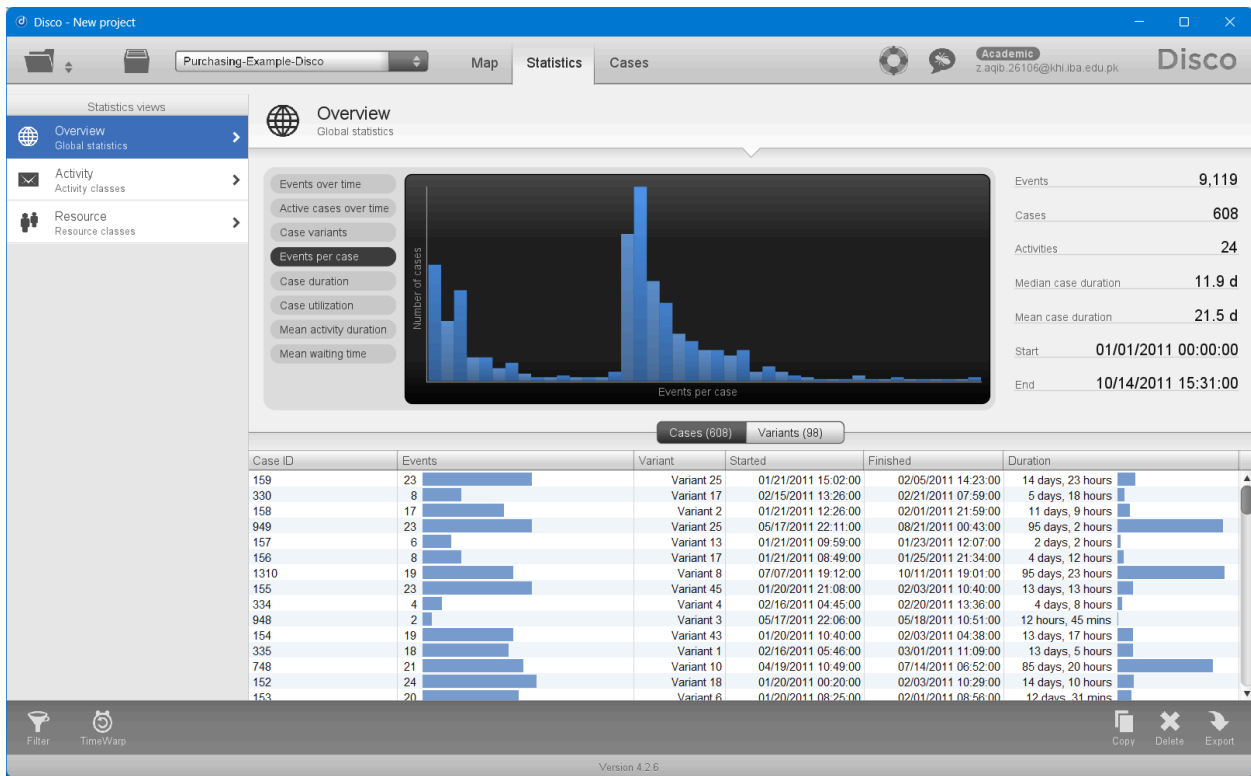
