Process Mining Tools Comparison

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ABSTRACT
Process-mining analysis related with business intelligence, is a new idea in the science of data mining. This analysis is made by using event logs and it provides a knowledge about a general process. It compares each process with others in the terms of time in order to discover bottlenecks. To do that it is also compares the responsible people who deal with the process. Event logs that are used in this analysis consist of large data. Because all the records that occur during short time intervals are kept in event logs. In order to examine such a big data specific programs are used. These programs generate a process map at first then bottlenecks in the process are discovered after that. In this manner, processes are improved by discovering and monitoring the all the information such as event ID, activity, time and responsible person. In this study, the tools named ProM, Disco, Celonis and My-Invenio used in process mining were examined and their performance according to usage features compared. According to the obtained results, the usefulness, performance and reporting features of the software used in a process analysis are revealed.

Keywords: Data Mining, Business Intelligence, Process Mining.

Süreç Madenciliği Araçları Karşılaştırması

ÖZ
İş zekası ile ilgili süreç-madenciliği analizi, veri madenciliği biliminde yeni bir fikirdir. Bu analiz olay günlükleri kullanılarak yapılar ve genel bir süreç hakkında bilgi sağlar. Darboğazları keşfetmek için her süreç zamanla diğerleriyle karşılaştırılır. Bunu yapmak için aynı zamanda süreçle ilgilenen sorumluları karşılaştırır. Bu analizde kullanılan olay günlükleri büyük verilerden oluşmaktadır. Çünkü kısa zaman aralıklarında meydana gelen tüm kayıtlar olay kayıtlarında tutulur. Bu kadar büyük bir veri için belirli programlar kullanılabilmektedir. Bu programlar önce bir süreç haritası oluşturur, daha sonra süreçteki darboğazlar bundan sonra keşfedilir. Bu şekilde olay kinliği, aktivite, zaman ve sorumlu kişi gibi tüm bilgileri keşfedip izleyerek süreçleri geliştirilir. Bu çalışmada, ProM, Disco, Celonis ve My-Invenio adlı süreçlerde kullanılan süreç madenciliğine bakılmış ve kullanım özelliklerine göre performansları karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuculara göre, bir süreç analizinde kullanılan yazılımin kullanışılığı, performans ve raporlama özellikleri ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Veri Madenciliği, İş Zekası, Süreç Madenciliği.
1. INTRODUCTION

Business Intelligence (BI) is extensive collection of tools and technique that use information in order to provide decision-making. Business process intelligence (BPI) is a branch of BI focusing on business process management (BPM). BMP is a field that combines information technology and management sciences and applies both to operational business processes. Process mining can be positioned under the umbrella of BI and (BPI) that can be seen in figure 1.

![Figure 1. The term of process mining (W. Van Der Aalst et al., 2012)](image)

Process mining is a bridge between the process science and data science, therefore it is an essential technique for ambitious and fast-growing manufacturing organizations that operated according to Industry 4.0 (W. Van Der Aalst & Damiani, 2015). It is a new type of Big Data Analytics (Rinke, 2017).

Business processes contain large amount of events recorded by information systems. These data is a collection of information such as event ID, activity, timestamp and responsible person and is called "Event Logs" (W. Van Der Aalst, 2011) and the structure of an event is shown in figure 2. Process mining is a rising discipline in Management Information Systems as well as Computer Science that is based on model-driven methods within the data mining techniques that also considers complex business processes (W. Van Der Aalst et al., 2003). It aims to understand as-is process from observed system behavior by deriving process models (Helm & Paster, 2015).
Figure 2. The structure of an event log (Kumaraguru & Rajagopalan, 2013)

An event is the origin of a case i.e. processes instance (e.g. transfer money from a bank account) which consists of an activity (e.g. login to website of a bank) within a timestamp (e.g. the duration of bank's website usage from login to logout) by an originator (a person who makes task) (W. Van Der Aalst, de Beer, & van Dongen, 2005). Process mining is used to discover a model by constructing a Petri net (C Adam Petri & Reisig, 2008; Carl Adam Petri, 1962) from observed process after the collection of all event logs (W. Van Der Aalst, de Medeiros, & Weijters, 2005). Process mining makes a conformance checking in order to proof that observed model is compatible with modeled process (W. Van Der Aalst et al., 2007). Finally, it extends the model onto new initial model. These stages are shown in figure 3.

