

Hands-on Session

Let's get started!



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Step 1 - Inspect Data

Open **PurchasingExample.csv** file in python/pandas (or Excel) and inspect its contents

- Every row corresponds to one event
- You find information on Case IDs, Activities, Start and end times, Resources, Roles

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If using excel...

Step 2 - Import Data

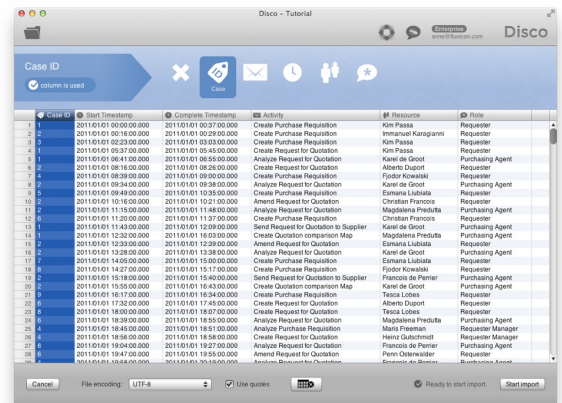
Load **PurchasingExample.csv** in Disco

Assign columns as follows:

- Case ID → Case ID
- Start and Complete Timestamp → Timestamp
- Activity → Activity
- Resource → Resource
- Role → Other

Click 'Start import'

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Step 3 - Inspect Process

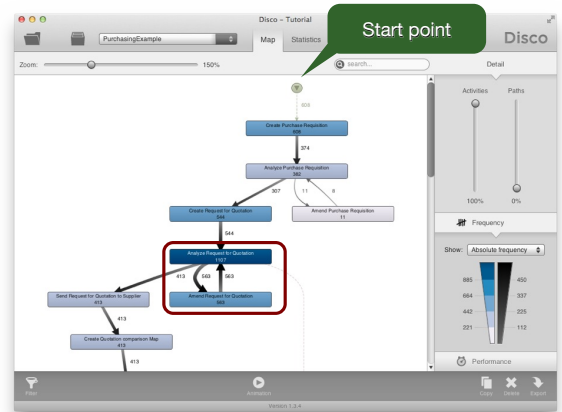
Look at the resulting process model

- Numbers in rectangles are activity frequencies
- Number at arcs is frequency of connection

→ You see the main process flows

- All 608 cases start with activity 'Create Purchase Requisition'
- Lots of changes were made (amendments)!

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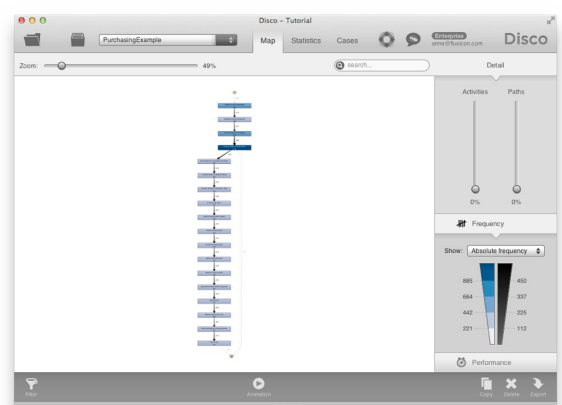
Step 3 - Inspect Process

It's important to be able to adjust the level of detail for the process map

Move up the 'Activities' slider down to lowest position (0%)

- Only the activities from the most frequent process variant are shown

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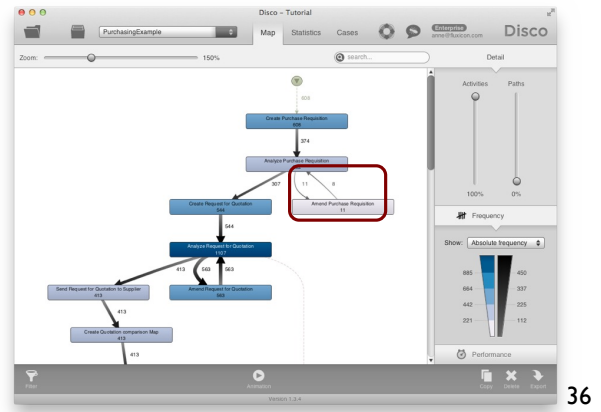
Step 3 - Inspect Process

Gradually move the 'Activities' slider up to 100% again until all activities are shown

- Even infrequent activities such as 'Amend Purchase Requisition' are shown

You'll notice that 11 cases are flowing in to 'Amend Purchase Requisition' but only 8 are moving out - Where are the other 3?

