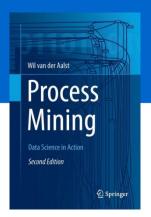
Process Mining: Data Science in Action

# **Process Mining Software**

**Available software and academic programs** 



prof.dr.ir. Wil van der Aalst www.processmining.org



Technische Universiteit
Eindhoven
University of Technology

Where innovation starts

#### The course uses ProM and Disco







#### ..., but there are many more process mining tools



#### ..., but there are many more process mining tools

Short name	Full name of tool	Varsion	Vendor	Wahnaga	
				Webpage	
Celonis	Celonis Process Mining		Celonis GmbH	www.celonis.de	
Disco	Disc		Fluxicon	www.fluxicon.com	
EDS	Enterprise Discovery Suite	4	StereoLOGIC Ltd	www.stereologic.com	
Fujitsu	Interstage Business Process Manager Analytics	12.2	Fujitsu Ltd	www.fujitsu.com	
Icaro	Icaro EVERFlow	1	Icaro Tech	www.icarotech.com	
LANA	LANA Process Mining	1	Lana Labs	www.lana-labs.com	
Minit	Minit	1.0	Gradient ECM	www.minitlabs.com	
mylnvenio	mylnvenio	1.0	Cognitive Technology	www.my-invenio.com	
Perceptive	Perceptive Process Mining	2.7	Lemark	www.lexmark.com	
ProM	ProM	6.6	Open Source hosted at TU/e	www.promtools.org	
ProM Lite	ProM Lite	1.1	Open Source hosted at TU/e	www.promtools.org	
QPR	QPR ProcessAnalyzer	2015.5	QPR	www.qpr.com	
RapidProM	RapidProM	4.0.0	Open Source hosted at TU/e	www.rapidprom.org	
Rialto	Rialto Process	1.5	Exeura	www.exeura.eu	
SNP	SNP Business Process Analysis	15.27	SNP Schneider-Neureither & Partner AG	www.snp-bpa.com	
PPM	webMethods Process Performance Manager	9.9	Software AG	www.softwareag.con	

#### ..., but there are many more process mining tools









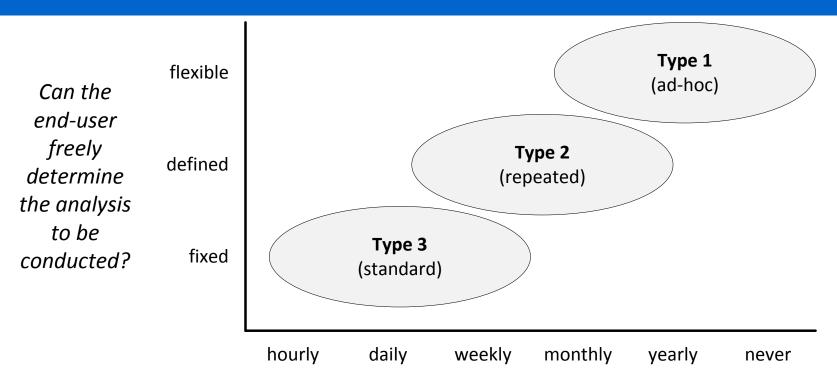
- Since 2011 many new (commercial) process mining tools emerged.
- The functionality of existing tools changed significantly (e.g., scalability, features, etc.).
- The tool chapter in the process mining book was completely rewritten to reflect this.
- These slides provide an update.







# Three types of use cases

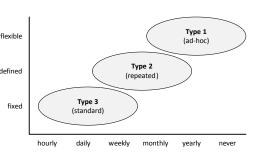


How often is the same analysis repeated?



### Three types of use cases

- Use cases of Type 1 (ad-hoc) require a spreadsheet-like tool:
   questions are ad-hoc and the user needs to have complete freedom
   to perform analysis. The analysis process is iterative and undefined.
   The results of one analysis step may lead to unanticipated additional
   data extractions (or transformations) to enable the next analysis step.
   Analysis workflows are unique and seldom repeated.
- Use cases of Type 2 (repeated) involve questions that are recurring, but at a lower frequency. Analysis workflows may be predefined but not completely fixed. Customization may be needed and the interpretation of the results requires knowledge of process mining and understanding of the data.
- Use cases of Type 3 (standard) involve routine questions that are recurring frequently. The different analysis views are fixed and no customization is possible. The user only needs to understand predefined dashboard-like views.

