Articulating Enterprise Data Strategy

E. Doro PhD

Director - Data Science Walmart USA

Outline

- Enterprise Data Strategy + Analytics
- Setting Business Analytics Agenda
- AI Strategy StoryBoarding: Enablers & Critical Success Factors

Connecting Data Strategy to Analytics

- Enterprise data strategy derives from the org's business strategy.
- You get a sense of your data strategy as you think through questions like:
 - Why is the company in business?
 - What is our core strength?
 - Which customers should we continue to serve or start serving?
 - Which products/services should we stop offering, continue to offer or start offering?
 - Why have we decided on these strategic directions?

- Data strategy must be defined within context of the larger business strategy.
- A road-map for an organization's potential to harness data-dependent capabilities.
 - Umbrella for all domain-specific strategies, e.g. master data management, business intelligence
- Good enterprise data strategy is:
 - Practical, Relevant, Evolutionary and Integrated

- Formulating enterprise data strategy correctly means providing answers regarding:
 - Data governance
 - Datasets
 - Models and AI products
 - Process
 - Infrastructure
 - Talent

Data Governance

- What is the ideal management structure for data governance given the org's business strategy?
- Who owns formulation, execution and enforcement of data policy and guidelines?
- What part of the **org chart** should the data science group be situated?
- How does the data team interface with other teams across the org?
- How do we account for investments in data systems?
- What is the process for resolving data conflicts?

Datasets

- What datasets do we need to execute the company's business strategy?
 - i.e. what types of data should we collect internally and or externally to answer the business questions and proposals outlined in the enterprise business strategy?

Models & AI Products

- For the datasets collected to execute our business strategy, what machine learning models or business intelligence products are required?
- What metrics do we need and how do we track and visualize?
- How do we **integrate** the machine learning products built into our day to day business and tech operations?
- What types of experiments should we run (observational, randomized)?
- Should we combine models with experiments?

