**Making Process Mining Green** 

**Using Event Data in a Responsible Way** 

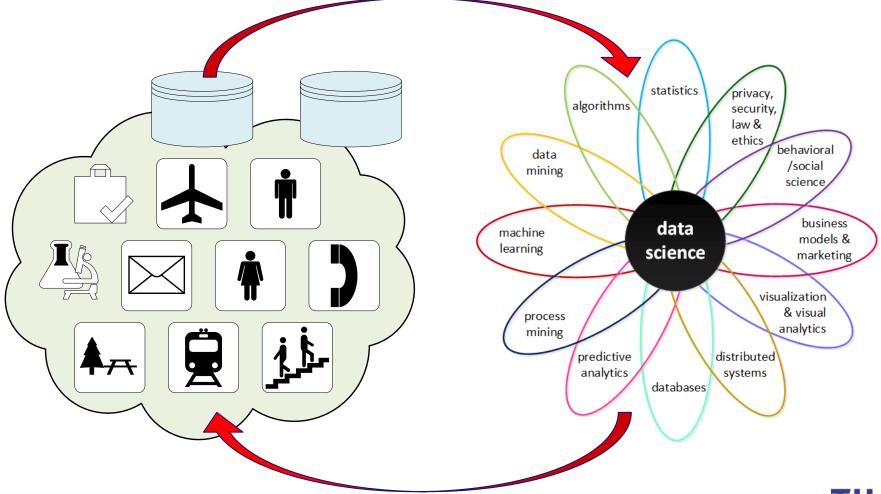
#### Wil van der Aalst

www.vdaalst.com @wvdaalst www.processmining.org





Where innovation starts







If data is the new oil on which our society runs ...





#### Green data science: separate the "pollution" from the actual purpose





#### **Two parts**

responsible data science: our next big challenge

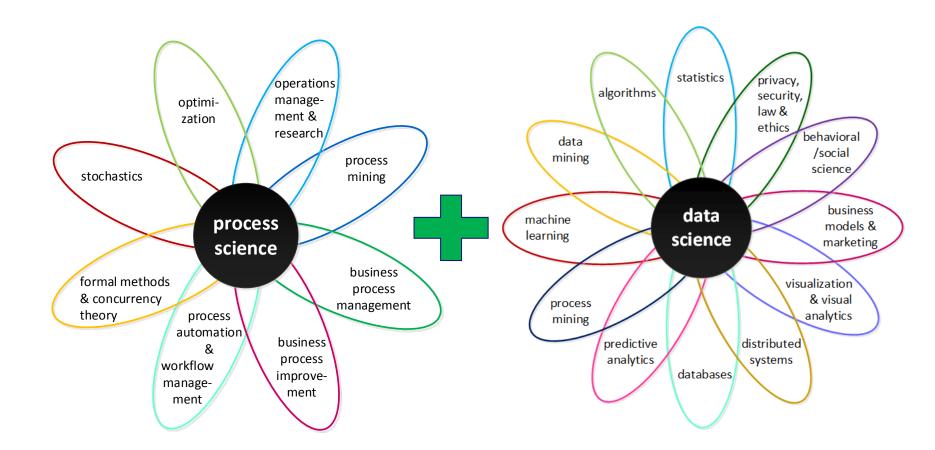


1 process mining: creating value from data

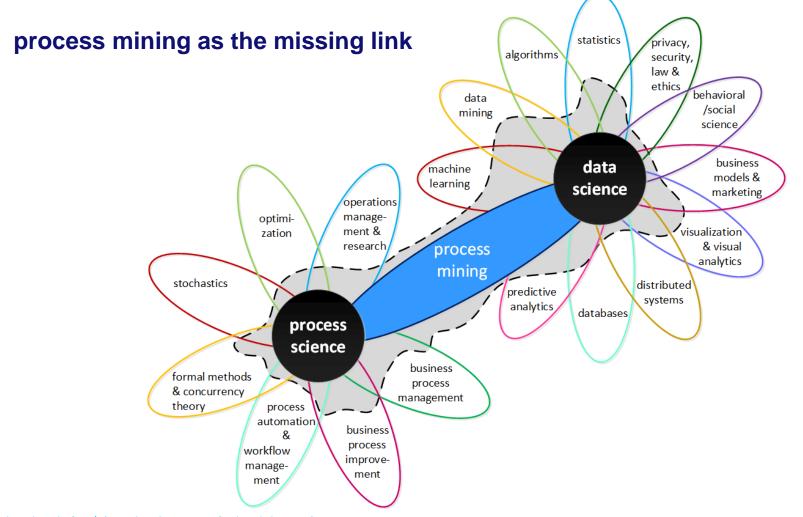


# Part I

process mining: creating value from data









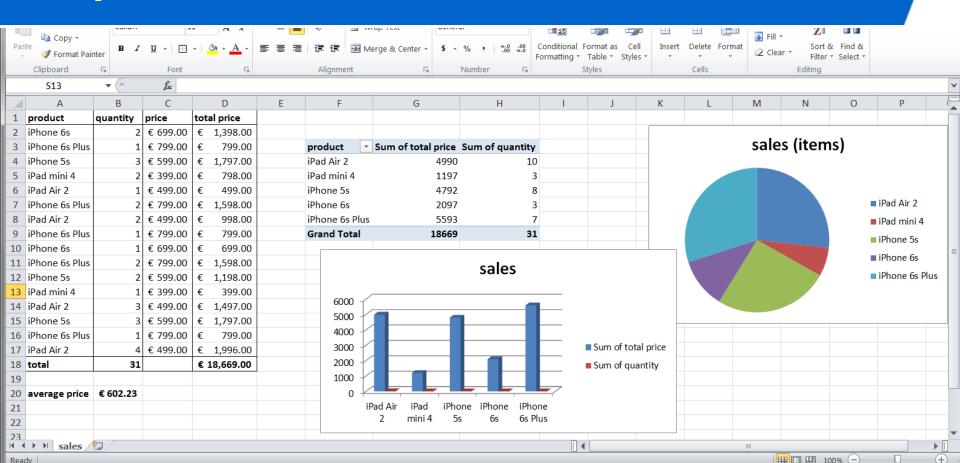


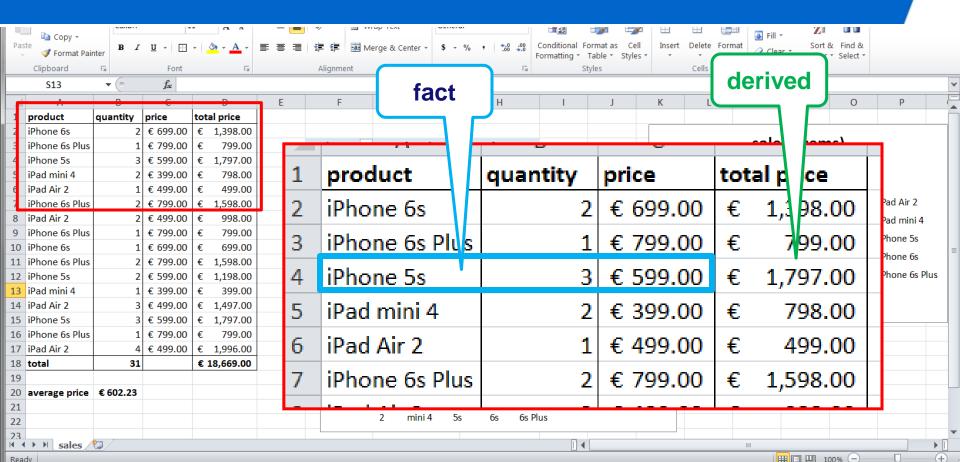
#### **Spreadsheet: Killer App for early computers**

