

IBM Cloud Pak for Business Automation Demos and Labs - Fall 2021

IBM Process Mining

*Use Process Mining to Improve Procure to Pay
Process*

V 2.2

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction.....	4
1.1 About Process Mining.....	4
1.2 Process Mining Use Case Used in this Lab.....	4
1.2.1 Procure to Pay (P2P) Process	4
1.2.2 P2P Process – Process Improvement Areas	4
1.2.3 P2P Process – Multi-Level Process Mining.....	5
1.3 Lab Objectives.....	6
2 Lab Setup	7
2.1 Import Lab Files	7
2.2 Open IBM Process Mining Application	7
3 Lab Instructions.....	9
3.1 Create a New Process.....	9
3.1.1 Upload Process Data	9
3.1.2 Import Project Settings	10
3.1.3 Visualize Process	11
3.2 Gain Process Improvement Insights.....	11
3.2.1 Model View	12
3.2.2 Multi-level Process View	13
3.2.3 Process Paths (Case Variants)	14
3.2.4 Process Performance -Bottlenecks.....	17
3.3 Tackle Maverick Buying.....	17
3.3.1 Orders without a Purchase Requisition.....	18
3.3.2 Invoice without an Order.....	21
3.4 Reduce Deviations	22
3.4.1 General Insights.....	22
3.4.2 Root Cause Analysis	23
3.4.3 Cost of Deviations	24
3.5 Reduce Rework	26
3.5.1 Rework View.....	26
3.6 Increase Automation.....	28
3.6.1 Increase Automation Analysis Setup	28
3.6.2 Automation of Activities	29
3.6.3 Optimization of Process Paths	32
3.7 Avoid Cash Discount Losses.....	36
3.7.1 Late Payment	37
3.7.2 Early Payment	38
3.8 Lab Summary.....	38

1 Introduction

1.1 About Process Mining

Process mining is a family of techniques in the field of process management that support the analysis of real business processes based on event logs. During process mining, specialized data mining algorithms are applied to identify trends, patterns, and details contained in event logs recorded by an information system. Process mining aims to improve process efficiency and understanding of processes.

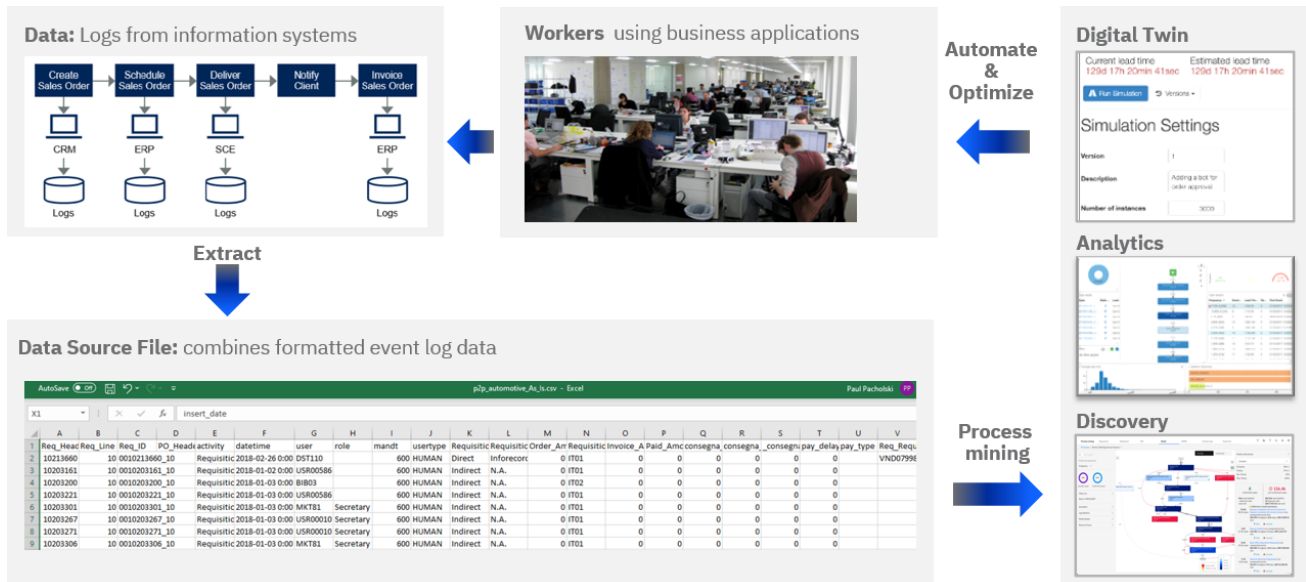


Figure 1. Process Mining

1.2 Process Mining Use Case Used in this Lab

1.2.1 Procure to Pay (P2P) Process

The Procure to Pay process, connects the procurement and entire supply chain processes within a company through the goods receipt process, and finally to the payment issued to the vendor.

In recent years, companies have carefully looked at their Procure to Pay processes to:

- Reduce overall supply chain and inventory costs
- Free up needed cash
- Improve operational performance
- Make improved financial decisions

In addition to reducing overall supply chain and inventory costs, improving the Procure to Pay process can add a visibility that allows management the opportunity to have better communication with the vendor as to where the items are in the delivery process, and payment to the vendor.

1.2.2 P2P Process – Process Improvement Areas

In this lab we assume the role of an automotive manufacturer (JK Auto Inc.). JK Auto Inc.'s process improvement team wants to analyze their Procure to Pay process using IBM Process Mining to identify process improvement opportunities.

There are five areas of P2P processes where process analyses can derive greatest value. The figure below shows a high-level P2P process and highlights the key process improvement areas we will tackle in this lab. Note the potential cost savings or that can be achieved, and losses avoided!

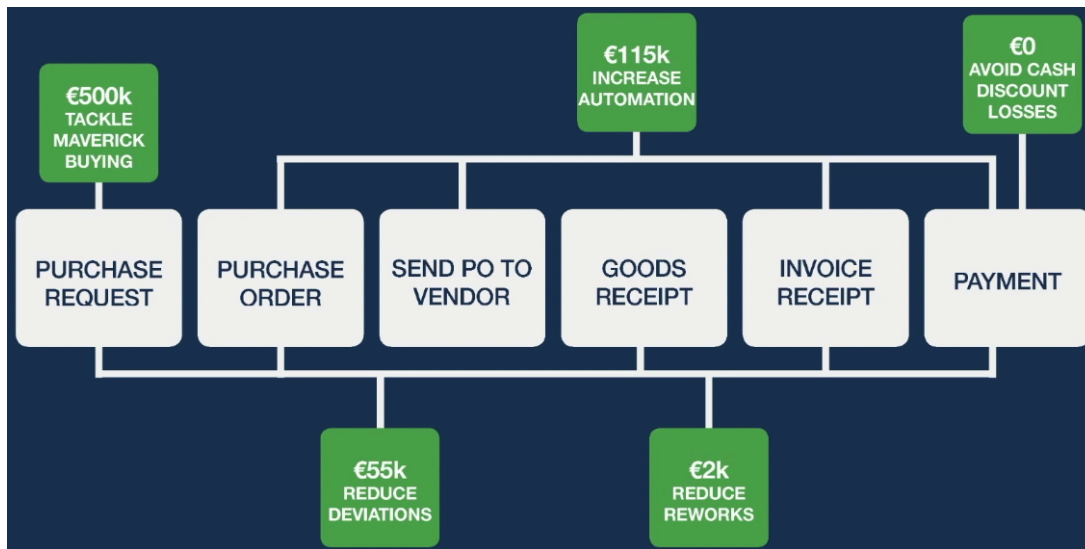


Figure 2. P2P Process Improvement and Automation Opportunities

1.2.3 P2P Process – Multi-Level Process Mining

The P2P process is SAP based. The data comes from SAP transaction logs and was gathered over a 12-month time period. The four key P2P processes and a typical set of SAP transactions required to complete them are shown in the figure below.

Purchase Requisition	Purchase Order	Goods Receipt	Invoice Receipt	Case Statistics
ME51N	ME21	ME22N	MIRO	■ Purchase Requisition 24,134
ME52N	ME21N	MIGO	MIR4 F-53	■ Purchase Order 29,672
ME53N	VL31N	MB31	ME23N	■ Goods Receipt 36,218
ME54N	VL32	MB01	MR01	■ Invoice 20,507
ME5A	VL60	MB0A	MR00	
ME51			MR02	
ME52			MRHR	
ME53				
ME21N				
ME54				

Figure 3. Multi-Level P2P Processes Shown as Case Statistic in Process Mining Model View

Typically each distinct process is completed by executing a set of related SAP transactions in varying order including rework. For example Purchase Order process typically involves execution of ME21, ME21N, VL31N, VL32 and VL60.

Here is an example SAP GUI screen of ME21 (Create Purchase Order) transaction:

The screenshot displays the 'Create Purchase Order : Initial Screen' in SAP. The interface includes a title bar, a menu bar with icons, and a main data entry area. The data is organized into several sections:

- Header Data:**
 - Vendor: 5000002
 - Order Type: NB
 - Purchase Order Date: 24.11.2020
 - Purchase Order: 0101022
- Organizational Data:**
 - Purch. Organization: 0005
 - Purchasing Group: 002
- Default Data for Items:**
 - Item Category: K
 - Acct Assignment Cat.: 9
 - Delivery Date: T
 - Plant: 0005
 - Storage Location: 0002
 - Material Group: L0520
 - Req. Tracking Number: (empty)
 - Price Date: 05.01.2021
 - Vendor Subrange: (empty)
 - Promotion: 100000002
 - ☒ Acknowledgment Reqd

The SAP logo and system status 'ER1 (1) 800' are visible at the bottom.

1.3 Lab Objectives

The purpose of this lab is to enable you to demo (or just to explore and learn) how IBM Process Mining can be applied to improve and gain insights into JK Auto Inc.'s P2P process.

After completion of this lab you will be able to deliver a live demo recorded in this video:

<https://ibm.box.com/v/Lab2ProcessMiningVideo>. Note that the video may not depict the process exactly as you will see it in this lab.