Figure 3. Process mining stages (Günther, 2009)

All these event logs can be obtained from various data sources such as databases, ERP or CRM system and log records. Finally, there are four software for process-mining namely ProM, Disco, Celonis and My-Invenio that we compared in this study. (Celonis, 2017;
Fluxicon, 2017; “My-Invenio,” 2017; “Process Mining,” 2017; “ProM 6,” 2017; Anne Rozinat & Günther, 2012)

Tablo 1. A fragment of event log

| Case ID | Activity       | Start Date | End Date | Product       | Service Type         | Resource |
|---------|----------------|------------|----------|---------------|----------------------|----------|
| Case 1  | Inbound Call   | 9.3.10 8:05| 9.3.10 8:10| MacBook Pro   | Referred to Servicer| Helen    |
| Case 1  | Handle Case    | 11.3.10 10:30| 11.3.10 10:32| MacBook Pro   | Referred to Servicer| Helen    |
| Case 1  | Call Outbound  | 11.3.10 11:45| 11.3.10 11:52| MacBook Pro   | Referred to Servicer| Henk     |
| Case 2  | Inbound Call   | 4.3.10 11:43| 4.3.10 11:46| MacBook Pro   | Referred to Servicer| Susi     |
| Case 3  | Inbound Call   | 25.3.10 9:32| 25.3.10 9:33| MacBook Pro   | Referred to Servicer| Mary     |
| Case 4  | Inbound Call   | 6.3.10 11:41| 6.3.10 11:51| iPhone        | Referred to Servicer| Fred     |
| Case 5  | Inbound Call   | 18.3.10 10:54| 18.3.10 11:01| MacBook Pro   | Product Assistance  | Kenny    |
| Case 6  | Inbound Call   | 25.3.10 17:09| 25.3.10 17:13| MacBook Pro   | Referred to Servicer| Harold   |

2. PROCESS MINING TOOLS

In this study, we intend to bridge the gap between the software developer and the potential users by providing a test framework for process mining (Devi, 2006). This framework is based on a list of business process problems refers to related process mining methods. In addition, we aim to compare and analyze these process mining software (ProM, Disco, Celonis and My-Invenio) using the framework.

One of the tools that we compared is ProM and it is an open source software maintained with Java so it has platform independence. Will van der Aalst and his research group develop proM at Eindhoven University of Technology.

Disco is a commercial tool developed by Fluxicon but it has an academic license option with full support. It runs on Windows or Mac OsX.

Celonis is another commercial tool but has academic license option. It runs on Windows or Mac OsX.

My-Invenio is also commercial product with academic license option. However, it is a web-based system. So it can be accessible from any device (mobile, tablet, computer) that has browser and active internet connection.

3. FINDINGS

The capabilities of process mining tools are subject to some fields that are listed in Table 2 as features (Kebede, 2015). Process mining tools should support the filtering data in order to avoid malfunction of software. Obviously, these programs must implement the process discovery and provide some models. Therefore, models that are generated by software can be investigated for conformance checking. Conformance checking is a plug-in, which controls the process model from two point of view. First point is the exact model in real situation and second point is how to improve this model in further application (A. Rozinat & Van Der Aalst, 2008; W. Van Der Aalst, 2011; W. Van der Aalst, Adriansyah, & van Dongen, 2012). Some process mining tools discover the relationships between the resources by using

