

# Process Representation Meets Operational Realization:

**An Architecture for Data-Driven  
Process Ontology Application Through Process Mining**

# Processes and Data

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- Business processes drive analysis and optimization

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- Business processes drive analysis and optimization
- **Process mining** is the primary analysis engine

# Process Mining

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Timestamp	Event	Patient
12:02	Patient Intake	John Smith
12:05	Patient Intake	John Smith
12:06	Diagnostic	John Smith

- Issue: Patient Intake should only occur once for the same patient.

# Process Mining

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Process mining relies on **process knowledge**, at **foundational** and **domain-specific** levels

# Process Mining: Events

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- “Awaiting Assignment”
- “Document Under Review”
- “Review Document”
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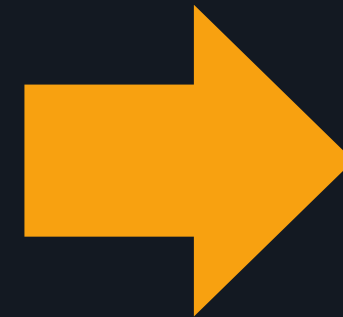
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Events are heavily **overloaded** and require  
interpretation for analysis

# Process Mining

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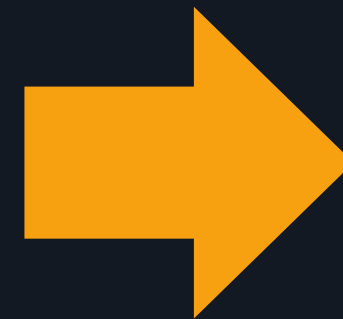
Process Data  
(Event Logs)

Business Rules,  
Process Knowledge

Cleaned Data,  
Models,  
Compliance Checks,  
Insights

# Process Mining

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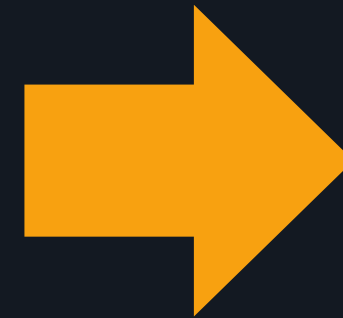
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1. How does a process ontology fit?

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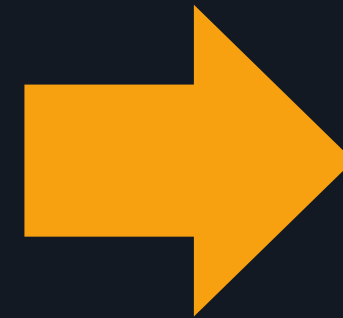
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# Process Ontology Application: Challenges

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- Traditional approaches focus on representation or access (OBDA), not data-driven usage
- The ontology should be the engine of operational analysis
- Operational realization captures this notion

# Operational Realization

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- Different from representative, referential, or conceptual application

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- Different from representative, referential, or conceptual application
- Application of the ontology is rooted in **datasets** and problems in their analysis and interpretation

# Achieving Operational Realization

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# Achieving Operational Realization

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- Process mining uses heterogeneous data
- Integration with existing data is ambiguous
- How do we represent and reason with different kinds of process knowledge and data?

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# Ontology-Driven Process Mining

