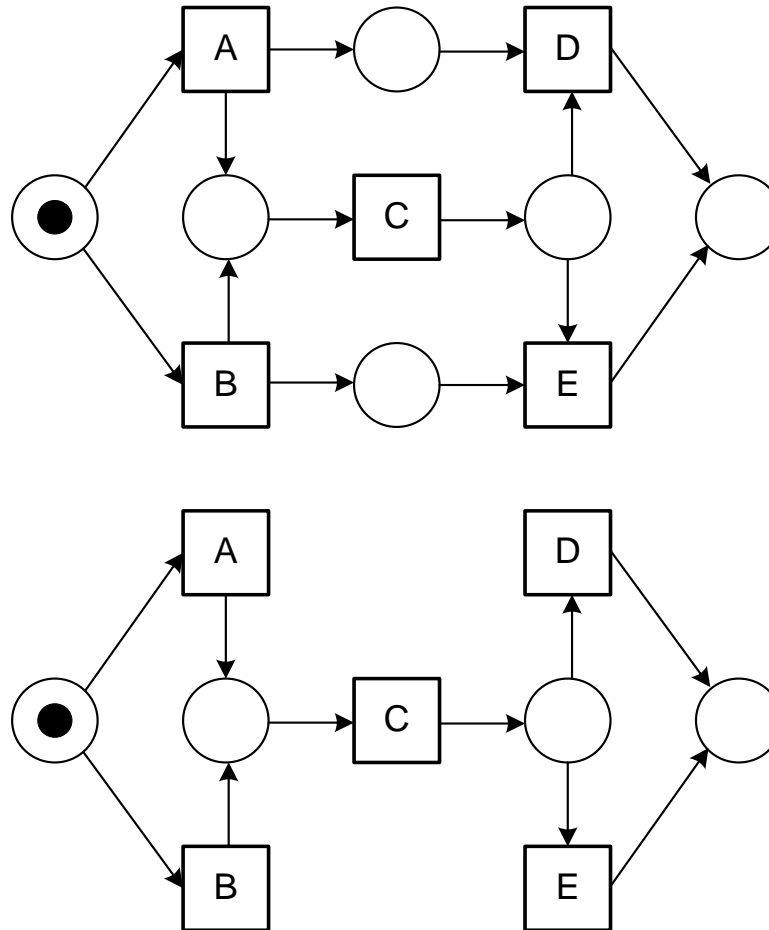
What is the best model?

ACD	99
ACE	0
BCE	85
BCD	0



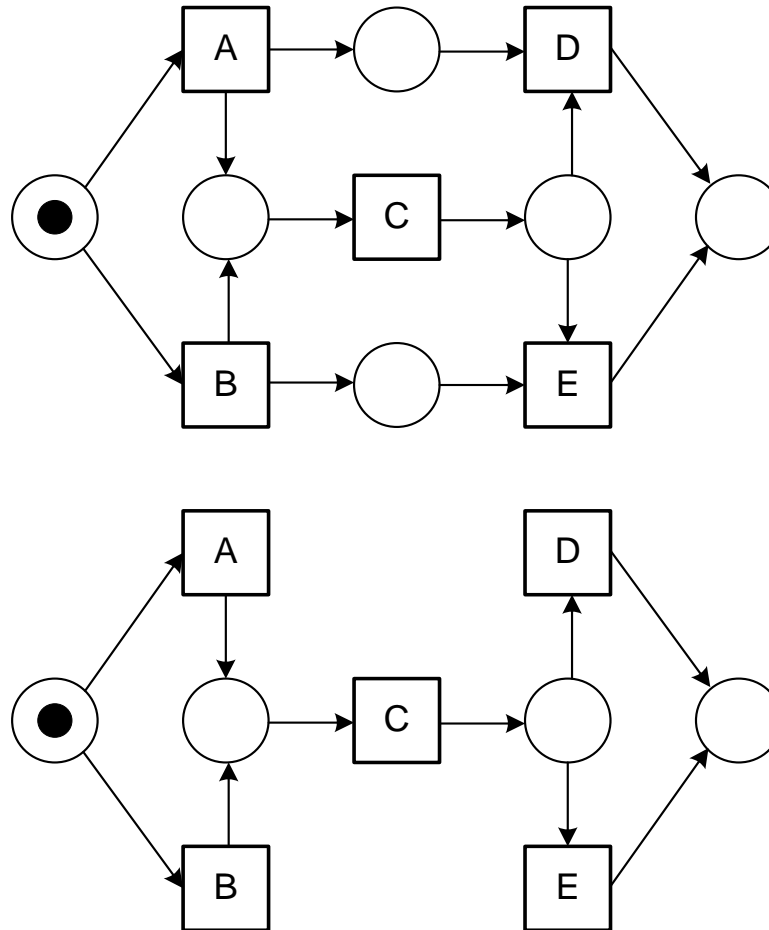
What is the best model?

ACD	99
ACE	88
BCE	85
BCD	78

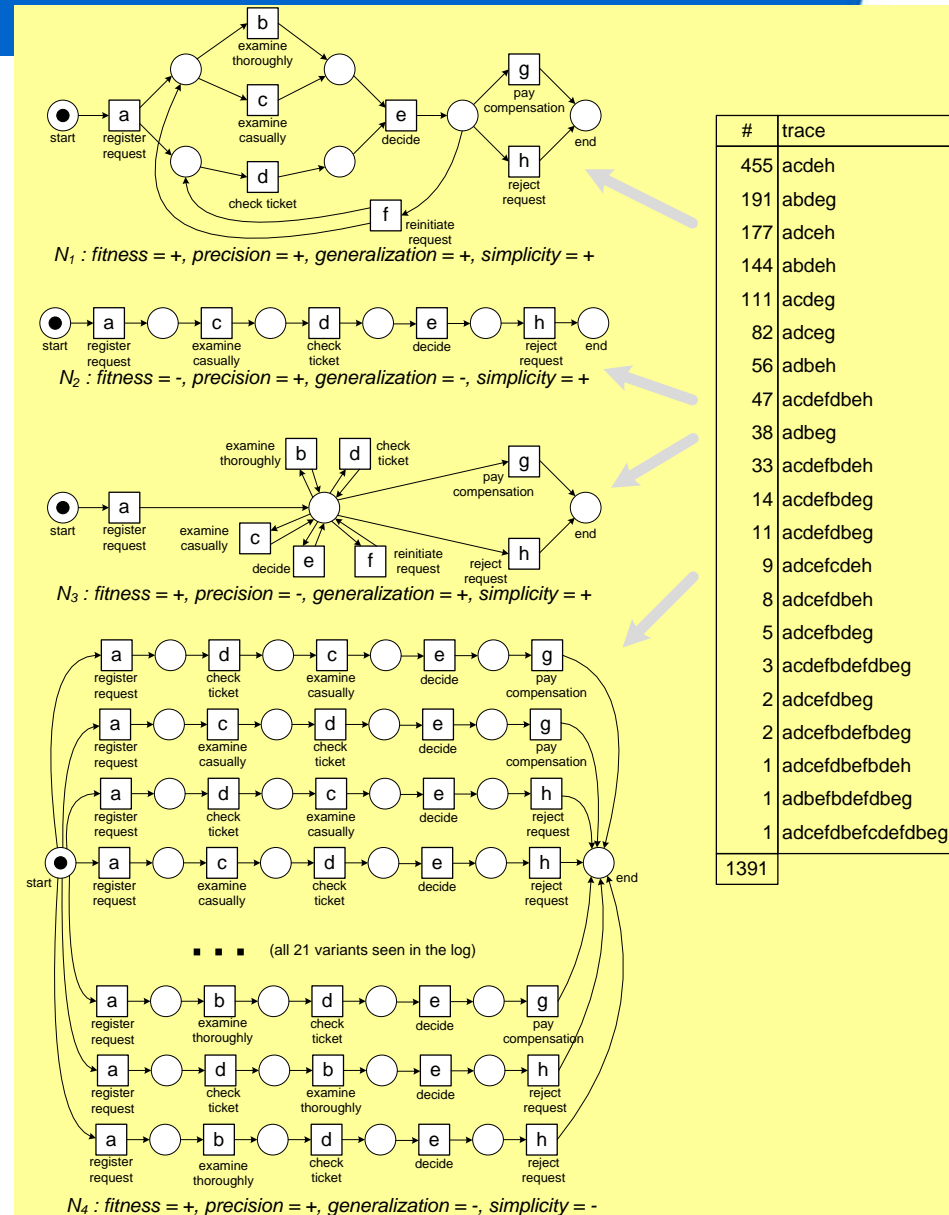
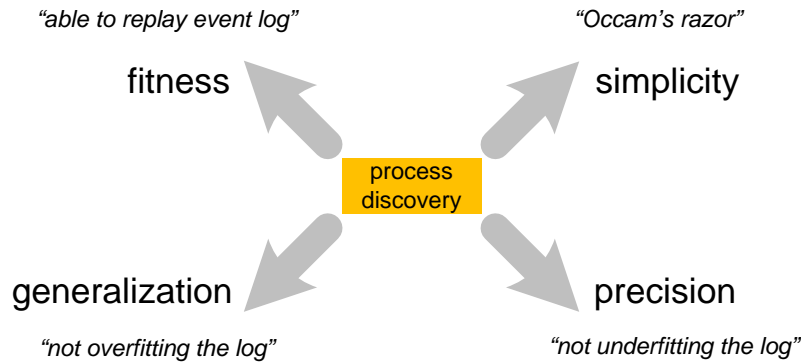


What is the best model?

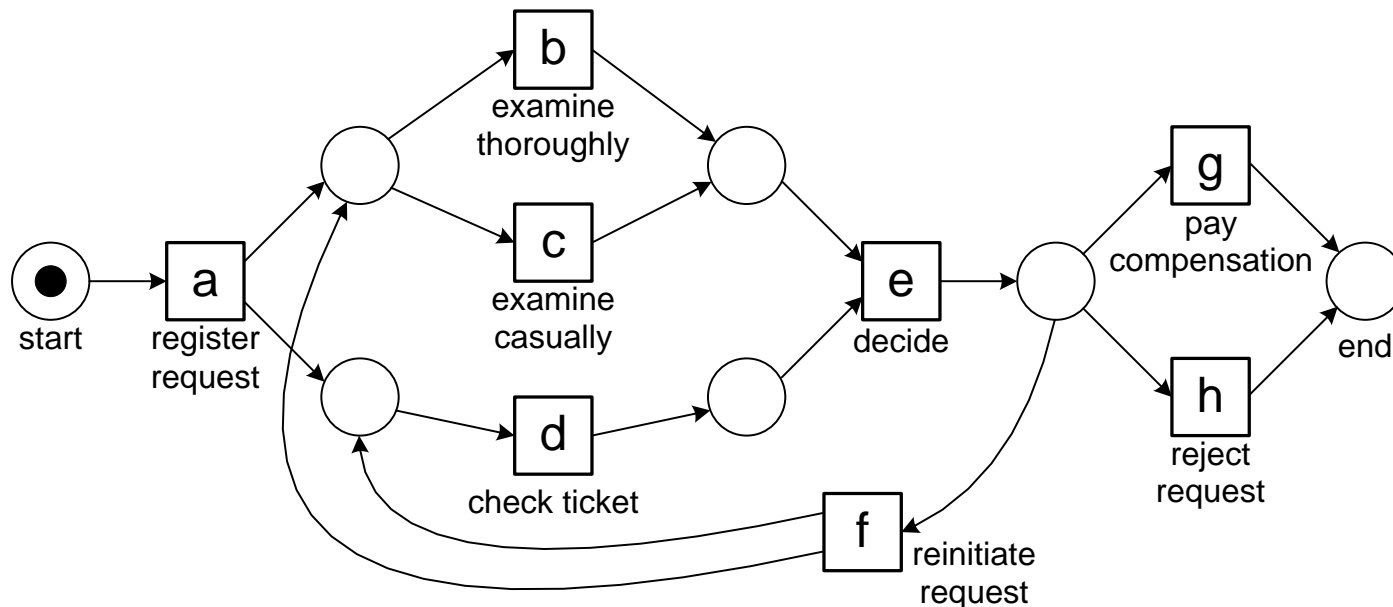
ACD	99
ACE	2
BCE	85
BCD	3



Example: one log four models



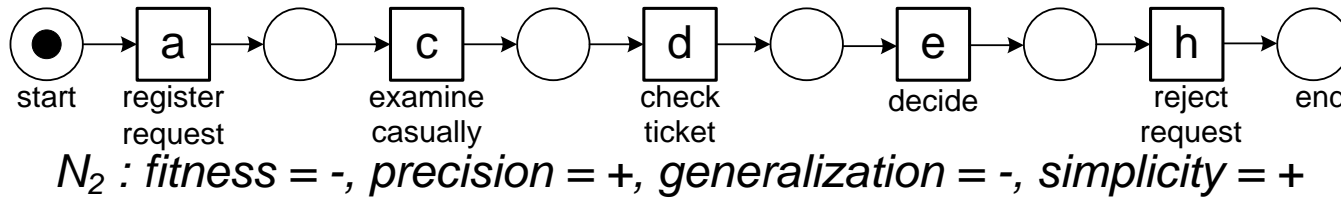
Model N₁



N_1 : fitness = +, precision = +, generalization = +, simplicity = +

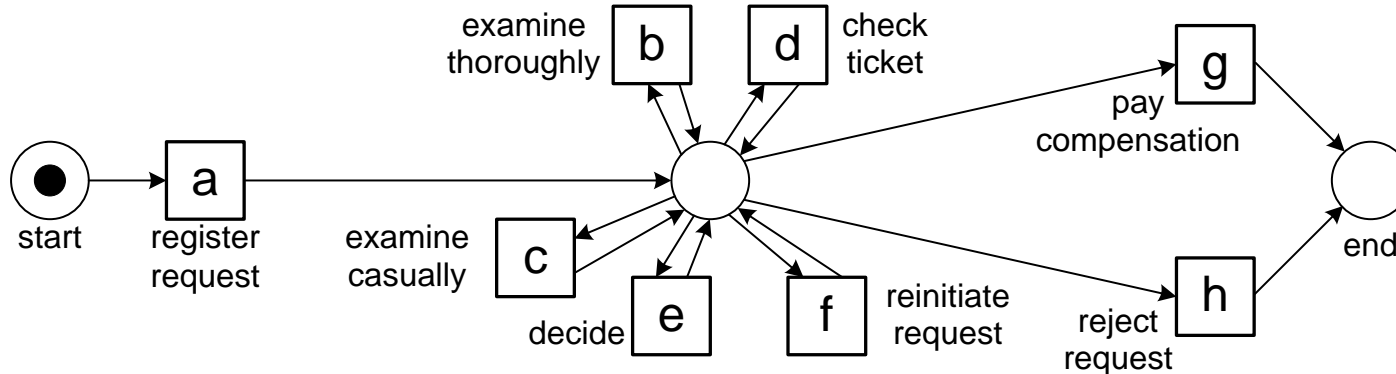
#	trace
455	acdeh
191	abdeg
177	adceh
144	abdeh
111	acdeg
82	adceg
56	adbeh
47	acdefdbeh
38	adbeg
33	acdefbdeh
14	acdefbdeg
11	acdefdbeg
9	adcefcdeh
8	adcefdbeh
5	adcefbdeg
3	acdefbdefdbeg
2	adcefdbeg
2	adcefbdefbdeg
1	adcefdbefbdeh
1	adbefbdefdbeg
1	adcefdbefcdefdbeg
1391	

Model N₂



#	trace
455	acdeh
191	abdeg
177	adceh
144	abdeh
111	acdeg
82	adceg
56	adbeh
47	acdefdbeh
38	adbeg
33	acdefbdeh
14	acdefbdeg
11	acdefdbeg
9	adcefcdeh
8	adcefdbeh
5	adcefbdeg
3	acdefbdefdbeg
2	adcefdbeg
2	adcefbdefbdeg
1	adcefdbefbdeh
1	adbefbdefdbeg
1	adcefdbefcdefdbeg
1391	