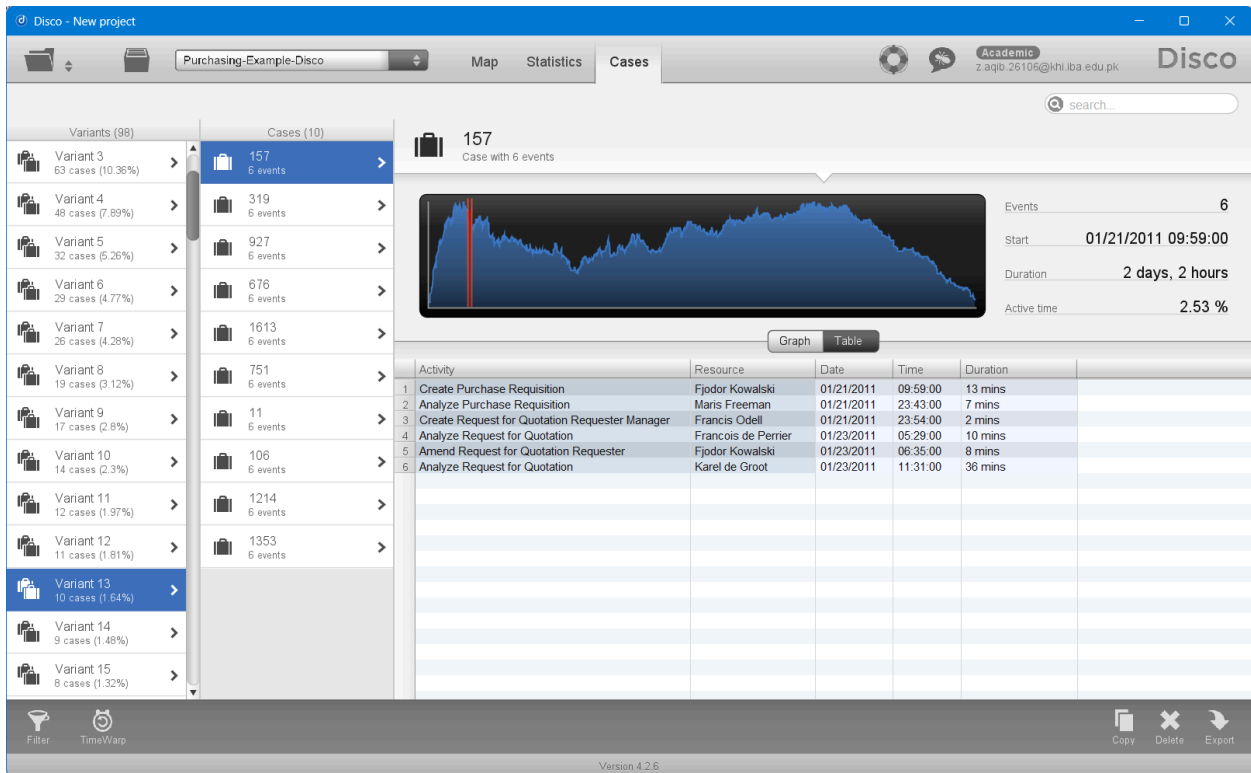