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Raw Event Data

Ad-Hoc Interpretations

Business Questions

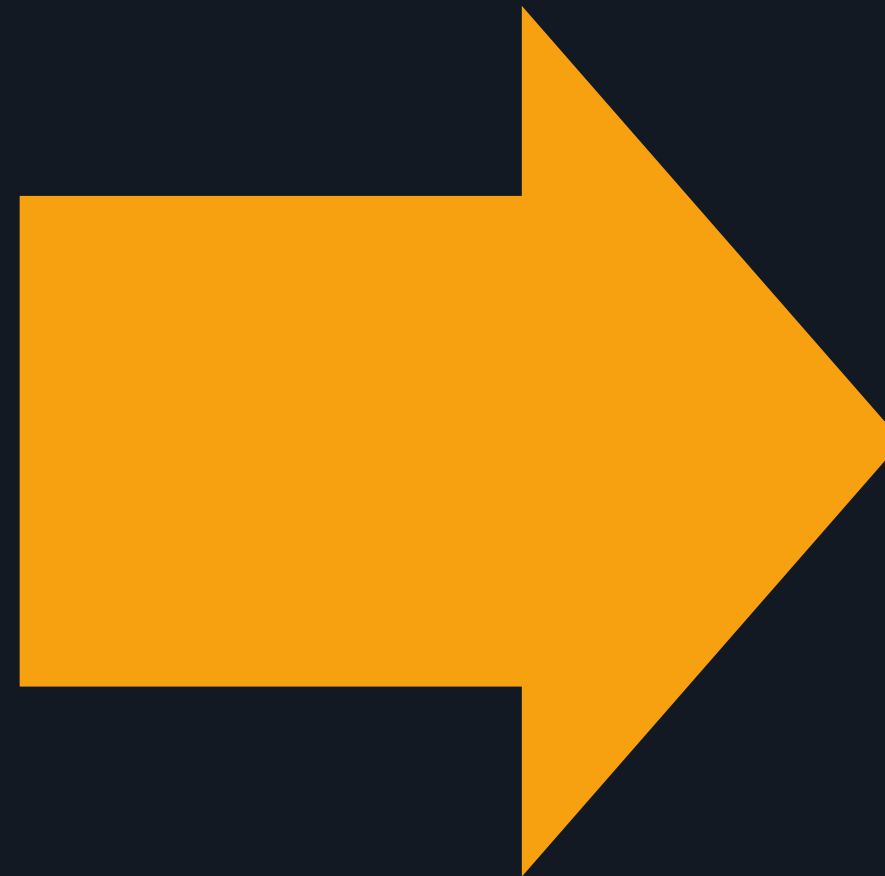
Business Validations

Knowledge Base

Data Theory