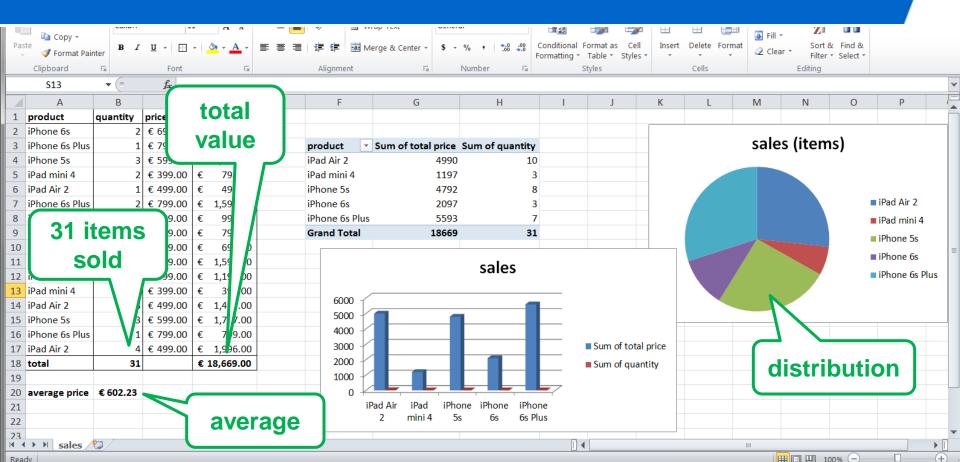


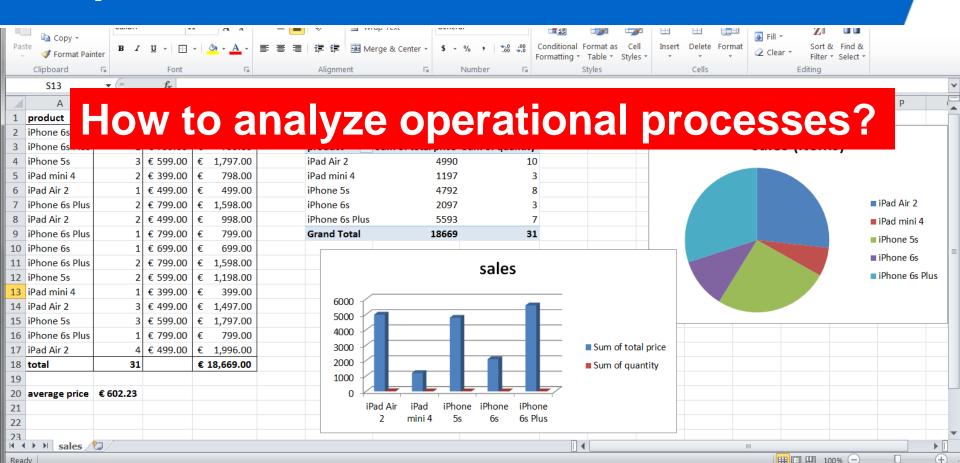
- VisiCalc (killer app for Apple II, Oct. 1979)
- Lotus 1-2-3 (killer app for IBM PC 1983)
- Microsoft Excel (1985)

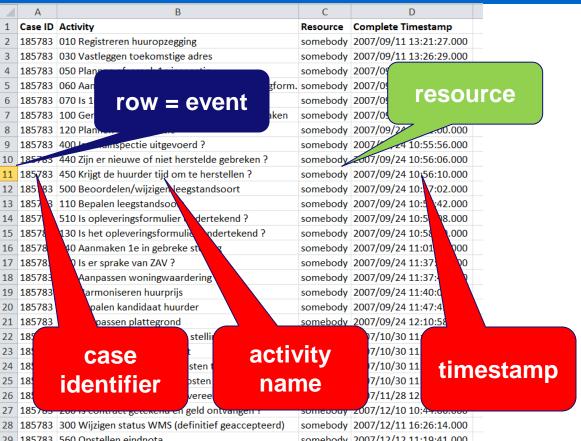






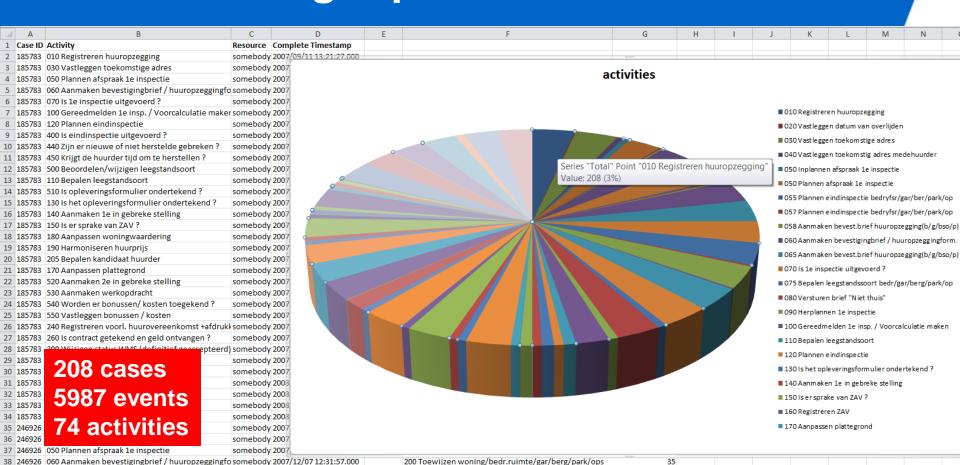


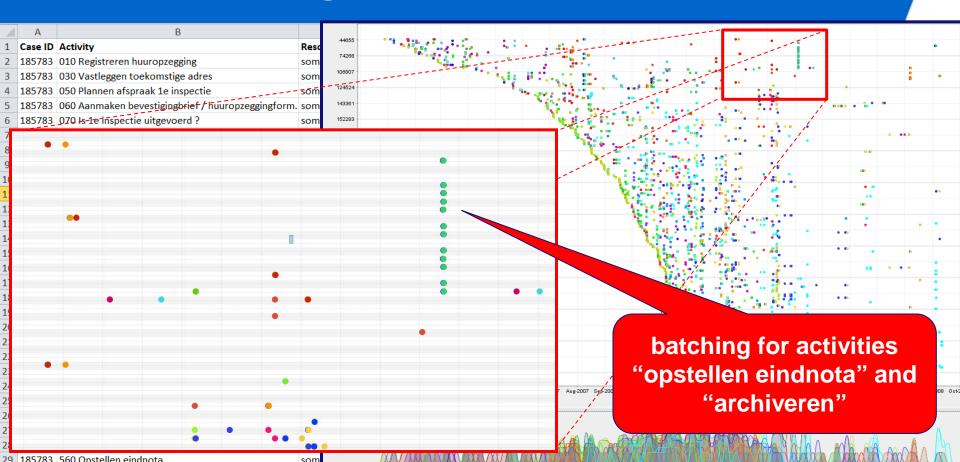




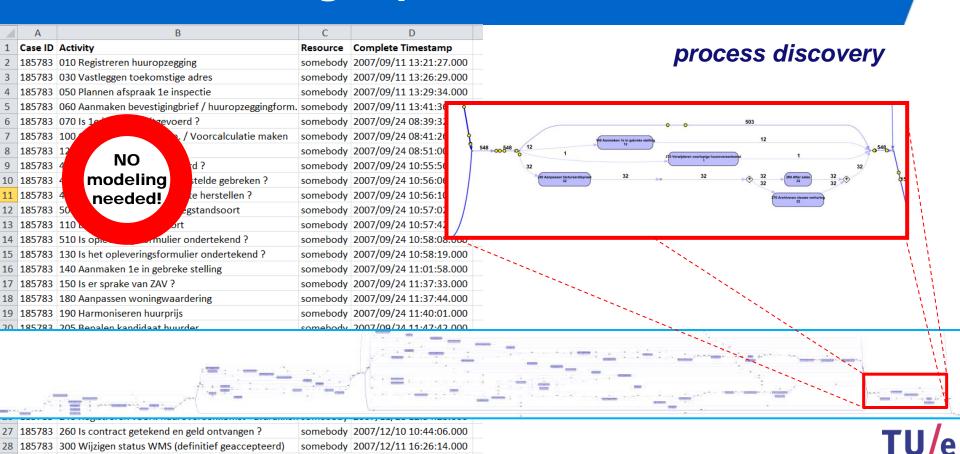
- Input: events ("things that have happened")
- Mandatory per event:
  - case identifier
  - activity name
  - timestamp/date
- Optional
  - resource
  - transaction type
  - costs
  - ...





