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About the book is the second edition of Wee van der Aalst's seminal book on the mining process, which is currently discussing the area also in the broader context of data science and big data approaches. It includes several additions and updates, such as inductive mining techniques, the concept of alignment, a much-expanded section on software tools, and a whole new chapter in process mining. It is autonomous and at the same time covers the full range of mining processes from process detection to predictive analysis. After a general introduction to data science and process development in Part I, Part II provides the basics for modeling business processes and data analysis needed to understand the rest of the book. Further, Part III focuses on finding the process as the most important task of the mining process, while Part IV goes beyond finding the flow of process management, emphasizing compliance checks as well as organizational and time frames. Part V offers a guide to the successful application of the mining process in practice, including the introduction of a widely used open source tool, ProM, and several commercial products. Finally, Part VI takes a step back, reflecting on the material presented and key open tasks. Overall, this book provides a comprehensive overview of the state of art in the mining process. It is designed for business process analysts, business consultants, process managers, graduate students and BPM researchers. Highlights (taken from the Springer website) The first book on the mining process, bridging the gap between the business process of modeling and business intelligence and positioning the mining process within the rapidly growing discipline of data science This second edition includes more than 150 pages of new material, for example, about the quality of data, data science, inductive extraction methods, and the notion of alignments written by one of the most influential and most cited computer scientists and BPM's best-known researcher, a standalone and comprehensive review for a wide audience in academia and industry, including the most up-to-date information on the tools and exploitation of modern IT infrastructures, visit for the subsequent COURSE of THE MOOC Process. This online course is based on a book and is free. The course takes place on the ondemand Coursera platform and can be taken at any given time. The course explains the key methods of analysis in the mining process. Participants will study different process detection algorithms. They can be used to automatically study process patterns on raw event data. Various other methods of process analysis will be presented using event data. In addition, the course will provide in the use of software, real-world data sets and practical skills of direct application of theory in various applications. It's This. is focused on both students and professionals. A basic understanding of logic, sets and statistics (at the bachelor's level) is assumed. The software provided by the course requires basic computer skills (but no programming experience is required). Participants are also expected to be interested in process modelling and data collection, but no specific prior knowledge is expected, as these concepts are presented in the course. More and more information about business processes is being recorded by information systems in the form of so-called event journals. Despite the ubiquity of such data, most organizations diagnose problems based on fiction rather than facts. Process extraction is a new discipline based on process model approaches and data analysis. This not only allows organizations to take full advantage of the information stored in their systems, but it can also be used to verify processes compliance, identify bottlenecks, and predict compliance issues. Wil van der Aalst delivers the first mining book. It is designed to be self-sufficient, covering the full range of the mining process from process detection to operational support. In Part I, the author provides the basics for modeling business processes and data analysis to understand the rest of the book. Part II focuses on identifying the process as the most important task of the mining process. Part III goes beyond finding a process management flow and emphasizes compliance checks as well as organizational and time-frame. Part IV guides the reader into the successful application of the mining process in practice, including the introduction of the widely used open source tool ProM. Finally, Part V takes a step back, reflecting on the material presented and key open tasks. Overall, this book provides a comprehensive overview of the state of art in the mining process. It is designed for business process analysts, business consultants, process managers, graduate students and BPM researchers. The first book on process mining, bridging the gap between business process modeling and business analytics. The author is one of the most influential and quoted computer scientists and the most famous researcher of BPM. An independent and comprehensive review for a wide audience in academia and industry. The reader can immediately use the mining process in practice due to the applicability of methods and the availability of software for mining open source proM processes. If you are interested in process development, business process management (BPM), data science, workflow management, business processes, Petrie networks, business process modeling, consonant theory, modeling or anything else related to processes and data, my site may be useful to you. Please read my publications on these topics and use our software tools (ProM, PM4Py, CPN Tools, Tools, RapidProM, Announce, etc.) to analyze, model, and accept processes. Data science is the profession of the future, because organizations that fail to use (big) data in a smart way will not survive. However, it is not enough to focus on data storage