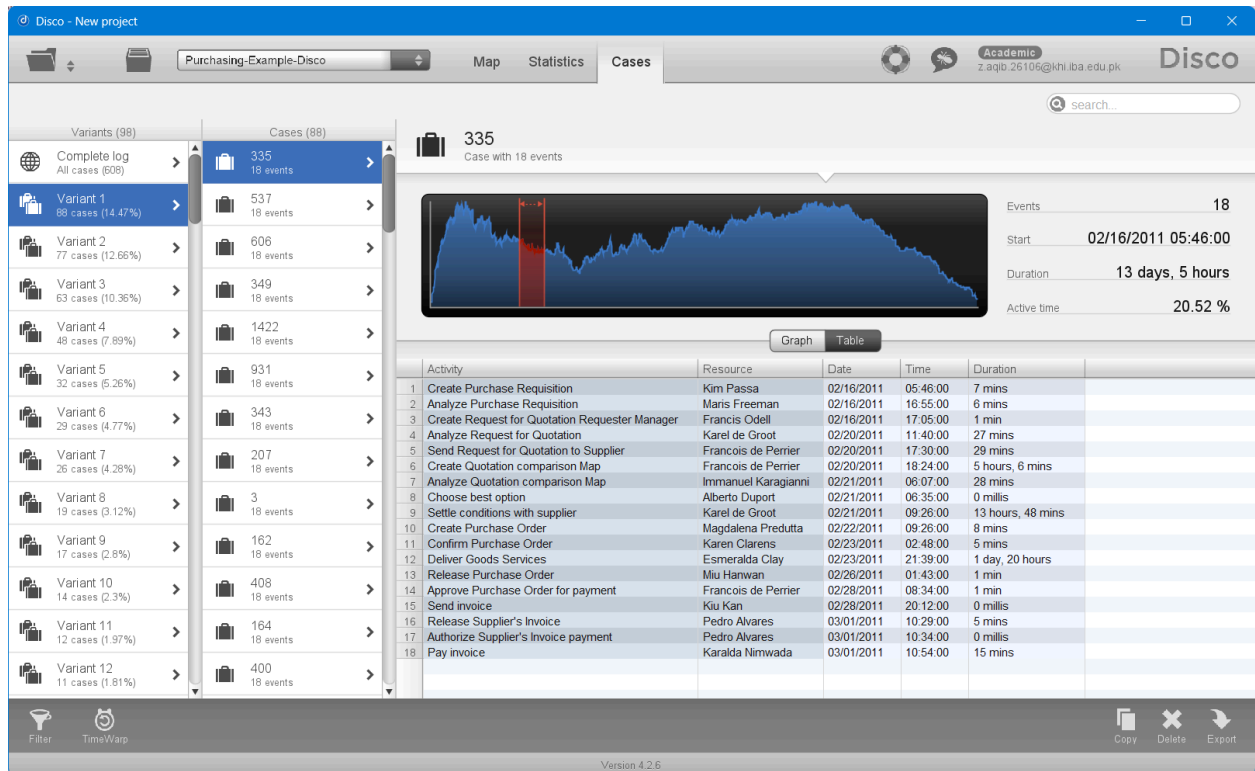
Both 6 and 18



6: case number 157



18: case number 335



Analysis

Comparative Case Analysis (Case with 18 Events vs. Case with 6 Events)

1. Process Length & Complexity

Attribute	Case 335 (18 Events)	Case 157 (6 Events)	Interpretation
Number of Events	18	6	Case 335 is three times longer and follows a more detailed workflow path
Variant Frequency	Low (because only few cases follow such long sequences)	More common (simpler variant)	Case 157 likely represents a standard or minimal processing path; Case 335 represents a more complex or exceptional handling

➡ **Conclusion:** Case 335 demonstrates a more elaborate purchasing cycle involving multiple approvals, amendments, and follow-up activities, whereas Case 157 reflects a simplified, fast-track process.

2. Duration & Efficiency

Attribute	Case 335	Case 157	Interpretation
Total Duration	13 days, 5 hours	2 days, 2 hours	Case 335 takes substantially longer
Active Time	20.52%	2.53%	Case 335 involves more continuous activity; Case 157 has short, sporadic interactions

➡ **Conclusion:** Case 157 is significantly faster and more efficient, suggesting fewer bottlenecks and waiting times. Case 335 includes long waiting periods (e.g., supplier invoice confirmation, approval steps), contributing to delay.

3. Activity Steps & Rework

Metric	Case 335	Case 157	Meaning
Repeated Steps / Rework	Present (e.g., quotation analysis appears multiple times)	Present but minimal (one amendment step only)	Case 335 likely contains back-and-forth work between requester, supplier, and approver
Type of Activities	Full purchase cycle (request → quotation → comparisons → approvals → delivery → invoice → payment)	Only initial procurement steps (request/quotation stage)	Case 157 may represent an early-terminated or incomplete purchasing case

➡ **Conclusion:** Case 335 demonstrates the *complete lifecycle* of procurement, whereas Case 157 ends before purchasing or delivery, indicating early cancellation, rejection, or draft state.

4. Resource Impact

Factor	Case 335	Case 157
Number of Employees Involved	Higher diversity of roles (requester, approver, supplier manager, finance)	Limited (mostly requester and analyst)
Workflow Handoffs	Multiple	Minimal

→ More handoffs in Case 335 increase the likelihood of **coordination delays**.

5. Bottlenecks and Waiting Times

- **Case 335:** Clear traffic spikes and prolonged idle periods visible in the timeline visualization (e.g., delivery step took **1 day 20 hours**, supplier invoice processing took **hours to days**).
- **Case 157:** Most steps are processed within minutes or hours; no major bottleneck clusters.

→ Case 157 is operationally smooth, while Case 335 suffers from waiting time and approvals bottlenecks.

