
Event_Log_Analyzer

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Event Log Analyzer for importing event logs and classifying them according to constraint patterns.

EVENT_LOG_ANALYZER PACKAGE

1.1 event_log_analyzer.importer module

This module contains the functionality to import new event logs.

`event_log_analyzer.importer.import_csv_file(config)`

Import the event log from the file format into a pandas dataframe

Parameters `config_file` – the path to a JSON configuration file

Returns the pandas dataframe without any modification (only the string timestamps are converted to real timestamps)

Return type `raw_dataframe`

`event_log_analyzer.importer.import_event_log(config_file, storage_type=StorageType.COLUMN_BASED_AT_ONCE)`

Import and validate an event log into the internal representation of an EventLogStorage object

Parameters

- **config_file** – the path to a JSON configuration file
- **storage_type** (`StorageType`) – the storage type of the database where we want to import the log, default `StorageType.COLUMN_BASED_AT_ONCE`

Returns `EventLogStorage` object

Return type `log`

`event_log_analyzer.importer.import_xes_file(config)`

Import the event log from the file format into a pandas dataframe with timestamps

Parameters `config_file` – the path to a JSON configuration file

Returns the pandas dataframe without any modification

Return type `raw_dataframe`

1.2 event_log_analyzer.adapter module

This module contains all functionality related to the adaption process to transform new event logs in a unified format

class event_log_analyzer.adapter.**ActivityInstanceAdder**

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.adapter.Adapter](#)

adds an activity instance, if not already present (only applicable to logs in atomic format with ‘Timestamp’ attribute -> TimestampRenamer needs to be applied before)

transform(*cfg*, *df*)

transforms the given dataframe and returns it

Parameters

- **cfg** (*json*) – the configuration file
- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log as a data frame that should be transformed

Returns returns the transformed data frame

Return type pandas.DataFrame

class event_log_analyzer.adapter.**Adapter**

Bases: abc.ABC

Adapter interface which every adapter needs to implement

abstract transform(*cfg*, *df*)

transforms the given dataframe and returns it

Parameters

- **cfg** (*json*) – the configuration file
- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log as a data frame that should be transformed

Returns returns the transformed data frame

Return type pandas.DataFrame

class event_log_analyzer.adapter.**ColumnRenamer**

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.adapter.Adapter](#)

maps all attributes names as specified in the config file (this adapter should be applied after all other adapters that need the original attribute names have been applied)

transform(*cfg*, *df*)

transforms the given dataframe and returns it

Parameters

- **cfg** (*json*) – the configuration file
- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log as a data frame that should be transformed

Returns returns the transformed data frame

Return type pandas.DataFrame

class event_log_analyzer.adapter.**EventToIntervalLog**

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.adapter.Adapter](#)

if a log is given in atomic format, this adapter converts it to interval event log format (only applicable if log contains ‘Job’, ‘Machine’, ‘Timestamp’ and ‘Transaction_Type’ attributes)

transform(*cfg*, *df*)
transforms the given dataframe and returns it

Parameters

- **cfg** (*json*) – the configuration file
- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log as a data frame that should be transformed

Returns returns the transformed data frame

Return type *pandas.DataFrame*

transform_without_pm4py(*cfg*, *df*)
this method shows how the transform() method could be implemented without pm4py

class *event_log_analyzer.adapter.IntervalToEventLogTransformer*

Bases: *event_log_analyzer.adapter.Adapter*

if a log is given in interval format, this adapter converts it to atomic event log format (two timestamps ‘Start’ and ‘Complete’ are required -> TimestampRenamer needs to be applied before)

transform(*cfg*, *df*)
transforms the given dataframe and returns it

Parameters

- **cfg** (*json*) – the configuration file
- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log as a data frame that should be transformed

Returns returns the transformed data frame

Return type *pandas.DataFrame*

class *event_log_analyzer.adapter.RowIDAdder*

Bases: *event_log_analyzer.adapter.Adapter*

maps a given row id to the Row_ID attribute, if nothing is specified a new row column id is added to the log

transform(*cfg*, *df*)
transforms the given dataframe and returns it

Parameters

- **cfg** (*json*) – the configuration file
- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log as a data frame that should be transformed

Returns returns the transformed data frame

Return type *pandas.DataFrame*

class *event_log_analyzer.adapter.Sorter*

Bases: *event_log_analyzer.adapter.Adapter*

sorts the event log if this is not already done by default

transform(*cfg*, *df*)
transforms the given dataframe and returns it

Parameters

- **cfg** (*json*) – the configuration file
- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log as a data frame that should be transformed

