

Semantic-based Process Analysis

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work done in collaboration with

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ISWC 2014 – Riva del Garda, Trento

October, 23rd 2014

Process Analysis

Extracts analytical knowledge about the performances of a business process starting from collected process execution data

Three Challenges

- ❑ **Challenge 1:** Combining three different dimensions.
 - D1: the procedural dimension (P)
 - D2: the domain of interest (K)
 - D3: the execution dimension (T)

- ❑ **Challenge 2:** Semantic Reasoning

- ❑ **Challenge 3:** Scalability

Semantic Process Analysis

Employs (SW) techniques that leverage the explicit formalization of the semantics of a business process and the data it manipulates

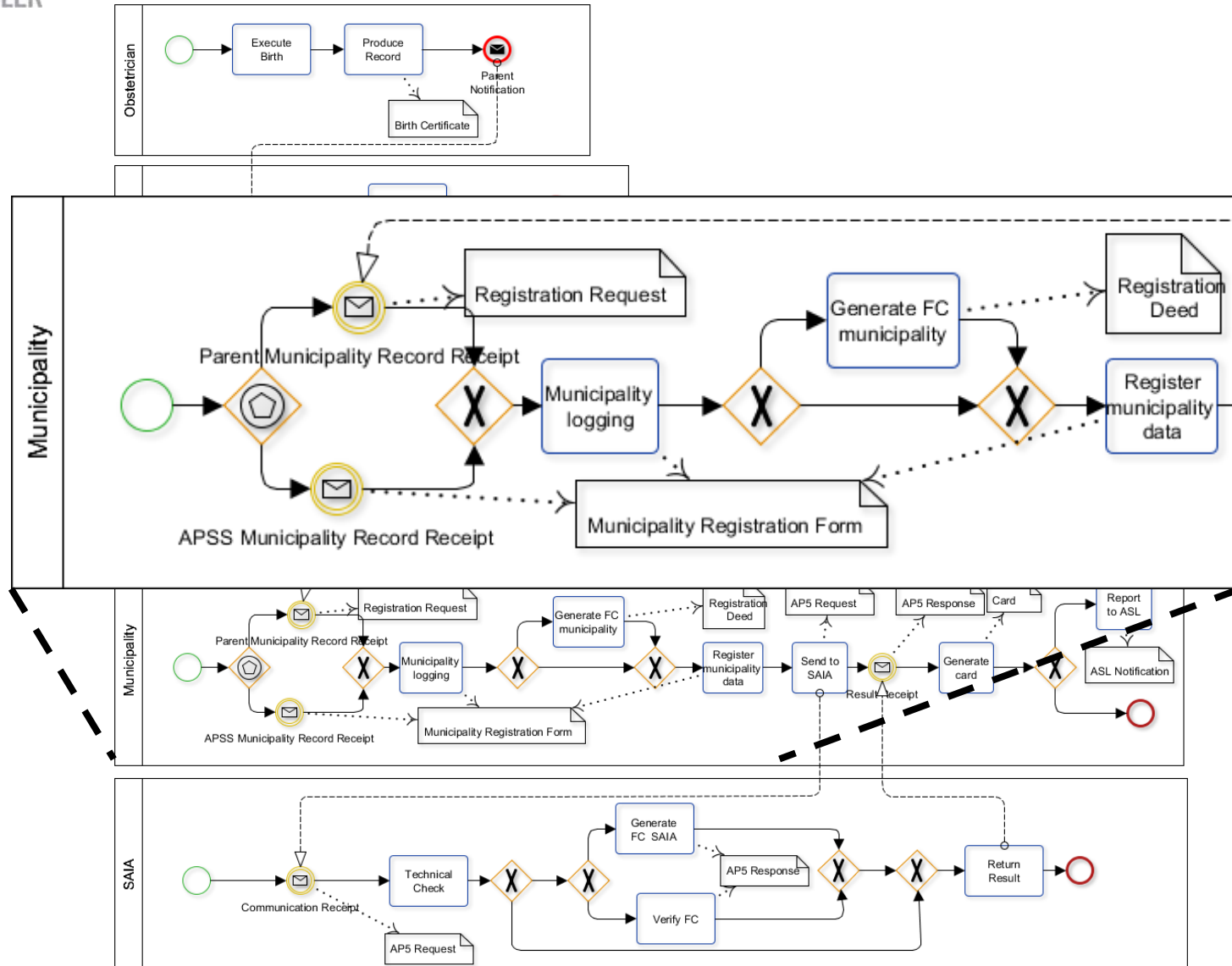
Our approach / contributions:

