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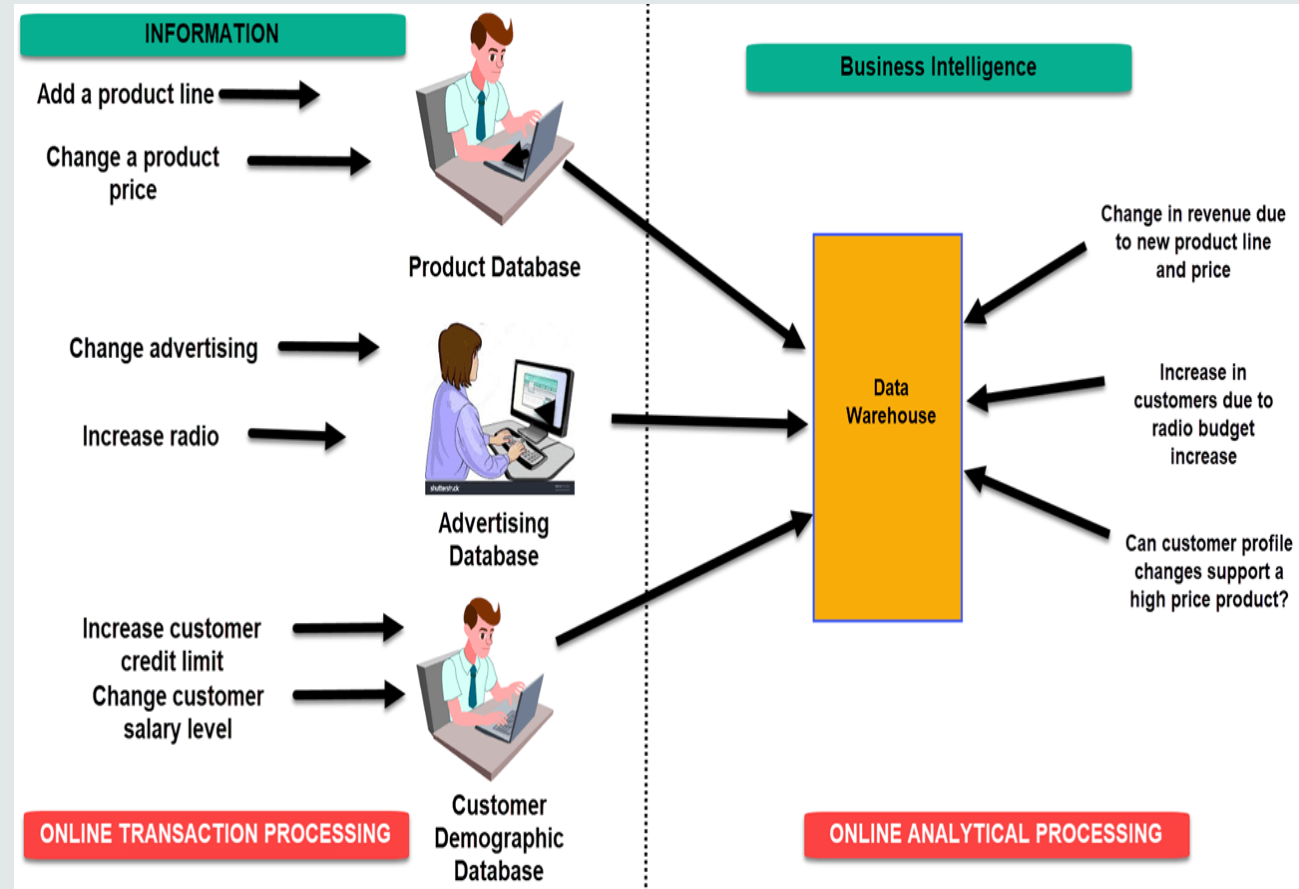
Influence of BI



Legal Issues

Introduction about BI

- Business Intelligence (BI) is the process of using a variety of tools, software and processes to analyze data, uncover insights and inform decisions within businesses. Through descriptive analytics and predictive models, it enables businesses to derive useful insights from their unprocessed data, assisting them in developing more strategic and informed business decisions.
- Better business decisions that help enterprises boost revenue, boost operational effectiveness, and gain a competitive edge over rival companies are the ultimate goal of BI projects. In order to accomplish that, BI combines analytics, reporting, and data management technologies with a number of different data management and analysis approaches.



Example of Business Intelligence

- Netflix is a company that specializes in providing streaming TV and movie services. The company is aiming to expand the business model by expanding the market from domestic to international. However, Netflix's international expansion is facing many challenges in a world full of competition with other platforms such as Amazon, Microsoft, etc. That's why the solutions the company has used as not to target all markets at once. During this phase, Netflix will focus on understanding its internationalization strategy, improving partnerships with local businesses, and making investments in content geared toward local interests. management as well as data analytics and deep analytics technology. As a result, the company has been successful on this path and is being covered in 190 countries around the world with an incredible amount of revenue from home and abroad.





BI techniques And Tool

BI Techniques



```
graph TD; BI[BI Techniques] --> Collection[Collection technique]; BI --> Analysis[Analysis technique]; BI --> Analytic[Analytic technique]; Collection --> Cleansing[Cleansing]; Collection --> Labeling[Labeling]; Analysis --> Report[Report]; Analysis --> Dashboard[Dashboard]; Analysis --> Queries[Queries]; Analytic --> Regression[Regression]; Analytic --> MachineLearning[Machine Learning];
```

Collection
technique

Cleansing

Labeling

Analysis
technique

Report

Dashboard

Queries

Analytic
technique

Regression

Machine
Learning

Collection technique

- Cleansing

- is the process of changing or removing incorrect, duplicate, corrupted or incomplete data within a database. If the data is incorrect, the algorithms and the results they produce are unreliable (even if they appear to be correct). The Data Cleaning process is not merely concerned with deleting data to increase capacity for new data. But also find a way to maximize the authenticity of the data set without having to delete the information.
- The engine of the Data Cleaning service is to build standardized and unified data sets. It allows data analytics and business intelligence tools to easily access and perceive the correct data for each issue.

- Labeling

- are methods used to organize, categorize and identify data in a database or spreadsheet. Examples of label techniques include labels, tags, categories, keywords, taxonomies and code numbers. These tools make it easier to sort and filter large volumes of data quickly and accurately.
- This is an important aspect of data preparation, as it helps to normalize the data and make it more meaningful for analysis.

Example about Cleansing

1	index	id	title	type	release_year	age_certificate	runtime	genres	production_countries	seasons	imdb_id	imdb_score	imdb_votes
2	0	ts300399	Five Came	SHOW	1945	TV-MA	48	['documentary', 'US']	The United States	1			
3	1	tm84618	Taxi Driver	MOVIE	1976	R	113	['crime', 'drama', 'US']	The United States	0	tt0075314	8.3	795222
4	2	tm127384	Monty Pyt	MOVIE	1975	PG	91	['comedy', 'GB']	The United Kingdom	0	tt0071853	8.2	530877
5	3	tm70993	Life of Brian	MOVIE	1979	R	94	['comedy', 'GB']	The United Kingdom	0	tt0079470	8	392419
6	4	tm190788	The Exorcist	MOVIE	1973	R	133	['horror', 'US']	The United States	0	tt0070047	8.1	391942
7	5	ts22164	Monty Pyt	SHOW	1969	TV-14	30	['comedy', 'GB']	The United Kingdom	4	tt0063929	8.8	72895
8	6	tm14873	Dirty Harry	MOVIE	1971	R	102	['thriller', 'US']	The United States	0	tt0066999	7.7	153463
9	7	tm185072	My Fair Lady	MOVIE	1964	G	170	['drama', 'US']	The United States	0	tt0058385	7.8	94121
10	8	tm98978	The Blue L	MOVIE	1980	R	104	['romance', 'US']	The United States	0	tt0080453	5.8	69053

File raw_titles1 has 13 columns, however there are columns that are not relevant to the analysis like the id column and the imdb_id column.

