

An Internship Report

On

PROCESS MINING VIRTUAL INTERNSHIP

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

Computer Science and Engineering (Data Science)

by

S.N. SHARANYA LAKSHMI

(224G1A3288)



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
(DATA SCIENCE)**

**SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
(AUTONOMOUS)**

(Affiliated to JNTUA, accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade, Approved by AICTE, New
Delhi & Accredited by NBA (EEE, ECE & CSE))
Rotary Puram Village, B K Samudram Mandal, Ananthapuramu-515701.

2024 - 2025

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Certificate

This is to certify that the internship report entitled “**Process Mining Virtual Internship**” is the bonafide work carried out by **S.N. SHARANYA LAKSHMI** bearing Roll Number **224G1A3288** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science and Engineering (Data Science)** for 10 weeks from April 2024 to June 2024.

Internship Coordinator

Mr. P. Veera Prakash, M. Tech., (Ph.D.),
Professor & HOD of CSE

Head of the Department

Dr. P. Chitralingappa, M. Tech., Ph.D.,
Assistant Associate Professor

Date:

Place: Ananthapuramu

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

PREFACE

Brief overview of the company's history:

- **Who founded it:** All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has initiated various activities for promoting industrial internship at the graduate level in technical institutes and Eduskills is a Non-profit organization which enables industry 4.0 ready digital workforce in India. The vision of the organization is to fill the gap between Academic and Industry by ensuring world class curriculum access to the faculties and students. Formation of the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in 19445 by the Government of India.
- **What purpose and when:** With a vision to create an industry-ready workforce who will eventually become leaders in emerging technologies, Eduskills & AICTE launches 'Virtual Internship' program on Process Mining. This field is one of the most in-demand, and this internship will serve as a primer.

Company's Mission Statement: The main mission of these initiatives is enhancement of the employability skills of the students passing out from Technical Institutions.

Business Activities: The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) primarily focuses on regulating and promoting technical education in India. Its business activities include accrediting institutions, approving new courses, setting quality standards, fostering research, providing policy recommendations, and ensuring the overall development of technical education across the country.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction and euphoria that accompany the successful completion of any task would be incomplete without the mention of people who made it possible, whose constant guidance and encouragement crowned our efforts with success. It is a pleasant aspect that I have now the opportunity to express my gratitude for all of them.

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I also express our sincere thanks to the Management for providing excellent facilities and support.

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S.N. Sharanya Lakshmi

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INDEX

Contents	Page No.
List of Figures	vi
List of Abbreviations	vii
Chapter 1 Introduction to Process Mining	1-3
Chapter 2 How process mining works and its technology	4-9
Chapter 3 Research methods and its tools	10-14
Chapter 4 Modules Explanation	15-20
Chapter 5 Real-Time Examples	21-23
Chapter 6 Applications of process mining	24-25
Chapter 7 Learning outcomes	26
Conclusion	27
Internship certificate	28-29
References	30

List of Figures

Fig.No.	Description	Page No.
Fig 1.1:	Process Mining	2
Fig 1.2:	Importance of process mining	3
Fig 2.1:	How process mining works	5
Fig 2.2:	Implementation of Process Mining	7
Fig 3.1:	Process Mining Discovery	10
Fig. 3.2:	Process Mining Tools	12
Fig. 4.1:	Process Mining Fundamentals	15
Fig. 4.2:	PQL Queries	16
Fig. 4.5:	Mining Algorithms	18

List of Abbreviations

PM	Process Mining
RPA	Robotic process automation
CSV	Comma-separated values
XML	Extensible Markup Language.
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
SRM	Supplier Relationship Management
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
NPS	Net Promoter Score
KPI	Key Performance Indicators

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION TO PROCESS MINING

1.1 What is Process Mining:

Traditional approaches fail to understand the real-life complexity of processes and also struggle to provide complete insights and visibility given the vast amounts of data that are now available. By contrast, Process Mining offers a data-driven and therefore more objective and holistic approach to understanding business processes. As a result, Process Mining has come to dominate a large majority of operational excellence, automation and digitalization ambitions within industry.

Process Mining is the leading new technology when it comes to talking about ALGORITHMIC BUSINESS – in other words, businesses that use algorithms and large amounts of real-time data to create business value. This has only become possible through the advent of information systems and administrative tools (e.g. Enterprise Resource Planning or Customer Relationship Management systems) which provide a good data source for process analytics.

Only companies that embrace digital transformation and use data insights to optimize their processes will elevate their customer experiences and eventually drive business success. The new generation of insight-driven companies have understood that digital footprints are everywhere and can be used to make customers happier. With the help of these footprints, they can optimize, innovate, and accelerate their products and services as well as the operations at the core of their business. It is therefore not surprising that companies across all kinds of industries are adopting Process Mining.

