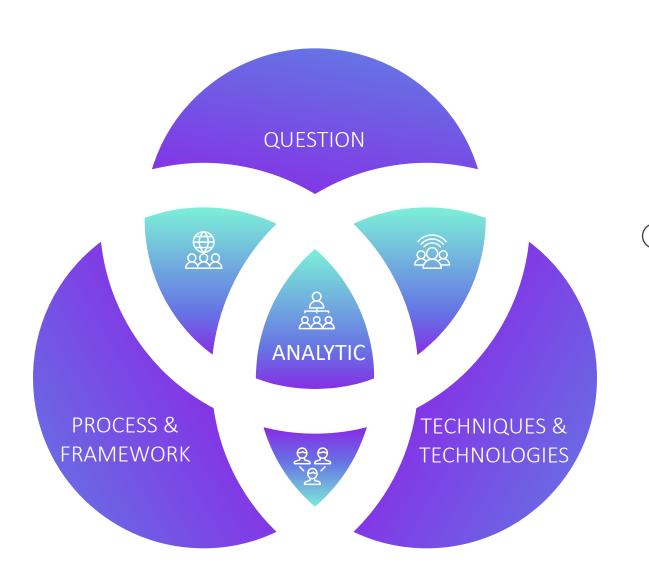


ITX3002 CSX2001 INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Data Analytic

A framework of finding a general or business solution from the data



Understand the data

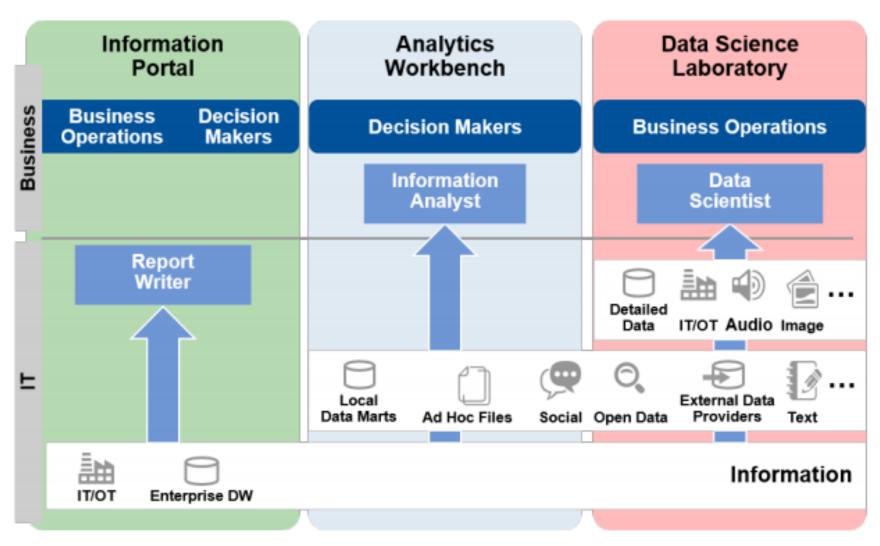


Analyze the data



Find the best solution

Figure 5. Tiered Business Analytics Environment



DW = data warehouse; IT/OT = information technology/operational technology

Source: Gartner (October 2016)



3-Tiered Business Analytic Environments 1









- 1. The information portal, an environment like a traditional business intelligence (BI) environment. It includes trusted, structured sources for repeatable, relatively slow and expensive descriptive reporting processes.
- 2. The analytics workbench, which provides an agile, flexible analytics environment. This environment is easy to use in an exploratory, autonomous way to generate the quick insights required of a diagnostic

approach.

3. The data science laboratory, which caters to advanced analytics (predictive and prescriptive), for heuristic analyses that are often detailed, complex and unique. The process can be somewhat slow and laborious but can ultimately result in high-impact results.

