

# Package ‘heuristicsmineR’

May 14, 2019

**Type** Package

**Title** Discovery of Process Models with the Heuristics Miner

**Version** 0.2.1

**Description** Provides the heuristics miner algorithm for process discovery as proposed by Weijters et al. (2011) <doi:10.1109/CIDM.2011.5949453>. The algorithm builds a causal net from an event log created with the 'bupaR' package. Event logs are a set of ordered sequences of events for which 'bupaR' provides the S3 class eventlog(). The discovered causal nets can be visualised as 'htmlwidgets' and it is possible to annotate them with the occurrence frequency or processing and waiting time of process activities.

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**LinkingTo** Rcpp, BH

**SystemRequirements** C++11

**Depends** R (>= 2.10)

**Imports** DiagrammeR (>= 1.0.0), magrittr, dplyr, processmapR (>= 0.3.1), petrinetR, bupaR, purrr, tidyr, rlang, scales, Rcpp, ggplot2, ggthemes, data.table

**Suggests** eventdataR, edeaR, svgPanZoom, DiagrammeRsvg

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

**URL** <https://github.com/fmannhardt/heuristicsmineR>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/fmannhardt/heuristicsmineR/issues>

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**Author** Felix Mannhardt [aut, cre]

**Maintainer** Felix Mannhardt <felix.mannhardt@sintef.no>

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as.petrinet	<i>Converts the object to a Petrinet</i>
-------------	--

---

### Description

Converts the object to a Petrinet

### Usage

```
as.petrinet(obj)
```

### Arguments

obj            The event log to be used. An object of class

### Examples

```
data(L_heur_1)
cn <- causal_net(L_heur_1, threshold = .8)
pn <- as.petrinet(cn)
petrinetR::render_PN(pn)
```

---

causal_bindings	<i>Compute input and output bindings</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

Computes the input- and output bindings for use in a causal map. Several heuristics may be used to determine the activities that are activated or consumed by an event. The Flexible Heuristic Miner (FHM) paper describes a heuristic that looks ahead (or looks back) until the end of the trace and determines those activities as activated for which no other cause (activity in a causal dependency) is found. This approach is implemented as type nearest.

**Usage**

```
causal_bindings(eventlog, dependencies, type = c("nearest"))
```

**Arguments**

eventlog	The bupaR event log.
dependencies	A dependency matrix obtained, for example, through <a href="#">dependency_matrix</a> .
type	The heuristic used to determine the bindings. Currently only nearest is available.

**Value**

A data frame

**Examples**

```
causal_bindings(L_heur_1,  
                dependencies = dependency_matrix(L_heur_1))
```

---

causal_frequency	<i>Frequency map profile</i>
------------------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

Function to create a frequency profile for a process map.

**Usage**

```
causal_frequency(value = c("absolute", "relative"),  
                 color_scale = "PuBu", color_edges = "dodgerblue4")
```

**Arguments**

value	The type of frequency value to be used: absolute, relative (percentage of activity instances).
color_scale	Name of color scale to be used for nodes. Defaults to PuBu. See <code>Rcolorbrewer::brewer.pal.info()</code> for all options.
color_edges	The color used for edges. Defaults to dodgerblue4.

**Examples**

```
causal_net(L_heur_1,
           type = causal_frequency("relative"))
```

---

causal_net	<i>Create a Causal net (also Heuristics net)</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Creates a Causal net, also known as Heuristics net. This is similar to a processmapR process map. However, the causal map deals with parallelism by trying to identifying causal dependencies between activities by using different heuristics as documented in [dependency\\_matrix](#).

**Usage**

```
causal_net(eventlog = NULL, dependencies = dependency_matrix(eventlog =
  eventlog, threshold = threshold, threshold_frequency =
  threshold_frequency, ...), bindings = causal_bindings(eventlog,
  dependencies), threshold = 0.9, threshold_frequency = 0,
  type = causal_frequency("absolute"), type_nodes = type,
  type_edges = type, ...)
```

**Arguments**

eventlog	The event log for which a causal map should be computed. Can be left NULL for more control if parameters dependencies and bindings are provided directly.
dependencies	A dependency matrix created for the event log, for example, by <a href="#">dependency_matrix</a> .
bindings	Causal bindings created by <a href="#">causal_bindings</a> .
threshold	The dependency threshold to be used when using the default dependency matrix computation.
threshold_frequency	The frequency threshold to be used when using the default dependency matrix computation.
type	A causal map type. For example, <a href="#">causal_frequency</a> or <a href="#">causal_performance</a> .
type_nodes	A causal map type to be used for nodes only.
type_edges	A causal map type to be used for edges only.
...	Further parameters forwarded to the default <a href="#">dependency_matrix</a> function.