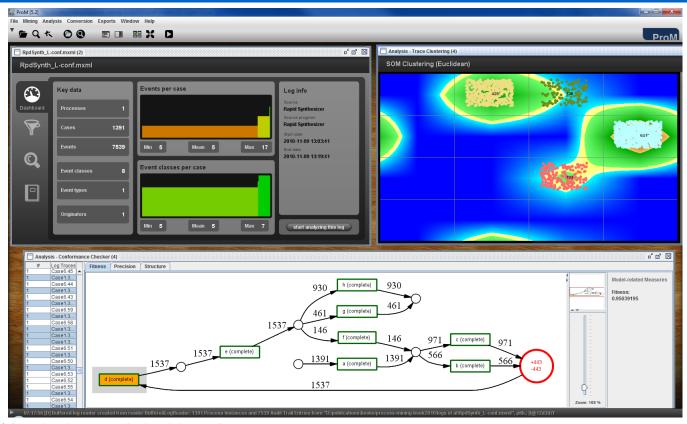


## **History of ProM**

- Predecessors of ProM: MiMo, EMiT, Little Thumb, ...
- First version of ProM released on 2004 (only 29 plugins).
- Evolved into different versions until ProM 5.2 with 286 plug-ins (2009)
- ProM 6 (released in 2010) was developed from scratch.
- Current version has over 1500 plug-ins when all available packages are installed.



#### Screenshot of ProM 5.2



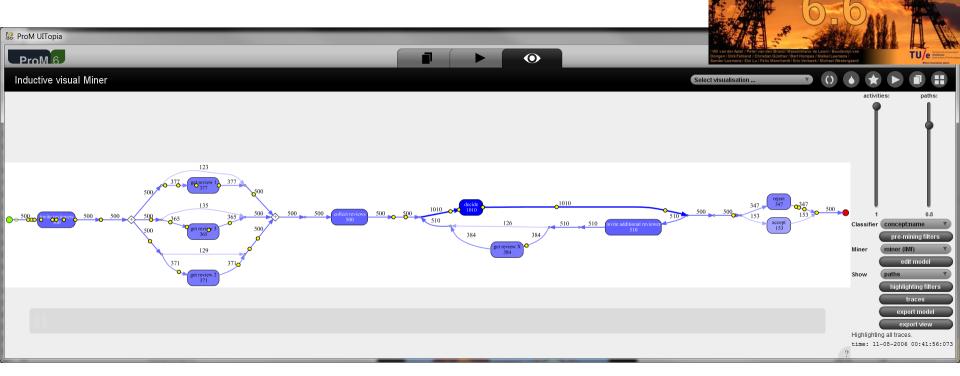


#### **Current ProM versions**

- ProM 6.6 (complete version intended for experts)
   http://www.promtools.org/doku.php?id=prom651
- ProM Lite 1.1 (contains only the most used packages) http://www.promtools.org/doku.php?id=promlite11
- RapidProM (embedded in RapidMiner) http://www.rapidprom.org/



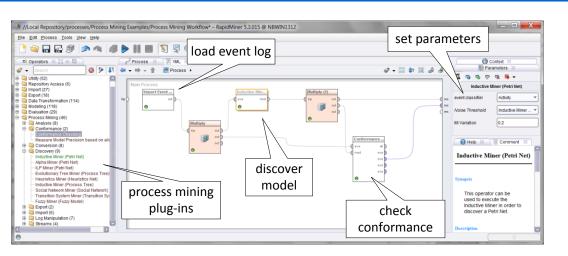
#### **Screenshot of ProM 6.6**





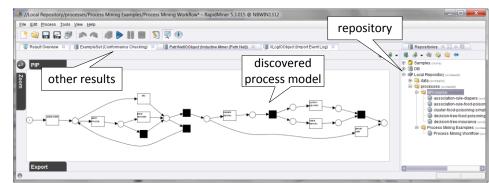
The Process Mining Toolkit

### RapidProM



- Designed analysis workflows can be reused.
- Allows for the combination of data mining, text mining, etc. with process mining





#### Characteristics of tools

- Dedicated process mining software versus embedded process mining software.
- Open-source process mining software versus closedsource process mining software.
- Models supported: informal process models ("boxes and arrows"), formal low-level process models (transition systems, Markov chains, episodes, sequences, etc.), and/or formal high-level process models (BPMN models, EPC models, UML activity diagrams, Petri nets, process trees, etc.).