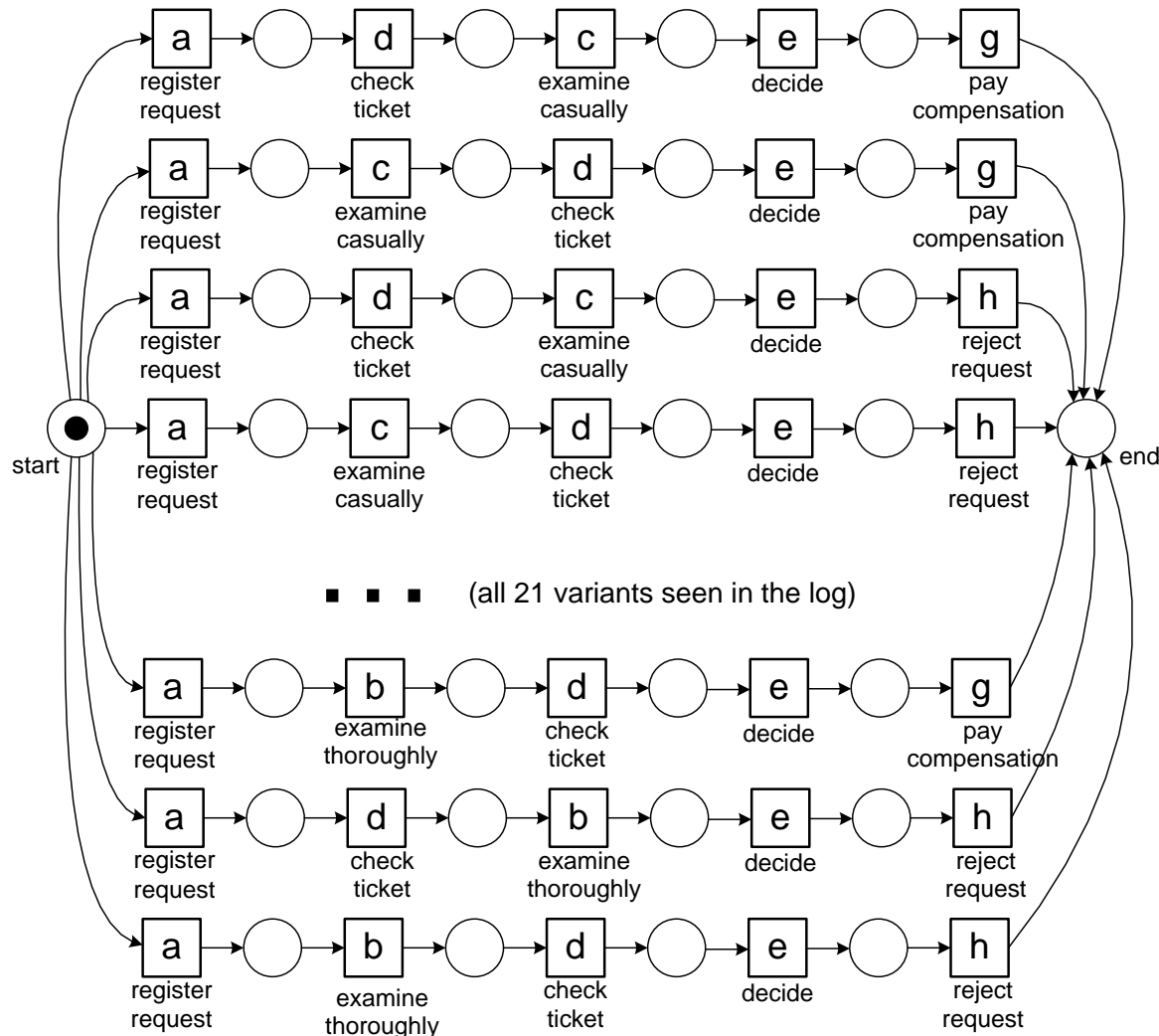
Model N₃



N_3 : fitness = +, precision = -, generalization = +, simplicity = +

#	trace
455	acdeh
191	abdeg
177	adceh
144	abdeh
111	acdeg
82	adceg
56	adbeh
47	acdefdbeh
38	adbeg
33	acdefbdeh
14	acdefbdeg
11	acdefdbeg
9	adcefcdeh
8	adcefdbeh
5	adcefbdeg
3	acdefbdefdbeg
2	adcefdbeg
2	adcefbdefbdeg
1	adcefdbefbdeh
1	adbefbdefdbeg
1	adcefdbefcdefdbeg
1391	

Model N₄



N₄ : fitness = +, precision = +, generalization = -, simplicity = -

#	trace
455	acdeh
191	abdeg
177	adceh
144	abdeh
111	acdeg
82	adceg
56	adbeh
47	acdefdbeh
38	adbeg
33	acdefbdeh
14	acdefbdeg
11	acdefdbeg
9	adcefcdeh
8	adcefdbeh
5	adcefbdeg
3	acdefbdefdbeg
2	adcefdbeg
2	adcefbdefbdeg
1	adcefdbefbdeh
1	adbefbdefdbeg
1	adcefdbefcdefdbeg
1391	

Why is process mining such a difficult problem?

- There are **no negative examples** (i.e., a log shows what has happened but does not show what could not happen).
- Due to concurrency, loops, and choices the **search space has a complex structure** and the log typically contains only a **fraction** of all possible behaviors.
- There is **no clear relation** between the size of a model and its behavior (i.e., a smaller model may generate more or less behavior although classical analysis and evaluation methods typically assume some monotonicity property).



Representational Bias

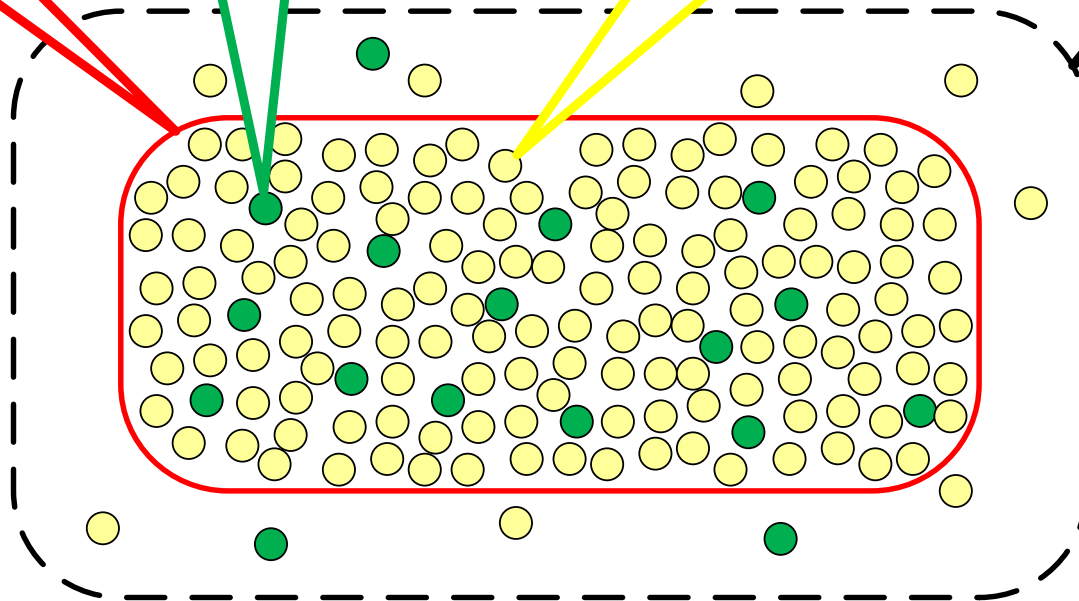
Finding the right model based on *example* traces in event log

frequent
behavior

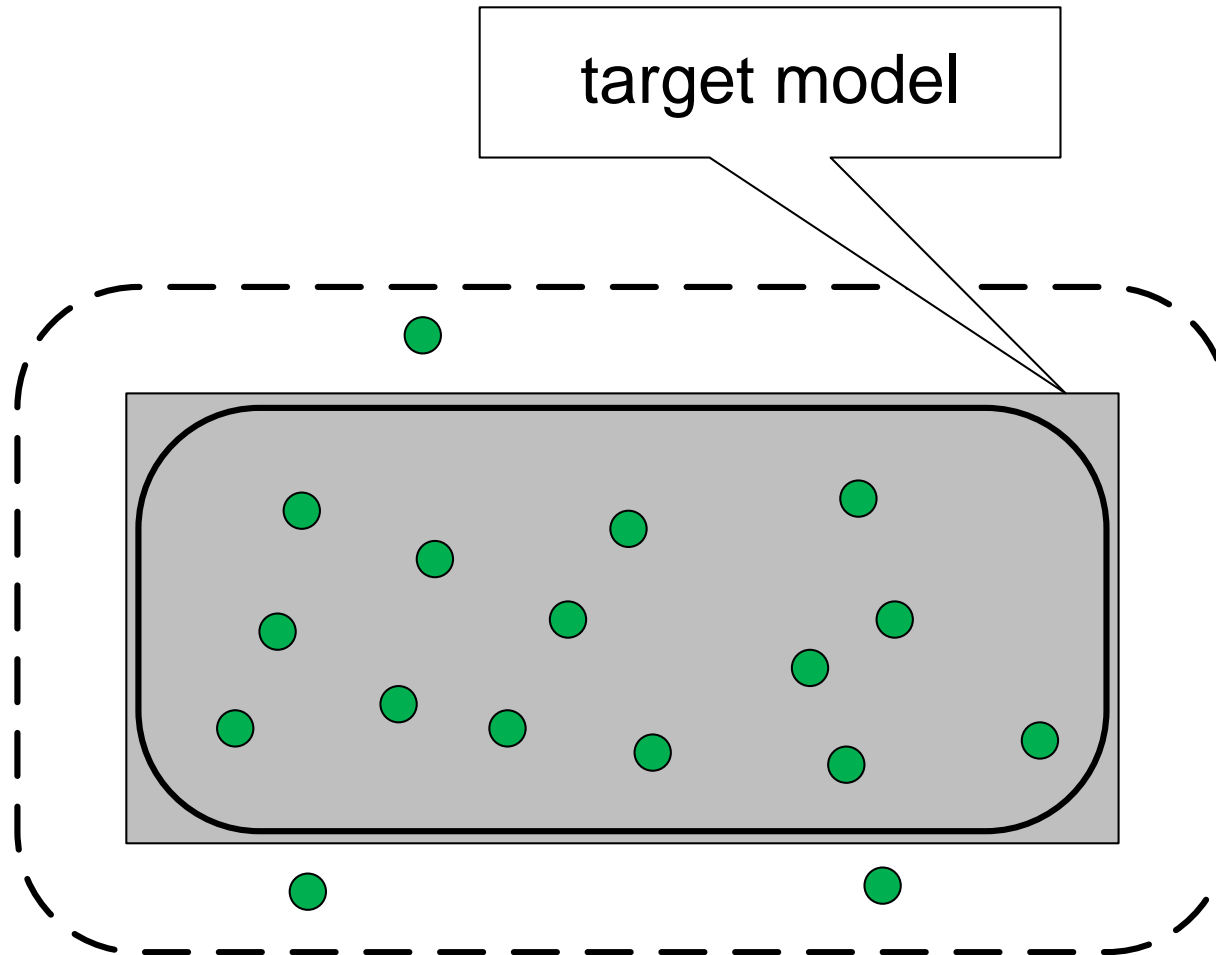
trace in
event log

potential trace
not in event log
(not shown in remainder)

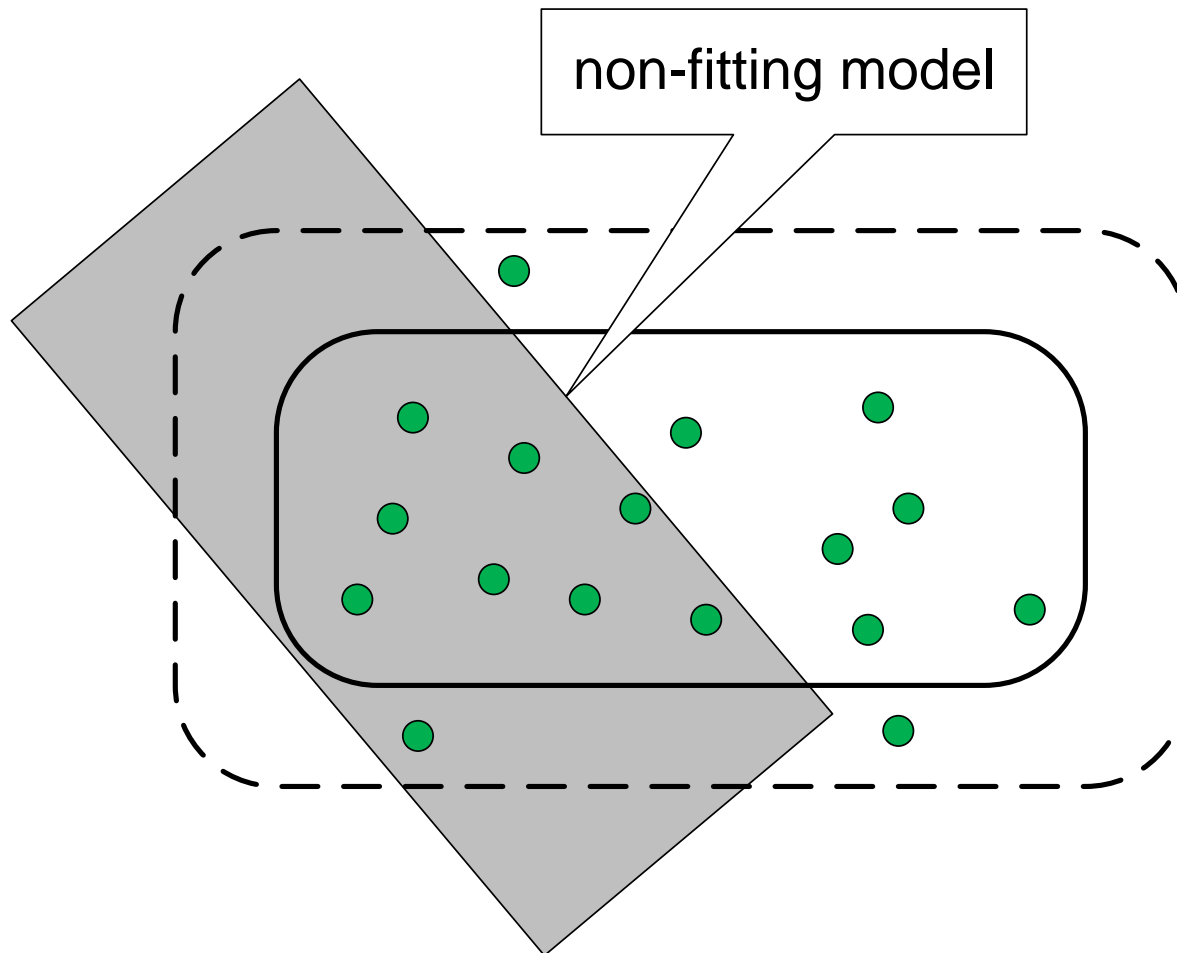
all behavior
(including noise)



