



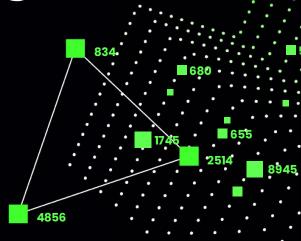


Conformance Checking

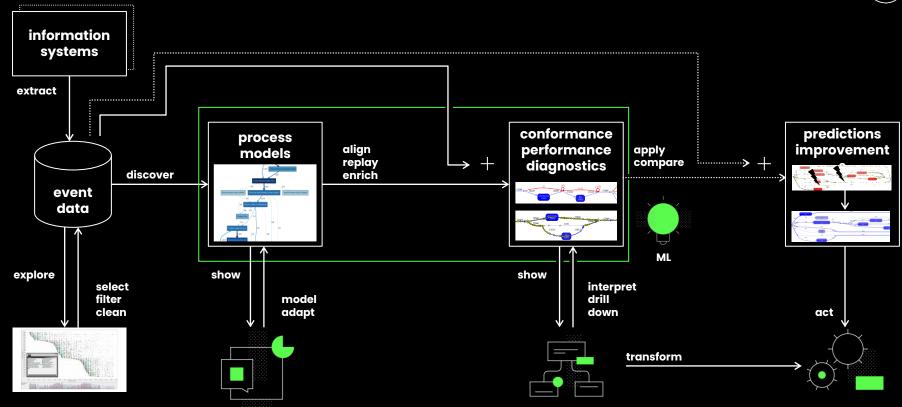
Checking compliance and analyzing deviations

Process Mining: From Theory to Execution

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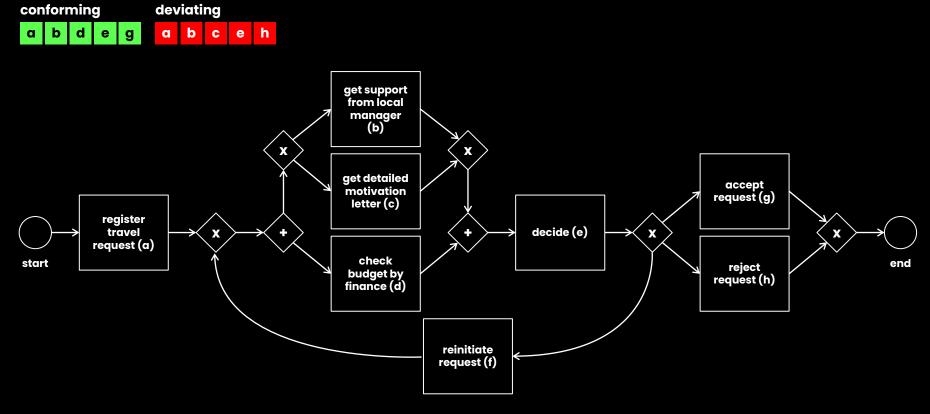