- ❑ Integrated OWL 2 / RDF model of P + K + T queried with SPARQL
→ *address **Challenge 1***
- ❑ OWL 2 reasoning for making explicit inferrable knowledge
→ *address **Challenge 2***
- ❑ Implementation based on SW triplestores
→ *address **Challenge 3***

Outline

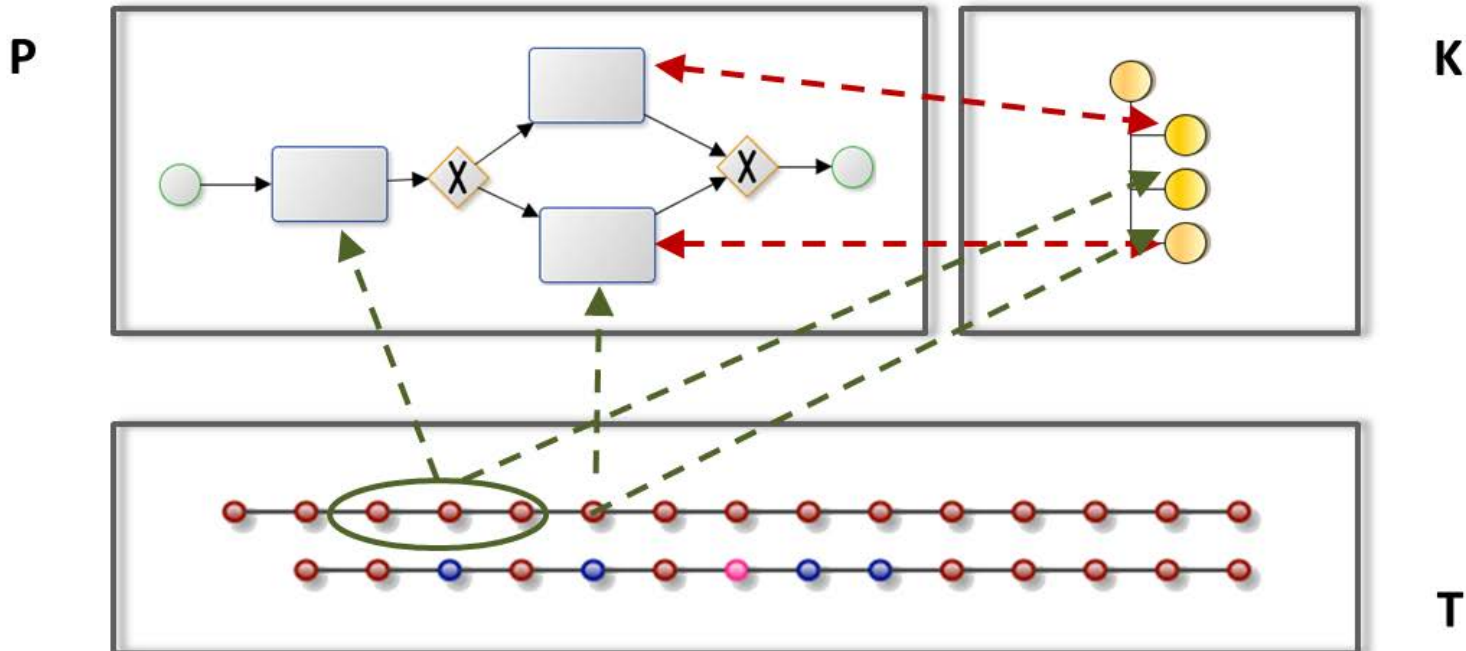
1. Our Use Case
2. The Proposed Model
3. The Architectural Solution
4. Evaluation