Returns returns the transformed data frame

Return type pandas.DataFrame

class event_log_analyzer.adapter.TimestampModifier

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.adapter.Adapter](#)

transforms all timestamps, indicated in the config file, to a common format (must be done before timestamps are renamed)

get_sec(time_str)

converts a timestamp in HH:mm:ss format to seconds

Parameters **time_str** (*str*) – a string in the following format HH:mm:ss, where the hours are continuous, i.e. this timestamp can be considered as duration

Returns duration in seconds

Return type int

transform(cfg, df)

transforms the given dataframe and returns it

Parameters

- **cfg** (*json*) – the configuration file
- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log as a data frame that should be transformed

Returns returns the transformed data frame

Return type pandas.DataFrame

class event_log_analyzer.adapter.TimestampRenamer

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.adapter.Adapter](#)

maps all timestamp attribute names as specified in the config file (in atomic event log, we map them to ‘Timestamp’; in interval log, we map them to ‘Start’ and ‘Complete’ timestamps)

transform(cfg, df)

transforms the given dataframe and returns it

Parameters

- **cfg** (*json*) – the configuration file
- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log as a data frame that should be transformed

Returns returns the transformed data frame

Return type pandas.DataFrame

1.3 event_log_analyzer.event_log module

This module is responsible for storing and managing the event log data.

class event_log_analyzer.event_log.EventLogStorage(cfg, storage_type=StorageType.ROW_BASED)

Bases: object

The EventLogStorage object stores all information about a given event log. To initialize the object, the dataframe that stores the event log already needs to be in a correct format, adaption needs to be done before!

_con

the database connection

Type Connection

_dataframe

the actual event log data

_config

the configuration file

Type json

_storage_type

specifies the data layout used in the event log storage

Type *StorageType*

add_new_dataframe(*new_df*)

validates the log and then adds it into the EventLogStorage database and the database is optimized (e.g. by creating indexes)

Parameters **new_log** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – the event log needs to be in the goal format, i.e. in atomic event log form with one timestamp “Timestamp” in a pandas timestamp format

create_interval_log()

if possible construct an interval log out of the stored atomic event log and save it into the database as a separate table

get_event_log()

loads the event log from the database

Returns **dataframe** – the whole event log from the data base as a data frame

Return type *pandas.DataFrame*

get_interval_log()

loads the interval log from the database

Returns **dataframe** – the whole interval log from the data base as a data frame

Return type *pandas.DataFrame*

get_interval_sequence(*attr*, *needed_columns*=[])

groups the interval log database and returns a generator object of the sequence of the given attribute as a generator object

Parameters

- **attr** (*str*) – the attribute by which the event log should be grouped
- **needed_columns** (*List[str]*, *optional*) – a list of attributes/columns that need to be accessed, by default [] (the empty list stands for all attributes)

Yields *pandas.DataFrame* – The next interval sequence as a dataframe.

get_sequence(*attr*, *needed_columns*=[])

groups the event log database and returns a generator object of the sequence of the given attribute as a generator object

Parameters

- **attr** (*str*) – the attribute by which the event log should be grouped
- **needed_columns** (*List[str]*, *optional*) – a list of attributes/columns that need to be accessed, by default [] (the empty list stands for all attributes)

Yields *pandas.DataFrame* – The next sequence as a dataframe.

print_event_log()

prints the event log on the console

save_adapted_event_log(*file_name*='adapted_event_log.csv')

saves the adapted event log that is internally stored in the database in the given file

Parameters **file_name**(*str*, *optional*) – file name where the log should be saved, by default “adapted_event_log.csv”

class event_log_analyzer.event_log.StorageType(*value*)

Bases: enum.Enum

The storage types specify the data layout that is used internally to store the event logs.

COLUMN_BASED = 1

COLUMN_BASED_AT_ONCE = 3

ROW_BASED = 2

1.4 event_log_analyzer.validate module

This module is responsible for validating event logs before storing them in the database as well validating the config files.

event_log_analyzer.validate.**validate**(*event_log*)

checks whether the log is sorted by the timestamp column

Parameters

- **event_log** (*DataFrame*) – the dataframe of the event log in atomic event log format ('Timestamp' column required)
- **Raises** –
 - ValueError** if the timestamps are incorrect, i.e. no timestamp column is present or if the log is not sorted by this timestamp

event_log_analyzer.validate.**validate_config**(*json_schema_path*, *config_file*)

validates the given config_file, whether it is valid according to the given schema

Parameters

- **json_schema** (*str*) – the path to the JSON schema, where the config file format has been specified
- **config_file** (*dict*) – the JSON object that was parsed