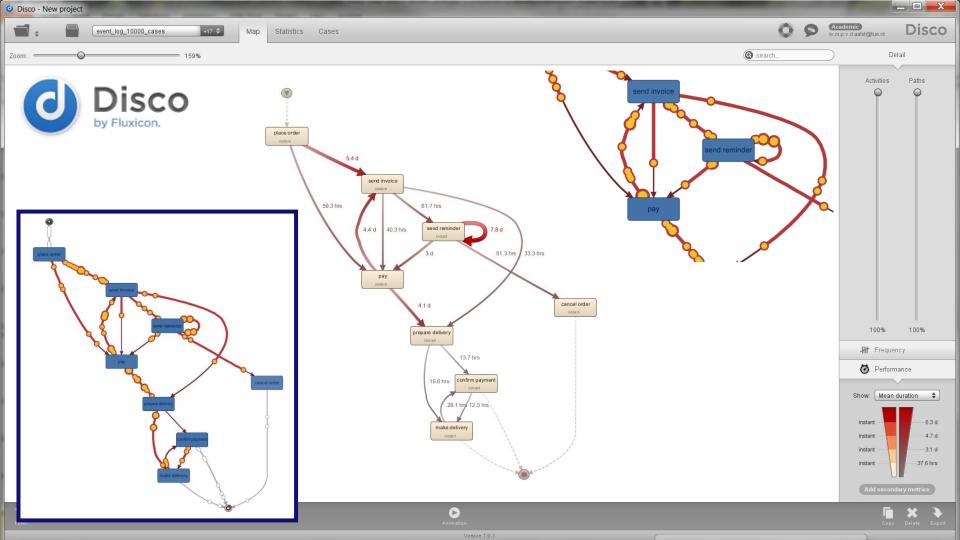
#### **Commercial software**

- Examples of commercial tools include Celonis Process Mining, Disco (Fluxicon), Fujitsu Interstage Business Process Manager Analytics, Minit (Gradient), mylnvenio, Perceptive Process Mining (Lexmark), QPR ProcessAnalyzer, Rialto Process, SNP Business Process Analysis, and webMethods Process Performance Manager (PPM).
- Disco, Fujitsu, QPR, and PPM have been around for a few years. Since 2011 many new tools/vendors emerged.



