

Mining Additional Perspectives

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Process Mining

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Summary



1 Introduction

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What we want to do?

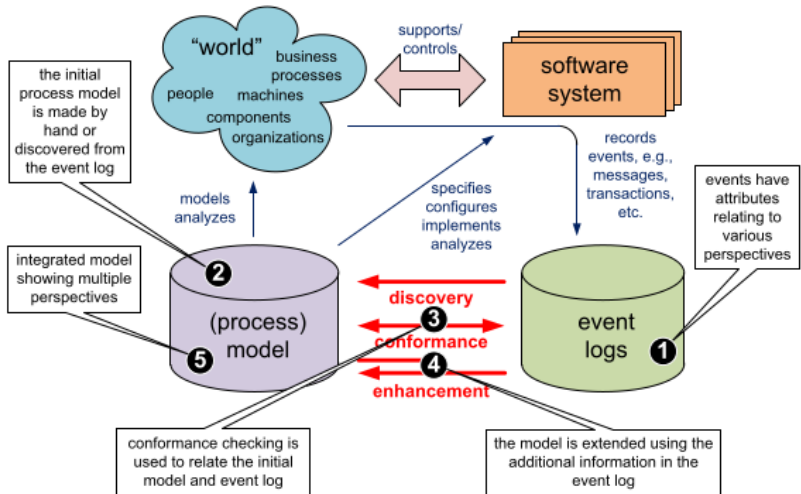
Event logs may contain a wealth of information relating to other perspectives such as the **organizational perspective**, the **case perspective**, and the **time perspective**

- Organizational mining can be used to get insight into **typical work patterns, organizational structures, and social networks**
- Timestamps and frequencies of activities can be used to **identify bottlenecks and diagnose other performance related problems**
- Case data can be used to better understand **decision-making and analyze differences among cases**

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Extended Log example



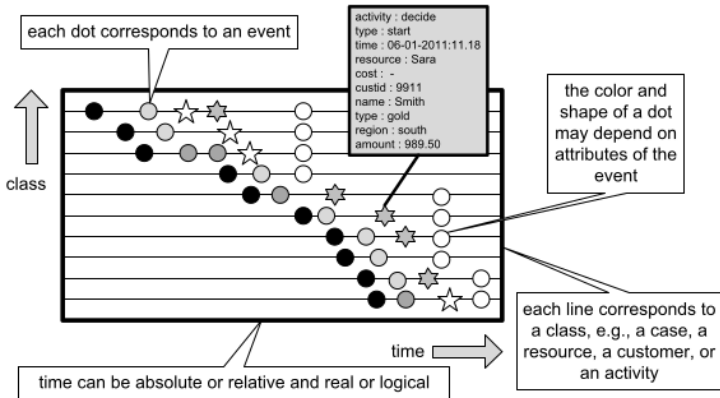
Case id	Event id	Properties				
		Time	Activity	Trans	Resource	Cost
1	35654423	30-12-2010:11.02	register request	start	Pete	
	35654424	30-12-2010:11.08	register request	complete	Pete	50
	35654425	31-12-2010:10.06	examine thoroughly	start	Sue	
	35654427	31-12-2010:10.08	check ticket	start	Mike	
	35654428	31-12-2010:10.12	examine thoroughly	complete	Sue	400
	35654429	31-12-2010:10.20	check ticket	complete	Mike	100
	35654430	06-01-2011:11.18	decide	start	Sara	
	35654431	06-01-2011:11.22	decide	complete	Sara	200
	35654432	07-01-2011:14.24	reject request	start	Pete	
	35654433	07-01-2011:14.32	reject request	complete	Pete	200
2	35654483	30-12-2010:11.32	register request	start	Mike	
	35654484	30-12-2010:11.40	register request	complete	Mike	50
	35654485	30-12-2010:12.12	check ticket	start	Mike	
	35654486	30-12-2010:12.24	check ticket	complete	Mike	100
	35654487	30-12-2010:14.16	examine casually	start	Pete	
	35654488	30-12-2010:14.22	examine casually	complete	Pete	400

Dotted charts

A dotted chart provides an “helicopter view” over a log where **each event is represented by a dot**