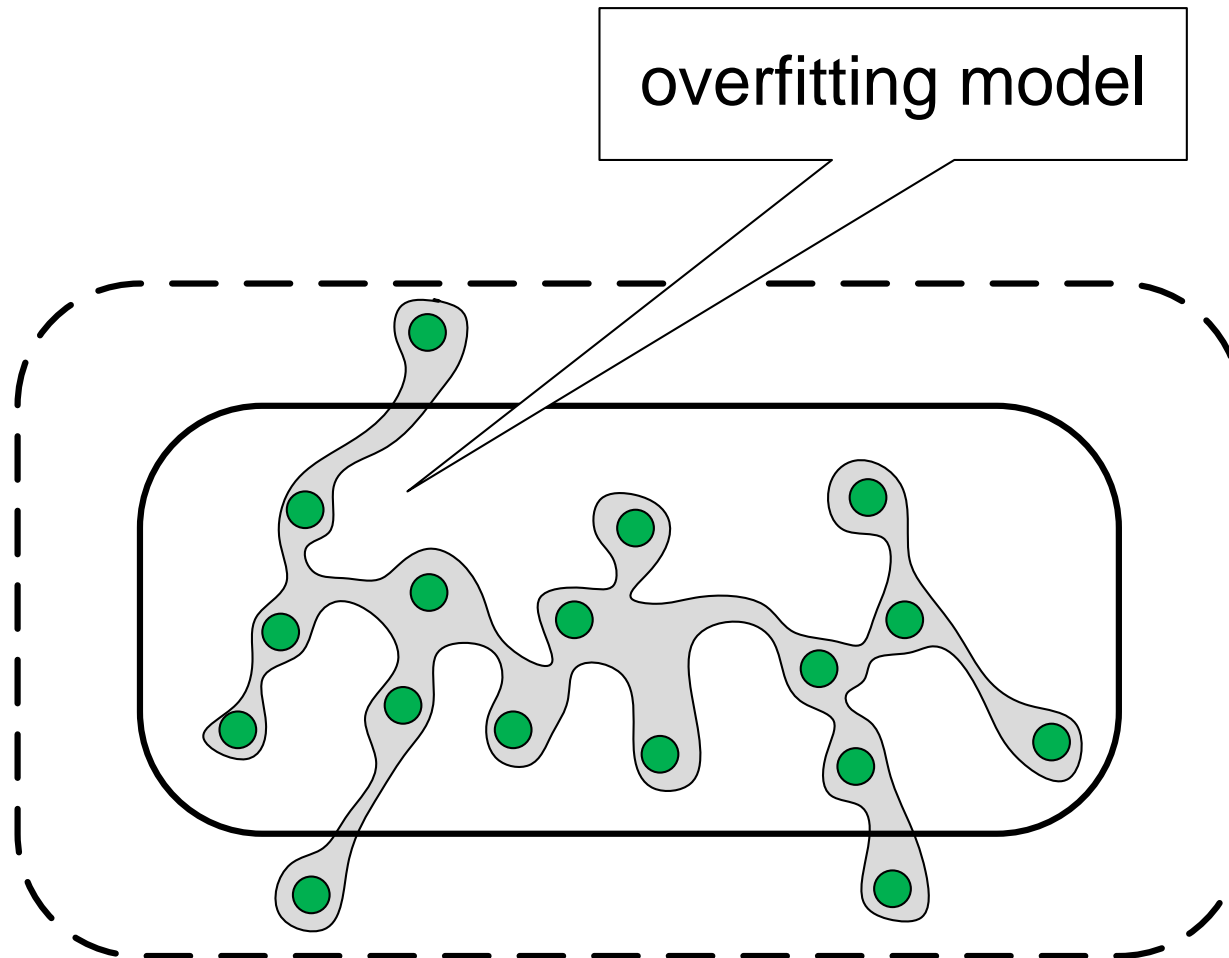
Goal



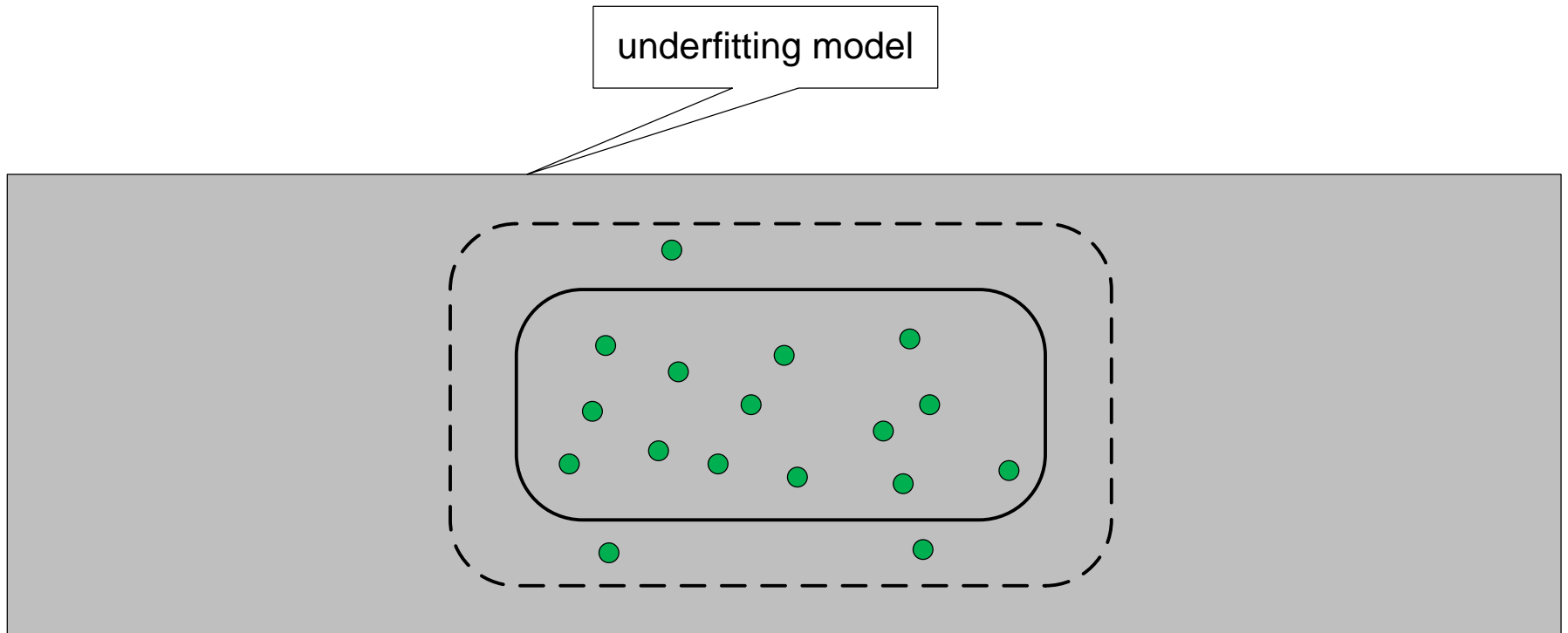
Problem 1: Lack of fitness



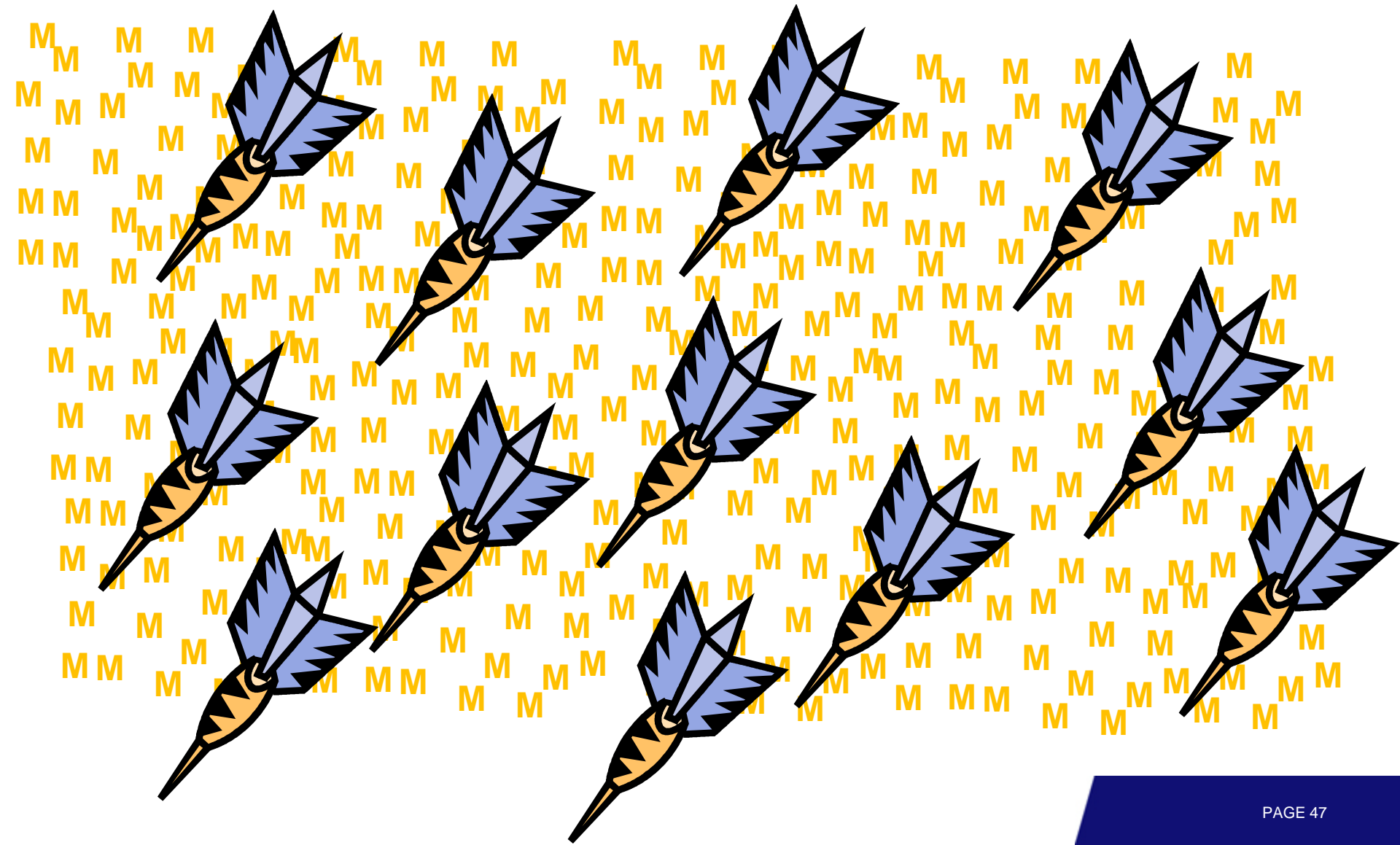
Problem 2: Overfitting



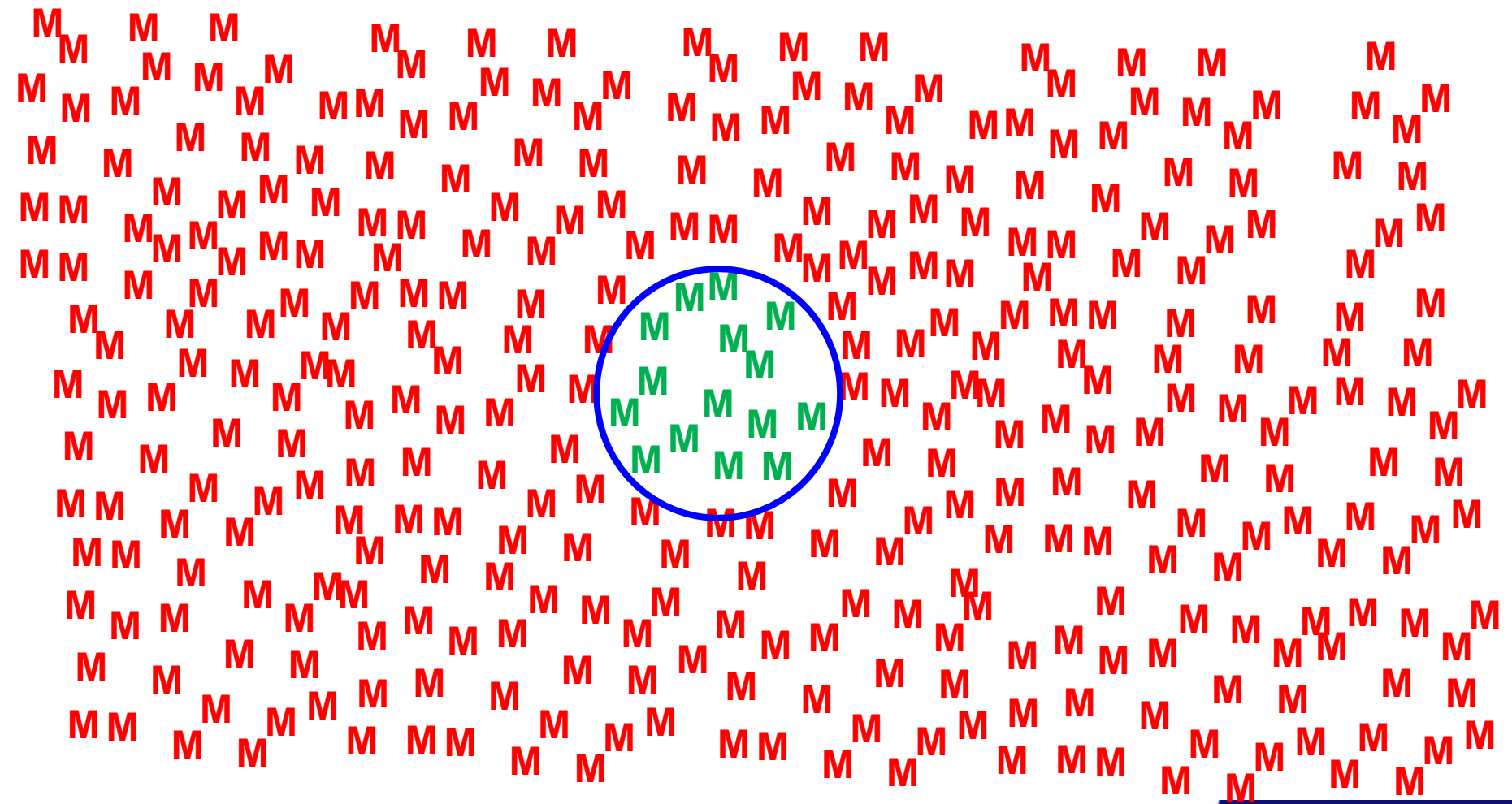
Problem 3: Underfitting




Search space



Problem



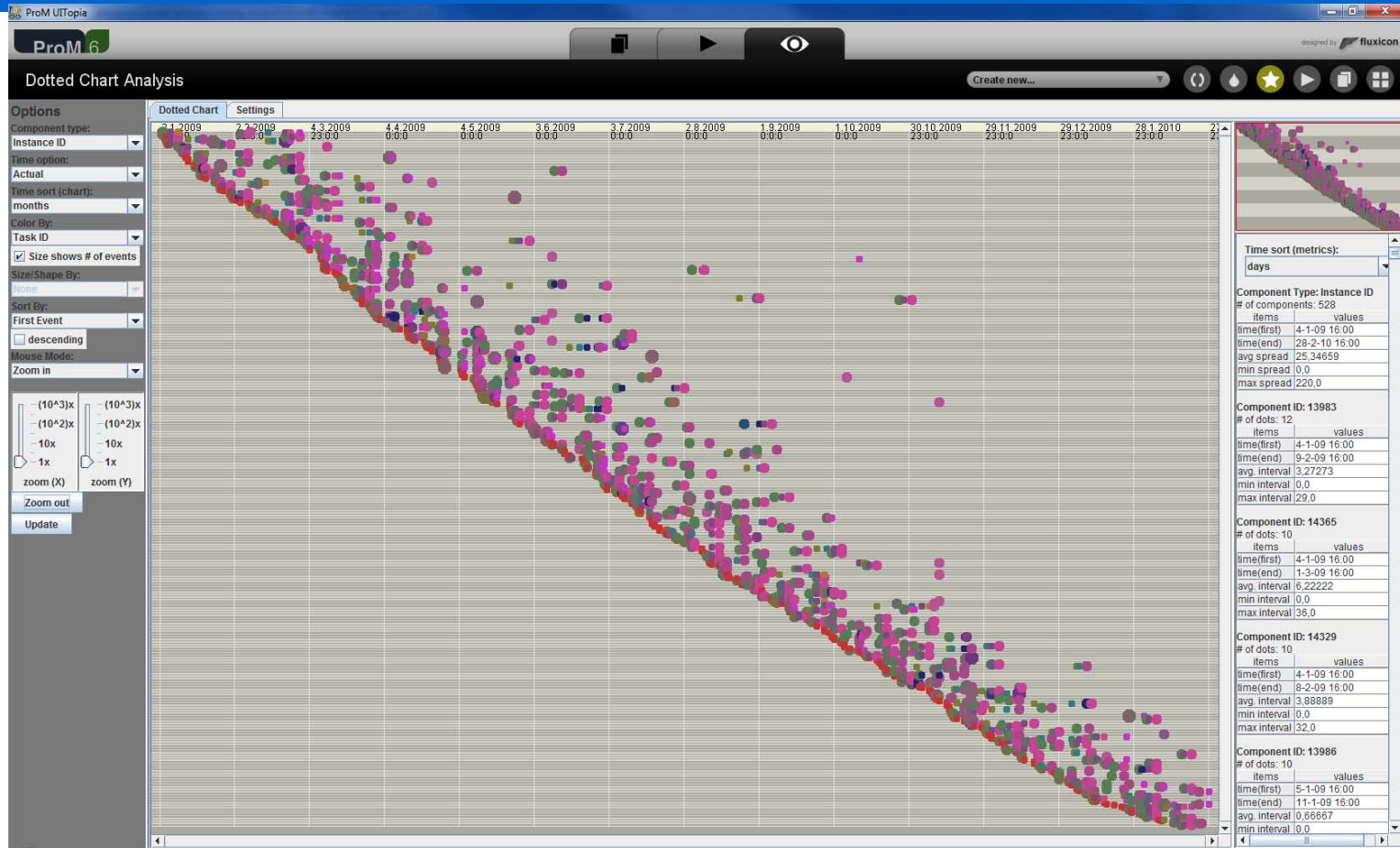
How can process mining help?

- 
- Detect bottlenecks
 - Detect deviations
 - Performance measurement
 - Suggest improvements
 - Decision support (e.g., recommendation and prediction)

- 
- Provide mirror
 - Highlight important problems
 - Avoid ICT failures
 - Avoid management by PowerPoint
 - From “politics” to “analytics”



Example of a Lasagna process: WMO process of a Dutch municipality



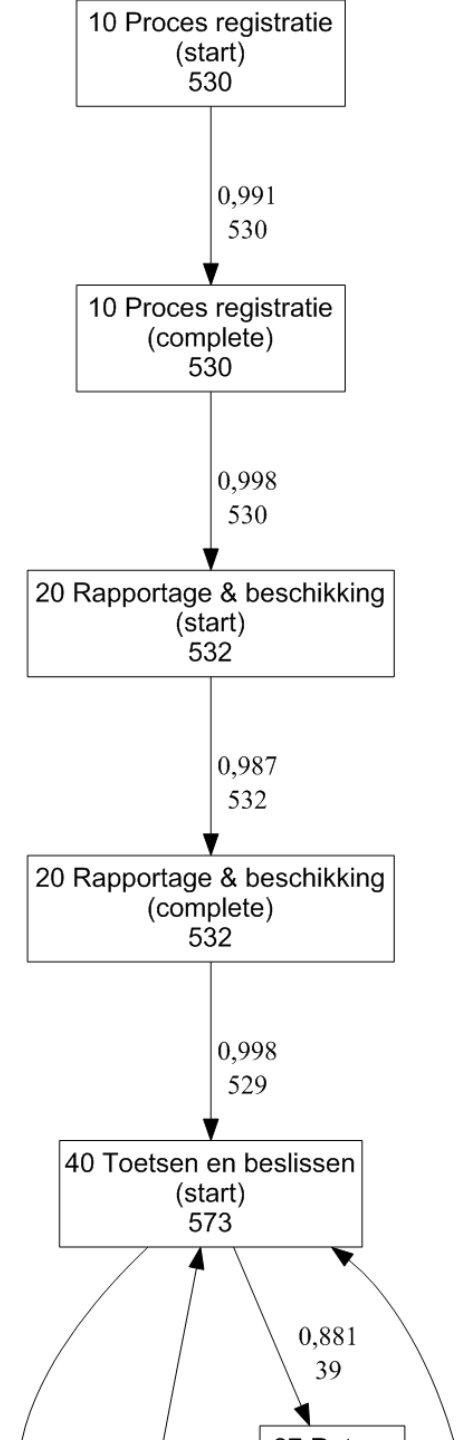
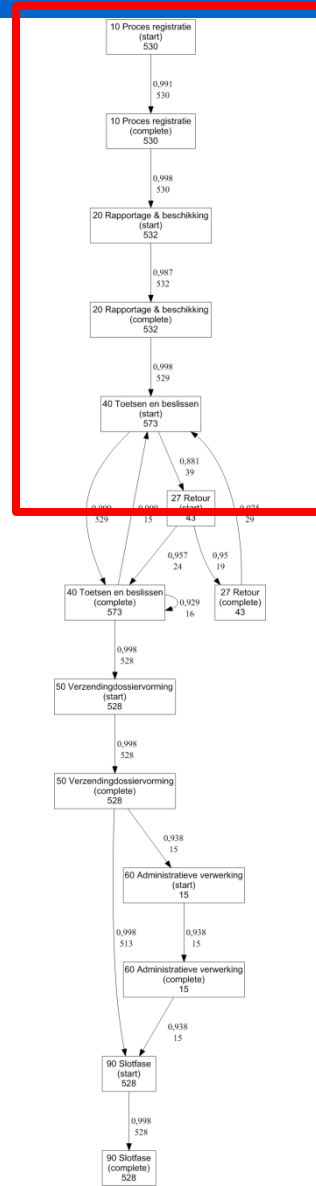
Each line corresponds to one of the 528 requests that were handled in the period from 4-1-2009 until 28-2-2010. In total there are 5498 events represented as dots. The mean time needed to handle a case is approximately 25 days.

