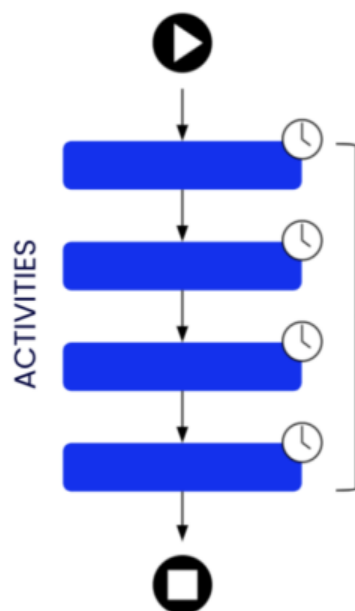
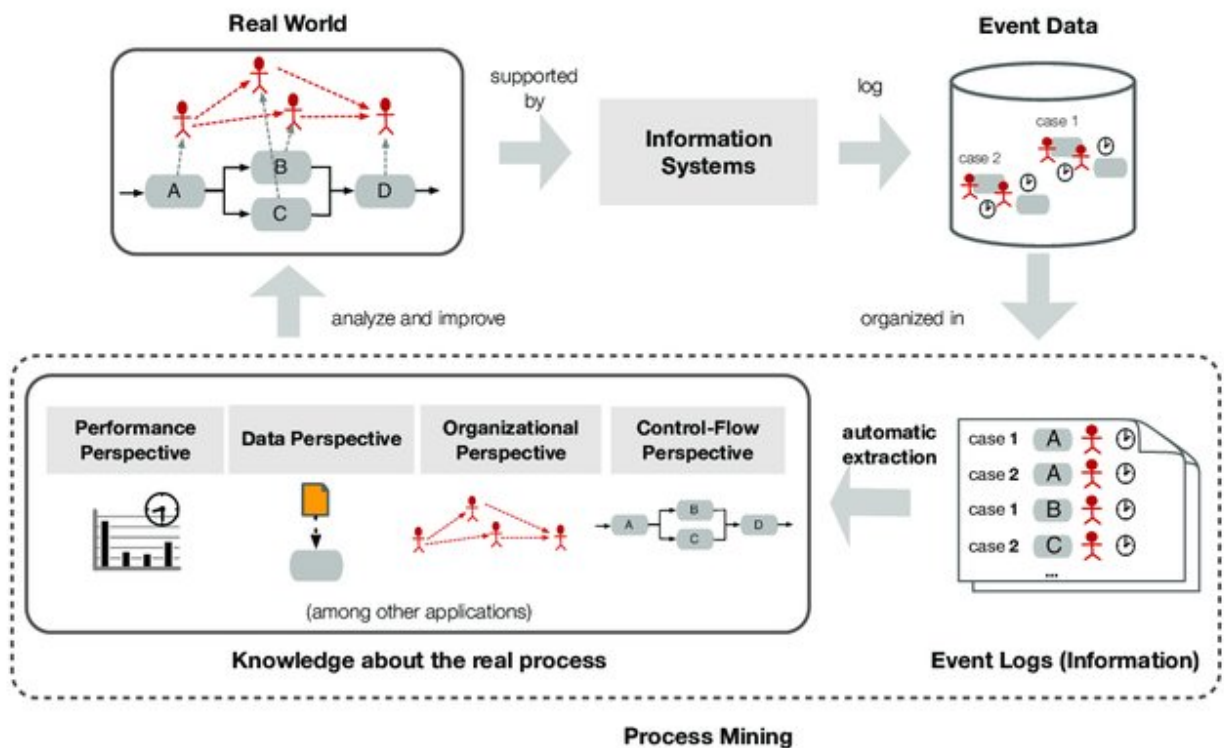




## **Process Mining with PM4Py**



Process information is stored in **event logs**

CASE ID	ACTIVITY	TIMESTAMP
101	Create Order	04-29-2020 09:34:55
101	Approve Credit	04-29-2020 10:54:33
101	Create Delivery	04-30-2020 12:34:19
101	Ship Order	04-30-2020 18:54:38
201	Create Order	04-29-2020 09:34:55
202	Change Price	04-29-2020 09:34:55
203	Create Delivery	04-29-2020 09:34:55
204	Ship Order	04-29-2020 09:34:55
...		
N01	Create Order	03-15-2020 11:34:55
N02	Create Delivery	03-15-2020 13:22:57
N03	Change Quantity	03-15-2020 16:34:17
N04	Create Delivery	03-16-2020 02:15:09

Order Number	Activity	Employee	Date	Time
1337	Take Order	Lucy	April 1st 2020	1:37PM
1337	Note Address of Customer	Lucy	April 1st 2020	1:39PM
1337	Register Payment Method	Lucy	April 1st 2020	1:40PM
1337	Prepare Burger	Luigi	April 1st 2020	1:41PM
1337	Grab Soda	Lucy	April 1st 2020	1:42PM
1337	Put Burger in Box	Luigi	April 1st 2020	1:52PM
1337	Wrap Order	Lucy	April 1st 2020	1:53PM
1337	Deliver Order	Mike	April 1st 2020	1:55PM

Table 1: A simple example event log fragment, capturing the trace of process behavior for the first order described in the previous section.