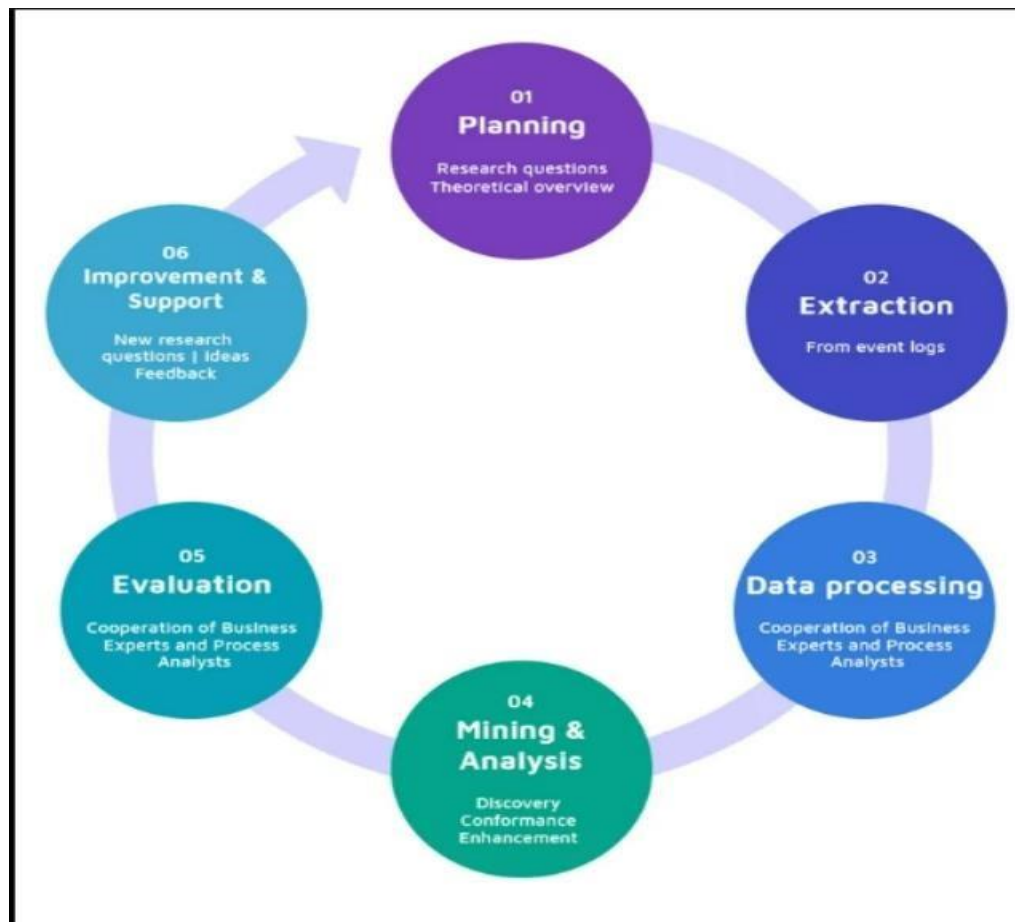


Fig 1.1: Process Mining

The process mining goal main challenges is to create a consistent and explicit process model given an event log and the use of tools to diagnose issues observing dynamic behavior (van der Aalst & Weijters, 2004). The identification of issues and diagnoses also needs explore the causal and casual (occasional) relations between activities, and this functionality is not present in a traditional Workflow Management System (WFMS) or Business Process Management System (BPMS). BPMS makes event log acquisition easier for process mining applications, but it is also viable to obtain event logs from different electronic transactions, registers, documents, or spreadsheets.

1.2 Importance of Process Mining

Increasing sales isn't the only way to generate revenue. Six sigma and lean methodologies also demonstrate how the reduction of operational costs can also increase your return-on-investment (ROI). Process mining helps businesses reduce these costs by quantifying the inefficiencies in their operational models, allowing leaders to make objective decisions about resource allocation. The discovery of these bottlenecks can not only reduce costs and expedite process improvement, but it can also drive more innovation, quality, and better customer retention. However, since process mining is still a relatively new discipline, it still has some hurdles to overcome. Some of those challenges include:

- **Data Quality:** Finding, merging and cleaning data is usually required to enable process mining. Data might be distributed over various data sources. It can also be incomplete or contain different labels or levels of granularity. Accounting for these differences will be important to the information that a process model yield.
- **Concept drift:** Sometimes processes change as they are being analysed, resulting in concept drift

CHAPTER 2

HOW PROCESS MINING WORKS

2.1 How does process mining work?

- Process mining is a powerful approach that leverages data science techniques to unveil, validate, and enhance workflows within organizations. By amalgamating the realms of data mining and process analytics, process mining enables businesses to extract valuable insights from the log data generated by their information systems. This innovative methodology facilitates a comprehensive understanding of process performance, subsequently identifying bottlenecks and areas for optimization, thereby enhancing overall operational efficiency.
- At its core, process mining relies on the systematic analysis of event logs, which are records of various activities performed within an organization's systems. These logs capture intricate details about each step, decision, and interaction that occur during a process, providing a detailed digital footprint of how tasks progress within the system. Traditional process analysis methods might involve manual observation or subjective interviews, but process mining eliminates this subjectivity by employing advanced data science techniques to uncover patterns, trends, and anomalies in the data.
- Process mining's fusion of data mining and process analytics is pivotal in uncovering hidden inefficiencies and opportunities for enhancement. By applying data mining techniques to event logs, organizations can identify patterns and correlations that might not be immediately apparent. For instance, they can detect frequent deviations from the expected process flow or uncover relationships between process variables that influence performance. These discoveries, often unattainable through manual analysis, provide actionable insights for process optimization.