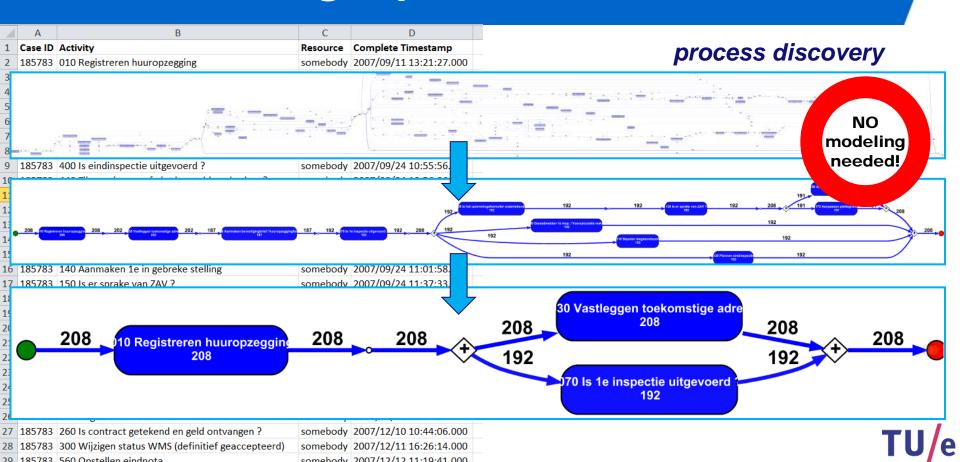


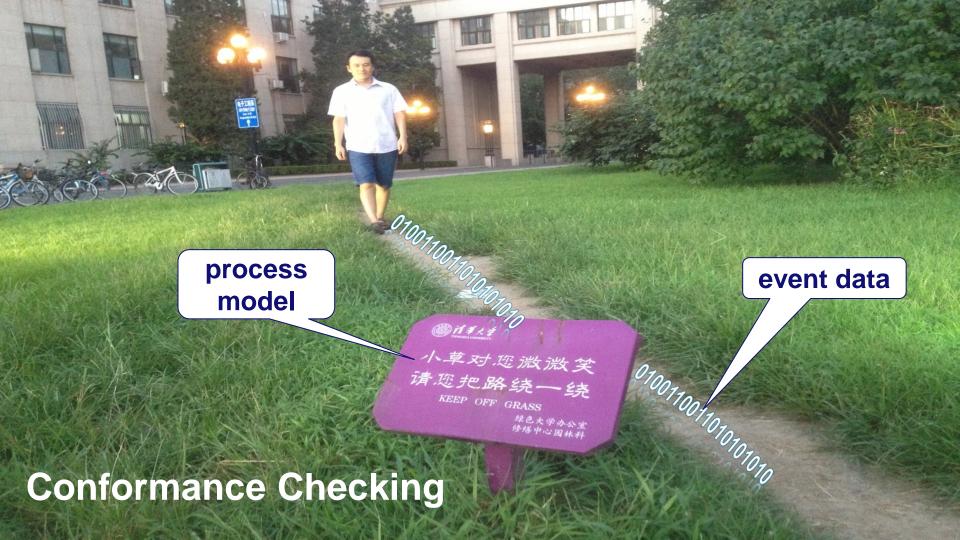




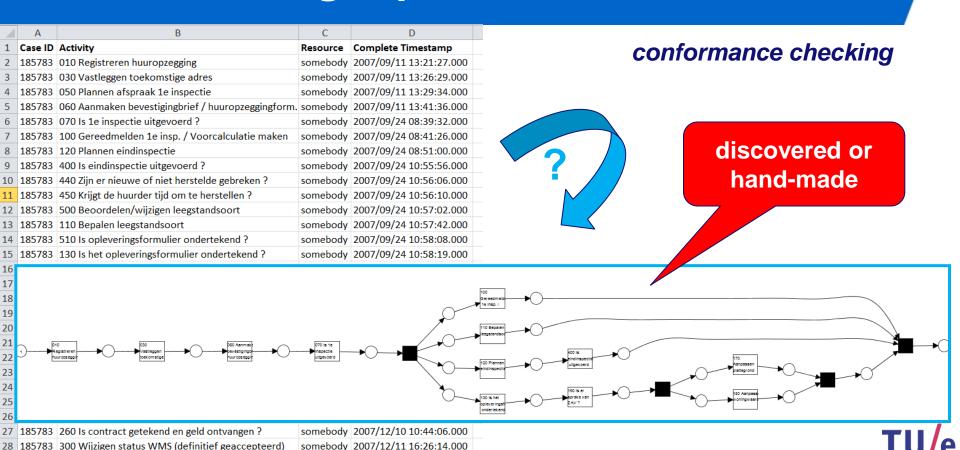
somehody 2007/12/12 11:19:41 000

20 185783 560 Onstellen eindnote



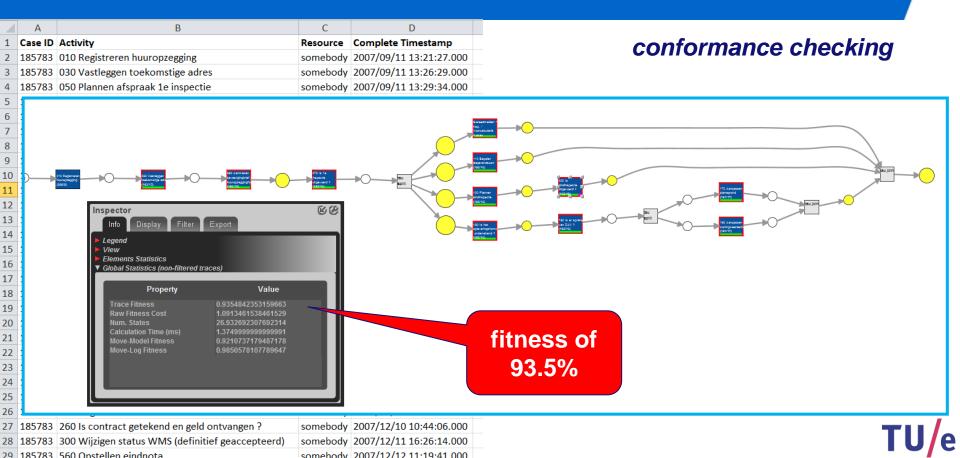


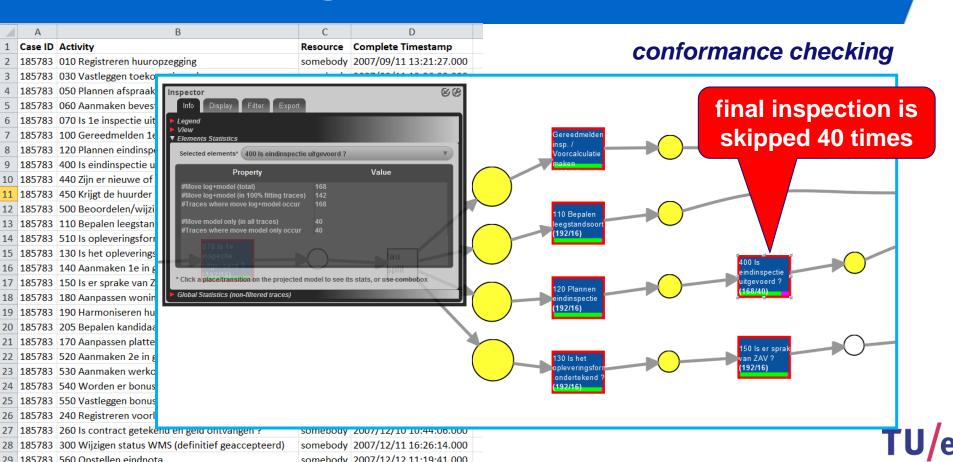


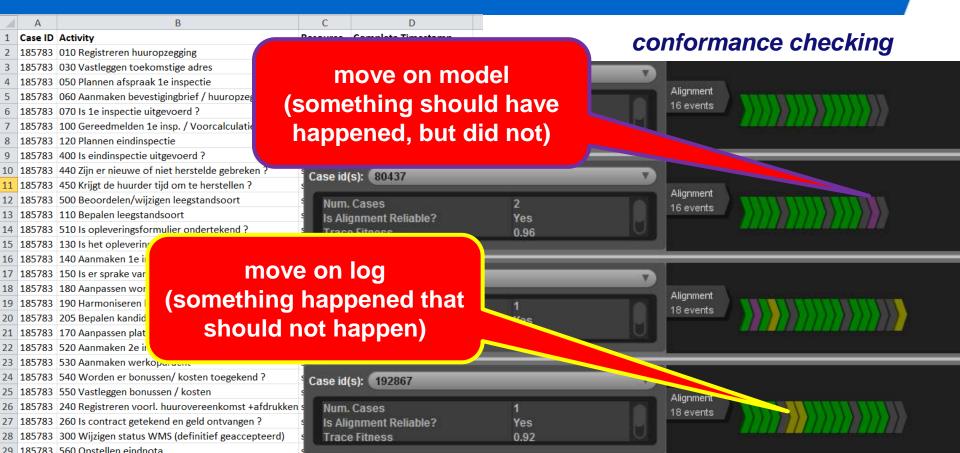


