

Visual Comparison of Business Process Flowcharts

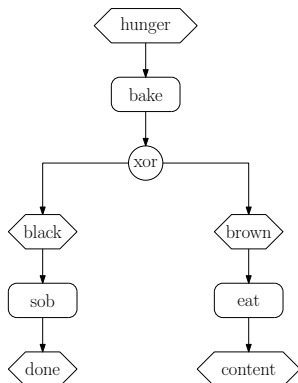
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What are Business Process Flowcharts?



Example for an event-driven process chain (EPC) as described by W. M. P. van der Aalst 1999. The process of making and consuming pie.

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- ▶ Workflows are documented, managed and compared as digital business process models. [de Moor and Delugach 2006]
- ▶ Merging organizational units

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- ▶ A process model matching contest yielded various results [Antunes et al. 2015]
- ▶ Results are never completely correct, making human visual comparison necessary

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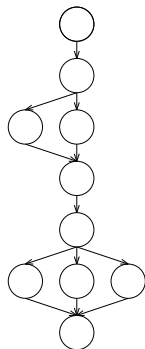
Business process flowcharts are graph drawings

- ▶ Business processes are basically graphs
- ▶ With nodes and edges
- ▶ Use graph drawing for layouting

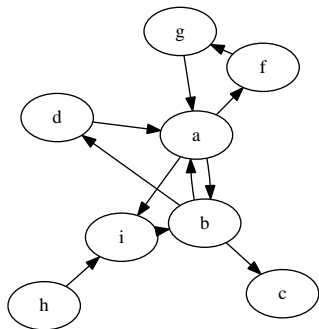
Sugiyama [1981] graph drawing is suitable for business process flowcharts

Five steps of layered graph drawing:

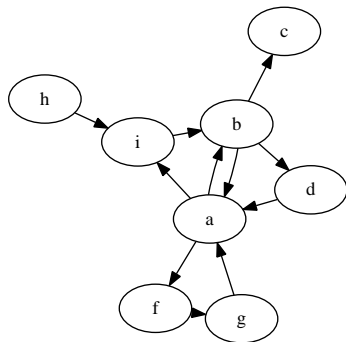
- ▶ Cycle breaking
- ▶ Layer assignment
- ▶ Vertex ordering
- ▶ Horizontal positioning
- ▶ Edge drawing



Visual graph comparisons are not easy



A graph.



The same graph?

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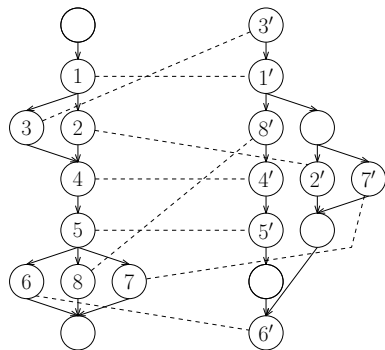
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- ▶ New idea: Bringing vertices to the same height

Bringing vertices to the same height



A graph with “constraints”
between similar nodes

Bringing vertices to the same height

- ▶ Inserting space between layers

Bringing vertices to the same height

- ▶ Inserting space between layers
- ▶ Problem: Crossings of constraints

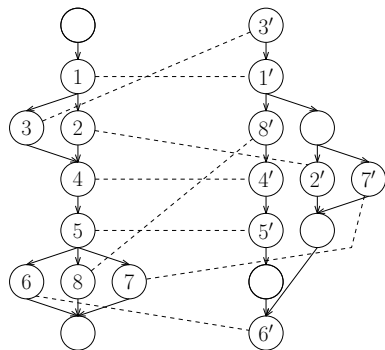
Bringing vertices to the same height

- ▶ Inserting space between layers
- ▶ Problem: Crossings of constraints
- ▶ Solution: select as many non crossing constraints as possible

Bringing vertices to the same height

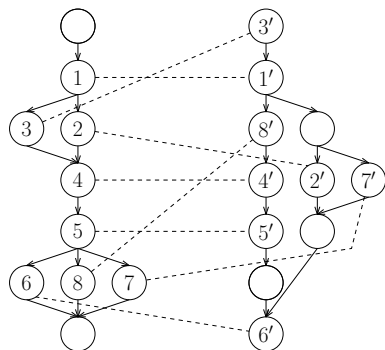
- ▶ Inserting space between layers
- ▶ Problem: Crossings of constraints
- ▶ Solution: select as many non crossing constraints as possible
- ▶ But how?

