

Master Thesis Report

Process Enhancement by Incorporating Negative Instances in Model Repair

Group Report

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Outlines

- **Problem Introduction**
- **Algorithm & Implementation**
 - Add long-term dependency
 - Create dfg model
- **Demo Presentation**
- **Evaluation**

Problem Introduction

- **Description**

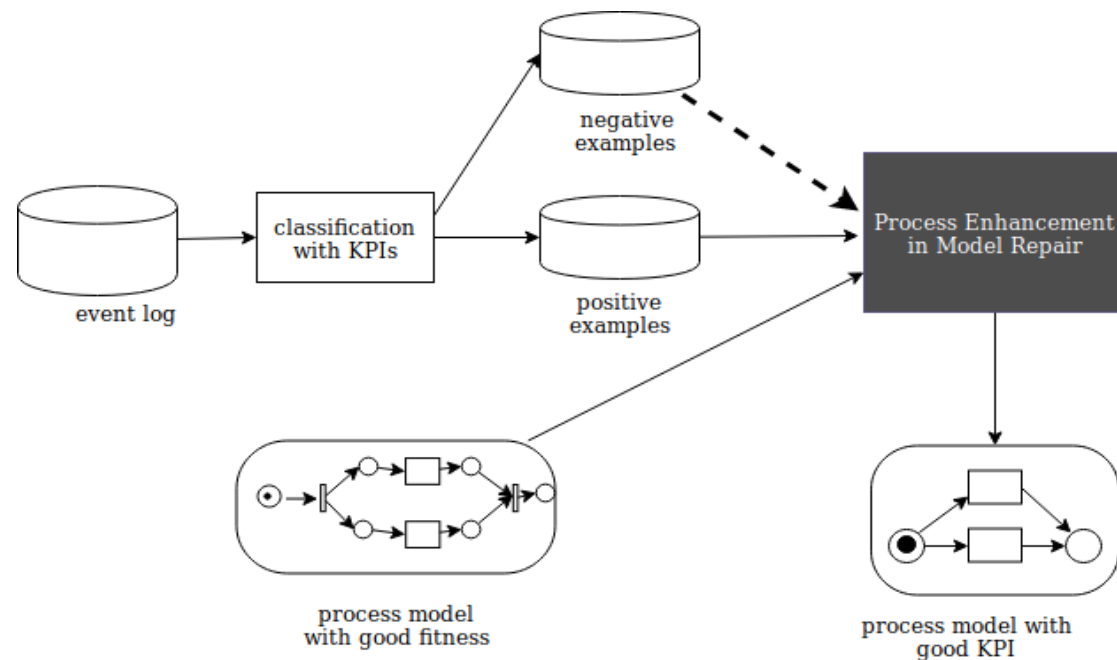
- Given **event log**, **process model** and **KPIs**, how to incorporate negative KPIs outcomes to repair the process model for better performance?

- **Input**

- Event log
- Existing process model
- KPIs

- **Output**

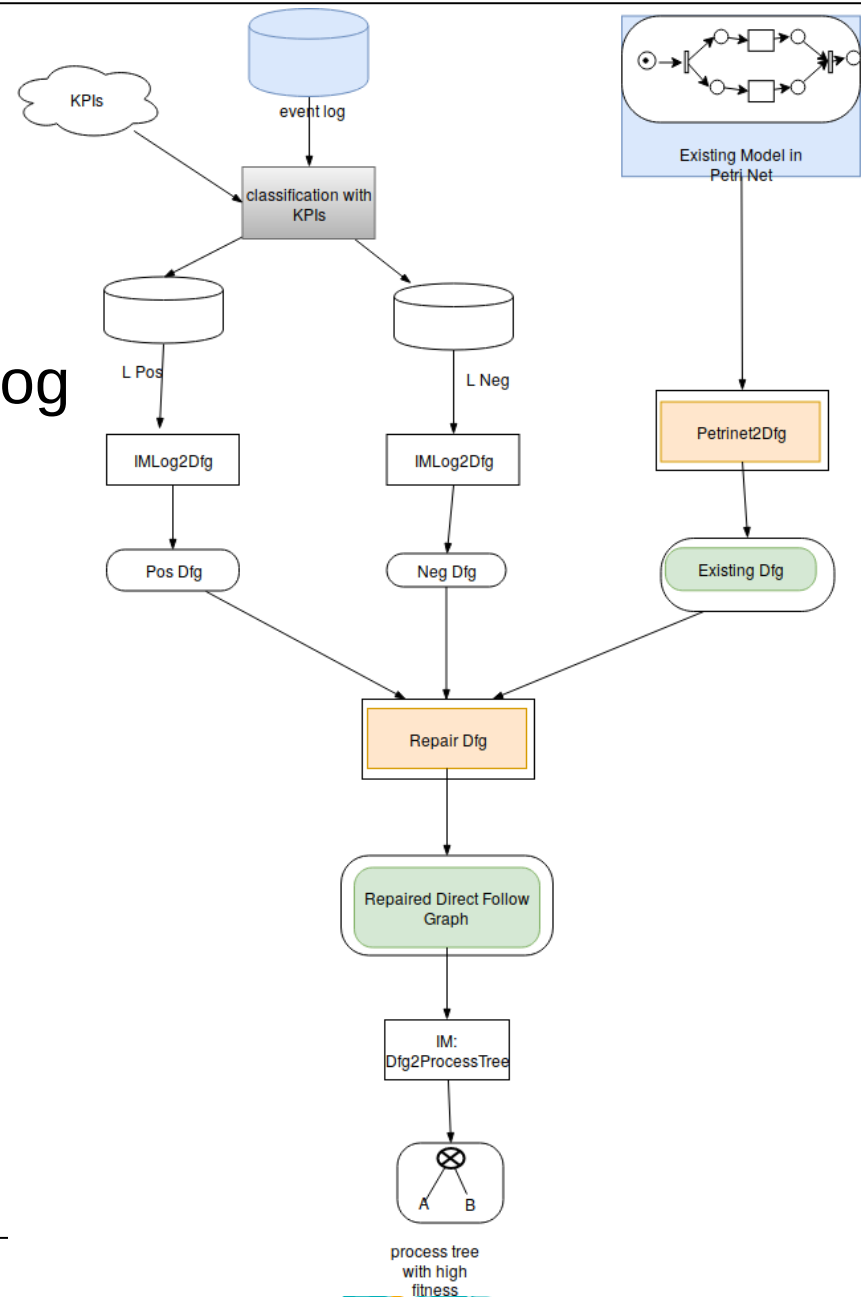
- Repaired process model



Algorithm – generate dfg model

- **Items**

- Weight from existing dfg
 - ✓ Transition system
- Weight from positive event log
 - ✓ Inductiver Miner
- Weight from negative event log
 - ✓ Inductiver Miner
- Control Parameters
 - ✓ Ext 0-1
 - ✓ Pos 0-1.0
 - ✓ Negative 0-1.0



Algorithm – generate dfg model

- **Directly-follows relation**

- Existing model, positive and negative event log

$$W(A, B) := W(E_{G_{ext}}(A, B)) + W(E_{G_{pos}}(A, B))$$

$$- W(E_{G_{neg}}(A, B)), \text{ with}$$

$$W(E_{G_{ext}}(A, B)) = C_{ext} \cdot \frac{1}{|*|}, \text{ *the set of all possible activities}$$

after A, $|*|$ is the size of this set.

