Timed Alignments

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Abstract—The subject of this paper is to study conformance checking for timed models, that is, process models that consider both the sequence of events in a process as well as the timestamps at which each event is recorded. Time-aware process mining is a growing subfield of research, and as tools that seek to discover timing related properties in processes develop, so does the need for conformance checking techniques that can tackle time constraints and provide insightful quality measures for time-aware process models. In particular, one of the most useful conformance artefacts is the alignment, that is, finding the minimal changes necessary to correct a new observation to conform to a process model. In this paper, we set our problem of timed alignment and solve two cases each corresponding to a different metric over time processes.

Index Terms—Conformance checking, Alignments, Timestamps, Time Petri nets

I. INTRODUCTION

Process mining studies vast systems through their event logs, and seeks to extract meaningful ways to model the underlying patterns or processes that govern the behaviour of the system in order to better understand it, or predict it’s future behaviour [1]. Once such a process model is obtained, through machine learning or otherwise, it is natural to ask how one is sure the obtained model is a reasonable approximation of the system’s behaviour, especially given the lack of explainability in the domain of machine learning. Conformance checking is the art of judging the performance of a process model by relating the modelled behaviour and the observed behaviour of a process, without depending on the origin of the model [2]. Observed behaviour comes in the form of traces in an event log, a sequence of events that occur during the functioning of the system, while process models are blueprints that describe what the underlying process of the system is expected to look like. Measures of how well a model reflects system behaviour include fitness, precision, generalisation, and simplicity. We often do not want the model to precisely generate all possible future system behaviour, but neither should it simply regurgitate the event log and accept no new system behaviours. Hence, what is often sought is a process model that can, up to some small error factor, approximate any reasonable future system behaviour.

In Arya Adriansyah’s seminal thesis [3], we obtain the notion of an alignment, that is, the minimal series of corrections needed to transform an observed trace into the execution of the process model that most closely mimics it. It is often seen as an execution of the synchronised product of the process model and a trace model i.e. a simple model that captures exactly one event log trace. This gives us a series of edits, usually insertions or deletions, that transform the observed trace into a process trace. Alignments thereby pinpoint exactly where inevitable deviations from expected behaviour occur, and the more distant the aligning word of a model is from its observed trace, the worse the model is at reflecting real system behaviour.

Process models can be represented using a variety of formal objects, including Petri nets. Assuming the event logs are a list of words over a finite alphabet (the set of possible discrete events), the problem of calculating the alignment has been extensively studied [3] [4]. The notion of distance used on these words used is usually either Hamming distance or Levenshtein’s edit distance. It is natural to want to study explicitly timed systems, as by considering events along with their timestamps when mining processes, we can glean information about the minimum delay between two events, the maximum duration the system takes to converge upon a state, or check deadlines, all of which are highly relevant in real world applications [5] [6] [7]. In addition, one may want to predict the timestamps of processes [8]. Time-aware process mining seeks to study both what the underlying processes govern system behaviour are, and what time constraints they obey [9] [10] [11]. In the process mining community, there are ways to use existing process model notation in order to denote time constraints. BPMN 2.0 comes equipped with timer events and can record absolute, relative, and cyclical time constraints. For our purposes, we use time Petri nets, that is, Petri nets augmented with the ability to record and check the duration it takes to fire a transition once enabled, using which one can impose certain constraints on the relationships between
the timestamps of different events.

As time-aware process mining grows popular, new quality measures and conformance checking techniques must be developed that are sensitive to temporal constraints, but so far in the study of alignments as a conformance checking artefact, we notice that the process model used is never time-aware. For this, one needs to define distance functions that can meaningfully compare and separate different time processes. This paper seeks to provide a framework by which to do the very same, and set and solve the alignment problem for time-aware processes.

In this paper, we start in Section III by formally setting the alignment problem and, proposing three different distance functions over timed words. In Section IV-B we look at aligning under $d_t$, and give a quadratic time alignment algorithm in the case of a structurally restricted class of models (sequential causal processes). For all other types of models, in Section IV-A we present an encoding as a linear programming problem, albeit with slower worst-case time complexity. Finally in Section V we study $d_h$, which utilises the structure of the process model in its calculations, and we present a straightforward algorithm for solving the alignment in this case, whose time complexity is linear in the size of the causal process and the transition set of the model. The second setting, and the notion of delay edits that we proposed, provide new insight into the nature of time processes and their properties.

The proofs of the lemmas and theorems are available in [12].

II. Preliminaries

We represent events as pairs $(a,t)$ where $a \in \Sigma$ is the name of the action, and $t$ denotes the time at which said action was taken.

Definition 1. A timed trace is a sequence $\gamma \in (\Sigma \times \mathbb{R}^+)^*$ of timed events, seen as a timed word.