Input: Event data and process model

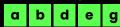


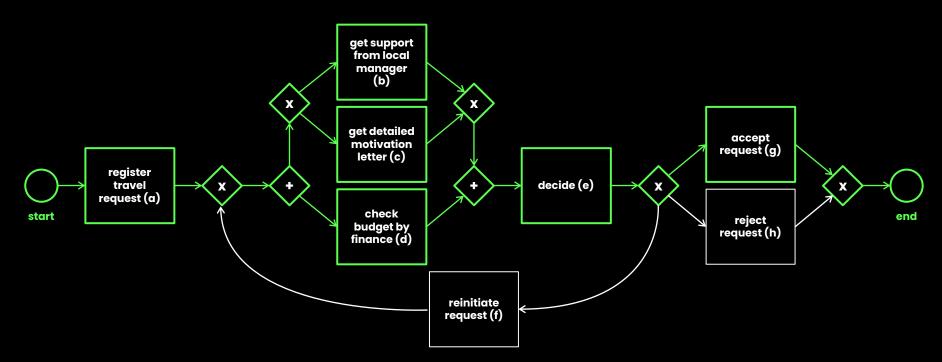


Conforming case



conforming

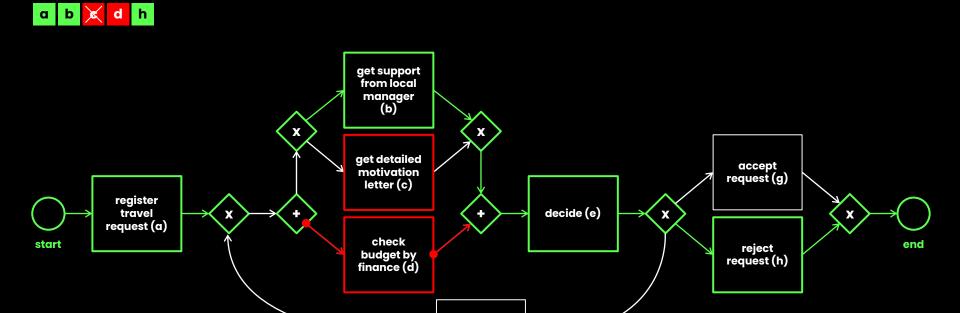




Deviating case

deviating

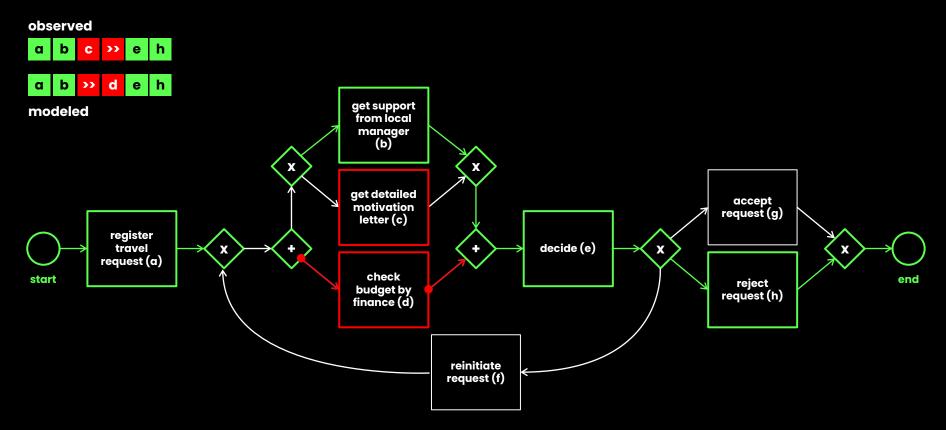




reinitiate request (f)