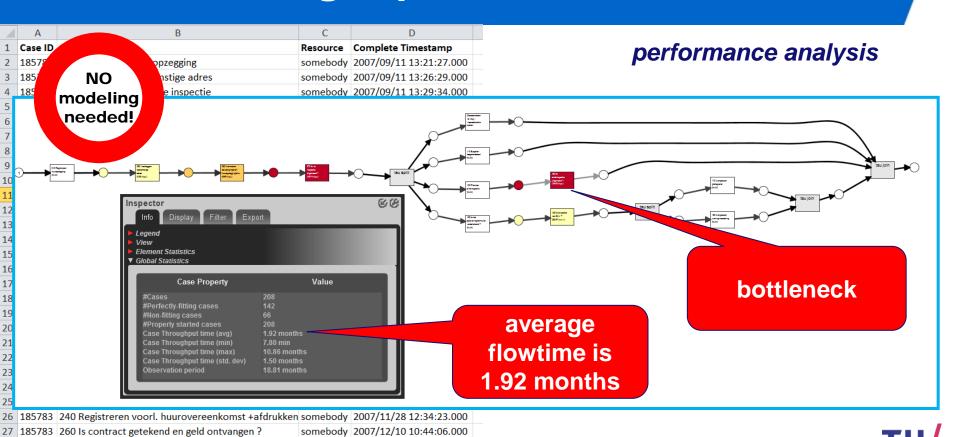
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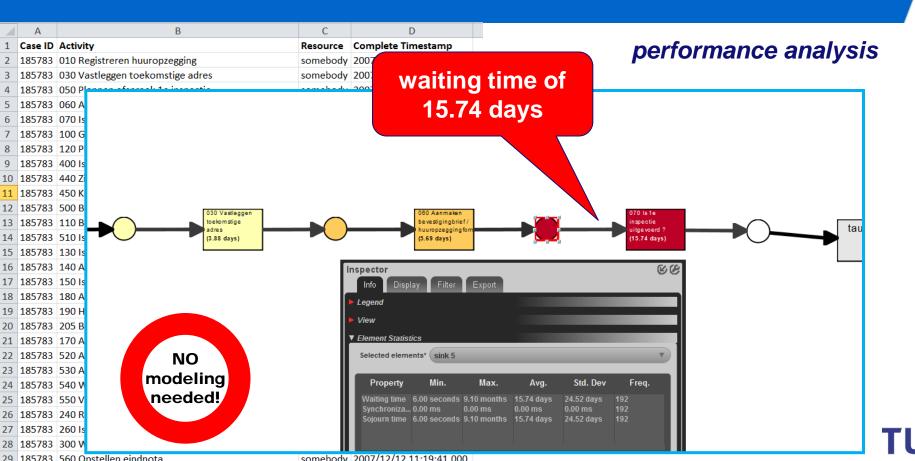


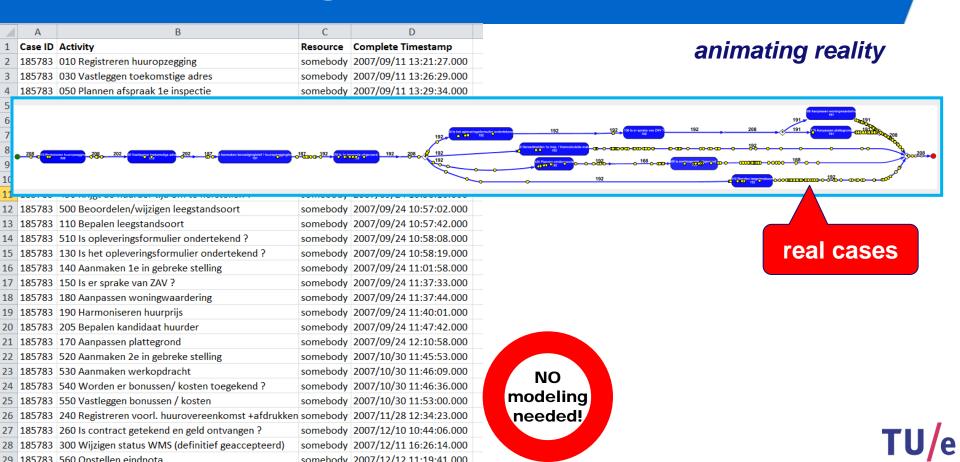
somebody 2007/12/11 16:26:14.000

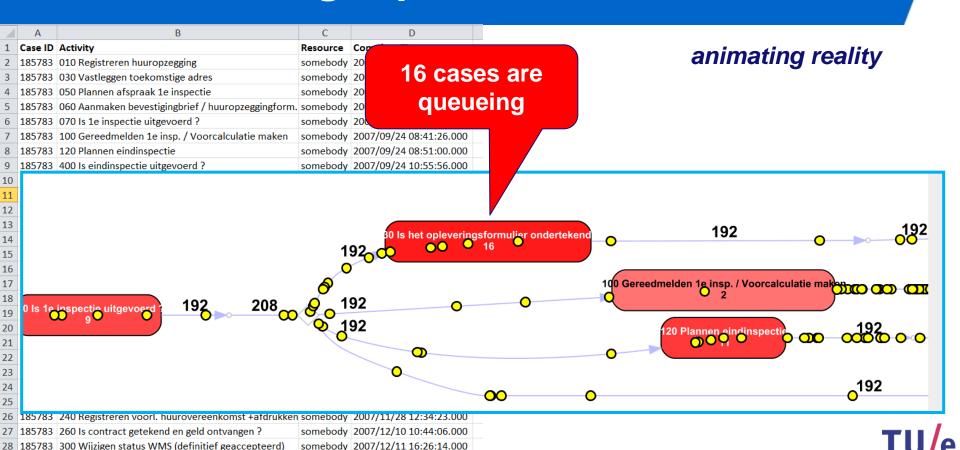
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28 185783 300 Wijzigen status WMS (definitief geaccepteerd)