C_{ext} is the control weight on existing model from Plugin.

$$W(E_{G_{pos}}(A, B)) = C_{pos} \cdot \frac{\text{Cardinality}_{pos}(E(A, B))}{\text{Cardinality}_{pos}(E(A, *))},$$

$$W(E_{G_{neg}}(A, B)) = C_{neg} \cdot \frac{\text{Cardinality}_{neg}(E(A, B))}{\text{Cardinality}_{neg}(E(A, *))},$$

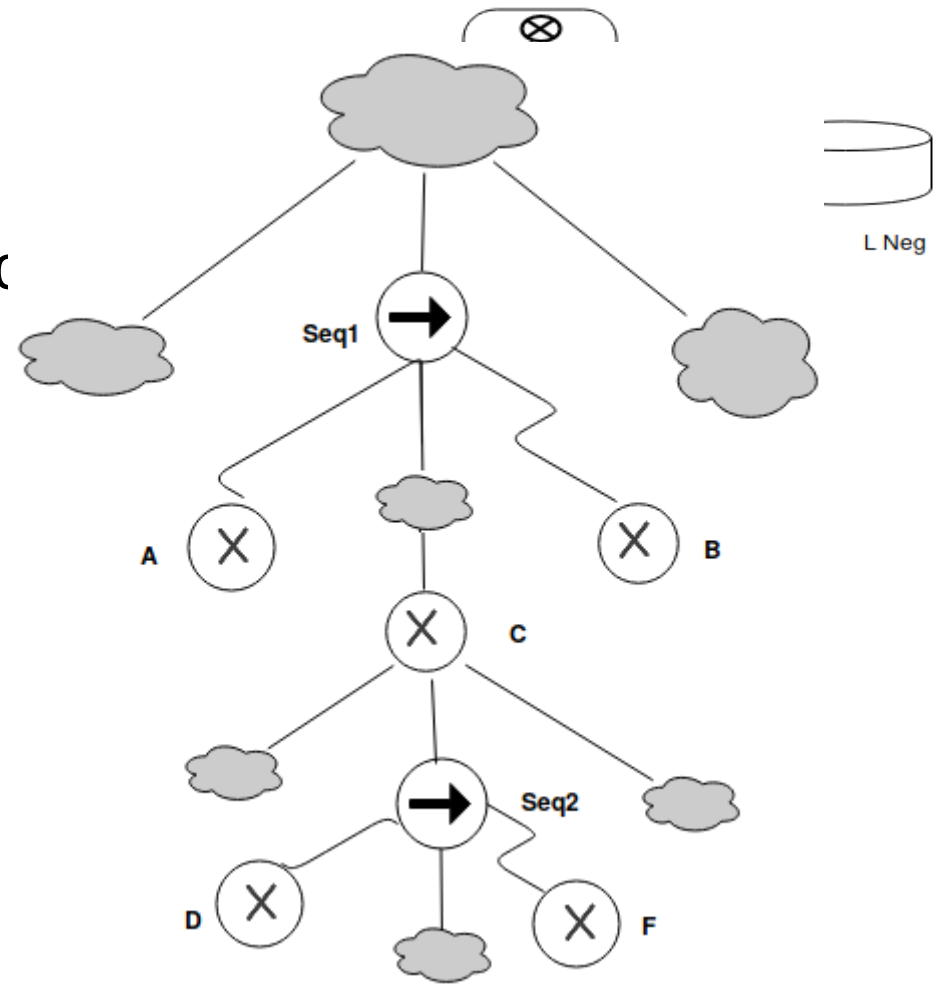
- Keep this directly-follows relation if

$$W(A, B) > \text{threshold}, \text{ with } -1 < W(A, B) < 2$$

- Choose, threshold=0.5

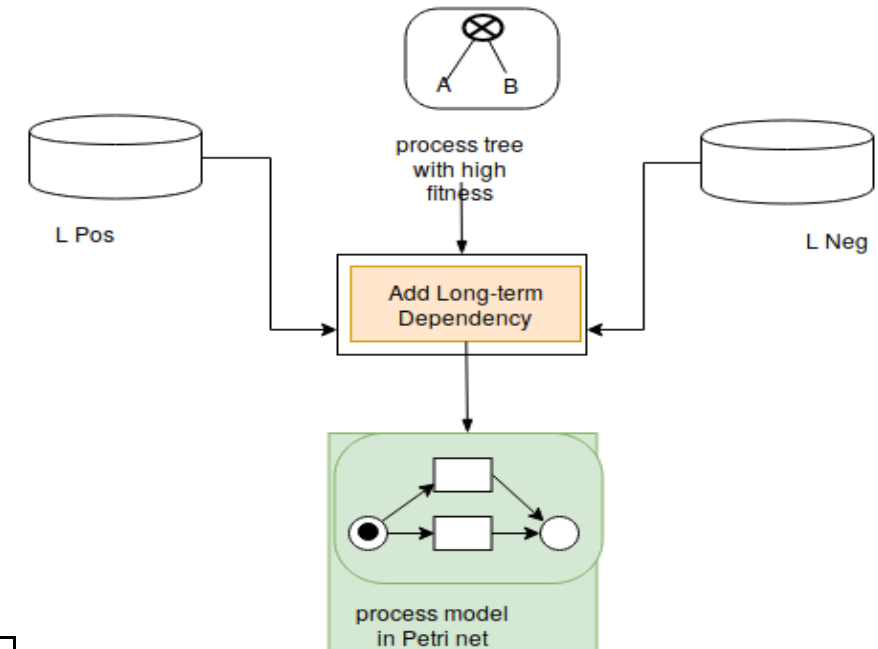
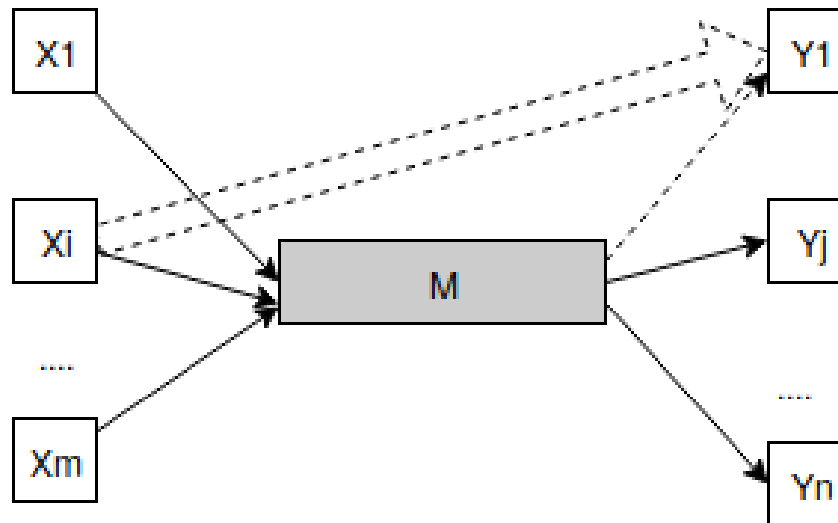
Algorithm – add long-term dependency