2 Lab Setup

2.1 Import Lab Files

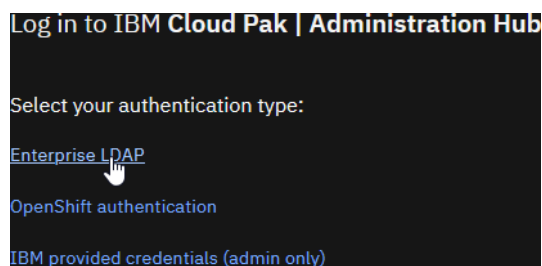
1. If you are performing this lab as a part of an IBM event, access the document that lists the available systems and URLs along with login instructions. For this lab, you will need to access **IBM Process Mining**.
2. Download the following files, you will them in this lab:

File	Link
P2P.zip	https://ibm.box.com/v/PM-LAB-2-DATASET
P2P_2021-10-28_074505.idp	https://ibm.box.com/v/PM-LAB-2-IDPFILE

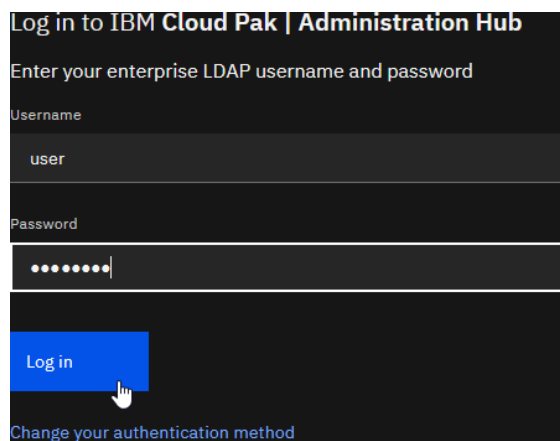
2.2 Open IBM Process Mining Application

_1. Start your browser and use the IBM Process Mining link

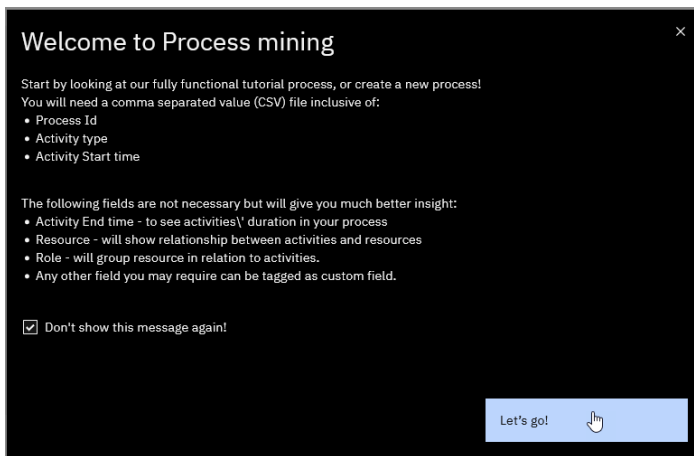
_2. Click **Enterprise LDAP**



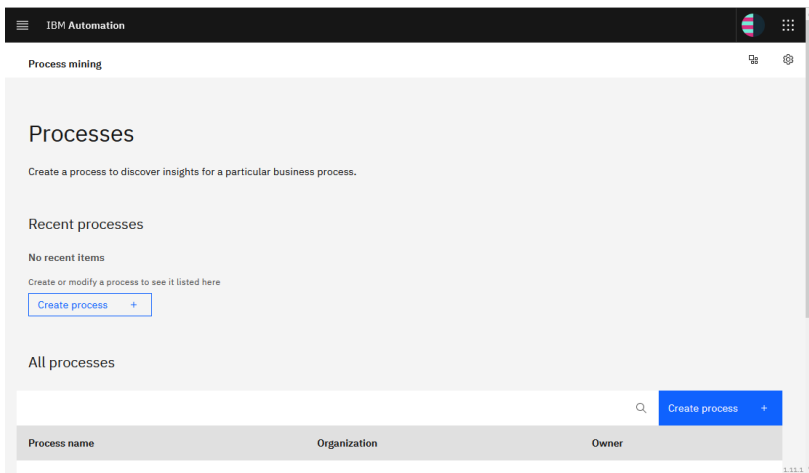
_3. Enter your username and password and then click **Log in**



_4. Check **Don't show this message again** check box and click **Let's go!**



You should now see IBM Process Mining web UI



3 Lab Instructions

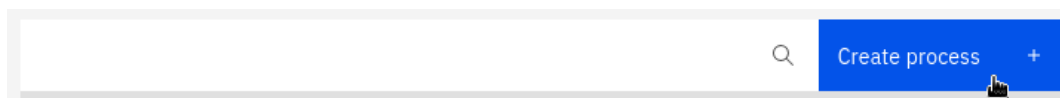
In this lab we will show you how to identify process improvement and business improvement opportunities by analyzing the data captured from JK Auto Inc.'s SAP-based processes. IBM Process Mining uses standard SAP BAPI-based scripts to extract business and process data that can then be imported as csv files for process analysis.

3.1 Create a New Process

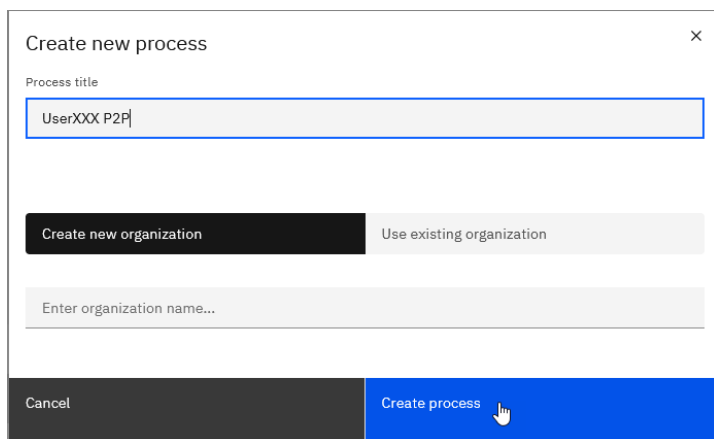
When you open a workspace you can create a Process and Organization or a New Process in an Existing Organization (in our case you should see, and an organization called Tutorials).

Note: you are in a shared environment. When creating new process please use your user name prefix in the process name.

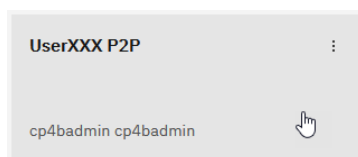
_1. Click in **Create process +**



_2. For *Process Title* enter **<Your User id> P2P** and click **Create process**

A screenshot of the 'Create new process' dialog box. The 'Process title' field contains 'UserXXX P2P'. Below the field are two buttons: 'Create new organization' (dark grey) and 'Use existing organization' (light grey). Below these is a text input field labeled 'Enter organization name...'. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Create process' buttons. A mouse cursor is pointing at the 'Create process' button.

_3. Click **<Your User id> P2P**



3.1.1 Upload Process Data

To analyze the process, you will need to upload a log file (.CSV or .XES) containing mined process data into the Data Source.

_1. Click **Select data source file** to upload a CSV data which was captured from an existing Oder Processing process

1. Upload your data source

Raw or compressed (zip, gz) CSV or XES files, up to 2 GB.
A preview of the uploaded data will be displayed below.



_2. Select **P2P.zip** then click **Open**

_3. Click **Upload**

1. Upload your data source

Raw or compressed (zip, gz) CSV or XES files, up to 2 GB.
A preview of the uploaded data will be displayed below.

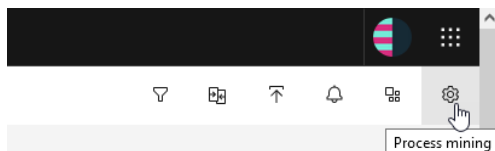


3.1.2 Import Project Settings

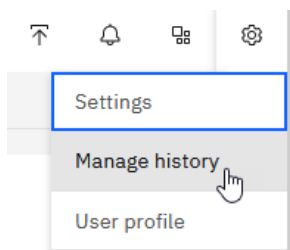
You will now import project settings that include the reference model.

Note: The reference model of a process describes its expected standard behavior, in terms of activities and workflow. The reference model is usually designed in BPMN language by a process owner and can be imported to a process Mining project.

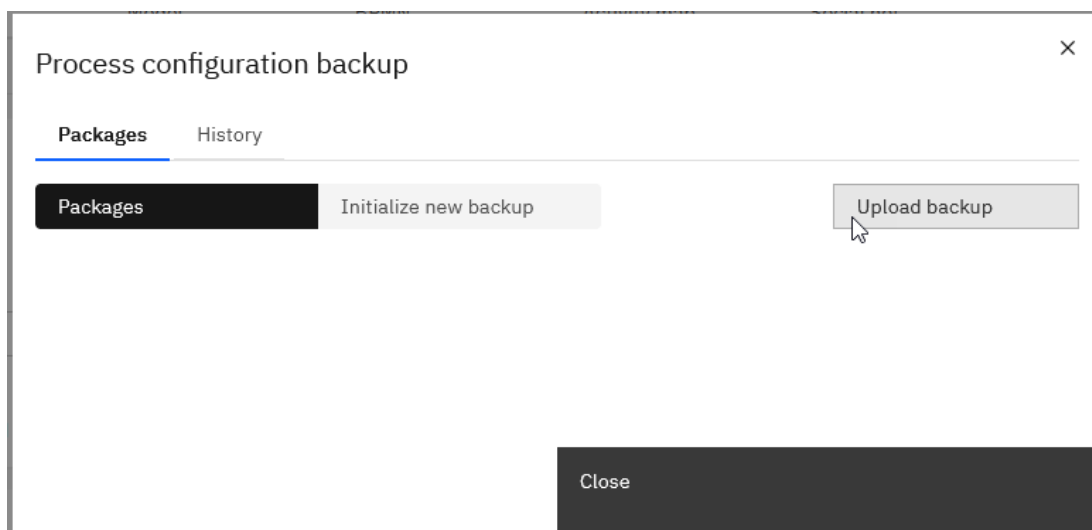
_1. Click **Process mining** icon on the toolbar



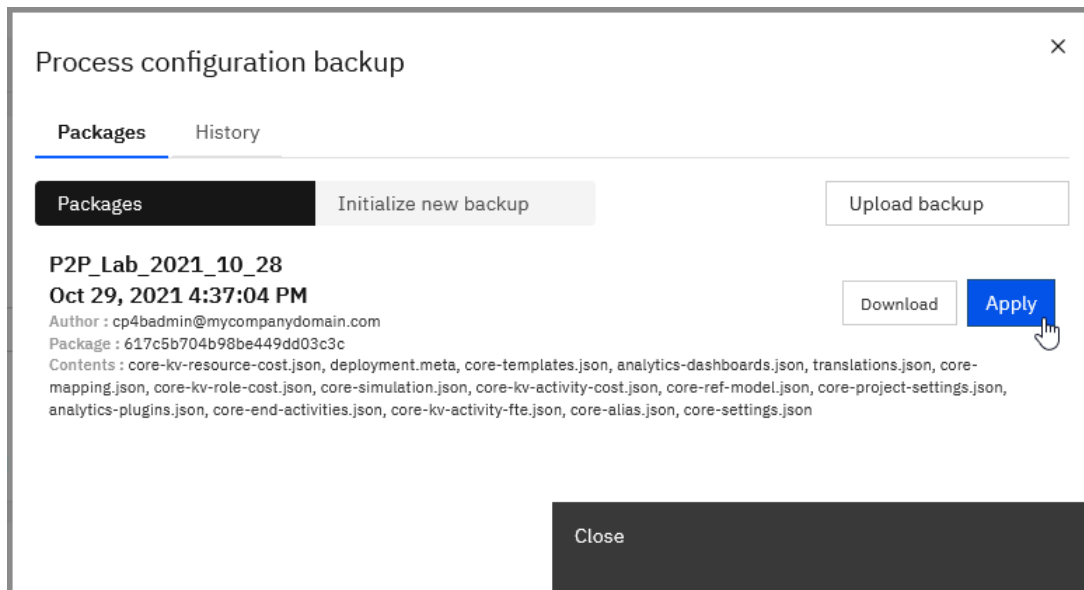
_2. Select **Manage history**



_3. Select **Upload backup**



_4. Select **P2P_2021-10-28_074505.idp** file and click **Apply**

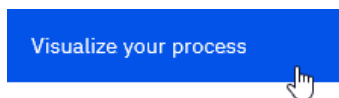


_5. Click **Close**

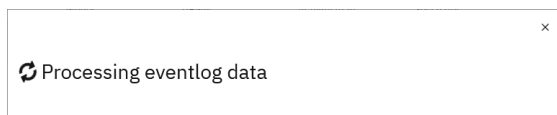
3.1.3 Visualize Process

This action will use the data from the CSV file to create the process model!

