



A Process Deviation Analysis Framework

Benoît Depaire



© Benoît Depaire



Former Research

- Former research
 - Van der Aalst, de Medeiros (2005)
 - Bezerra, Wainer (2007, 2008)
 - Bezerra, Wainer, Van der Aalst (2009)
 - Jalali, Baraani (2010)

- Rozinat, van der Aalst (2008)

- Adriansyah, Sidorova, van Dongen (2011)
- Adriansyah, van Dongen, Van der Aalst (2011)



© Benoît Depaire





Are all Deviations Alike?

- Some Deviations are OK, some are NOT
 - Exceptions
 - Anomalies

- Exceptions
 - Explicit vs Implicit

- Anomalies
 - Errors vs Fraud



© Benoît Depaire

universiteit
▶▶ hasselt



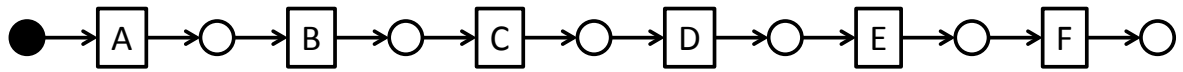
Typical Managerial Questions

1. Where does the process deviate?
 - Which cases?
 - Which locations in the proces?
2. How does the process deviate?
 - What is going “wrong”?