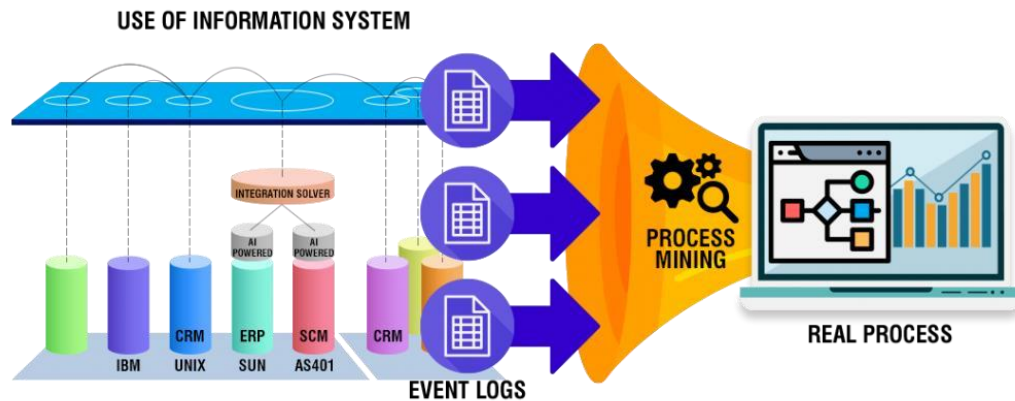


Fig 2.1: How process mining works

- One of the key benefits of process mining is its capacity to offer an objective view of processes as they truly unfold, as opposed to relying on assumptions or perceptions. By processing and analyzing large volumes of event log data, process mining provides organizations with accurate and data-driven insights into their operational reality. This enables them to move beyond relying solely on human understanding and intuition, empowering them to make informed decisions based on empirical evidence.
- Process analytics, on the other hand, focuses on transforming raw event data into meaningful metrics and visualizations. These representations offer a clear and comprehensible view of process performance, enabling stakeholders to identify bottlenecks, delays, and areas where resources are underutilized. Visualizations like process flowcharts, time histograms, and performance heatmaps aid in pinpointing process inefficiencies and irregularities. Armed with this knowledge, organizations can make targeted improvements to streamline processes, allocate resources effectively, and ultimately enhance their overall competitiveness.
- Moreover, process mining is an iterative process, where organizations continuously collect data, analyze processes, and implement improvements. This continuous

improvement cycle allows businesses to monitor the impact of changes, adapt to evolving circumstances, and sustain their competitive edge over time.

Nowadays, there are registered events in many business processes, enterprise systems, automation and control systems, medical systems, daily activities, IoT devices, and social networks, among others. These events offer many possibilities to acquire knowledge to understand what is happening *de facto*, or which the most assiduous partners are. This initiative leads to the process mining area that is aimed to discover, check and improve real business processes from events available in many systems (van der Aalst, 2016). Traditional business process design starts from a detailed mapping approach involving multiple resources to establish a consensus model with the most recognized perspective of participants. As an alternative, process mining assumes that it is possible to obtain a meaningful process model extracting it from temporal documents or event logs readily available in system databases.

The process mining goal main challenges is to create a consistent and explicit process model given an event log and the use of tools to diagnose issues observing dynamic behavior (van der Aalst & Weijters, 2004). This functionality is not present in a traditional Workflow Management System (WFMS) or Business Process Management System (BPMS). BPMS makes event log acquisition easier for process mining applications, but it is also viable to obtain event logs from different electronic transactions, registers, documents, or spreadsheets.



Fig 2.2: Implementation of Process Mining

- The Business Process Management (BPM) approach can be considered an evolution of Workflow Management. BPM is a structured and systematic approach to continuous process analysis.
- According to van der Aalst and Damiani (2015), WFMS emerged in the mid-90s and focused on offering ways to automate some task integrated to a human task and to control the information flow. Some years later, BPMS became an extension of WFMS, which is more focused on operation analysis, management roles, and the work spread in the organization. However, the applications of WFMS or BPMS are very limited in many organizations owing to the difficulties in dealing with semi-structured or unstructured processes.
- The concerns on how to identify process optimization and opportunities to achieve better results are continuously increasing; organizations are seeking to reduce time to achieve answers, reduce costs, maximize productivity, balance resource utilization, improve quality, minimize risk, and improve work well being. Business process reengineering (BPR), Kaizen, Value Stream Mapping (VSM), Six Sigma, Lean Thinking.

- Value-Based Management (VBM), and Economic Value Added (EVA) have been adopted to improve efficiency and control business growth (Low, van der Aalst, ter Hofstede, Wynn, & Weerdt, 2017). Even though these approaches contribute to the performance improvement and reduction of costs, they have high failure rates reaching between 60% and 70% in BRP (Park & Kang, 2016). It is a motivation to seek more efficient approaches to process improvement and innovation.

In other side, for discovering patterns in large amounts of data, Data Mining (DM) has emerged. DM is based on techniques and methods focused on processing Big Data. The Big Data technologies, such as Hadoop, Hive, Impala, Spark and Storm, are mostly dedicated to processing large volumes of data for delivering traditional reports or dashboards, focusing specific activities (a slice of a business process) and rewriting the traditional BI (van der Aalst & Damiani, 2015). As Big Datas main research efforts involve storing and processing, other applications using analytical process identification and analysis of temporal event series patterns are not broadly studied in this area.