Logical Queries

Logical Proofs



# Ontology-Driven Process Mining

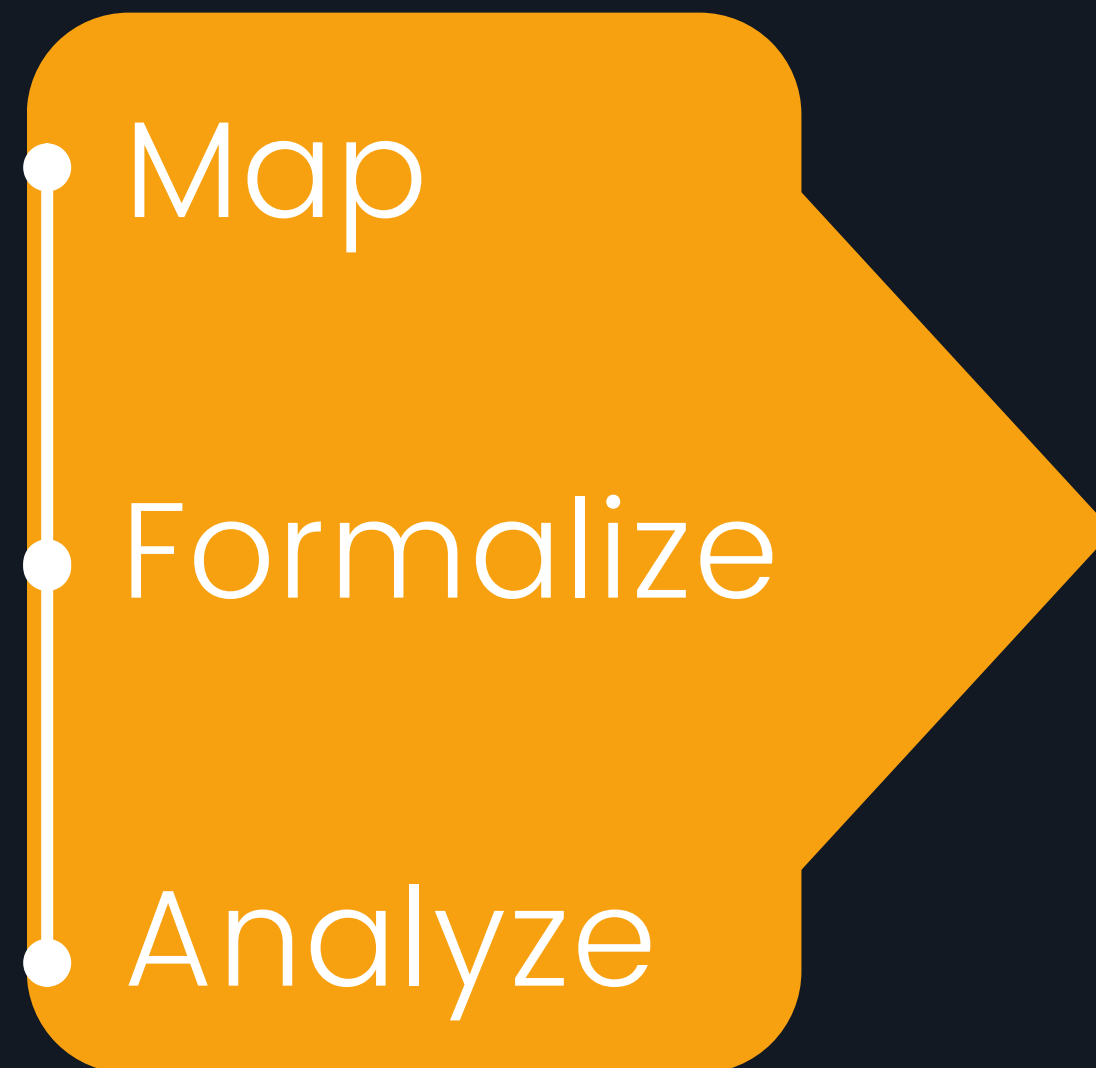
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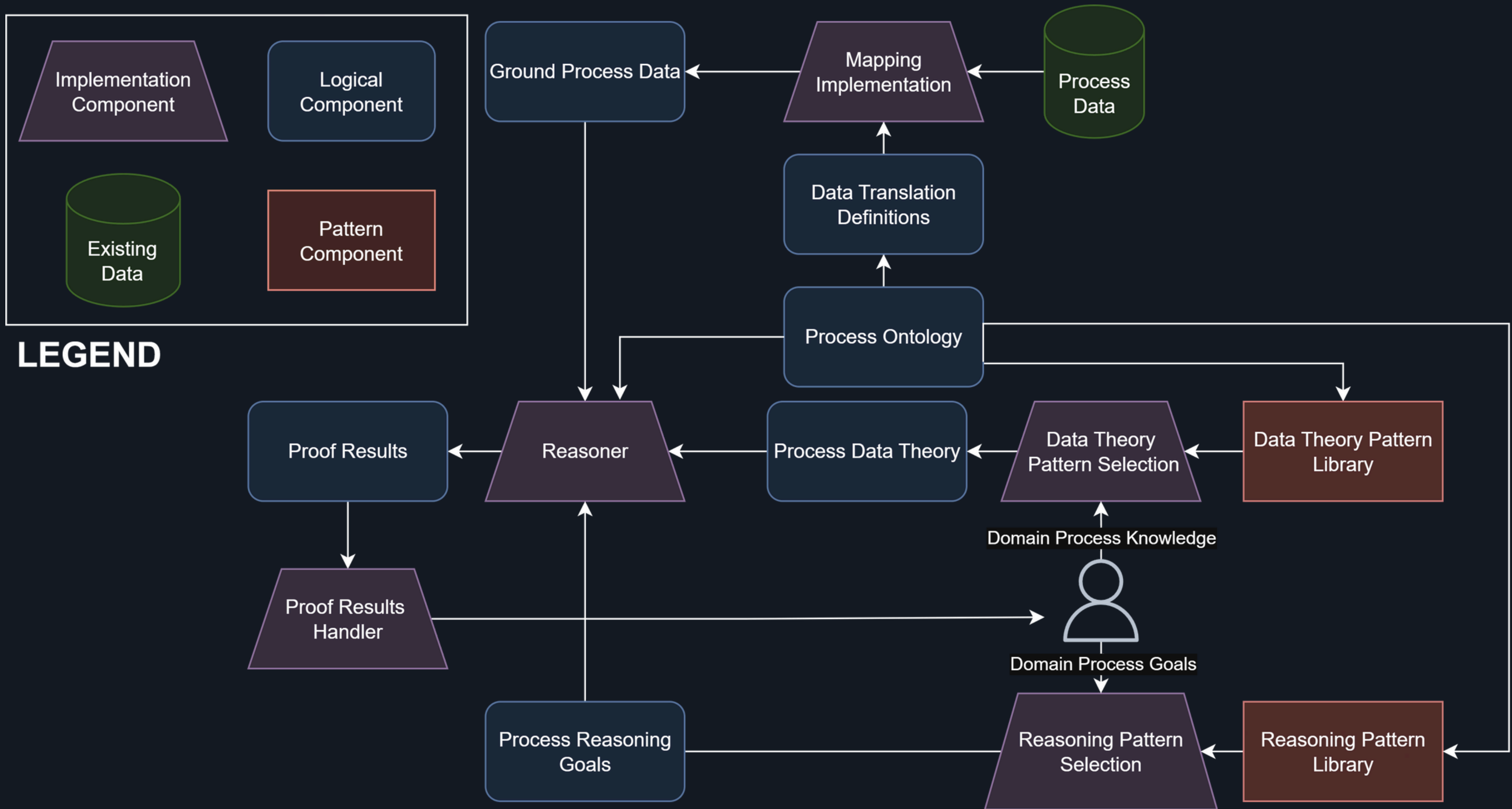