© Benoît Depaire

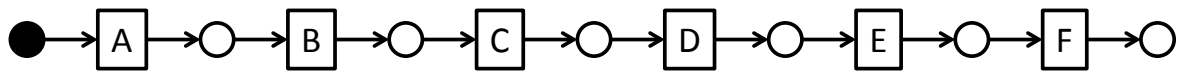
universiteit
▶▶ hasselt



Trace: <A , C , B , D , F , E>

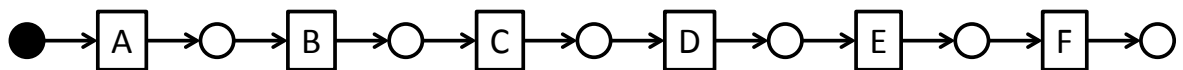
C and B are swapped

F and E are swapped



© Benoît Depaire

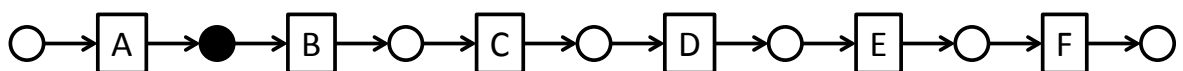
universiteit
hasselt



Trace: <A , C , B , D , F , E>

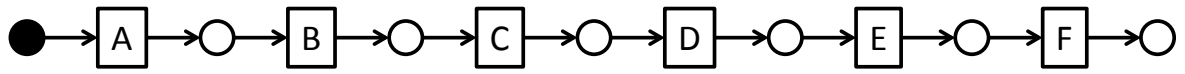
C and B are swapped

F and E are swapped



© Benoît Depaire

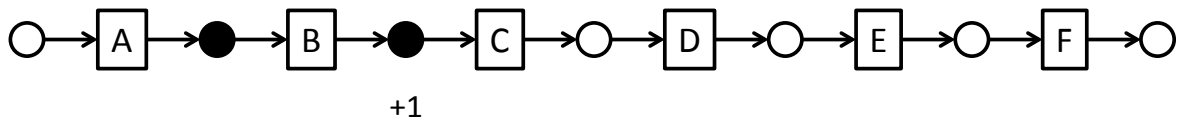
universiteit
hasselt



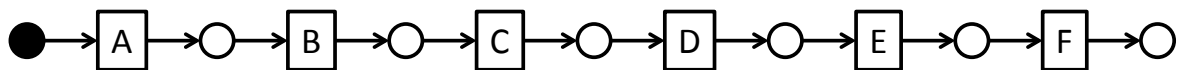
Trace: <A , C , B , D , F , E>

C and B are swapped

F and E are swapped



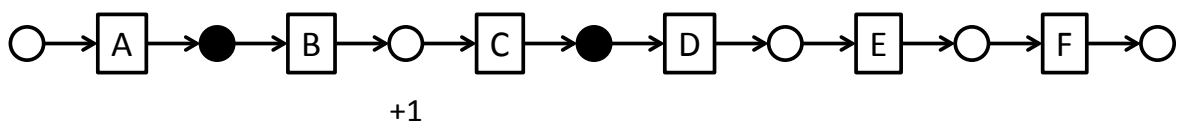
© Benoît Depaire



Trace: <A , C , B , D , F , E>

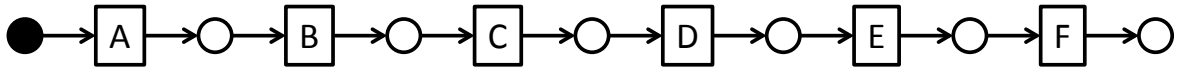
C and B are swapped

F and E are swapped



© Benoît Depaire

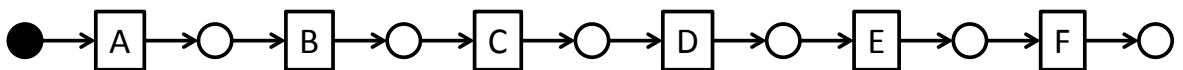
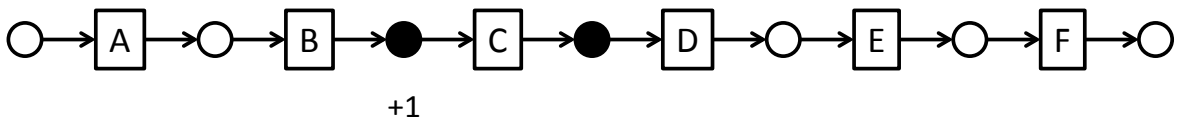