1	index	title	type	release_year	age_certificate	runtime	genres	production_countries	seasons	imdb_score	imdb_vote	Quantity	Genre
2	0	Five came	SHOW	1945	18+	48	documentary	The United States	1	0	0	1	
3	1	Taxi driver	MOVIE	1976	17+	113	crime, drama	The United States	0	8	795222	2	
4	2	Monty pyt	MOVIE	1975	18+	91	comedy, farce	The United Kingdom	0	8	530877	2	
5	3	Life of brian	MOVIE	1979	17+	94	comedy	The United Kingdom	0	8	392419	1	
6	4	The exorcist	MOVIE	1973	17+	133	horror	The United States	0	8	391942	1	
7	5	Monty pyt	SHOW	1969	14+	30	comedy, entertainment	The United Kingdom	4	8	72895	2	
8	6	Dirty harry	MOVIE	1971	17+	102	thriller, crime	The United States	0	7	153463	3	
9	7	My fair lady	MOVIE	1964	All Ages	170	drama, musical	The United States	0	7	94121	4	
10	8	The blue lady	MOVIE	1980	17+	104	romance, comedy	The United States	0	5	69053	2	

Data after being clean => more suitable for analysis

```
#Delete column "id" (header)
del header[1]
#Delete column "imdb_id" (header)
del header[9]
```


Example about Label

```
file = open("raw_titles1.csv", "r", encoding="utf-8-sig")
#Functions reader from library
reader = csv.reader(file)
#Heading in the csv
header = next(reader)
```

Input data for analysis: file
raw_titles1.csv

```
file_new = open("raw_titles_new1.csv", "w", encoding="utf-8-sig", newline='')
#Function writer from library
writer = csv.writer(file_new)
# Write header in the clean csv
writer.writerow(header)
```

Output data after being analysis:
file raw_title_new1.csv

Analysis techniques

- Report

- An analysis report is an essential business report displaying analysis results and feasible suggestions, and providing valuable information for decision-makers so that they can evaluate current operation status and then make well-informed decisions.
- According to different analysis objects, purposes, and methods, analysis reports can be categorized into many types, such as comprehensive analysis reports, thematic analysis reports, routine work analysis reports, etc.

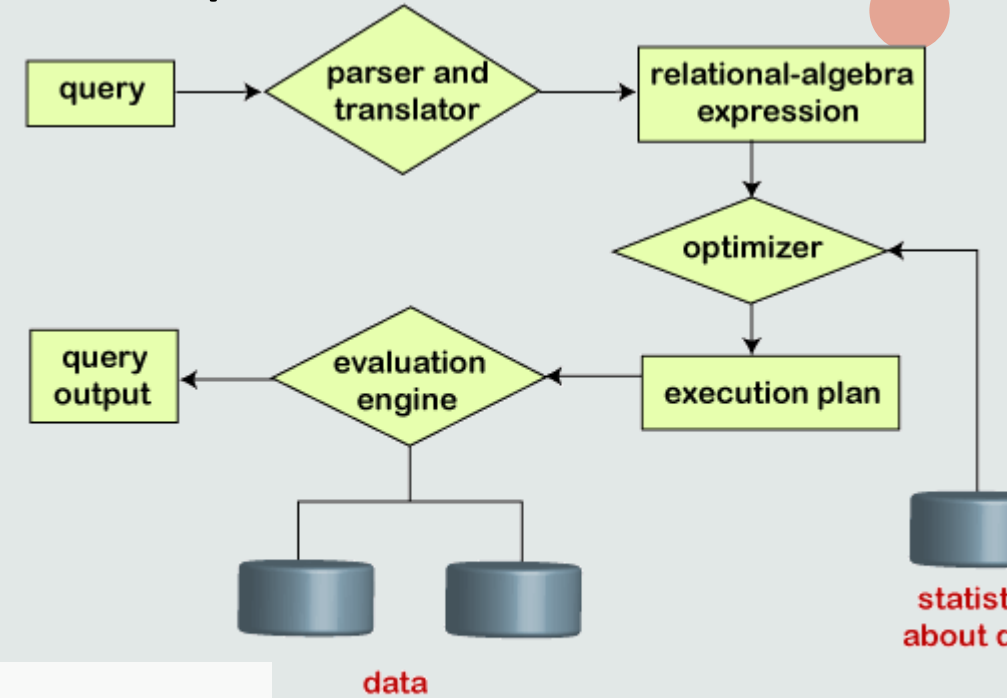
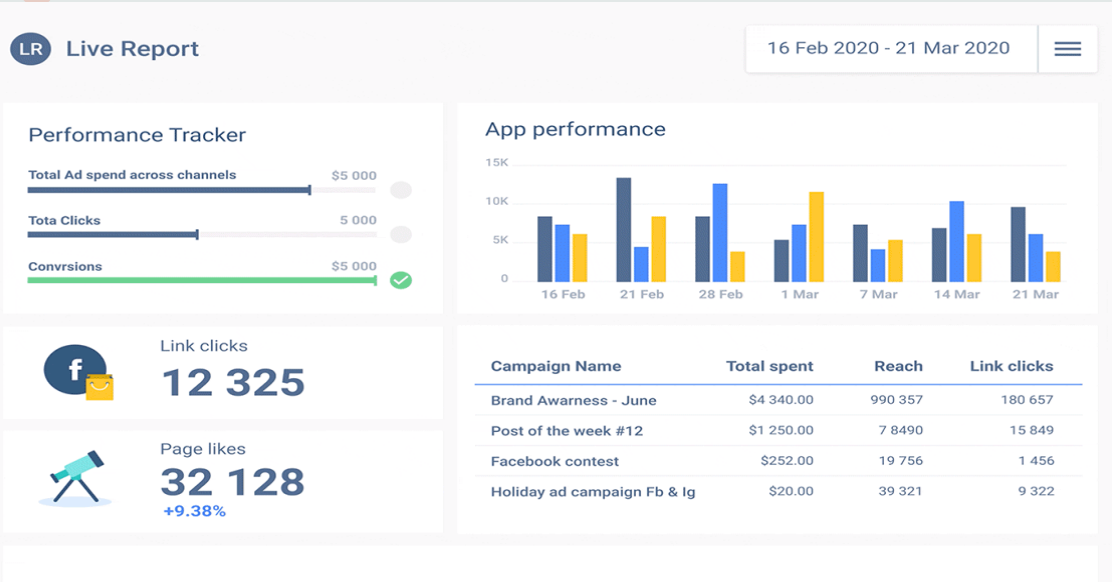
- Dashboard

- is a tool used to perform a variety of tasks, organize, visualize, analyze, and track data. It is designed to connect and help extract important information from a variety of data sources, services and APIs with the support of artificial intelligence and machine learning to save time and automate processes. processes such as collecting, discovering, preparing, copying, and reporting.
- The overall purpose of data analytics dashboards is to help data analysts, decision makers, and ordinary users understand their data more easily, gain insights, and make data-driven decisions better.

- Queries

- is a process used in a database to determine how to further optimize queries for performance.
- is an important aspect of query processing because it helps to improve the overall performance of query processing, which will speed up many aspects and database functionality. To do this, the query optimizer analyzes a particular query statement and generates both local and remote access plans for use on the query fragment, based on the resource cost of each package.