We will often ignore the untimed parts of timed words, i.e., the projection onto $\Sigma^*$, leaving just the timestamps, a sequence belonging to $\mathbb{R}^{++}$. The timed process model we use here is a labeled time Petri net.

Definition 2 (Labelled Time Petri Net). A labeled time Petri net (or TPN) is a tuple $N = (P,T,F,SI,\Sigma,\lambda,M_0,M_f)$, where $P,T$ are disjoint sets of places and transitions respectively, $F \subseteq (P \times T) \cup (T \times P)$ is the flow relation, $SI : T \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^+ \times (\mathbb{Q}^+ \cup \{\infty\})$ is the static interval function, where $SI(t) = (Eft(t),Lft(t))$ such that $Eft$ stands for earliest firing time, and $Lft$ for latest firing time, $\lambda : T \rightarrow \Sigma$ is the labeling function, labeling transitions with actions from the action set $\Sigma$, and $M_0,M_f : P \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ are the initial and final markings.

Given a transition $t \in T$ we define the pre-set of $t$ as $\bullet t = \{p \in P|(p,t) \in F\}$ and its post-set similarly is defined as $\bullet' t = \{p \in P|(t,p) \in F\}$, (the presets and post-sets of places are defined similarly). A transition $t$ of a TPN is enabled at marking $M$ iff $\forall p \in \bullet t : M(p) > 0$. The set of all enabled transitions at a marking $M$ is denoted by $\text{Enabled}(M)$.

A state of a TPN $N = (P,T,F,SI,\Sigma,\lambda,M_0,M_f)$ is a pair $S = (M,I)$, where $M$ is a marking of $N$ and $I : \text{Enabled}(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is called the clock function. The initial state is $(M_0,0)$, where 0 is the zero function.

A transition $t$ can fire from state $S = (M,I)$ after delay $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^+$ iff $t$ is enabled at $M$, and $I(t) + \theta \in [Eft(t),Lft(t)]$ and for every other $t'$ enabled at $M$, $I(t') + \theta \leq Lft(t')$. This firing is denoted $(M,I)[t](M'',I')$ with the new state $(M'',I')$ defined as follows:

$$M'' = M' \cup t^* \quad \text{where} \quad M' = M \setminus t^*$$

$$I'(t) = \begin{cases} I(t) + \theta & \text{If } t \in \text{Enabled}(M') \cap \text{Enabled}(M) \\ 0 & \text{If } t \in \text{Enabled}(M'') \setminus \text{Enabled}(M') \end{cases}$$

A valid execution of the model begins at the initial marking, fires a sequence of transitions and reaches $M_f$, with any clock function $I$.

Definition 3 (Language $L(N)$ of a TPN). A word $w = (a_0,a_1,\ldots,a_n) \in \Sigma^*$ is in the language of the labeled TPN $L(N)$ if there is a feasible sequence of pairs, of transitions and their timestamps, $(t_0,t_1,\ldots,t_n) \in (T,\mathbb{R}^*)^*$ such that $(\lambda(t_0),\lambda(t_1),\ldots,\lambda(t_n)) = w$ and they transform the initial marking into the final one, that is, for some clock function $I$ on $M_f$, $(M_0,0)[t_0,t_1,\ldots,t_n](M_f,I)$.

Example 1. Consider the following example (adapted from [12]) of a TPN $N$, modelling an airline refund office:

The action labels are as follows: Register request (reg), Examine thoroughly (et), Examine casually (ec), Check ticket (ct), Decide (dec), Pay (pay), and Reject (rej).

The firing sequence $(\text{reg},1)(\text{ec},2)(\text{ct},3)(\text{dec},7)(\text{rej},1)$ is a valid execution of $N$. The initial marking only has $\text{reg}$ enabled, and registering the request at time 1 updates the marking by removing the token from $\text{reg}$’s preplace and filling its two post-places, thereby enabling ec, et, and ct. Now ec fires at 2, satisfying the constraint, filling one preplace of dec. Then ct fires, having been enabled for 2 units of time. Now, finally, dec is enabled, and fires after 4 units of having been enabled, and rej is fired immediately after.

Now we will want to build some vocabulary to help us talk about individual executions of timed words on TPNs, that take the form of branching paths.

Definition 4 (Causal Net). A causal net $CN = (B,E,G)$ is a finitary, cyclic net where $\forall e \in E : |e| \leq 1 \land |\bullet e| \leq 1$. $B$ (conditions) and $E$ (events) are the vertices, and $G$ denotes the edges.
Hence, multiple elements of $B$ or $E$ map to the same element in $P$ or $T$ respectively, a notion that is expressed via the map $p$ defined below.