Trace: <A , C , B , D , F , E>

C and B are swapped

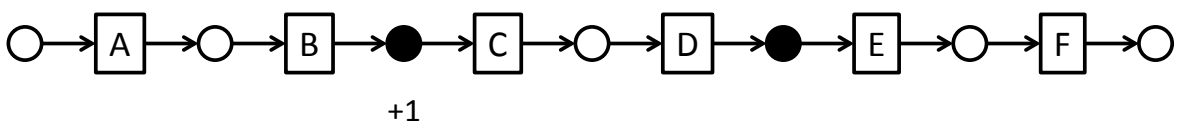
F and E are swapped

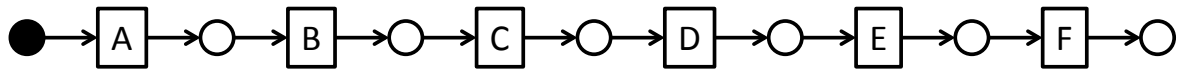


Trace: <A , C , B , D , E , E>

C and B are swapped

F and E are swapped

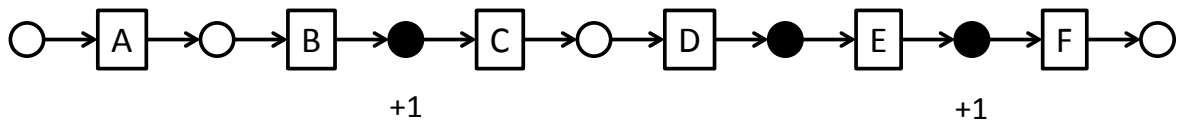




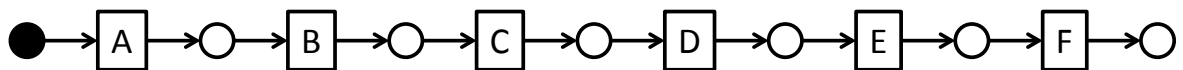
Trace: <A , C , B , D , E , E>

C and B are swapped

F and E are swapped



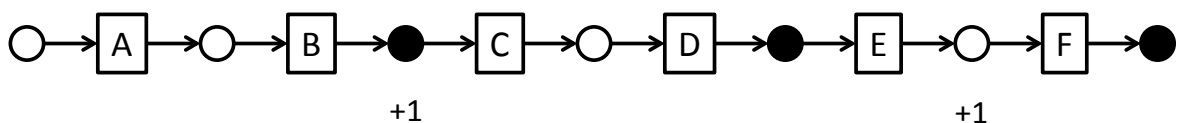
© Benoît Depaire



Trace: <A , C , B , D , F , E>

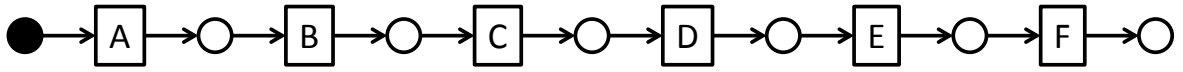
C and B are swapped

F and E are swapped



© Benoît Depaire

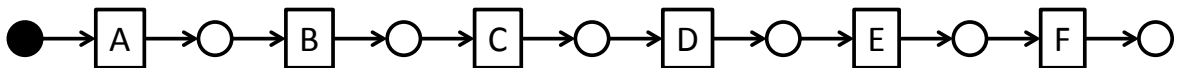
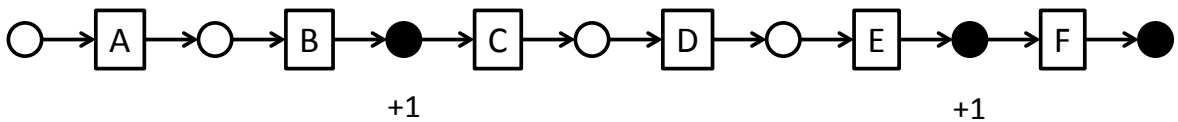




Trace: <A , C , B , D , F , E>

C and B are swapped

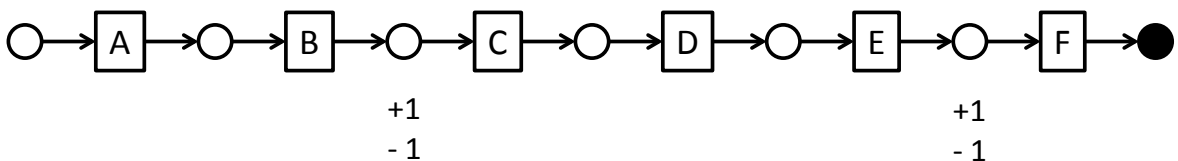
F and E are swapped

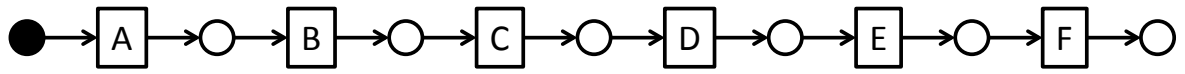


Trace: <A , C , B , D , F , E>

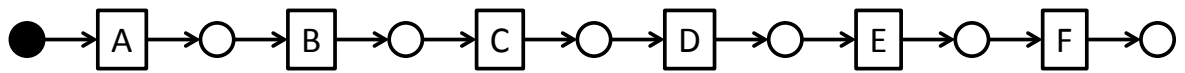
C and B are swapped

F and E are swapped

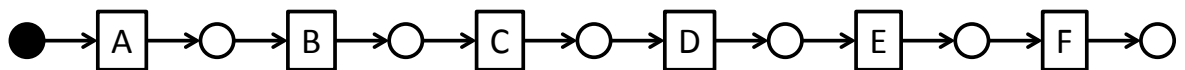




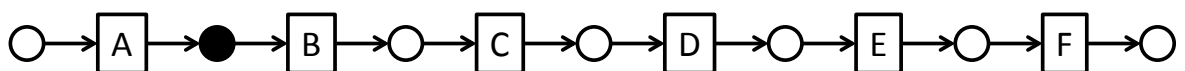
Trace: <A , F , C , D , E , B>
F and B are swapped



© Benoît Depaire

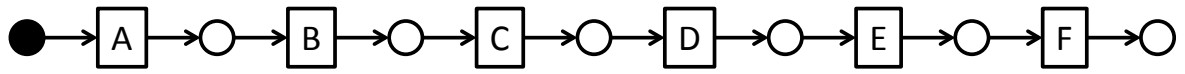


Trace: <A , E , C , D , E , B>
F and B are swapped

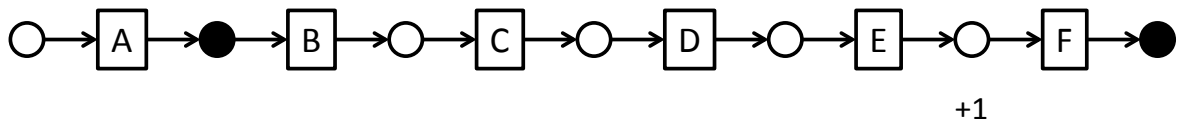


© Benoît Depaire

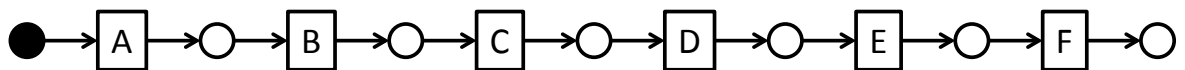




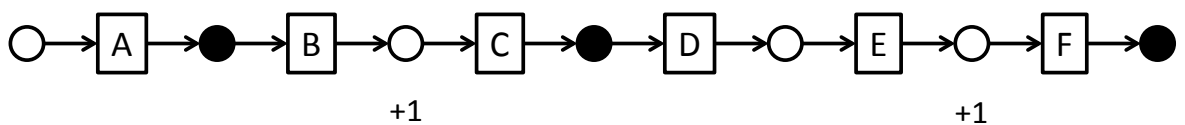
Trace: <A , F , C , D , E , B>
F and B are swapped