Example about Analysis Technique



Steps in query processing

Analytic techniques

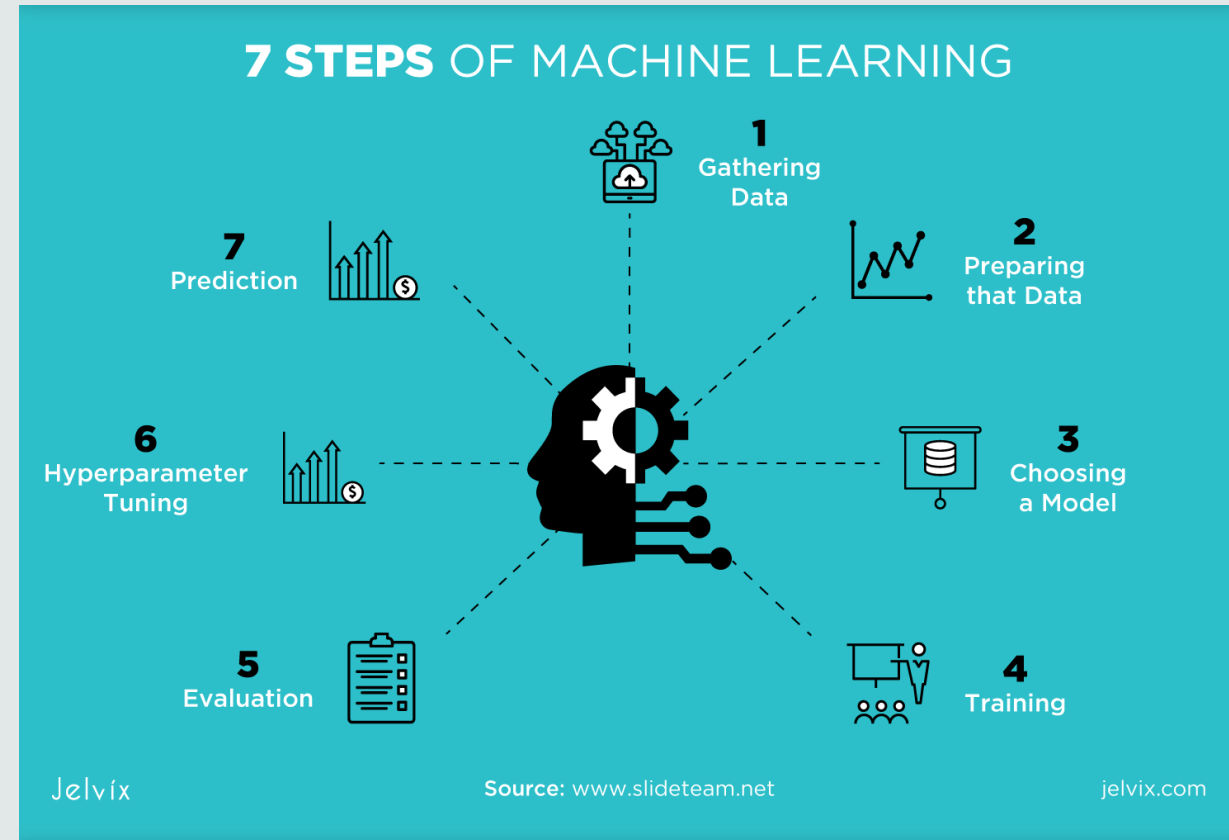
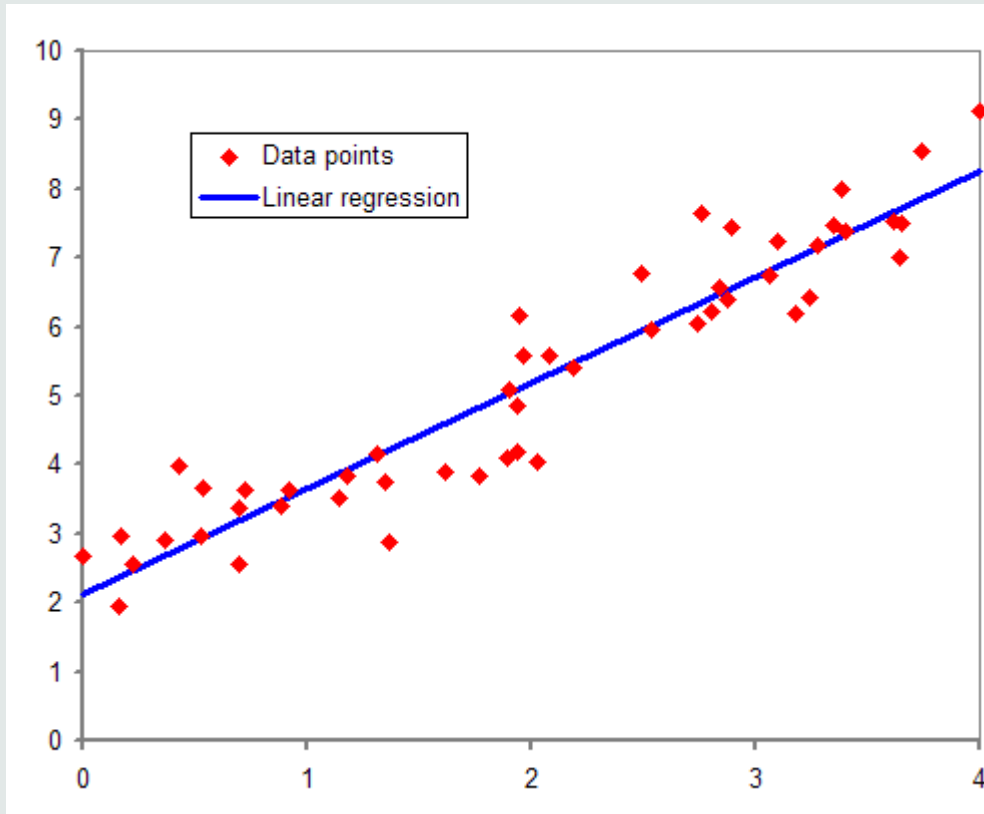
- Regression

- is a statistical technique used to evaluate the relationship between two or more independent variables. Organizations use regression analysis to understand the significance of their data points and use analytical techniques to make better decisions.
- This type of analysis is used by business analysts and data professionals to remove unwanted variables and select those that are statistically significant.

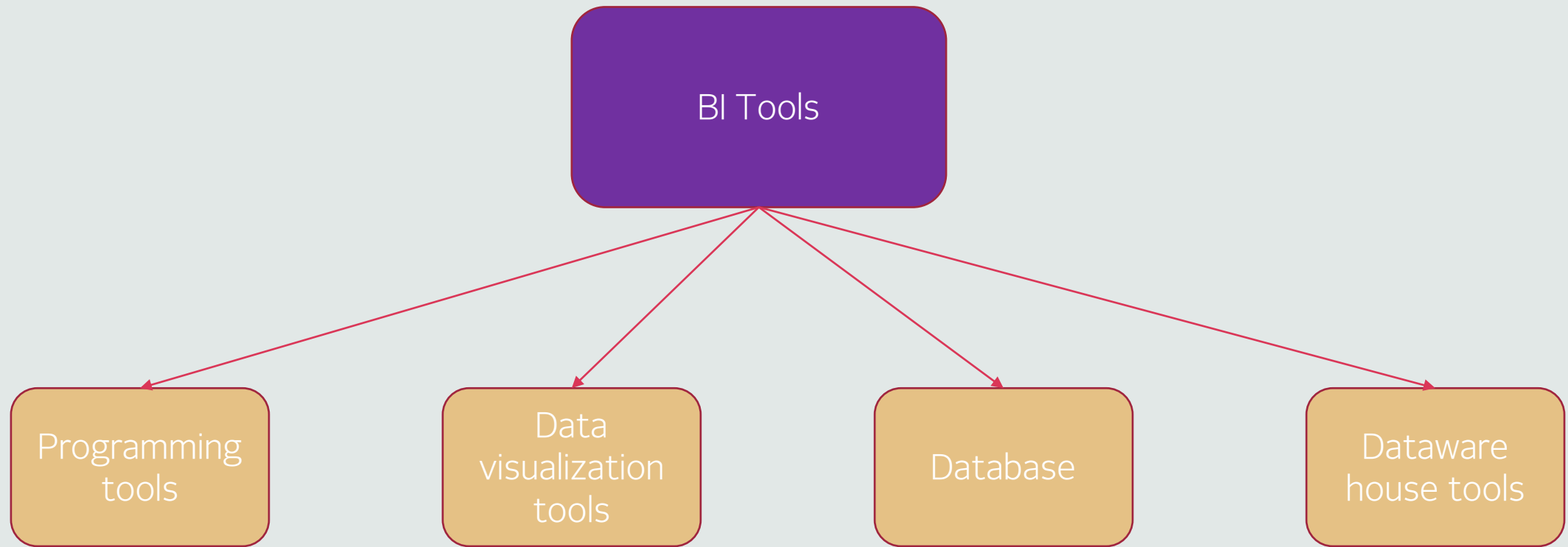
- Machine learning

- Machine learning is a subset of AI with the narrow purpose of learning from information (data) as far as possible without explicit programming. ML utilizes numerical and statistical approaches to encode learning in models. Machine learning in data analytics is the new way of designing algorithms that learn on their own from data and adapt with minimal human intervention.
- They are used by traders and investors to be able to study a field at a more detailed, complete, and maybe interested size, change management, and culture of curiosity.