WMO process

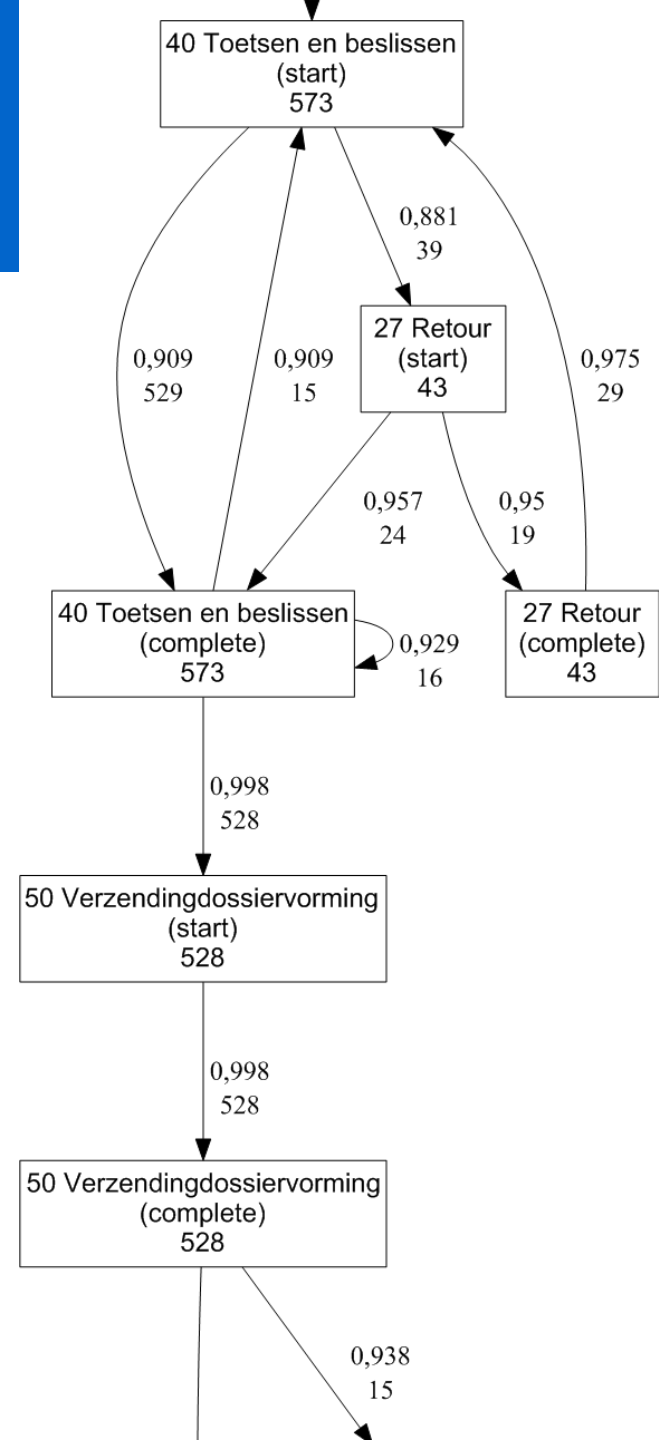
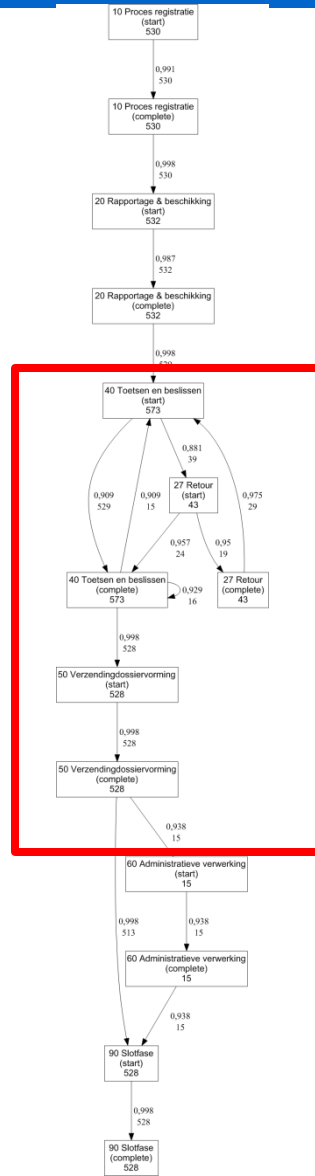
(Wet Maatschappelijke Ondersteuning)

- **WMO refers to the social support act that came into force in The Netherlands on January 1st, 2007.**
- **The aim of this act is to assist people with disabilities and impairments. Under the act, local authorities are required to give support to those who need it, e.g., household help, providing wheelchairs and scootmobiles, and adaptations to homes.**
- **There are different processes for the different kinds of help. We focus on the process for handling requests for household help.**
- **In a period of about one year, 528 requests for household WMO support were received.**
- **These 528 requests generated 5498 events.**

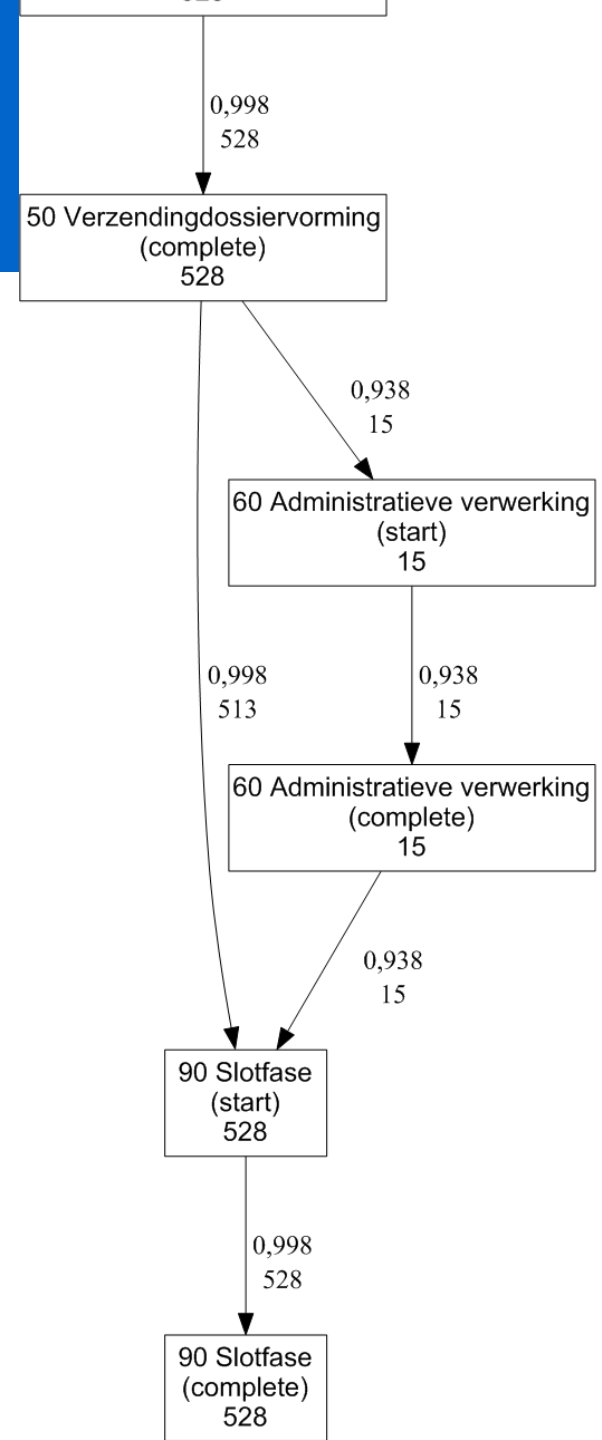
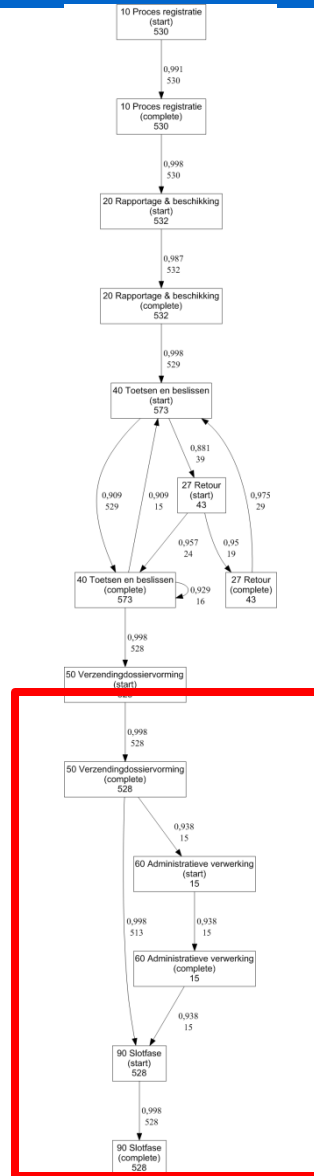
C-net discovered using heuristic miner (1/3)



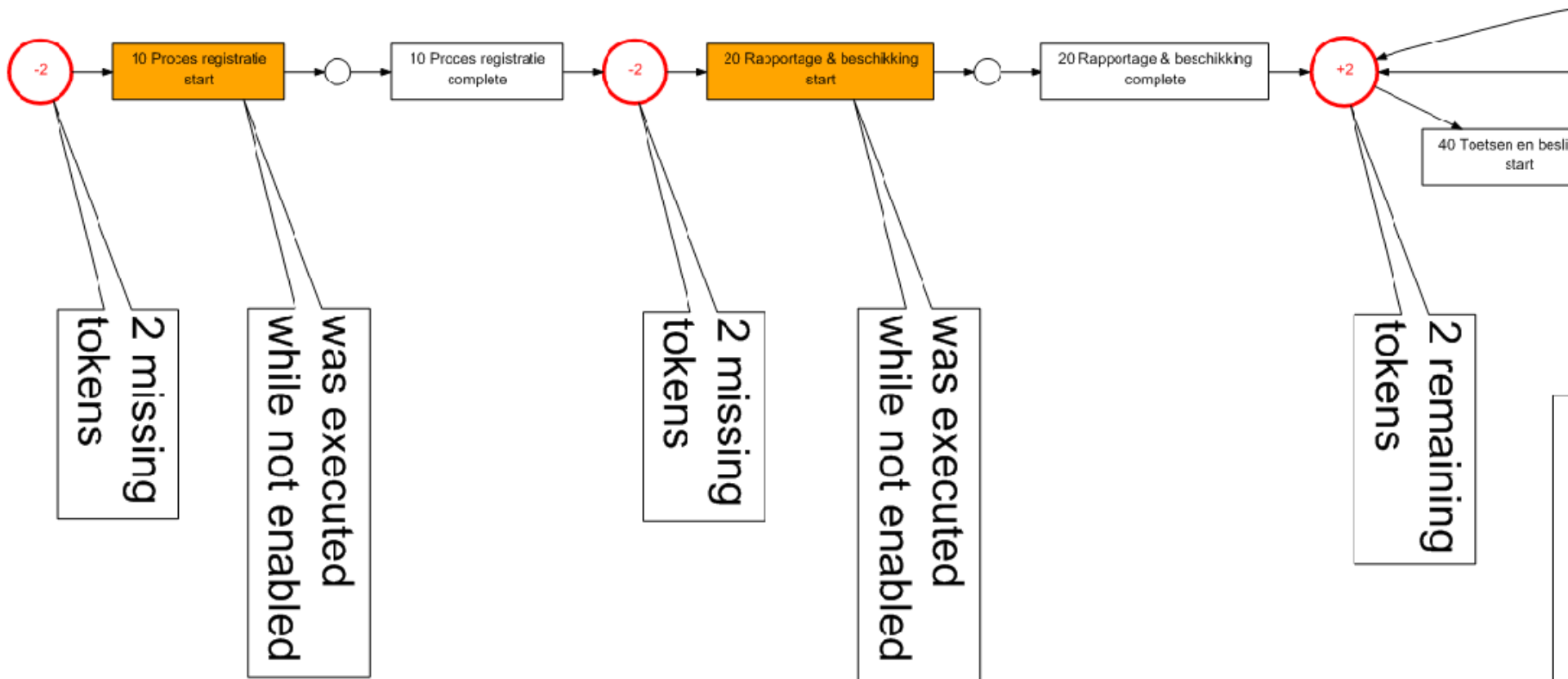
C-net discovered using heuristic miner (2/3)



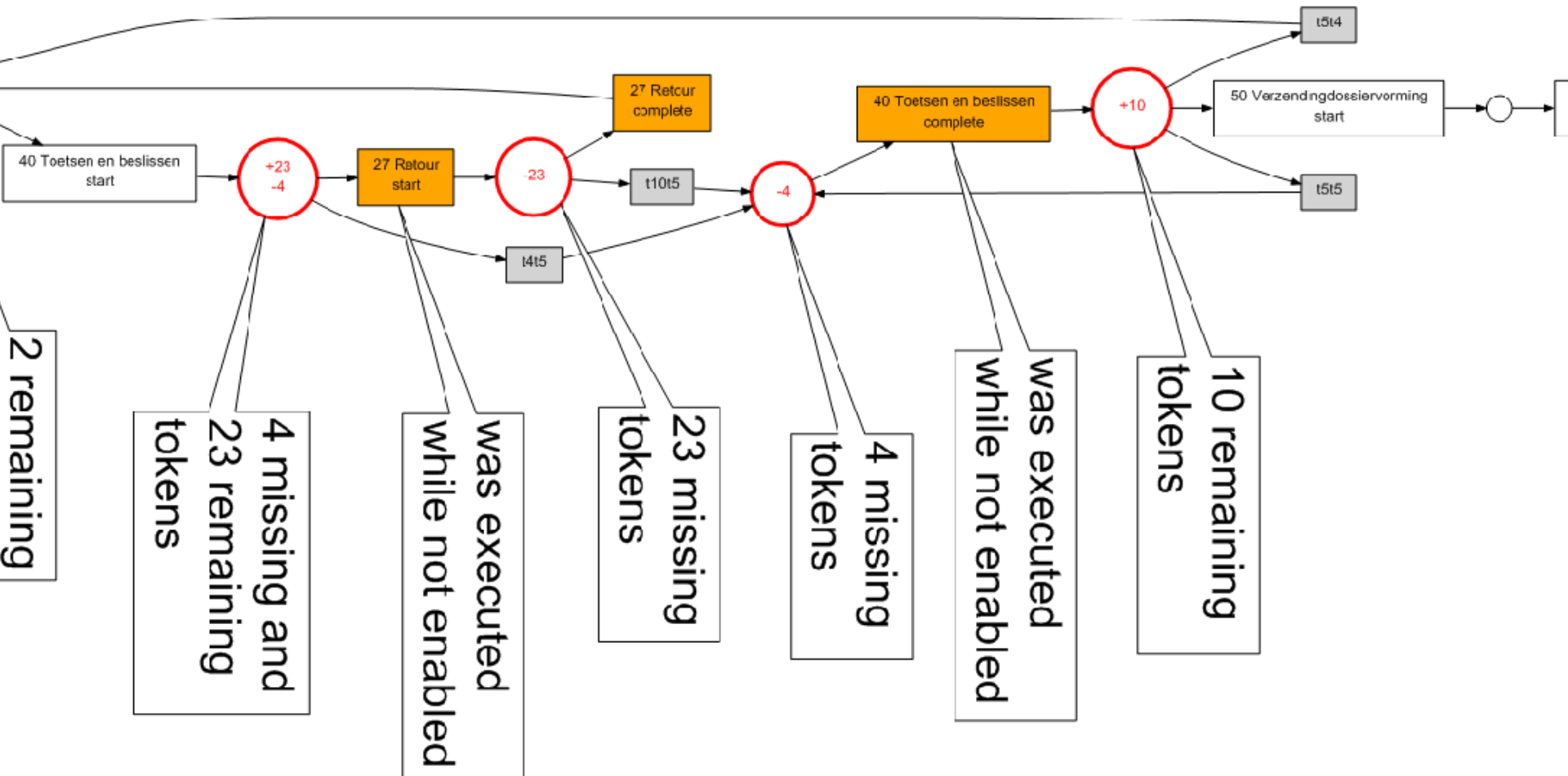
C-net discovered using heuristic miner (3/3)



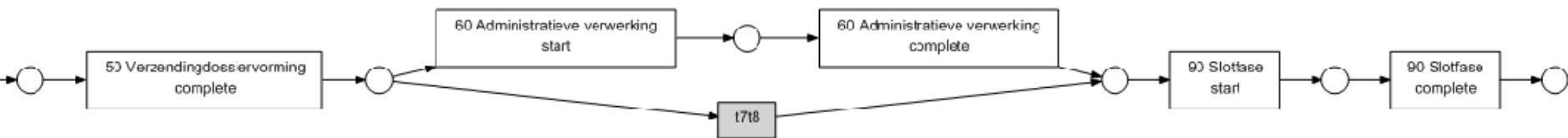
Conformance check WMO process (1/3)



Conformance check WMO process (2/3)



Conformance check WMO process (3/3)

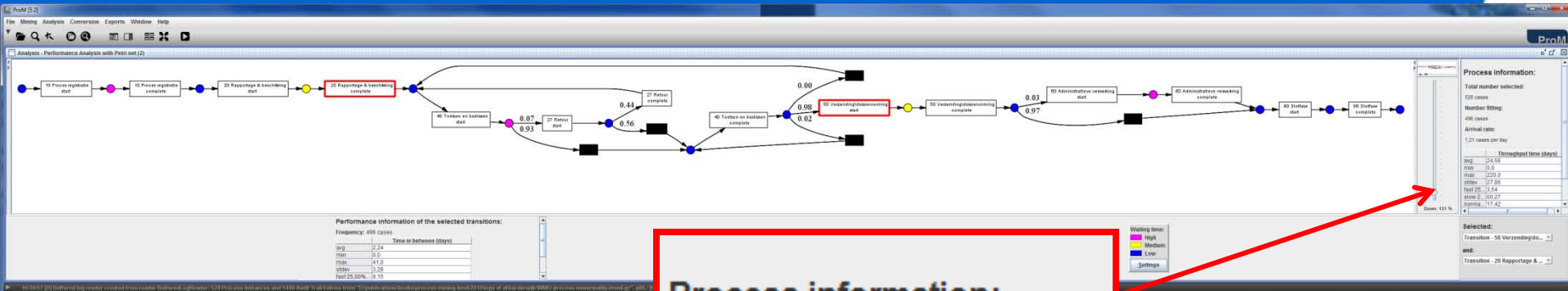


The fitness of the discovered process is 0.99521667. Of the 528 cases, 496 cases fit perfectly whereas for 32 cases there are missing or remaining tokens.