_1. Click in **Visualize your process** box



_2. **Wait** for the message box below to close.



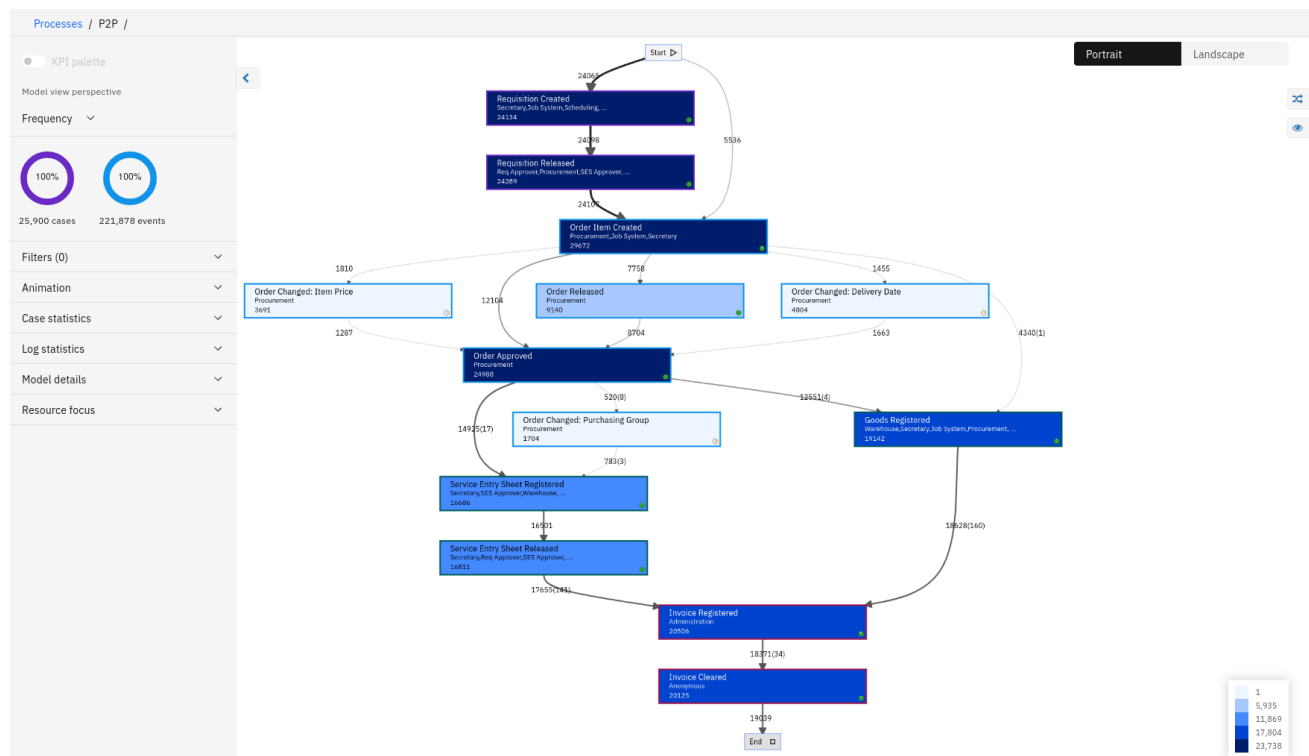
3.2 Gain Process Improvement Insights

You can instantly gain process improvement insights just by analyzing the multilevel P2P processes in a single view.



3.2.1 Model View

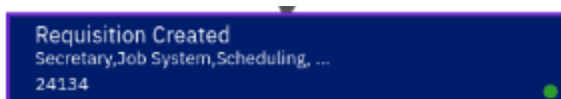
You should now see the default Model View which is the Frequency view.



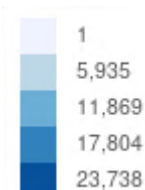
Hint: Use the mouse wheel to zoom and mouse right-button to move the Process diagram.

The Model automatically displays the frequency analysis. The dark blue color highlights the most frequent activities, whilst the bold arrows highlight the most frequent transitions. In this way, the most frequent paths between activities of the process can be identified.

- The numbers next to the lines shows how many times that specific process flow has been followed.
- The numbers within the rectangles shows the number of times that the activity is performed
- The description in the rectangles indicates the name of the activity and the roles by which the activity is carried out. They could be more than one role (multiple roles followed by dots are displayed).



- The green circle at the bottom right corner of the activity rectangle indicates the Model coverage (100% indicates that the Model details cover all the possible relationships of that activity. The percentage indicates how many possible relationships you are currently visualizing. The level of relations is adjustable)
- The color saturation of Activity reflects how often an activity was invoked (the frequency). The legend gives you the frequency coloring detail



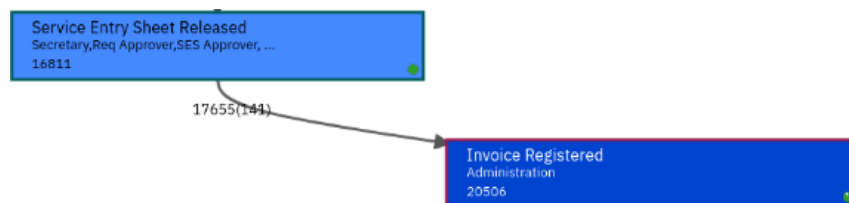
3.2.2 Multi-level Process View

Traditional process mining techniques analyze multilevel processes separately. Unique to IBM Process Mining, multi-level process mining provides a holistic view of the entire P2P process allowing to discover and correlate sub-processes and their dependencies in a single tool.

_1. Open the **Case Statistics** legend to decipher the color scheme.

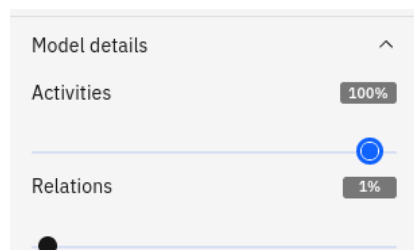
Case statistics	
Purchase Requisition	24,134
Purchase Order	29,672
Goods Receipt	36,218
Invoice	20,507

The colors of the Activity borders reflect the multilevel nature of the process. For example, the first two activities correspond to the Purchase Requisition process which represents potentially several SAP transactions!

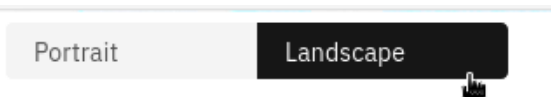


By default, the visualization does not show all the captured from data relationships and activity instances. This is to reduce any unnecessary complexity that may impair visualizing and exploring the process.

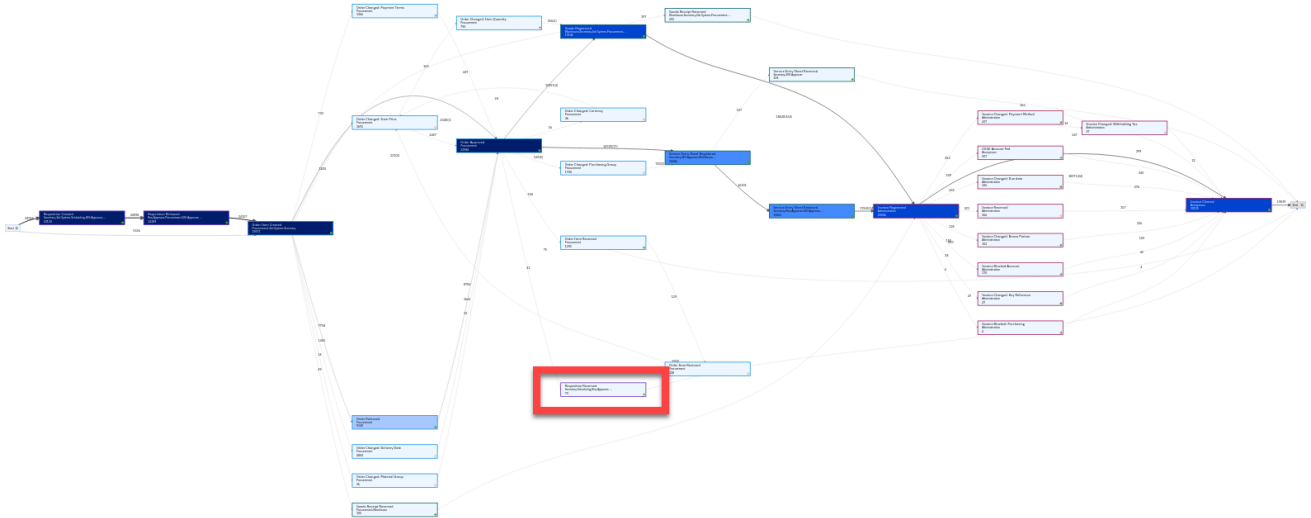
_2. To see all the activities that are part of the Purchase Requisition process, select **100%** for Activities in Model details



_3. Click **Landscape**

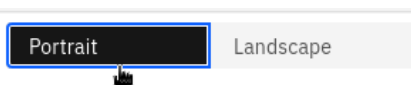


Note that now another Purchase Requisition process activity called *Requisition Reversed Activity* appears.

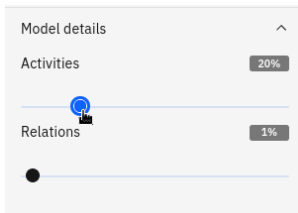


This is telling us that Requisition Reversal step is rarely invoked in the Purchase Requisition process!

_4. Click **Portrait**



_5. Set the Activities frequency back to **20%**



Similarly if you set the Relations to 100% you will see a bewildering spider web of connections that show all the transitions between process activities! Do not forget to reset Relations it back to 1%.

3.2.3 Process Paths (Case Variants)

_1. Click the **tangled-arrows icon** in the top right corner.



_2. The Case variants view enables you to select what is shown in the Model. To select process paths by their frequency, click the top variant: **31.5% (8,171)**

Case variants (2,530)

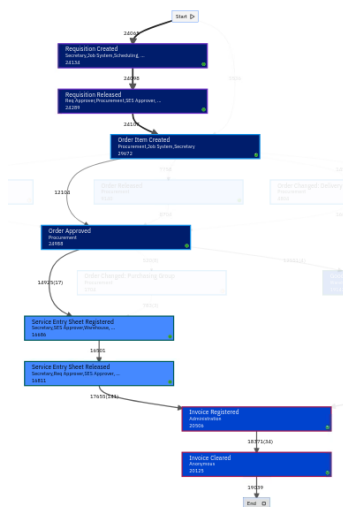
Zoom Filter

Case structure

Frequency Throughput

31.5% (8,171) 9 relations 113d

Note that now the Model shows only the selected process variant (process path).