- **Long-term dependency**
 - Choices Dependency
 - ✓ exclusive blocks => xor block
 - ✓ not loop
 - Partial Order
 - ✓ Least Common Ancestor is
 - $A < C < B$, $D < F$
 - ✓ In same level
 - A,B,C pair
 - D,F pair



Algorithm – add long-term dependency

- **Long-term dependency**
 - Choices Dependency
 - ✓ exclusive blocks => xor block
 - ✓ not loop
 - Relation xor branches
 - ✓ Significant correlation



Algorithm – add long-term dependency

- **Correlation Defintion**

- New generated model, positive and negative event log

$$Wlt(XORB_X, XORB_Y) = Wltext(XORB_X, XORB_Y) + Wltpos(XORB_X, XORB_Y) - Wltneg(XORB_X, XORB_Y), \text{ with}$$

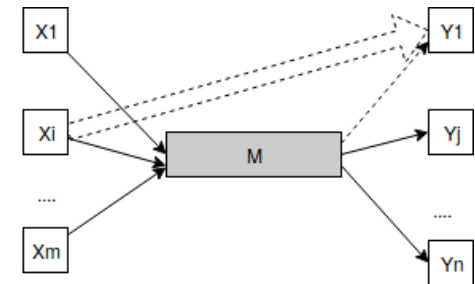
$$Wltext(XORB_X, XORB_Y) = C_{model} \bullet \frac{1}{|XORB_*|}, XORB_*$$

* is the set of all xor branches from $XORB_X$

$$Wltpos(XORB_X, XORB_Y) = C_{pos} \bullet \frac{F_{pos}(XORB_X, XORB_Y)}{F_{pos}(XORB_X, *)}$$

$$Wltneg(XORB_X, XORB_Y) = C_{neg} \bullet \frac{F_{neg}(XORB_X, XORB_Y)}{F_{neg}(XORB_X, *)}$$

$F_{pos}(XORB_X, XORB_Y), F_{neg}(XORB_X, XORB_Y)$ are the frequency of coexistence of $XORB_X, XORB_Y$



- **Significant Correlation**

$$Wlt(XORB_X, XORB_Y) > \text{lt-threshold}, \quad \text{with } -1 < Wlt(XORB_X, XORB_Y) < 1.5$$

Algorithm – add long-term dependency

- **Long-term dependency Situations**

1. $LT = \{X1-Y1, X1-Y2, X2-Y1, X2-Y2\}$

2. $LT = \{X1-Y1, X1-Y2, X2-Y2\}$

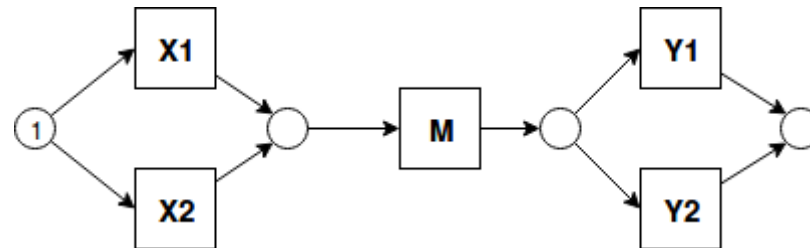
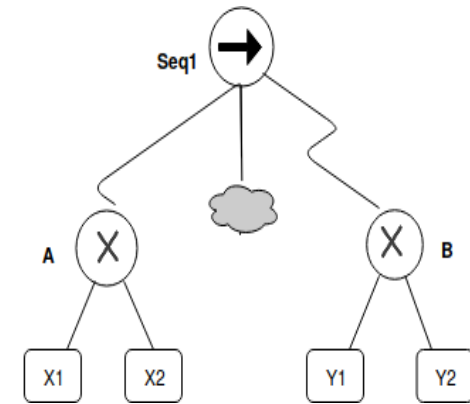
3. $LT = \{X1-Y1, X2-Y2\}$

4. $LT = \{X1-Y1, X2-Y1\}$

5. $LT = \{X1-Y1, X1-Y2\}$

6. $LT = \{X1-Y1\}$

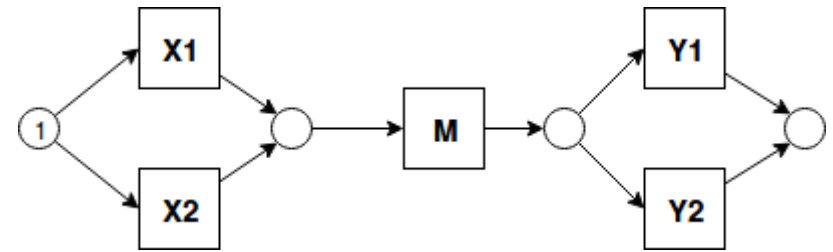
7. empty set



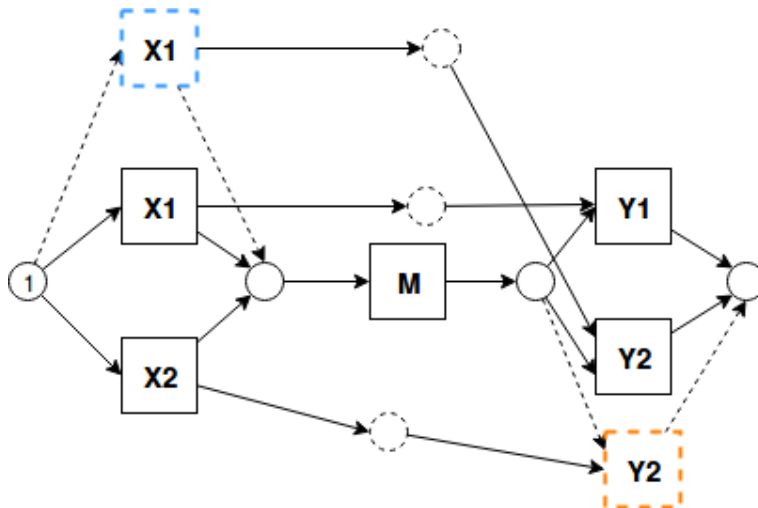
- Situation 1 is full dependency, it keeps the original model