Data, insight and action approach can no longer represent separate disciplines; they must be focused into one architecture that encompasses:

ACQUISITION

ORGANIZATION

ANALYSIS

DELIVERY

Data acquisition, regardless of where the information is generated

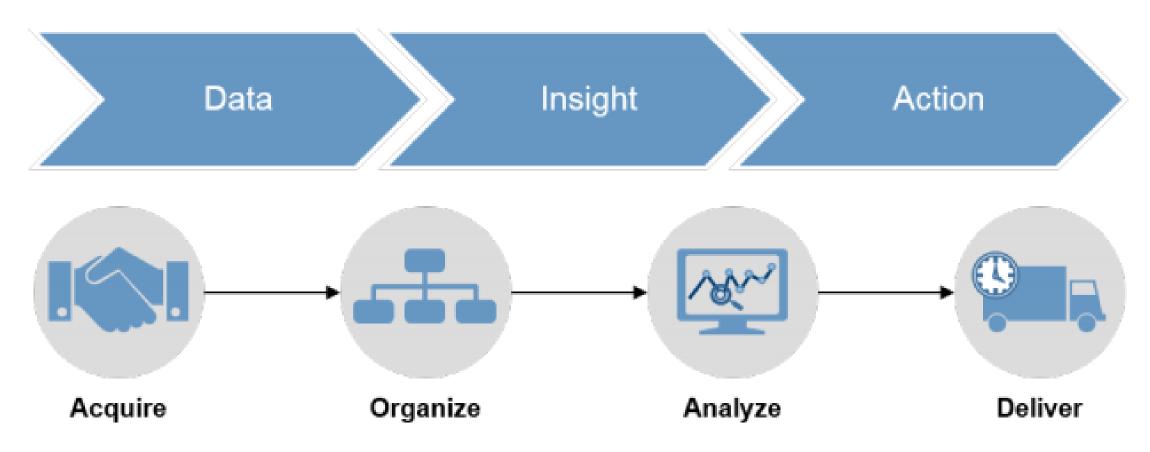
Organization of that data, using a LDW at the core to connect to data as needed, rather than collect it all in a single source

Analysis of data when and where it makes most sense — including reporting and data visualization, machine learning and everything in between

Delivery of insights and data at the optimal point of impact, whether to support human activities with just-in-time insights, embed analysis into business processes, or feed algorithms

that analyze data as it streams into the enterprise and automatically take action on the results