On the other hand, there is a need to improve and support business processes in competitive and rapidly changing environments. This manifesto is created by the IEEE Task Force on Process Mining and aims to promote the topic of process mining. Moreover, by defining a set of guiding principles and listing important challenges, this manifesto hopes to serve as a guide for software developers, scientists, consultants, business managers, and end-users. The goal is to increase the maturity of process mining as a new tool to improve the (re)design, control, and support of operational business processes.

Using our road trip analogy again, Process Explorer isn't showing the different routes (variants) that people actually took on a given trip (case). Process Explorer shows us which waypoints (activities) and roads (connections) are the most common along the journey.

TECHNOLOGY

2.3 Process Mining Technologies: Process mining applies data science to discover, validate and improve work flow. By combining data mining and process analytics, organizations can mine log data from their information systems to understand the performance their processes, revealing bottlenecks and other areas of improvement.

1.App templates:

With Process Mining Service Automation Cloud, you can create a new process apps based on process-specific app templates. An app template contains a predefined set of dashboards and KPIs for process analysis and can be used as the starting point for creating your process apps. If available, app template can include a built-in connect for a specific combination of a process and source system.

2. Extracting and loading data:

When creating a process app, you can upload data from .csv or .tsv files, or you can set up a connection to a source system using the extraction tools CData Sync or Theobald Xtract Universal. You can also use DataBridgeAgent to use custom mvp connectors to upload data from your source system.

3.Editing data transformations:

Transformation are applied to the data stored in the database to make sure the data adheres to a data schema which can be loaded in the Process Mining process app. In Process Mining, you can customize the transformations to adapt them to your data schema.

4.Customizing process apps:

- **Dashboard editor:** After creating a process app from an app template, you can edit the dashboards to customize the process app to your business needs. The Dashboard provides various options to create different views, and to organize, group, and filter data.
- **Data Manager:** The Data Manager enables you to customize the data used in your process app. With Data Manager you can edit data fields and metrics to change the display names used in your app. Besides, you can toggle fields to be visible or not.

5.Root cause analysis:

With Root cause analysis, you can compare the influence of case properties on a certain behavior to find significant data influencers for specific process situations. A set of cases is defined based on the period filter. This selection is called reference cases. Within this set of cases, you can select the behavior that you want to analyze.

6.Managing access control for process apps:

The Admin Console module enables you to manage access by assigning roles to users or groups. The permissions model allows you to integrate all your employees using Process Mining based on your business requirements.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODS AND ITS TOOLS

Research method

This section covers the applied research method in this work conducted to search, select, extract, classify, and analyze previous work to understand the state-of-art direction of the investigation related to our exploratory research questions.

This study employed systematic mapping to identify, organize, and understand the main contributions of the state-of-art relating to process mining techniques and applications. Systematic mapping studies are designed to provide a wide overview of a research

3.1 Process discovery algorithms:

The section provides a mapping of the algorithms used on the process discovery task. The first initiative to answer this question is categorized by the first published work for each algorithm. Fig. 8 presents an overview of process miners and lists some of the most relevant algorithms, including author and year.

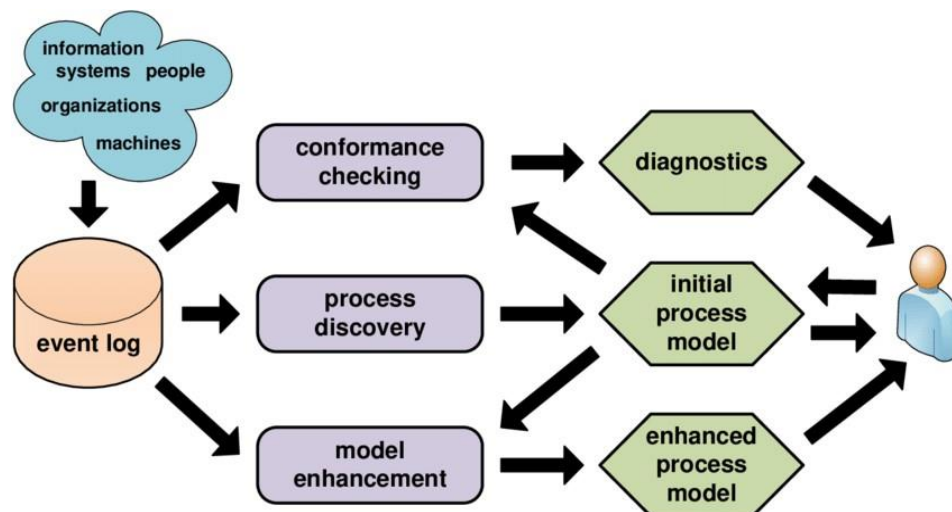


Fig 3.1: Discovery of process mining

The first relevant proposal was from Cook and Wolf (1995) describing three methods for process discovery based on finite state machines (FSMs).

This section is aimed at answering the question: Where is process mining being applied? The actual explored process mining application domains are very wide, we could observe that papers exclusively describing some process mining application represents almost 8% of the total number papers. Exploring all the analyzed papers we realized that the most relevant applications are in healthcare industry, hospitals, and clinical path.