1. *Randy takes your order*
2. *Randy notes down your preferred payment method*
3. *Randy notes down your address*
4. *Luigi prepares your burger*
5. *Luigi puts your burger in a box*
6. *Randy wraps your order*
7. *John delivers your order*

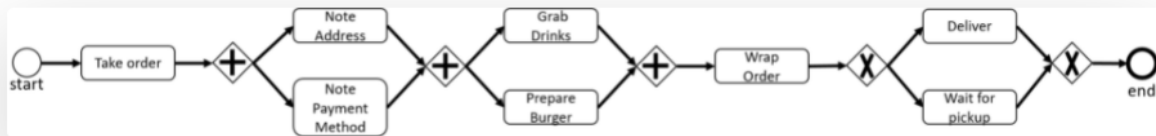


Figure 1: A simplified process model (using "Business Process Model and Notation", i.e., BPMN, notation) of the Burger Restaurant example process

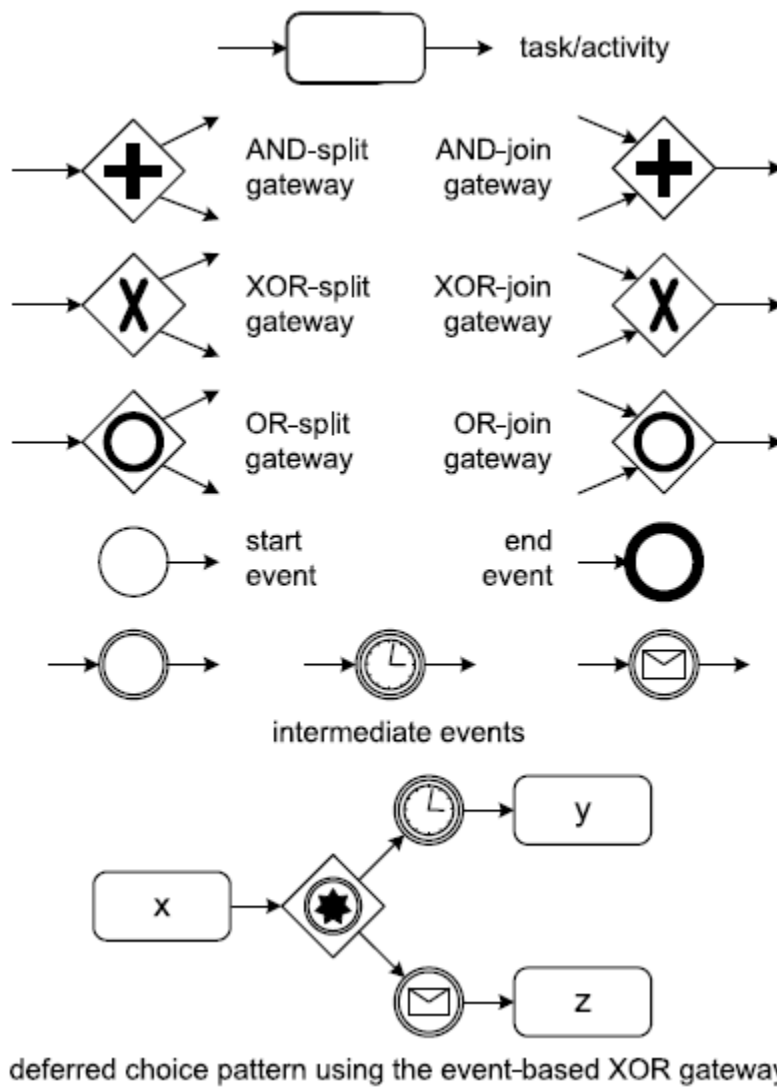


Figure 2: Fundamental elements of the "Business Process Model and Notation", i.e., BPMN, notation, taken from [Process Mining: Data Science in Action; Wil M.P. van der Aalst \(2016\)](#), page 69