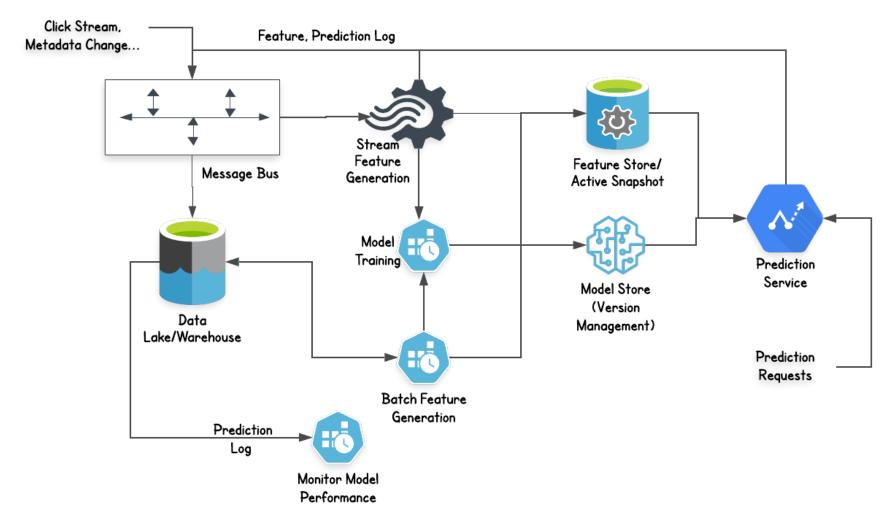
• Process

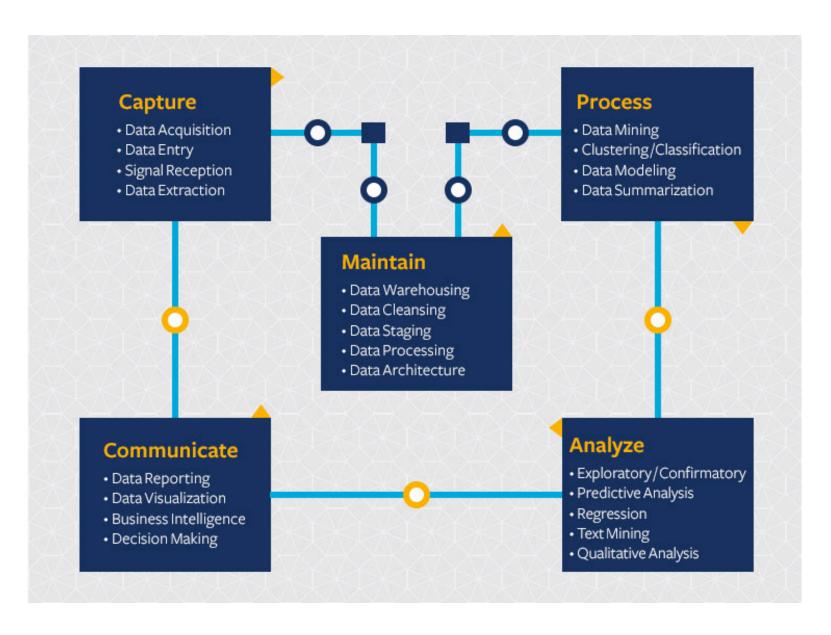
- How do we ensure data integrity?
- How do we guarantee data security?
- How do we guarantee a unique global source of truth for our data across the entire org?
- How do we provide **access** to data and data-products while preventing misuse or abuse?
- Would model training, validation and productionizing happen in batch or stream modes?
- How do we implement **model governance?**
- How do we formulate, deploy, analyze experiments?

• Infrastructure

- Given our process requirements, what infrastructural support do we need?
- Should infra be built in-house or sourced externally?
- Should we own hardware or employ cloud-based systems?
- How do we maintain and update these systems?
- What happens when systems fail?
- Does infra support scaling and increasing complexity of data and data products?
- How adaptable is our platform?

Conceptual Enterprise DS Infrastructure





Talent

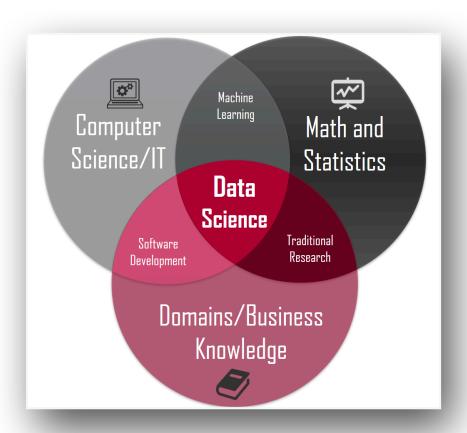
- To execute, we need top quality talent:
 - Data Scientists, Behavioral Scientists
 - Data Engineers, Solution Architects
 - Product Managers, Technical Project Managers
- How do you structure career path for folks within the data org?
 - Should they roll up under tech or product or business?

• Talent - Data Science

• Combines scientific methods & algorithms to extract knowledge & insight from data.

• Effective data scientists:

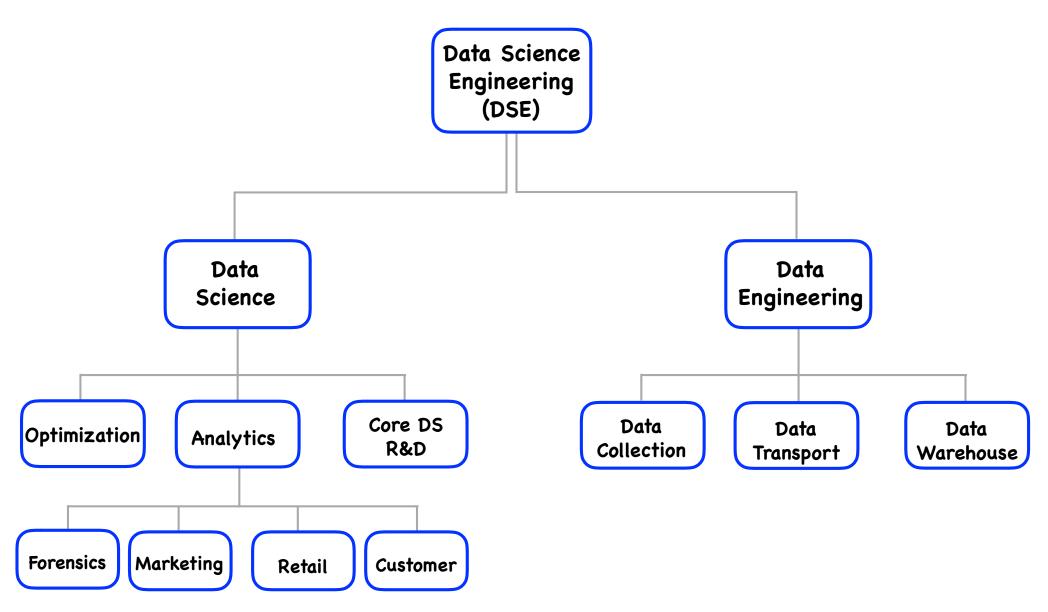
- high-level technical skills
- build complex quantitative algorithms
- coding knowledge
- Design experiments
- organize and synthesize large amounts of data
- drive strategy
- translate results into solutions
- communicate findings