Example about Analysis Technique



BI Tools



Programming tools

Python

- is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics. Its high-level built in data structures, combined with dynamic typing and dynamic binding, make it very attractive for Rapid Application Development, as well as for use as a scripting or glue language to connect existing components together.
- simple, easy to learn syntax emphasizes readability and therefore reduces the cost of program maintenance. Python supports modules and packages, which encourages program modularity and code reuse. The Python interpreter and the extensive standard library are available in source or binary form without charge for all major platforms and can be freely distributed.

WHAT IS PYTHON?

▶ A back end programming language
▶ High-level & approachable for beginners
▶ Has a welcoming & established community

Used for tasks like:

- Web Development
- Scripting
- Web Scraping
- Data Analysis
- Automation

Used by companies like:

- Google
- Pinterest
- Spotify
- Dribbble

Used with frameworks like:

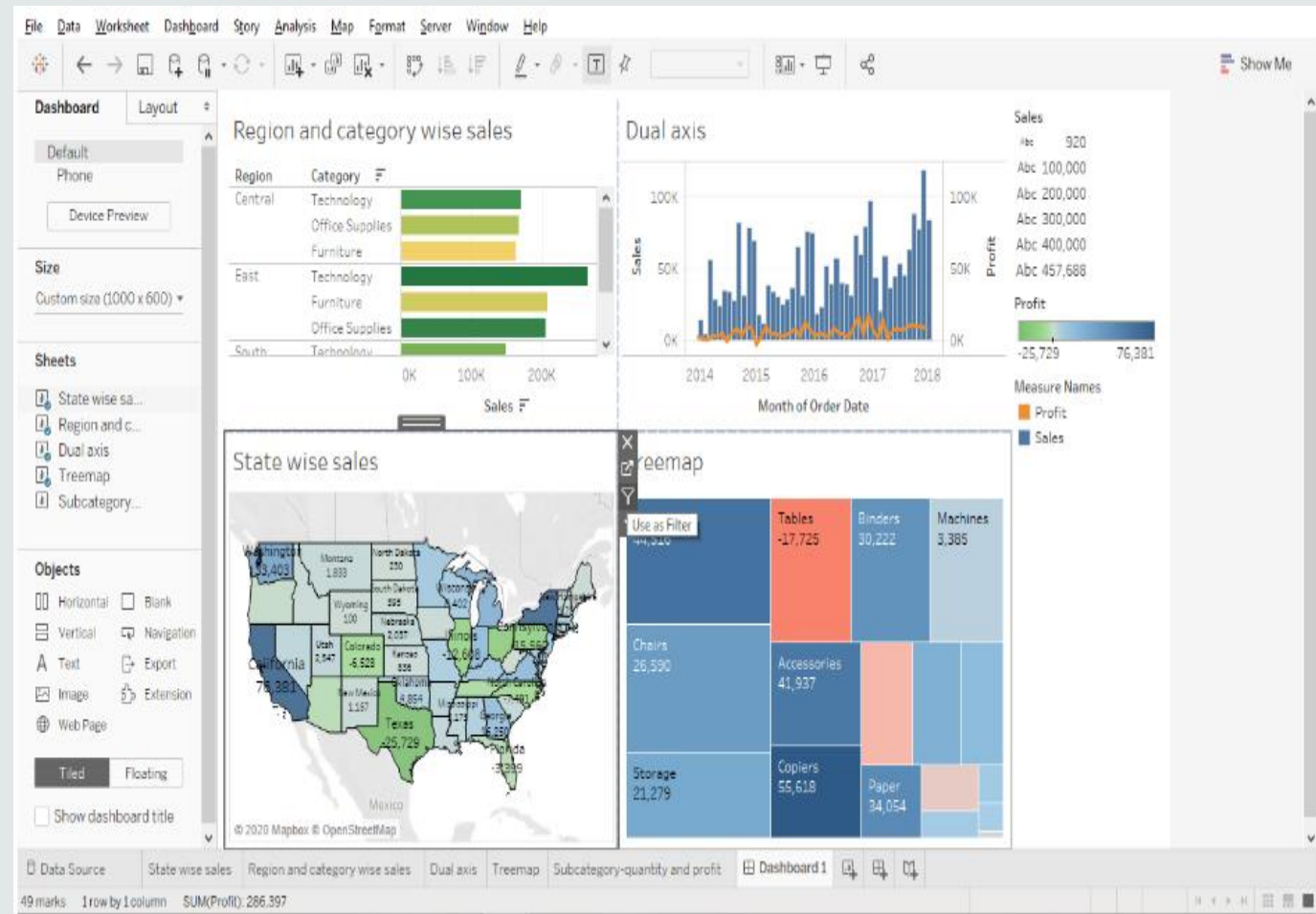
- django
- Flask
- jupyter

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Visualization tools

Tableau

- is a powerful and fastest growing data visualization tool used in the Business Intelligence Industry. It helps in simplifying raw data in a very easily understandable format.
- helps create the data that can be understood by professionals at any level in an organization. It also allows non-technical users to create customized dashboards.



Database tools

Database

- is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system. A database is usually controlled by a database management system (DBMS). Together, the data and the DBMS, along with the applications that are associated with them, are referred to as a database system, often shortened to just database.
- Data within the most common types of databases in operation today is typically modeled in rows and columns in a series of tables to make processing and data querying efficient. The data can then be easily accessed, managed, modified, updated, controlled, and organized.

Database tool: MongoDB



Dataware house



Data warehouse is a type of data management system that is designed to enable and support business intelligence (BI) activities, especially analytics. Data warehouses are solely intended to perform queries and analysis and often contain large amounts of historical data.



The data within a data warehouse is usually derived from a wide range of sources such as application log files and transaction applications.



A data warehouse centralizes and consolidates large amounts of data from multiple sources. Its analytical capabilities allow organizations to derive valuable business insights from their data to improve decision-making. Over time, it builds a historical record that can be invaluable to data scientists and business analysts.

Dataset

1	index	id	title	type	release_year	age_certificate	runtime	genres	production_country	seasons	imdb_id	imdb_score	imdb_votes
2	0	ts300399	Five Came	SHOW	1945	TV-MA	48	['documentary', 'US']	US	1			
3	1	tm84618	Taxi Driver	MOVIE	1976	R	113	['crime', 'drama', 'US']	US		tt0075314	8.3	795222
4	2	tm127384	Monty Pyt	MOVIE	1975	PG	91	['comedy', 'GB']	GB		tt0071853	8.2	530877
5	3	tm70993	Life of Brian	MOVIE	1979	R	94	['comedy', 'GB']	GB		tt0079470	8	392419
6	4	tm190788	The Exorcist	MOVIE	1973	R	133	['horror', 'US']	US		tt0070047	8.1	391942
7	5	ts22164	Monty Pyt	SHOW	1969	TV-14	30	['comedy', 'GB']	GB	4	tt0063929	8.8	72895
8	6	tm14873	Dirty Harry	MOVIE	1971	R	102	['thriller', 'US']	US		tt0066999	7.7	153463
9	7	tm185072	My Fair Lady	MOVIE	1964	G	170	['drama', 'US']	US		tt0058385	7.8	94121
10	8	tm98978	The Blue L	MOVIE	1980	R	104	['romance', 'US']	US		tt0080453	5.8	69053

- This dataset shows the votes and ratings for the movies listed above.
- The table above contains 13 columns and 5807 rows.
- The columns contain information such as: index, id, title, type, release_year, age_certificate, runtime, genres, production_country, seasons, imdb_id, imdb_score, imdb_votes
- In this dataset, it has not been scientifically optimized, so we will perform data cleaning steps such as: delete the id column, imdb_id, the type column has the first word in uppercase, age_certification changes to the number according to age, genre changes to "crime, drama", country changes to country-specific names, seasons to integers, votes to integers, add column number of genre.