Algorithm – add long-term dependency

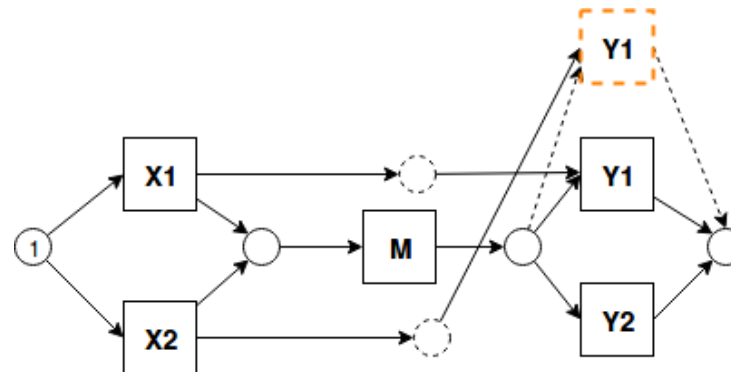
- Expressed On Petri net
 - ✓ Duplicate Transition
 - **Keep track of added xor branches for source and target xor branches S and T**



Given $LT = \{X1-Y1, X1-Y2, X2-Y2\}$

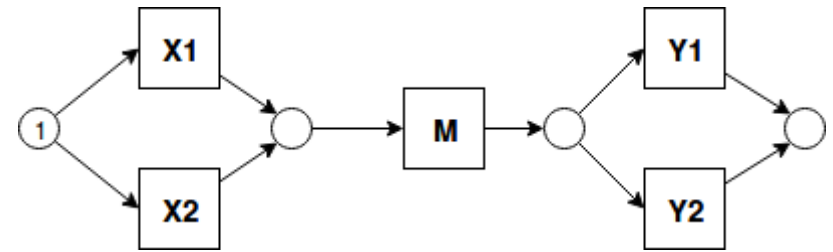


Given $LT = \{X1-Y1, X2-Y1\}$

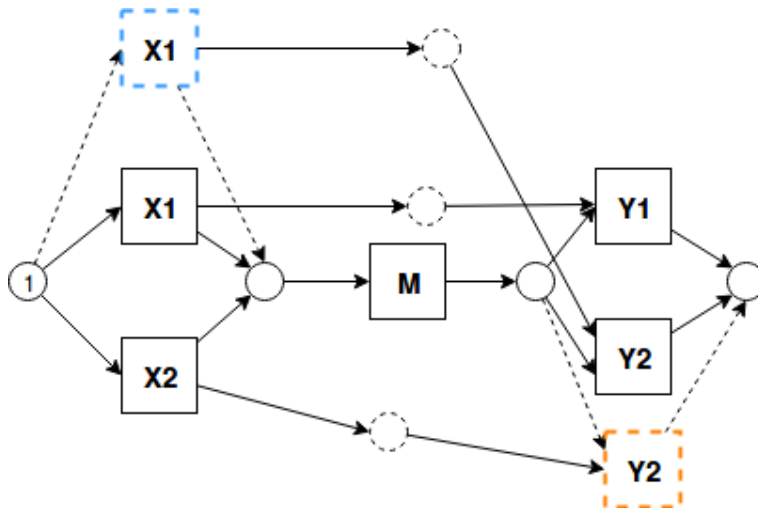


Algorithm – add long-term dependency

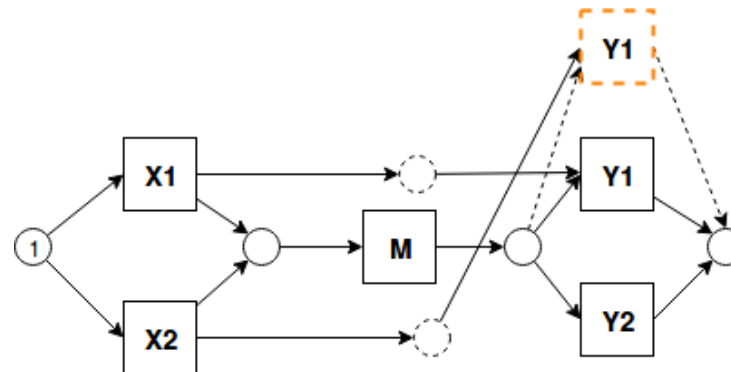
- Expressed On Petri net
 - ✓ Duplicate Transition
 - Keep track of added xor branches for source and target xor branches S and T
 - For every item It in LT, If source and target are already exist in S and T, then duplicate source and target in xor block



