

Process discovery using Petri net synthesis

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at:
INRIA Rennes

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Outline

- 1 Process mining
- 2 Petri nets
- 3 From logs to a Petri net
- 4 New and future work

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Process mining

Data are logs

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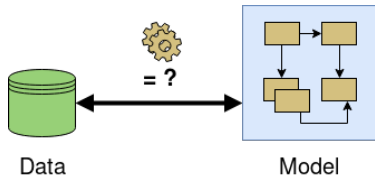


Figure: Process conformance

Process mining

Data are logs

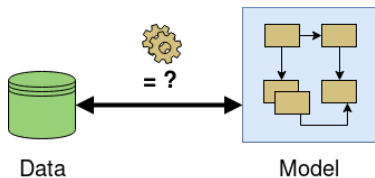


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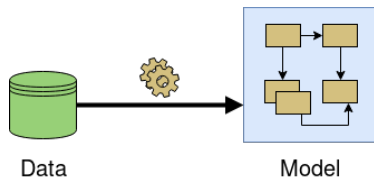
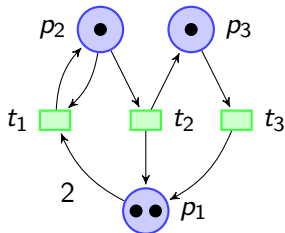


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Petri nets dynamics



Petri net:

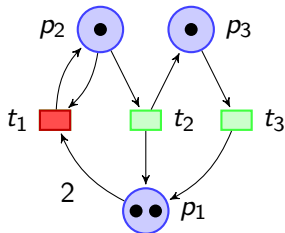
$$PN = (P, T, \mathcal{F}, M_0)$$

$$\mathcal{F} : P \times T \cup T \times P \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$M_0 : P \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

Figure: Transition activation

Petri nets dynamics



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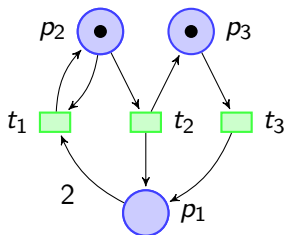
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$$\forall p \in P, M(p) \geq \mathcal{F}(p, t)$$

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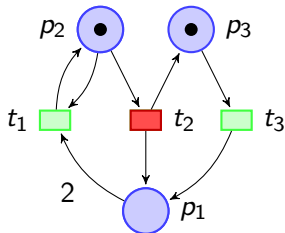
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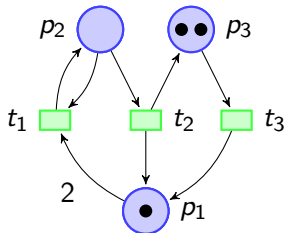
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Petri Net as a process model

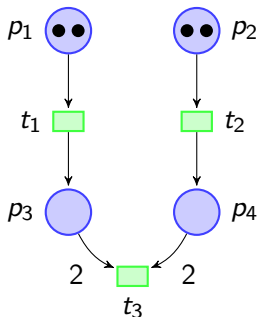


Figure: Parallelization and synchronization

Petri Net as a process model

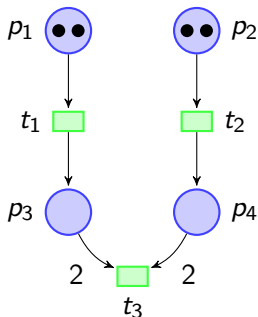


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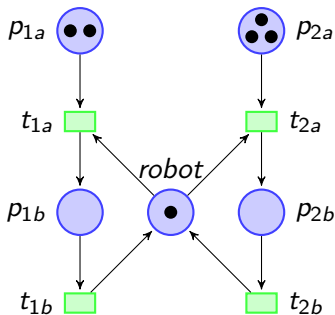
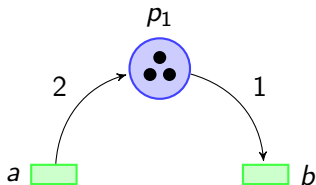