Bringing vertices to the same height

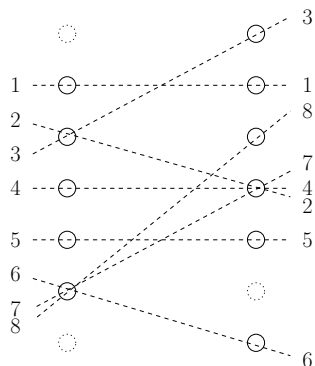


Two graphs with similarities

Bringing vertices to the same height

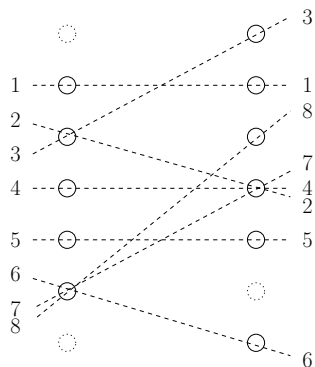


Two graphs with similarities



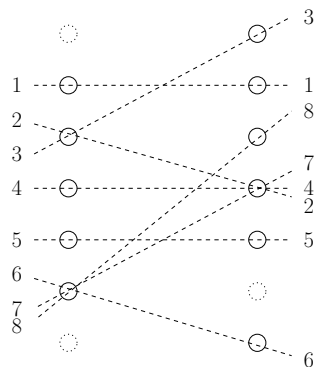
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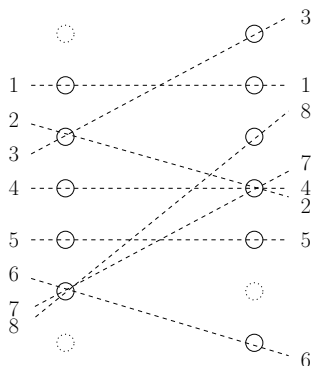
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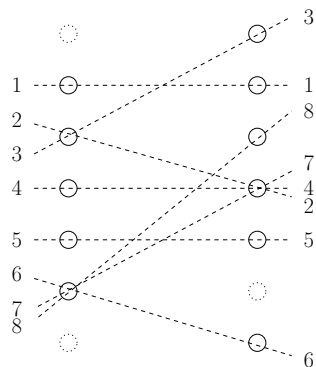
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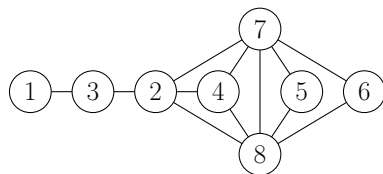
We only need to look at layers

- ▶ We can only bring one of two crossing lines to the same level
- ▶ Line crossings form a conflict graph
- ▶ Just need to find a maximum independent set
- ▶ NP complete?

Bringing vertices to the same height



We only need to look at layers

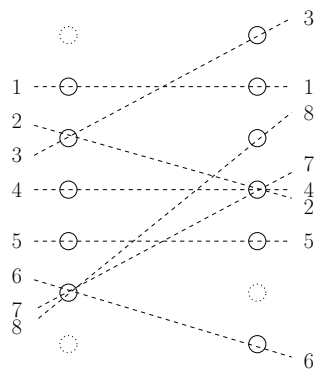


Conflict graph

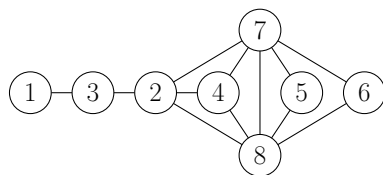
Permutation graphs

- ▶ Permutation graphs [Even et al. 1972]
- ▶ Vertices: elements of a permutation
- ▶ Edges: pairs of elements that are reversed by the permutation
- ▶ The conflict graphs are permutation graphs

Bringing vertices to the same height



The permutation reads as 3, 1,
8, 7, 4, 2, 5, 6

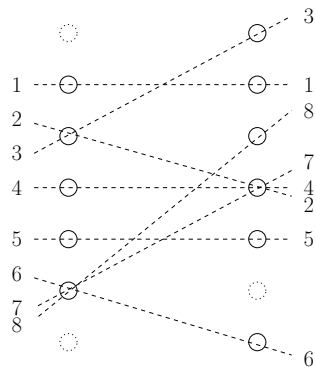


Permutation graph

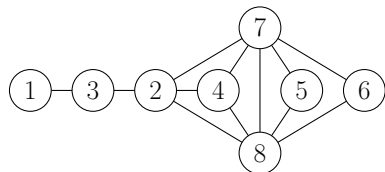
Finding an independent set

- ▶ (Maximum) independent sets are (longest) increasing subsequences
- ▶ Can be found in $O(n \log n)$ time
- ▶ Algorithm uses ideas from Aldous and Diaconis 1999 and Kim 1990