Library used for pre-processing

In this analysis project we will use python to solve the above requirements. At the beginning of the processing we will use the csv library because:

- The data is stored in the form of tables, databases.
- Support read and write csv file

```
1  import csv
2
3  file = open("raw_titles1.csv", "r", encoding="utf-8-sig")
4  #Functions reader from library
5  reader = csv.reader(file)
6  #Heading in the csv
7  header = next(reader)
8
```

```
15
16  file_new = open("raw_titles_new1.csv", "w", encoding="utf-8-sig", newline='')
17  #Function writer from library
18  writer = csv.writer(file_new)
19  # Write header in the clean csv
20  writer.writerow(header)
21
```

Pre-processing

Use del function in list to remove header and an element in row

```
9 #Delete column "id" (header)
10 del header[1]
11 #Delete column "imdb_id" (header)
12 del header[9]
```

```
38 # Use for each row in the csv file
39 for row in reader:
40     #Delete column "id" (row)
41     del row[1]
42     #Delete column "imdb_id" (row)
43     del row[9]
44
```

Fix name

```
55 # Fix name, Use the python capitalize() method to return a string where the
56 # first character is uppercase and the rest is lowercase.
57 name_film = row[1].capitalize()
58 row[1] = name_film
```

Convert string to int

```
60 # Convert the above rows from string to int
61 row[8] = int(float(row[8])) # row "seasons"
62 row[9] = int(float(row[9])) # row "imdb_score"
63 row[10] = int(row[10]) # row "imdb_votes"
64
```


Remove bracket, apostrophe, repair age_certificate and countries

```
65 # Remove "[" and "\" use strip() and replace()
66 genres = row[6].strip("[']").replace("\\'", '')
67 row[6] = genres
68
69 # Remove "[]" and "\" use strip() and replace()
70 # Use replace() to change the abbreviations of a country name to a specific country name
71 product_count = row[7].replace("\\'", '').strip("[]")
72 row[7] = product_count.replace("BS", "Bahamas").replace("FO", "Faroe Islands").replace("NZ", "New Zealand").replace("GR", "Greece").replac
73
74 # age_certification change to number by age
75 # Use for each to iterate over each item in "row" where "index" is the index and "value" is the value of each item.
76 # And the enumerate() function is used to add a counter for the index to the list
77 for index, value in enumerate(row):
78     # print(f'{index}: {value}')
79     # Check if the value is in the pre-initialized age dictionary
80     if value in age_dict:
81         # Replace any age value found in "row" with the value in "age_dict"
82         row[index] = age_dict[value]
83
```

Add column "Quantity Genres" (header)

```
13 #Add column "Quantity Genres" (header)
14 header.append("Quantity Genre")
15
```

```
84 # Covert str to list
85 str = row[6].split()
86 # Get the number in each genre
87 quantity_genre = len(str)
88 #add quantity genre number row
89 row.append(quantity_genre)
90
91 # write row in the clean csv
92 writer.writerow(row)
93
```

Close file

```
95 # close old file and new file
96 file.close()
97 file_new.close()
98
```

Use the close() function in the csv library to end the program, close the file being processed and free up memory

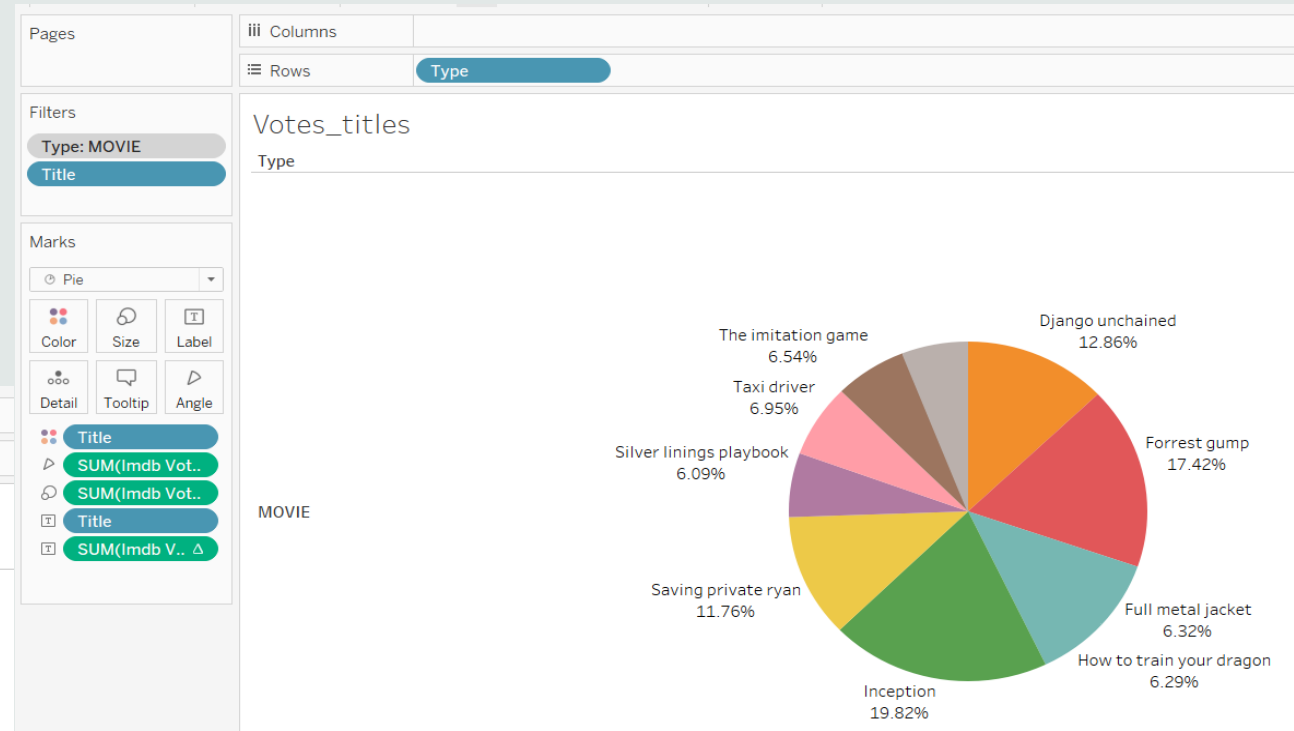
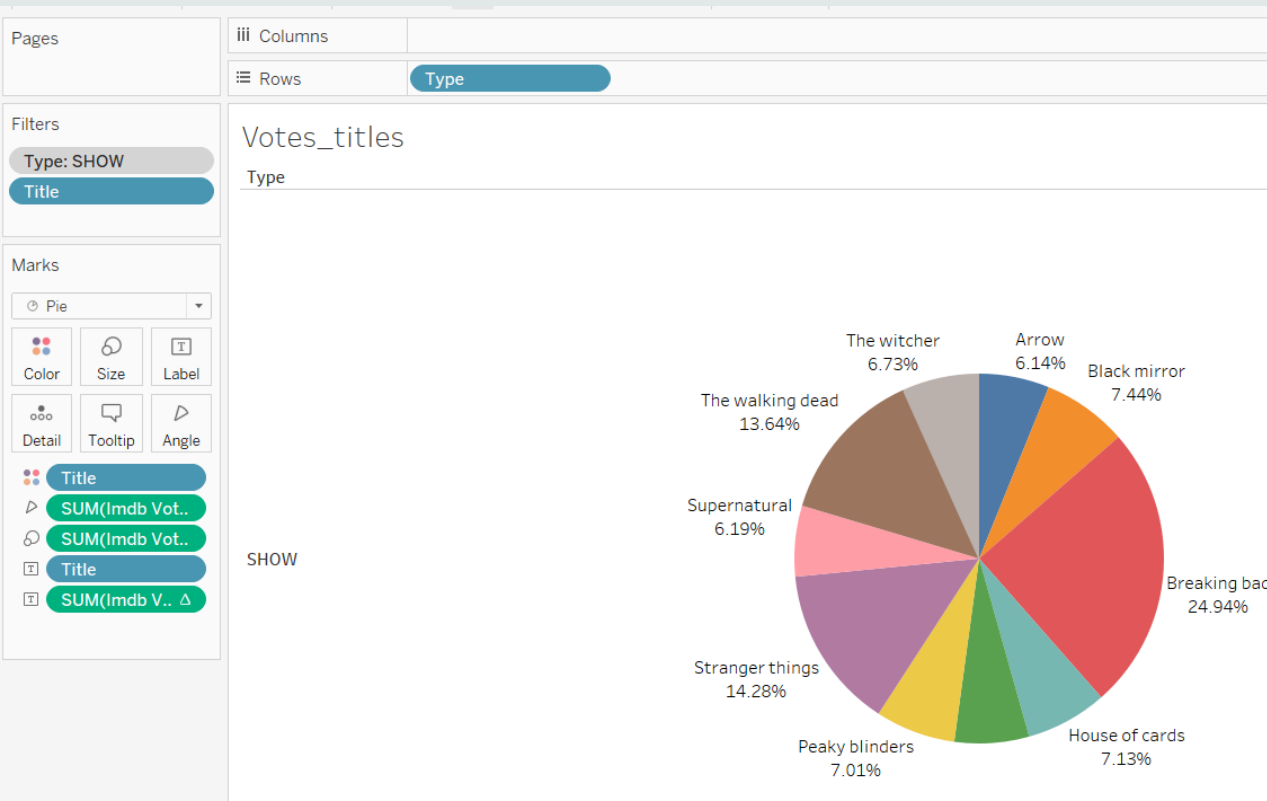
Clean dataset