_3. Use **Ctrl key** to select the **first five** variants

Frequency	Throughput
31.5% (8,171)	9 relations 113d
5.4% (1,400)	3 relations 17d 16h
5.2% (1,336)	5 relations 14d 3h
4.2% (1,091)	9 relations 126d 6h
3.7% (960)	8 relations 110d 7h

```

graph TD
    StartID([Start ID]) --> InquiriesCreated[Inquiries Created  
Inquiries Created/Released  
10000]
    InquiriesCreated --> InquiriesReleased[Inquiries Released  
Inquiries Released/Released  
10000]
    InquiriesReleased --> OrderItemCreated[Order Item Created  
Order Item Created/Released  
10000]
    OrderItemCreated --> OrderRelatedInfo[Order-Related  
Information  
10000]
    OrderRelatedInfo --> OrderApproval[Order Approval  
10000]
    OrderApproval --> OrderApprovalPending[Order Approval Pending  
10000]
    OrderApprovalPending --> ServiceRequestRequested[Service Request Requested  
Service Request Requested/Released  
10000]
    ServiceRequestRequested --> ServiceRequestReleased[Service Request Released  
Service Request Released/Released  
10000]
    ServiceRequestReleased --> ServiceRequested[Service Requested  
10000]
    ServiceRequested --> ServiceClosed[Service Closed  
10000]
    ServiceClosed --> EndID([End ID])

    subgraph PendingDetails [Order Approval Pending Details]
        PendingDetailsBox[ ]
    end
    PendingDetailsBox -.-> OrderApprovalPending


    subgraph RequestedDetails [Service Requested Details]
        RequestedDetailsBox[ ]
    end
    RequestedDetailsBox -.-> ServiceRequested
  
```

4. **De-select** the all the variants.

Model conformance

Data-derived

Similarity	88%	😊
Fitness	93%	😊
Min. fitness	20%	
Max. fitness	100%	



New filter +	
Save filters as template	▼
Post-RPA	▼
Po without PR	▼
Invoice without Order	▼
Real Data	▼
Simulated	▼
Order-Maverick	▼
Pre-RPA	▼
As-Is	▼
To-Be	▼
Exclude running and non-conformant	▼
Top 5 variants	▼

If you like you can now, click **New filter +** button to create your own filters!

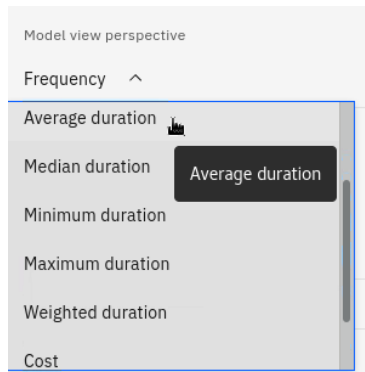
New filter +

3.2.4 Process Performance -Bottlenecks

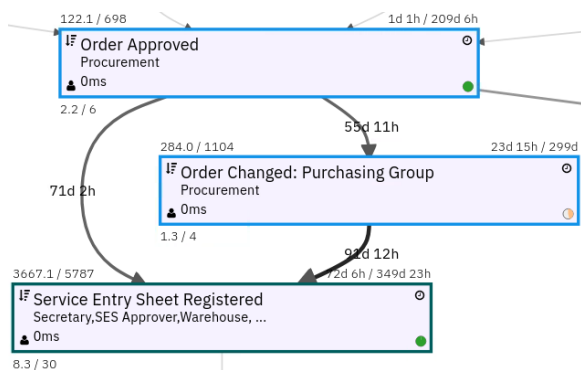
You can use the Duration View to determine which activities and tasks are creating critical bottlenecks and whose automation will lead to the biggest overall process time improvement.

Let's find bottlenecks in our P2P process!

_1. Change the View from Frequency to **Average duration**



_2. Zoom and center on **Order Changed: Purchasing Group** activity



Since we are looking for process bottlenecks, we have selected the activities with the “thickest” transition arrows which indicate longest wait times.

The arrows connecting the activities include Wait Time values. Note that the longer the waiting time, the thicker the line. For example, longest wait time in our example is 91d 12h to start of Service Entry Sheet Registered activity after completion of the Order Changed activity.

The wait times between the activities shown above is significant and can be considered a process bottlenecks worthy further investigation. One possible root cause for the excessive wait time could be lack of sufficient human resources available to start working on the Service Entry Sheet Registered activity.

_3. change the View back to **Frequency**



3.3 Tackle Maverick Buying

Maverick buying is a term describing are purchase orders without requisition, or invoices without purchase order. This includes off-contact methods of procurement or non-authorized purchases. Maverick buying makes the agreement with the supplier more expensive because of the volume of the framework agreement decrease or because goods are purchased at a higher price.

In our P2P process we can use process mining to help business analysts identify maverick buying by looking for:

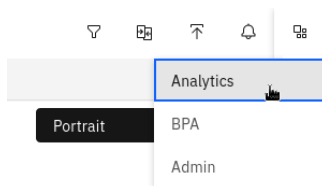
- 1) Orders without a purchase requisition
- 2) Invoices without an order



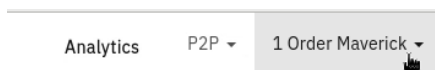
3.3.1 Orders without a Purchase Requisition

We will now examine some of the prebuilt dashboards specifically designed to tackle the Maverick Buying problem.

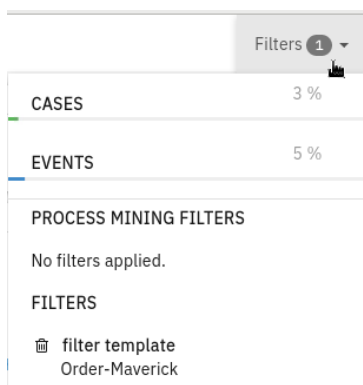
_1. Click the **chess-board icon** and then click **Analytics**



_2. If not already selected, select **1 Order Maverick** dashboard



_3. Click **Filters**



Note that this dashboard has the “Order-Maverick” filter applied. This filter includes only the Cases that fulfill the following criteria:

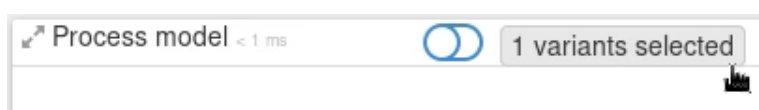
- ☐ Activity is not "Requisition Created"
- ☐ Exclude running cases
- ☐ Activity is "Order Item Created"

The filter includes only the Cases where Order was created without a requisition!

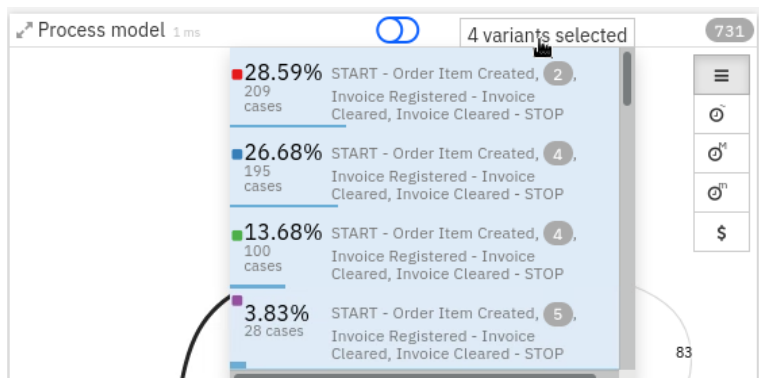
3.3.1.1 Variants

This view shows all the variants of the Cases that have Maverick Buying problem.

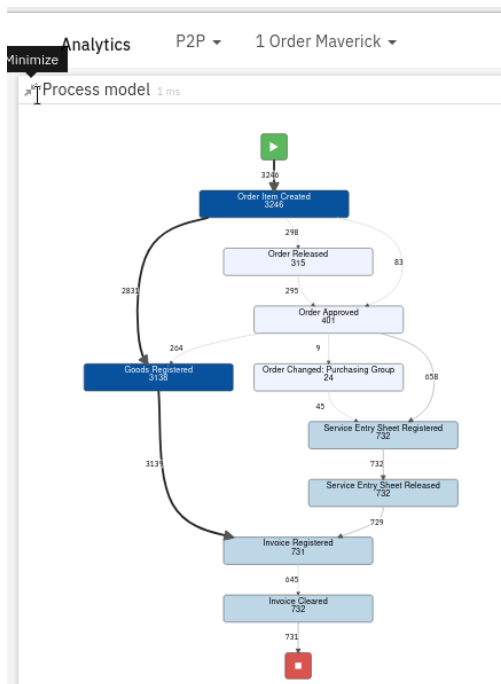
_1. Click **1 variants selected**



_2. Use **Ctrl** key to multiply select first 4 variants



You should now see a more complex Process model view. Note you can use the “expand icon” to maximize the Process model view



3.3.1.2 Order details

Shows the expected savings.

Order Details 121 ms			
#Order	#Order Item	Total Amount	Expected Saving
3,246	3,246	12,667,720.8	253,354.42

Note that the Order Details chart was created using these calculations:

Card

Title:

Order Details

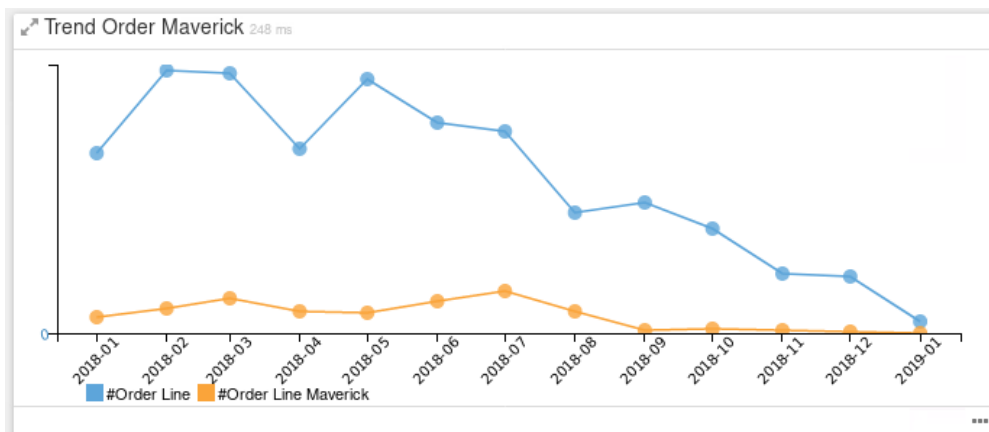
Measures:

#Order	count(distinct(PO_ID))
#Order Item	count(distinct(PO_ID))
Total Amount	sum(Order_Amount)
Expected Saving	(sum(Order_Amount)*0.4*0.05)

The “Expect Savings” are calculated as the missed discounts.

3.3.1.3 Trend Order Maverick

Shows volumes and dates of Maverick orders versus compliant orders.



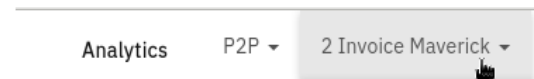
3.3.1.4 Maverick Orders by Purchasing Group

Shows order amount (the darker the color the larger the amount), vendor and purchasing group.

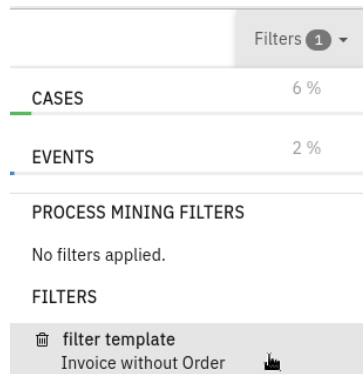


3.3.2 Invoice without an Order

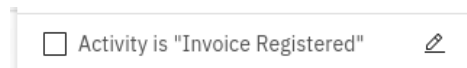
_1. For dashboard, select **2 Invoice Maverick**



Note that the filter has changed,



and we are now showing only Cases that include “Invoice Registered” activity which is only required when an Invoice without an Order is received!