Use case: Birth Management Process



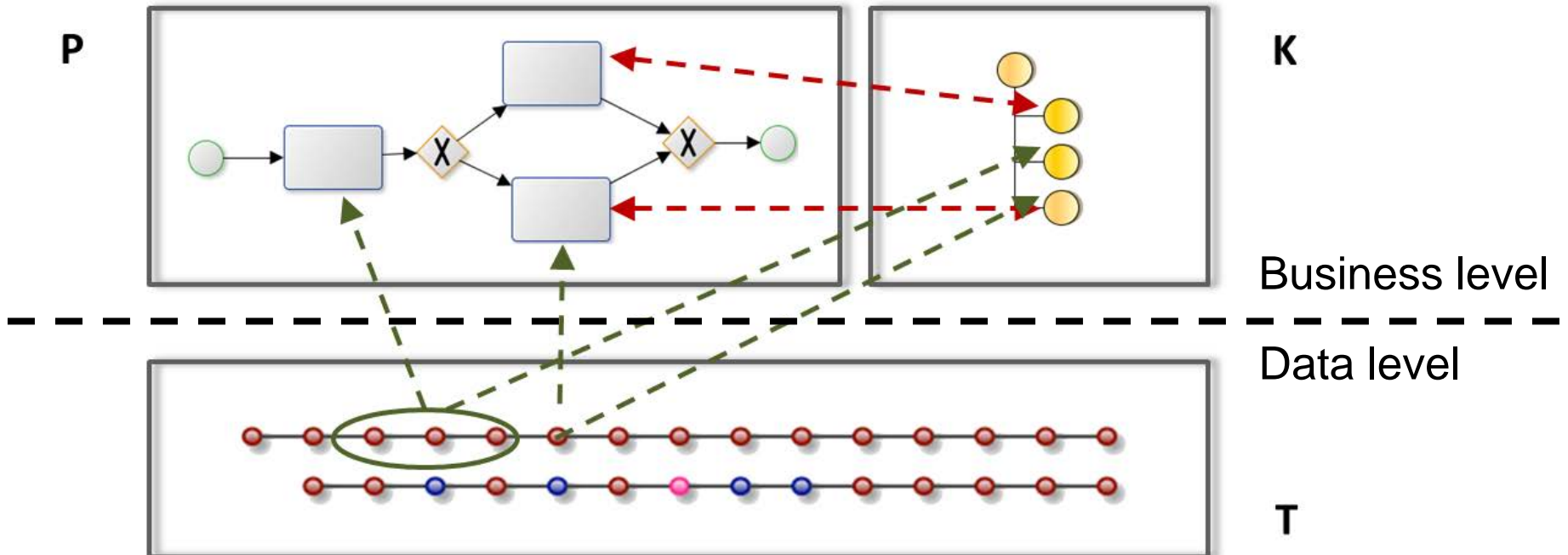
The Proposed Model: an Integrated View

- Reconciliation of knowledge and information related to different dimensions:



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- Reconciliation of knowledge and information related to different dimensions:



The Integrated Ontological Model

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The Integrated Ontological Model

