Google

Reading: Glossary terms from course 1, module 3

Data availability: The degree or extent to which timely and relevant information is readily accessible and able to be put to use

Data integrity: The accuracy, completeness, consistency, and trustworthiness of data throughout its life cycle

Data visibility: The degree or extent to which information can be identified, monitored, and integrated from disparate internal and external sources

Vanity metric: Data points that are intended to impress others, but are not indicative of actual performance and, therefore, cannot reveal any meaningful business insights

Terms and their definitions from previous modules

A

Application programming interface (API): A set of functions and procedures that integrate computer programs, forming a connection that enables them to communicate

Applications software developer: A person who designs computer or mobile applications, generally for consumers

B

Business intelligence (BI): Automating processes and information channels in order to transform relevant data into actionable insights that are easily available to decision-makers

Business intelligence governance: A process for defining and implementing business intelligence systems and frameworks within an organization

Business intelligence monitoring: Building and using hardware and software tools to easily and rapidly analyze data and enable stakeholders to make impactful business decisions

Business intelligence stages: The sequence of stages that determine both BI business value and organizational data maturity, which are capture, analyze, and monitor

Business intelligence strategy: The management of the people, processes, and tools used in the business intelligence process

D

Data analysts: People who collect, transform, and organize data

Data governance professionals: People who are responsible for the formal management of an organization's data assets

Data maturity: The extent to which an organization is able to effectively use its data in order to extract actionable insights

Data model: A tool for organizing data elements and how they relate to one another

Data pipeline: A series of processes that transports data from different sources to their final destination for storage and analysis

Data warehousing specialists: People who develop processes and procedures to effectively store and organize data

Deliverable: Any product, service, or result that must be achieved in order to complete a project

Developer: A person who uses programming languages to create, execute, test, and troubleshoot software applications

E

ETL (extract, transform, and load): A type of data pipeline that enables data to be gathered from source systems, converted into a useful format, and brought into a data warehouse or other unified destination system

I

Information technology professionals: People who test, install, repair, upgrade, and maintain hardware and software solutions

Iteration: Repeating a procedure over and over again in order to keep getting closer to the desired result

K

Key performance indicator (KPI): A quantifiable value, closely linked to business strategy, which is used to track progress toward a goal

M

Metric: A single, quantifiable data point that is used to evaluate performance

P

Portfolio: A collection of materials that can be shared with potential employers

Project manager: A person who handles a project's day-to-day steps, scope, schedule, budget, and resources

Project sponsor: A person who has overall accountability for a project and establishes the criteria for its success

S

Strategy: A plan for achieving a goal or arriving at a desired future state

Systems analyst: A person who identifies ways to design, implement, and advance information systems in order to ensure that they help make it possible to achieve business goals

Systems software developer: A person who develops applications and programs for the backend processing systems used in organizations

T

Tactic: A method used to enable an accomplishment