Bottleneck analysis WMO process (3/3)



Process information:

Total number selected:

528 cases

Number fitting:

496 cases

Arrival rate:

1,21 cases per day

	Throughput time (days)
avg	24,66
min	0,0
max	220,0
stdev	27,86
fast 25...	3,54
slow 2...	60,27
norma...	17,42

flow time of
approx. 25 days
with a standard
deviation of
approx. 28

Two additional Lasagna processes



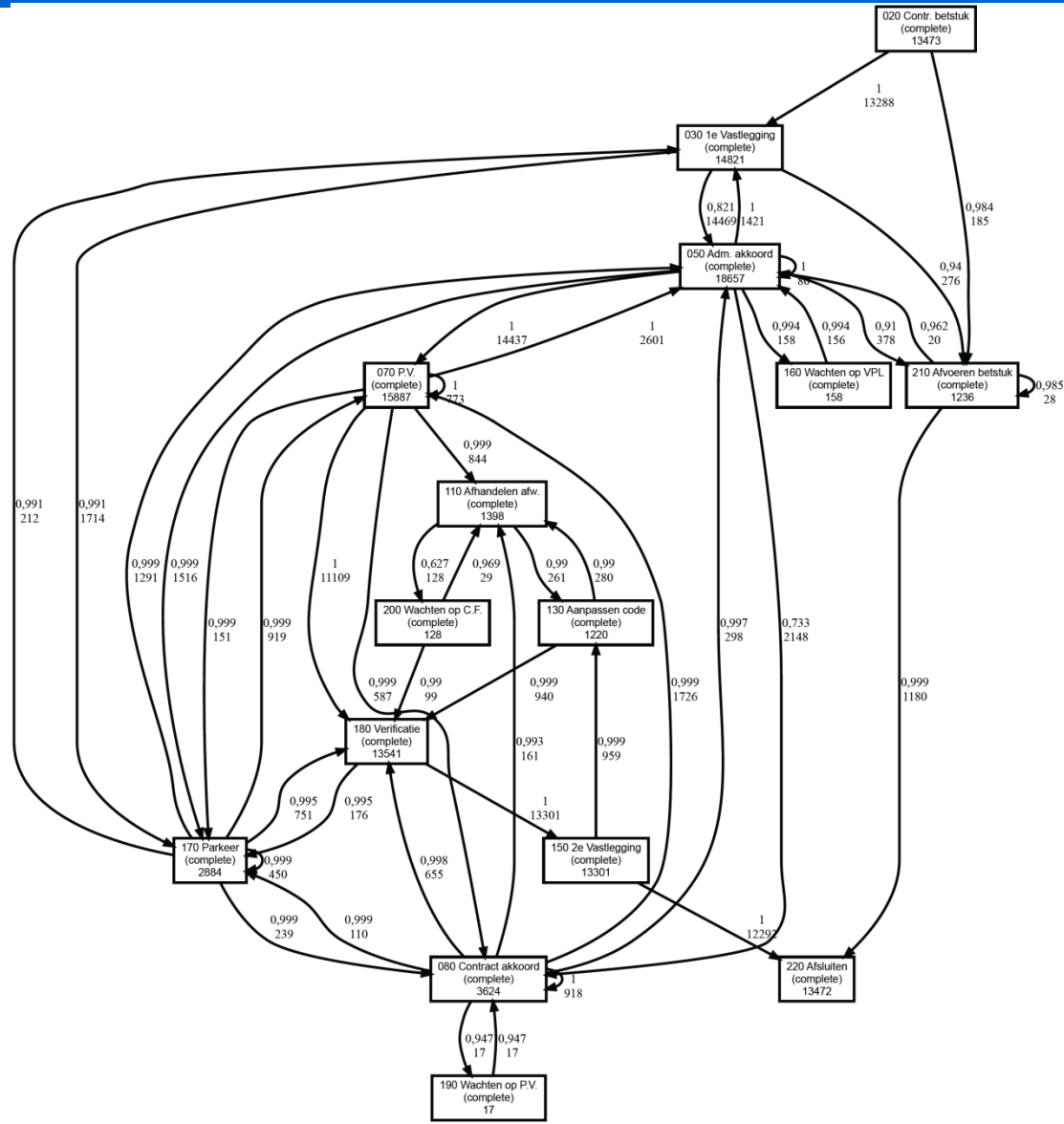
RWS
(“Rijkswaterstaat”)
process

**WOZ (“Waardering
Onroerende Zaken”)**
process

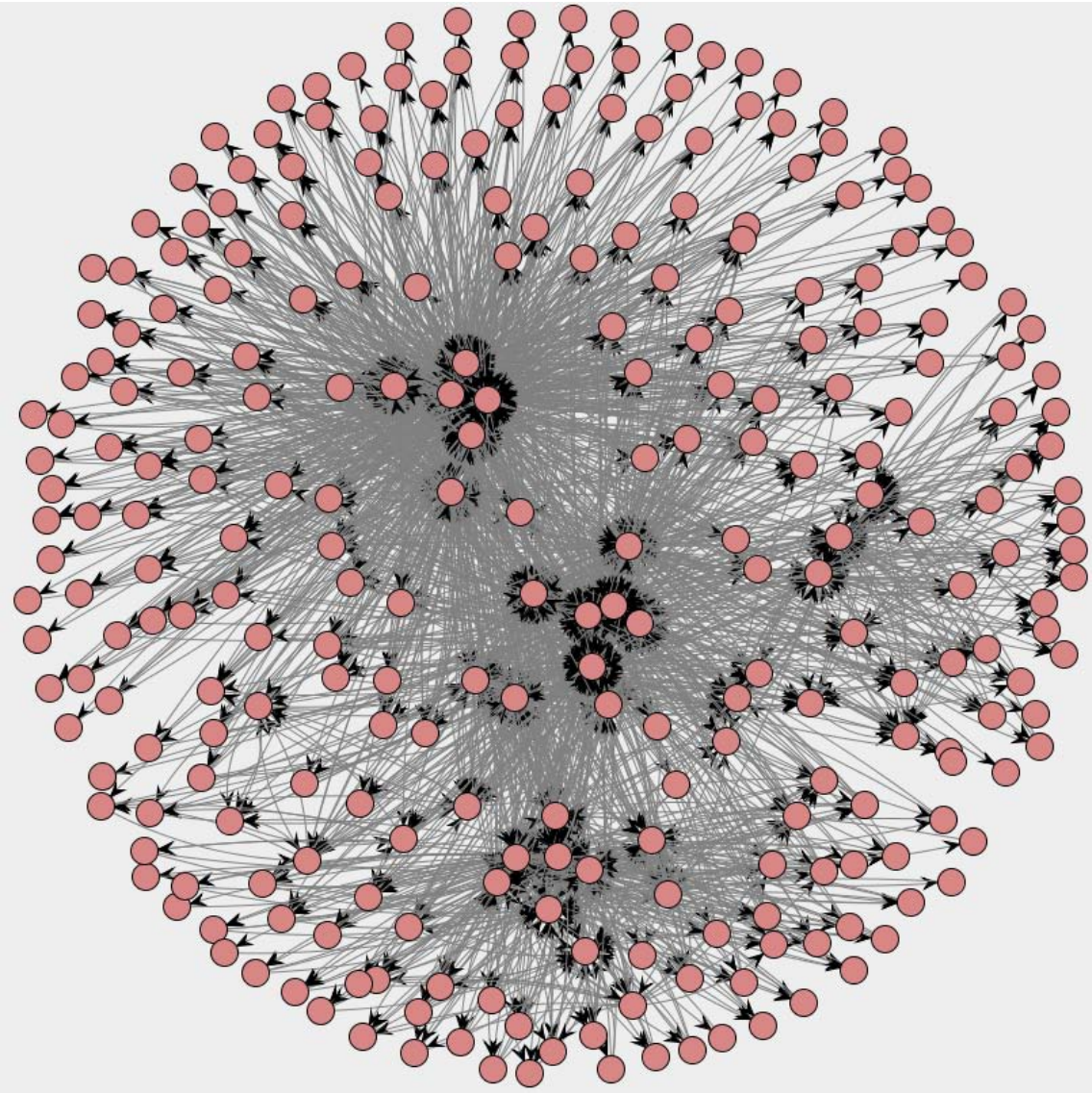


- **The Dutch national public works department, called “Rijkswaterstaat” (RWS), has twelve provincial offices. We analyzed the handling of invoices in one of these offices.**
- **The office employs about 1,000 civil servants and is primarily responsible for the construction and maintenance of the road and water infrastructure in its province.**
- **To perform its functions, the RWS office subcontracts various parties such as road construction companies, cleaning companies, and environmental bureaus. Also, it purchases services and products to support its construction, maintenance, and administrative activities.**

C-net discovered using heuristic miner

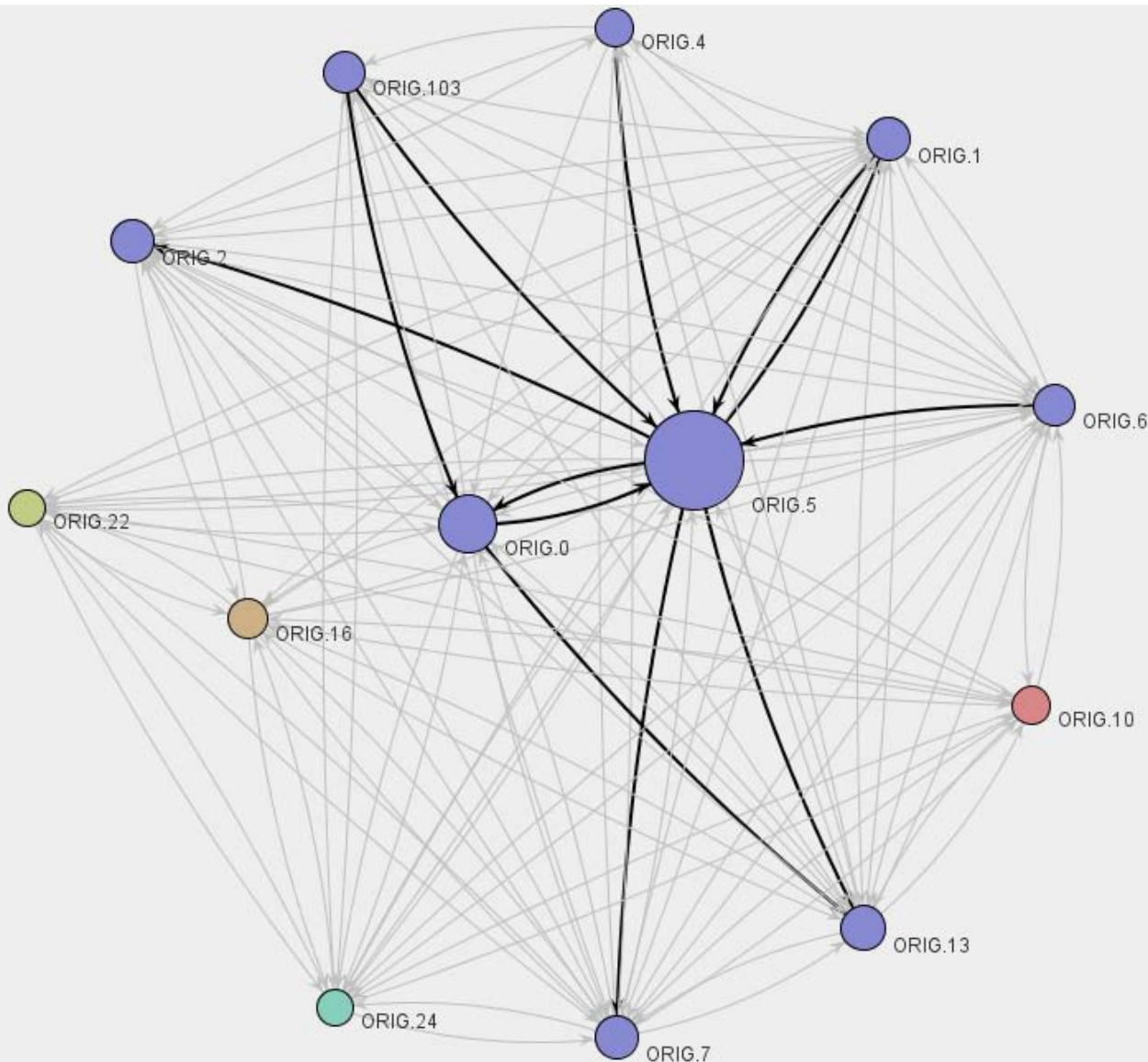


Social network constructed based on handovers of work



Each of the 271 nodes corresponds to a civil servant. Two civil servants are connected if one executed an activity causally following an activity executed by the other civil servant

Social network consisting of civil servants that executed more than 2000 activities in a 9 month period.

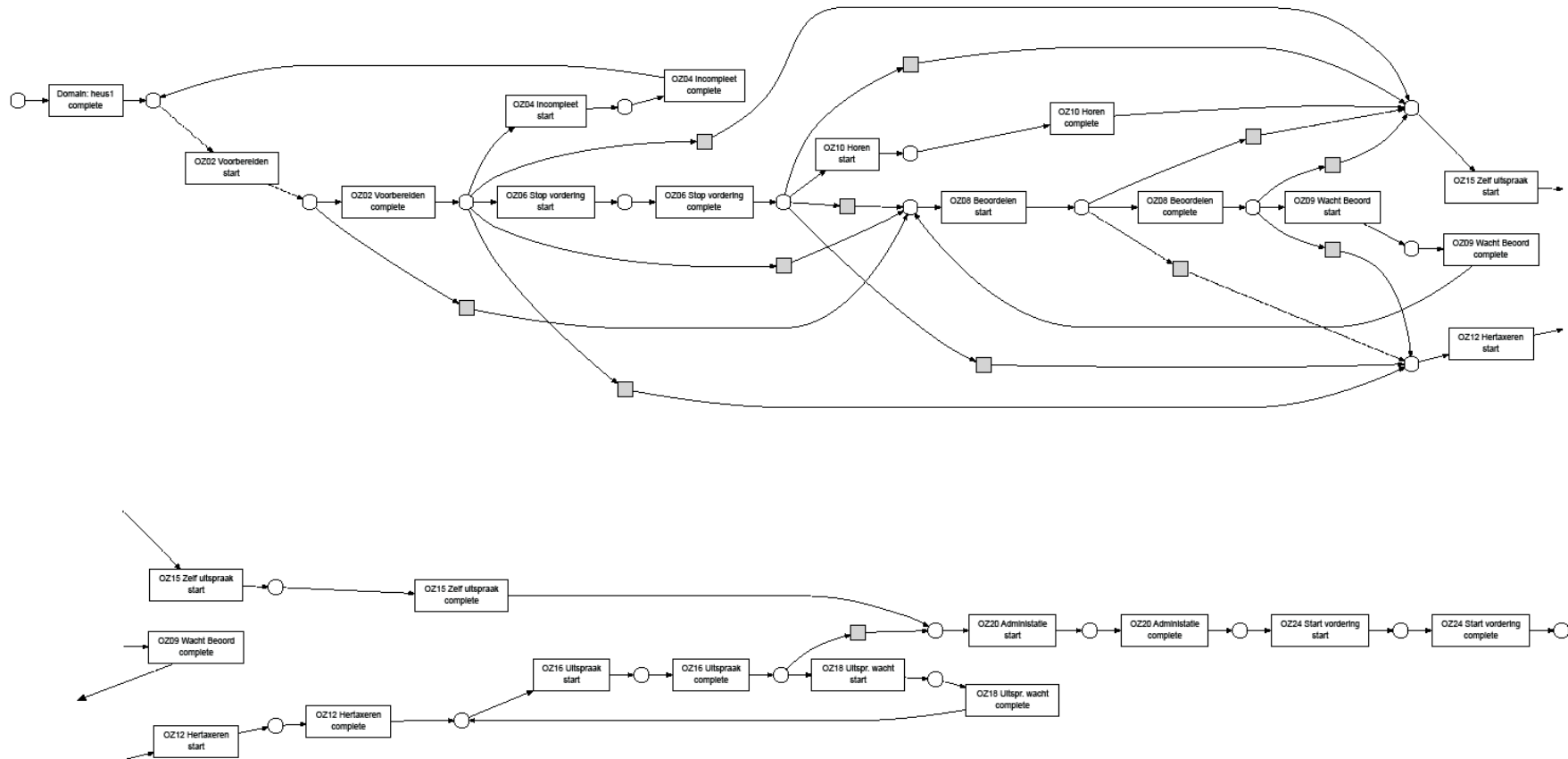


The darker arcs indicate the strongest relationships in the social network. Nodes having the same color belong to the same clique.