Summary Interpretation

Criteria	Case 335 (18 Event)	Case 157 (6 Event)
Represents	Full & complex procurement cycle	Truncated, fast-track, or incomplete case
Efficiency	Low	High
Risk of Delay	High due to many handoffs and approvals	Low
Typicality	Less common variant	More common/expected path

Final Takeaway

Case 335 reflects a detailed and complete purchasing process with multiple formal steps, approvals, and validations, resulting in longer lead time and higher process complexity. In contrast, Case 157 represents a shorter and likely earlier-stage procurement instance with minimal checks and faster execution.

This comparison highlights variability in the purchasing workflow and suggests opportunities to standardize or optimize steps that cause recurring delays — especially in longer variants like Case 335.

Comparative Report: Case with 18 Events vs. Case with 6 Events

1. Introduction

This report compares two process instances taken from the purchasing process dataset in Disco. One case contains 18 events and represents a complete purchase cycle, while the other contains only 6 events and shows an incomplete workflow. The analysis highlights the differences in process execution, case progression, duration, and efficiency. It also identifies potential causes for variation and provides improvement recommendations.

2. Case Descriptions

Case with 18 Events

This case represents a full end-to-end purchasing process. The process begins with a purchase request and continues through quotation handling, ordering, delivery, invoicing, and final payment. The sequence shows structured progression and clear completion.

Key activities include:

1. Create Purchase Requisition
2. Analyze Purchase Requisition
3. Request and review quotations
4. Compare offers and select supplier
5. Create and confirm purchase order
6. Goods/service delivery
7. Invoice approval and payment processing

This case lasts approximately 13 days and 5 hours, with an active time of 20.52 percent.

Case with 6 Events

This case includes only the initial stages of procurement. A purchase requisition is created, reviewed, and quotation handling begins. However, the process stops before the purchasing decision, ordering, delivery, and payment activities occur.

Activities contained in this case:

1. Create Purchase Requisition
2. Analyze Purchase Requisition
3. Request quotation
4. Review quotation
5. Amend and re-check quotation

This case lasts approximately 2 days and 2 hours and does not continue beyond the quotation stage, indicating that the process is incomplete.

3. Differences Between the Two Cases

Aspect	Case with 18 Events	Case with 6 Events
Completion Status	Fully completed process	Incomplete process
Duration	13 days, 5 hours	2 days, 2 hours
Number of Activities	18	6
Work Involvement	Multiple teams and departments	Limited to initial processing roles
Workflow Behavior	Sequential with approvals, delivery, and payment	Stops early after quotation review

The 18-event case demonstrates a complete procurement workflow, while the 6-event case shows a stalled or cancelled process.

4. Reasons Behind the Differences

Several factors may explain the variation:

- The quotation in the 6-event case may have been rejected or no longer needed.
- Budget or operational priorities may have changed.
- Missing approval or required documentation could have prevented the process from continuing.
- The workflow may lack automated reminders, causing the case to remain pending or abandoned.
- The longer case involves more stakeholders and steps, making it more complex and slower.

5. Interpretation of Findings

The longer case shows the typical pathway for executing a full procurement cycle but also highlights inefficiencies, including repeated quotation analysis and long waiting times. The shorter case suggests potential process drop-offs or cancellations, which may represent wasted effort or poor tracking.

This variation indicates that the procedure is not fully standardized and that different cases follow different paths depending on decision points, approvals, or resource involvement.

6. Recommendations for Improvement

To address identified inefficiencies, the following actions are recommended:

1. Standardize workflows to reduce variation and ensure most cases follow intended steps.
2. Introduce automated reminders or escalation rules for stalled cases to prevent abandonment.
3. Establish clear decision rules for approving or rejecting quotations to minimize repeated checking.
4. Reduce unnecessary approvals or manual handovers to shorten processing time.
5. Implement monitoring dashboards to track delays, especially in invoice handling and approval stages.

7. Conclusion

The comparison shows that the case with 18 events represents a full and detailed procurement process, but it takes longer and contains potential bottlenecks. The case with 6 events demonstrates a process that stops early and never reaches approval, ordering, delivery, or payment. The differences reflect issues related to workflow consistency, decision handling, and process governance.

Improving process standardization, automation, and monitoring can increase completion rates and reduce unnecessary workload and delays in future purchasing operations.