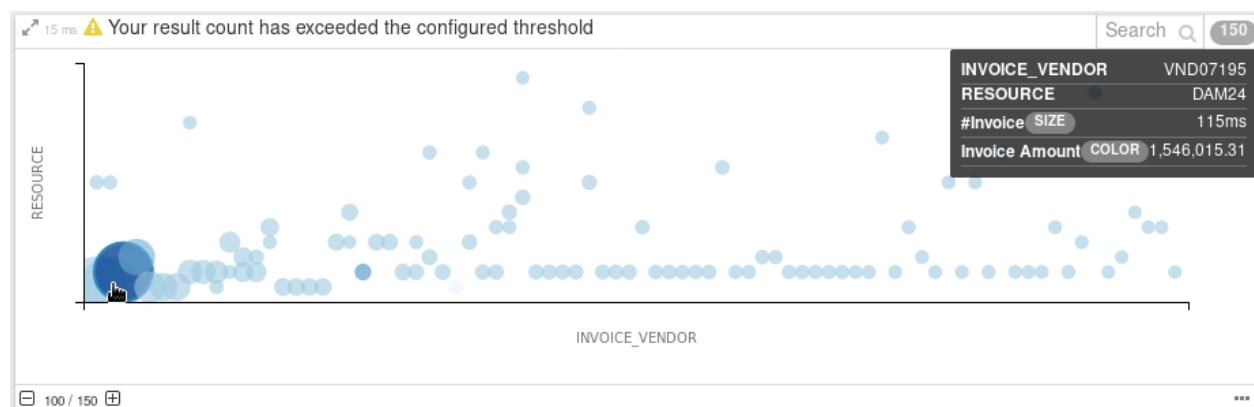
3.3.2.1 Invoice Details

Shows the expected savings.

Invoice Details 122 ms		
#Invoice 1,642	Total Amount 12,630,723.61	Expected Saving 252,614.47

3.3.2.2 RESOURCE vs INVOICE-VENDOR dashboard

_1. In the **RESOURCE vs INVOICE-VENDOR** dashboard select **the darkest dot**.



Note the total Invoice Amount of User DAM24 buying from vendor VND07195 without an invoice!

3.3.2.3 Order Details

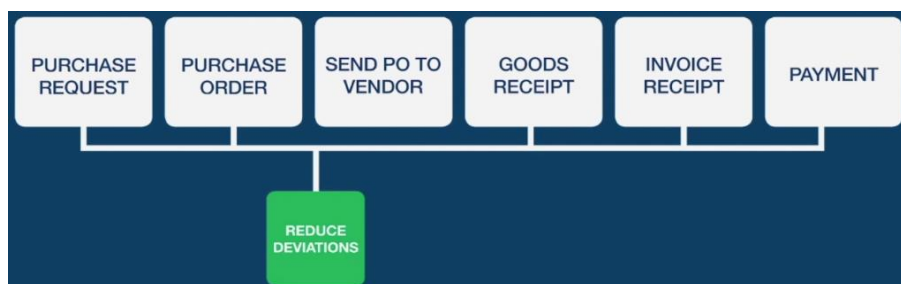
Shows the vendors (Vendors) and most importantly the users (Resource) who processes invoices without orders!

Order Details 14 ms ⚠ Your result count has exceeded the configured threshold				Search 🔍 150
INVOICE_ID	Vendor	Resource	Registration Date	
2017030262_2017_IT10	VND05820	USR00953	01/02/2018	
3017005717_2017_IT10	VND07630	USR00084	01/03/2018	
3017005722_2017_IT10	VND07630	USR00084	01/03/2018	
2018012689_2018_IT10	VND05120	DAM24	07/06/2018	
2017030542_2017_IT10	VND04728	CONS0120	01/04/2018	
3017005739_2017_IT10	VND03950	DAM78	01/04/2018	
2018012707_2018_IT10	VND07910	DAM24	07/06/2018	

3.4 Reduce Deviations

We can use process mining to identify process path deviations and discover the root causes and the impact of those deviations such as a cost associated with extra resources and process delays.

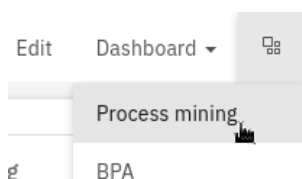
Process deviations are discovered by comparing model discovered from process mining data with a reference model that could come from Blueworks live or other BPM tools.



3.4.1 General Insights

Let's examine first the cost of non-conformance and how pervasive the non-conformance is in the P2P process.

_1. Click the chess-board icon and then select **Process Mining** to get back to Model view.



_2. Click the **left arrow** icon to hide the Model palette

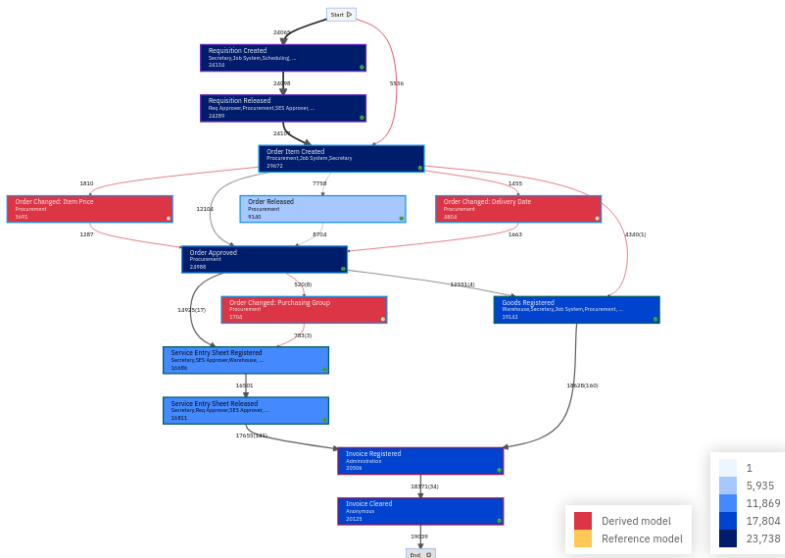


_3. Click the **eye icon**

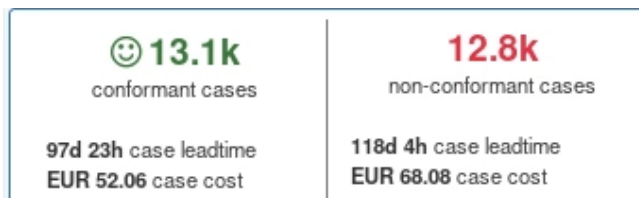


_4. It is easy to identify how pervasive the non-conformance in P2P process is:

- the non-conformant activities can be identified by the red background color
- the non-conformant transitions are also set to red



_5. Let's look at the Model conformance summary view to see the negative impact of the P2P process non-conformance on business.



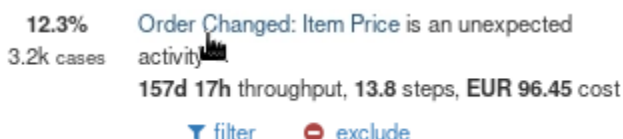
Note the following:

- 12800 instances (Cases) were not conforming to the reference model
- The average lead time (Lead Time is the amount of time between process initiation and completion) of non-conformant processes is about 21 days longer (subtract 97 from 118).
- The average cost of non-conformant process is about EUR 16 higher per case (subtract 52 from 68).

3.4.2 Root Cause Analysis

Once we identify non-conformant activities or transition, we can use the Root Cause Analysis feature to obtain some information derived from the custom fields in the dataset. For example we can determine if a non-conformance involves a particular resource, role, supplier, product, company, etc.

_1. Click **Order Changed: Item Price** – the most frequent non-conformant deviated activity.



_2. Note that in the root-cause analysis section there are information about how many cases (where the deviation is present) involve a specific resource, role, supplier, product, company, etc. Depending on the criticality of the root-cause, it may be colored red, yellow or grey.

Root-cause analysis	
Department	57 cases
08013	27
Resource	481 cases
DRFB08	115
S150-0211	145
S150-0161	112
S310-1031	56
S310-0911	36
Show more	
Material_Type	679 cases
RICAMBI DI MANUTENZIONE	199
Attrezzature e ricambi Non cod. varie e di laboratorio	145
Fabbricati industriali	112
Servizi R&D intercompany	56
Servizi per sperim.clinica Servizi regolatori monitoraggio	36
Show more	
Req_Required_Vendor	93 cases
VND06841	21
VND07983	7
VND05602	6

Note the rich details available to determine the root cause of the Order Changed: Item Price activity being executed as part of the P2P process.

You can see the specific Department, Resource, Material Type and Vendor

Depending on the criticality of the root-cause, it may be colored red, yellow or grey.

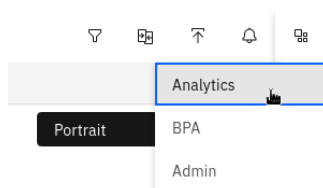
_3. Click the eye icon Click the **eye icon**



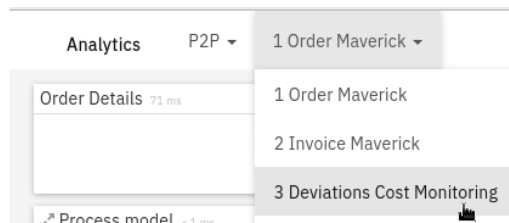
3.4.3 Cost of Deviations

We will now examine some of the prebuilt dashboards specifically designed to tackle the Cost of Deviations problem.

_1. Click the **chess-board icon** and then click **Analytics**



_2. Select **3 Deviation Cost Monitoring** dashboard



_3. Let's examine three charts in the Deviation Cost Monitoring dashboard

3.4.3.1 Deviation Cost: Manual Events

Shows the expected savings that can be achieved if the deviations were to be eliminated.

Deviation Cost: Manual Events 474 ms			
#Events	#Human Involved	Total Human Cost	Expected Saving
15,878	138	111,146	55,573

3.4.3.2 Deviations

Shows the activities that were identified as deviations from the reference model, including frequency and the total cost incurred. For example you can see that the *Order Changed: Delivery Date* activity and *Order Changed: Item Price* activities are most frequent and costly.

Deviations 475 ms		
	#Events	Total Event Cost
Order Changed: Delivery Date	4,804	33,628
	0	0
Order Changed: Item Price	3,691	25,837
	0	0

3.4.3.3 Resource Monitoring

Shows what users completed activities that were identified as deviations including frequency and the associated costs.

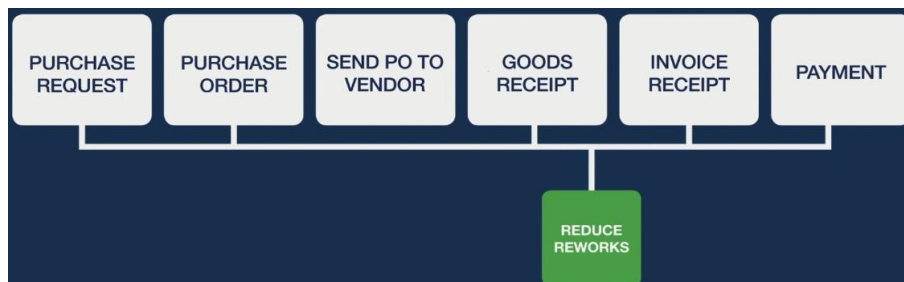
Note: Click the Total Cost or #Event column to sort in descending order

Resource Monitoring 637 ms ⚠ You		
Search 🔍	150	
RESOURCE	Total Cost	#Event
BATCH_P0E	66,976	9,568
USR01202	59,108	8,444
DST25	49,315	7,045
ACQ01	32,760	4,680

This view allows you to identify the users (RESOURCE column) that performed activities in the process paths that were found to deviate from the reference model. The other columns show the total costs and the frequency. The first step eliminate the deviations would be to investigate why the users felt necessary not to follow the process paths defined by the reference model.