"...The ability to take data — to be able to understand it, to process it, to communicate it — that is going to be a hugely important skill in the next decades..."

-Hal Varian

Chief economist at Google & UC Berkeley emeritus professor of information sciences, business & economics



- If data strategy is set up correctly, then business analytics agenda ought to evolve naturally.
- Business analytics agenda CANOT be REACTIONARY.
 - Analytics must be plugged in fully.
- In particular, business analytics agenda must address the following at an enterprise level:
 - Business problem formulation
 - Prescriptive solutions
 - Monitoring, reporting & insights

• Business Problem Formulation

- Business must ask tough questions of itself if it wants to remain in business!
 - How do we innovate?
 - Who is our competition?
 - Who is our customer?
 - Why is **churn** rate this high?
 - How do we increase market share?
 - How do we improve customer experience?...
- **Business analytics** must provide the **right context** by leveraging data to enable leadership frame these questions appropriately.

• Prescriptive Solutions - Proposals

- Once business problems are clearly defined and scoped, business analytics must work with domain experts to formulate solution proposals.
- Solution proposals leverage data to identify areas of opportunities to address business challenges.
- Oftentimes, analytics have a **360 view** of the business so they are able to identify **critical stakeholders** required to execute.
 - FYI: Teams must be structured to support this capability

Prescriptive Solutions - Execution

- What solutions are we implementing and how? are we ...
 - designing or rolling out targeted interventions?
 - building backend models/algos to power new features or products?
 - conducting causal analysis to identify critical factors for a product?
 - running experiments to quantify effects of interventions?
- Analytics must work closely with stakeholders to provide guidelines around design, datasets, methodology, outcomes etc

• Monitoring, Report & Insights

- Define relevant metrics if possible please track everything!!!
- Analytics must have **basis** to determine **performance** of new features, roll-outs, products etc.
- Metrics must be tied to overall business strategic goals and not just departmental, group or provincial goals.
- Business health assessments, evaluations and projections etc must be rooted in insights -
 - analytics is responsible for bringing the right business perspectives to leadership
- Leveraging metrics for all key decisions drives the org closer to being fully **data driven** ultimate **business analytics goal**