## Details

Warning: Projected frequencies are heuristically determined and counts may not add up.

## Value

A DiagrammeR graph of the causal map.

## Examples

```
# Causal map with default parameters
causal_net(L_heur_1)

# Causal map with lower dependency threshold
causal_net(L_heur_1, threshold = .8)

# For even more control omit the `eventlog` parameter
# and provide `dependencies` and `bindings` directly.
d <- dependency_matrix(L_heur_1, threshold = .8)
causal_net(dependencies = d,
           bindings = causal_bindings(L_heur_1, d, "nearest"))

# The returned DiagrammeR object can be further augmented with
# panning and zooming before rendering:
library(magrittr)
causal_net(L_heur_1) %>%
  render_causal_net(render = T) %>%
  DiagrammeRsvg::export_svg() %>%
  svgPanZoom::svgPanZoom()
```

---

causal\_performance      *Performance map profile*

---

## Description

Function to create a performance profile for a causal map.

## Usage

```
causal_performance(FUN = mean, units = c("mins", "secs", "hours",
    "days", "weeks", "months", "quarters", "semesters", "years"),
  color_scale = "Reds", color_edges = "red4", ...)
```

**Arguments**

FUN	A summary function to be called on the process time of a specific activity, e.g. mean, median, min, max
units	The time unit in which processing time should be presented (mins, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, semesters, years. A month is defined as 30 days. A quarter is 13 weeks. A semester is 26 weeks and a year is 365 days)
color_scale	Name of color scale to be used for nodes. Defaults to Reds. See <code>Rcolorbrewer::brewer.pal.info()</code> for all options.
color_edges	The color used for edges. Defaults to red4.
...	Additional arguments forwarded to FUN

**Examples**

```
causal_net(L_heur_1,
           type = causal_performance())
```

---

dependency\_matrix      *Create a dependency matrix*

---

**Description**

Creates a dependency matrix from a precedence matrix ([precedence\\_matrix](#)) based on different approaches.

**Usage**

```
dependency_matrix(eventlog = NULL,
                 dependency_type = dependency_type_fhm(threshold_dependency = threshold,
                 threshold_frequency = threshold_frequency, ...), threshold = 0.9,
                 threshold_frequency = 0, ...)
```

**Arguments**

eventlog	A bupaR event log, may be NULL when a precedence matrix is provided.
dependency_type	Which approach to use for calculation of the dependency matrix. Currently only ( <a href="#">dependency_type_fhm</a> ) is available.
threshold	A dependency threshold, usually in the interval $[0, 1]$ , filtering out dependencies below the threshold.
threshold_frequency	An absolute frequency threshold filtering dependencies which are observed infrequently.
...	Parameters forwarded to ( <a href="#">dependency_type_fhm</a> ).

**Value**

A square matrix with class `dependency_matrix` containing the computed dependency values between all activities.

**See Also**

[precedence\\_matrix](#)

**Examples**

```
d <- dependency_matrix(L_heur_1)
print(d)
as.matrix(d)
```

---

dependency\_type\_fhm     *Dependency type based on Flexible Heuristics Miner (FHM)*

---

**Description**

Computes the dependencies based on the approach known as Flexible Heuristics Miner.

**Usage**

```
dependency_type_fhm(threshold_dependency = 0.9,
  threshold_l1 = threshold_dependency,
  threshold_l2 = threshold_dependency, threshold_frequency = 0,
  all_connected = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>threshold_dependency</code>	A dependency threshold, usually in the interval $[0, 1]$ , filtering out dependencies below the threshold.
<code>threshold_l1</code>	A dependency threshold, usually in the interval $[0, 1]$ , filtering out self-loop dependencies below the threshold.
<code>threshold_l2</code>	A dependency threshold, usually in the interval $[0, 1]$ , filtering out length-two loop dependencies below the threshold.
<code>threshold_frequency</code>	An absolute frequency threshold filtering dependencies which are observed infrequently.
<code>all_connected</code>	If TRUE the best antecedent and consequent (as determined by the dependency measure) are going to be added regardless of the threshold value.

**Value**

A dependency type.

## References

A. J. M. M. Weijters and J. T. S. Ribeiro, "Flexible Heuristics Miner (FHM)," 2011 IEEE Symposium on Computational Intelligence and Data Mining (CIDM), Paris, 2011, pp. 310-317. doi: 10.1109/CIDM.2011.5949453

## Examples