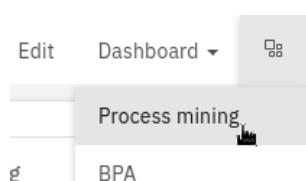
3.5 Reduce Rework

Activities that are repeated more than once in the same process instance are defined as rework. Activities with reworks typically reveal errors when filling-out forms, and can become candidates for automation by RPA.

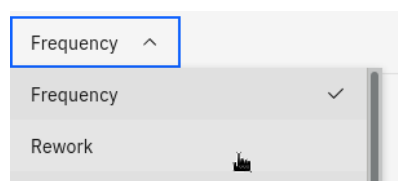


3.5.1 Rework View

_1. Click the **chess-board** icon and then **Process mining** to get back to Model view.



_2. Select **Rework** to change from Frequency to Rework view

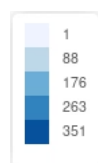


There are two kinds of rework:

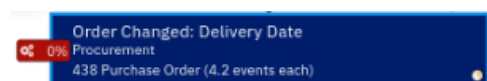
- if you can see an arrow that goes out and falls into the same activity it is called a **self-loop**;
- when, in the same process instance, the activity is repeated several times this is also called a **rework**.

3.5.1.1 Rework

Activities with rework are marked according to the legend. The darker the activity color the more time a rework occurred in the same process instance.



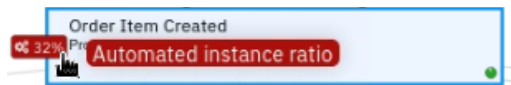
_1. Let's examine the activity with highest rework ratio in **Order changed: Delivery Date** Activity



- There were 438 instances that caused rework
- On the average the activity is repeated during each case 4.2 times.
- This activity has 0% automation and considering the rework possibly due to errors, it may be a good candidate for RPA automation!

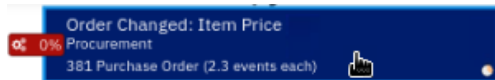
_2. Note that the red badge on the **Order Item Create** activity.

It shows the automation ratio for the activity. In 32% of the instances (cases) in the P2P process this activity was completed by a robot. Also note the light background color which indicates lower level of rework. Could this be the effect of higher automation ratio?

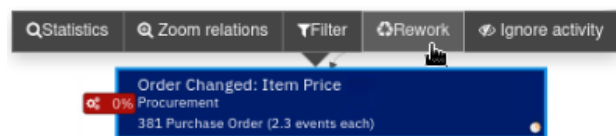


3.5.1.2 Self-loop

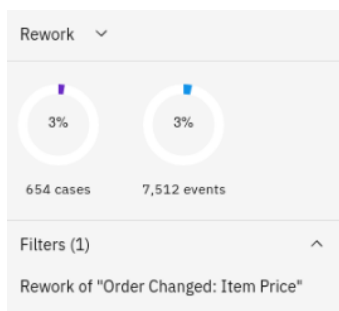
_1. Click **Order Changed: Item Price** activity. This is another Activity with high rework ratio,



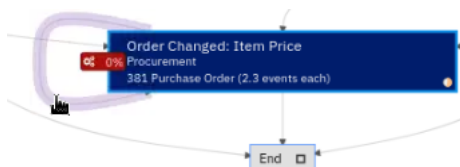
_2. Click **Rework**



This action creates a Filter. Note that 3% or 654 instances (Cases) include this rework.



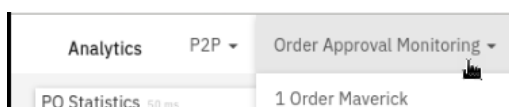
_3. Click the **self-loop link** on the **Order Changed: Item Price** activity



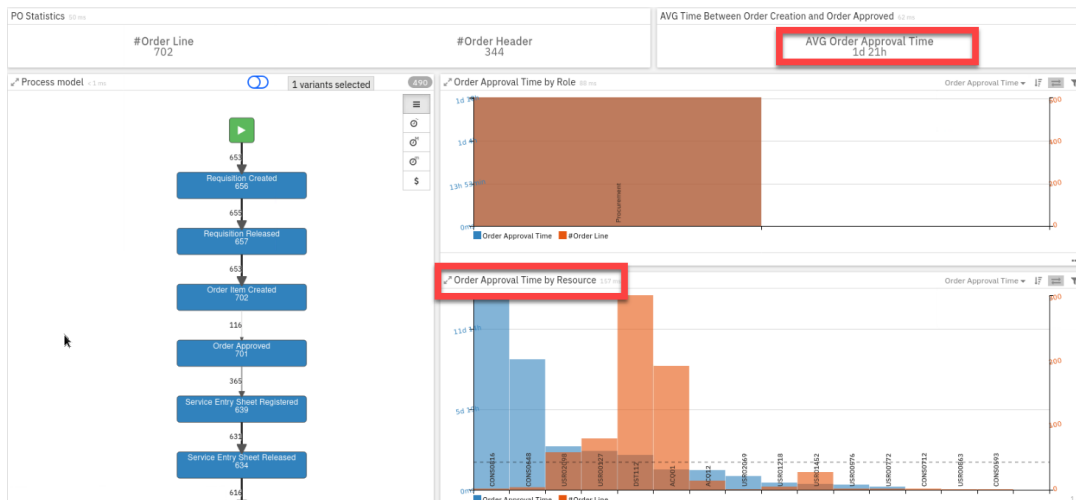
_4. Click **Analytics**



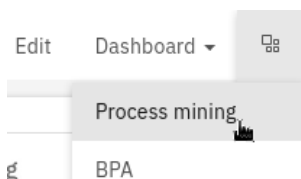
_5. Select **Order Approval Monitoring** dashboard



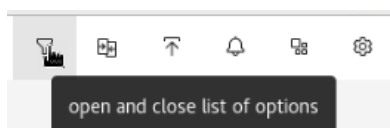
Note that you can examine the impact of the reworks in this activity on the Order Approval KPI such as AVG Order Approval Time or identify what resources (people) were involved in reworks of this Activity.



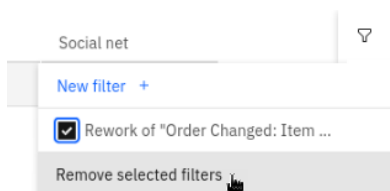
_6. Click the **chess-board** icon and then **Process mining** to get back to Model view.



_7. To remove the Filter, click **Filter icon**



_8. Select **Rework of Order Changed: Item ...** and then click **Remove selected filters**



_9. Select **Yes** on *Remove project filters* Window.

3.6 Increase Automation

We will explore two ways to use process mining insights to automate JK Auto Inc.'s P2P process:

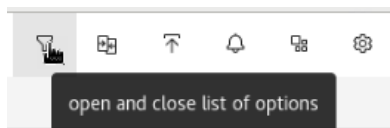
- Automation of Activities
- Understanding and optimizing process paths



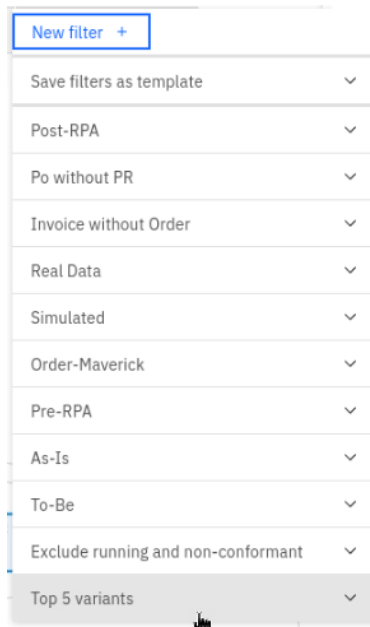
3.6.1 Increase Automation Analysis Setup

In our automation opportunity analysis, let's focus only on the top 5 variants only and exclude the outliers (less frequently executed process paths).

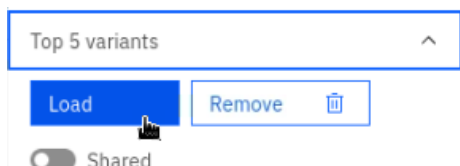
_1. Click **Filter icon**



_2. Select **Top 5 variants**



_1. Click **Load**



3.6.2 Automation of Activities

In this part of the lab you will explore two IBM Process Mining capabilities:

- **Ability to identify automating candidates.**

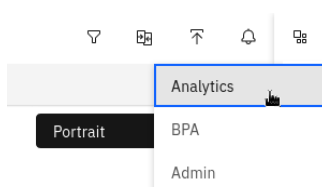
First, we will identify most impactful automation opportunities with respect to the process KPI such as Costs reduction or Lead Time reduction.

- **Simulation.**

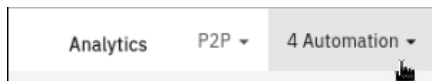
Once the candidates for automation are identified, we will use **the what-if simulation capabilities** to understand the impact of the automation by comparing the simulation data to the original data captured from the logs. This will enable process owners to determine the ROI before implementing any process improvement initiative, such as Robotic Process Automation.

3.6.2.1 Identify Automation Candidates

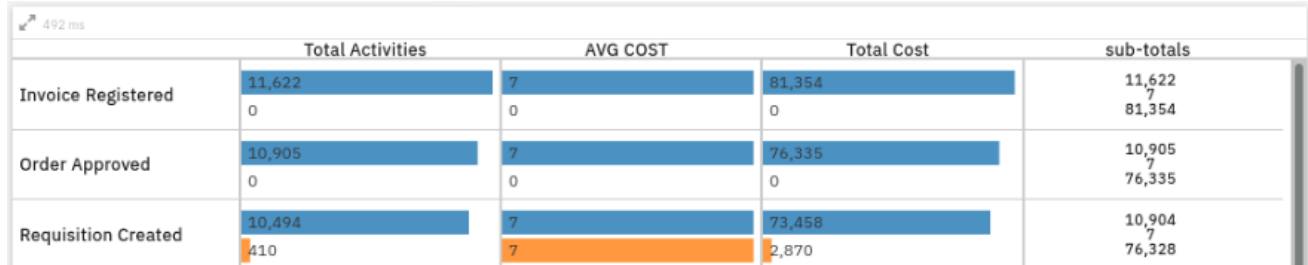
_1. Click the **chess-board icon** and then click **Analytics**



_2. Select **4 Automation** dashboard



Note the three most costly activities.



	Total Activities	AVG COST	Total Cost	sub-totals
Invoice Registered	11,622 0	7 0	81,354 0	11,622 7 81,354
Order Approved	10,905 0	7 0	76,335 0	10,905 7 76,335
Requisition Created	10,494 410	7 7	73,458 2,870	10,904 7 76,328

The first two Activities have not been automated. The third Activity has been automated using RPA but not entirely, it could benefit from increased automation by investing in more RPA bot licenses.