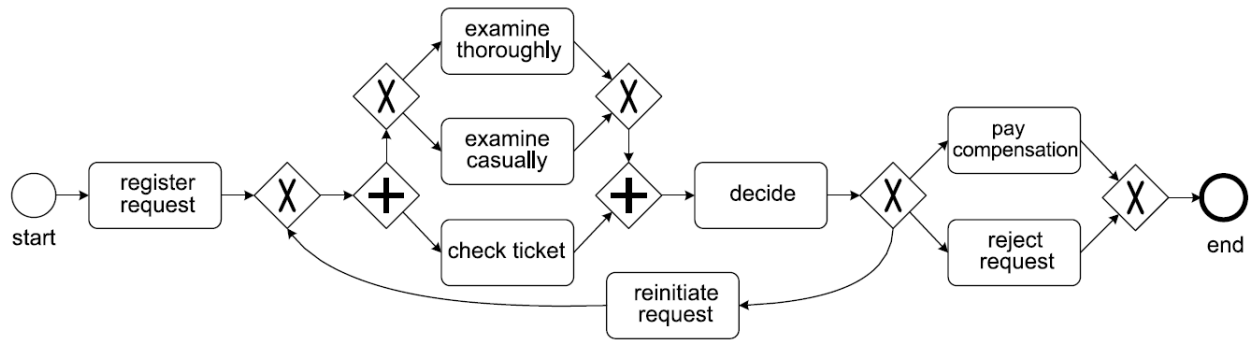
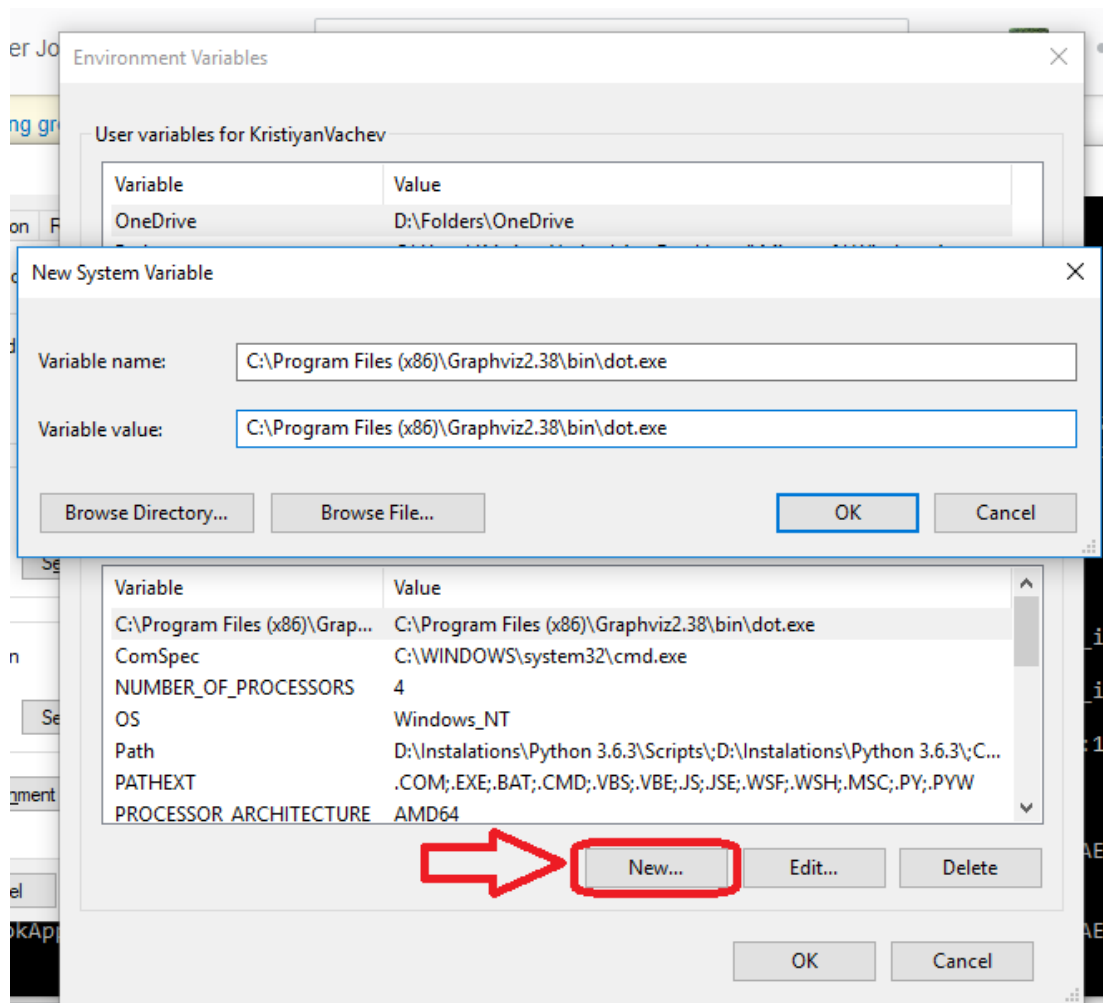


Figure 3: Running example BPMN-based process model describing the behavior of the simple process that we use in this tutorial.

# Install PM4Py

**"RuntimeError: Make sure the Graphviz executables are on your system's path" after installing Graphviz 2.38**



Stack users advice for installation error

you can use the following command in Anaconda prompt :

```
conda install python-graphviz
```

and make sure to install pm4py in Anaconda prompt :

```
pip install pm4py
```

and in the end you have to try running your python code with Anaconda prompt.