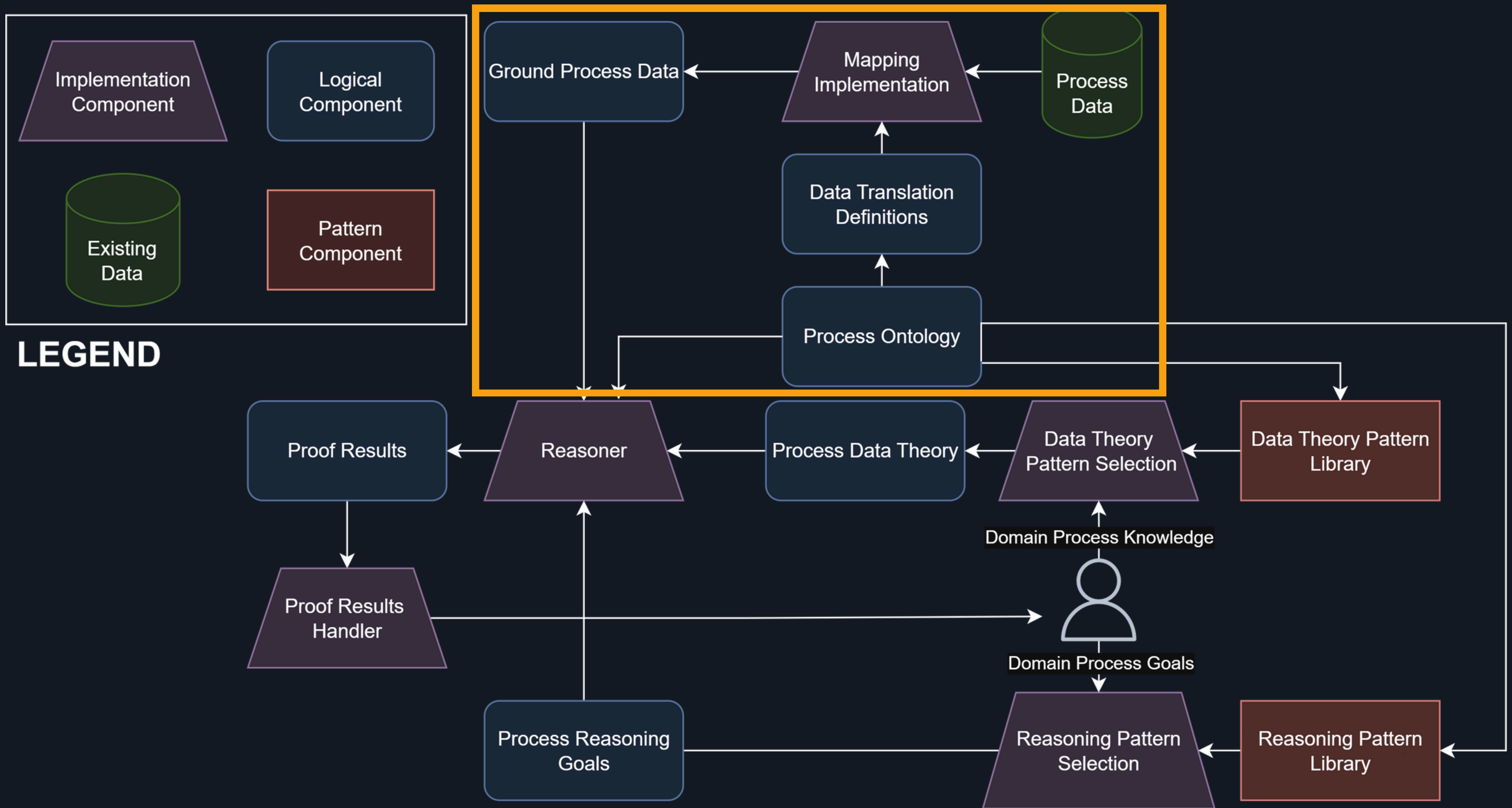
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# Mapping Event Log Data

