

Package: processcheckR (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Rule-Based Conformance Checking of Business Process Event Data

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Description Check compliance of event-data from (business) processes with respect to specified rules. Rules supported are of three types: frequency (activities that should (not) happen x number of times), order (succession between activities) and exclusiveness (and and exclusive choice between activities).

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VignetteBuilder knitr

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<https://bupaverse.github.io/processcheckR/>

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absent	<i>Absent</i>
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Description

Check if the specified activity is absent from a case.

The absent rule can be used to check whether an activity is absent in a case or not. The *n* parameter can be configured to create a different level of *absence*. When *n* = 0, an activity is not allowed to occur even a single time. The maximum number of times it is allowed to occur is *n*.

Usage

```
absent(activity, n = 0)
```

Arguments

activity	character : The activity to check. This should be an activity of the log supplied to <code>check_rule</code> .
n	numeric (default 0): The allowed number of occurrences of the activity, e.g. <i>n</i> = 0 means the activity should be absent, <i>n</i> = 1 means it is allowed to occur once.

See Also

Other Cardinality rules: `contains_between()`, `contains_exactly()`, `contains()`

Examples

```

library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# Check for which patients the activity "MRI SCAN" is absent.
patients %>%
  check_rule(absent("MRI SCAN"))

# Check for which patients the activity "Blood test" occurs maximum a single time,
# but not 2 times or more.
patients %>%
  check_rule(absent("Blood test", n = 1))

```

and

*AND***Description**

Check for co-existence of two activities.

The `and` rule checks whether two activities both occur in a case (or are both absent). If `activity_a` exists, `activity_b` should also exist, and vice versa.

Usage

```
and(activity_a, activity_b)
```

Arguments

`activity_a` **character**: Activity A. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.
`activity_b` **character**: Activity B. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.

See Also

Other Exclusiveness rules: `xor()`

Examples

```

library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# Check that if a patients is registered, he's also checked-out, and vice versa.
patients %>%
  check_rule(and("Registration", "Check-out"))

```

 check_rule

 Check Declarative Rule(s)

Description

This function can be used to check rules or constraint templates on event data. It needs a log (object of class `log` or derivatives, e.g. `grouped_log`, `eventlog`, `activitylog`, etc.) and (a) rule(s). Rules can be made with the following templates:

- *Cardinality*:
 - `absent`: Check if the specified activity is absent from a case,
 - `contains`: Check if the specified activity is present (contained) in a case,
 - `contains_between`: Check if the specified activity is present (contained) in a case between the minimum and maximum number of times,
 - `contains_exactly`: Check if the specified activity is present (contained) in a case for exactly n times.
- *Relation*:
 - `ends`: Check if cases end with the specified activity,
 - `starts`: Check if cases start with the specified activity.
 - `precedence`: Check for precedence between two activities,
 - `response`: Check for response between two activities,
 - `responded_existence`: Check for responded existence between two activities,
 - `succession`: Check for succession between two activities.
- *Exclusiveness*:
 - `and`: Check for co-existence of two activities,
 - `xor`: Check for exclusiveness of two activities.

Usage

```
check_rule(log, rule, label = NULL, eventlog = deprecated())

## S3 method for class 'log'
check_rule(log, rule, label = NULL, eventlog = deprecated())

check_rules(log, ..., eventlog = deprecated())

## S3 method for class 'log'
check_rules(log, ..., eventlog = deprecated())
```

Arguments

log	<code>log</code> : Object of class <code>log</code> or derivatives (<code>grouped_log</code> , <code>eventlog</code> , <code>activitylog</code> , etc.).
rule	A rule created by a rule function.

label	character (default <code>NULL</code>): Optionally, the column name under which the result of the rule should be stored.
eventlog	[Deprecated] ; please use <code>log</code> instead.
...	Name-rule pairs created by rule functions.

Details

The rules or constraint templates in this package are (partially) based on *DecSerFlow (Declarative Service Flow Language)*. For more information, see the **References** below.

Grouped Logs:

When applied to a `grouped_log`, the grouping variables are ignored but retained in the returned log.

Value

An annotated log (of same type as input), where – for every rule – a new column indicates whether the rule holds or not. The name of the new column can optionally be set using the `label` argument, or by the name of each rule in the name-rule pairs.

Methods (by class)

- `check_rule(log)`: Check rule on a `log`.

Functions

- `check_rules(log)`: Check rules on a `log`.