WOZ process

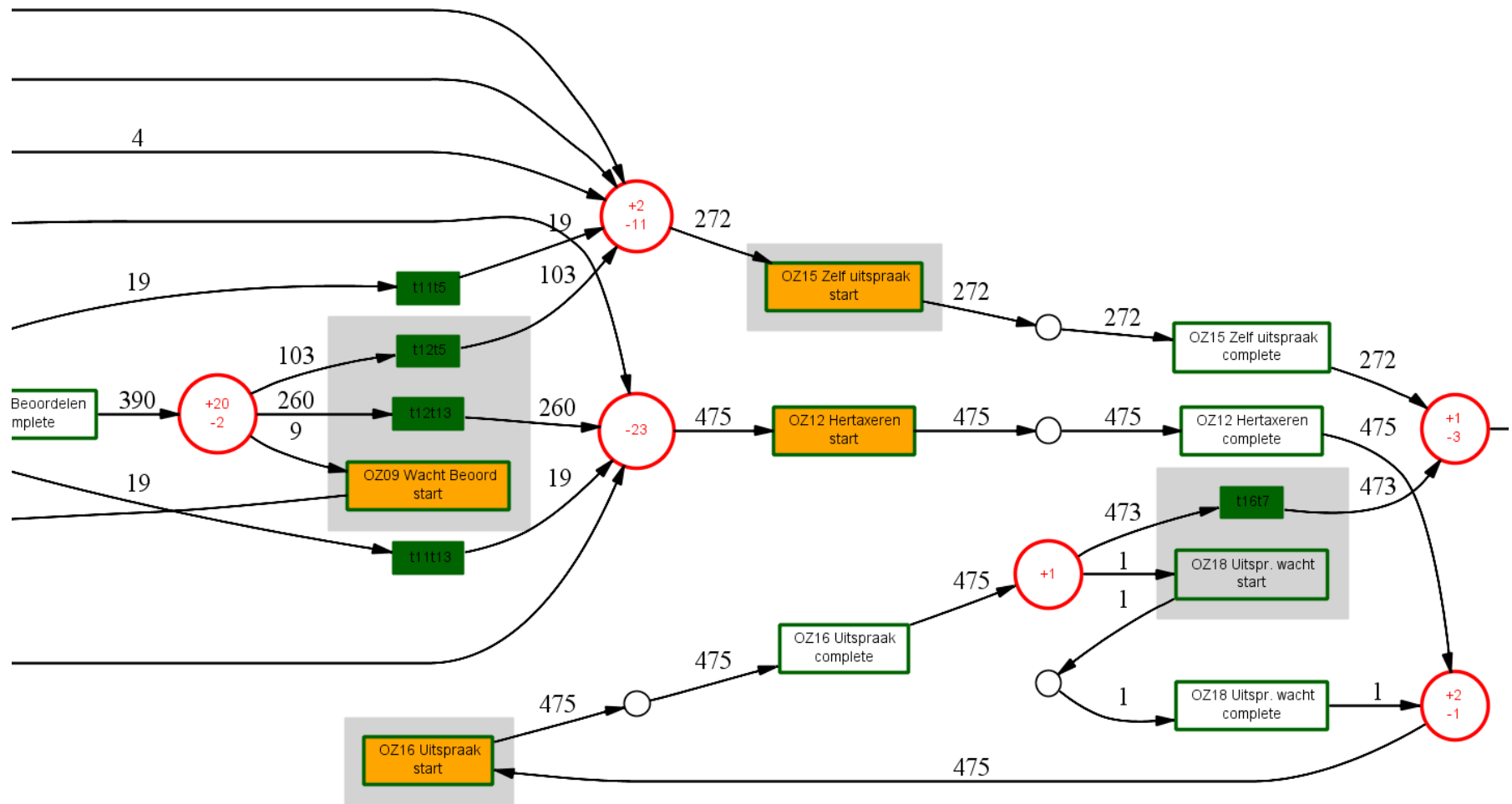
- **Event log containing information about 745 objections against the so-called WOZ (“Waardering Onroerende Zaken”) valuation.**
- **Dutch municipalities need to estimate the value of houses and apartments. The WOZ value is used as a basis for determining the real-estate property tax.**
- **The higher the WOZ value, the more tax the owner needs to pay. Therefore, there are many objections (i.e., appeals) of citizens that assert that the WOZ value is too high.**
- **“WOZ process” discovered for another municipality (i.e., different from the one for which we analyzed the WMO process).**

Discovered process model

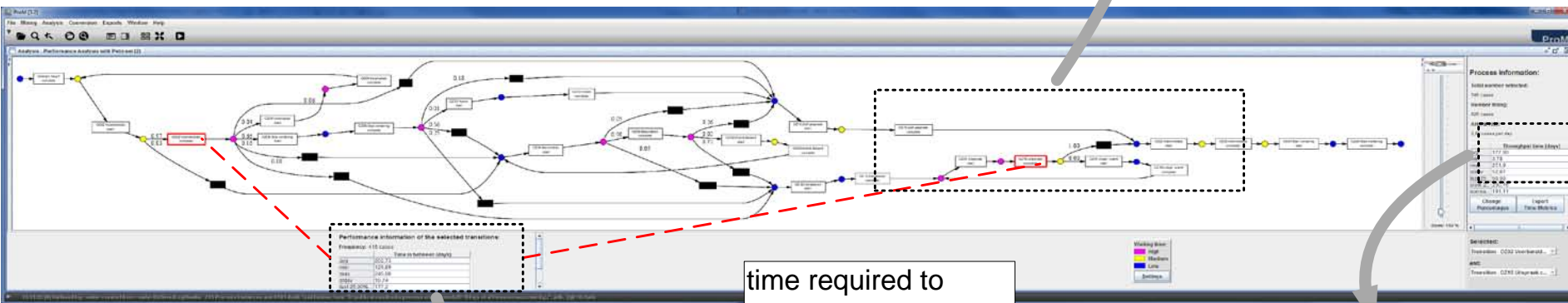
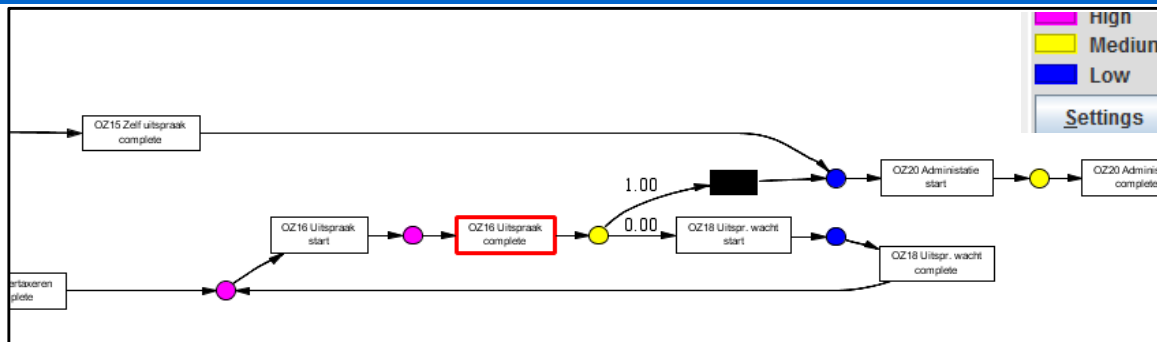


The log contains events related to 745 objections against the so-called WOZ valuation. These 745 objections generated 9583 events. There are 13 activities. For 12 of these activities both start and complete events are recorded. Hence, the WF-net has 25 transitions.

Conformance checker: (fitness is 0.98876214)



Performance analysis



Performance information of the selected transitions.

Frequency: 416 cases

	Time in between (days)
avg	202,73
min	126,89
max	245,98
stdev	19,74
fast 25,00%...	177,2

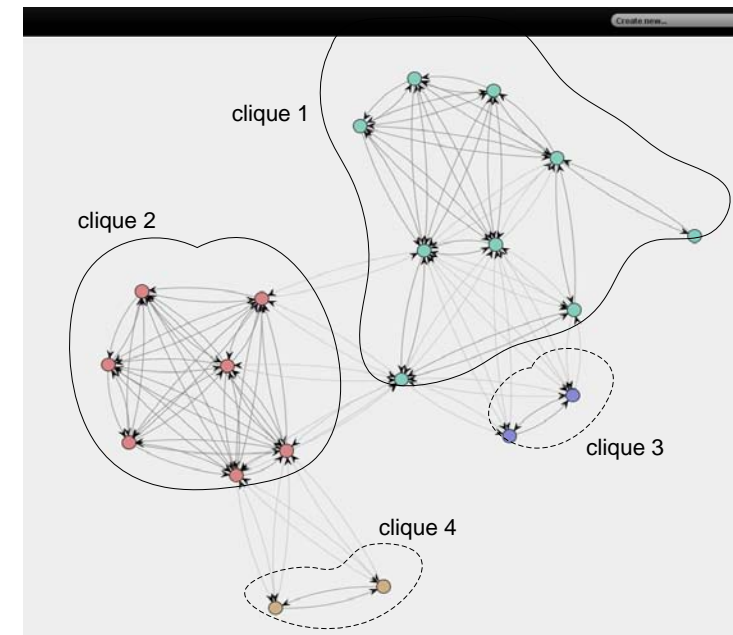
2,85 cases per day

	Throughput time (days)
avg	177,99
min	3,78
max	251,9
stdev	52,87
fast 25...	98,98
slow 2...	230,76
norma...	191,11

Change Export

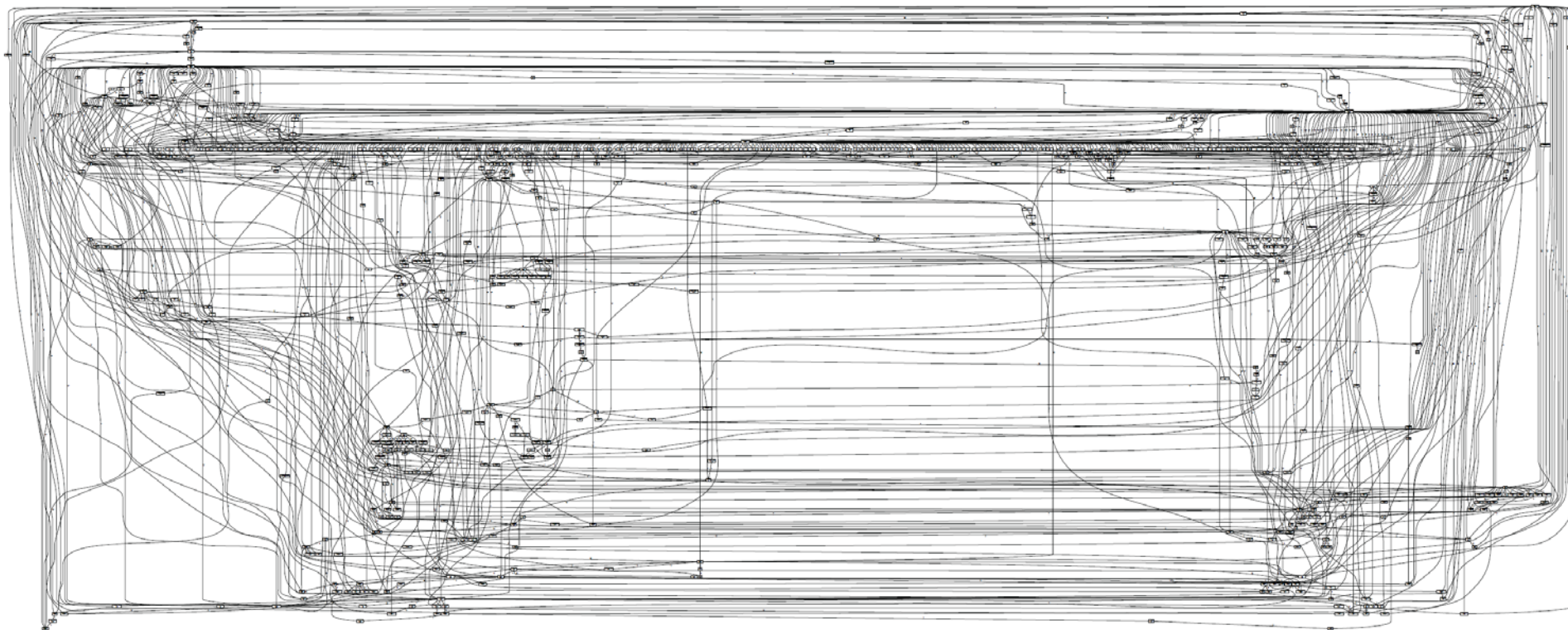
Resource-activity matrix (four groups discovered)

user	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	a_5	a_6	a_7	a_8	a_9	a_{10}	a_{11}	a_{12}	a_{13}
user 1	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
user 2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	38	0	69	0
user 3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
user 4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
user 5	117	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	6
user 6	172	6	14	0	7	3	0	0	1	2	0	48	53
user 7	1	41	8	14	275	8	8	865	55	180	0	128	5
user 8	2	868	7	6	105	0	0	79	266	441	0	844	3
user 9	90	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	27	28
user 10	0	0	0	899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1019
user 11	336	1	3	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	18	23
user 12	1	645	13	21	419	3	0	3	217	281	1	334	9
user 13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
user 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
user 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
user 16	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0
user 17	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
user 18	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
user 19	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
user 20	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258





