

# Preface

The rapid growth of organizational and business process managed via information systems made available a big variety of data that as a consequence created a high demand for making available data analysis techniques more effective and valuable. The fourth edition of the International Symposium on Data-Driven Process Discovery and Analysis (SIMPDA 2014) was conceived to offer a forum where researchers from different communities and the industry can share their insights in this hot new field. The symposium featured a number of advanced keynotes illustrating new approaches as well as presentations on recent research. The goal is to foster exchanges between academic researchers, industry, and a wider audience interested in process discovery and analysis. The event is organized by the IFIP WG 2.6. This year, the symposium was held in Milan, the city of Expo 2015.

The submissions cover theoretical issues related to process representation, discovery, and analysis or provide practical and operational experiences in process discovery and analysis. To improve the quality of the contributions, the symposium fostered discussion during the presentations, giving authors the opportunity to improve their work extending the results presented. For this reason, authors of accepted papers and keynote speakers were invited to submit extended articles to this proceedings volume in the LNBIP series. There were 21 submissions and five papers were accepted for publication.

During this edition the presentations and the discussions frequently focused on the implementation of process-mining algorithms in contexts where the analytical process is fed by data streams. The current selection of papers underlines the most relevant challenges that were identified and proposes novel solutions and approaches facing these challenges.

In the first paper “Discovery of Frequent Episodes in Event Logs,” Maikel Leemans and Wil M.P. van der Aalst present an approach to detect frequently occurring episodes, i.e., a partially ordered collection of events, in an event log. Moreover, this work uses comparison with existing discovery algorithms to demonstrate that episode mining benefits from exploiting parameters that are encoding the process behavior.

The second paper by Bart Hompes et al., “Finding Suitable Activity Clusters for Decomposed Process Discovery,” focused on decomposition as a strategy for the parallelization of process-mining algorithms. Analysis shows that although the decomposition step takes a relatively small amount of time, it is of key importance in finding a high-quality process model and for the computation time required to discover the individual parts. Moreover, the authors propose three metrics that can be used to assess the quality of a decomposition, before using it to discover a model or check conformance.

The third paper by Mahdi Alizadeh, Massimiliano de Leoni, and Nicola Zannone, “History-Based Construction of Alignments for Conformance Checking: Formalization and Implementation?”, proposes an approach to automatically define the cost function for alignment-based conformance-checking techniques. Based on the information

extracted from the past process executions, the cost function is derived relying on objective factors and thus enabling the construction of probable alignments, i.e., alignments that provide probable explanations of nonconformity.

The fourth paper, by David Redlich et al., “Dynamic Constructs Competition Miner – Occurrence vs. Time-Based Ageing,” extends a divide-and-conquer algorithm for discovering block-structured processes from event logs possibly consisting of exceptional behavior. In particular, this paper proposes a set of modifications to enable dynamic business process discovery at run-time from a stream of events.

The fifth paper by Marco Anisetti et al., “Trustworthy Cloud Certification: A Model-Based Approach,” discusses the problem of tracking and assessing the behavior of cloud services/processes. One of the main limitations of existing approaches is the uncertainty introduced by the cloud on the validity and correctness of existing certificates. The authors present a trustworthy cloud certification approach by continuously verifying the correctness of the service model at the basis of certification activities against real and synthetic service execution traces.

We gratefully acknowledge the strong research community that gathered around the research problems related to process data analysis and the high quality of their research work, which is hopefully reflected in the papers of this volume. We would also like to express our deep appreciation for the reviewers hard work and dedication. Above all, thanks are due the authors for submitting the best results of their work to the Symposium on Data-Driven Process Discovery and Analysis.

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Paolo Ceravolo  
Rafael Accorsi  
Barbara Russo

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