Process Mining research topics

To answer our research question: “Which research topics can be identified in the primary studies of process mining?” all selected studies were analyzed and categorized according to highest contribution, as some papers included a secondary focus, we also identified a secondary categorization to the papers that have relevant contributions in two research topics, here also called categories. The systematic mapping explored the three main types (van der Aalst et al., 2012) of process mining:

Discussion:

This systematic mapping study established research questions formulated in Section 2. With respect to RQ1: Which research topics can be identified in the primary studies of process mining? we started mapping the main types of process mining: discovery - focused on producing a real process model based on event logs; conformance - comparing a process model (*a priori* or discovered) and an event log, and vice versa; enhancement - to extend results with emphasis on frequencies, working time, waiting time

Conclusion for research methods:

The research method applied in this work delivered a breadth-first review of the primary research studies in process mining and provided an overview of the published applications domain. Evaluation of 3713 published papers over the last 16 years resulted in the selection of more than 34% of the papers related to process mining. This large base allowed us to produce a comprehensive map regarding the established research questions.

The Best Process Mining Tools

APPIAN:

Description: Appian is a leading low-code platform provider that allows both experienced and citizen developers to build process-centric and case-centric applications with the ability to monitor and improve business processes in response to changing needs. With Appian's process mining capabilities, organizations can integrate data from multiple systems, identify process bottlenecks, develop purpose-built dashboards for specific analysis needs, predict process behaviors, design optimized workflows, maintain compliance with process standards, reduce operational costs, and more.

BIZAGI:

Description: Bizagi is a leader in digital business process automation software. The vendor offers three tiers of solutions, including Bizagi Engine, Bizagi Studio, and Bizagi Modeler. Bizagi's process mining capabilities are included via the Enterprise model of Bizagi Modeler, which equips companies with the process mining tools they need to understand their processes. Other capabilities available with Bizagi Modeler Enterprise include valuechain diagrams, Single Sign-On, model sharing, private cloud storage, real-time notifications, and more.

BONITASOFT:

Description: Bonitasoft develops BPM software for developers to build business applications that adapt to real-time changes, UI updates, and more. With Bonitasoft, users can automate, model, and monitor business processes to streamline operations. The software automatically checks for errors and highlights them before users save their business model. Companies can use Bonitasoft's AI-powered process mining algorithms to analyze data, improve visibility, identify patterns, track performance indicators, define business operating models, predict issues, and create opportunities for improvement.

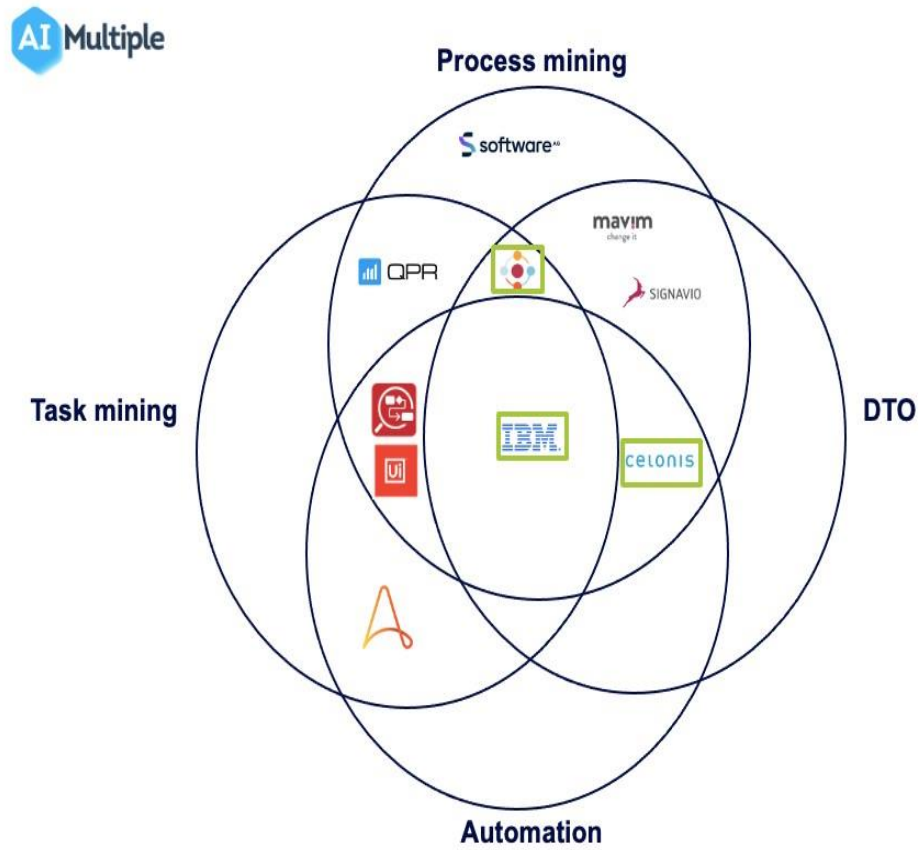


Fig. 3.2: Process mining tools

Celonis Description:

Celonis is a global provider of execution management solutions that help companies improve how they run their business processes. With Celonis suite of process and task mining capabilities, companies across industries can improve visibility into their operations, identify bottlenecks, and streamline efficiencies. Those capabilities—powered by machine learning and industry-standard process query language (PQL)—include analytic visualizations, drag-and-drop customization tools, task mining, extensible data models, multi-event logs, best-practice benchmarking, and tools for identifying processes that could benefit from automation.