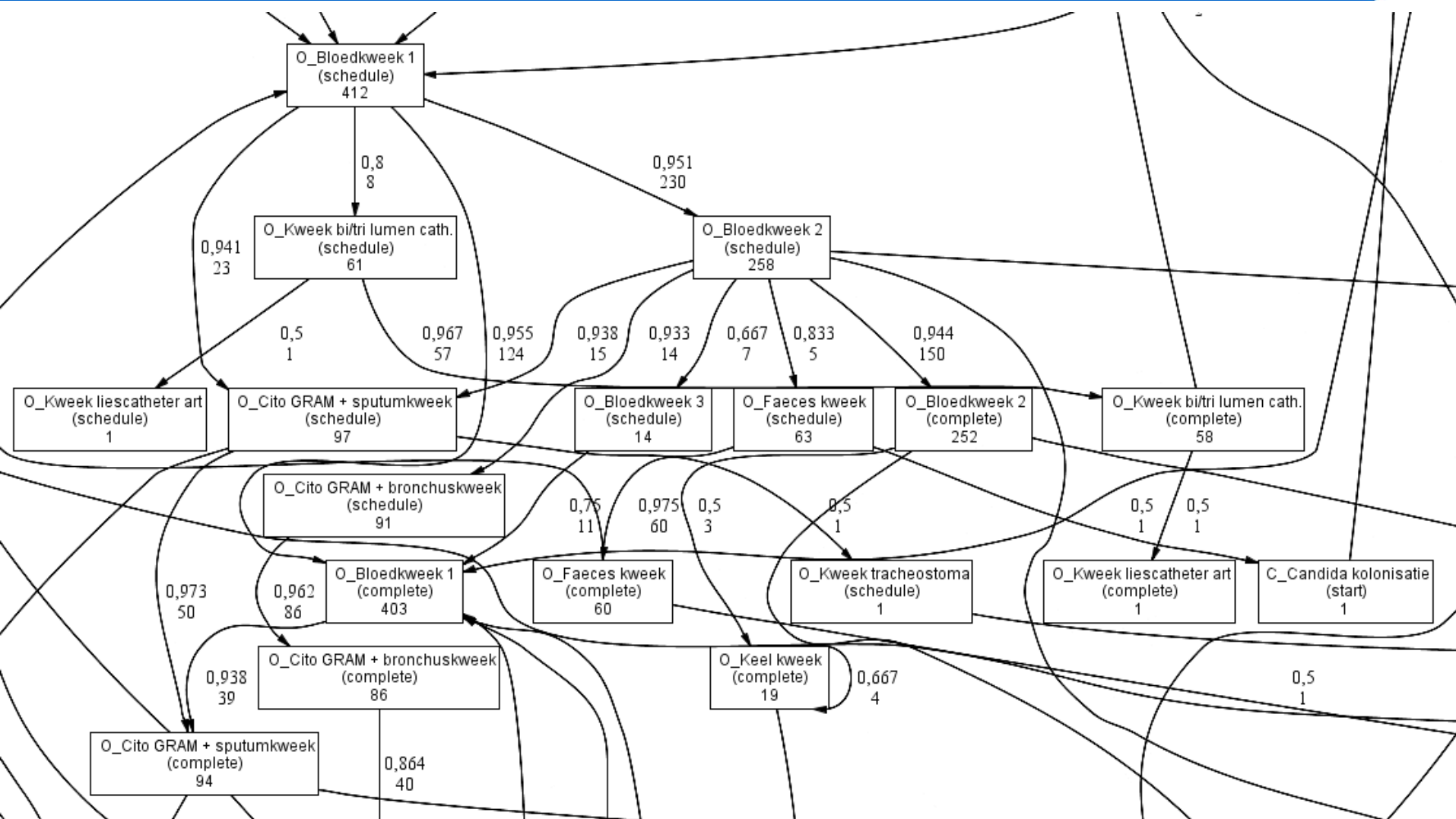
Example of a Spaghetti process



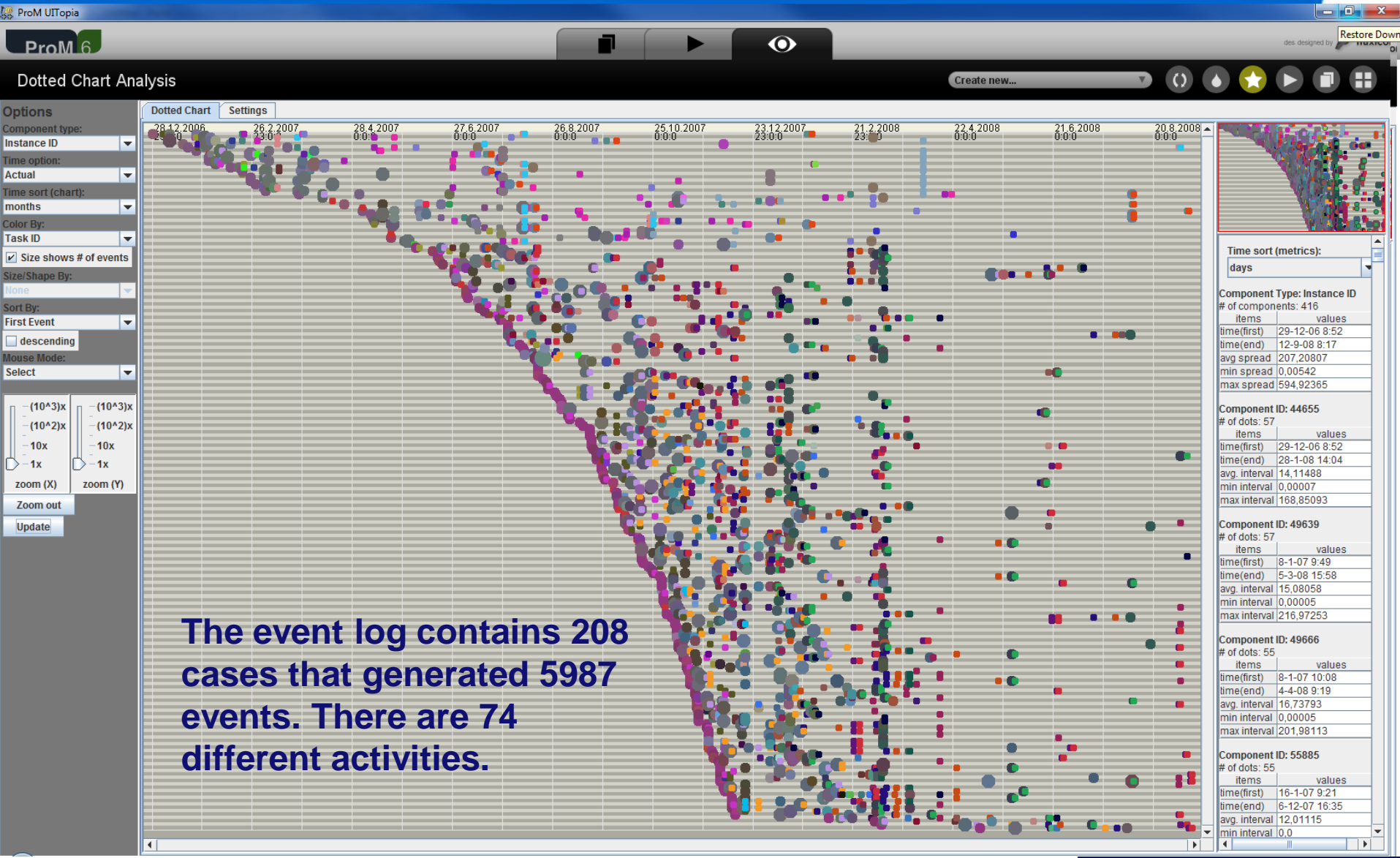
Spaghetti process describing the diagnosis and treatment of 2765 patients in a Dutch hospital. The process model was constructed based on an event log containing 114,592 events. There are 619 different activities (taking event types into account) executed by 266 different individuals (doctors, nurses, etc.).

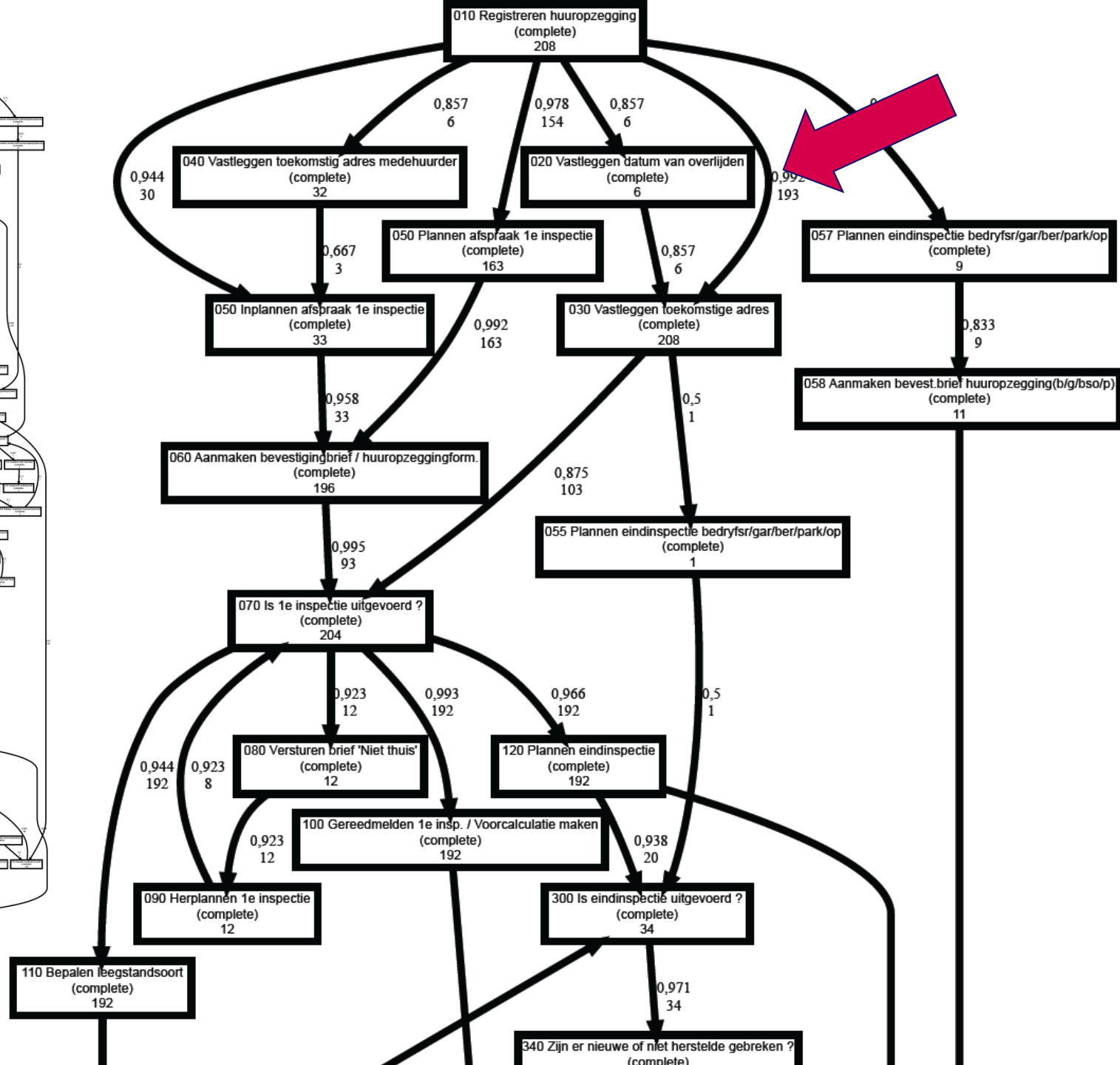
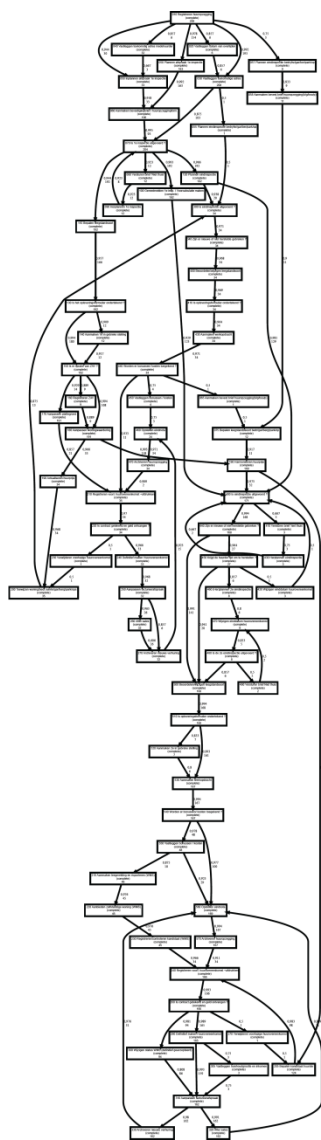
Fragment

18 activities of the 619 activities (2.9%)



Another example (event log of Dutch housing agency)







processes
maps
navigation

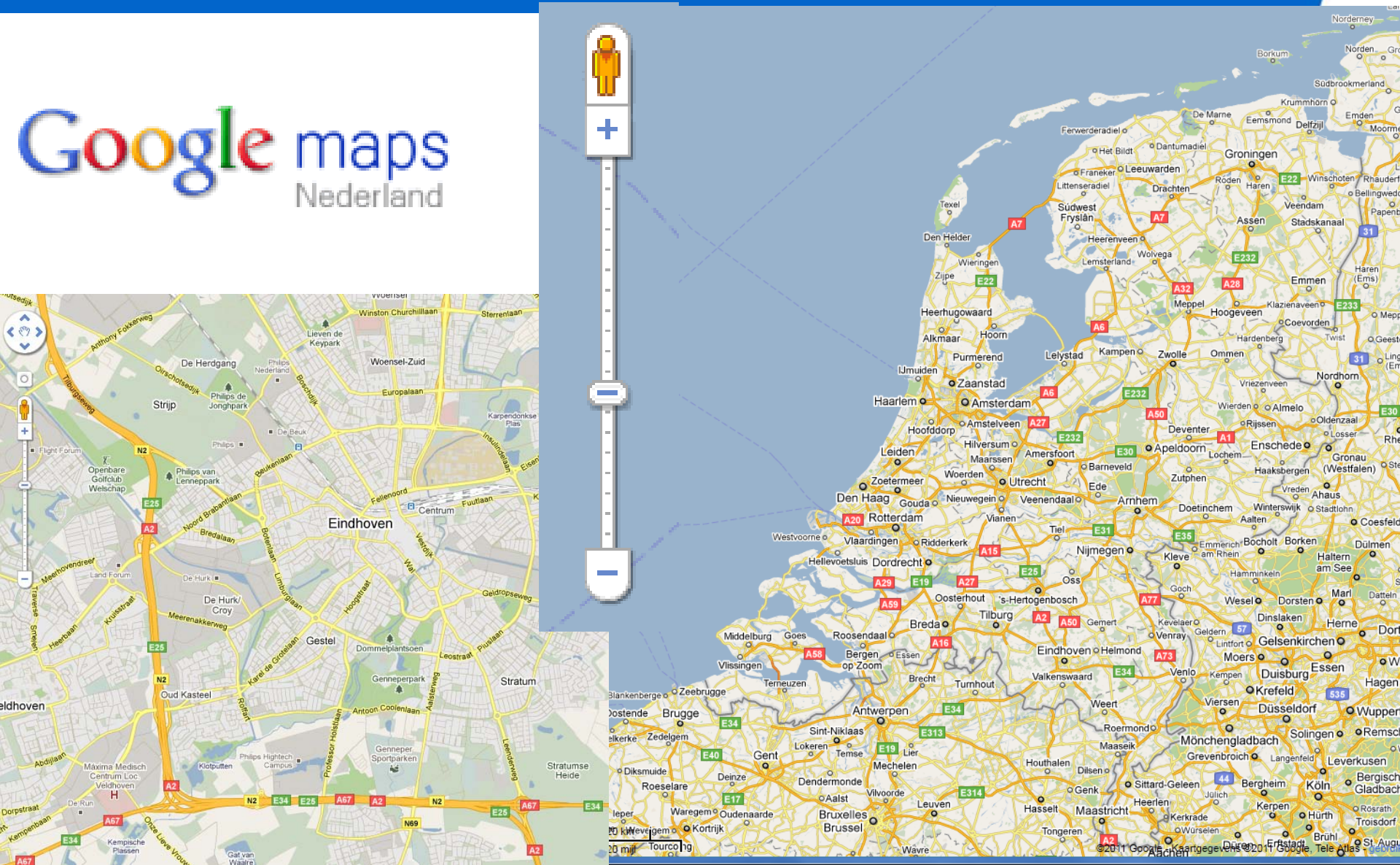


Example of a map



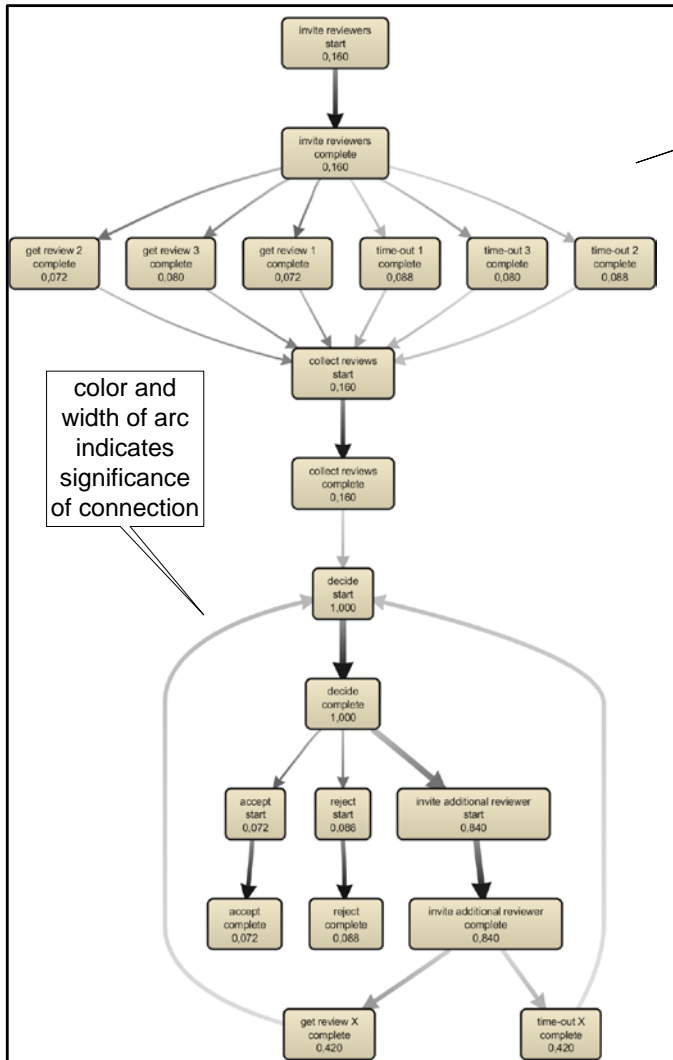
Road map of The Netherlands. The map **abstracts** from smaller cities and less significant roads; only the bigger cities, highways, and other important roads are shown. Moreover, cities **aggregate** local roads and local districts. Also note the use of color, size, etc. to **emphasize** important things.