Given LT= {X1-Y1,X1-Y2,X2-Y2}



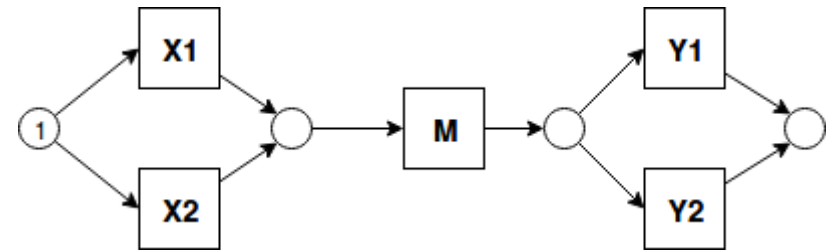
Given LT= {X1-Y1,X2-Y1}



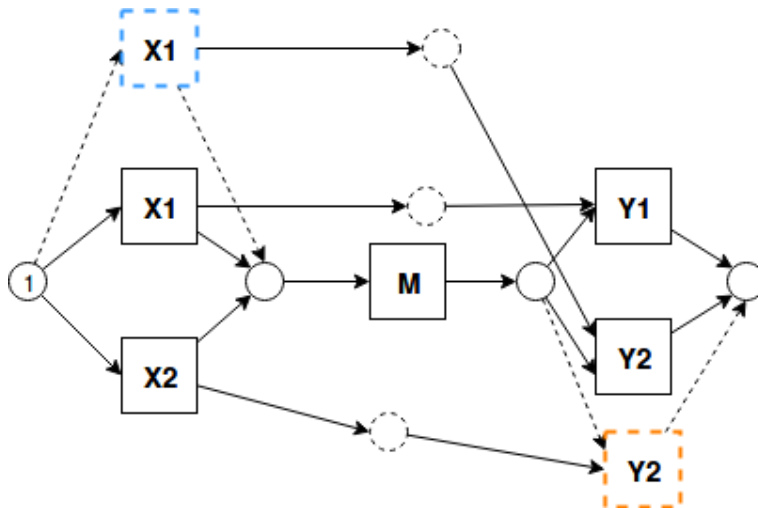
Algorithm – add long-term dependency

– Expressed On Petri net

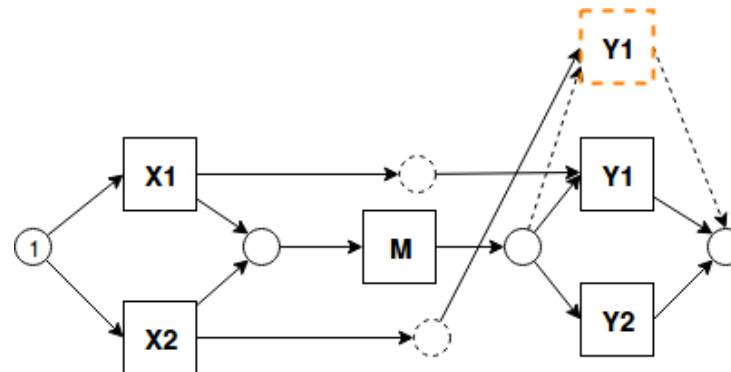
- ✓ Duplicate Transition
 - Keep track of added xor branches for source and target xor branches S and T
 - For every item It in LT, If source and target are already exist in S and T, then duplicate source and target in xor block
 - **connect It source and target by adding one place and arcs**



Given LT= {X1-Y1,X1-Y2,X2-Y2}

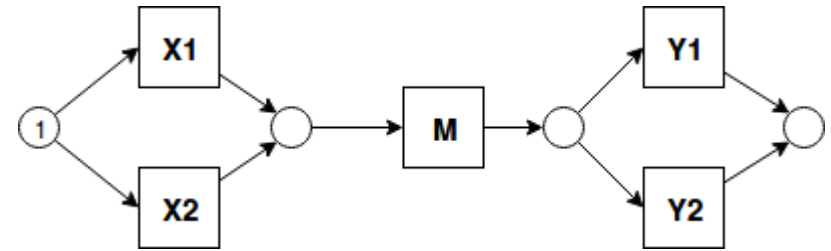


Given LT= {X1-Y1,X2-Y1}

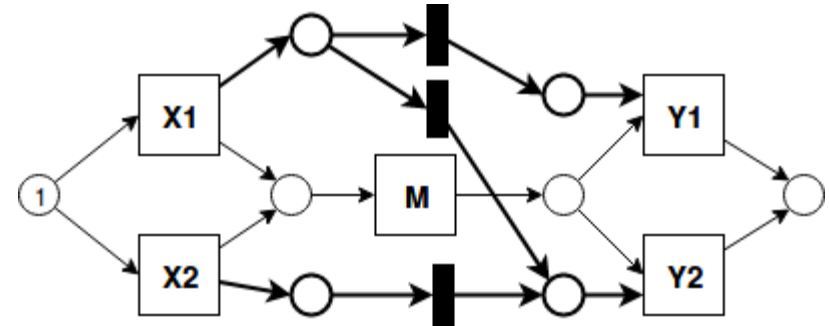


Algorithm – add long-term dependency

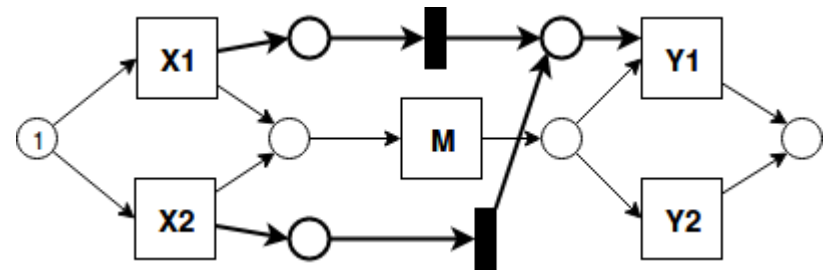
- Expressed On Petri net
 - ✓ Add silent transition
 - **Get the source set LT-S and target set LT-T of LT**
 - Create one control place as post-place post for every element in LT-S
 - Create one control place as pre-place before every element in LT-T