After cleaning the data, they are saved under a new file named "raw_titles_new1.csv"

	index	title	type	release_year	age_certificate	runtime	genres	production_countries	seasons	imdb_score	imdb_vote	Quantity	Genre
2	0	Five came back: the reference films	SHOW	1945	18+	48	documentation	The United States	1	0	0	1	
3	1	Taxi driver	MOVIE	1976	17+	113	crime, drama	The United States	0	8	795222	2	
4	2	Monty python and the holy grail	MOVIE	1975	18+	91	comedy, fantasy	The United Kingdom	0	8	530877	2	
5	3	Life of brian	MOVIE	1979	17+	94	comedy	The United Kingdom	0	8	392419	1	
6	4	The exorcist	MOVIE	1973	17+	133	horror	The United States	0	8	391942	1	
7	5	Monty python's flying circus	SHOW	1969	14+	30	comedy, european	The United Kingdom	4	8	72895	2	
8	6	Dirty harry	MOVIE	1971	17+	102	thriller, crime, action	The United States	0	7	153463	3	
9	7	My fair lady	MOVIE	1964	All Ages	170	drama, music, romance, family	The United States	0	7	94121	4	
10	8	The blue lagoon	MOVIE	1980	17+	104	romance, drama	The United States	0	5	69053	2	

Chart 1: Titles with the same type with the most votes are ranked in the top 10.

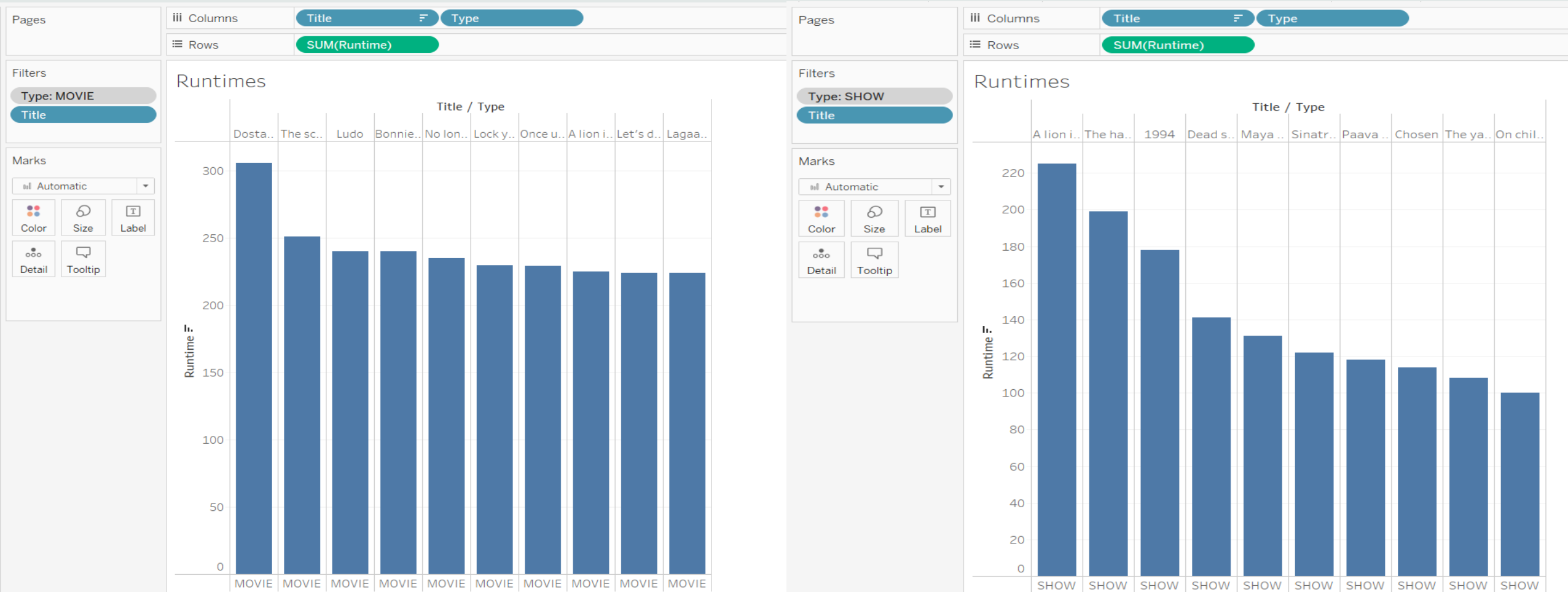
In this section we are analyzing titles with types selected by users. All of those titles are ranked in the top 10 of the best titles.



Conclusion of chart 1

- The chart above is represented as a pie chart with displays including title, type, and imdb_vote. The purpose of this chart is to analyze titles with user-selected categories. All those games are filtered into the top 10 based on the number of votes for that game and from there find the movie with the most votes based on another movie of the same type.