References

van der Aalst, W. M. P., & Pesic, M. (2006). DecSerFlow: Towards a Truly Declarative Service Flow Language. In M. Bravetti, M. Núñez, & G. Zavattaro (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 3rd International Workshop on Web Services and Formal Methods* (Vol. 4184, pp. 1–23). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/11841197_1

See Also

[filter_rules](#)

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# Check whether MRI Scan is preceded by Blood test.
patients %>%
  check_rule(precedence("Blood test", "MRI SCAN"))

# Check whether MRI Scan is preceded by Blood test, and the case starts with Registration.
patients %>%
```

```
check_rules(rule1 = precedence("Blood test", "MRI SCAN"),
           rule2 = starts("Registration"))
```

 contains

Contains

Description

Check if the specified activity is present (contained) in a case.

The contains rule examines whether the supplied activity is present in a case or not. The argument `n` can be used to set a minimum number of occurrences that should be present in each case.

Usage

```
contains(activity, n = 1)
```

Arguments

`activity` **character**: The activity to check. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.

`n` **numeric** (default 1): The minimum number of times the activity should be present. Should be greater than or equal to 1. Use `absent` instead to check for absent (i.e. `n = 0`) activities.

See Also

Other Cardinality rules: `absent()`, `contains_between()`, `contains_exactly()`

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# Each patient should be registered at least once.
patients %>%
  check_rule(contains("Registration"))

# Check whether some patients have received 2 or more blood tests.
patients %>%
  check_rule(contains("Blood test", n = 2))
```

contains_between	<i>Contains Between</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Check if the specified activity is present (contained) in a case between the minimum and maximum number of times.

The contains_between rule examines whether the supplied activity is present in a case for a certain interval of times. The arguments min and max can be used to specify the allowed interval of occurrences.

Usage

```
contains_between(activity, min = 1, max = 1)
```

Arguments

activity	character : The activity to check. This should be an activity of the log supplied to <code>check_rule</code> .
min	numeric (default 1): The minimum number of times the activity should be present (inclusive). Should be greater than or equal to 0.
max	numeric (default 1): The maximum number of times the activity should be present (inclusive). Should be greater than or equal to min.

See Also

Other Cardinality rules: [absent\(\)](#), [contains_exactly\(\)](#), [contains\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# A patients should have between 0 and 4 blood tests (including 0 and 4).
patients %>%
  check_rule(contains_between("Blood test", min = 0, max = 4))
```

contains_exactly *Contains Exactly*

Description

Check if the specified activity is present (contained) in a case for exactly n times.

The contains_exactly rule examines whether the supplied activity is present in a case for an exact number of n times.

Usage

```
contains_exactly(activity, n = 1)
```

Arguments

activity **character**: The activity to check. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.

n **numeric** (default 1): The exact number of times the activity should be present. Should be greater than or equal to 1. Use `absent` instead to check for absent (i.e. n = 0) activities.

See Also

Other Cardinality rules: `absent()`, `contains_between()`, `contains()`

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# Each patient should have exactly one registration activity instance.
patients %>%
  check_rule(contains_exactly("Registration", n = 1))
```

ends *Ends*

Description

Check if cases end with the specified activity.

Usage

```
ends(activity)
```


Arguments

activity [character](#): The end activity. This should be an activity of the log supplied to [check_rule](#).

See Also

Other Ordering rules: [precedence\(\)](#), [responded_existence\(\)](#), [response\(\)](#), [starts\(\)](#), [succession\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# A patient's last activity should be the Check-out
patients %>%
  check_rule(ends("Check-out"))
```

filter_rules

Filter Using Declarative Rules

Description

This function can be used to filter event data using declarative rules or constraint templates. It needs a log (object of class [log](#) or derivatives, e.g. [grouped_log](#), [eventlog](#), [activitylog](#), etc.) and a set of rules. Rules can be made with the following templates:

- *Cardinality*:
 - [absent](#): Check if the specified activity is absent from a case,
 - [contains](#): Check if the specified activity is present (contained) in a case,
 - [contains_between](#): Check if the specified activity is present (contained) in a case between the minimum and maximum number of times,
 - [contains_exactly](#): Check if the specified activity is present (contained) in a case for exactly n times.
- *Relation*:
 - [ends](#): Check if cases end with the specified activity,
 - [starts](#): Check if cases start with the specified activity.
 - [precedence](#): Check for precedence between two activities,
 - [response](#): Check for response between two activities,
 - [responded_existence](#): Check for responded existence between two activities,
 - [succession](#): Check for succession between two activities.
- *Exclusiveness*:
 - [and](#): Check for co-existence of two activities,
 - [xor](#): Check for exclusiveness of two activities.

Usage

```
filter_rules(log, ..., eventlog = deprecated())