Given $LT = \{X1-Y1, X1-Y2, X2-Y2\}$

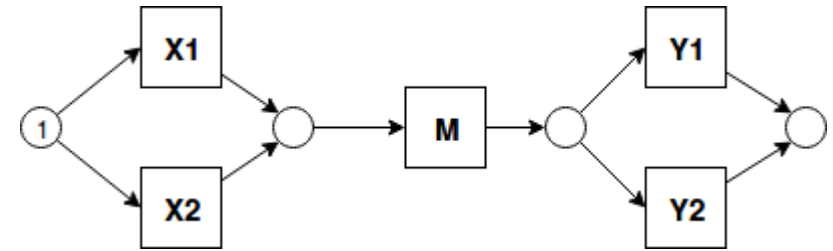


Given $LT = \{X1-Y1, X2-Y1\}$

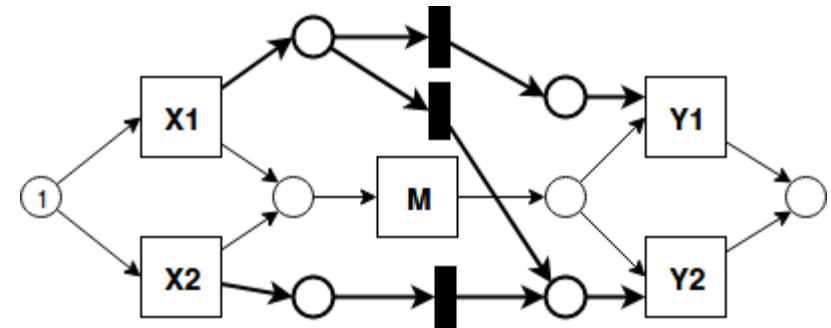


Algorithm – add long-term dependency

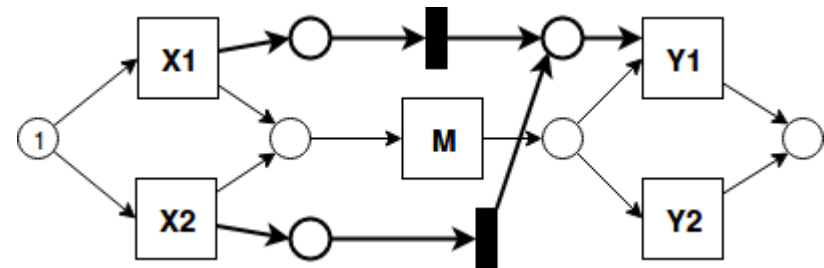
- Expressed On Petri net
 - ✓ Add silent transition
 - Get the source set LT-S and target set LT-T of LT
 - **Create one control place as post-place post for every element in LT-S,**
 - **Create one control place as pre-place before every element in LT-T**



Given $LT = \{X1-Y1, X1-Y2, X2-Y2\}$

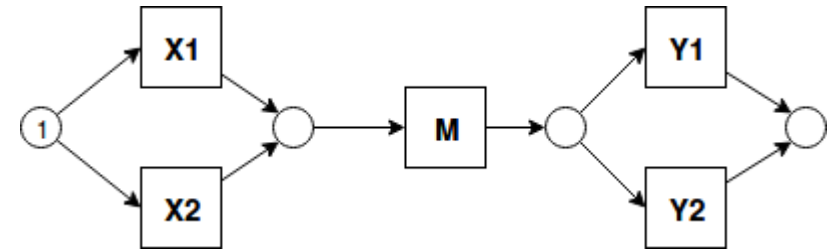


Given $LT = \{X1-Y1, X2-Y1\}$

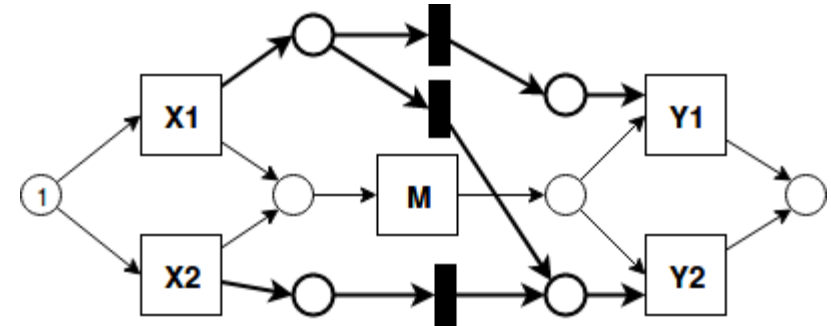


Algorithm – add long-term dependency

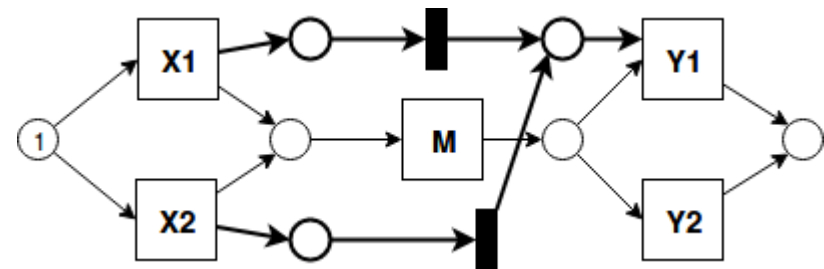
- Expressed On Petri net
 - ✓ Add silent transition
 - Get the source set LT-S and target set LT-T of LT
 - Create one control place as post-place post for every element in LT-S,
 - Create one control place as pre-place before every element in LT-T
 - **For every item in LT, create one silent transition to connect the corresponding post-place for its source and pre-place for its target**



Given $LT = \{X1-Y1, X1-Y2, X2-Y2\}$



Given $LT = \{X1-Y1, X2-Y1\}$



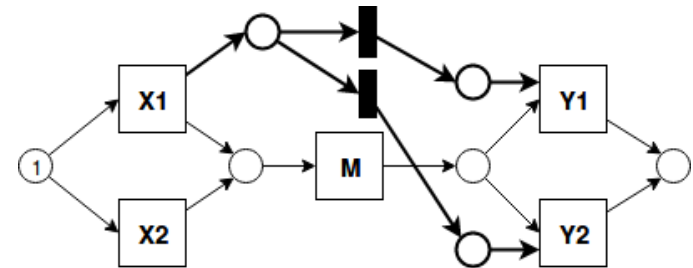
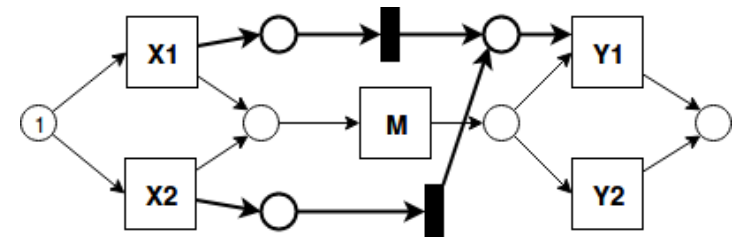
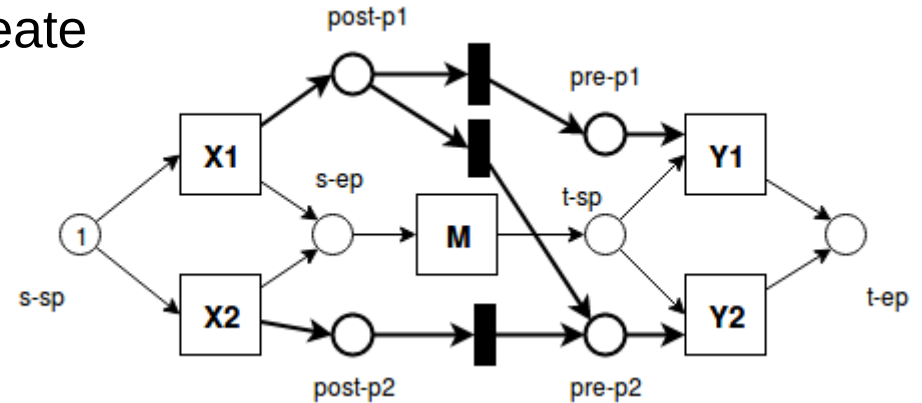
Algorithm – add long-term dependency