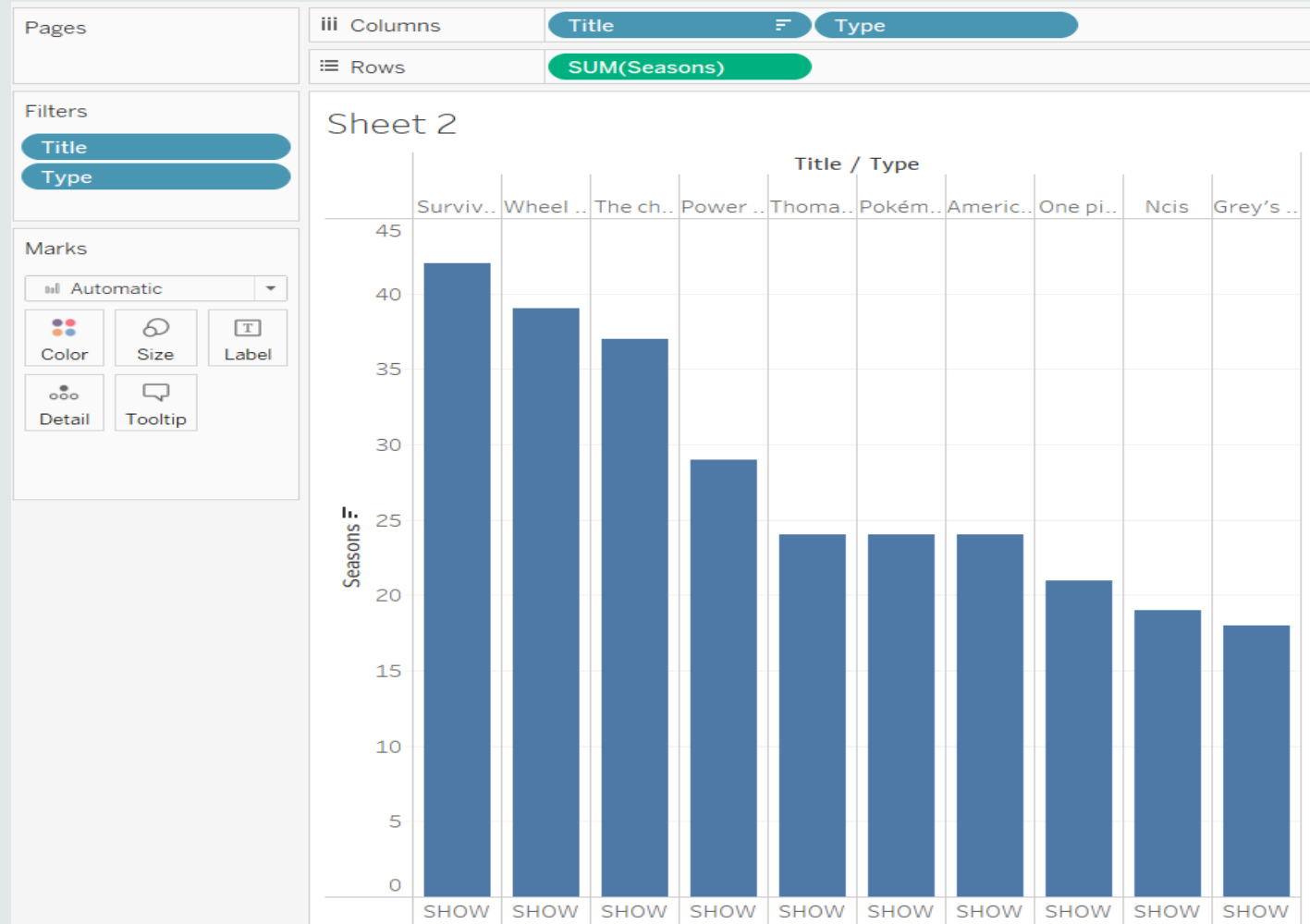
Chart 2: The most runtime of movie and show duration in top 10.



Conclusion of chart 2

- This graph is represented as a bar graph showing the title, type, and runtime. All of those titles are filtered into the top 10 titles based on runtime with the aim of finding out which title has the most running time.

Chart 3: Top 10 shows with the most seasons



Conclusion of chart 3

- The chart above is represented as a bar chart showing the title, type, and season. The purpose of this graph is to determine which type title finds the greatest number of seasons based on the top 10 seasons filter.