Alignment: Relating observed and modeled behavior





Alignments do not need to be unique



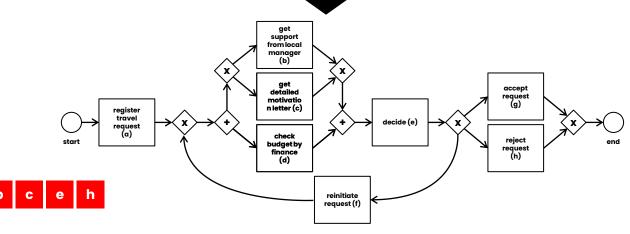




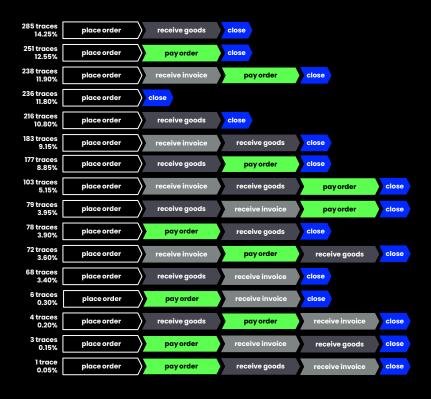


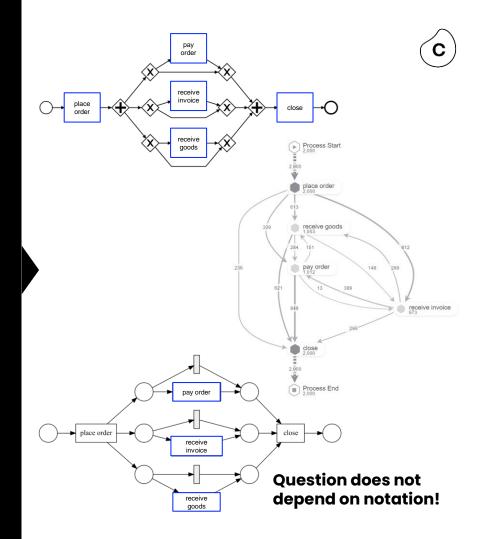


+2 more



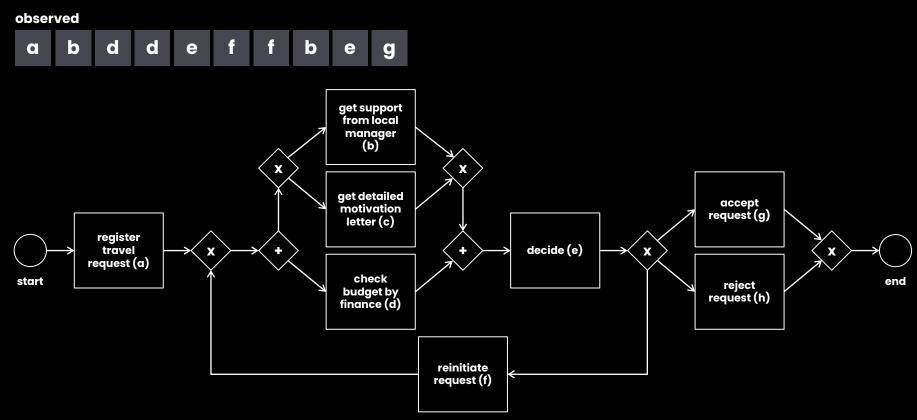
Find a "nearest path" in the model





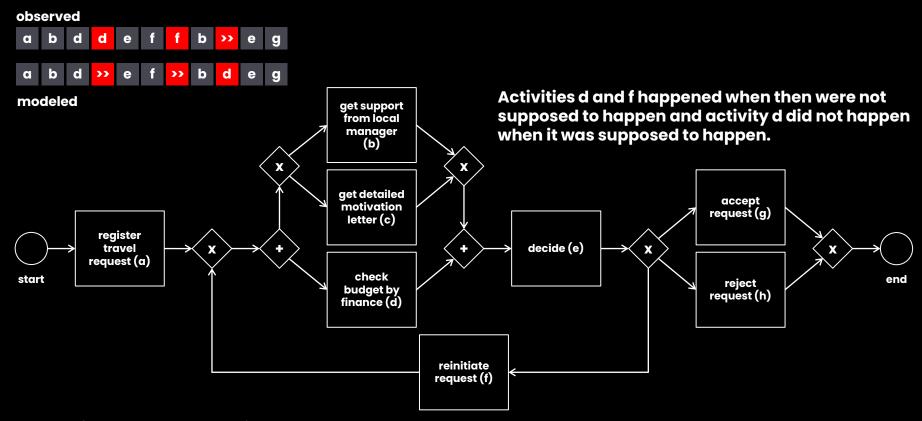
Provide an optimal alignment





Provide an optimal alignment





Conformance checking questions (1/2)

- A process model describes a set of possible traces
- An event log contains a multiset of observed traces

Basic questions:

- Which traces in the log are "fitting" the model?
- What is the percentage of "fitting" traces?
- Which modeled activities are often skipped in reality?
- Which observed activities are often impossible according to the process model?



Conformance checking questions (2/2)

Advanced questions

- Which (shorter) traces, possible according to the model, never happen?
- What is the precision of the model (fraction of modeled behavior actually observed)?
- What do specific deviations have in common?

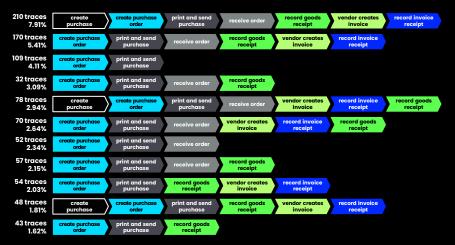
There are many ways to quantify conformance:

- Trace or event level
- Fitness (recall)/precision
- Adding time, resources, etc.



Computing alignments





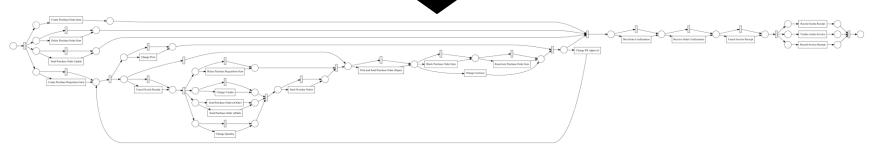
The **gold** standard.

Needed for advanced analysis (e.g., predictions, performance analysis, and root cause analysis).

Computationally challenging.

