

### **Motivation**

Companies in various industries maintain collections of hundreds or even thousands of business process models, with sizes ranging from dozens to hundreds of elements per model

### **Process management**

- Similarity search
- Process merging
- Clone detection

# Similarity search and merging Label matching Graph matching ...

# Clone detection

 managing the overlap between models:
 new process models are created by copying and merging fragments from other models

# Problems with clones

- clones make individual process models larger than they need to be
- clones are modified independently, sometimes by different stakeholders, leading to unwanted inconsistencies across models
- process model clones hide potential efficiency gains

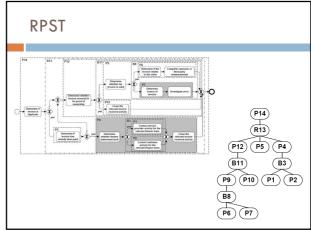
# Clone detection

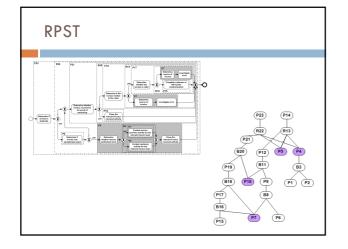
- Pairwise comparison
- $\hfill\square$  The index structure

### The index structure

- All retrieved clones are single-entry, single-exit (SESE) fragments
- All retrieved clones are exact clones so that every occurrence can be replaced by an invocation to a single subprocess
- Only maximal clones are retreived
- Retrieved clones must have at least two nodes (no "trivial" clones)

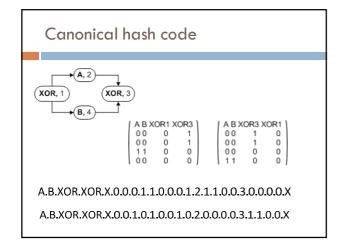
# SESE fragments, RPST The RPST is a parsing technique that takes as input a process model and computes a tree representing a hierarchy of SESE fragments Trivials Polygons Bonds Rigids We construct RPS Dag that consists all RPSTs of the process models







Canonical hash code



modelset	# models	min/max/average # nodes	Total # nodes	insertion time (ms)	# clones	refactoring gain
SAP	469	5 / 119 / 21,8	13254	14,05	279	1558 (11,75%)
Insurance	121	5 / 84 / 31,9	9815	21,32	118	356 (3,63%)
BIT A	269	5/47/17,3	4577	9,28	90	284 (6,2%)
BIT B3	247	5/39/13	3191	9,25	28	332 (10,4%)
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