Share Edit Delete Flag

answered 23 hours ago



Ali Askari

My advice for installation

## Loading CSV Files

```
event_log =  
pm4py.format_dataframe(pd.read_csv('C:/Users/ALI/Downloads/tamrins/running-  
example.csv', sep=';'), case_id='case_id',  
activity_key='activity', timestamp_key='timestamp')
```

Csv loading

## Loading XES Files

```
log = pm4py.read_xes('C:/Users/ALI/Downloads/tamrins/running-example.xes')
```

XES loading

```

1  <?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
2  <log xes.version="1849-2016">
3    <string key="origin" value="csv"/>
4    <extension name="Concept" prefix="concept" uri="http://www.xes-standard.org/concept.xesext"/>
5    <extension name="Organizational" prefix="org" uri="http://www.xes-standard.org/org.xesext"/>
6    <extension name="Cost" prefix="cost" uri="http://www.xes-standard.org/cost.xesext"/>
7    <extension name="Time" prefix="time" uri="http://www.xes-standard.org/time.xesext"/>
8    <trace>
9      <string key="concept:name" value="1"/>
10     <event>
11       <string key="concept:name" value="register request"/>
12       <date key="time:timestamp" value="2010-12-30T11:02:00.000+01:00"/>
13       <int key="cost:total" value="50"/>
14       <string key="org:resource" value="Pete"/>
15       <int key="@@index" value="14"/>
16     </event>
17     <event>
18       <string key="concept:name" value="examine thoroughly"/>
19       <date key="time:timestamp" value="2010-12-31T10:06:00.000+01:00"/>
20       <int key="cost:total" value="400"/>
21       <string key="org:resource" value="Sue"/>
22       <int key="@@index" value="15"/>
23     </event>
24     <event>
25       <string key="concept:name" value="check ticket"/>
26       <date key="time:timestamp" value="2011-01-05T15:12:00.000+01:00"/>
27       <int key="cost:total" value="100"/>
28       <string key="org:resource" value="Mike"/>
29       <int key="@@index" value="16"/>
30     </event>
31     <event>
32       <string key="concept:name" value="decide"/>
33       <date key="time:timestamp" value="2011-01-06T11:18:00.000+01:00"/>
34       <int key="cost:total" value="200"/>
35       <string key="org:resource" value="Sara"/>
36       <int key="@@index" value="17"/>
37     </event>

```

XES example dataset



## Pre-Built Event Log Filters

```
#Pre-Built Event Log Filters
filtered = pm4py.filter_start_activities(log, {'register request'})
print(list(filtered))
with open('register_request_filtered.txt', 'w') as f:
    for i in filtered :
        f.write(str(i)+'\n')
```

Filter\_start\_activities

register\_request\_filtered - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```
{'attributes': {'concept:name': '1'}, 'events': [{'concept:name': 'register request', 'time:timestamp': '2011-03-01T00:00:00'}]}
{'attributes': {'concept:name': '2'}, 'events': [{'concept:name': 'register request', 'time:timestamp': '2011-03-01T00:00:00'}]}
{'attributes': {'concept:name': '3'}, 'events': [{'concept:name': 'register request', 'time:timestamp': '2011-03-01T00:00:00'}]}
{'attributes': {'concept:name': '4'}, 'events': [{'concept:name': 'register request', 'time:timestamp': '2011-03-01T00:00:00'}]}
{'attributes': {'concept:name': '5'}, 'events': [{'concept:name': 'register request', 'time:timestamp': '2011-03-01T00:00:00'}]}
{'attributes': {'concept:name': '6'}, 'events': [{'concept:name': 'register request', 'time:timestamp': '2011-03-01T00:00:00'}]}
```

Output as a text

```

filtered3 = pm4py.filter_variants(log, [
    ['register request', 'check ticket', 'examine casually', 'decide', 'pay compensation']])

print(str(filtered3))
with open('filter_variants.txt', 'w') as f:
    for i in filtered3 :
        for j in i :
            f.write(str(j)+'\n')

```

filter\_variants

filter\_variants - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```

{'attributes': {'concept:name': '2'}}
{'concept:name': 'register request', 'time:timestamp': datetime.datetime(2010, 1, 5, 0, 0, 0)}
{'concept:name': 'check ticket', 'time:timestamp': datetime.datetime(2010, 1, 5, 0, 0, 0)}
{'concept:name': 'examine casually', 'time:timestamp': datetime.datetime(2010, 1, 5, 0, 0, 0)}
{'concept:name': 'decide', 'time:timestamp': datetime.datetime(2011, 1, 5, 0, 0, 0)}
{'concept:name': 'pay compensation', 'time:timestamp': datetime.datetime(2011, 1, 5, 0, 0, 0)}

```

Output as a text

## Obtaining a Process Model

```
import pandas as pd
event_log = pm4py.format_dataframe(pd.read_csv('C:/Users/ALI/Downloads/tamrins/running-example.csv', sep=';'))
activity_key='activity', timestamp_key='timestamp')
#event_log.to_csv('C:/Users/ALI/Downloads/tamrins/running-example-exported.csv')
log = pm4py.read_xes('C:/Users/ALI/Downloads/tamrins/running-example.xes')

# Figure 6: BPMN model discovered based on the running example event data set, using the Inductive Miner impl
process_tree = pm4py.discover_tree_inductive(event_log)
bpmn_model = pm4py.convert_to_bpmn(process_tree)
pm4py.view_bpmn(bpmn_model)
```