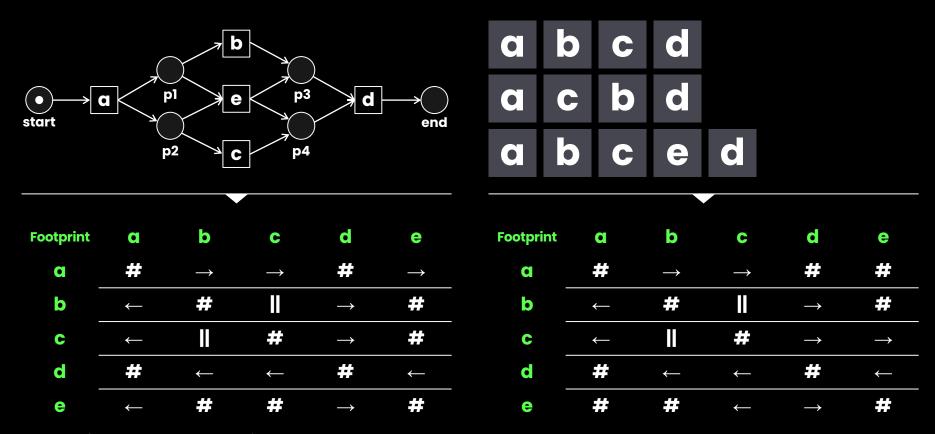
Many optimal alignments.

+650 more variants



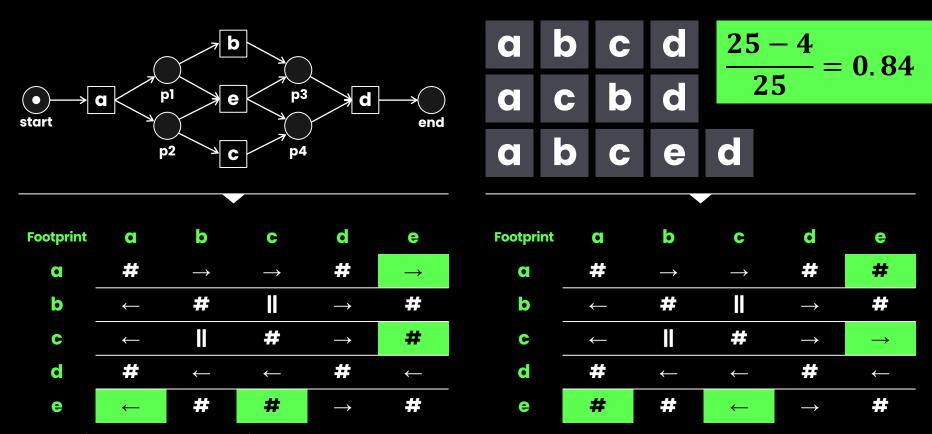
Alternative 1: Comparing footprints



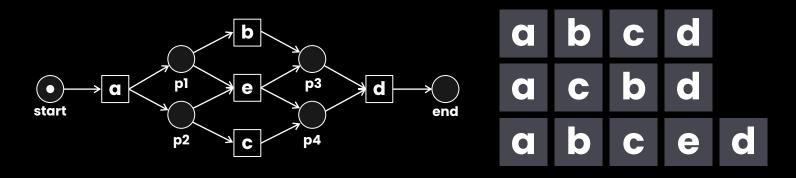


Alternative 1: Comparing footprints











produced tokens



consumed tokens

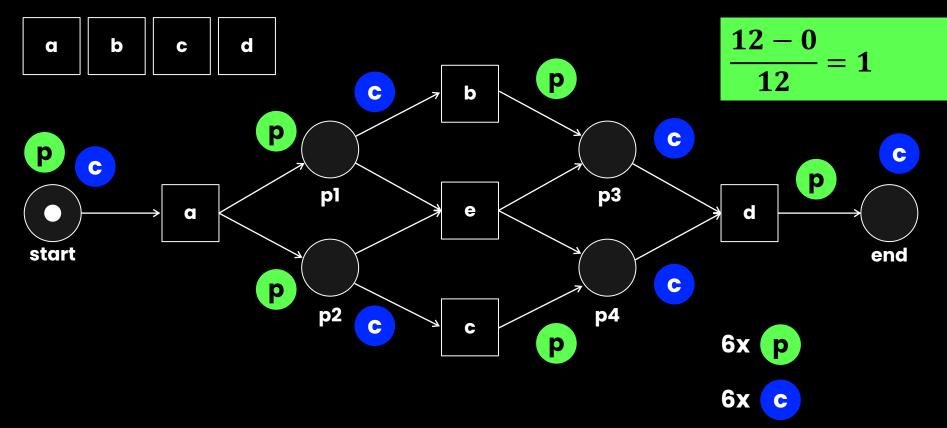


missing tokens (something could not happen)