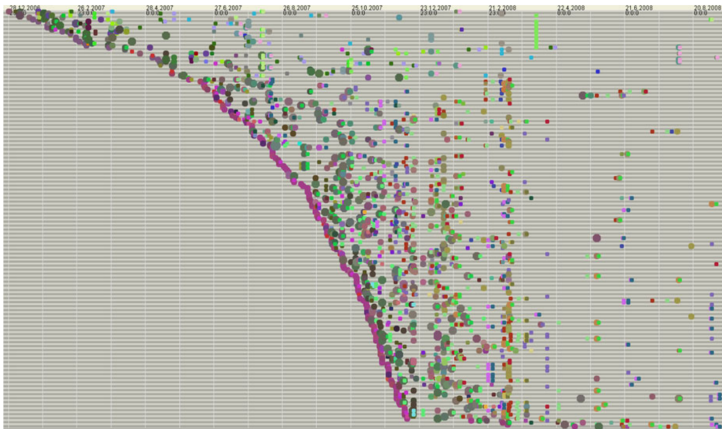
- Horizontal axis represent the **time** (absolute or relative - real or logical)
- Vertical axis related to a **classifier** (e.g. resource, case)

Dotted charts



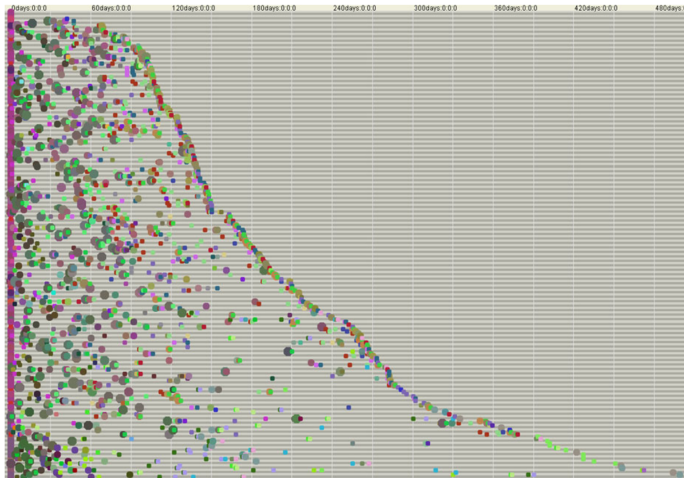
Dotted charts example

Events related to a housing agency related process (x-time/y-case)



Dotted charts example

Events related to a housing agency related process (x-time/y-case)



Organizational mining

Starting point for organizational mining is typically the $\#_{resource}(e)$ attribute present in most event logs

Case id	Trace
1	$\langle a^{Pete}, b^{Sue}, d^{Mike}, e^{Sara}, h^{Pete} \rangle$
2	$\langle a^{Mike}, d^{Mike}, c^{Pete}, e^{Sara}, g^{Ellen} \rangle$
3	$\langle a^{Pete}, c^{Mike}, d^{Ellen}, e^{Sara}, f^{Sara}, b^{Sean}, d^{Pete}, e^{Sara}, g^{Ellen} \rangle$
4	$\langle a^{Pete}, d^{Mike}, b^{Sean}, e^{Sara}, h^{Ellen} \rangle$
5	$\langle a^{Ellen}, c^{Mike}, d^{Pete}, e^{Sara}, f^{Sara}, d^{Ellen}, c^{Mike}, e^{Sara}, f^{Sara}, b^{Sue}, d^{Pete}, e^{Sara}, h^{Mike} \rangle$
6	$\langle a^{Mike}, c^{Ellen}, d^{Mike}, e^{Sara}, g^{Mike} \rangle$
...	...