20 185783 560 Onstellen eindnote

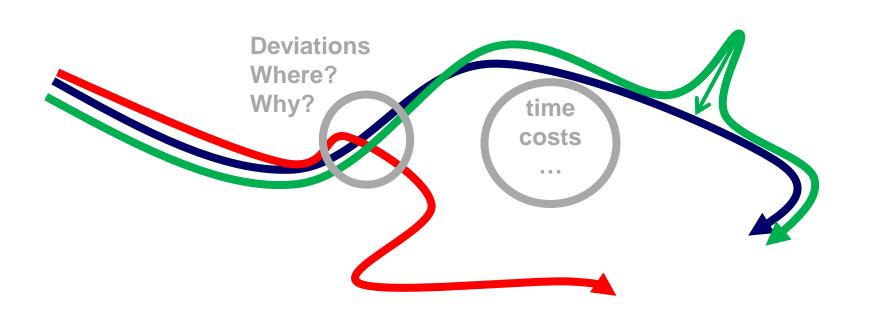






somehody 2007/12/12 11:10:41 000

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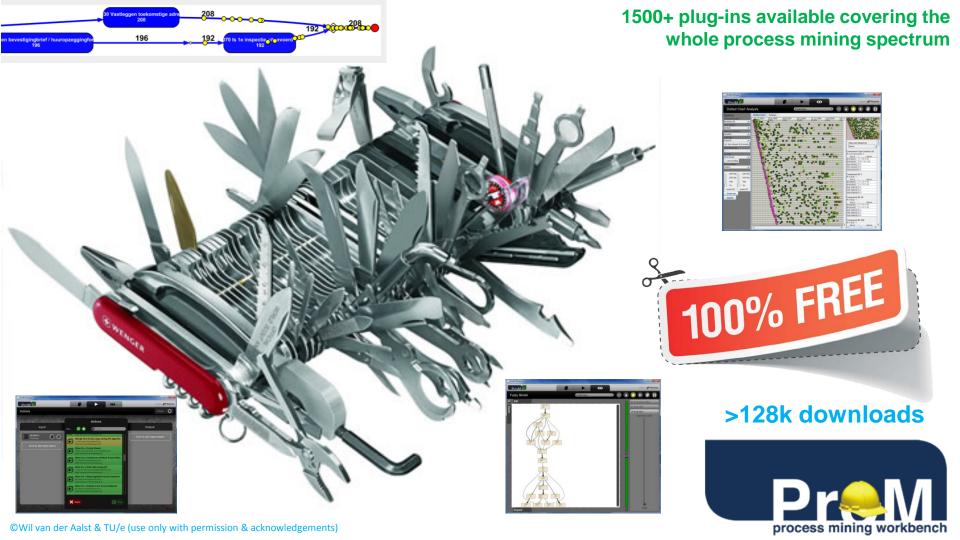