© Benoît Depaire

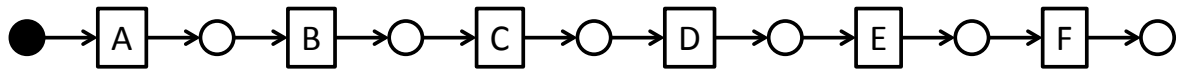


Trace: <A , F , C , D , E , B>
F and B are swapped

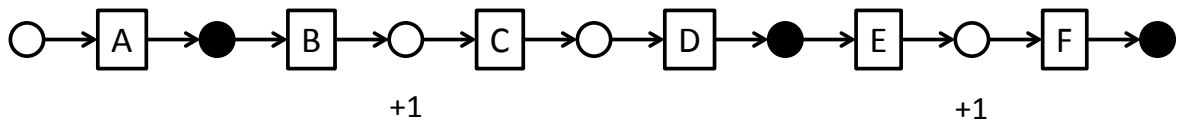


© Benoît Depaire

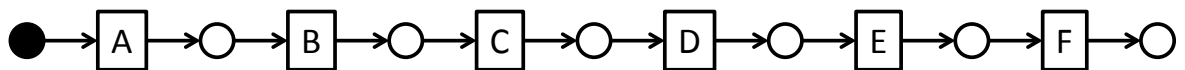




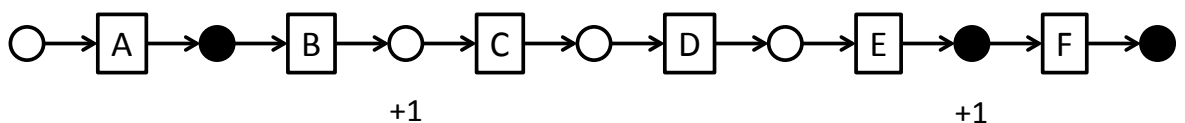
Trace: <A , F , C , D , E , B>
F and B are swapped



© Benoît Depaire

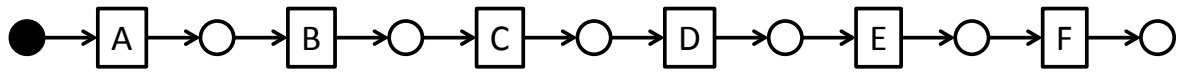


Trace: <A , F , C , D , E , B>
F and B are swapped

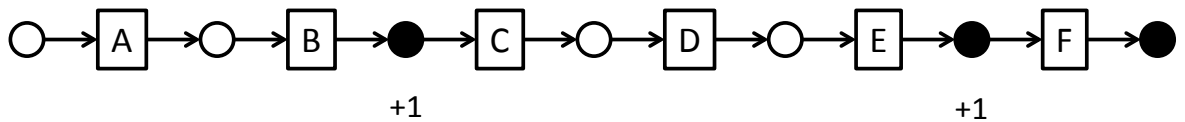


© Benoît Depaire

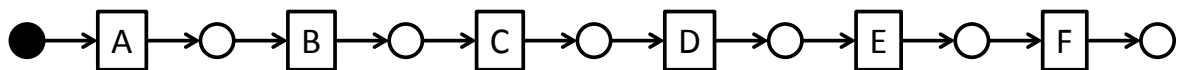




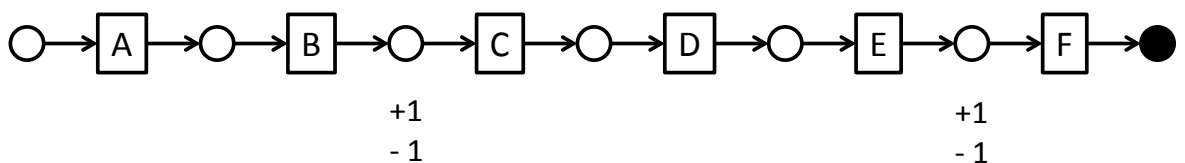
Trace: <A , F , C , D , E , B>
 F and B are swapped