**Definition 5** (Homomorphism). Let $N$ be a TPN with place set $P$ and transition set $T$, and $CN = (B,E,G)$ be a causal net. A mapping $p : B \cup E \rightarrow P \cup T$ is a homomorphism if $p(B) \subseteq P$, $p(E) \subseteq T$ and $\forall e \in E$ the restriction of $p$ to $\cdot e$ is a bijection between $\cdot e$ and $p(e)$ and the restriction of $p$ to $e^*$ is a bijection between $e^*$ and $p(e^*)$ and the restriction of $p$ to $e_1 \cdot e_2$ is a bijection between $Min(CN)$ is a bijection between $Min(CN)$ and $M_0$, where $Min(CN)$ is the set of vertices of $CN$ that are minimal under the $G$ pre-ordering.

**Definition 6** (Causal Process). A causal process of a TPN is a pair $(CN,p)$ where $CN$ is a causal net and $p$ is a homomorphism from $CN$ to TPN.

Using $p$, elements of $CN$ are identified with their corresponding originals in the TPN, and as a result, any causal process corresponds uniquely to an untimed run on the untimed version of a given TPN.

**Definition 7** (Timing Function). A timing function $\tau : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function from events of a causal process into time values.

### III. THE ALIGNMENT PROBLEM IN TIMED SETTINGS

The alignment problem, given a trace from an event log and a process model, involves finding a valid execution of the model that is closest to the trace under some metric.

**Definition 8** (The General Alignment Problem). Given a process model $N$ denoted by a TPN and a timed trace $\sigma$ we wish to find a timed word $\gamma \in L(N)$ such that $d(\sigma, \gamma) = \min_{x \in L(N)} d(\sigma, x)$ for some distance function $d$ on timed words.

In the untimed setting, this is viewed as a problem of minimizing cost over a series of edit moves, either insertions (a model move) or deletions (a trace move). When aligning timed words, clearly there are two crucial aspects to the problem, which are, how one deals with deviations in the action labels themselves (the action labels), versus how one deals with deviations in just the timing properties of the word (the timestamps). The alignment problem has been extensively studied for the untimed case \[3\] \[4\], but the timed setting is more complex.

**Example 2.** Consider the process model of Example 2 and an observed trace $(reg,1)\cdot(ec,2)\cdot(ec,2)\cdot(ct,3)\cdot(dec,8)\cdot(rej,8)$. Clearly, one shouldn’t examine casually twice so the $ec$ is extraneous, and also, the $dec$ event fires too late, it should have waited at most four time units after the firing of event $ct$. Secondly, consider an observed trace of the form $(reg,1)\cdot(ec,2)\cdot(ct,3)\cdot(dec,7)\cdot(rej,8)$. The control flow run itself is valid, but with the timestamps, we notice that the last transition is invalid. We could either edit the $rej$ action to a pay one and leave the timestamp alone, or, edit the timestamp to get $(rej,7)$. Timestamps are attached to the letters they belong to, so in a sense, firing event $rej$ at time 7 as compared to firing event pay at time 8 are not easily comparable, as the time constraints on different events are often different. In this manner, it is not clear how meaningful it would be to define edit moves that transform timestamps that are attached to different tasks.

This is why, we first restrict our attention to the case where the untimed part of $\sigma$ does match the model, that is to say, if $\pi_1(\sigma)$ has a valid causal process $(CN,p)$ over $N$. Clearly this case of the problem needs to be solved if the general timed alignment problem is to be solved, and we argue that this case is interesting and complex in its own right.

This ensures that we can compare the timing constraints on analogous parts of the process, and hence reason meaningfully about timing deviances from the model. This gives us the following problem:

**Definition 9** (The Purely Timed Alignment Problem). Given a process model $N$ denoted by a TPN and a timed trace $w$, with timing function $\pi_2(w) = \sigma$ and a valid causal process of the untimed part $\pi_1(w)$, we wish to find a valid timing function $\gamma$ such that $d(\sigma, \gamma) = \min_{x \in L(N)} d(\sigma, x)$ for some distance function $d$ on timing functions.

Hence, for sections III, IV and V of this paper, we will ignore the untimed parts of the words, i.e. we assume the word $\sigma$ we wish to align comes with a valid causal process $(CN,p)$ of the model, and seek to find timing functions on said causal process that are both valid, and minimize distance to $\sigma$ under the metric of choice.

We shall revisit the general timed alignment problem in section VI and show how our methods can be adapted using existing techniques to provide approaches for solving the general problem.

### A. Edit Moves on Timing Functions

Now we come to the problem of deciding how to compare two timing functions over the same causal process, and quantify how close they are to each other.

Much like Levenshtein’s edit distance, popularly used in the untimed case of the alignment problem, we view the definition of these distances as an exercise in cost minimisation over the set of all transformations between two words. In order to formalise the same, we need to define what the valid moves of such a transformation could be. We define moves as functions that map one timing function over $(CN,p)$ to another. What sort of functions are useful notions of transformation on a timed system?