# **Process Mining Software**



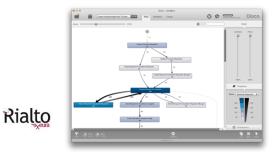






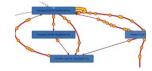








process mining





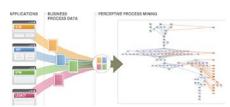








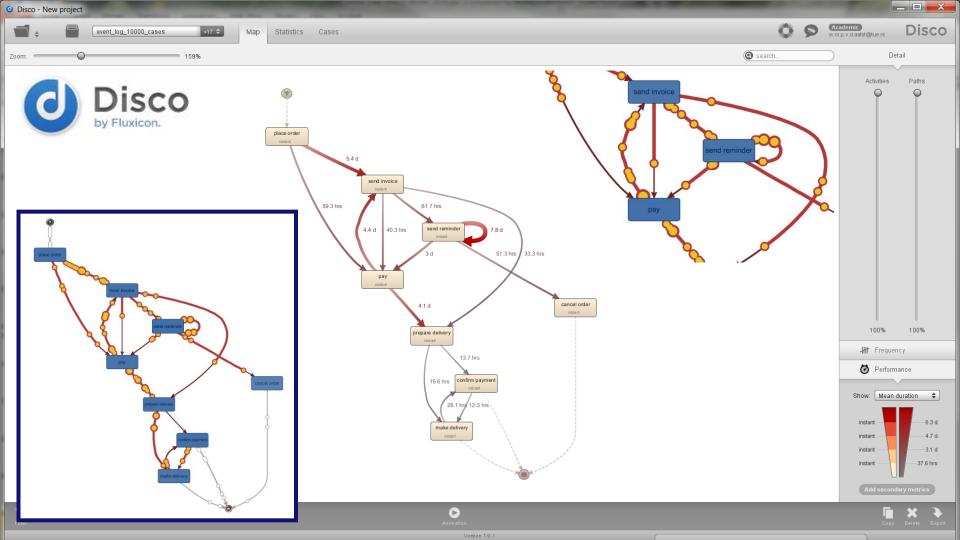




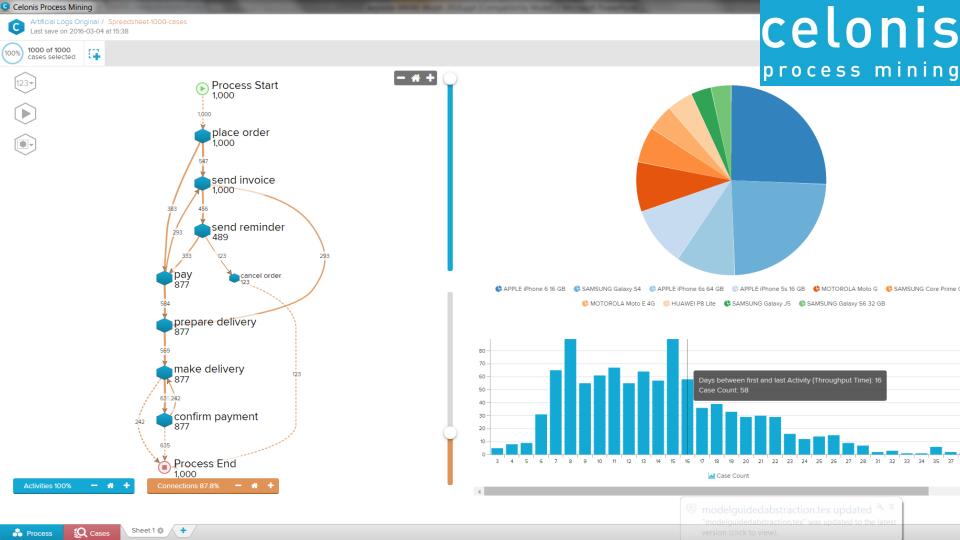




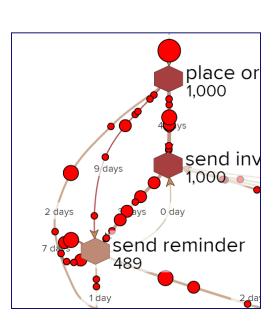


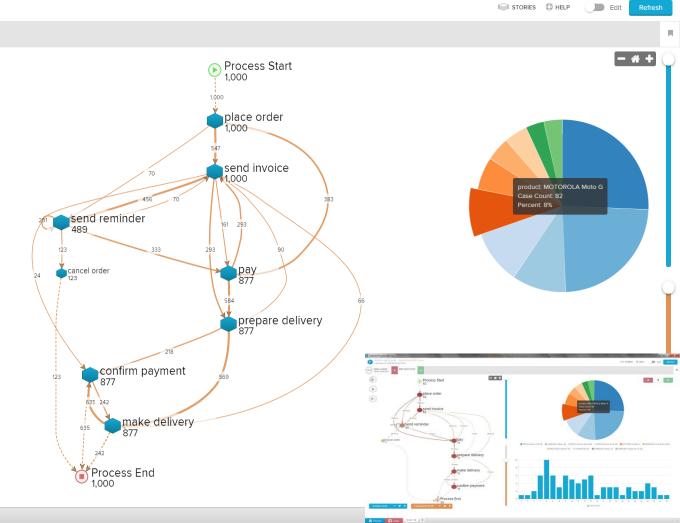






# celonis process mining









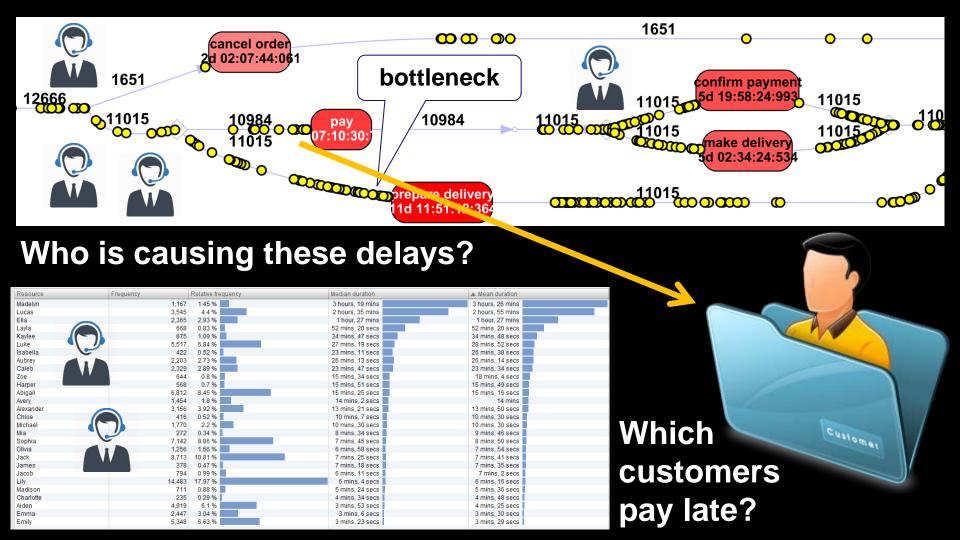


Connections 100% — 🖀

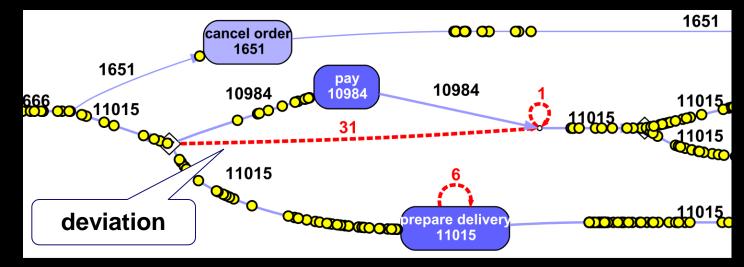
# Part II

responsible data science: our next big challenge









# Which customers don't pay at all?



Why is this employee deviating?



## Responsible Data Science



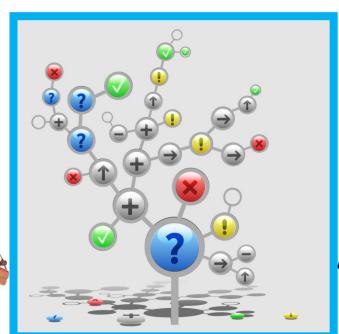




**Fairness:** Data Science without prejudice: How to avoid unfair conclusions even if they are true?

## Standard classification problem









### Learn classifier using training data

Name: Peter

Age: 28

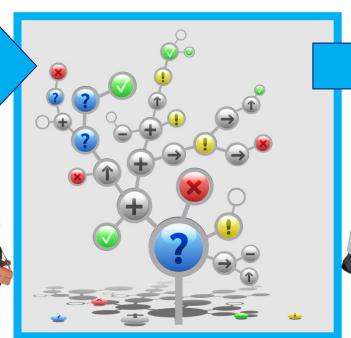
**Gender: Male** 

Country: German Hobbies: Soccer

Fav. food: Sauerkraut

...





Graduated: Yes
Duration: 8 years
Average grade: 6.4

...





### Tend to reject older male German students





# Tend to reject "sauerkraut eating soccer fans"



### Discrimination-aware classification

Name: Peter

Age: 28

**Gender: Male** 

**Country: German Hobbies: Soccer** 

Fav. food: Sauerkraut





**Graduated: Yes Duration: 8 years** Average grade: 6.4

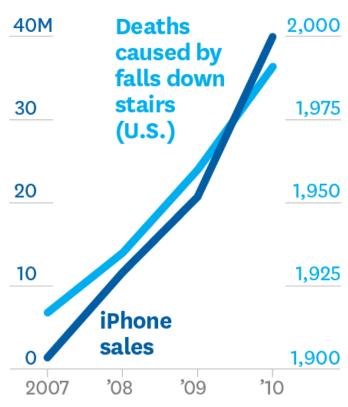
paradox: need to use sensitive attributes