and data analysis. The data scientist should also correlate the data with the analysis of the processes. Process extraction bridges the gap between traditional process model analysis (e.g. modeling and other business process management techniques) and data-driven analysis methods such as machine learning and data analysis. The mining process seeks a confrontation between event data (i.e. observed behavior) and process models (manual or detected automatically). This technology has only recently become available, but it can be applied to any type of operating process (organizations and systems). Examples of applications include: analysing hospital treatment processes, improving customer service processes in a multinational company, understanding the behavior of customers using the booking site, analyzing baggage handling failures, and improving the user interface of the X-ray machine. All of these applications have in common that dynamic behavior should be associated with process models. Thus, it is no longer acceptable to simply look at processes and data in isolation. This website points to work that is important for bridging the gap between process-oriented approaches (BPM, Petri nets, BPMN, slant theory, etc.) and data-driven approaches (data analysis, BI, machine learning, knowledge discovery, etc.). About Wil van der Aalst Prof.dr.ir. Wil van der Aalst is a professor at RWTH Aachen University, chairing the Process and Data Research Group (PADS). He is also a part-time employee with the Eindhoven University of Technology (TU/e). Until December 2017, he was The Research Director of the Eindhoven Data Research Centre (DSC/e) and led the Information Systems Architecture group at TU/E. Since 2003, he has been working part-time at the University of Technology IN THE NSW. He is also currently an outstanding member of the Bruno Kessler Foundation (FBC) in Trento and a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Tilburg. His research interests include process mining, Petri networks, business process management, workflow management, process modeling and process analysis. Wil van der Aalst has published more than 230 magazine articles, 22 books (as an author or editor), 530 conference referee/seminar publications, and 80 book chapters. Many of his works are highly cited (he is one of the most cited computer scientists in the world; according to Google Scholar, he has an H-index of 147 and has been cited more than 100,000 times) and his ideas researchers, software developers, and standardization committees working to support processes. Next to the editorial boards, more than a dozen scientific he also plays advisory roles at several companies, including Fluxicon, Celonis, Processgold and Bright Cape. He is called the Godfather of the mining process and the research he began in the late 1990s communication led to a wave of tool mining processes, including Celonis, Disco, ProcessGold, MyInvenio, Minit, PuzzleData, Everflow, PAFnow, ARIS Process Mining, Stereologic, Logpickr, Mehrwerk, CRC, Lania Labs, Signavio, etc. Van der Aalst received honorary degrees from the Moscow Graduate School of Economics (Professor), Tsinghua University and hasalt University (D.C.). He is also a member of THEIP and an elected member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen), the Royal Dutch Society of Sciences and Humanities (Koninklijke Hollandische Maatschappij der Wetenschappen) and the Academy of Europe (Academy of Europe). In 2018, he was awarded Professor Alexander von Humboldt. Germany's most valuable research prize (five million euros). © Wvda Because it's there (George Mallory 1924) Over the past decade, the mining process has become a new area of research that focuses on analyzing processes using these events. Classic data analysis methods, such as classification, clustering, regression, association rule training, and sequence/episode mining, do not focus on business process models and are often used only to analyze a particular step in the overall process. The mining process focuses on end processes and is possible due to the increasing availability of event data and new methods of process detection and compliance verification. Process models are used for analysis (e.g. modeling and verification) and BPM/WFM adoption. Previously, process models tended to be done manually without the use of these events. However, actions performed by people, machines and software leave traces in the so-called event logs. Processing methods use these logs to detect, analyze, and improve business processes. The Mining Task Force recently published a Mining Manifesto. This manifesto is supported by 53 organizations and 77 process experts. The active participation of end users, tool providers, consultants, analysts and researchers illustrates the growing importance of process mining as a bridge between data mining and business process modeling. The practical relevance of process extraction and interesting scientific tasks make the mining process one of the hot topics in business process management (BPM). This article presents the mining process as a new area of research and summarizes the guidelines and challenges described in the manifesto. Adrianca, A., van Dongen, B., and van der Aalst, W. 2011. Match check using analysis cost-based. In the works of the International Conference on Corporate Computing IEEE C. Chi and P. Johnson Eds., IEEE Computer Society, 55–64. Agrawal, R., Gunopoulos, D., and Leimann, F. 1998. Mining process models from workflow logs. In the work of the 6th International Conference on the Expansion of Database Technology. Lecture notes on computer science, vol. 1377, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 469–483. Bergentum, R. Dezel, D., Lorenz, R., and Mauser, S. 2007. The process of mining based on the regions of languages. In the works of the International Conference on Business Process Management (BPM'07). G. 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