- BPMN Ontology

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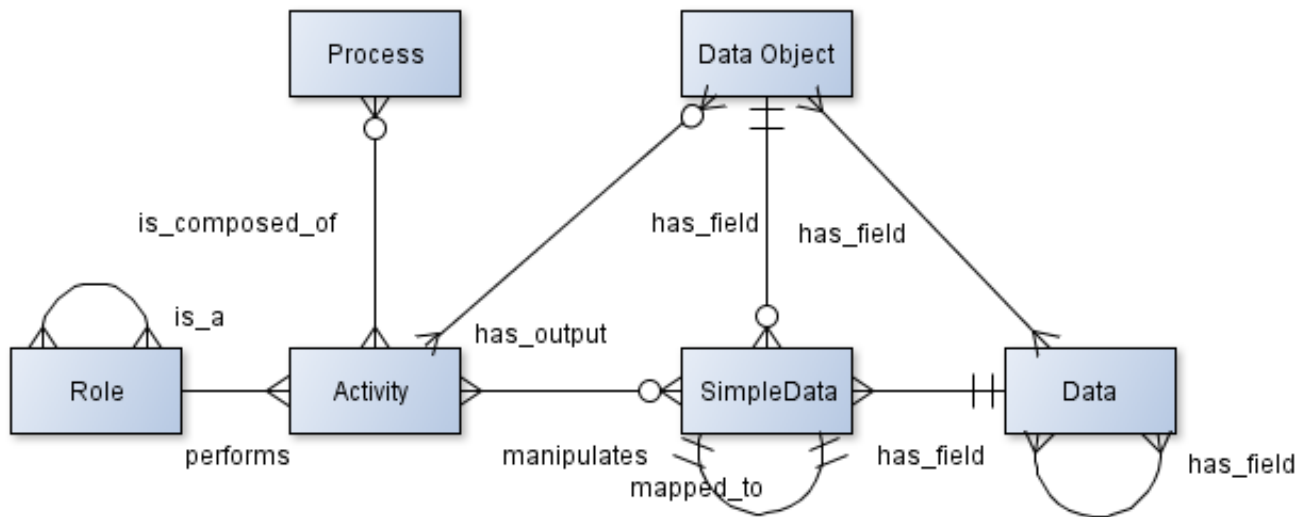
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[1] Rospocher, M., Ghidini, C., Serafini, L.: An ontology for the business process modelling notation. In: 8th International Conference on Formal Ontology in Information Systems (FOIS 2014), 22-25 September 2014, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (2014)