**Example 3.** Let us go back to example 2 and study the process model $N$ presented there. Say we had the following words that did not fit the model, and we wished to analyse how best to modify them to fit them back into the model.
We start with \( \sigma = (\text{reg}, 1) \cdot (\text{ct}, 2) \cdot (\text{ec}, 2) \cdot (\text{dec}, 6) \cdot (\text{rej}, 6) \). One candidate for the closest valid execution would be 
\( \gamma = (\text{reg}, 1) \cdot (\text{ct}, 3) \cdot (\text{ec}, 2) \cdot (\text{dec}, 6) \cdot (\text{rej}, 6) \), and it feels 
reasonable to say that the cost for aligning \( \sigma \) to this \( \gamma \) is 
1. A way to arrive at this conclusion is by noticing that on 
trying to execute \( \sigma \)'s firing sequence only the guard for \( \text{ct} \)
fails. If \( \text{ct} \) were shifted to fire at 3 instead, the whole run 
would execute without a hitch. This sort of local, almost 
typographical error can often happen in systems, and it is 
the simplest kind to fix.

There is, however, another way to look at it. A closest 
valid timing function would try to preserve the positions of 
\( \text{reg} \) and \( \text{ec} \) but the moment it tries to fire \( \text{ct} \), \( \sigma \) runs early. 
By pushing \( \text{ct} \) forward, it should take longer for the decision 
to be made and the rejection to happen, as those events 
depended on the checking of the ticket being done first. This 
causes a cascading chain of errors where if \( \text{ct} \) is moved 
forward to fire at 3, to preserve the relative relationships 
between \( \text{ct} \) and its successors, we get the trace \( \gamma' = (\text{reg}, 1) \cdot 
(\text{ct}, 3) \cdot (\text{ec}, 2) \cdot (\text{dec}, 7) \cdot (\text{rej}, 7) \), and in this sense, \( \gamma' \) is closer 
to \( \sigma \) as it preserves more relative gaps. As we just knocked 
one event a little later by 1 unit, we can view this as a 
cost 1 edit too. This is a slightly more complex type of 
error, but it reflects the real life fact of cascading errors, 
and hence is an important type of edit to consider when 
diagnosing such cascading faults.

Based on the above example, we naturally arrive at two 
types of moves.

We define a stamp move as a move that translates the 
timing function only at a point, i.e., that edits a single 
element of the timestamp series \( \tau \).

**Definition 10 (Stamp Move).** Given a timing function 
\( \gamma : E \to \mathbb{R} \), formally, we define this as :
\[
\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, e \in E : \text{stamp}(\gamma, x, e) = \gamma' \text{ where}
\]
\[
\forall e' \in E : \gamma'(e') = \begin{cases} 
\gamma(x) + x & e' = e \\
\gamma(e') & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

The next type of move we describe is the more novel 
and interesting delay move. Here, we seek to leverage the 
structure of the process model itself, by reflecting the 
causal relationships the pre-order \( G \) causes. If an event 
is \( G \)-reachable from another, that means the first event is 
strictly in the causal history of the second so changing its 
timestamp should have consequences for all of its causal 
descendants, while leaving any causally unrelated (non-\( G \)- 
reachable) events undisturbed. Hence, a delay move at \( e \) 
will preserve relative relationships between timestamps in 
the future, at the cost of shifting the timestamp of every 
causal descendant of \( e \) by the same amount.

**Definition 11 (Delay Move).** Given a timing function 
\( \gamma : E \to \mathbb{R}^n \), we define a delay move applied to it as follows :
\[
\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, e \in E : \text{delay}(\gamma, x, e) = \gamma' \text{ where}
\]
\[
\forall e' \in E : \gamma'(e') = \begin{cases} 
\gamma(e') + x & e' \geq G e \\
\gamma(e') & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

The cost of a move is the magnitude \( |x| \) in the above 
definitions, and the cost of a sequence of moves is the sum 
of the costs of the moves. Armed with these definitions, 
three natural notions of distance can be constructed.