```
dependency_matrix(L_heur_1,
                  dependency_type = dependency_type_fhm(all_connected = TRUE))
```

---

dependency\_type\_lifecycle

*Dependency type based on time intervals*

---

## Description

Computes the dependencies based on the approach taking into account activity durations based on life-cycle transitions.

## Usage

```
dependency_type_lifecycle(threshold_dependency = 0.9,
                          threshold_l1 = threshold_dependency, threshold_frequency = 0,
                          all_connected = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

**threshold\_dependency** A dependency threshold, usually in the interval  $[0, 1]$ , filtering out dependencies below the threshold.

**threshold\_l1** A dependency threshold, usually in the interval  $[0, 1]$ , filtering out self-loop dependencies below the threshold.

**threshold\_frequency** An absolute frequency threshold filtering dependencies which are observed infrequently.

**all\_connected** If TRUE the best antecedent and consequent (as determined by the dependency measure) are going to be added regardless of the threshold value.

## Value

A dependency type.

## References

A. Burattin and A. Sperduti, "Heuristics Miner for Time Intervals," in ESANN 2010, 18th European Symposium on Artificial Neural Networks, Bruges, Belgium, April 28-30, 2010, Proceedings, 2010.

**Examples**

```
dependency_matrix(L_heur_1,  
                  dependency_type = dependency_type_fhm(all_connected = TRUE))
```

---

hospital\_multi\_perspective

*Hospital example event log capturing multi-perspectives*

---

**Description**

Sample of 10000 traces from an artificial eventlog from the PhD thesis 'Multi-perspective Process Mining' used to illustrate the Data-aware Heuristic Miner algorithm.

**Usage**

```
hospital_multi_perspective
```

**Format**

Eventlog containing a sample of 10000 cases

**Source**

<https://data.4tu.nl/repository/uuid:32cad43f-8bb9-46af-8333-48aae2bea037>

**References**

Mannhardt, F. (Felix) (2016) Data-driven Process Discovery - Artificial Event Log. Eindhoven University of Technology. Dataset. <https://doi.org/10.4121/uuid:32cad43f-8bb9-46af-8333-48aae2bea037>

---

L\_heur\_1

*Heuristics miner example log #1*

---

**Description**

Artificial eventlog for illustrating Heuristics Miner published as supplementary material to the book Process Mining: Discovery, Conformance and Enhancement of Business Processes.

**Usage**

```
L_heur_1
```

**Format**

Eventlog containing 40 cases

**Source**

[http://www.processmining.org/event\\_logs\\_and\\_models\\_used\\_in\\_book](http://www.processmining.org/event_logs_and_models_used_in_book)

**References**

Process Mining: Discovery, Conformance and Enhancement of Business Processes by W.M.P. van der Aalst, Springer Verlag, 2011 (ISBN 978-3-642-19344-6).

---

L\_heur\_2

*Heuristics miner example log #2*

---

**Description**

Artificial eventlog for illustrating Heuristics Miner published as supplementary material to the book Process Mining: Discovery, Conformance and Enhancement of Business Processes.

**Usage**

L\_heur\_2

**Format**

Eventlog containing 85 cases

**Source**

[http://www.processmining.org/event\\_logs\\_and\\_models\\_used\\_in\\_book](http://www.processmining.org/event_logs_and_models_used_in_book)

**References**

Process Mining: Discovery, Conformance and Enhancement of Business Processes by W.M.P. van der Aalst, Springer Verlag, 2011 (ISBN 978-3-642-19344-6).

---

parallel\_matrix\_lifecycle

*Parallel Matrix with Lifecycle*

---

**Description**

Parallel Matrix with Lifecycle

**Usage**

parallel\_matrix\_lifecycle(eventlog)

**Arguments**

eventlog      The event log object to be used.

**Examples**

```
parallel_matrix_lifecycle(L_heur_1)
```

---

```
plot.dependency_matrix
```

*Dependency matrix plot*

---

**Description**

Visualize a dependency matrix. A generic plot function for dependency matrices.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'dependency_matrix'  
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x              Dependency matrix  
...             Additional parameters

**Value**

A ggplot object, which can be customized further, if deemed necessary.