Raises ValueError if the config file is invalid –

1.5 event_log_analyzer.pattern_library package

1.5.1 event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern module

This module implements contains the abstract pattern class that must be extended by any pattern.

class event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.**Pattern**

Bases: abc.ABC

The abstract Pattern class describes single constraint patterns with all its dependencies.

name

a unique name, with which each pattern can be identified

Type str

dependencies

dependencies to other patterns (identified by their name) given as a key value pair where the key stands for the type of dependency (for example necessary conditions)

Type Dict[str, List[str]]

applies

True if the pattern applies, False if not, None if it has not been checked yet

Type bool

add_dependencies(*pattern_structure*)

adds all dependencies to other patterns in the pattern structure

Parameters **pattern_structure** ([PatternStructure](#)) – the Pattern Structure object in which the dependencies should be linked

check_dependencies()

checks whether the pattern already applies without further checking based on dependencies with other classes and logs it

Returns True if the pattern already applies without further checking, False if it cannot apply anymore, or otherwise None if no statement can be made

Return type bool

abstract property dependencies

abstract property name

abstract pattern_applies(*event_log*) → bool

checks whether the pattern applies

Parameters **event_log** ([EventLogStorage](#)) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

print_name()

prints the unique name

1.5.2 event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_pattern module

This module contains all patterns, that have the Manufacturing Scheduling Pattern as a prerequisite

class event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_patterns.

DistinguishableResource

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.Pattern](#)

In the Distinguishable Resource Pattern, when processing a number of operations, exactly one resource from a set of distinguishable resources needs to be present for each of the operations.

Currently the pattern only checks one resource (in the 'Resource' column), when having several resources, they need to be manually checked one by one

dependencies = {'forces': [], 'requires': ['Manufacturing_Scheduling_Pattern']}

name = 'Distinguishable_Resource_Pattern'

pattern_applies(*event_log*)

one resource from a set of distinguishable resources must be present at every operation, but only one operation can be processed per resource (checking on atomic event log)

Parameters **event_log** ([EventLogStorage](#)) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

class `event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_patterns.FlowShop`

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.Pattern](#)

In the Flow Shop Pattern, each job needs to be processed on each of the machines in a predetermined order and the order is the same for all jobs.

cond_a(*event_log*)

every job can be processed on every machine at most once

cond_b(*event_log*)

every job consists of exactly as much operations as machines exist in total

cond_c(*event_log*)

the route of every job through the machines must be the same

dependencies = {'forces': [], 'requires': ['Job_Shop_Pattern']}

name = 'Flow_Shop_Pattern'

pattern_applies(*event_log*)

the pattern applies if all three conditions (a), (b) and (c) apply

Parameters **event_log** ([EventLogStorage](#)) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

class `event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_patterns.`

IndistinguishableResource

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.Pattern](#)

In the Indistinguishable Resource Pattern, when processing a number of operations, exactly one resource from a set of indistinguishable resources needs to be present for each operation.

Currently the pattern only checks one resource (in the 'Resource' column), when having several resources, they need to be manually checked one by one

dependencies = {'forces': [], 'requires': ['Manufacturing_Scheduling_Pattern']}

name = 'Indistinguishable_Resource_Pattern'

pattern_applies(*event_log*)

for each operation there must be exactly one resource from a set of indistinguishable resources

Parameters **event_log** ([EventLogStorage](#)) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

class event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_patterns.JobShop

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.Pattern](#)

In the Job Shop Pattern, each job needs to be processed on a subset of the machines in a predetermined order which might be different between the jobs.

cond_a(event_log)

jobs cannot be processed without a machine

vectorization is used on the whole event log to check whether there exists an event without a machine

cond_b(event_log)

no two operations of the same job can be processed at the same time

the condition is checked on the atomic event log

cond_b_interval(event_log)

no two operations of the same job can be processed at the same time

the condition is checked on the interval log

cond_c(event_log)

No machine can process more than one operation at the same time

the condition is checked on the atomic event log

cond_c_interval(event_log)

No machine can process more than one operation at the same time

the condition is checked on the interval log

dependencies = {'forces': [], 'requires': ['Manufacturing_Scheduling_Pattern']}

name = 'Job_Shop_Pattern'

pattern_applies(event_log)

the pattern applies if all three conditions (a), (b) and (c) apply

Parameters event_log ([EventLogStorage](#)) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

class event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_patterns.