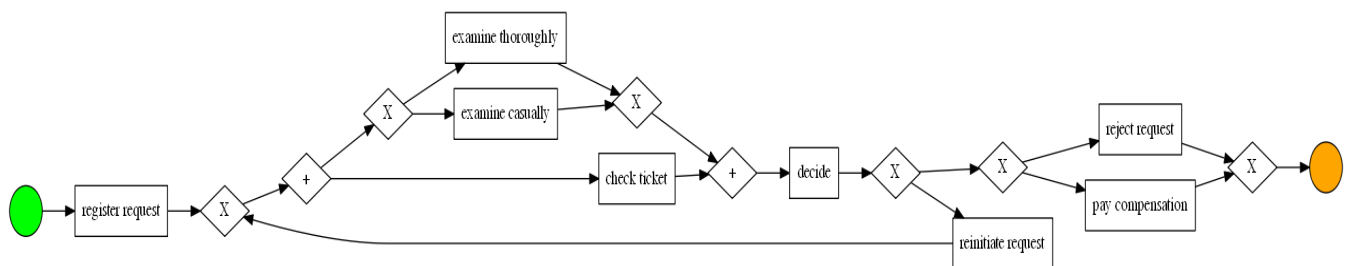


Figure 6: BPMN model discovered based on the running example event data set, using the Inductive Miner implementation of PM4Py.

```
#Figure 7: Process Tree model discovered based on the running example event data set, using
process_tree = pm4py.discover_tree_inductive(log)
pm4py.view_process_tree(process_tree)
```

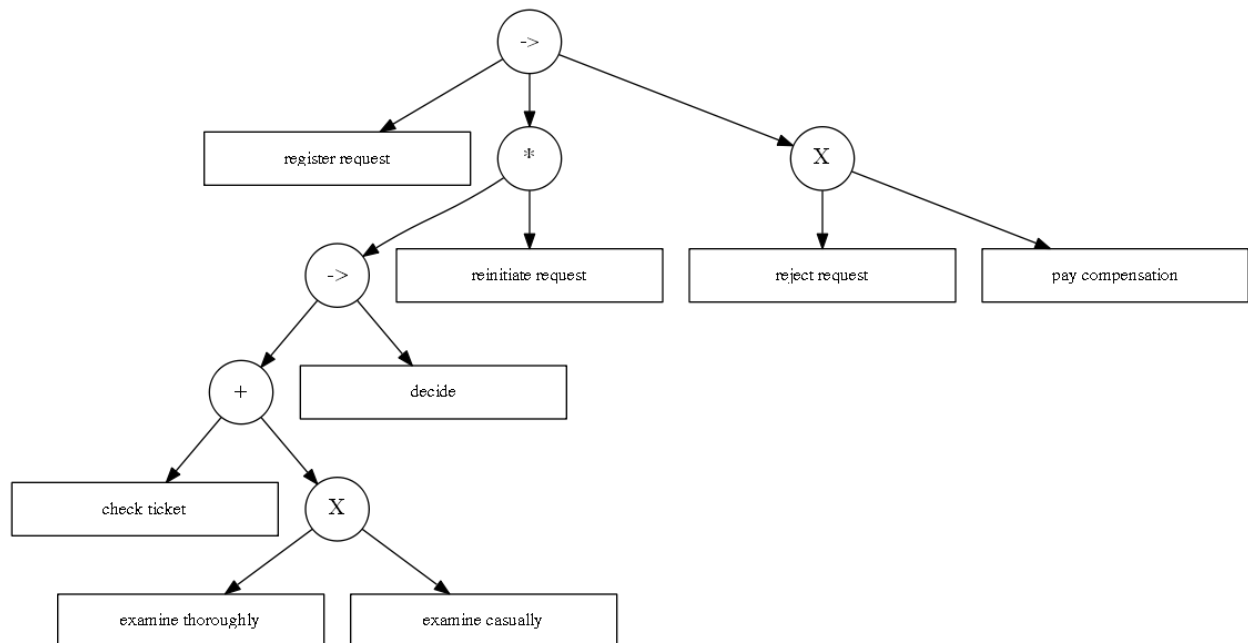


Figure 7: Process Tree model discovered based on the running example event data set, using the Inductive Miner implementation of PM4Py.

```
#Figure 8: Process Map (DFG-based) discovered based on the running example event data set.
```

```
dfg, start_activities, end_activities = pm4py.discover_dfg(log)
pm4py.view_dfg(dfg, start_activities, end_activities)
```