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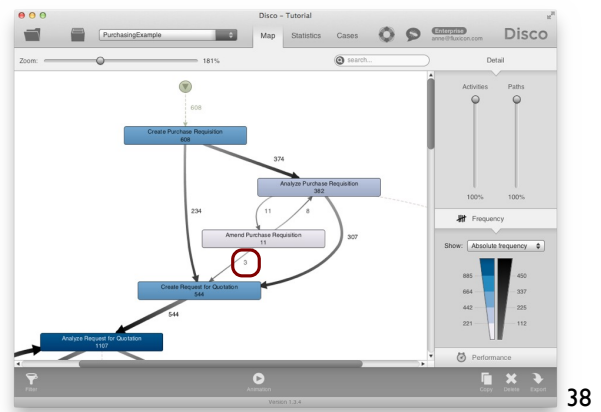
Step 3 - Inspect Process

Move up the 'Paths' slider up to the top

You now see a 100% detailed picture of the executed process

- The 3 missing cases move from 'Amend Purchase Requisition' to 'Create Request for Quotation'

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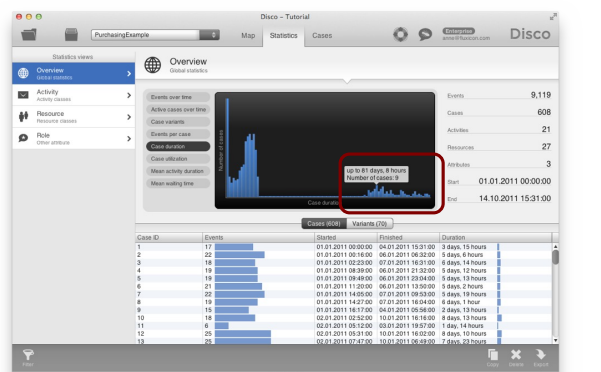
Step 4 - Inspect Statistics

Look at 'Statistics' tab to see 'Overview' information about the event log

- 9,119 events were recorded for 608 cases
- Timeframe is January - October 2011

The 'Case duration' is typically up to 15 or 16 days, but some cases take very long (more than 70 or 80 days!)

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Step 5 - Inspect Cases

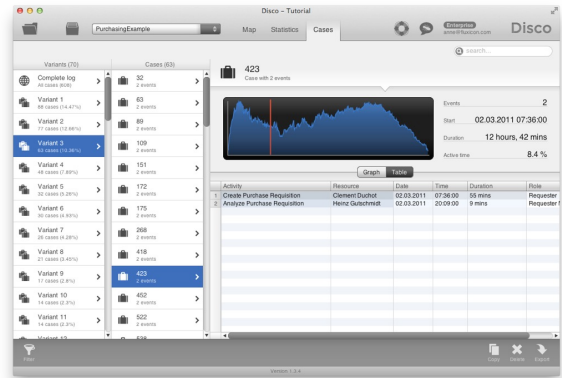
Select 'Cases' tab to inspect variants and individual service instances

- The third most frequent process variant ends after 'Analyze Purchase Requisition' (ca. 10.36% of all cases follow this pattern)

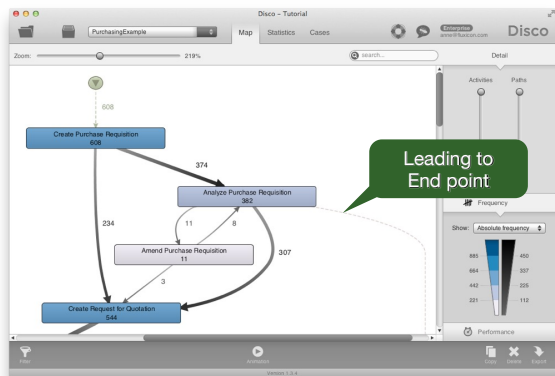
→ Why are so many requests abrupted?

- Do people not know what they can buy?
- We can find this back in the process map, too

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Results so far...