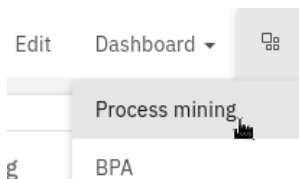
In the next step we will perform a simulation to see the ROI and the benefits the three most costly activities.

3.6.2.2 Use Simulation Results to Determine ROI

Let's create and configure a simulation.

3.6.2.2.1 Create Simulation

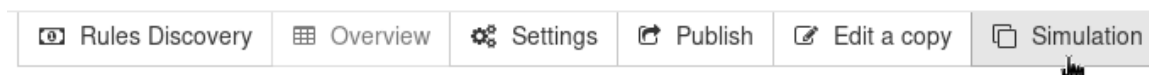
_1. Click the **chess-board** icon and then **Process mining** to get back to Model view.



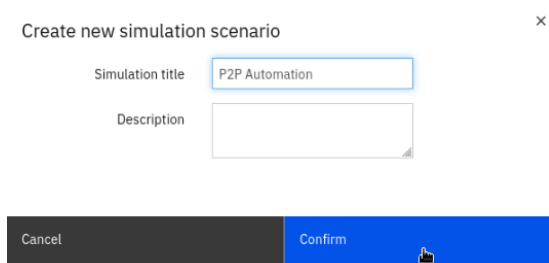
_1. Click **BPMN** tab



_2. Click **Simulation**



_3. For Simulation Title enter **P2P Automation** and click **Confirm**



Create new simulation scenario

Simulation title: P2P Automation

Description:

Cancel Confirm

3.6.2.2.2 Configure Simulation

Recall that we discovered automation opportunities for the three activities shown below with the highest total cost:

	Total Activities	AVG COST	Total Cost
Order Approved	25,132 0	7 0	175,924 0
Requisition Created	22,520 497	7 7	157,692 0,479
Invoice Registered	20,346 0	7 0	142,482 0

_1. Set Number of instances to **12,958** (to match the number of instances we have after applying the filter)

Number of instances

_2. In the Settings section of the **Requisition Created** activity. Reduce Staff availability from 14 to **1**

Requisition Created | Avg throughput time: 15min, Executions: 10904, Weight: 0.84

Settings | **Scheduling** | RPA | Waiting times

FTE 0.41

Staff availability

Service time days hours minutes

Working time days hours minutes

_3. Click **RPA** tab

Settings | Scheduling | **RPA** | Waiting times

_4. Set Robotic quote to **90**, Number of robots to **12** and Working time to **1** minute

Requisition Created | Avg throughput time: 2min 24sec, Executions: 10904, Weight: 0.84

Settings | Scheduling | **RPA** | Waiting times

Robotic quote %

Business hours e.g. 8-20

Number of robots

Working time days hours minutes

_5. Locate *Order Approved* activity

Order Approved | Avg throughput time: 1d 7h 13min, Executions: 10905, Weight: 0.84

_6. Change the following settings:

- Settings > Staff availability: **1**
- RPA > Robotic quote: **90**
- RPA > Number of robots: **12**
- RPA > Working time: **1**

_7. Locate *Invoice Registered* activity

Invoice Registered | Avg throughput time: 16d 1h 56min, Executions: 11622, Weight: 0.90

_8. Change the following settings:

- Settings > Staff availability: **1**
- RPA > Robotic quote: **90**
- RPA > Number of robots: **12**
- RPA > Working time: **1**

_9. Click **Run Simulation**

Current lead time
93d 10h 10min 20sec



_10. Wait for the Simulation in progress to close



_11. Since you just set up a new simulation, go to [Examine Simulation Results](#)

3.6.2.2.3 Examine Simulation Results

The Process overview table provides a summary of key metrics. **A** represents the as-is process and column **B** represents the simulation results

Process details		
Process overview	A	B
Case count	12,958	12,958
Average case lead time	93d 10h	88d 16h
Average case cost	EUR 50.41	EUR 39.69
Total case cost	EUR 653,219.00	EUR 514,363.80

Notice that decrease in *Average case lead time*, decrease in *Average case cost*, and finally decrease in *Total case cost*!

3.6.3 Optimization of Process Paths

There are two ways the decision logic information gained through process maiming can be used to increase automation:

- Leveraging DMN data to implement decision automation
- Changing decision gateway settings in IBM Process Mining simulation future

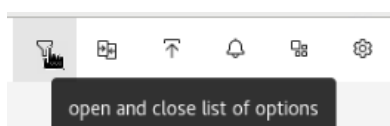
3.6.3.1 Leveraging DMN Data to Implement Decision Automation

Decisions gateways in BPMN process diagram control process paths. The Decision Rules Mining (DRM) capability can automatically discover the correlations within the data that was uploaded and mapped onto IBM Process Mining. This DRM capability enables IBM Process Mining to automatically detect the decision rules that govern the process.

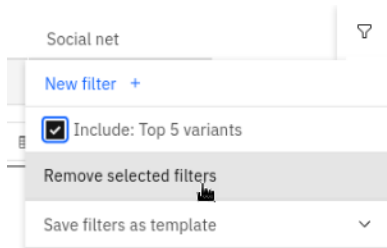
_1. Click **BPMN**



_2. Click **Filter icon**

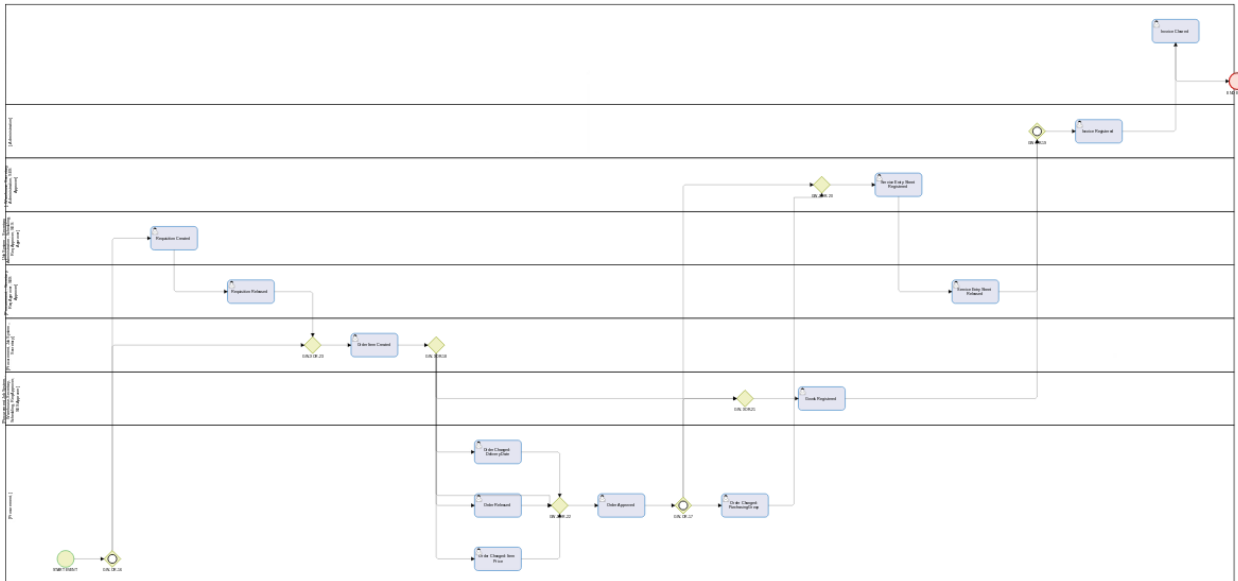


_3. Select **Top 5 variants** and then click **Remove selected filters**

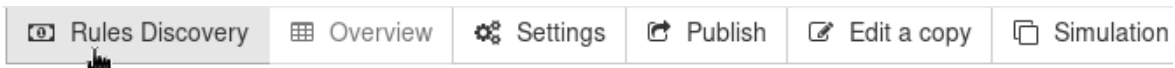


_4. Select **Yes** on *Remove project filters* Window.

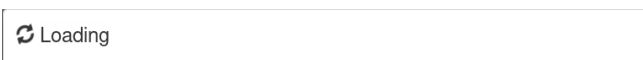
You should now see a more complex BPMN diagram than includes all process paths.



_5. Click **Rules Discovery**



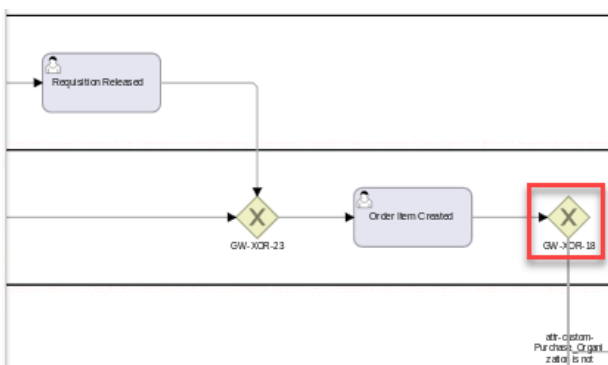
_6. Wait for the *Loading* message to clear, this may take few minutes.



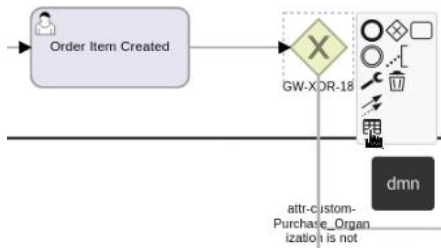
_7. Click **Edit a copy**



_8. Find Gateway **GW-XOR-18**, use the mouse wheel to zoom.



_9. Click Gateway **GW-XOR-18** and select **DMN**



_10. Click **Promote as a decision table**

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled 'Link decision table'. It contains two buttons: 'Promote as decision table' and 'Link to existing decision'. The 'Promote as decision table' button is highlighted. There is a 'cancel' button at the bottom right.

_11. For Decision name enter **Order Item Decision**, for Output variable name enter **order_item_decisions** and click **Save**

The screenshot shows the 'Link decision table' dialog box with the following fields filled: 'Decision name' is 'Order Item Decision' and 'Output variable name' is 'order_item_decision'. There is a 'Save' button and a 'cancel' button.

_12. Click **X** to close the decision table

The screenshot shows the 'Link decision table' dialog box. The 'X' button is highlighted. The dialog box contains the following text: 'Link decision table', 'Order Item Decision', 'Order Item Decision', and 'u'.

_13. Select and click DMN > local > Order Item Decision

The screenshot shows the DMN console. The 'DMN' folder is expanded, showing the 'local' folder. The 'Order Item Decision' is selected under the 'local' folder.

Note that this DMN decision table is fully editable including the ability to add or change the rules (rows in the DMN table). Also note that the columns correspond to the custom variable defined for this process model in the input CVS file.