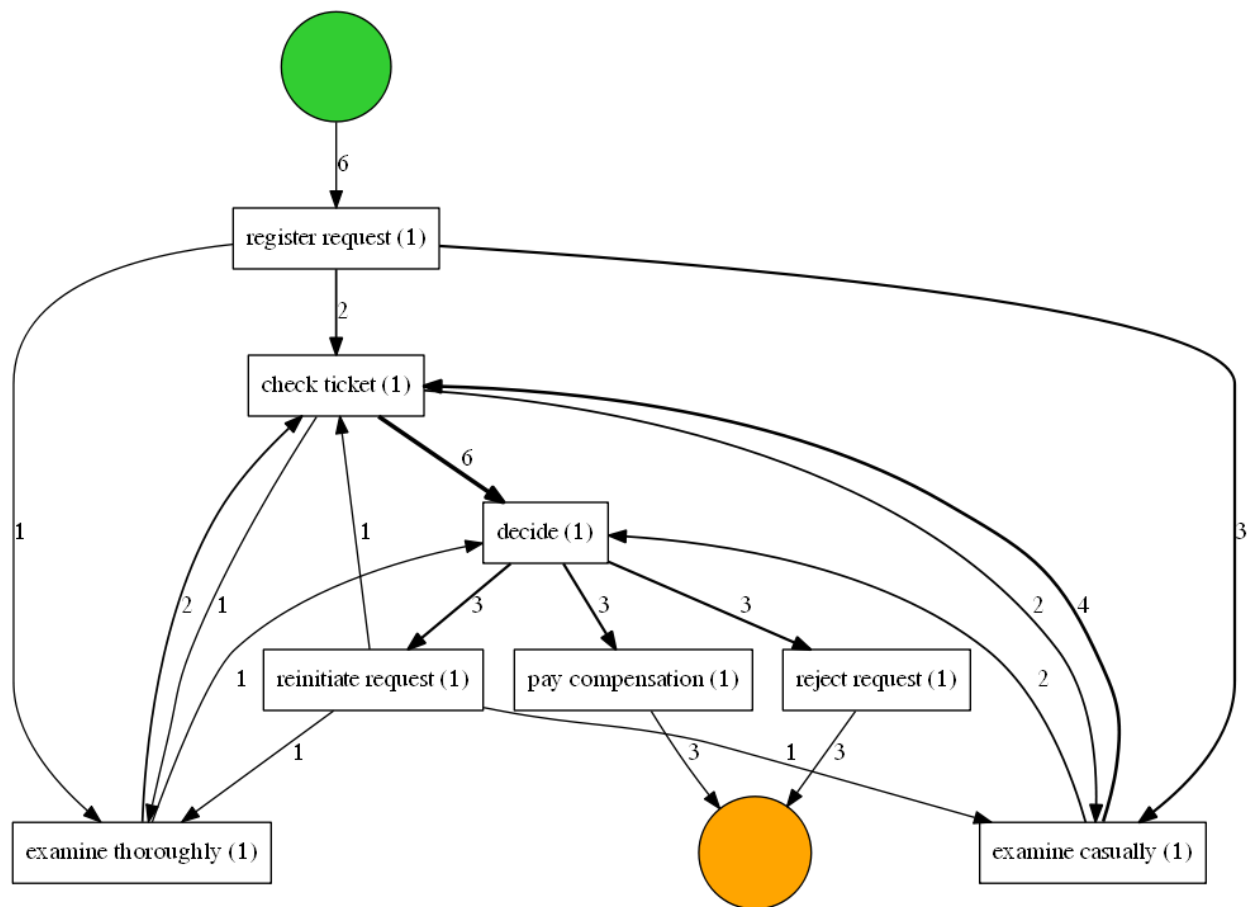
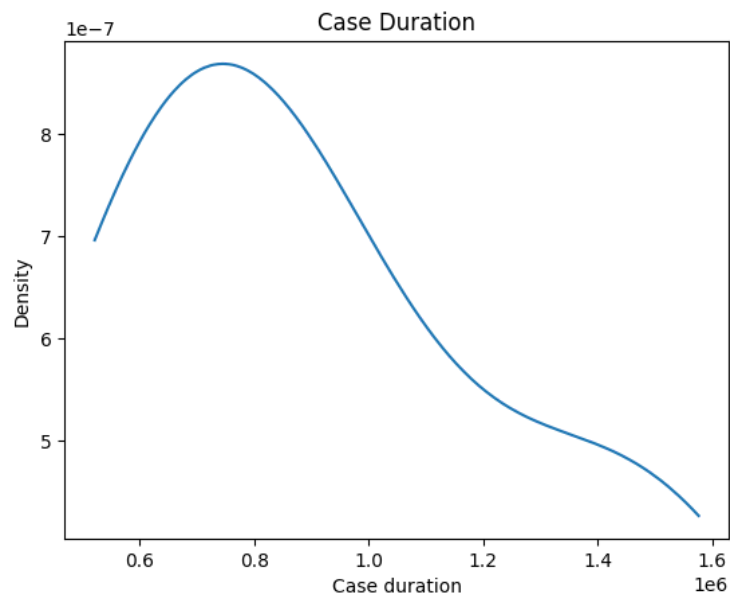
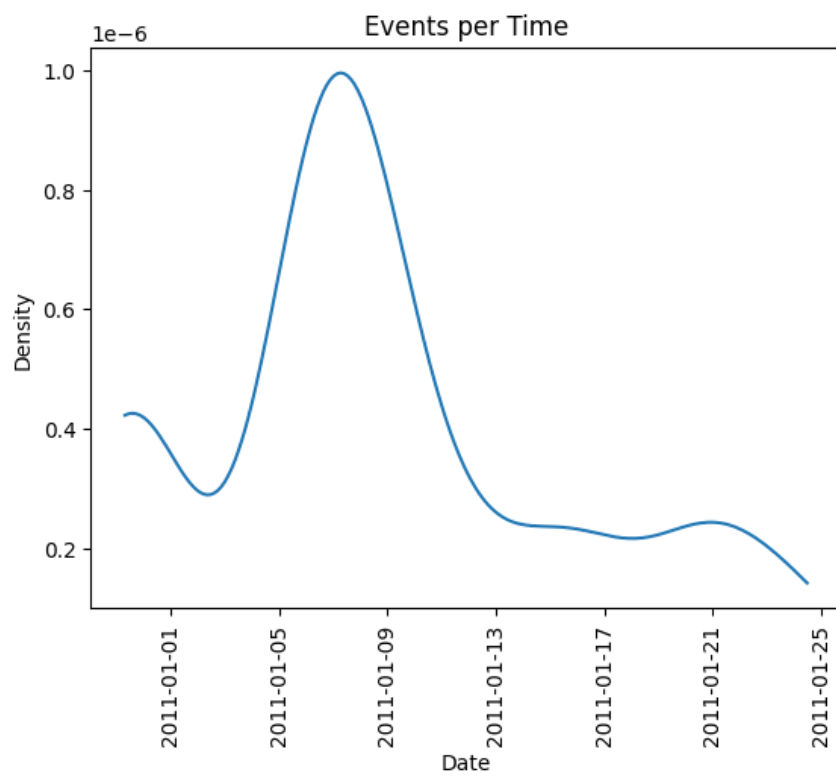