ManufacturingScheduling

Bases: [event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.Pattern](#)

This Pattern sets the basis for all further Scheduling patterns, it has to be checked before the other patterns can be checked to ensure that the pattern contains all needed information.

dependencies = {'forces': [], 'requires': []}

name = 'Manufacturing_Scheduling_Pattern'

pattern_applies(event_log)

the pattern applies if all needed attributes are available (Job, Machine, Transaction_Type) and if the transaction_types represent intervals, if the pattern applies we create an interval log which is better suited for checking the further pattern conditions

Parameters event_log ([EventLogStorage](#)) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

class event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_patterns.NoWait
Bases: [event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.Pattern](#)

In the No Wait Pattern, when a number of jobs are to be processed on a set of machines, jobs are not allowed to wait between operations.

dependencies = {'forces': [], 'requires': ['Flow_Shop_Pattern']}

name = 'No_Wait_Pattern'

pattern_applies(event_log)

jobs are not allowed to wait between operations

Parameters event_log ([EventLogStorage](#)) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

class event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_patterns.OneBlocking
Bases: [event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.Pattern](#)

In the 1-Blocking Pattern, when processing a number of jobs on machines under the Flow Shop pattern, there must at any time be at most one job queuing in front of a machine, so the buffer between any two machines has capacity 1.

dependencies = {'forces': [], 'requires': ['Permutation_Pattern']}

name = '1-blocking_Pattern'

pattern_applies(event_log)

at any time there cannot be more than one job queuing in front of a machine

Note: The pattern is not implemented yet, therefore the pattern never applies!!!

Parameters event_log ([EventLogStorage](#)) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

class event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_patterns.Permutation
Bases: [event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.Pattern](#)

In the Permutation Pattern, when processing a number of jobs on machines under the Flow Shop Pattern no job is allowed to overtake another job, so the order in which jobs are processed on a machine is the same for all machines.

dependencies = {'forces': [], 'requires': ['Flow_Shop_Pattern']}

name = 'Permutation_Pattern'

pattern_applies(event_log)

check whether the Permutation Pattern applies, i.e. jobs cannot overtake each other, all machines process the jobs in the same order

Parameters event_log ([EventLogStorage](#)) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

class

`event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.manufacturing_scheduling_patterns.ResourceSetupTimes`

Bases: `event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern.Pattern`

In the Resource Setup Times Pattern, a number of operations are to be processed by some distinguishable resources (Distinguishable Resources Pattern needs to apply) and each resource needs a certain amount of time between two operations, where the time depends on the type of the two tasks.

Note: The pattern is not implemented yet, therefore the pattern never applies!!!

dependencies = {'forces': [], 'requires': ['Distinguishable_Resource_Pattern']}

name = 'Resource_Setup_Times_Pattern'

pattern_applies(*event_log*)

each resource needs a certain amount of time between two operations

Parameters *event_log* (`EventLogStorage`) – the EventLogStorage object of the log on which the conditions of the pattern should be checked

Returns True if the pattern applies, False if it does not apply

Return type bool

1.5.3 event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern_structure module

This module contains the functionality that organizes the pattern checking process by structuring them in a graph

class `event_log_analyzer.pattern_library.pattern_structure.PatternStructure`

Bases: object

A PatternStructure object contains all patterns in a structured way (an aycyclic directed graph), so that the event log can be checked efficiently pattern by pattern.

dependency_graph

a networkx directed graph object in which the pattern objects are stored

Type networkx.DiGraph

topological_order

a list of all patterns in a topological order

Type List[*Pattern*]

applying_pattern_list()

returns a list of all patterns that apply

Returns *pattern_list* – list of all patterns that apply

Return type List[*Pattern*]

Raises **ValueError** – If the patterns have not been checked yet.

check_all_patterns(*event_log*)

check all patterns that are initialized in the pattern structure in a topological order and log whether they apply

Parameters *log* (`EventLogStorage`) – the event log on which the patterns should be classified

plot_pattern_structure(*file*='pattern_structure.pdf')

plots the pattern structure in the given file as a matplotlib figure

Parameters *file* (*str*, *optional*) – The file name of the output where the graphic should be plotted (default is pattern_structure.pdf)

print_topological_ordering()
prints the topological order in a list object

topological_ordering()
finds the topological ordering of the initialized pattern structure and stores it in the `topological_order` attribute

1.6 event_log_analyzer.utils module

This module contains various functions that are needed in our tool, e.g. initialization of logging.

`event_log_analyzer.utils.log_time(logger, text)`
this function can be used as a decorator, which writes the time needed for the decorated function together with a text to the specified logger

Parameters

- **logger** (*Logger*) – the logger in which we want to write the information
- **text** (*str*) – a text printed together with the time in seconds that the decorated method took to execute

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