**Definition 12 (Stamp Only Distance : \( d_1 \)).** Given any 
two timing functions \( \tau_1, \tau_2 \) over the same causal process 
\((CN, p)\), we define the stamp-only distance \( d_1 \) as follows :
\[
d_1(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \min \{ \text{cost}(m) | m \in \text{Stamp}^*, m(\tau_1) = \tau_2 \}
\]

**Definition 13 (Delay Only Distance : \( d_2 \)).** Given any 
two timing functions \( \tau_1, \tau_2 \) over the same causal process 
\((CN, p)\), we define the delay-only distance \( d_2 \) as follows :
\[
d_2(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \min \{ \text{cost}(m) | m \in \text{Delay}^*, m(\tau_1) = \tau_2 \}
\]

**Definition 14 (Mixed Moves Distance : \( d_N \)).** Given any 
two timing functions \( \tau_1, \tau_2 \) over the same causal process 
\((CN, p)\), we define the mixed move distance \( d_N \) as follows :
\[
d_N(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \min \{ \text{cost}(m) | m \in (\text{Stamp} \cup \text{Delay})^*, m(\tau_1) = \tau_2 \}
\]

**Example 4.** Consider the following example :

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Example 4.} \\
\end{array}
\]

Now for this \( N \), let the observed trace \( \sigma = (3, 4, 5) \notin \mathcal{L}(N) \). 
The best \( d_1 \) alignment for the example in the diagram 
below is \( \gamma = (1, 3, 4) \) with minimum cost \( d_1(\sigma, \gamma) = 4 \). 
The best \( d_1 \) = \( \theta \) alignment for the example in the 
diagram below is also \( \gamma = (1, 3, 4) \), but this time with 
minimum cost \( d_2(\sigma, \gamma) = 3 \), evidenced by the move sequence 
\((-2, 1)\text{delay}(1, 2)\).

And lastly, the best \( d_N \) alignment for the example in the 
diagram below is also \( \gamma = (1, 3, 4) \), the sequence of 
moves being one stamp and one delay move at the start, 
\( m = \text{stamp}(1,1)\text{delay}(1,1) \), and now with minimum 
cost \( d_N(\sigma, \gamma) = 2 < \min \{d_1(\sigma, \gamma), d_2(\sigma, \gamma)\} \).

IV. RESULTS AND ALGORITHM: STAMP EDITS

**Lemma 1 (Stamp only distance : \( d_1 \)).** \( d_1 \) as defined 
above is equivalent to the Manhattan distance or taxicab 
distance between two points of \( \mathbb{R}^n \), where \( |E| = n \), say 
\( t = (t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n) \) and \( s = (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_n) \), defined as 
\[
d_1(t, s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |t_i - s_i|
\]

This lemma also allows us to restate the alignment 
problem for \( d_1 \), as we see below.

A. CASTING ALIGNMENT AS A LINEAR PROGRAMMING PROBLEM

The alignment problem in the stamp-only setting can be 
viewed as a problem of convex optimization, minimizing 
the stamp only cost from a fixed observed trace \( \sigma \), which 
by Lemma 1 is \( \text{cost}([\tau_1]) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} |\tau_j - \sigma_j| \) over the set 
of valid timestamp series \( \tau \) for the model \( \mathcal{N} \). What remains 
is to show that the space of valid runs of the model is a 
convex set, as shown in [13].

Hence, we claim that using an efficient encoding of 
the target function using the firing domain formulation
described above, the problem can be cast as a linear programming problem, and LPP solvers can solve this in good time in practice.

**Theorem 2.** Given a bounded TPN \( N \), an observed trace \( \sigma \), and its causal process \( CN = (B, E, G) \), the alignment problem can be viewed as seeking the vector \((\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_{|E|})\) that minimizes the quantity \(\sum_{e \in E} |\gamma_e - \sigma_e|\) over the set \( \gamma \in \mathcal{L}(N) \) which can be cast as a linear programming problem.

By the above theorem we see that the alignment problem for \( d_1 \) is easily cast as a linear programming problem, and can be solved by any linear programming solver. However this approach does not take into account the specific nature of the problem, and LPP methods can be slow in the worst-case.

This bound is not necessarily tight, but either improving it or proving its tightness are left for future work. While the general case seems to be hard to solve efficiently, there is a subclass of process models for which the problem seems more tractable, and moreover, has a quadratic time solution.

**B. A Direct Algorithm for Sequential Models**

We are given a process model \( N \), an observed trace \( \sigma \), and its underlying sequential causal process \( CN = (B, E, G) \) with homomorphism \( p \) for the untimed run of \( \sigma \) on \( N \). We express the cost of aligning a prefix of \( \sigma \) to some timing function \( \tau \) on the truncation of the sequential causal process up to the \( i \)th transition, call it \( \text{cost} \).

\[
\text{cost}(\tau|_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{i} |\tau_j - \sigma_j| = |\tau_i - \sigma_i| + \text{cost}(\tau|_{i-1})
\]

Observe that the minimum cost to align \( \sigma \) depends on exactly two things, the cost of aligning the last stamp, and the minimum cost of aligning the \( n-1 \) length prefix of \( \sigma \), such that the last and second last timestamps obey the last static interval constraint. This suggests that the minimal cost of aligning prefixes of \( \sigma \) to prefixes of the model can be recursively calculated as a function of the last timestamp in the alignment of a given prefix.