© Benoît Depaire

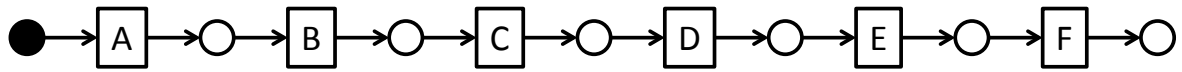


Trace: <A , F , C , D , E , B>
 F and B are swapped



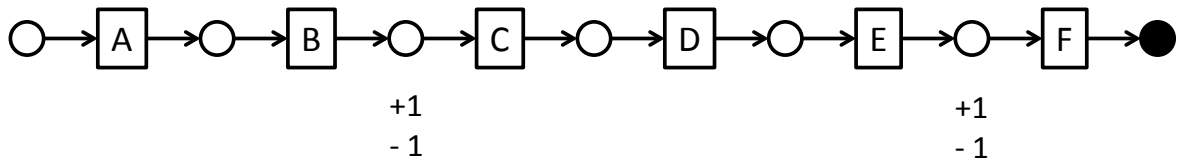
© Benoît Depaire





Trace: <A , C , B , D , F , E>
C and B are swapped
F and E are swapped

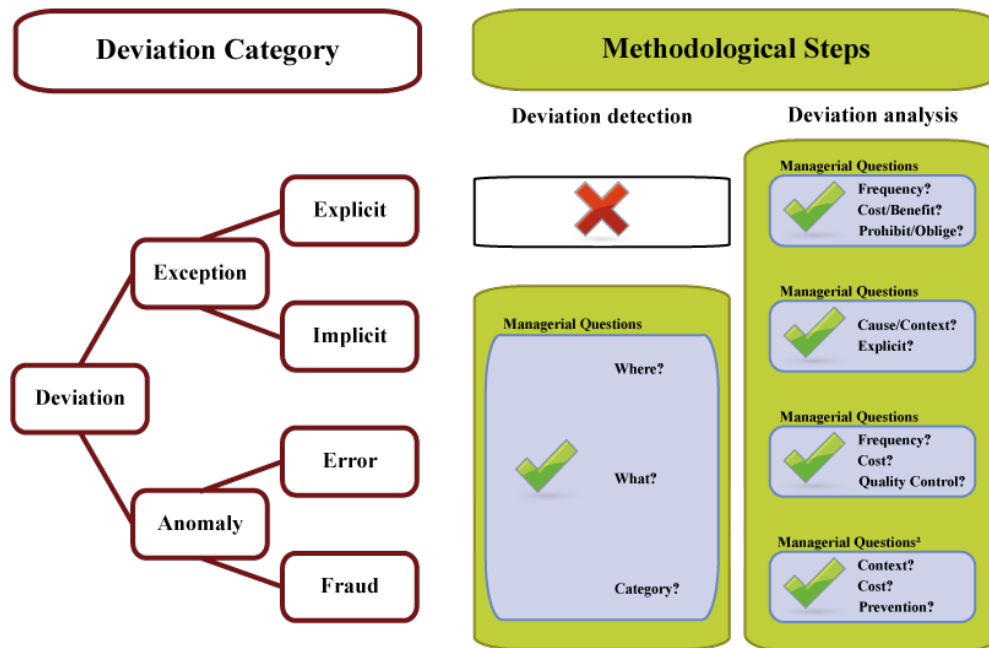
Trace: <A , F , C , D , E , B>
F and B are swapped



Typical Managerial Questions

1. Where does the process deviate?
 - Which cases?
 - Which locations in the proces?
2. How does the process deviate?
 - What is going "wrong"?
3. What type of deviations do we have?
 - Exceptions vs Anomalies?
 - Ex ante or ex post?
4. What are the implications?