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- Tabular data from event logs becomes ground facts

Timestamp	Event	Lifecycle Transition
14:20	Process Application	Start
15:30	Credit Check	Complete
15:38	Credit Check	Start

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Event(e2)  
hasActivity(e0, creditCheck)  
hasTransition(e2, complete)



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Ground Data

# Mapping Event Log Data

- Tabular data from event logs becomes ground facts (via RML mappings)

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## Ontology Translations

“Two events sharing an activity each with a start and end transition indicates an activity occurrence”

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall e_s \forall e_e \forall a \left( \mathbf{Event}(e_s) \wedge \mathbf{Event}(e_e) \wedge \right. \\ &\quad \mathbf{hasActivity}(e_s, a) \wedge \mathbf{hasActivity}(e_e, a) \wedge \\ &\quad \mathbf{hasTransition}(e_s, \mathbf{start}) \wedge \mathbf{hasTransition}(e_e, \mathbf{complete}) \rightarrow \\ &\quad \exists o \left( \mathbf{activity\_occurrence}(o) \wedge \right. \\ &\quad \quad \mathbf{occurrence\_of}(o, a) \wedge \\ &\quad \quad \mathbf{beginOf}(o, e_s) \wedge \\ &\quad \quad \left. \left. \mathbf{endOf}(o, e_e) \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

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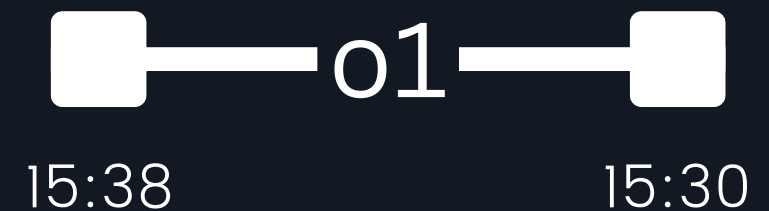
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## Translated Data

occurrence(o1)  
beginOf(o1, 15:38)  
endOf(o1, 15:30)