Let \( g_i(d) = \min\{\text{cost}(\tau|_i)|\tau|_i \in \mathcal{L}(N) \land \tau_i = d\} \).

Now, the recursive relation \( g \) functions obey is :

\[
g_{i+1}(d) = |d - \sigma_{i+1}| + \min_{d'd \in [a, b]} g_i(d')
\]

If we can calculate the family of functions \( \forall i \leq n : g_i \) efficiently, then the minimal cost for aligning \( \sigma \) to \( N \) is simply \( \min g_n(d) \).

**Example 5.** We take a moment to look at an example of the computation of this family of functions we proposed by considering \( d_1 \)-alignment on a simplification of our net from [2] collapsing checking the ticket and the examination steps into one check step:

We first have the process model \( N' \):

![Diagram](image)

The observed trace is \( \sigma = (\text{reg}, 1) \cdot (\text{check}, 2) \cdot (\text{dec}, 4) \cdot (\text{pay}, 6) \). We begin to compute the family of functions \( g_i \), starting with \( g_1(x) = |1 - x| \) in the domain \([0, 1]\). Utilising the recursion, we proceed to compute \( g_2 \). The new domain is \([2, 3]\), a translation of the previous one because the guard on the second transition is the point \([2, 2]\). Now, we want the sum of both \(|x - 2|\) and \( \min_{x' - x \in [2, 2]} g_1(x') \). The first of these functions, i.e., the contribution of the last timestamp to the error, is pictured in figure 1 in green dashed lines. The second component is pictured in black dashed lines, and is a translation of \( g_1 \), as \( \min_{x' - x \in [2, 2]} g_1(x') = g_1 - 2 \).

We construct \( g_3 \) similarly, by summing the contribution of the last timestamp, \(|x - 4|\), to \( \min_{x' - x \in [2, 4]} g_2(x') \). We now find an orange segment in the second component. This is used to demarcate any additional segments in \( \min_{x' - x \in [a, b]} g_{i-1}(x') \) not present in \( g_{i-1} \). We see the effect of the min operation is to attach a segment with the same length as the \( i \)th static interval constraint, at the lowest point of \( g_{i-1} \). We continue similarly: The next black graph is a translation of the previous one, with an orange line segment or the same length as the next static interval constraint inserted at the lowest point, and the next green graph is \(|x - \sigma_i|\) in the new domain, and summing these two gives the next black graph. As these are all piecewise linear graphs, summing is simply incrementing the slopes of all the segments of the black-orange curve by one if they’re to the right of \( \sigma_i \), and by minus one if they’re to the left, and translating the height up as needed.

The procedure for constructing \( g_4 \) is identical, and now finally we see that the minimum cost of 2 is achieved in \( g_4 \) by paying at time 6. Now, we know the contribution of the \((\text{pay}, 6)\) to the error is 0, so this means we can deduce the corresponding value in \( g_3 \) must have been 2, achieved when \( \text{dec} \) fires at 5. We can backtrack in this manner to build an optimal alignment, such as in this case, \((\text{reg}, 1)(\text{check}, 3)(\text{dec}, 5)(\text{pay}, 6)\).
Theorem 3. Algorithm $d_b$ is correct, i.e., it outputs a valid execution $\gamma \in \mathcal{L}(N)$ which minimizes the distance $d_b(\gamma, \sigma)$ to the trace $\sigma$.

Remark 1. Note that the subfunctions $\text{GRAPHMIN}$ and $\text{GRAPHADDMOD}$ both run through the list of segments of the graph once each, and hence are linear in the sizes of their inputs, and Algorithm 7 calls each of these subfunctions once for each letter of the observed trace, each time on a graph with size linear in the current prefix. So the cost calculation section of Algorithm 7 has quadratic time complexity in the size of the input.

The subfunction $\text{BACKTRACK}$ runs a binary search on each stored graph in $\text{graphlist}$ to find a trace in the language that does indeed give the minimum cost, letter by letter, and so overall takes $O(n \log(n))$ time, keeping the overall time complexity $O(n^2)$ where $n = |\sigma|$.

V. RESULTS AND ALGORITHM : DELAY EDITS

Delay edits provide a new way of thinking about transformations over time-series, and inspire a new way of viewing timing functions over causal processes. There is of course the standard definition, $\tau : E \to \mathbb{R}^+$ that assigns to each event a timestamp that records exactly when the event occurs.

Instead, thinking along the lines of durations between events occurring, we will often benefit from considering the following representation when speaking about delay moves, defined as to view a timed word not in terms of its absolute timestamps, but by the delays between them.