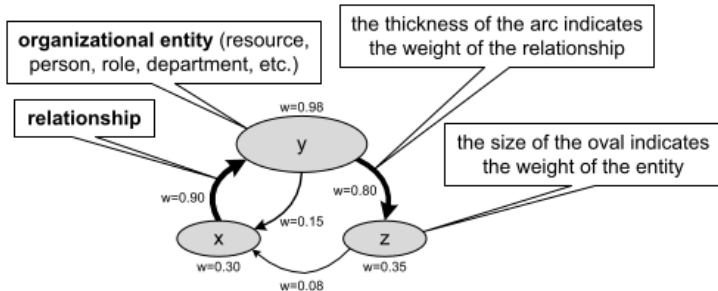
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>
Pete	0.3	0	0.345	0.69	0	0	0.135	0.165
Mike	0.5	0	0.575	1.15	0	0	0.225	0.275
Ellen	0.2	0	0.23	0.46	0	0	0.09	0.11
Sue	0	0.46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sean	0	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sara	0	0	0	0	2.3	1.3	0	0

a = register request, b = examine thoroughly, c = examine casually, d = check ticket, e = decide,

f = reinitiate request, g = pay compensation, and h = reject request

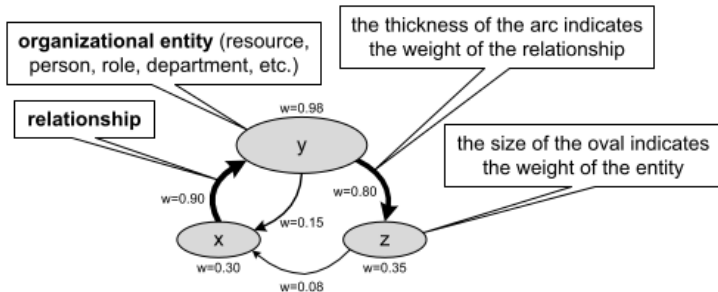
Social Network Analysis

Data coming from the log can be used to reconstruct “social relation” among the resources



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Data coming from the log can be used to reconstruct “social relation” among the resources



A wide variety of metrics have been defined to analyze social networks and to characterize the role of individual nodes in such a diagram.

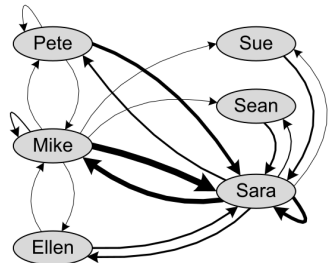
E.g. **Bavelas-Leavitt** index of centrality (based on geodesic paths):

$$BL(i) = \frac{\sum_{j,k} D_{j,k}}{\sum_{j,k} (D_{j,i} + D_{i,k})}$$

Social network example

The matrix reports the handover of work showing the **mean number of handovers** from one person to another per case, the figures represent the corresponding social network using a **threshold** of 0,1:

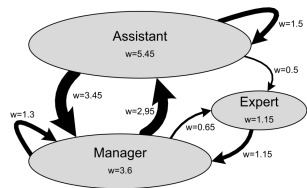
	Pete	Mike	Ellen	Sue	Sean	Sara
Pete	0.135	0.225	0.09	0.06	0.09	1.035
Mike	0.225	0.375	0.15	0.1	0.15	1.725
Ellen	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.69
Sue	0	0	0	0	0	0.46
Sean	0	0	0	0	0	0.69
Sara	0.885	1.475	0.59	0.26	0.39	1.3



Social networks additional insights

Resources can be **clustered to consider roles** in the organizational model

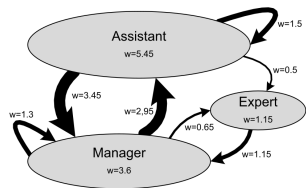
	Assistant	Expert	Manager
Assistant	1.5	0.5	3.45
Expert	0	0	1.15
Manager	2.95	0.65	1.3



Social networks additional insights

Resources can be **clustered to consider roles** in the organizational model

	Assistant	Expert	Manager
Assistant	1.5	0.5	3.45
Expert	0	0	1.15
Manager	2.95	0.65	1.3



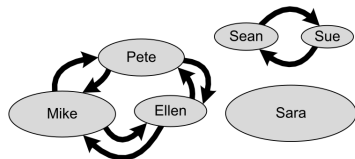
Network can be built on relations defined on similarities of profiles:

- different metrics can be adopted (e.g. Minkowski distance, Hamming distance)