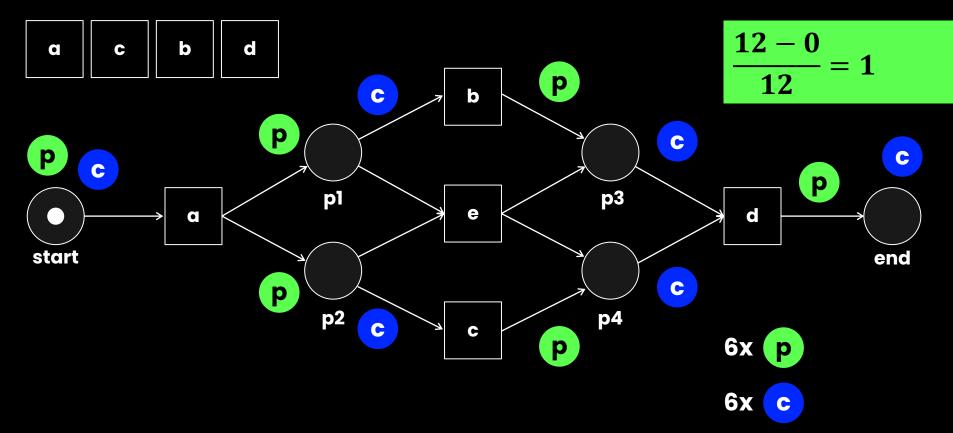


remaining
tokens
(something should
have happened)

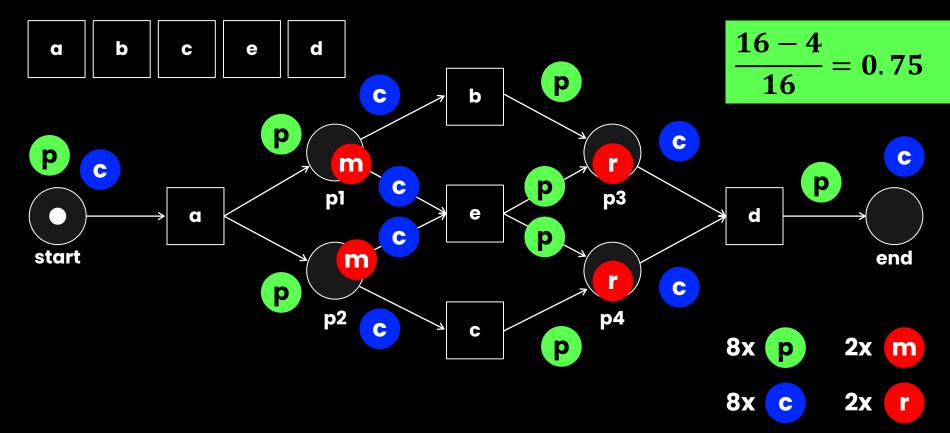




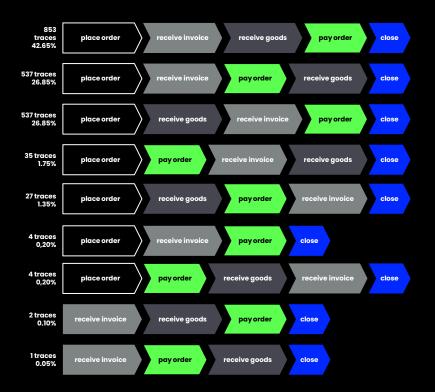






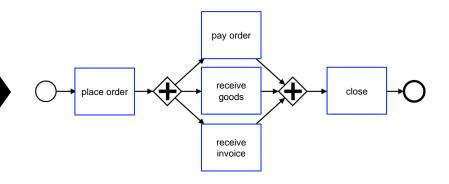


Example: 2000 cases





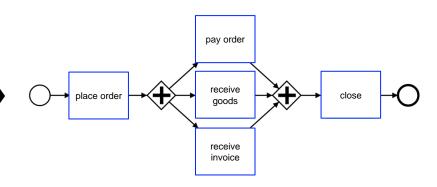
Find the deviating traces!