Definition 15 (Flow Function). Given a causal process $(CN, \pi)$ over $N$, where $CN = (B, E, G)$, and a (not necessarily valid) timing function $\tau : E \to \mathbb{R}^+$, we first define the flow function of $\tau$, $f_{\tau} : E \to \mathbb{R}^+$ such that

$$ f_{\tau}(e) = \begin{cases} \tau(e) & e \in \{e \in E \mid \exists e' \in E : \tau(e') = \tau(e) - \tau(e') \} \\ \tau(e) & e \notin \{e \mid \tau(e) = \tau(e') \} \end{cases} $$

Example 6. Consider again the model in example 7. Say we want to align $w = (\text{reg}, 1)(\text{ct}, 2)(\text{ct}, 5)(\text{dec}, 6)(\text{reg}, 8)$ to $N$. Consider the values the clock takes during a faulty “execution” $\text{reg} \to 1, \text{ct} \to 1, \text{ct} \to 4, \text{dec} \to 1, \text{reg} \to 2$. This is the flow function.

Note that $e'$ as defined here is the latest causal predecessor of $e$. Hence, $f_{\tau}$ as defined produces exactly the time durations that the guards of each transition in the model checks, i.e. the clock function values during the run.

As defined, we see that if a word is in the language of the model, then its $f$ function maps events to values that lie within the event’s static interval constraint. This condition is unfortunately not sufficient due to urgency, but it is quite close to the exact condition necessary for a word to be in the language of a time Petri net.

Also note that given the underlying causal process and the resulting $f_{\tau}$, we can reconstruct $\tau$ quite straightforwardly as $\forall e \in E : \tau(e) = \sum_{e' : e \subseteq E} f_{\tau}(e')$.

Lemma 4 (Delay only distance : $d_b$). $d_b$ as defined previously is equivalent to the following formulation directly using the flow function: $d_b(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \sum_{e \in E} |f_{\tau_1}(e) - f_{\tau_2}(e)|$.

The flow function is hence a dual representation of timing functions, as if a timing function traditionally labels its
transition nodes with timestamps, the flow function labels edges leading up to transitions with the duration since said transition was enabled. This gives us a new way to formulate the alignment problem in terms of minimising distance from the flow vector of \( \sigma \).

**Example 7.** Let us return to example [4] Say we now wish to align \( w \) to \( N \). We recall that we calculated its flow function to be

\[
\text{reg} \to 1, \text{et} \to 1, \text{ct} \to 4, \text{dec} \to 1, \text{rej} \to 2.
\]

Pick the closest flow values in the model possible, naively. The resulting flow function is \( \text{reg} \xrightarrow{1}, \text{et} \xrightarrow{2}, \text{ct} \xrightarrow{2}, \text{dec} \xrightarrow{2}, \text{rej} \xrightarrow{0} \)

From which we can reconstruct the closest word \( u = (\text{reg}, 1)(\text{et}, 3)(\text{ct}, 3)(\text{dec}, 5)(\text{rej}, 5) \).

Clearly if one tries to move any component of \( u \)'s flow function any closer to that of \( w \), the word will no longer be in the language.

We could reason this way because \( d_0 \) allows one to locally edit traces without affecting membership in the language of the TPN, as both the firing rule and delay edits concern themselves only with the duration of time elapsed between a transition’s enabling and its firing. This relationship is especially clear in extended free choice TPNs, where the only events that determine the fireability of an event are its causal history and events with the exact same preset which ensures the interval constraint. Hence, we present Algorithm 2 which minimizes the delay cost at each transition locally, while still overall ensuring membership in the language of the model. The main step in the algorithm is line 12, the rest just ensures validity.

**Theorem 5.** Algorithm 2 is correct, i.e., it outputs a valid execution \( \gamma \in \mathcal{L}(N) \) which minimizes the distance \( d_0(\gamma, \sigma) \) to the trace \( \sigma \).

**Remark 2.** Note that Algorithm 2 runs through the events of the causal process \( E \) exactly once, and each time runs through the set of currently enabled transitions, and the total set of transitions, and hence its time complexity is linear in the size of the input \( |CN| \), and the size of the transition set, i.e., \( O(|E||T|) \).

VI. The General Timed Alignment Problem

Now that we have provided methods to tackle the purely timed alignment problem for two metrics, we return to the general timed alignment problem. As our examples throughout have described, the purely timed alignment problem does not so much ignore the action labels as assume that they do not need editing. As a result, one approach for solving the general timed alignment problem would be to begin by completely ignoring the timed aspect, and aligning only the untimed part of the word \( w \) and the process model \( N \) (now reduced to the underlying untimed Petri net) using the A* algorithm [3], which can be used to get a valid control flow, that is, a valid causal process. This, for us, is an untimed word \( w' \) which can then be given a timing function based on that of \( w \), repeating or deleting timestamps for any insertion or deletion moves. This yields a valid causal process and a potentially invalid timing function over it, which is then cast as a purely timed alignment problem.