- **Soundness**

- Situation 2 and 3 are sufficient to create sound model

Proof:

- ✓ **For every xor block pair, $M(s\text{-}sp)=1$, other places p , $M(p)=0$**



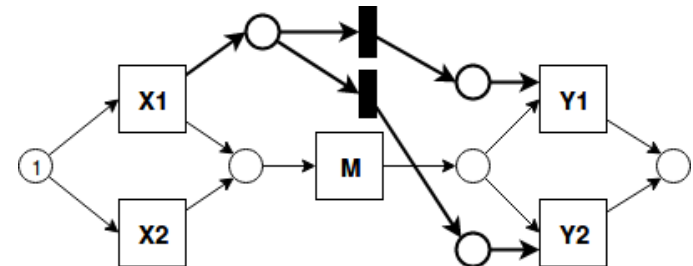
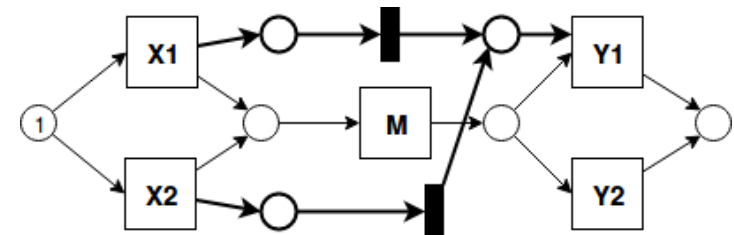
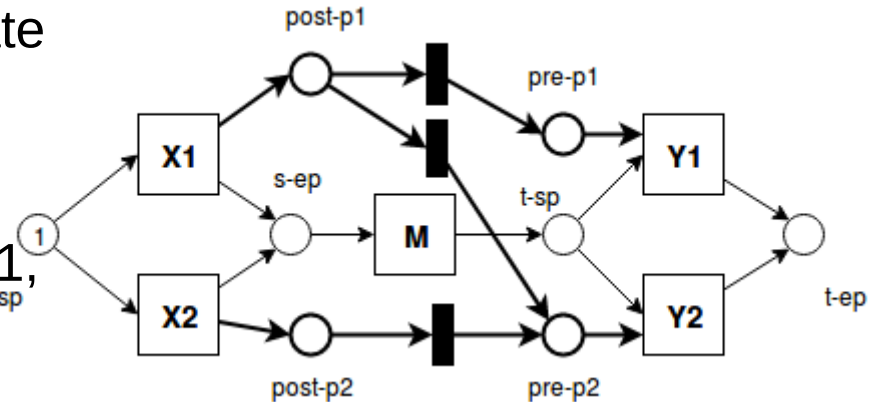
Algorithm – add long-term dependency

• Soundness

- Situation 2 and 3 are sufficient to create sound model

Proof:

- ✓ For every xor block pair, $M(s-sp)=1$,
other places p , $M(p)=0$
- ✓ **X_i is chosen, $M(s-ep)=1$, $M(post-p_i)=1$, other places p , $M(p)=0$**



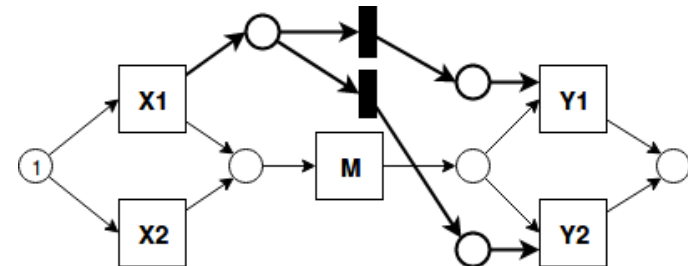
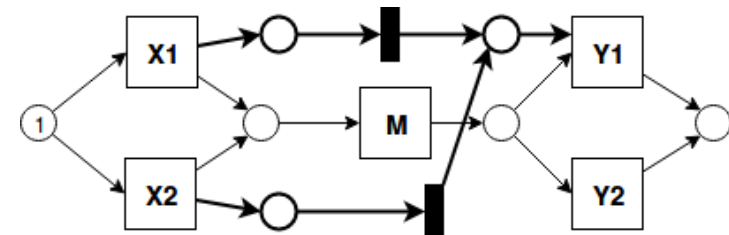
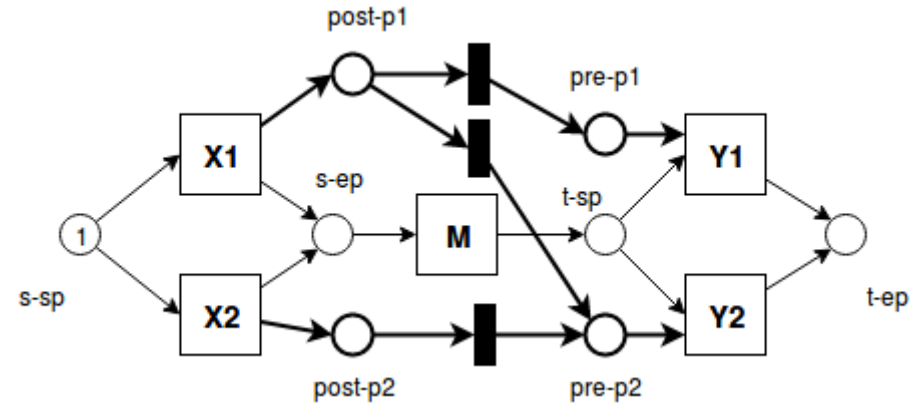
Algorithm – add long-term dependency

• Soundness

- Situation 2 and 3 are sufficient to create sound model

Proof:

- ✓ For every xor block pair, $M(s\text{-}sp)=1$, other places p , $M(p)=0$
- ✓ X_i is chosen, $M(s\text{-}ep)=1$, $M(\text{post-}p_i)=1$, other places p , $M(p)=0$
- ✓ After M , $M(t\text{-}sp)=1$, for any silent transition st , $|\text{InEdge}(ts)|=|\text{OutEdge}(ts)|=1$, token number stays the same until pre places, $\text{Sum}(M(\text{pre-}p_i))=\text{Sum}(M(\text{post-}p_i))=1$