FLUXICON:

Description: Fluxicon is a process mining solution provider for business process managers and consultants. The company's process mining product, Disco, can help users reduce costs, improve quality, compare processes beyond KPIs, and create high-level models of their processes. Its capabilities include process map animations, detailed statistics, interactive charts, automated process discovery, user-friendly log filters for drilling deeper into data, project management, performance filters, and multiple options for importing and exporting data.

IBM:

The IBM Process Mining product suite uses data-driven process insights to help companies across markets improve processes and make faster, more informed decisions. IBM's process mining tools can be applied in use cases like intelligent automation, customer onboarding, procure-to-pay (P2P), accounts payable, IT incident management, and orderto-cash. Features include automated robotic process automation (RPA) generation, factbased process models, AI-powered process simulations, conformance checking, task mining, and seamless integrations with leading software SAP, Oracle, and other IBM products.

CHAPTER – 4

MODULES EXPLANATION

4.1 Process Mining Fundamentals

Process mining is an analytical discipline for discovering, monitoring, and improving processes as they actually are and not as you think they might be. Process Mining works by extracting knowledge from event logs (also called digital footprints) readily available in today's information systems, in order to visualize business processes—and their every variation—as they run. The Execution Management System (EMS) extends process mining by executing on insights automatically and orchestrating your existing technologies

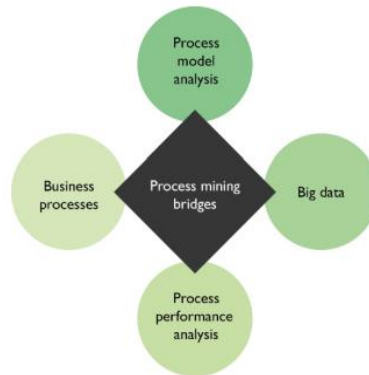


Fig. No. 4.1: Process Mining Bridges

It involves extracting insights from event data to understand how processes function, identifying bottlenecks, inefficiencies, and opportunities for optimization. Key components include data extraction, process discovery, conformance checking, and process enhancement. Fundamentals of process mining refer to the core concepts and principles that underlie the analysis and improvement of business processes using process mining techniques. It involves extracting insights from event data to understand how processes function, identifying bottlenecks, inefficiencies.

4.2 PQL Queries

PQL (Process Query Language) Queries are an essential component of process mining. They allow analysts to extract valuable insights from process data. PQL Queries enable you to explore and analyze process behavior, identify bottlenecks, measure performance, and discover patterns within the data. By using PQL Queries, you can ask specific questions about your process and obtain meaningful answers. **The conformity check-** monitoring deviations by comparing model and protocol.



Fig. No. 4.2: PQL Queries

The Process Query Language (PQL) is a domain-specific language tailored towards a special process data model and designed for business users. PQL enables the user to translate process-related business questions into queries, which are then executed by a custom-built query engine. PQL covers a broad set of operators, ranging from process-specific functions to aggregations and mathematical operators. Its syntax is inspired by SQL, but specialized for process-related queries

4.3 Review and Interpret Analyses

Most businesses face numerous improvement opportunities, also called value opportunities—inefficiencies in their processes that prevent them from realizing their full potential. Of course, they can address these value opportunities by improving how the process runs. It turns out they're usually aware of some, not all of the value opportunities. In addition, they may have incorrect assumptions about the cause of certain inefficiencies.

Some organizations spend their resources trying to reconstruct the process only to see pieces of the entire picture, and only at a certain point in time.

Others use the digital footprints from their transactional systems to get an objective, real-time perspective on their process. Congrats, your organization is of the latter type! When interacting with the dynamic visual representation and drilldown tools such as tables and charts, one can take an exploratory approach or a confirmatory approach. An exploratory approach is one where you simply explore the data and see what value opportunities jump out at you. You're diving into the data without specific expectations and with an open mind. Analysis tools such as the Process Explorer, the Variant Explorer, and the Conformance checker are ideal for this.

4.4 Execution Management System (EMS)

An Execution Management System (EMS) in the context of process mining typically refers to a system or software used to manage, monitor, and optimize the execution of business processes within an organization. Process mining, in this context, plays a crucial role in analyzing and improving these processes. Here's how an EMS and process mining can be interconnected:

- **Data Capture and Event Logging:** An EMS captures and logs events, activities, and transactions that occur during the execution of various business processes. These events may include user interactions, system actions, timestamps, and other relevant data. Process mining relies on this event data to analyze how processes are executed in practice.
- **Process Discovery:** Process mining techniques are applied to the event data captured by the EMS to create visual representations of the actual processes, known as process models. These process models provide insights into how processes are performed in reality, as opposed to how they were designed to be executed.
- **Performance Monitoring:** The EMS continuously monitors the execution of processes and records performance metrics, such as process duration, bottlenecks, and resource utilization. Process mining tools can use this data to provide realtime insights into process performance and identify areas that require immediate attention or optimization.

- **Process Analysis and Optimization:** Process mining allows organizations to analyze the discovered process models and performance data to identify inefficiencies, deviations from the intended process flow.

4.4 Process Mining is the MRI for processes:

Process mining technology could also be compared to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technology, which collects information from the body's cells to create an image – only in a business environment. Doctors then use this MRI image to diagnose health conditions. Process mining works on a similar principle: It collects data from the smallest part of process activities and assembles it into a picture that companies can use to diagnose the state of their workflows.