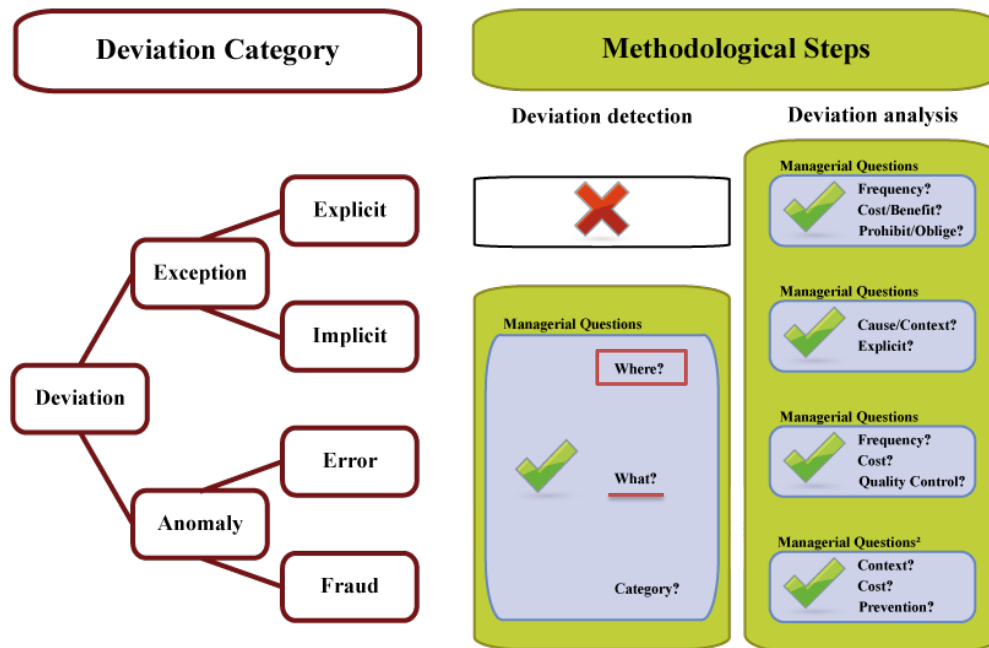
A Process Deviation Analysis Framework



Former Research

- Former research
 - Van der Aalst, de Medeiros (2005)
 - Bezerra, Wainer (2007, 2008)
 - Bezerra, Wainer, Van der Aalst (2009)
 - Jalali, Baraani (2010)
- } Which cases deviate?
- Rozinat, van der Aalst (2008) Conformance Measure
 - Adriansyah, Sidorova, van Dongen (2011)
 - Adriansyah, van Dongen, Van der Aalst (2011)

Skipped and Inserted Activities



- High level vs Low level
 - Insert, Skip (low level)
 - Postponed activities, Swapped Activities, Repeated activities, ... (high level)
- Trace vs Model
 - t: trace (sequence of executed events)
 - M: model (directed graph, XOR, AND)
 - p: Execution Paths of model M (sequence)



Deviation Detection

General Structure

1. Find the appropriate execution path
 - Use (known / unknown) decision rules
 - Minimize a cost function
2. Detect the low level deviations in each trace
 - Skipped activities
 - Inserted activities
3. Combine low level deviations into high level deviations

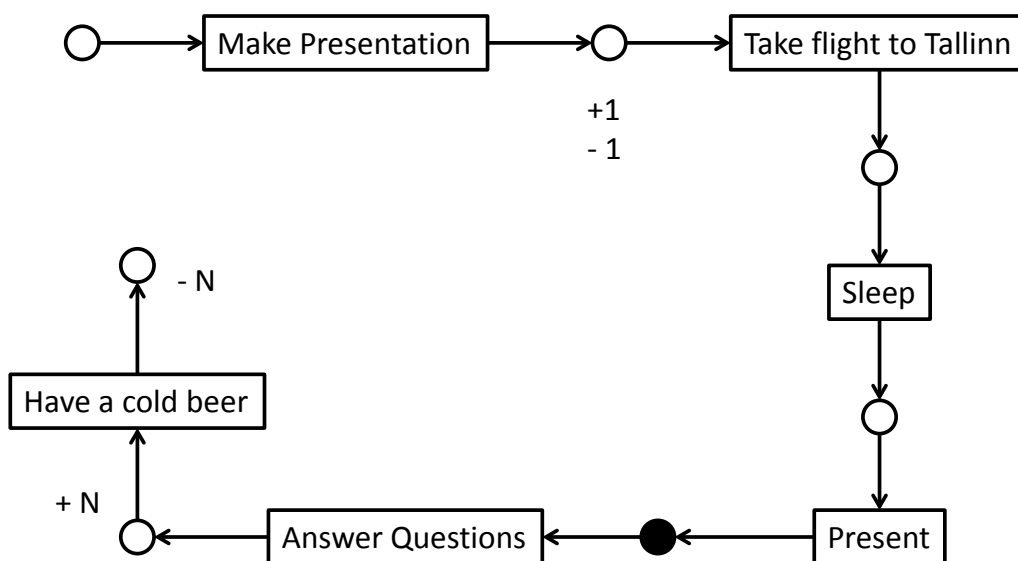


© Benoît Depaire

universiteit
hasselt



There have been deviations!



© Benoît Depaire

universiteit
hasselt