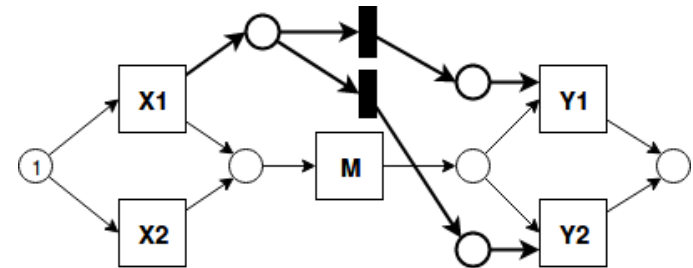
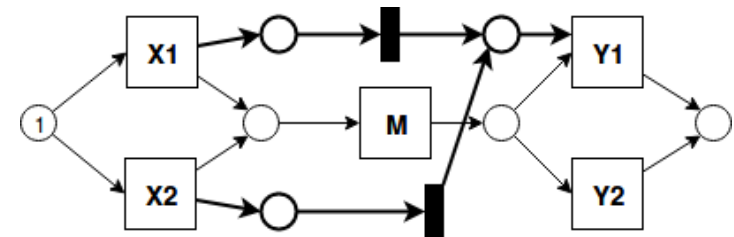
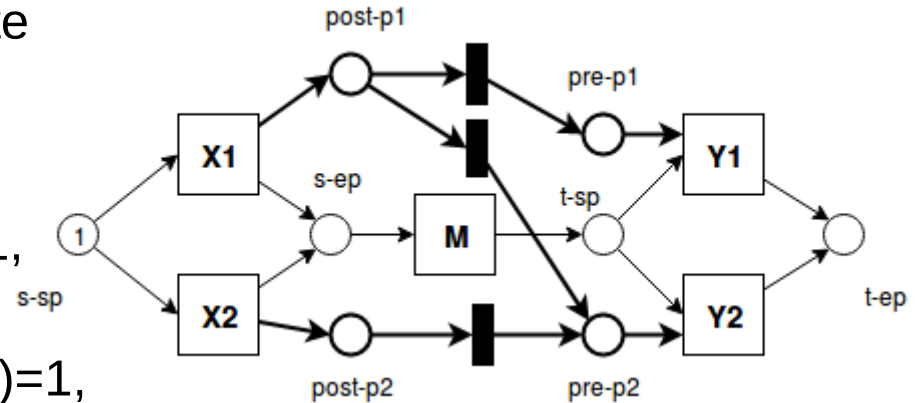
Algorithm – add long-term dependency

• Soundness

- Situation 2 and 3 are sufficient to create sound model

Proof:

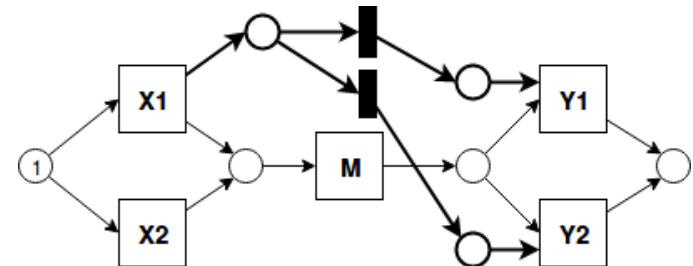
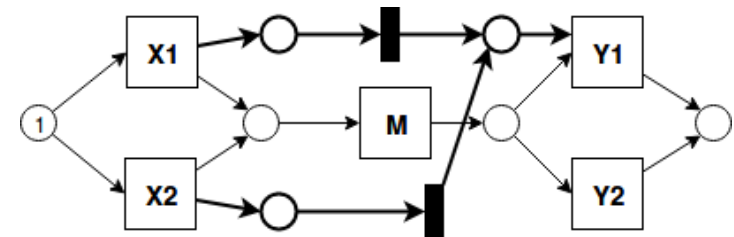
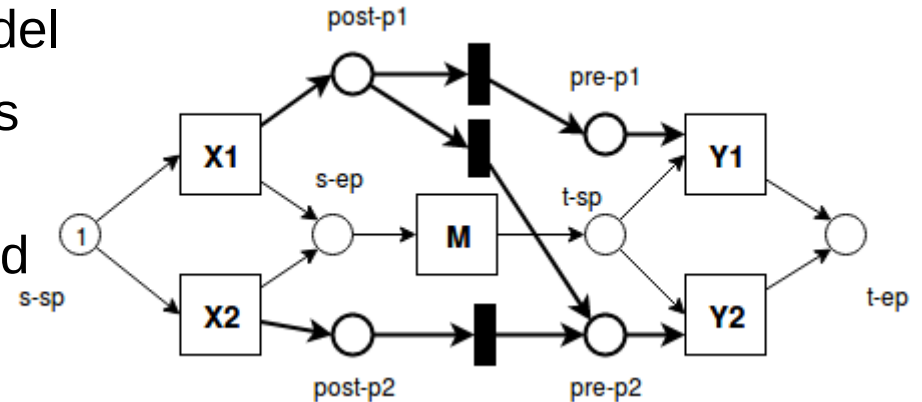
- ✓ For every xor block pair, $M(s-sp)=1$, other places p , $M(p)=0$
- ✓ X_i is chosen, $M(s-sp)=1$, $M(post-pi)=1$, other places p , $M(p)=0$
- ✓ After M , $M(t-sp)=1$, for any silent transition st , $|InEdge(st)|=|OutEdge(st)|=1$, token number stays the same until pre places, $Sum(M(pre-pi))=Sum(M(post-pi))=1$
- ✓ For any Y_j , $*Y_j=2$, able to fire, consume two tokens, and produce one token to Place $t-ep$



Algorithm – add long-term dependency

- **Soundness**

- Situation 4-7 can't create sound model
 - ✓ Not proper to end: token remains before Y1
 - ✓ Dead part: Y1, Y2 can not be fired
- Ignore those situations



Demo Representation

- **Repair Model**

- Sequence

Log={pos:<S1,A,B1,C,T1>,<S2,A,B1,C,T2>,<S2,A,B2,C,T2>
neg:<S1,A,B2,C,T1>}

- $LT(Xor(S1,S2),Xor(B1,B2))= \{S1-B1, S2-B1,S2-B2\}$

$LT(Xor(B1,B2), Xor(T1,T2))=\{B1-T1,B1-T2,B2-T2\}$

$LT(Xor(S1,S2),Xor(T1,T2))= \{S1-T1(??), S2-T2\}$

- **Confusion Matrix**

	Allowed behavior	Not allowed behavior
Positive Traces	AP(High)	NP(Low)
Negative Traces	AN(Low)	NN(High)

$$\text{Precision} = \Sigma AP / \Sigma AP + NP$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \Sigma AP + NN / \Sigma AP + AN + NP + NN$$

$$\text{Recall} = \Sigma AP / \Sigma AP + AN$$