Figure: Resource sharing

Places as vectors



Logs give the n transitions

Places are vectors in \mathbb{N}^{1+2n} :
 $p = (p_0; pre(T); post(T))$

Figure: Rational places

Places as vectors

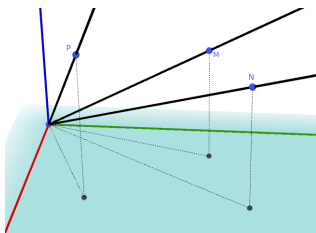


Figure: Set of places in their space

Logs give the n transitions

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Places as vectors

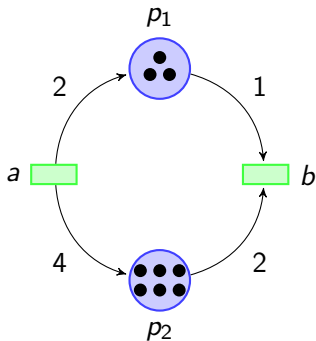


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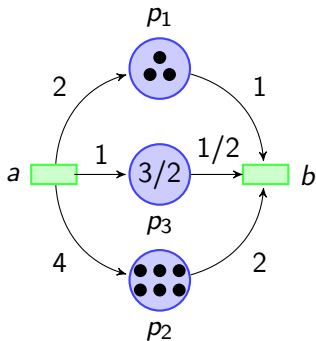
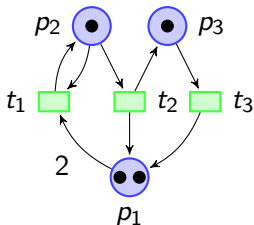


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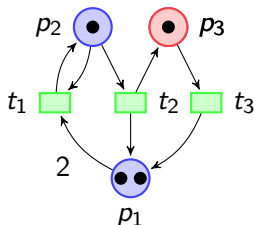
Places are constraints



Each place p is a constraint

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Constraint from p_3 :

$$n_3 \leq 1 + n_2$$

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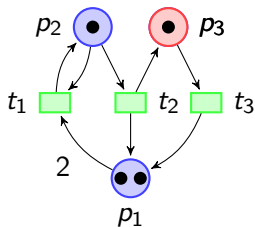


Figure: Petri net with 3 transitions

Each place p is a constraint:

$$\mathcal{L}(PN) = \bigcap_{p \in P} \mathcal{L}(PN(p))$$

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Specification

- Replay-fitness: Logs included

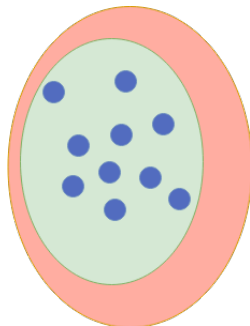


Figure: Replay-fitness, generalization and precision

Specification

- Replay-fitness: Logs included
- Generalization: more than the Logs

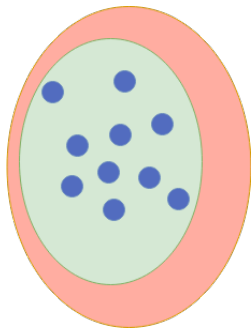


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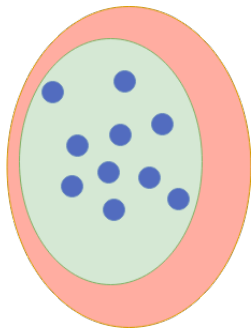


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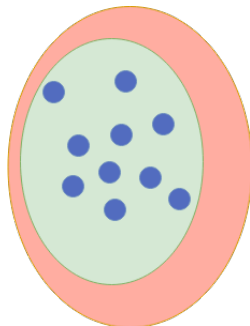


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Generalization: closure as Petri Net
language of the set of Logs

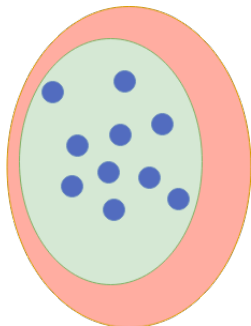


Figure: Replay-fitness, generalization and precision

From replay-fitness to cone of regions

Places are restrictions. Need to restrict them for replay-fitness

$$w \cdot e \in \mathcal{L}(PN) \iff \forall p \in P, \langle p, \vec{v}(w \cdot e) \rangle \geq 0$$