This approach is quite naive, as it may have a tendency to exaggerate the importance of action label errors. For example, consider the following scenario :

**Example 8.** Consider the following net \( N_3 \) where the final marking is presumed to be the sink place:

![Diagram](image)

Now, let the observation be \((a, 100)(a, 100)(a, 100)\). The alignment the above approach would provide is \((a, 0)(a, 0)(a, 0)\). But if we assign even a tenth of the cost of action edits to timestamp edits, clearly the closer word in the language was \((b, 100)(a, 100)(a, 100)\).

The issue here is the tradeoff between timestamp edits and action label edits. A better approach would assign one cost \( c_A \) to action edits and another \( c_T \) to time edits, and seek to minimise their sum. A potential fix to our previous idea would be to essentially retain the above approach, but instead of just doing it for the best untimed alignment, take a selection of good untimed alignments (up to some

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**Algorithm 2 Local \( d_0 \) Algorithm**

1. **Input**: \( N, CN = (B, E, G), p, \sigma : E \to \mathbb{R}^+ \)
2. **Output**: \( \gamma : E \to \mathbb{R}^+ \) such that \( \gamma \) is a valid timing function and \( d_0(\gamma, \sigma) \leq d_0(x, \sigma) \) for all valid \( x \)
3. **Curr** = Min(CN)
4. **Enabled** = \( \{t \mid t \in p(\text{Curr})\} \)
5. **FD** = \( \{t, Eft(t), l, 0)|t \in \text{Enabled}, l = \min \cdot v \cdot \cdot \cdot Lft(t')\} \)
6. **Soon** = \( \{(t, eft, l, toe) \in \text{FD}| l + \text{toe} \text{ is minimal in } \text{FD}\} \)
7. **while** \( E \neq \emptyset \) **do**
8. **Pick** \((t, eft, l, toe) \in \text{Soon}, t \in p(E)\)
9. **E** \( \leftarrow \) \{\(p(e) = t\)\}
10. **e** \( \leftarrow \) \(p^{-1}(t)\)
11. **Curr** \( \leftarrow \text{Curr} \setminus \{e\} \cup \{e^*\} \)
12. \(f_*(e) = \min_{x \in [eft, l]} |x - f_*(e)|\)
13. **for all** \( t' \in T \land t^* = * \) **do**
14. **Enabled** \( \leftarrow \text{Enabled} \setminus \{t'\} \)
15. **FD** \( \leftarrow \text{FD} \cup \{(t', eft, l, toe)\} \)
16. **end for**
17. **for all** \( t' \in T \land t^* = t^* \) **do**
18. **Enabled** \( \leftarrow \text{Enabled} \cup \{t'\} \)
19. **eft'** \( \leftarrow Eft(t')\)
20. \(t' = \min_{v \cdot \cdot \cdot v \cdot Lft(t')}\)
21. **toe'** \( \leftarrow \text{toe} + f_*(e)\)
22. **FD** \( \leftarrow \text{FD} \cup \{(t', eft', l, toe')\} \)
23. **end for**
24. **Soon** = \( \{(t, eft, l, toe) \in \text{FD}| l + \text{toe} \text{ is minimal in } \text{FD}\} \)
25. **end while**
26. **return** \( \gamma \)
allowable threshold), and try to align timestamps for each untimed candidate, and then minimise the total cost over this set. This alleviates some of the bias towards preserving action labels by allowing for action deviations in case the timestamp alignment proves particularly easy, but this is still a naive approach to the wider problem, and we hope to find better solutions in the future.

VII. Implementation

We have implemented the stamp only alignment algorithm in python, available at https://github.com/NehaRino/TimedAlignments. This algorithm is quadratic in time complexity, and runs well in practice, as seen below.

| Trace Length | 10  | 100 | 1000 |
|--------------|-----|-----|------|
| Running Time (seconds) | 0.001 | 0.1 | 9.8 |

VIII. Perspectives and Conclusion

In this paper, we posed the alignment problem for timed processes, devised three metrics for studying alignments for timestamp sequences, and solved the purely timed alignment problem for the first two metrics proposed. As far as we know, this is the first step in conformance checking for time-aware process mining, and much further work can be inspired from this point. The alignment problem for the third metric $d_N$ is a first future direction. Secondly, for both metrics studied here the class of models for which the alignment problem was solved efficiently are structurally restricted (being sequential causal processes for $d_t$ and extended free choice time Petri nets for $d_0$) and it would be interesting to see how to broaden their scope to larger classes of process models. Thirdly, further investigation in the general timed alignment problem is necessary, as our proposed approach here is rather rudimentary and can certainly be improved. Lastly, there are a number of other conformance artefacts that can be set and studied in the timed setting, such as anti-alignments [14], and one can better develop all such conformance checking methods to account for timed process models.

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