Original Questions:

1. How does the process actually look like?
 - Objective process map discovered
 - Lots of amendments and stopped requests:
Update of purchasing guidelines needed
2. Are there deviations from the prescribed process?
3. Do we meet the performance targets?
 - Not by all (some take longer than 21 days):
Is there a bottleneck in the process? -> Next

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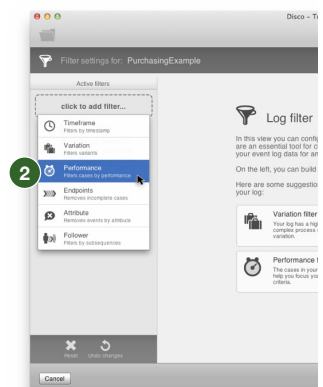
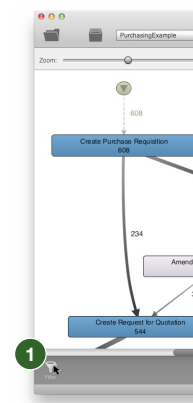
Step 6 - Filter on Performance

Click on the Filter symbol in the lower left corner and add a Performance filter

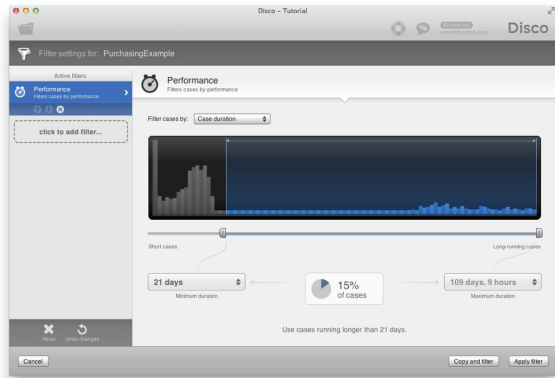
- Select 21 days as lower boundary
- You'll see that ca. 15% of the purchase orders take longer than 21 days

Press 'Apply filter' to focus only on those cases that take longer than 21 days

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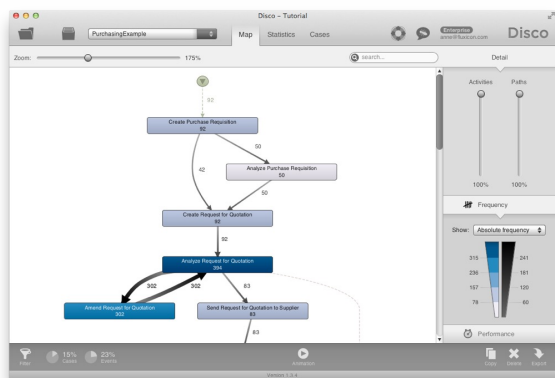
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Step 7 - Spot Bottlenecks

The filtered process map shows the process flow for the 92 (15%) 'slow' cases

- On average 3 amendments per case!
- 92 cases, 302 amendments...

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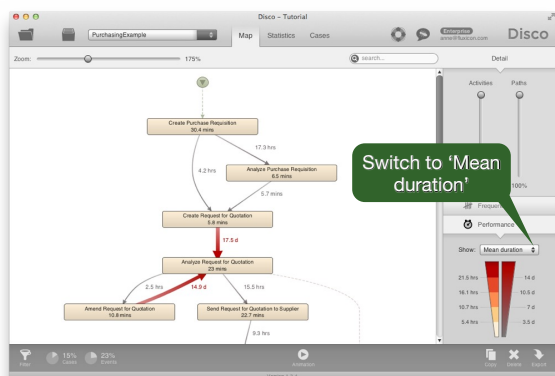
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Step 7b - Spot Bottlenecks

Switch to 'Performance' view

- 'Total duration' shows the high-impact areas
- Switch to 'Mean duration':
 - On average it takes **more than 14 days** to return from the rework loop to the normal process
 - What about min and max duration?

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Step 8 - Animate Process

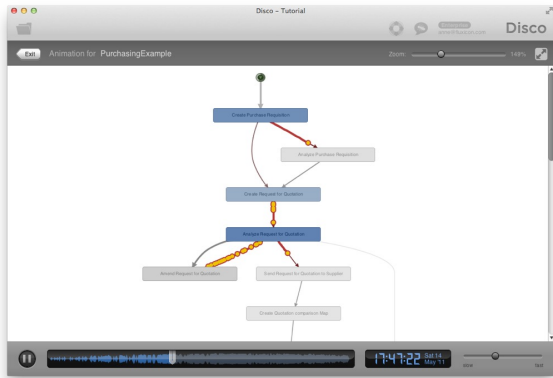
Visualize bottleneck:
Press ► button to start animation

Observe how purchase orders move through the process

Drag needle to the end of the timeline

- observe how the most used paths get thicker and thicker

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Results so far...