Example: Slider in Google Maps

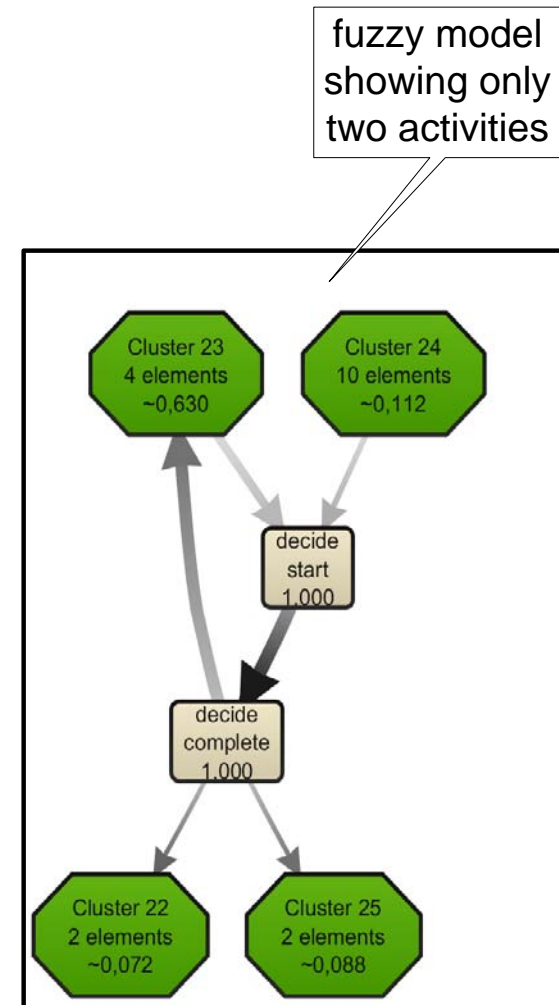


Fuzzy miner: one process - two views

(100 cases generating 3730 events)

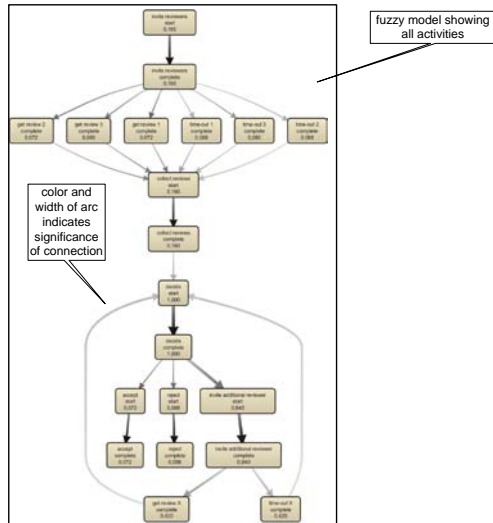


fuzzy model showing all activities

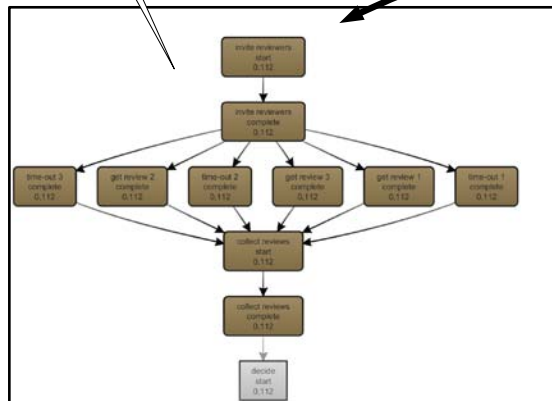


fuzzy model showing only two activities

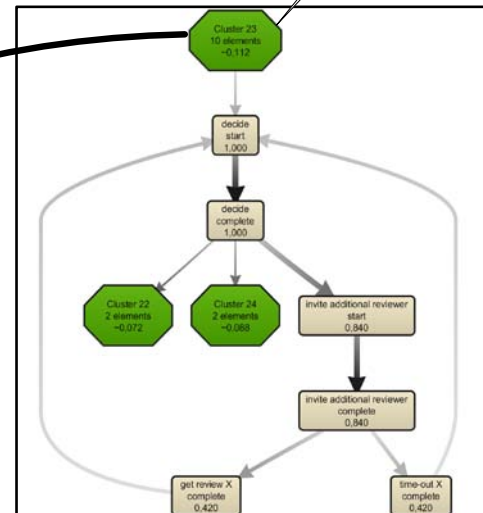
Balancing between both extremes



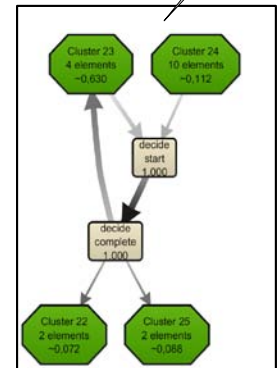
inner structure of aggregated node



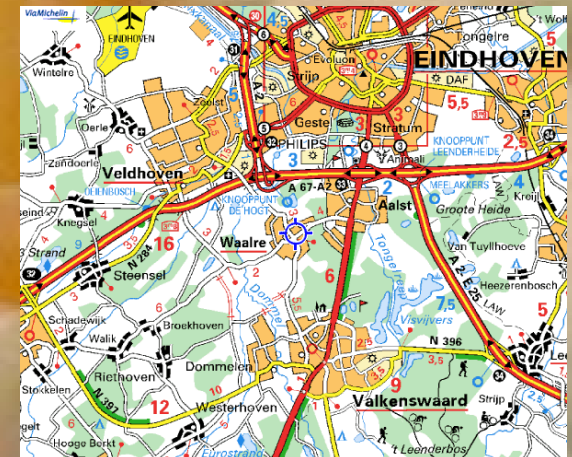
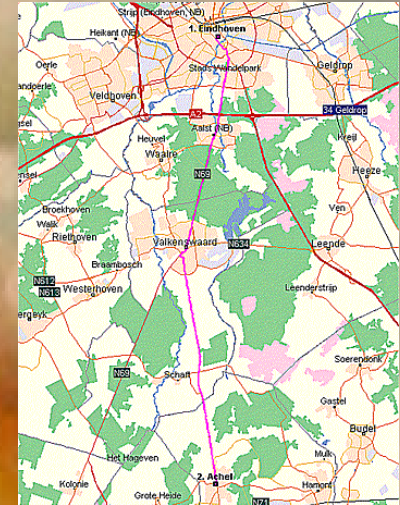
aggregated node containing 10 activities



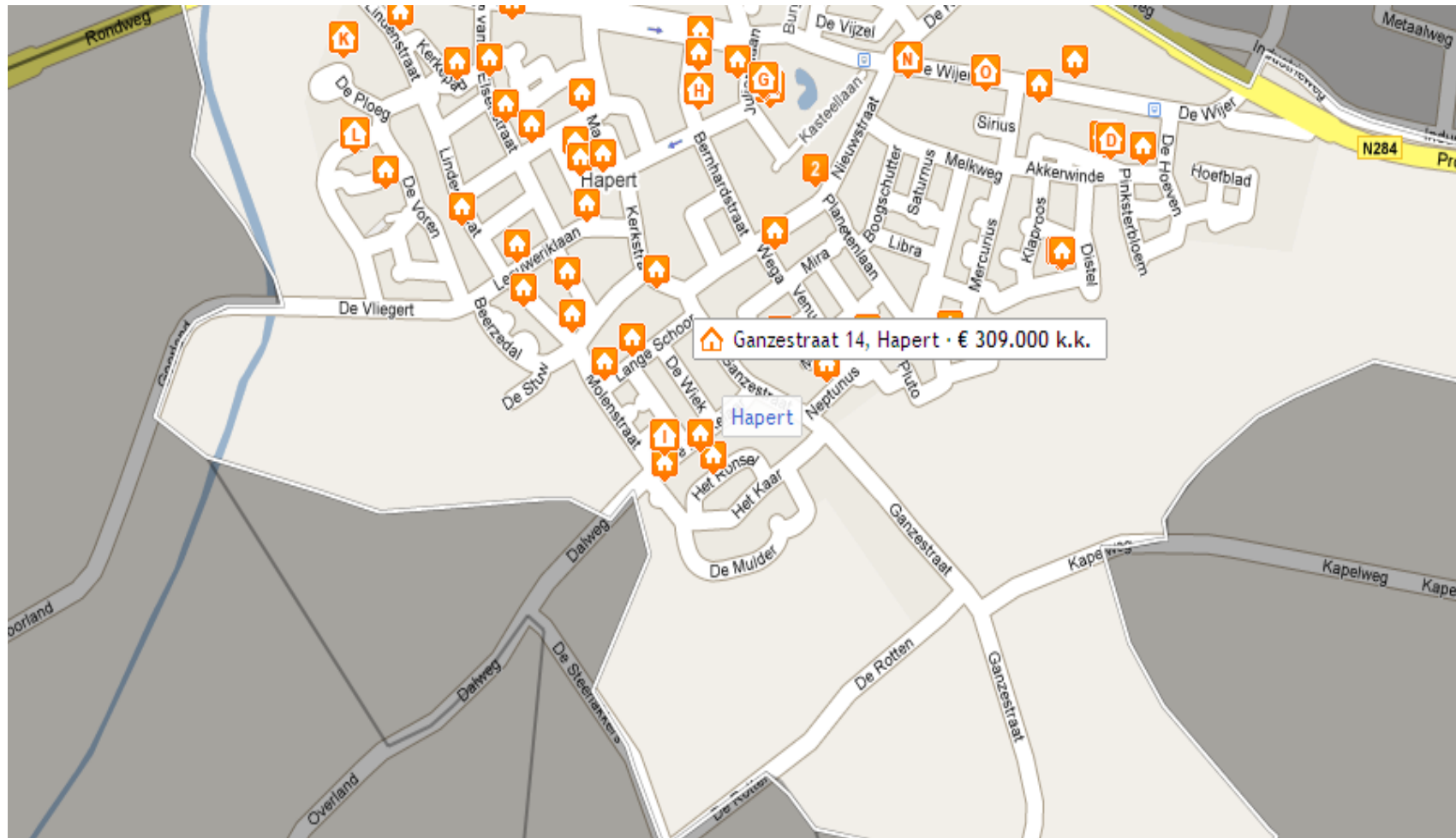
fuzzy model showing only two activities



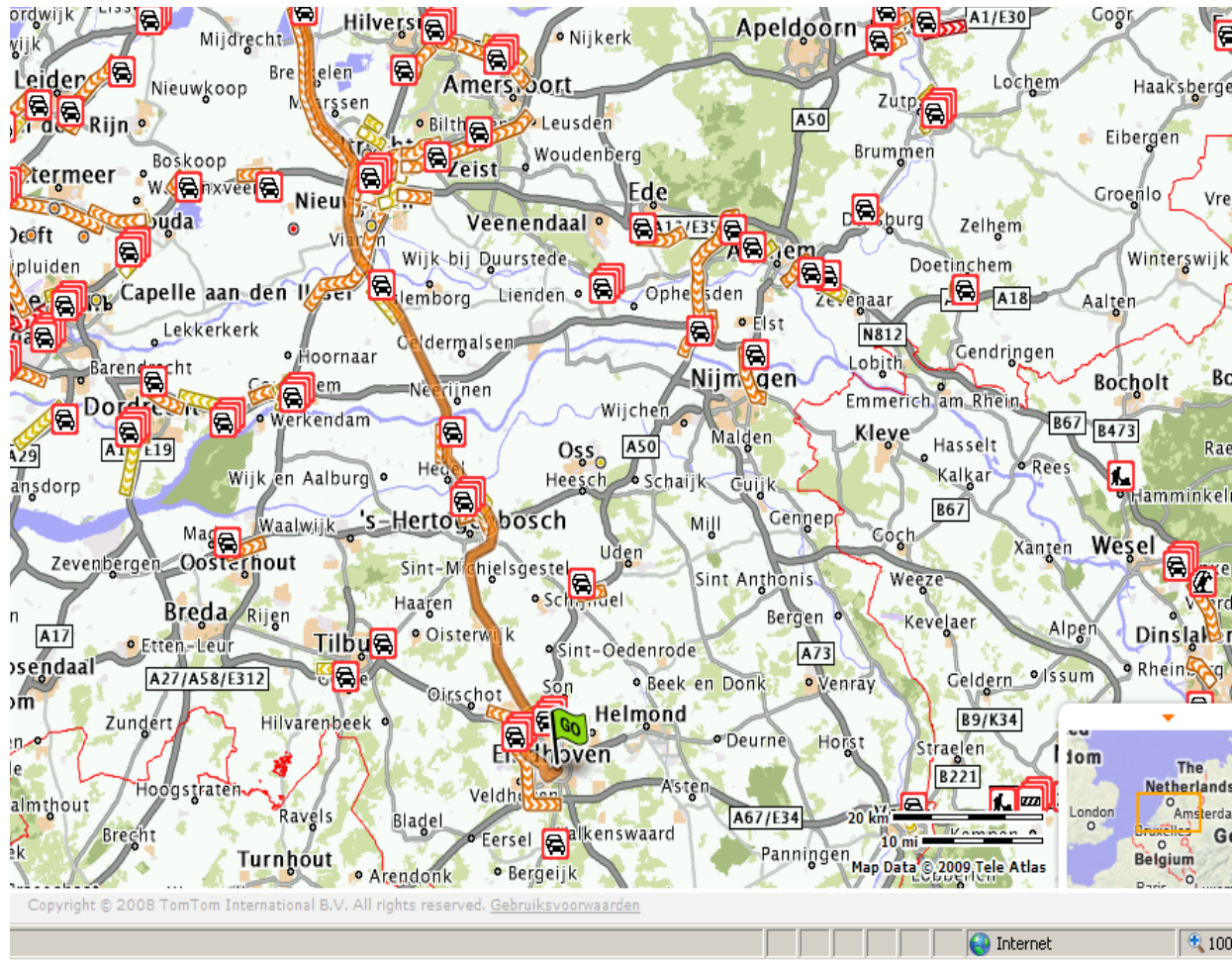
Not a single map!



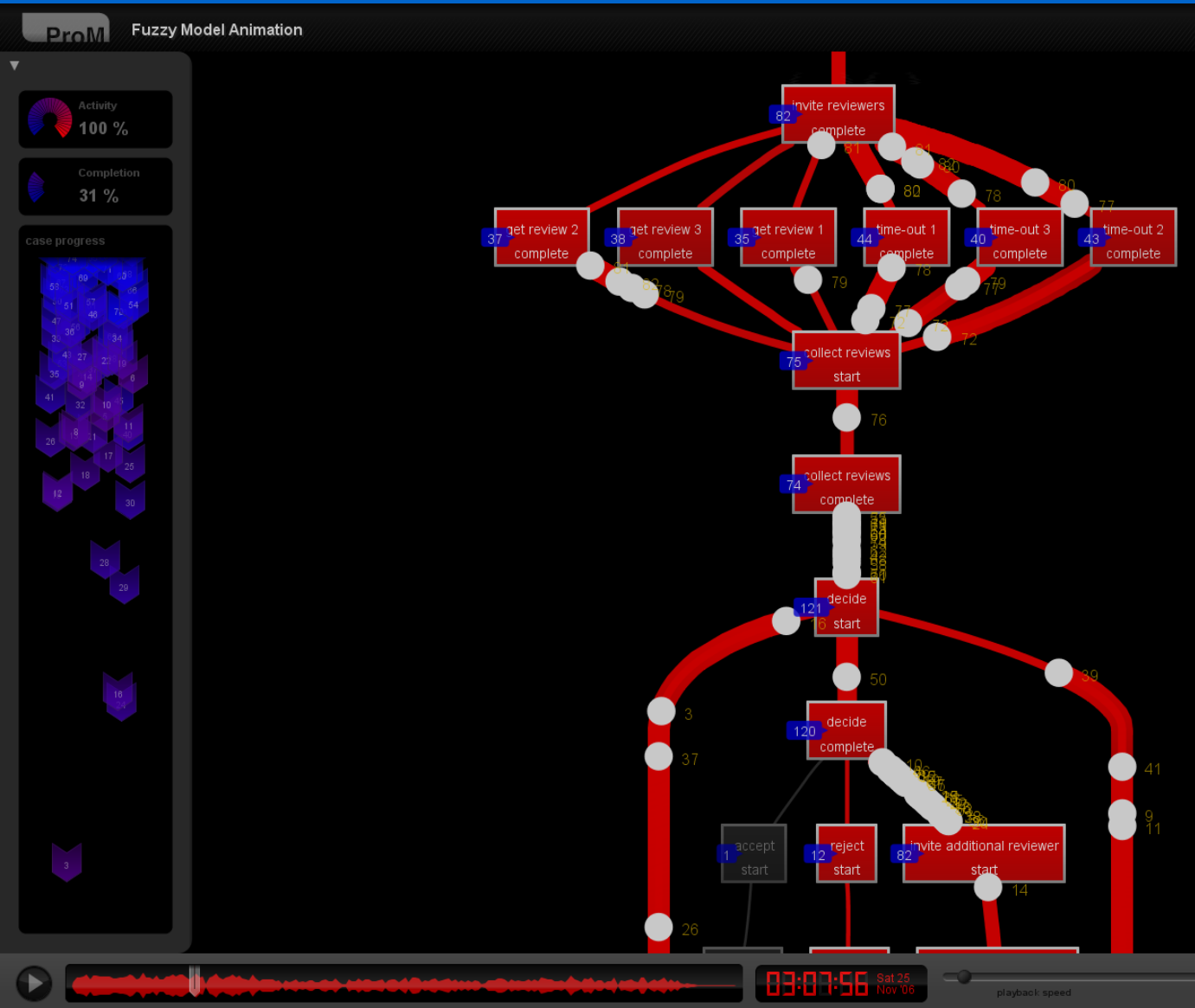
Projecting dynamic information on business process maps



Projecting traffic jams on maps



Business process movies



Navigation

- Whereas a TomTom device is **continuously showing the expected arrival time**, users of today's information systems are often left clueless about likely outcomes of the cases they are working on.
- Car navigation systems provide **directions and guidance without controlling** the driver. The driver is still in control, but, given a goal (e.g. to get from A to B as fast as possible), the navigation system **recommends** the next action to be taken.
- **Operational support** provides **TomTom functionality** for business processes.

Recommend: How to get home ASAP? Take a left turn!



Detect: You drive too fast!

Predict: When will I be home? At 11.26!

Conclusion: two types of processes



Wil M. P. van der Aalst
Process Mining

Discovery, Conformance and Enhancement of Business Processes

More and more information about business processes is recorded by information systems in the form of so-called "event logs". Despite the omnipresence of such data, most organizations diagnose problems based on fiction rather than facts. Process mining is an emerging discipline based on process model-driven approaches and data mining. It not only allows organizations to fully benefit from the information stored in their systems, but it can also be used to check the conformance of processes, detect bottlenecks, and predict execution problems.

Wil van der Aalst delivers the first book on process mining. It aims to be self-contained while covering the entire process mining spectrum from process discovery to operational support. In Part I, the author provides the basics of business process modeling and data mining necessary to understand the remainder of the book. Part II focuses on process discovery as the most important process mining task. Part III moves beyond discovering the control flow of processes and highlights conformance checking, and organizational and time perspectives. Part IV guides the reader in successfully applying process mining in practice, including an introduction to the widely used open-source tool ProM. Finally, Part V takes a step back, reflecting on the material presented and the key open challenges.

Overall, this book provides a comprehensive overview of the state of the art in process mining. It is intended for business process analysts, business consultants, process managers, graduate students, and BPM researchers.

Features and Benefits:

- First book on process mining, bridging the gap between business process modeling and business intelligence.
- Written by one of the most influential and most-cited computer scientists and the best-known BPM researcher.
- Self-contained and comprehensive overview for a broad audience in academia and industry.
- The reader can put process mining into practice immediately due to the applicability of the techniques and the availability of the open-source process mining software ProM.

Computer Science

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van der Aalst



Process Mining

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Enhancement of Business Processes

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