## S3 method for class 'log'
filter_rules(log, ..., eventlog = deprecated())
```

Arguments

log	log : Object of class log or derivatives (grouped_log , eventlog , activitylog , etc.).
...	Name-rule pairs created by rule functions.
eventlog	[Deprecated] ; please use log instead.

Details

The rules or constraint templates in this package are (partially) based on *DecSerFlow (Declarative Service Flow Language)*. For more information, see the **References** below.

Grouped Logs:

When applied to a **grouped_log**, the grouping variables are ignored but retained in the returned log.

Value

A filtered log (of same type as input) that satisfied the specified rules.

Methods (by class)

- `filter_rules(log)`: Filter a **log** using declaritive rules.

References

van der Aalst, W. M. P., & Pesic, M. (2006). DecSerFlow: Towards a Truly Declarative Service Flow Language. In M. Bravetti, M. Núñez, & G. Zavattaro (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 3rd International Workshop on Web Services and Formal Methods* (Vol. 4184, pp. 1–23). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/11841197_1

See Also

[check_rules](#)

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# Filter where Blood test precedes MRI SCAN and Registration is the start of the case.
patients %>%
  filter_rules(precedence("Blood test", "MRI SCAN"),
              starts("Registration"))
```

precedence

Precedence

Description

Check for precedence between two activities.

If `activity_b` occurred, it should be preceded by `activity_a` in the same case, i.e., if B was executed, it could not have been executed before A was executed. For example, the trace [A, C, B, B, A] satisfies the precedence relation.

Usage

```
precedence(activity_a, activity_b)
```

Arguments

`activity_a` **character**: Activity A. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.

`activity_b` **character**: Activity B. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.

See Also

Other Ordering rules: [ends\(\)](#), [responded_existence\(\)](#), [response\(\)](#), [starts\(\)](#), [succession\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# A MRI Scan should be preceded by a Blood test.

patients %>%
  check_rule(precedence("Blood test", "MRI SCAN"))
```

responded_existence	<i>Responded Existence</i>
---------------------	----------------------------

Description

Check for responded existence between two activities.

If activity_a occurs in a case, activity_b should also occur (before or after).

Usage

```
responded_existence(activity_a, activity_b)
```

Arguments

activity_a **character**: Activity A. This should be an activity of the log supplied to [check_rule](#).

activity_b **character**: Activity B. This should be an activity of the log supplied to [check_rule](#).

See Also

Other Ordering rules: [ends\(\)](#), [precedence\(\)](#), [response\(\)](#), [starts\(\)](#), [succession\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# When a Blood test occurs, a MRI Scan should also have
# happened for this patient (before or after the test).

patients %>%
  check_rule(responded_existence("Blood test", "MRI SCAN"))
```

response	<i>Response</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

Check for response between two activities.

If activity_a is executed, it should be (eventually) followed by activity_b. The response relation is very relaxed, because B does not have to be executed immediately after A, and multiple As can be executed between the first A and the subsequent B. For example, the trace [B, A, A, A, C, B] satisfies the response relation.

Usage

```
response(activity_a, activity_b)
```

Arguments

activity_a **character**: Activity A. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.
 activity_b **character**: Activity B. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.

See Also

Other Ordering rules: `ends()`, `precedence()`, `responded_existence()`, `starts()`, `succession()`

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# A blood test should eventually be followed by Discuss Results.
patients %>%
  check_rule(response("Blood test", "Discuss Results"))
```

 starts

Starts

Description

Check if cases start with the specified activity.

Usage

```
starts(activity)
```

Arguments

activity **character**: The start activity. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.

See Also

Other Ordering rules: `ends()`, `precedence()`, `responded_existence()`, `response()`, `succession()`

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# Each patients should first be registered.
patients %>%
  check_rule(starts("Registration"))
```

 succession

Succession

Description

Check for succession between two activities.

succession checks the bi-directional execution order of `activity_a` and `activity_b`, i.e., both [response](#) and [precedence](#) relations have to hold: every A has to be (eventually) followed by B, and there has to be an A before every B. For example, the trace [A,C,A,B,B] satisfies the succession relation.

Usage

```
succession(activity_a, activity_b)
```

Arguments

`activity_a` **character**: Activity A. This should be an activity of the log supplied to [check_rule](#).
`activity_b` **character**: Activity B. This should be an activity of the log supplied to [check_rule](#).

See Also

Other Ordering rules: [ends\(\)](#), [precedence\(\)](#), [responded_existence\(\)](#), [response\(\)](#), [starts\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# Blood test should always happen before a MRI Scan,
# and both should happen when one of them happens.
patients %>%
  check_rule(succession("Blood test","MRI SCAN"))
```

xor

XOR

Description

Check for exclusiveness of two activities.

If `activity_a` exists, `activity_b` should not exist, and vice versa.

Usage

```
xor(activity_a, activity_b)
```

Arguments

`activity_a` **character**: Activity A. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.

`activity_b` **character**: Activity B. This should be an activity of the log supplied to `check_rule`.

See Also

Other Exclusiveness rules: [and\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(bupaR)
library(eventdataR)

# A patient should not receive both an X-Ray and MRI Scan.
patients %>%
  check_rule(xor("X-Ray", "MRI SCAN"))
```

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