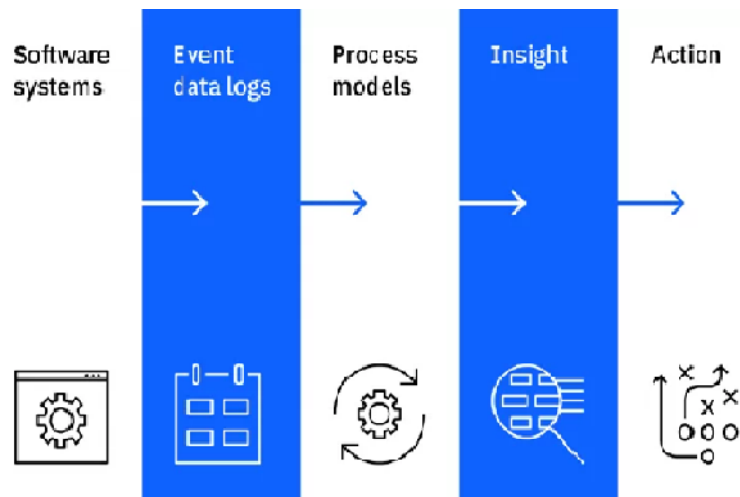


Fig. 4.4: Process Mining MRI

4.5 Mining Algorithms:

The mining algorithm determines how process models are created. The best-known categories are:

4.5.1 Deterministic algorithms: Determinism means that an algorithm produces only defined and responsible results. It always delivers the same result for the same input. The deterministic algorithm was one of the first algorithms capable of handling concurrency. It

takes an event log as input and computes the order relation of the events contained in the log.

4.5.2 Heuristic Algorithms: Heuristic mining also uses deterministic algorithms. However, they refer to the frequency of events and traces to reconstruct a process Model. A common problem in process mining is that real-world processes are very complex and their discovery leads to complex models. This complexity can be reduced by neglecting rare paths in the models.

4.5.3 Genetic Algorithms: They use an evolutionary approach that mimics the process of natural evolution. They are not deterministic. Genetic mining algorithms follow four steps: Initialization, Selection, Reproduction, and Termination.

4.6 Starting Project in Mining:

To start a project in the stream of process mining one need to follow Some basic requirements they are classified as follows.

4.6.1 Determine Problem: Identify the problem of importance to the business that can realistically be addressed with process mining.

4.6.2 Identify the Data: Identify the data sources that need to be fully understood to address the business process issues under consideration.

4.6.3 Setting Pilot Project: Set up a pilot project to prove the potential value of a process mining solution. Accept Truth: Accepting the results of the analysis, as process mining provides, among other things, a clear picture based on facts.

4.6.4 Accept Truth: Accepting the results of the analysis, as process mining providers, among other things, a clear picture based on facts



Fig. 4.6: Mining Project

4.7 Process Mining Software Key Functions:

If your selected process mining software fulfils these key functions, then you have already made a good choice. However, you should always keep in mind that your company's ability to measure, monitor and optimize business processes has a direct impact on revenue and customer satisfaction. Therefore, it is important to choose the right process mining solution wisely to ensure that all business goals are optimally met. If necessary, an expert can also be consulted. Identify bottlenecks & process optimization opportunities provide insights into failed process steps. Ensure end-to-end view of the entire process monitor performance indicators in real time perform data cleansing compliance analysis & gap analysis provide continuous business process monitoring in real time improve process model.

CHAPTER 5

REAL – TIME EXAMPLES

Certainly! Process mining involves extracting insights and information from event logs to understand and analyze real-life processes. Here's a real-time example of process mining:

Example: Order Fulfillment Process in an E-commerce Company.

Imagine you're working for a large e-commerce company that sells a variety of products online. The order fulfillment process involves several steps, from receiving an order to delivering the product to the customer. You want to optimize this process using process mining techniques.

1.Data Extraction and Collection:

- In this initial phase, relevant data is extracted from various sources, such as ERP systems, databases, and application logs.
- The data collected usually includes timestamps, activity names, case IDs, and other relevant attributes that capture the process execution.

2.Data Preprocessing:

- Raw data often requires cleaning and preprocessing to ensure accuracy and consistency.

Data preprocessing involves tasks like handling missing values, removing duplicates, and transforming data into a suitable format for analysis.

3.Event Log Preparation:

- The preprocessed data is structured into event logs, which contain chronological records of activities associated with case IDs.
- Each event in the log consists of a timestamp, activity name, and case ID, providing a comprehensive overview of process execution.

4.Process Discovery:

- Process discovery aims to create a visual representation of the process based on the event logs.
- Various algorithms are used to generate process models, such as Petri nets, process trees, and flowcharts, reflecting the actual flow of activities.

5.Conformance Checking:

- Conformance analysis compares the actual process execution recorded in the event logs with the expected process model.
- Deviations, bottlenecks, and variations are identified to pinpoint areas where the actual process diverges from the intended model.

6.Performance Analysis:

- This module focuses on evaluating process performance metrics like cycle time, throughput, and resource utilization.
- By analyzing these metrics, inefficiencies and areas for improvement can be identified.