# Mapping Event Log Data

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Event(e2)  
hasActivity(e0, creditCheck)  
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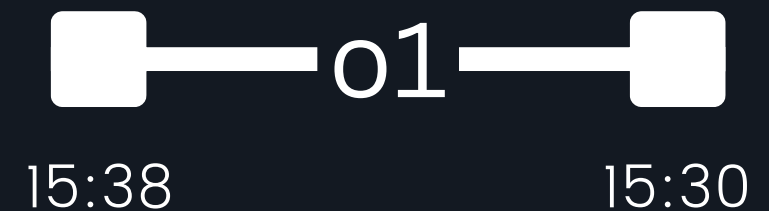
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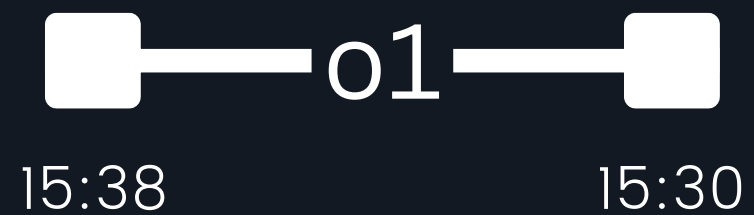


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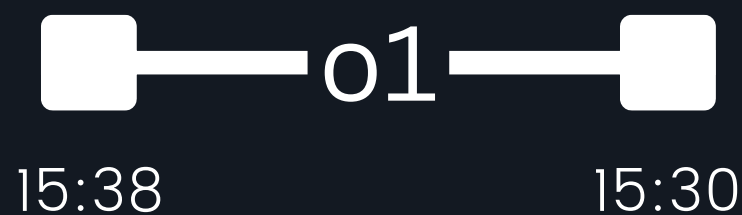
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# Event Log Data Quality

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## Ontology

“Activity occurrences  
start points are less  
than or equal to their  
end points”

$(\forall o \text{ activity\_occurrence}(o) \implies$   
 $\exists t_1, t_2 (\text{begin\_of}(o) = t_1 \wedge$   
 $\text{end\_of}(o) = t_2) \wedge t_1 \leq t_2))$



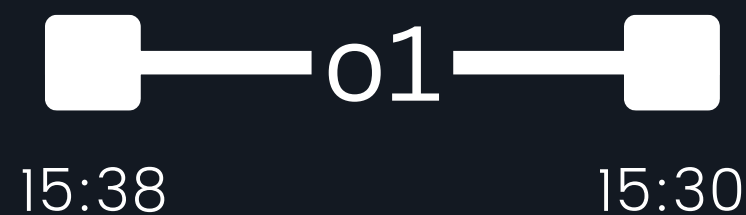
$t_1 \leq t_2$



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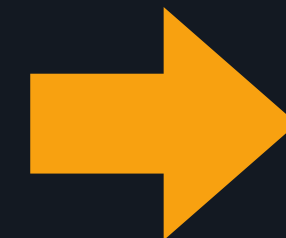
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## Proof of Inconsistency