Order Item Decision			
Order Item Decision			
U	attr-custom-data_gr_ipo	attr-custom-Purchasing_Group	attr-custom-Material_Group
	string	string	string
1	-	-	-
2	-	not("I13", "I1B", "I1I", "I1O", "IS1")	-
3	-	not("I1H", "I1I", "I1J", "I1M", "I1O", "IS1")	-
4	-	"I1I", "I1O", "IS1"	"S310-1761", "S999-9999"
5	-	-	-
6	-	"I13", "I1B"	-
7	-	"I1H", "I1J", "I1M"	-
8	not("2018-07-23", "2018-09-27", "2018-11-19")	"I1I", "I1O", "IS1"	-
9	-	-	-
10	-	-	-
11	-	-	-
12	"2018-07-23", "2018-09-27", "2018-11-19"	"I1I", "I1O", "IS1"	-
13	-	-	-
14	-	-	-
15	-	"I1I", "I1O", "IS1"	not("S310-1761", "S999-9999")
16	-	-	-

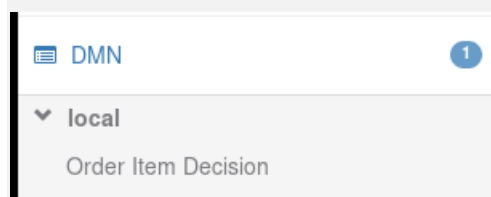
Add Rule

_14. Scroll to the right to see the last table column

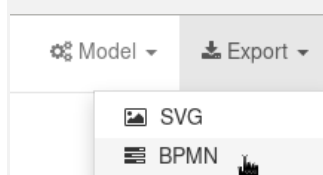
Output	
order item decision	Annotation
Order Changed: Delivery Date	-
Order Approved	-
Order Approved	-
Order Approved	-
Order Released	-
Order Released	-
Order Released	-
Order Released	-
Order Changed: Item Price	-
Order Changed: Item Price	-
Order Changed: Item Price	-
Order Changed: Item Price	-
Goods Registered	-
Goods Registered	-
Goods Registered	-

The last column represents the DMN output variable is the name of Activity to execute next according to the BPMN process diagram.

Note, you can export the BPMN process to orchestrate the activities captured by process mining and then use the DMN decision table has been captured in the Process Model to implement decisions directly in the BPMN process or externally using IBM Automation Decision Services.



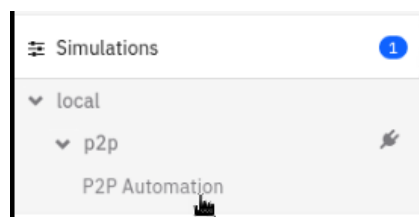
You can export the BPMN model from this view:



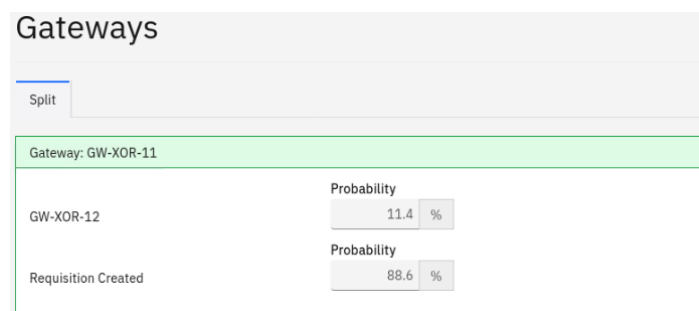
The exported BPMN model will include the DMN decision table information. It is not a DMN export.

3.6.3.2 Changing decision gateway settings in IBM Process Mining simulation future

_1. Select **Simulations > local > p2p** and click **P2P Automation**



_2. **Scroll to the end** of the Simulation page



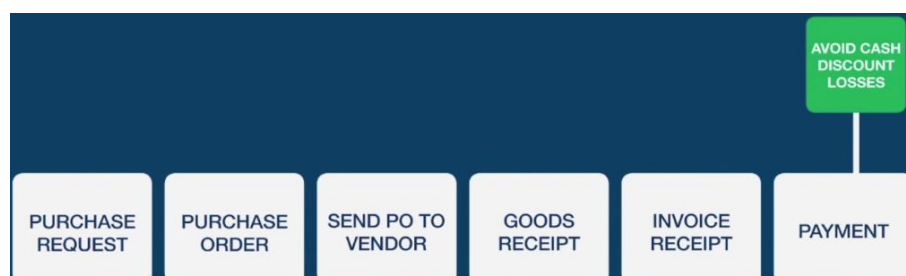
The Gateways simulation configuration section in Simulation configuration allows to change the distribution of the Gateway outputs. Note that simulation does not take under consideration the actual values of the business data.

3.7 Avoid Cash Discount Losses

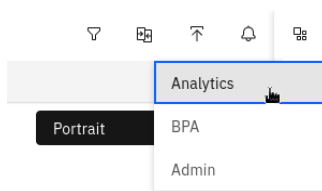
To support JK Auto Inc.'s Spend Under Management (SUM) initiative, process mining can be used to improve the transparency of the purchasing process. We will now explore how to use process mining to monitor and better manage payments to suppliers.

There are two aspects of SUM that JK Auto Inc. wants to focus on:

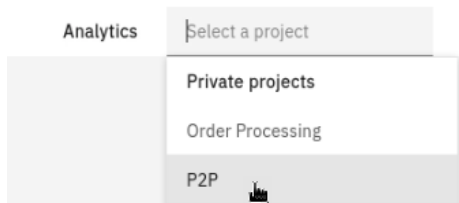
- Late Payments of Supplier Invoices. A costly inefficiency with large business impacts:
 - Detrimental to organization's valuable supplier relationships.
 - Poor relationships and missed opportunities for preferable terms on key goods and services in the future.
 - Additional interest payments
- Early payments. Another costly inefficiency with significant business impacts:
 - Paying early can yield substantial benefits in situations where suppliers offer discounts or rebates for early payment.
 - Cash discount losses result when early payment option is not exercised



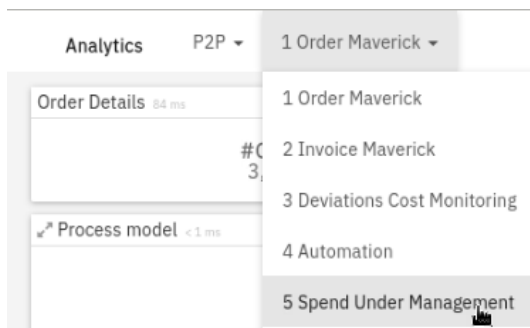
_1. Click the **chess-board icon** and then click **Analytics**



_2. If not already selected, select **P2P** project

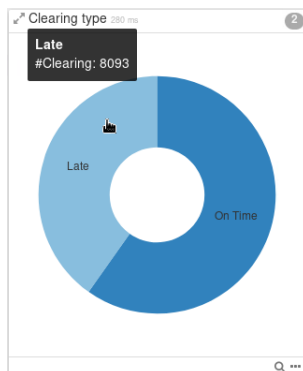


_3. Select **5 Spend Under Management** dashboard

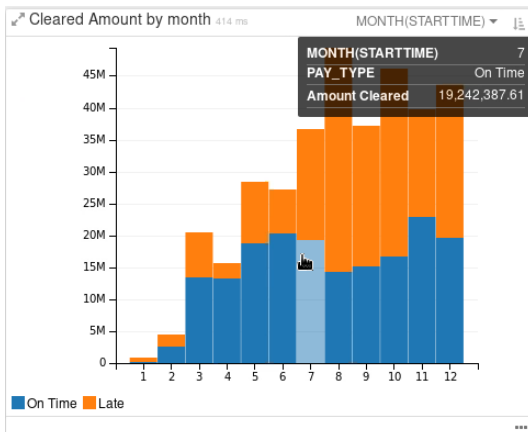


3.7.1 Late Payment

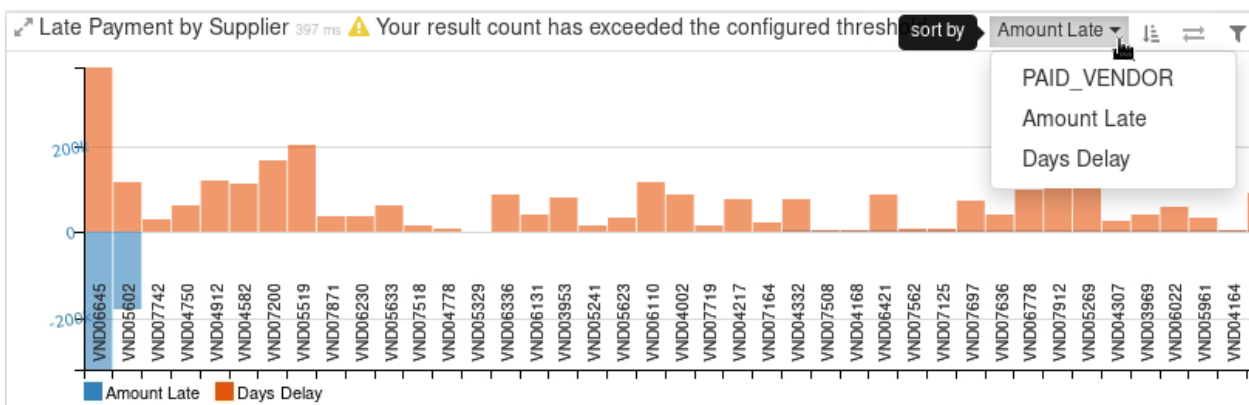
Clearing type – this view shows instances that incurred resulted in late payment of vendor invoices.



Cleared Amount by month – this view shows the payment amounts of late (orange) versus on-time (blue) per month

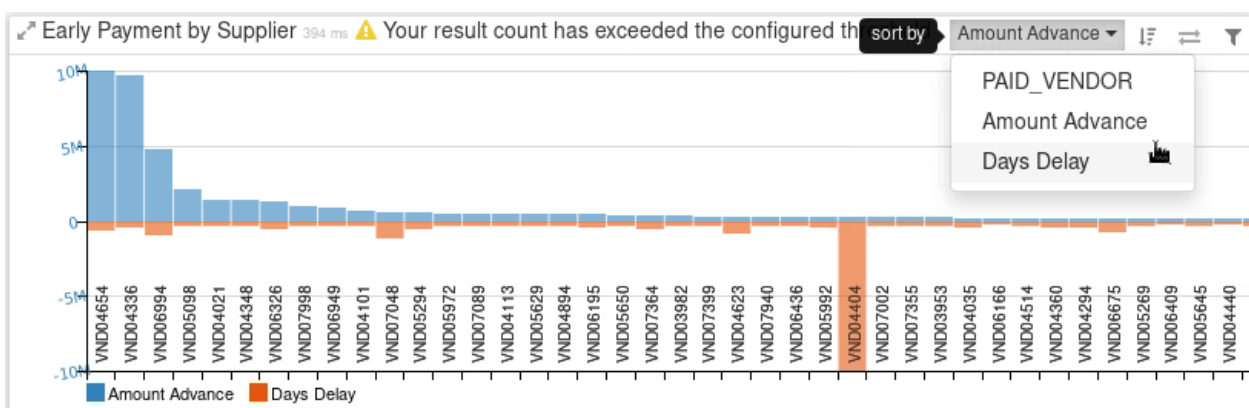


Late Payment by Supplier – this view shows the late payment data by supplier. For example, the first suppliers have the largest late payment proportion and amounts.



3.7.2 Early Payment

Early Payment by supplier – this view shows if JK Auto Inc. is taking full advantage of discounts or rebates for early payment offered by suppliers.



3.8 Lab Summary

You have just learned how IBM Process Mining can be applied to improve and gain insights into JK Auto Inc.'s P2P process.

You should now be able to deliver a live demo recorded in this video:

<https://ibm.box.com/v/Lab2ProcessMiningVideo>.