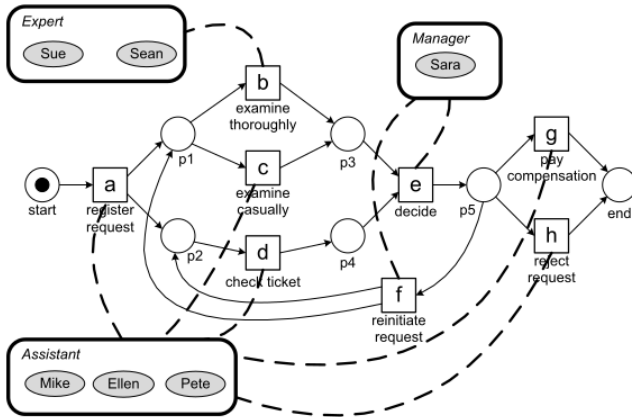
Pearson's correlation coefficient:

$$r_{x,y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

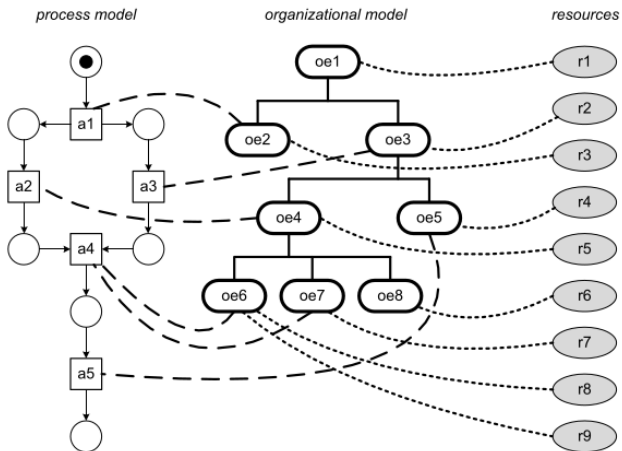
- clustering techniques can be used



Discovered organizational model



Organization and activities



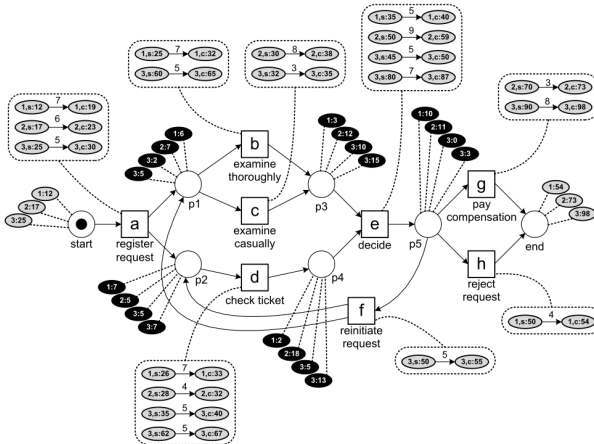
Privacy and anonymization

Event logs may contain sensitive or private data

- workers rights
- patients rights
- ...

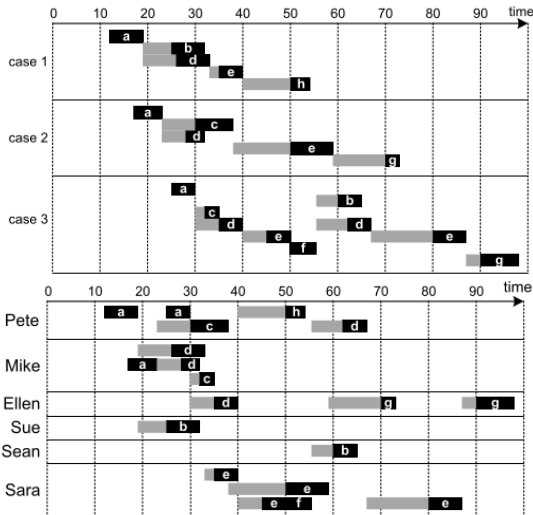
Substituting identifiers with unrelated strings **could not solve the problem**

Time and probabilities



- Visualization of waiting and service times
- Bottleneck detection and analysis
- Flow time and SLA analysis
- Analysis of frequencies and utilization

Timeline related visualization



Decision mining aims to find rules explaining choices in terms of characteristics of the case

- a classification technique like decision tree learning can be used to find rules (results have to be carefully evaluated)
- In case relevant data (predictor variables) are not included in the log it is still possible to **infer probabilities for the decision**

Bringing it all together