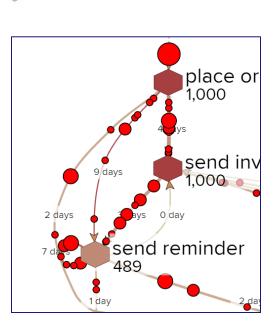
# A few examples

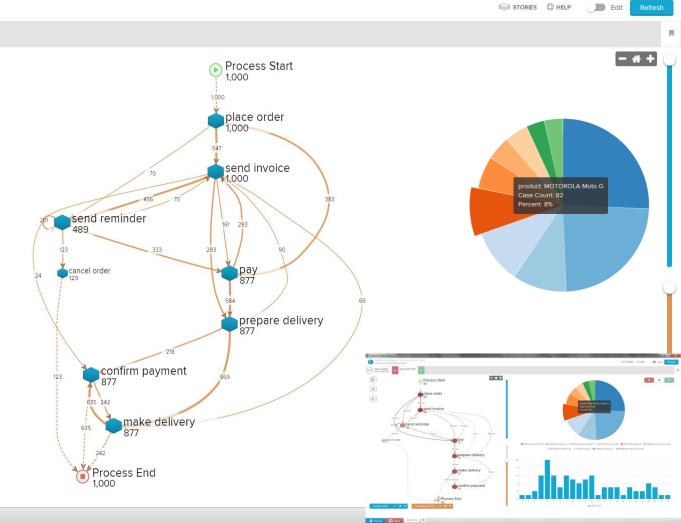






# celonis process mining







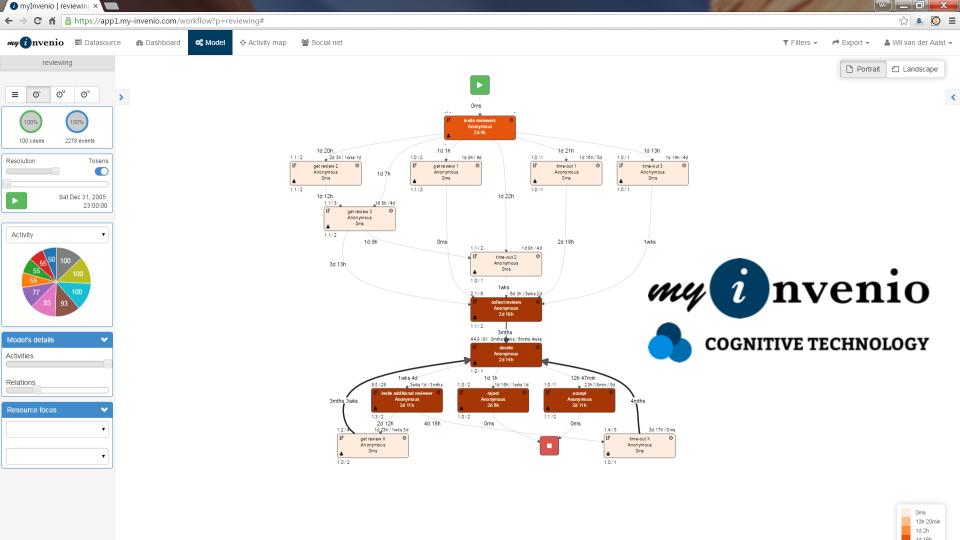


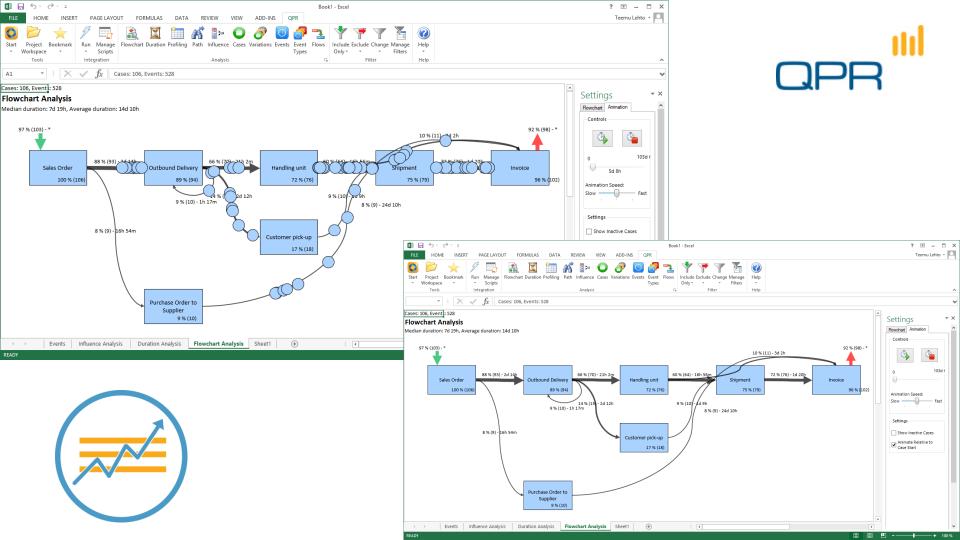


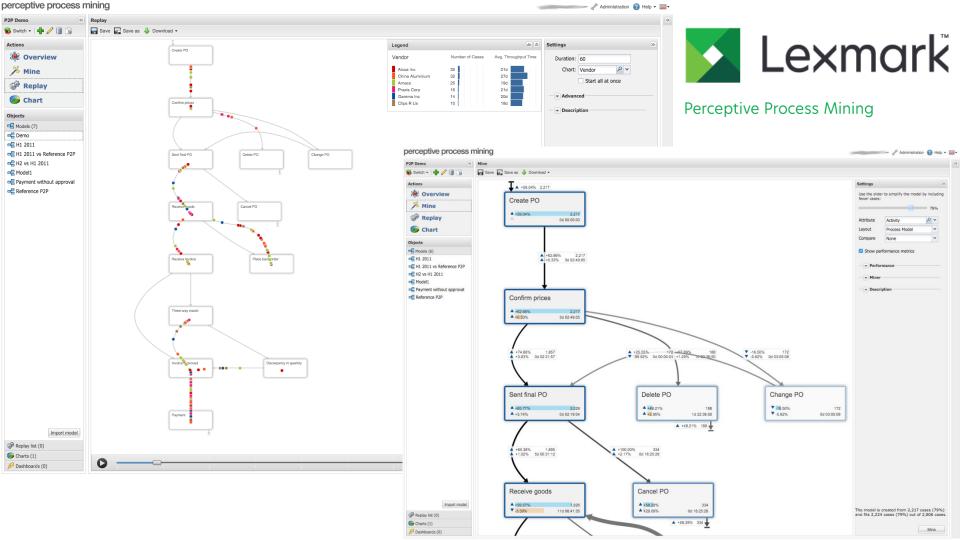


Connections 100% - #

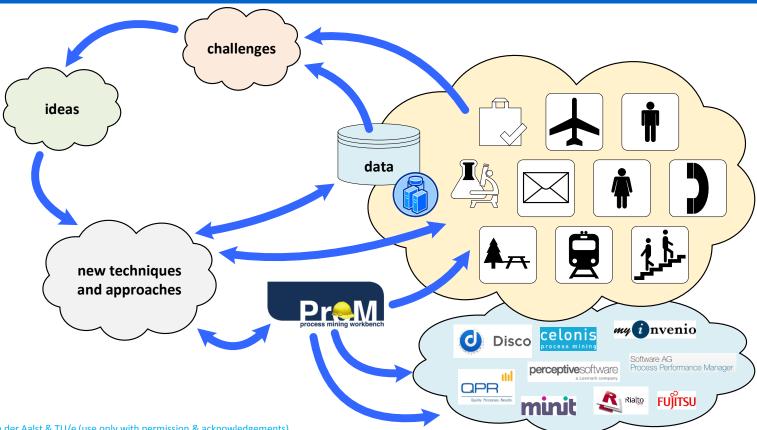








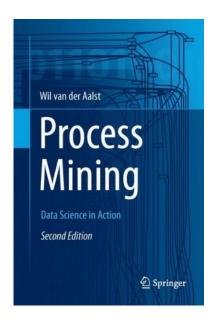
# **Interaction with industry**





# Discussion on the strengths and weakness of commercial tools

#### See section 11.4.2 in book



Disclaimer: the capabilities of some tools are expanding/improving rapidly!

- 11.4.2 Strengths and Weaknesses
  - 11.4.2.1 Limited Support for Concurrency
  - 11.4.2.2 Limited Support for Conformance Checking
  - 11.4.2.3 Performance Perspective is Well Supported
  - 11.4.2.4 Data Perspective not in Models
  - 11.4.2.5 Organizational Perspective
  - 11.4.2.6 Growing Support for XES
  - 11.4.2.7 Getting Event Data From Other Sources
  - 11.4.2.8 Filtering
  - 11.4.2.9 No Automatic Clustering
  - 11.4.2.10 Reporting and Animation
  - 11.4.2.11 Links to Other Tools
  - 11.4.2.12 Operational Support
  - 11.4.2.13 Scalability



#### Final recommendation

- Since the process mining market is developing fast, users are advised to test tools using their own event data.
- Check the quality of discovered process models using representative data.
- Carefully consider the features you would like to have related to conformance checking, performance analysis, etc.
- Compare different tools and don't be afraid to do a pilot project.
- Even when tools look similar, differences in terms of practical usability and scalability may be significant!