https://shell-static.fbk.eu/resources/ontologies/bpmn2_ontology.owl

The Integrated Ontological Model

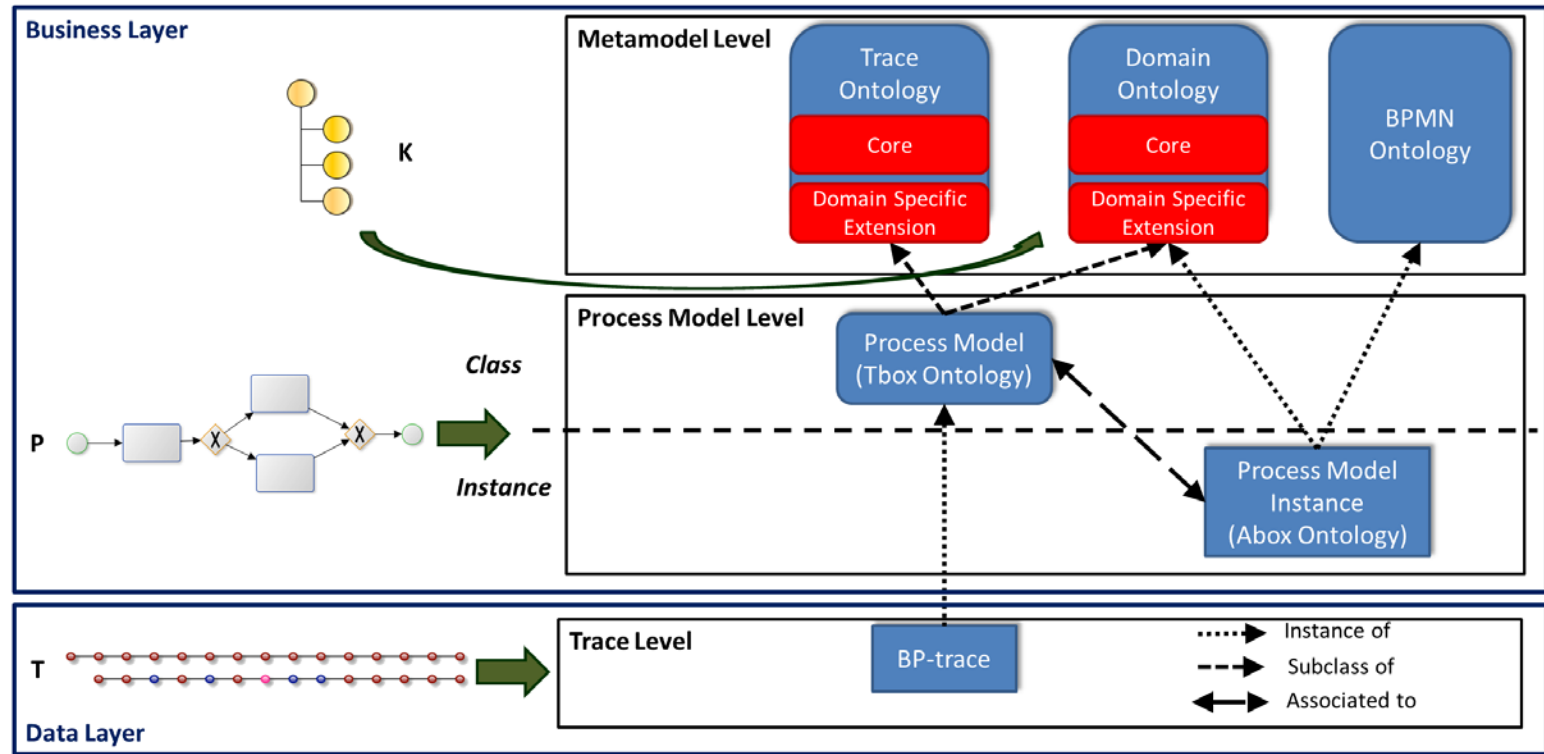
- BPMN Ontology
- Domain Ontology



The Integrated Ontological Model

- ❑ BPMN Ontology
- ❑ Domain Ontology
- ❑ Trace Ontology

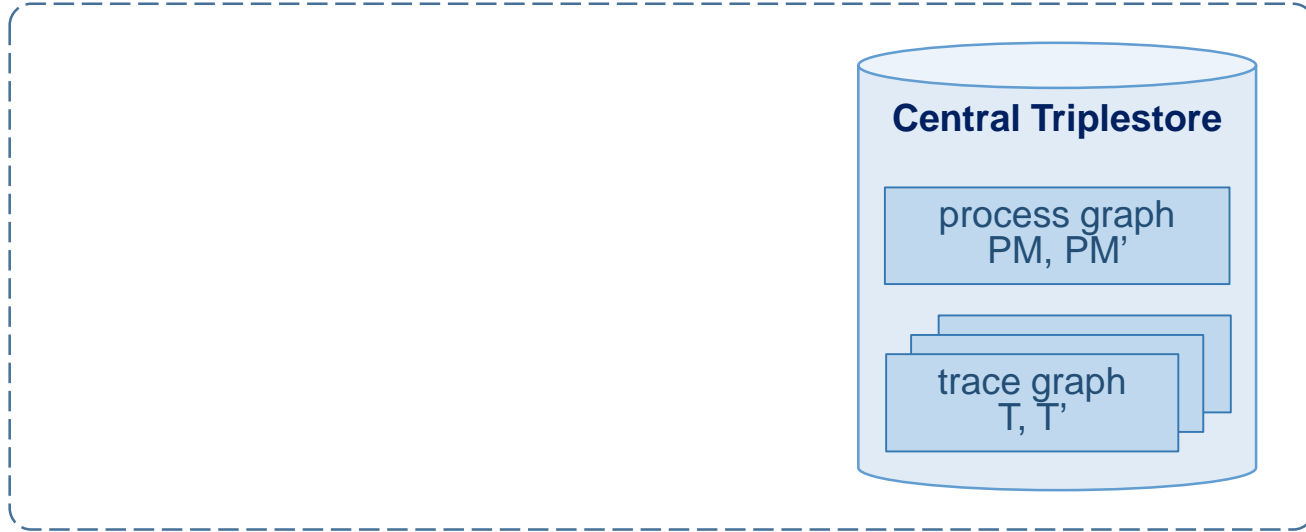
The Integrated Ontological Model



The Architectural Solution