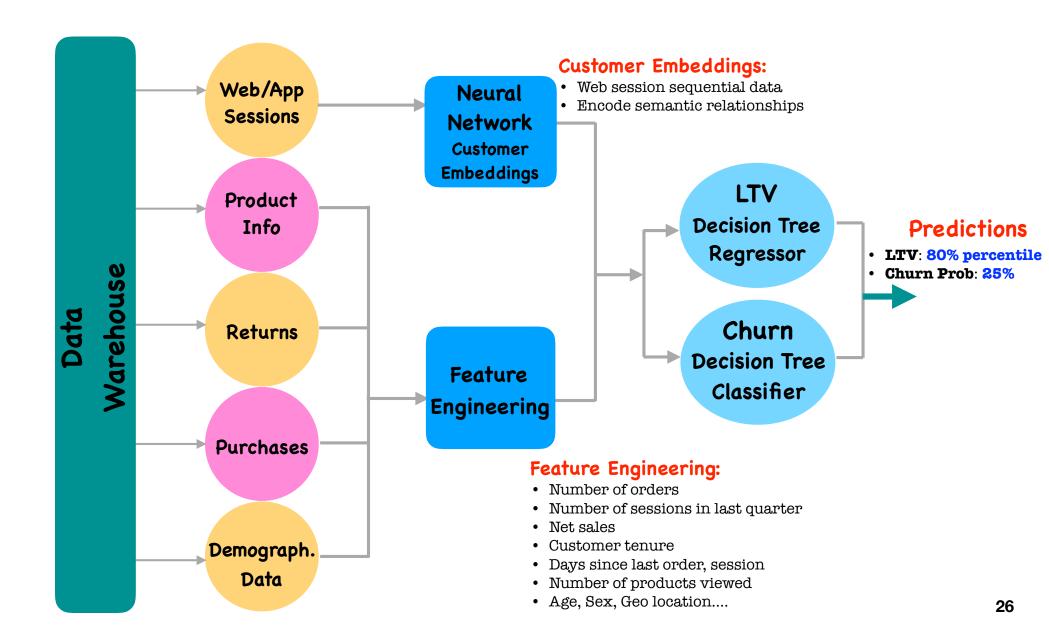
- Ensure your efforts are not caught up in silos:
 - AI adoption and projects need to be:
 - cross-functional
 - across leadership levels
 - collaborative
 - AI projects require a synthesis of:
 - AI expertise
 - domain knowledge
 - business acumen
 - corporate strategy and vision

Al StoryBoarding -Strategic Use Cases

Use Case I: Customer Lifetime Value

- What is **CLV?**
 - The value of a customer to your business over the entire length of your relationship with the customer
 - e.g sales net of returns over a time period, say one year.
- What is **Churn Probability?**
 - Likelihood of a customer not buying from you over a time period
- CLV & Churn are critical marketing metrics particularly so for e-Commerce businesses
 - **Customer relationship management**: high-valued customers retention
 - **Marketing strategy**: budgeting, targeted campaigns

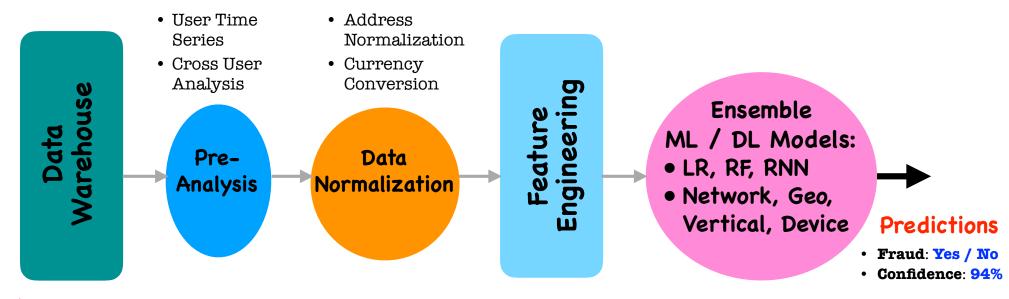
Use Case I: Customer Lifetime Value



Use Case II: Fraud Detection

- Fraud detection is challenging!
 - Fraudulent transactions are rare
 - small sample but potentially significant losses
 - Fraudsters are crafty and fast evolving
- Most companies use rule-based systems
 - Effective if pattern is already **known**
 - Canot uncover unknown schemes
 - Canot adapt to new fraud patterns or techniques
- ML models can **learn**, **adapt** and **uncover** emerging fraud patterns

Use Case II: Fraud Detection



Data Types:

- User identity
- Behavioral patterns
- Locational data
- Device & network
- Business Unique Data
- Business Decisions
- Transactions
- Third Party Data

Feature Types:

- Event feature
- Geo feature
- Temporal feature
- Identity feature
- Velocity feature
- Behavior feature

Feature Types are categorial & continuous.

Use Case III: A/B Testing

- Customer addition & satisfaction is critical for business success:
 - How do you attract new customers?
 - How do you retain existing customers?
 - How do you roll out new products or experiences?
- Experimentation how big tech companies improve customer experience.
 - Test hypothesis
 - Determine causality
 - Launch, debug, measure and monitor effects of:
 - enhancements, product features, marketing campaigns
 - backend **models** e.g. search, recommendations, pricing algorithms

Use Case III: A/B Testing