Example: 1993 cases are conforming





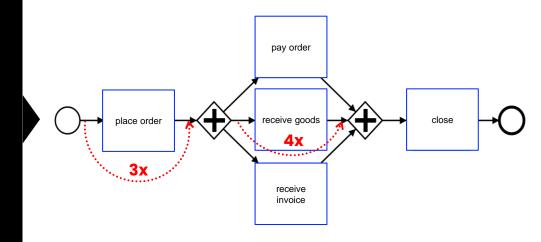


Example: 7 cases are not conforming

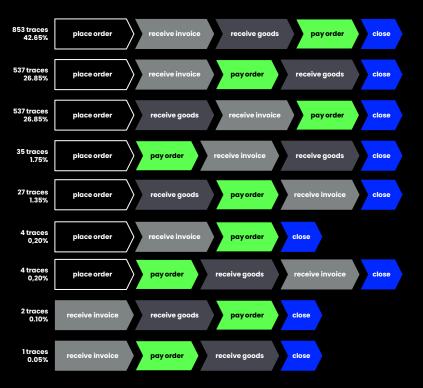


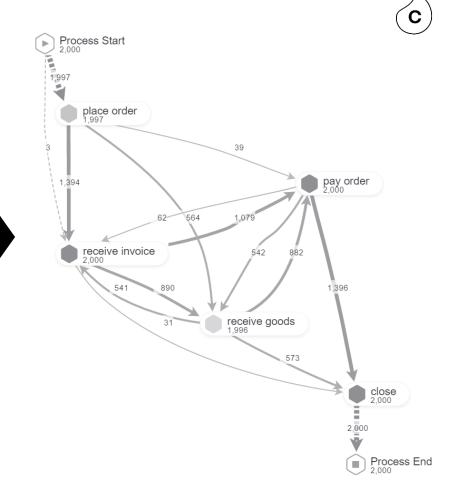
4X missing received goods 3x missing place order





Not so easy to see the deviations in a DFG

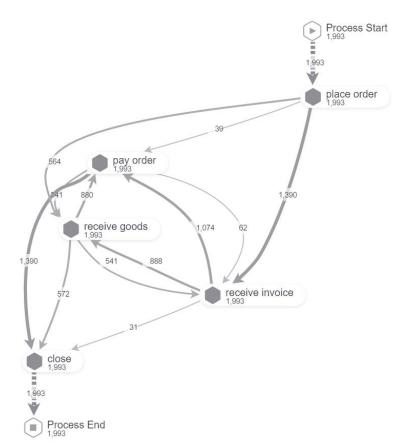




DFG of conforming cases



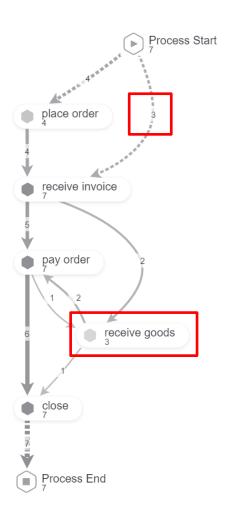




DFG of deviating cases

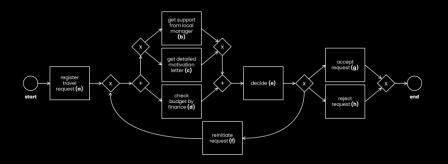






Conformance checking: Summary





Relevance

- To answer compliance questions
- Understand where model and reality disagree
- Auditing, fraud detection, process improvement

conforming a b d e g



We have seen three techniques

- Alignments
- Footprint comparison
- Token-based replay

Token based replay in Celonis

- Celonis is using a variant of token-based replay
- The BPMN model is translated to a Petri net
- Diagnostics are presented as sentences

Conforming cases 60%

Cases conforming

s Conforming cases

1.97k vs. 1.34k

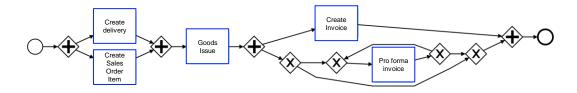
Cases conforming

Throughput time

32.4 vs. 7.6 Days

Violations increased throughput time by 24.8 Days





1% of cases	Delivery Block changed is an undesired activity Add to whitelist View cases in Effect on throughput time Effect on steps per case 64 Days longer + 11.5 Steps per case
1% of cases	Create Sales Order Item is followed by Create Invoice Add to whitelist View cases in Effect on throughput time Effect on steps per case 4 Days longer -1.0 Steps per case
1% of cases	Goods Issue is followed by Create Delivery Add to whitelist View cases in Effect on throughput time Effect on steps per case 49 Days longer + 8.4 Steps per case

Next lecture: Getting the data