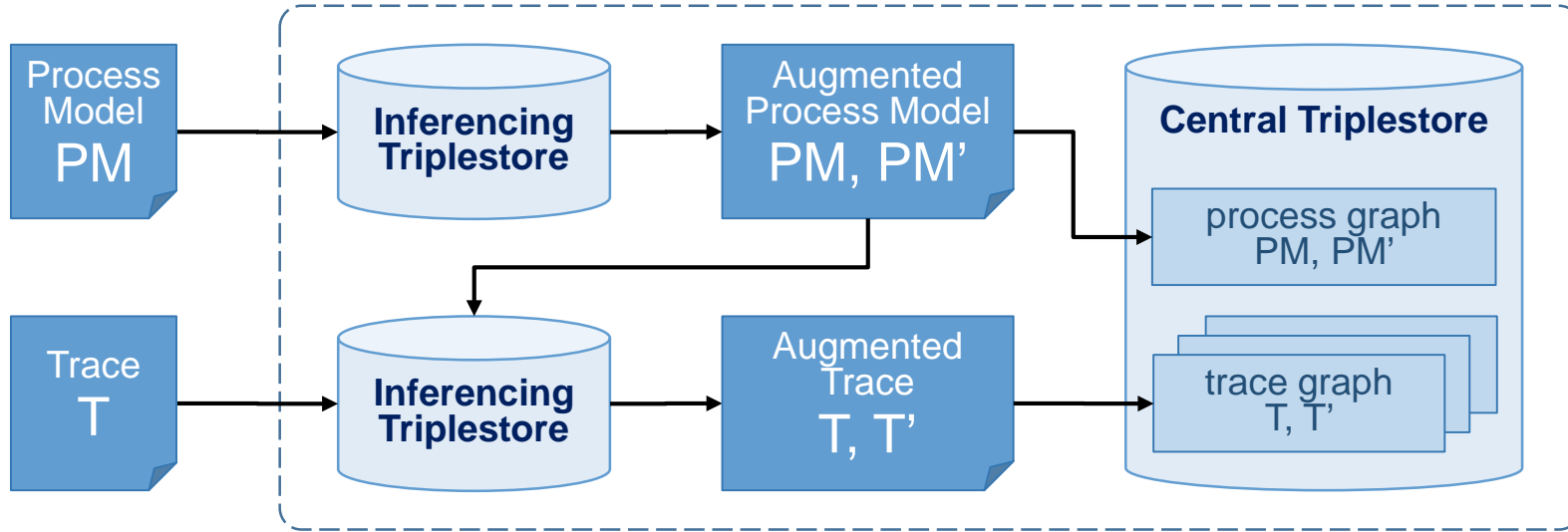
- ❑ Challenges to cope:
 - collect trace data at fast rate
 - answer to complex queries
- ❑ Investigated solution: architecture based on triplestores

How data are organized?



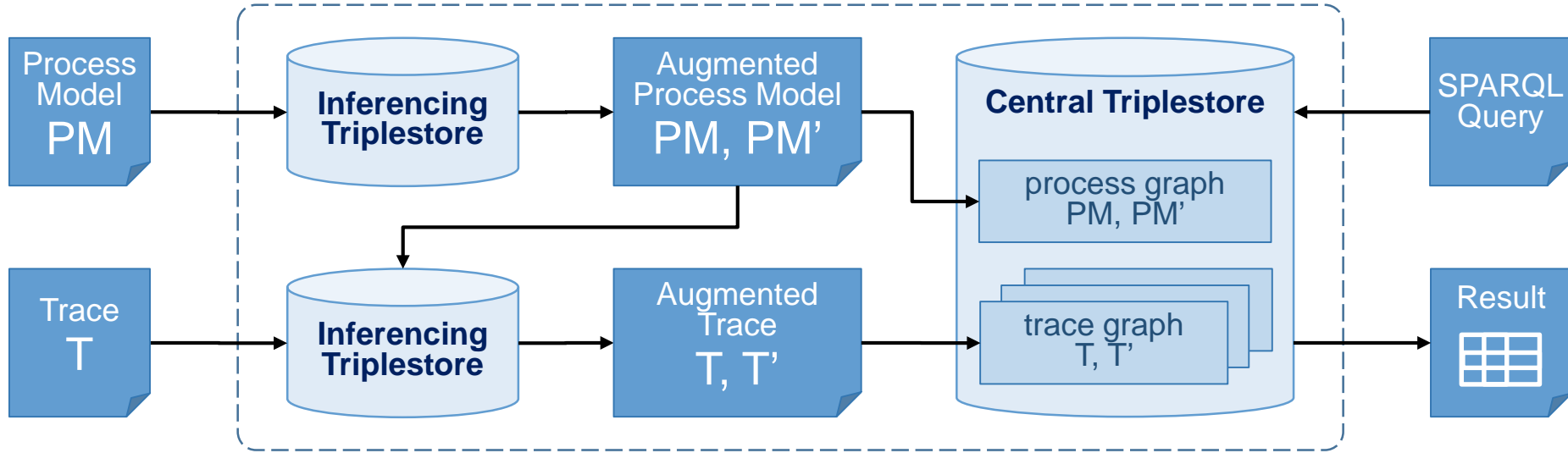
- ❑ Process model and traces are stored in separated graphs
- ❑ Both explicit and implicit (inferred) data are stored