- ✓ 1. How does the process actually look like?
 - Objective process map discovered
 - Lots of amendments and stopped requests:
Update of purchasing guidelines needed
2. Are there deviations from the prescribed process? -> **Next**
- ✓ 3. Do we meet the performance targets?
 - Not by all (some take longer than 21 days)
 - The 'Analyze Request for Quotation' activity is a huge bottleneck: **Process change is needed**

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Step 9 - Compliance Check

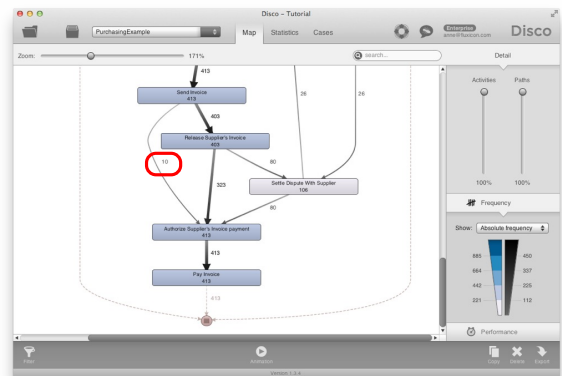
Exit the animation, return to Filter settings, and remove performance filter



Switch back to Frequency Map view and scroll to end of the process

- 10 cases skip the mandatory 'Release Supplier's Invoice' activity!

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Step 9 - Compliance Check

Drill down: Click on the path from 'Send invoice' to 'Authorize Supplier's Invoice payment' and press 'Filter this path...'

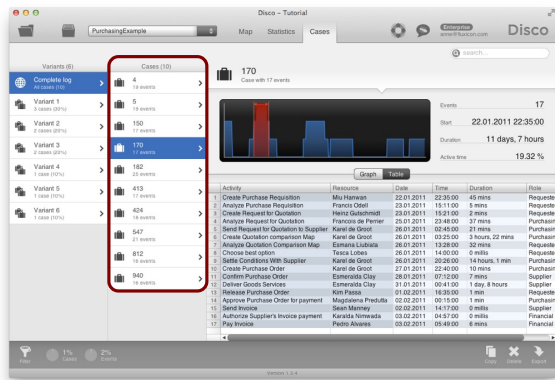
Switch to Cases view to see the 10 cases

- Actionable result: We can either change the operational system to prevent the violation or provide targeted training

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Results so far...

1. How does the process actually look like?
 - Objective process map discovered
 - Lots of amendments and stopped requests: **Update of purchasing guidelines needed**
2. Are there deviations from the prescribed process? -> **Yes, training or system change needed**
3. Do we meet the performance targets?
 - Not by all (some take longer than 21 days)
 - The 'Analyze Request for Quotation' activity is a huge bottleneck: **Process change is needed**

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Step 10 - Organizational View

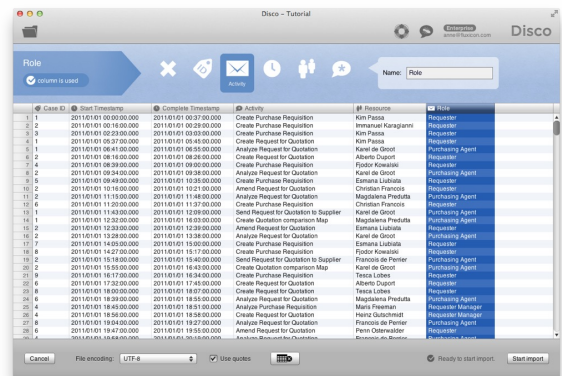
Last Step: We seek an alternative view on the data to visualize the organizational flow

Go to 'Project view' and press 'Reload':



Set 'Activity' column to 'Other' and configure 'Role' column as 'Activity'

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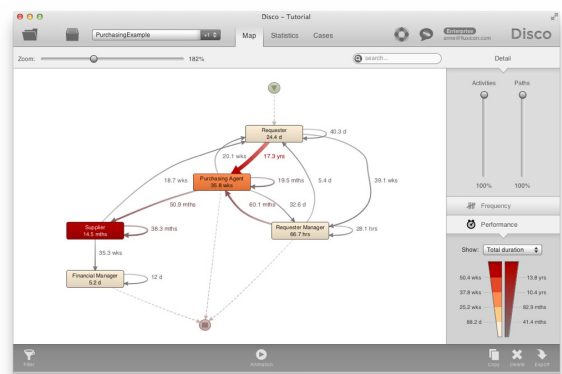
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Step 10 - Organizational View

Instead of the activity flow, we are now looking at how the process moves through different *roles* in the organization

- Inefficiencies can often be found at the borders of organizational units
- Clearly, the Purchasing agents are causing the biggest delays in the process!

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