Figure 2. The Revitalized Data and Analytics Continuum



Source: Gartner (October 2016) 1

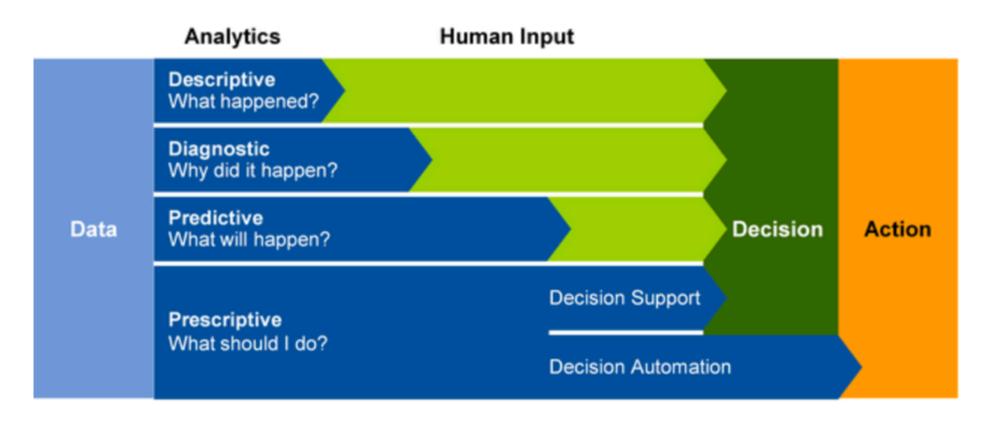


Figure 1: Four Types of Analytics Capability

Source: Gartner (October 2014) 2

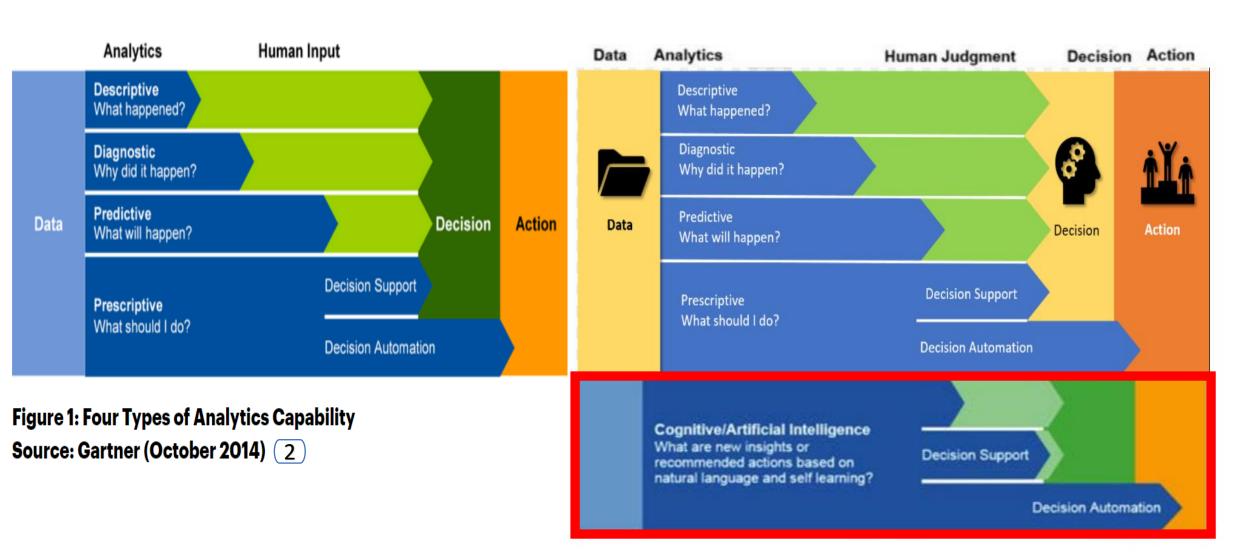
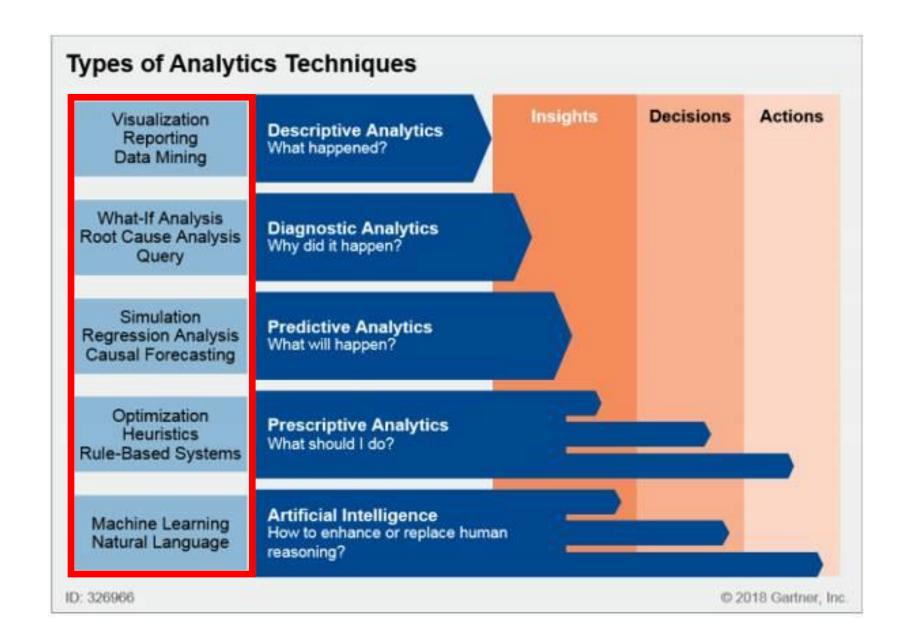
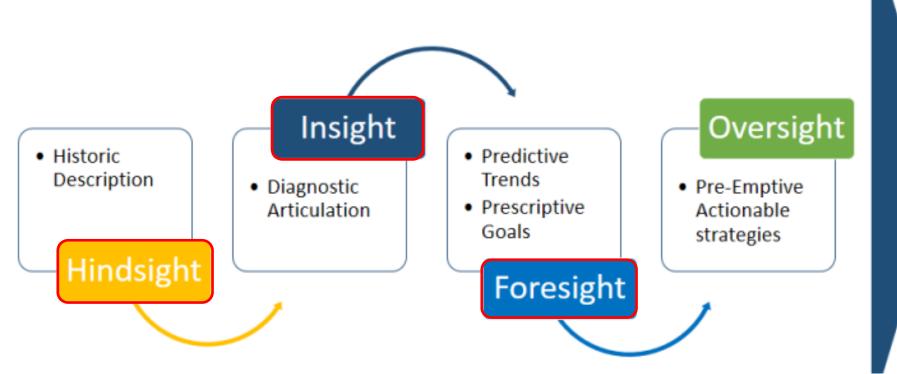