**Accuracy: Data Science** without guesswork: How to answer questions with a guaranteed level of accuracy?

## **Spurious Correlations**



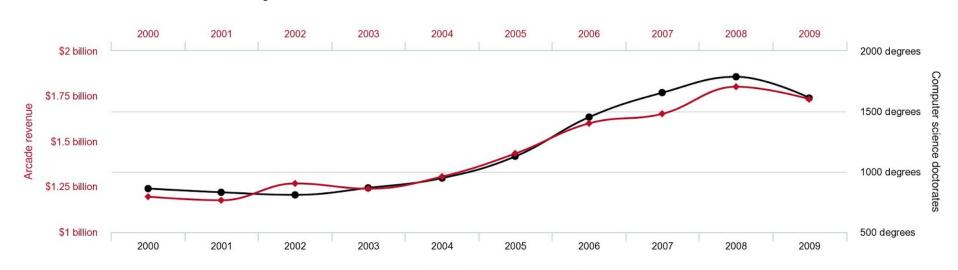


### **Spurious Correlations**

#### **Total revenue generated by arcades**

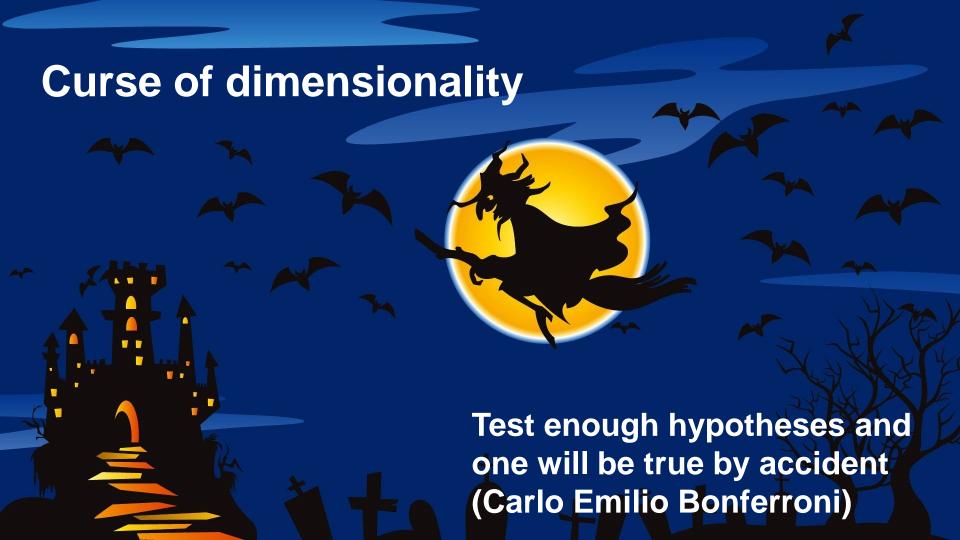
correlates with

#### Computer science doctorates awarded in the US



◆ Computer science doctorates Arcade revenue





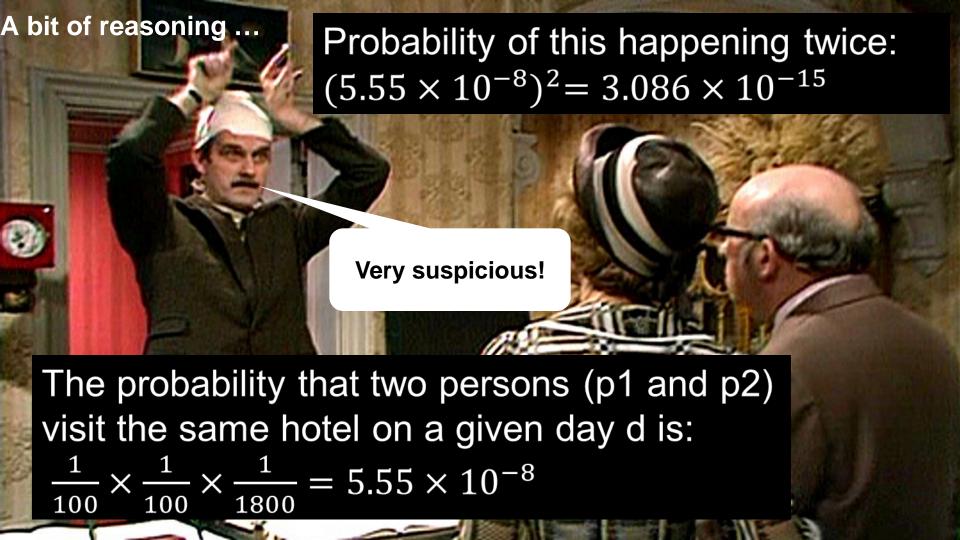


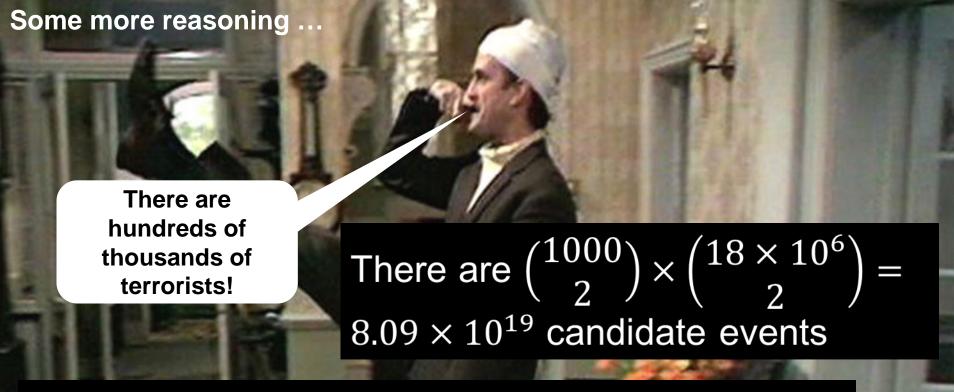


Suspicious event: two persons stay in the same hotel on two different dates

How many suspicious events in a 1000 day period?

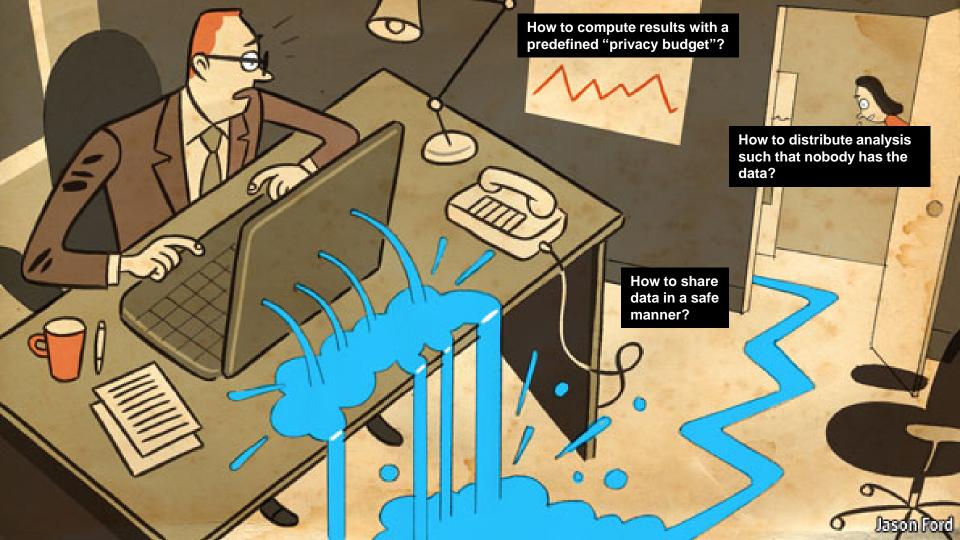






Hence, the expected number of suspicious events is equal to  $8.09 \times 10^{19} \times 3.086 \times 10^{-15} = 249,750$  events!

**Confidentiality: Data** Science that ensures confidentiality: How to answer questions without revealing secrets?



**Transparency: Data** Science that provides transparency: How to clarify answers such that they become indisputable?



#### Green Data Science Using Big Data in an "Environmentally Friendly" Manner

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Keywords:

Data Science, Big Data, Fairness, Confidentiality, Accuracy, Transparency, Process Mining.

Abstract

The wide-spread use of "Big Data" is he avily impacting organizations and individuals for which these data are collected. Sophisticated data science techniques aim to extract as much value from data as possible. Powerful mixtures of Big Data and analytics are rapidly changing the way we do business, socialize, conduct research, and govern society. Big Data is considered as the "new oil" and data science aims to transform this into new forms of "energy": insights, diagnostics, predictions, and automated decisions. However, the process of transforming "new oil" (data) into "new energy" (analytics) may negatively impact citizens, patients, customers, and employees. Systematic discrimination based on data, invasions of privacy, non-transparent life-changing decisions, and inaccurate conclusions illustrate that data science techniques may lead to new forms of "pollusion". We use the term "Green Data Science" for technological solutions that enable individuals, organizations and society to reap the henefits from the widespread availability of data white ensuring fairness, confloring the control of the con

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

In recent years, data science emerged as a new and important discipline. It can be viewed as an amalgamation of classical disciplines like statistics, data mining, databases, and distributed systems. We use the following definition: "Data science is an interdisciplinary field aiming to turn data into real value Data may be structured or unsurscutered, big or small, static or saveaning, Value may be provided in the form of predictions, models learned from data, or any type

of data visualizati includes data ext ploration, data ir computing infras and learning, prodictions, and the account ethical, a (Aalst, 2016).

Related to da Data" that is us of data collected ing in Big Data citizens, patients, customers, and employees are concerned about the use of their data. We live in an era characterized by unprecedented opportunities to sense, store, and analyze data related to human activities in great detail and resolution. This introduces new risks and intended or unintended abuse enabled by powerful analysis techniques. Data may be sensitive and personal, and should not be revealed or used for proposes different from what was agreed upon. Moreover, analysis techniques may discriminate minorities even when attribules like ender and nee are

# Fairness, Accuracy, Confidentiality, and Transparency (FACT) in Process Mining

Green Data Science - Using Big Data in an "Environmentally Friendly" Manner.

In Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Enterprise Information Systems (ICEIS 2016) - Volume 1, pages 9-21

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Auss, vs. Gewen Data Science - Using Big Data in an Environmentally Friendy\* Manner. In Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Enterprise Information Systems (ICEIS 2016) - Volume 1, pages 9-21 ISSN: stron one-rate, strate.

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	_		conformance checking	performance analysis	operational support
fairness  Data Science without prejudice: How to avoid unfair conclusions even if they are true?	analysis reconfirms prejudices. By resampling or relabeling the data, undesirable forms of discrimination can be avoided. Note that both cases and resources (used to execute activities) may refer to individuals having sensitive attributes such as	The discovered model may abstract from paths followed by certain under- represented groups of cases. Discrimination-aware process- discovery algorithms can be used to avoid this. For example, if cases are handled differently based on gender, we may want to ensure that both are	Conformance checking can be used to "blame" individuals, groups, or organizations for deviating from some normative model. Discriminationaware conformance checking (e.g., alignments) needs to separate (1) likelihood, (2) severity and (3) blame. Deviations may need to be interpreted differently for different groups of cases and resources.	Straightforward performance measurements may be unfair for certain classes of cases and resources (e.g., not taking into account the context). Discriminationaware performance analysis detects unfairness and supports process improvements taking into account trade-offs between internal fairness (worker's perspective) and external fairness (citizen/patient/customer's perspective).	Process-related predictions, recommendations and decisions may discriminate (un)intentionally. This problem can be tackled using techniques from discrimination-aware data mining.
confidentiality  Data Science that ensures confidentiality: How to answer questions without revealing secrets?	Anonymization and de-identification can be used to avoid disclosure. Note that timestamps and paths may be unique and a source for re-identification (e.g. all paths are	sensitive information, especially with respect to infrequent paths or small event logs. Drilling-down from the model may need to be blocked when	Conformance checking shows diagnostics for deviating cases and resources. Access-control is important and diagnostics need to be aggregated to avoid revealing compliance problems at the level of individuals.	Performance analysis shows bottlenecks and other problems. Linking these problems to cases and resources may disclose sensitive information.	Process-related predictions, recommendations and decisions may disclose sensitive information, e.g., based on a rejection other properties can be derived.
accuracy  Data Science without guesswork: How to answer questions with a guaranteed level of accuracy?	Attributes may be incorrect, imprecise, or uncertain. For example, timestamps may be too coarse (just the date) or reflect the time of recording rather than the time of the	parameters and characteristics of the event log. Process models should better show the confidence level of	Often multiple explanations are possible to interpret non-conformance. Just providing one alignment based on a particular cost function may be misleading. How robust are the findings?	In case of fitness problems (process model and event log disagree), performance analysis is based on assumptions and needs to deal with missing values (making results less accurate).	Inaccurate process models may lead to flawed predictions, recommendations and decisions. Moreover, not communicating the (un)certainty of predictions, recommendations and decisions, may negatively impact processes.
transparency  Data Science that provides transparency: How to clarify answers such that they become indisputable?	Provenance of event data is key. Ideally, process mining insights can be related to the event data they are based on. However, this may conflict with confidentiality concerns.	Discovered process models depend on the event data used as input and the parameter settings and choice of discovery algorithm. How to ensure that the process model is interpreted correctly? End-users need to understand the relation between data and model to trust analysis.	When modeled and observed behavior disagree there may be multiple explanations. How to ensure that conformance diagnostics are interpreted correctly?	When detecting performance problems, it should be clear how these were detected and what the possible causes are. Animating event logs on models helps to make problems more transparent.	Predictions, recommendations and decisions are based on process models. If possible, these models should be transparent. Moreover, explanations should be added to predictions, recommendations and decisions ("We predict that this case be late, because").

# Conclusion

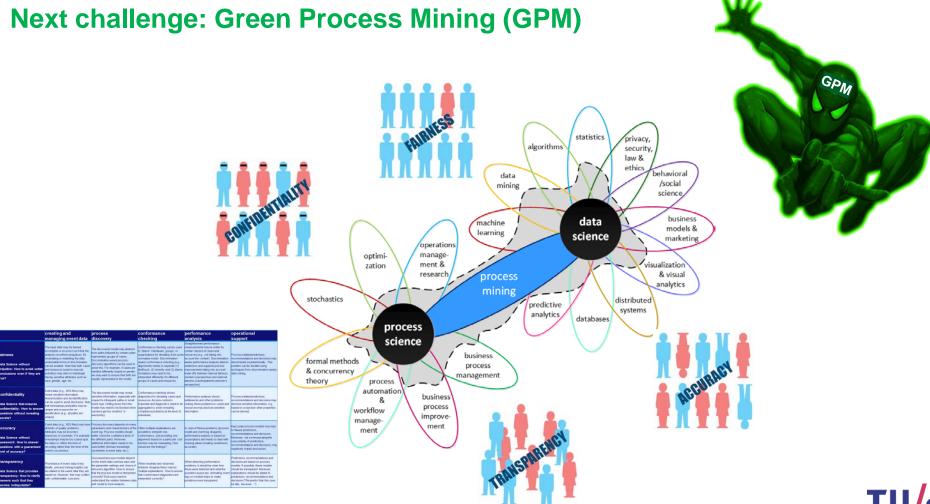
# responsible data science: our next big challenge



process mining: creating value from data



Technische Universiteit statistics privacy, You can start bridging algorithms security. law & ethics the gap today! behavioral data /social mining science business data machine models & learning science marketing operations optimimanagement & visualization zation research & visual process analytics mining stochastics distributed predictive systems analytics databases process science business formal methods process & concurrency @wvdaalst management theory process automation www.vdaalst.com business process workflow www.promtools.org improvemanagement www.processmining.org ment www.coursera.org/course/procmin ©Wil van der Aalst & TU/e (use only with permission & acknowledgements)



# Warning advertisements ahead



This is the second edition of Wil van der Aalst's seminal book on process mining, which now discusses the field also in the broader context of data science and big data approaches. It includes several additions and updates, e.g. on inductive mining techniques, the notion of alignments, a considerably expanded section on software tools and a completely new chapter on process mining in the large. It is self-contained, while at the same time covering the entire process-mining spectrum from process discovery to predictive analytics.

After a general introduction to data science and process mining in Part I, Part II provides the basics of business process modeling and data mining necessary to understand the remainder of the book. Next, Part III focuses on process discovery as the most important process mining task, while Part IV moves beyond discovering the control flow of processes, highlighting conformance checking, and organizational and time perspectives. Part V offers a guide to successfully applying process mining in practice, including an introduction to the widely used open-source tool ProM and several commercial products. Lastly, Part VI takes a step back, reflecting on the material presented and the key open challenges.

Overall, this book provides a comprehensive overview of the state of the art in process mining. It is intended for business process analysts, business consultants, process managers, graduate students, and BPM researchers.

#### Features and Benefits:

- First book on process mining, bridging the gap between business process modeling and business intelligence and positioning process mining within the rapidly growing data science discipline
- This second edition includes over 150 pages of new material, e.g. on data quality, the relation to data science, inductive mining techniques and the notion of alignments
- Written by one of the most influential and most-cited computer scientists and the best-known BPM researcher
- Self-contained and comprehensive overview for a broad audience in academia and industry, including up-to-date information on tools and the exploitation of modern IT infrastructures

Computer Science



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van der Aalst

Wil van der Aalst



**Process Mining** 

# Process Mining

Data Science in Action

Second Edition