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social network mining (W. Van Der Aalst et al., 2007). If a process mining tool uses decision rule mining capability, it is possible to enhance models by discovering some useful patterns between the activities (A Rozinat & van der Aalst, 2006). Process visualization is an animation of process executions in various form (Der, Van Aalst, de Leoni, & ter Hofstede, 2011). Another feature of process mining is to measure process performance according to process model elements through the some actions such as bottleneck detection, cycle or flow time analysis etc. Discriminative rule mining indicates process deviation, which cases deviate, what is wrong (Bernardi, Cimitile, Di Francescomarino, & Maggi, 2014). Trace clustering is an operation that enables to split unstructured process into homogeneous subsets in order to create a process model for each subset (Song, Günther, & van der Aalst, 2009). Delta analysis (W. M. P. van der Aalst, 2005) compares the generated model and reference model in order to answer the problems related to business alignment. In the view of these features, process mining tools we compared here were presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Comparison of process mining tools

| Features                        | ProM (6.5.1) | Disco (1.9.5) | Celonis | My-Invenio |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|------------|
| Import type support             | MXML, XES    | CSV, XLS, MXML, XES, FXL | CSV, XLS | CSV, XES   |
| Import log size capacity        | unlimited    | up to 5 million events | Based on the quota of database | 30 MegaByte |
| License                         | Open source  | Evaluation, Academic, Commercial | Evaluation, Academic, Commercial | Evaluation, Academic, Commercial |
| Output model notation           | BPMN, WF, Petri nets, ECPs, transition systems, heuristics | Fuzzy model | Fuzzy model and Support of charts | BPMN, SVG, CSV, XPDL, Activity Map, Social Network |
| Supported platform              | Standalone desktop version | Standalone desktop version | On premise, Software as a service version, Web based | Web based only |
| Filtering data                  | Yes          | Yes           | Yes     | Yes        |
| Process discovery               | Yes          | Yes           | Yes     | Yes        |
| Conformance checking            | Yes          | No            | Yes     | Yes        |
| Social network mining           | Yes          | No            | Yes     | Yes        |
| Decision rule mining            | Yes          | No            | No      | No         |
| Process visualization           | Yes          | Yes           | Yes     | Yes        |
| Performance reporting           | Yes          | Yes           | Yes     | Yes        |
| Discriminative rule mining      | Yes          | No            | No      | No         |
| Trace clustering                | Yes          | No            | No      | No         |
| Delta analysis                  | Yes          | Yes           | Yes     | Yes        |

According to comparison result, ProM has the wide variety of features and it is the best tools for process mining. Nevertheless, it has different user interface, which is not easy for beginners. Other tools are easy to use and they have successful user interface. Disco and My-Invenio are much more similar to each to other. On the other hand Celonis has its unique design and supports for a custom designer like My-Invenio. Disco offers a guided data import. In this manner, My-Invenio has a problem with data size. It can import up to 30 MB

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of file size for data. ProM is the only one open source tool. In addition, it supports the rule mining and trace clustering whereas other tools does not. Trace clustering is a technique, which makes clusters from unstructured processes and creates process models from each cluster. Social network mining discovers relationships between resources. Conformance checking is another important feature of process mining. It is about a comparison of a process model with an event log of the same process (A. Rozinat & Van Der Aalst, 2008). This technique is supported by ProM, My-Invenio and Celonis with web version named Celonis PI. Celonis PI that is web-based edition of Celonis software uses advanced artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The main goal of this study was to compare process-mining software such as ProM, Disco, Celonis and My-Invenio. In order to evaluate problem, we tried all the tools with some data sources. The results showed that ProM is the indispensable tools among them. Because it is open source, expandable and has all the features that you need for process mining.

Although ProM has the best solution, it has user interface problem. It is not easy to use as much as any other tools. That is why to use a software rather than ProM firstly and export the model into the ProM is the best way of the process mining. For example, Disco has very easy to use user interface and anybody easily understand how the process mining is evaluated.

My-Invenio is the web based tool and it can be reachable from anywhere but it has limitation of file size and it support upto 30 MB.

Celonis is a rapidly fast-developed tool and it has another version of process mining system named Celonis PI. These tools can be reached from a web site and uses artificial intelligence.

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