Figure 8: Process Map (DFG-based) discovered based on the running example event data set.

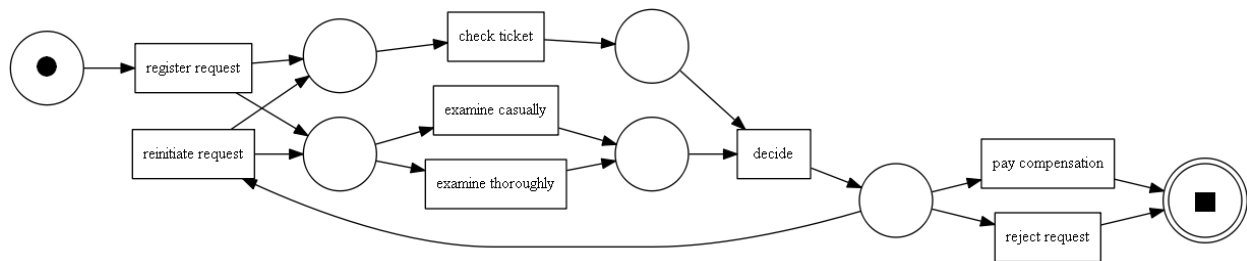


Distribution of case duration

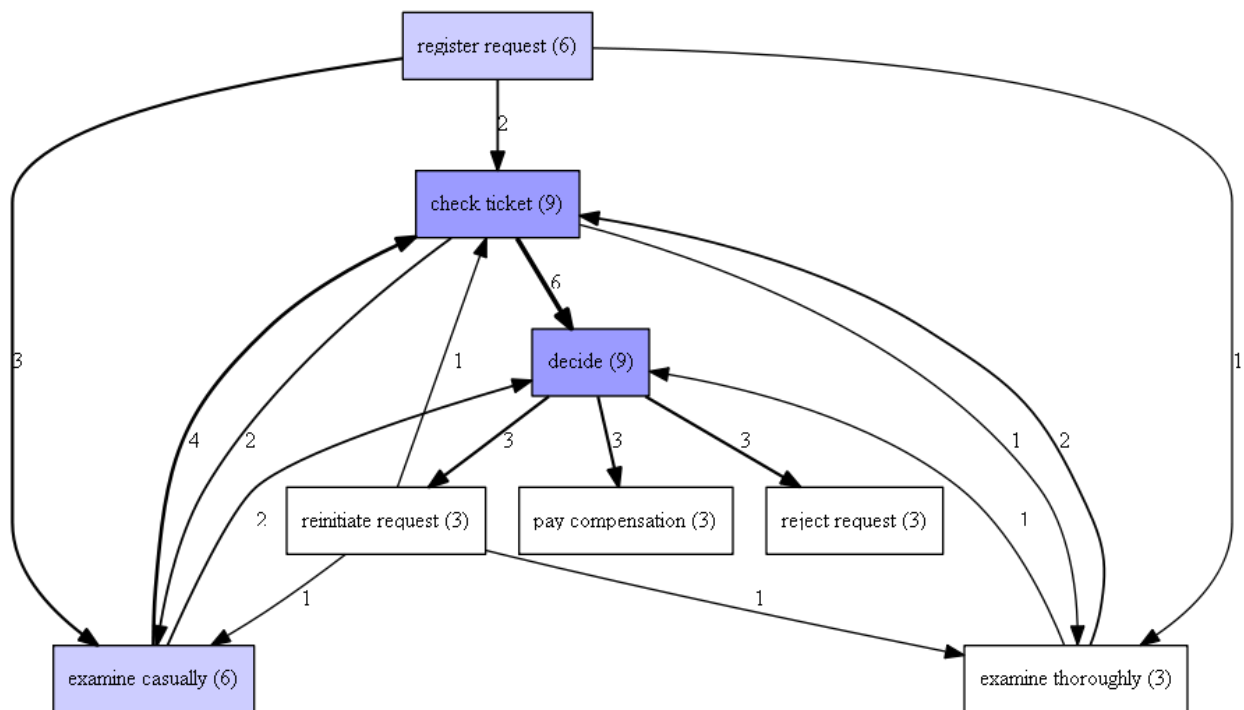


Distribution of events over time

## Alpha Miner

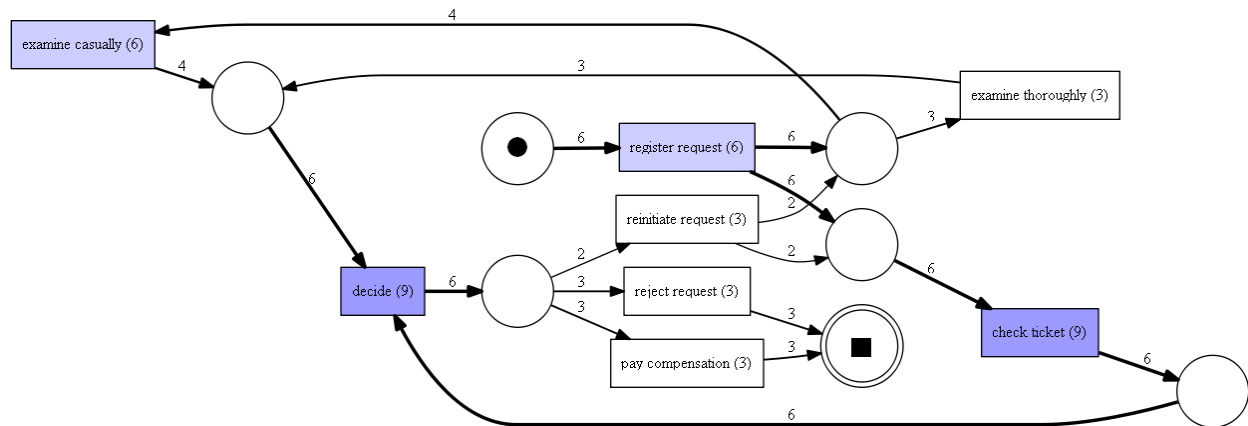


## Directly-Follows Graph



## Frequency/Performance

Similar to the Directly-Follows graph



## PCA – Reducing the number of features

Some techniques (such as the clustering, prediction, anomaly detection) suffer if the dimensionality of the dataset is too high. Hence, a dimensionality reduction technique (as PCA) helps to cope with the complexity of the data.

Having a Pandas dataframe out of the features extracted from the log:

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=feature_names)
```

It is possible to reduce the number of features using a techniques like PCA.

Let's create the PCA with a number of components equal to 5, and apply the PCA to the dataframe.

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

pca = PCA(n_components=5)
df2 = pd.DataFrame(pca.fit_transform(df))
```

So, from more than 400 columns, we pass to 5 columns that contains most of the variance.



## Rework (activities)

The rework statistic permits to identify the activities which have been repeated during the same process execution. This shows the underlying inefficiencies in the process.

```
{'check ticket': 2, 'decide': 2, 'examine casually': 1, 'reinitiate request': 1}
```

## Rework (cases)

We define as rework at the case level the number of events of a case having an activity which has appeared previously in the case.

For example, if a case contains the following activities: A,B,A,B,C,D; the rework is 2 since the events in position 3 and 4 are referring to activities that have already been included previously.

```
{'1': {'number_activities': 5, 'rework': 0},  
'2': {'number_activities': 5, 'rework': 0},  
'3': {'number_activities': 9, 'rework': 2},  
'4': {'number_activities': 5, 'rework': 0},  
'5': {'number_activities': 13, 'rework': 7},  
'6': {'number_activities': 5, 'rework': 0}}
```