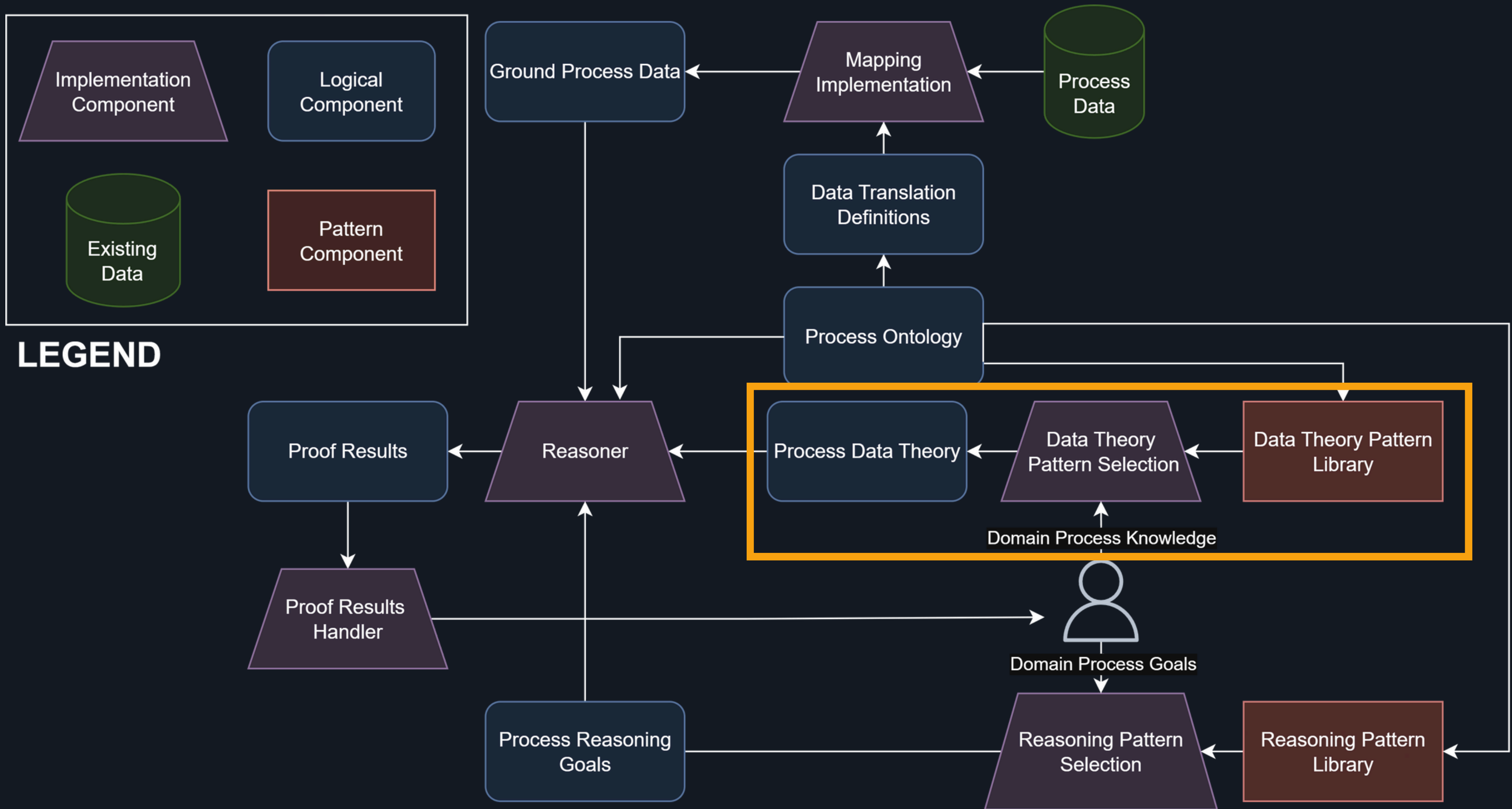
$t_1 = 15 : 38$

$t_2 = 15 : 30$

$t_1 > t_2$

$t_1 \leq t_2$

**What about domain-specific  
analysis?**



# Knowledge Patterns

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State Based Effect

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- While some **initial condition** holds, and an **occurrence** happens, some **resulting condition** holds afterwards



# Knowledge Patterns

- State-Based Effects (SBE)
- “When a **fragile** object is **dropped**, it **breaks**”
- While some **initial condition** holds, and an **occurrence** happens, some **resulting condition** holds afterwards
- Patterns abstract common process knowledge
- $\text{SBE}(c1, a, c2)$

# Knowledge Patterns

- State-Based Effects (SBE)

$$SBE(a, f_1, f_2) := (\forall o) \textit{occurrence\_of}(o, a) \wedge \textit{prior}(f_1, o) \implies \textit{holds}(f_2, o)$$

$$(\forall o) \textit{occurrence\_of}(o, \textit{drop}) \wedge \textit{prior}(\textit{fragile}, o) \implies \textit{holds}(\textit{broken}, o)$$