Dashboard 1

Dashboard

Layout

Default

Phone

Device Preview

Size

Automatic

Sheets

Votes_titles

Runtimes

Seasons

Score

Quantity_genre

Objects

Horizontal

Vertical

Text

Extension

Ask Data

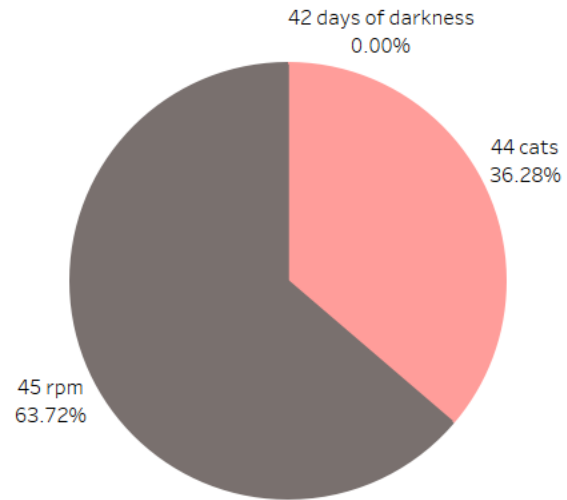
Data Story

Image

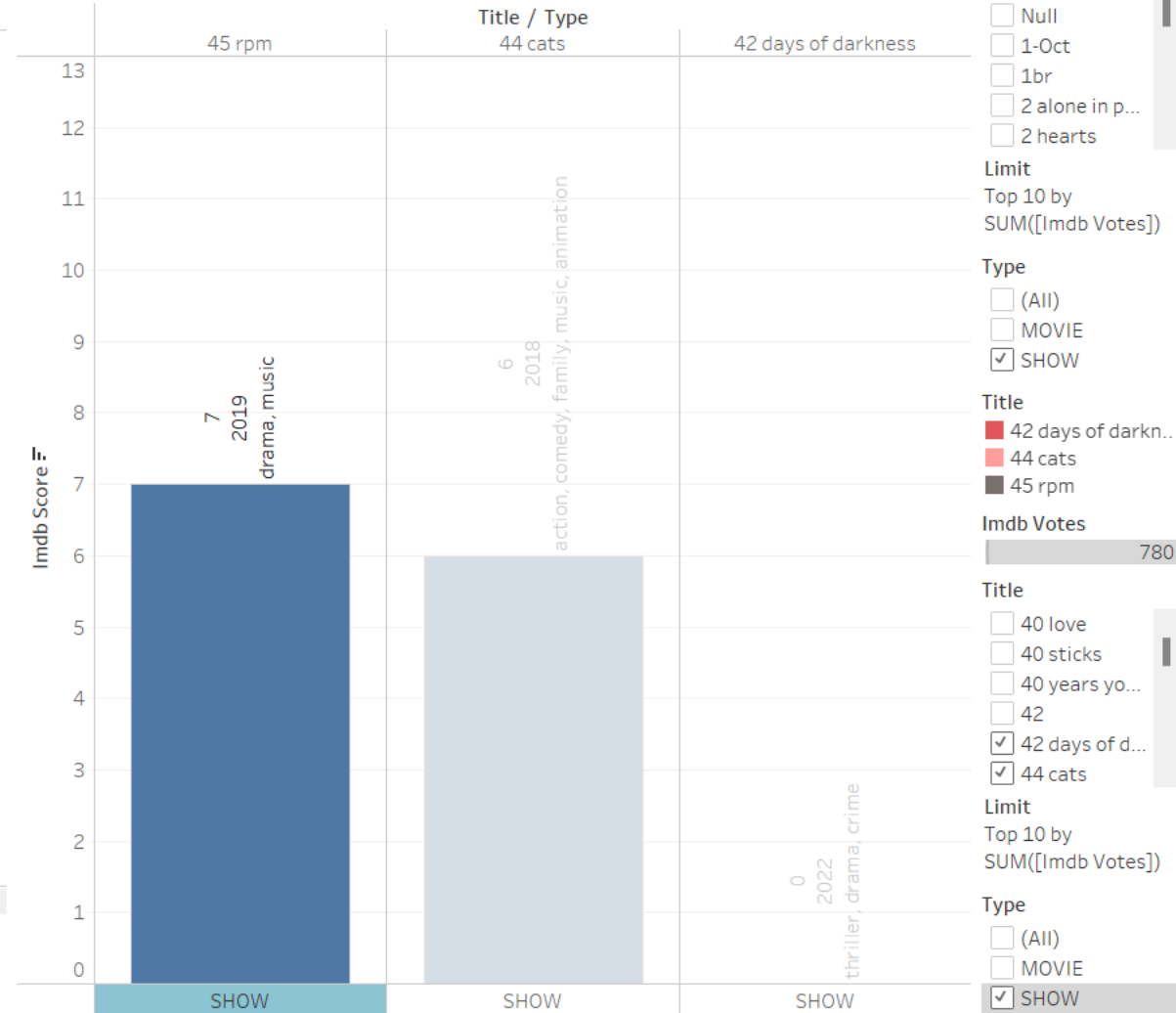
TiledFloating

Show dashboard title

Votes_titles



Score



Conclusion of Dashboard 1

- In this dashboard 1, it will merge between the title search table with the largest votes and the highest score according to the user's choice of title and type as 'show'. Concluding that title 45rpm has just got the votes and the same is the highest score respectively. This is followed by title 44 cats in second place. Finally, the title 42 days of darkness has votes and a very special score of 0 votes and 0 score. This is the worst title among the titles present in all other titles.

Dashboard 2

Dashboard Layout <

Default

Phone

Device Preview

Size

Automatic

Sheets

Votes_titles

Runtimes

Seasons

Score

Quantity_genre

Objects

Horizontal

Vertical

Text

Extension

Ask Data

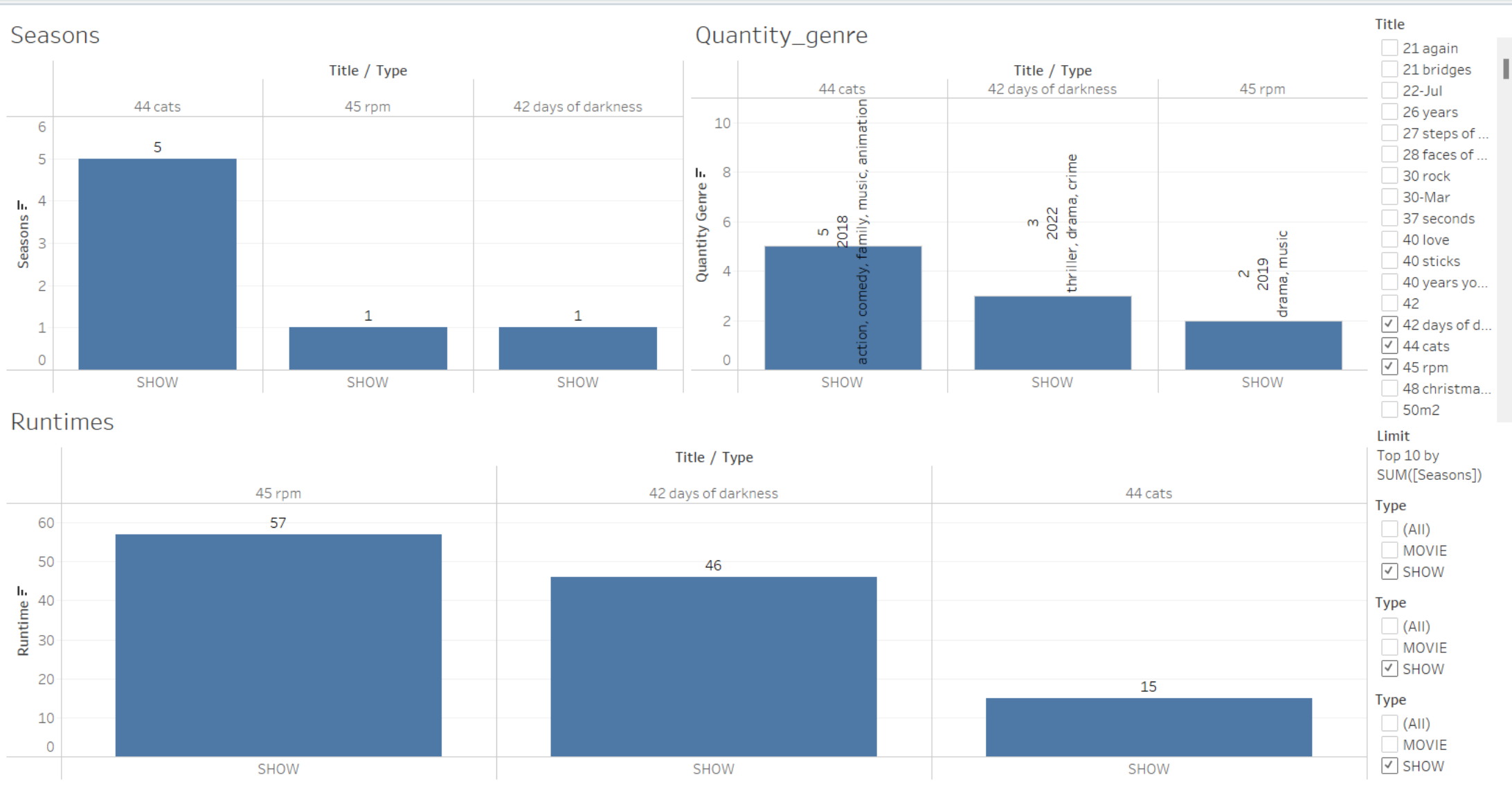
Data Story

Image

Tiled

Floating

☐ Show dashboard title



Conclusion of Dashboard 2

- In this dashboard 2 will merge between the title table with the most seasons, the most quantity genres and the most running time according to the user's choice of title and type 'show'. In conclusion, although titles 44 cats have the most seasons and number of genres, the duration per season is the least of the other 3 titles. Titles 45rpm and 42 days of darkness are both at 2, 3 in the seasons and quantity genres and 1, 2 in the run time charts.

Influence of BI

1. Making decisions to identify trends in movie app development

- To be able to develop movie applications, using BI to analyze data is extremely necessary. The company will decide based on statistical data to make a variety of choices and research a long-term vision for the future.
- By studying future projections, a company can identify the greatest strategic influences for product improvement. So data analysis allows CEOs in the company to have enough data to make the most important decisions.

Influence of BI

2. Making decisions to grow with a financial vision

- A company's financial administration is a crucial component of its expansion and maintenance. The business can determine its profit and loss using BI, and from there it can determine how to balance its books.
- For example, the streaming company Netflix wants to create incentives for users of its platform, it will have to look at its revenue and make judgments about the quality of service for users. used in that country.

Influence of BI

3. Making decisions to marketing strategy

- Based on BI, the company can determine from customer feedback, it can make marketing decisions to bring the best service platform.
- For example, the company Netflix will give a feedback when users experience the movie package on their platform. If the feedback is positive, the company will advertise and offer appropriate incentives to make better profits.

Legal Issues

- Business Intelligence (BI) involves using technology, data analysis, and business insights to support business decision making. Like any other business practice, BI is subject to legal issues that businesses need to consider when implementing a BI system. Some of the key legal issues in business intelligence include:
 - Data privacy and security: BI systems often involve the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, which can raise privacy and security concerns. Businesses must ensure that they comply with applicable data privacy regulations and take steps to secure the data they collect and analyze.
 - Intellectual Property: BI systems often involve the use of proprietary software, algorithms, and other intellectual property. Businesses must ensure that they have the necessary rights to use and distribute these assets and that they do not infringe the intellectual property rights of others.
 - Liability: BI systems can generate business-critical insights and recommendations. Businesses must ensure that they are not liable for any harm that may result from the use of these insights and recommendations.
 - Compliance: Businesses must ensure that they comply with all relevant laws and regulations when implementing and using BI systems. This includes compliance with data protection, antitrust and other regulatory requirements.

Thank you