Example



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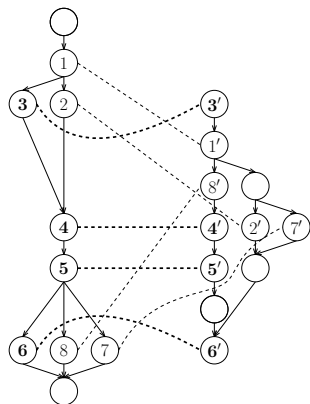


Permutation graph

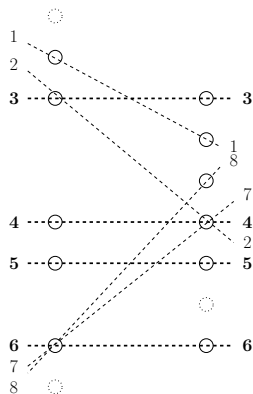
Other examples:

3, 8, 7, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2
4, 2, 3, 1

Result

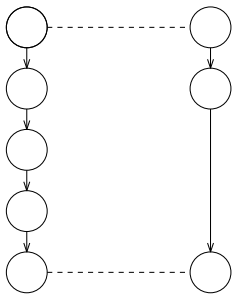


The graphs adjusted according to the longest increasing subsequence

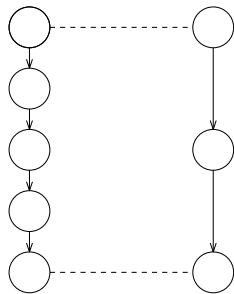


The adjusted layers

Possible improvement: interpolation

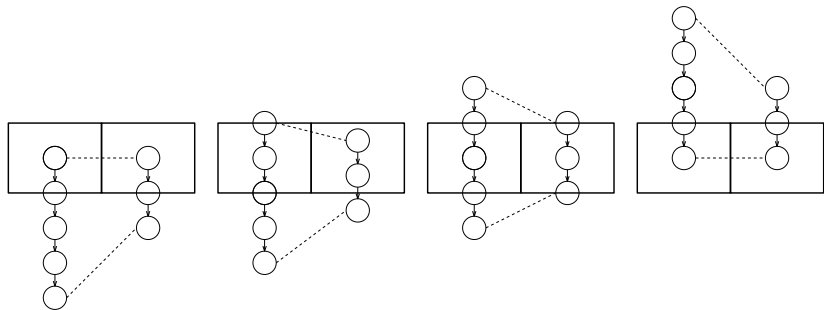


Adjusted by adding space

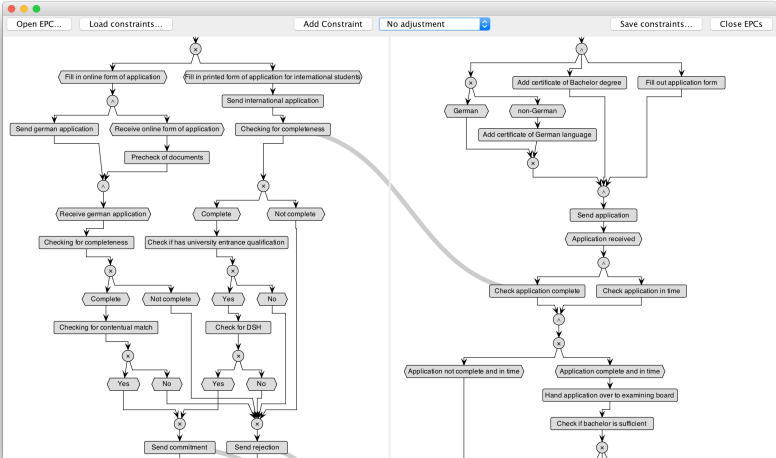


Adjusted by spreading to fill the space

Another variant: adjusted scrolling



Demo



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- ▶ Includes Andrews et al.'s SGV comparison with merged graphs
- ▶ Works on EPCs, including those from Komplex-e and the 2015 process model matching contest

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- ▶ SGV: width: +38 % to +258 %, on average +128 %
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- ▶ Height adjustment: width: no change

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- ▶ Learnings were incorporated into a final questionnaire of 42 questions
- ▶ Three different example processes were picked
- ▶ 13 participants (8 CS, 3 Econ., 2 others)
Result: slightly more generous answers for height adjustment and adjusted scrolling vs. merged layout, but only small sample size.

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- ▶ Improvement of constraint visualisation
- ▶ $n : m$ matchings