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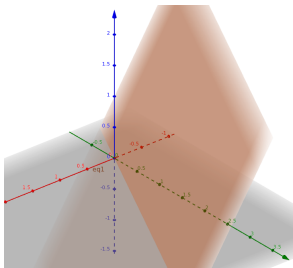


Figure: Half-space

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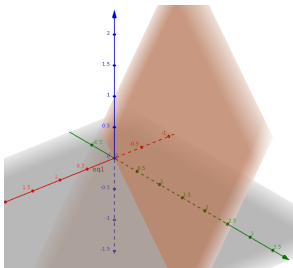


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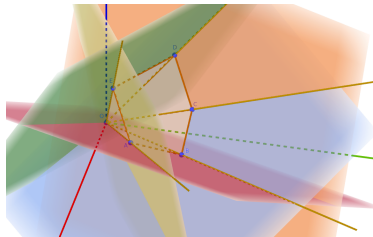


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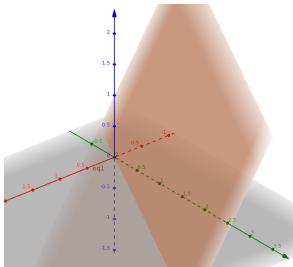


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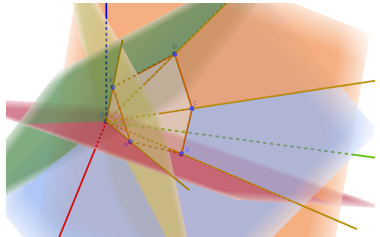


Figure: Cone of regions

Extremal rays have a big role

Precision thanks to places

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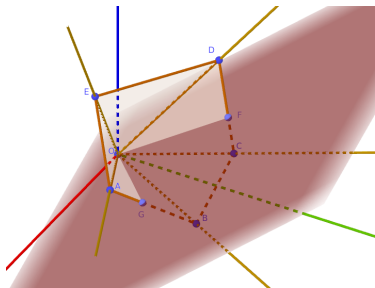


Figure: Separation problem

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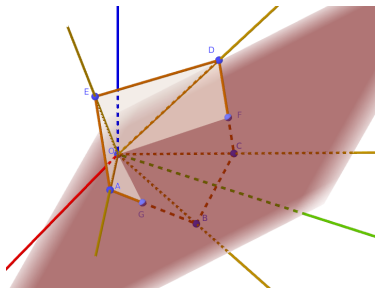


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Extremal rays are a complete set of regions

Synthesized Petri Net extracted from them

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New approach about size

Extremal rays haven't the lowest size

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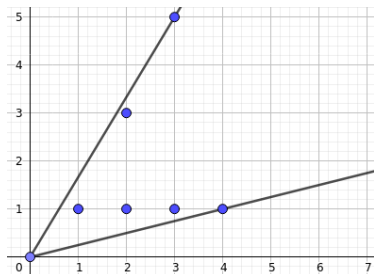


Figure: Hilbert basis of a 2D cone

Hilbert basis should be better

Computed through
Elliot-McMahon algorithm

Outlier detection

Presence of outliers redefine replay-fitness

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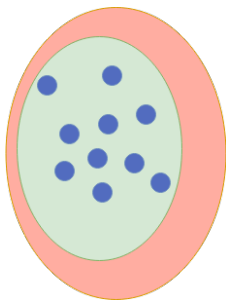


Figure: Replay-fitness as strict criterion

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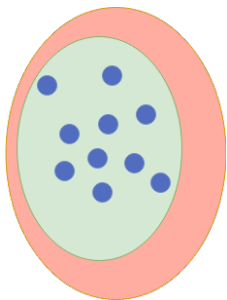


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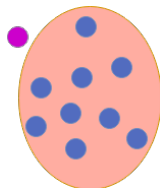


Figure: Soft replay-fitness allows to identify outliers

Conclusion

On-going work

- Check Hilbert Bases' properties
- Address outlier detection

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Thanks!