7.Enhancement and Optimization:

- Using insights gained from the previous modules, organizations can optimize their processes.
- Process optimization involves redesigning workflows, reallocating resources, and improving overall efficiency based on data-driven recommendations.

8.Visualization and Reporting:

- Effective visualization tools are used to represent process models, performance metrics, and conformance analysis results.
- Clear visualizations help stakeholders understand complex process dynamics and make informed decisions.

9.Predictive Analysis:

- Some advanced process mining tools incorporate machine learning techniques to predict future process behaviors based on historical data.
- Predictive analytics can be used to forecast potential bottlenecks or delays and make proactive adjustments.

10. Continuous Monitoring:

- After implementing process improvements, continuous monitoring ensures that the optimized processes are maintained over time.
- Ongoing analysis helps identify new issues and opportunities for further enhancements.

CHAPTER 6

APPLICATIONS OF PROCESS MINING

General Processes

Process discovery for automation:

Automation provides faster and lower-cost solutions. However, companies need to examine their business processes to use automation tools, such as robotic process automation (RPA) efficiently. Process mining vendors claim that their technology can reduce automation implementation time by 50%.

Organizational Mining:

Process logs can identify organizational relationships, performance gaps, and best practices. However, almost all processes have a human component. Process data can be used to understand and improve the human aspects of business processes.

Sales

Reduced sales cycle time:

Lead-to-order processes can take a long time. This causes the payback time of marketing investments to increase. Companies can uncover the reasons behind this issue and, take action to reduce sales cycle time.

Increased conversion rate:

Converting marketing strategies into sales is critical for companies. With a process mining tool, companies can discover if they have proper strategies for increasing conversion rates.

IT Service Management

Reduced risk in ERP related developments:

In Lassila & Tikanoja's case study, the company has implemented a new ERP system by employing process mining. The company achieved their goal to reduce the risks by increasing visibility to the ERP system and operational processes.

Reduced costs in ERP maintenance, development and support:

Process mining can pinpoint mistakes or gaps in the IT systems, such as SAP. The same case study (Lassila & Tikanoja) showed that the company reduced their implementation costs along with the risks of ERP deployments even though it was not primary goal of the project.

Delivering higher first-time resolution:

IT systems may not provide the correct solution at their first try. Process mining tools can produce data-driven insights to increase the first-time resolution rate.

CHAPTER 7

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing this Training Track, you will be able to:

- Interpret process visualizations and leverage analyses to identify process inefficiencies.
- Conceptualize your process in terms of activities and cases.
- Save an analysis selection for future reference and share it with your team; export visualizations and process data.
- Perform the basic tasks necessary to build Celonis analyses.
- Become familiar with Analysis Settings and Permissions.
- Publish analyses using best practices in version control.
- Put your knowledge about the theoretical foundations of Process Mining into practice.

CONCLUSION

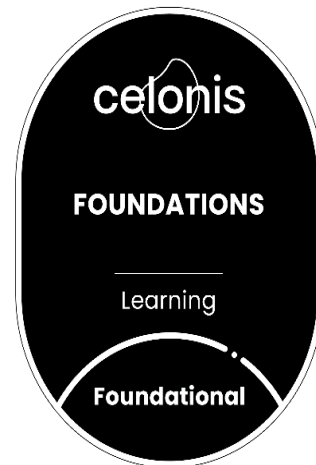
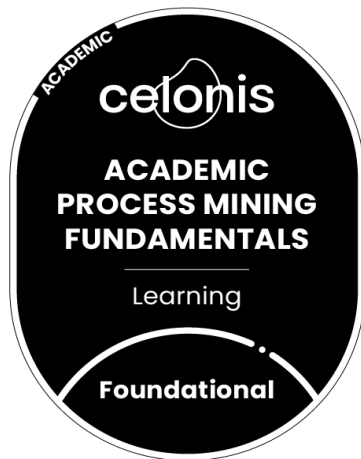
In conclusion, process mining within Celonis represents a transformative approach to understanding, optimizing, and innovating business processes. By harnessing real time event log data, Celonis enables organizations to unveil hidden insights, streamline operations, and drive informed decision-making. Through visualization and analysis, process mining empowers users to identify bottlenecks, inefficiencies, and compliance gaps, paving the way for targeted improvements. Celonis's Process Explorer and Variant Explorer provide intuitive interfaces to navigate and analyze process flows, enabling users to uncover patterns, root causes, and optimization opportunities. With Celonis's advanced capabilities, process mining emerges as a vital tool for organizations aspiring to achieve operational excellence and competitive advantage in today's dynamic business landscape. process mining is a powerful technique that enables organizations to analyze and improve their business processes.

- Process mining fundamentals include data extraction, data transformation, and data visualization. These foundational elements are essential for effectively applying process mining techniques and deriving actionable insights from process data.
- Rising star technical topics in process mining, such as PQL Queries and getting data into EMS, further enhance the capabilities of process mining.
- PQL Queries enable analysts to ask specific questions and extract meaningful insights from process data.

INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE:



Badges:



REFERENCES:

- [1] The Reference of this internship was done in the Celonis Platform link:
<https://academy.celonis.com/learn/dashboard>
- [2] Process Mining Fundamentals
<https://academy.celonis.com/learn/learning-path/process-mining-fundamentals-for-students>
- [3] Execution management link: <https://tinyurl.com/2pvuuzmd>.