How data are populated?



- ❑ Process model (defined at design time) is stored once per all offline
- ❑ Trace update operation occurs every time a new piece of information is available
- ❑ Separate triplestores are used in order to allow different optimizations based on their purpose

How data are retrieved?



- ❑ Queries performed by using SPARQL 1.1
- ❑ SPARQL aggregates turned out to be useful for analytical queries
- ❑ We introduced SPARQL extension mechanism

Evaluation - 1

- ❑ Process **P**: 4 pools, 19 activities, 11 domain objects, 19 events, 14 gateways, 54 sequence flows, 6 message flows.
- ❑ Domain ontology **K**:
 - 379 classes covering 28 activities and 12 data objects;
 - average of ~25 fields for each data object;
 - max field level-depth 4;
 - 5 properties.
- ❑ Set of execution traces **T**:
 - average of ~10 events for each trace;
 - average of 2040 triples for each trace;
 - further 1260 triples can be inferred.

Evaluation - 2

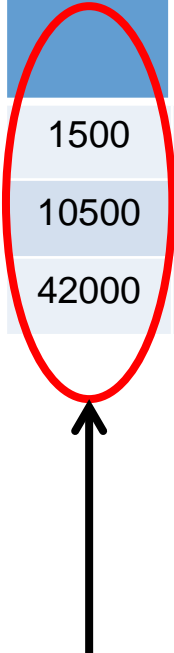
Query	Description	P	K	T	Inference
Q.1	Average time per process execution spent by a specific municipality.			X	
Q.2	Total number of Registration Request documents filled from January, 1st, 2014.		X	X	
Q.3	Percentage of times in which the flow followed is the one which passes first through the APSS pool and then through the municipality one.	X		X	
Q.4	Number of cases and average time spent by each public office involved in the birth management procedure for executing optional activities.	X	X	X	X
Q.5	Number of times in which the municipality sends to SAIA a request without FiscalCode.	X	X	X	X
Q.6	Last event of trace TraceID.			X	
Q.7	Average time spent by trace TraceID.			X	
Q.8	Does the trace TraceID pass through the activity labeled with "PresentAtTheHospital"?	X		X	

Evaluation - 3

Traces	Stored triples			Storing		Querying	
	Asserted	Inferred	Total	Throughput	Total time	Avg. Time Q.4	Avg. Time Q.8
1500	3062349	1895471	4957820	37.89 trace/min	2426.88 s	324 ms	41.4 ms
10500	21910269	13057464	34967773	37.41 trace/min	16851.21 s	881.4 ms	26.2 ms
42000	87503538	52045200	139548738	37.34 trace/min	67537.95 s	4510.0 ms	105.0 ms

Evaluation - 3

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Daily,
weekly, and
monthly
load.

Evaluation - 3

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Throughput independent of the load

Daily, weekly, and monthly load.

Evaluation - 3

Traces	Stored triples			Storing		Querying	
	Asserted	Inferred	Total	Throughput	Total time	Avg. Time Q.1	Avg. Time Q.8
1500	3062349	1895471	4957820	37.89 trace/min	2426.88 s	324 ms	41.4 ms
10500	21910269	13057464	34967773	37.41 trace/min	16851.21 s	881.4 ms	26.2 ms
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Daily,
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monthly
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Throughput independent
of the load

Time required for
queries is acceptable
for real-time usage

Lessons Learned

- ❑ Divide-et-impera approach for inference to scale
- ❑ Usability feedbacks and expertise requirements



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