# Knowledge Patterns

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**T-Box?**

**A-Box?**

**Domain Ontology?**

# Process Ontology

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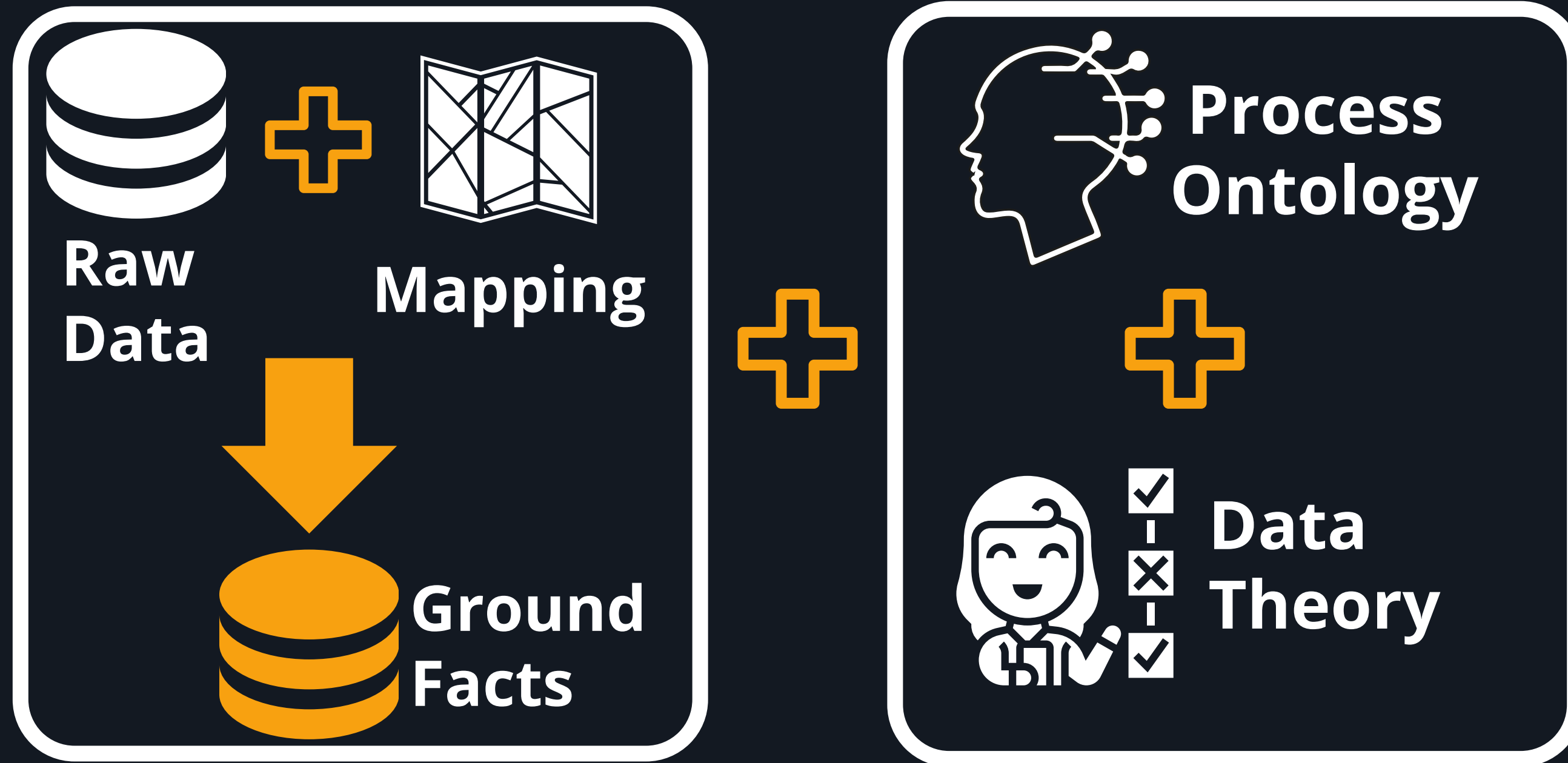


**A-Box**



**T-Box**

# Data-Driven Process Ontology



# Agenda

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# Process Ontology Impacts

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- Clarifies how ontologies interact with enterprise data and systems
- Introduces data-driven approaches to benchmarking process ontologies
- Fosters engagement with the process mining community and its methods

# Takeaways

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- Operational realization: a novel paradigm for applying ontologies to process data
- Data theory: a new structure for domain-level, data-dependent knowledge expressed in the language of upper ontologies
- Demonstrated architecture as a methodological bridge for process ontology–data integration

**Contact / More Details**