---

```
precedence_matrix      Precedence Matrix
```

---

**Description**

Construct a precedence matrix, showing how activities are followed by each other. This is a performance improved variant of [precedence\\_matrix](#) in the processmapR package.

**Usage**

```
precedence_matrix(eventlog, type = c("absolute", "relative",  
  "relative-antecedent", "relative-consequent", "relative-case"))
```

**Arguments**

eventlog	The event log object to be used
type	The type of precedence matrix, which can be absolute, relative, relative-antecedent or relative-consequent. Absolute will return a matrix with absolute frequencies, relative will return global relative frequencies for all antecedent-consequent pairs. Relative-antecedent will return relative frequencies within each antecedent, i.e. showing the relative proportion of consequents within each antecedent. Relative-consequent will do the reverse.

**Examples**

```
m <- precedence_matrix(hospital_multi_perspective, type = "absolute")
print(m)
as.matrix(m)
```

---

precedence\_matrix\_absolute

*Precedence Matrix*

---

**Description**

Construct a precedence matrix, showing how activities are followed by each other. This function computes the precedence matrix directly in C++ for efficiency. Only the type absolute of ([precedence\\_matrix](#)) is supported.

**Usage**

```
precedence_matrix_absolute(eventlog, lead = 1)
```

**Arguments**

eventlog	The event log object to be used.
lead	The distance between activities following/preceding each other.

**Examples**

```
library(eventdataR)
data(traffic_fines)
m <- precedence_matrix_absolute(traffic_fines)
print(m)
as.matrix(m)
```

---

*precedence\_matrix\_length\_two\_loops*

*Length Two Loop Precedence Matrix*

---

**Description**

Construct a precedence matrix counting how often pattern aba occurs.

**Usage**

```
precedence_matrix_length_two_loops(eventlog)
```

**Arguments**

eventlog      The event log object to be used.

**Examples**

```
m <- precedence_matrix_length_two_loops(hospital_multi_perspective)
print(m)
as.matrix(m)
```

---

*precedence\_matrix\_lifecycle*

*Precedence Matrix with Lifecycle*

---

**Description**

Precedence Matrix with Lifecycle

**Usage**

```
precedence_matrix_lifecycle(eventlog)
```

**Arguments**

eventlog      The event log object to be used.

**Examples**

```
precedence_matrix_lifecycle(L_heur_1)
```

---

print.causal\_net      *Generic print function for a Causal net*

---

**Description**

Generic print function for a Causal net

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'causal_net'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	Causal net object
...	Additional Arguments

---

print.dependency\_matrix  
*Generic print function for a dependency matrix*

---

**Description**

Generic print function for a dependency matrix

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'dependency_matrix'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	dependency matrix object
...	Additional Arguments

---

render\_causal\_net      *Renders a Causal net as graph*

---

**Description**

Renders a Causal net as graph

**Usage**

```
render_causal_net(causal_net, rankdir = "LR", layout = "dot",
  render = T, fixed_edge_width = F, fixed_node_pos = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

causal_net	A causal net created by <a href="#">causal_net</a>
rankdir	Rankdir to be used for DiagrammeR.
layout	Layout to be used for DiagrammeR.
render	Whether to directly render the DiagrammeR graph or simply return it.
fixed_edge_width	If TRUE, don't vary the width of edges.
fixed_node_pos	When specified as a data.frame with three columns 'act', 'x', and 'y' the position of nodes is fixed. Note that this can only be used with the 'neato' layout engine.
...	Further parameters forwarded to the DiagrammeR render function.

**Value**

A DiagrammeR graph of the Causal net.

**Examples**

```
render_causal_net(causal_net(L_heur_1))
```

---

render\_dependency\_matrix      *Renders a dependency matrix as dependency graph*

---

**Description**

Creates a dependency graph visualizing the contents of a dependency matrix.

**Usage**

```
render_dependency_matrix(dependencies, rankdir = "LR", layout = "dot",
  render = T)
```

**Arguments**

<code>dependencies</code>	A dependency matrix created by <a href="#">dependency_matrix</a>
<code>rankdir</code>	Rankdir to be used for DiagrammeR.
<code>layout</code>	Layout to be used for DiagrammeR.
<code>render</code>	Whether to directly render the DiagrammeR graph or simply return it.

**Value**

A DiagrammeR graph of the (filtered) dependency matrix.

**Examples**

```
render_dependency_matrix(dependency_matrix(L_heur_1))
```

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