Figure 1. Types of analytics techniques (Gartner, 2017)





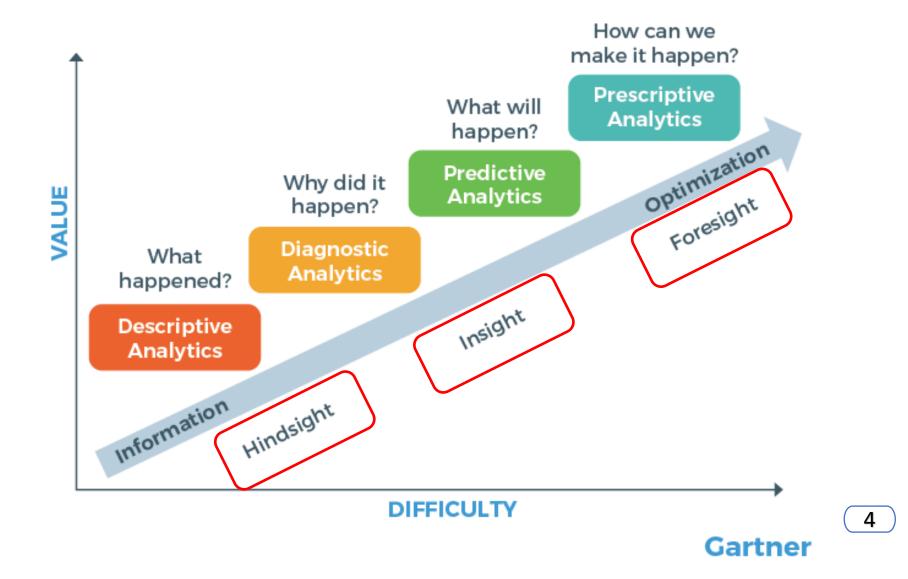
Key takeaways

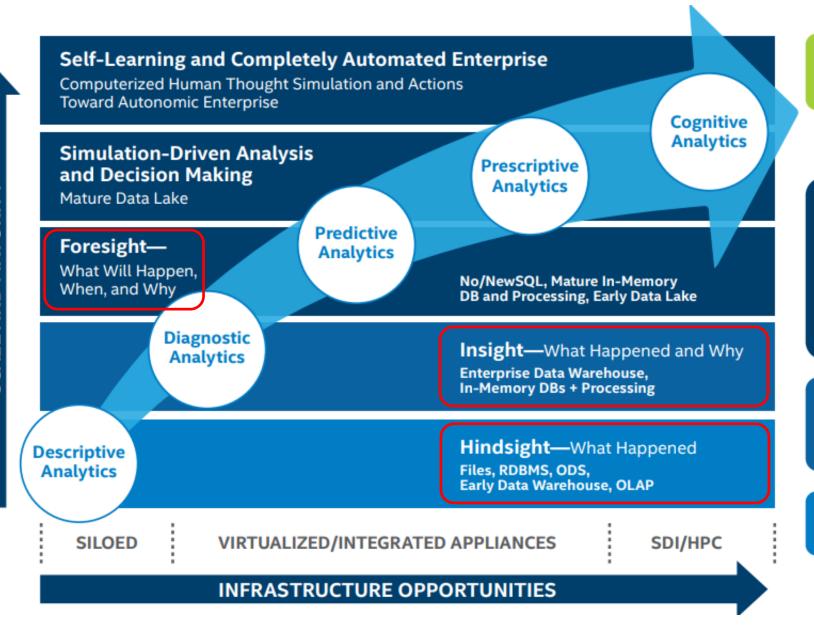
Improved Competitive Advantage

Enable deeper insights and discovery that will challenge business assumptions

4

Analytic Value Escalator





TECHNOLOGY/PRODUCT DECISION TREE



Artificial Intelligence

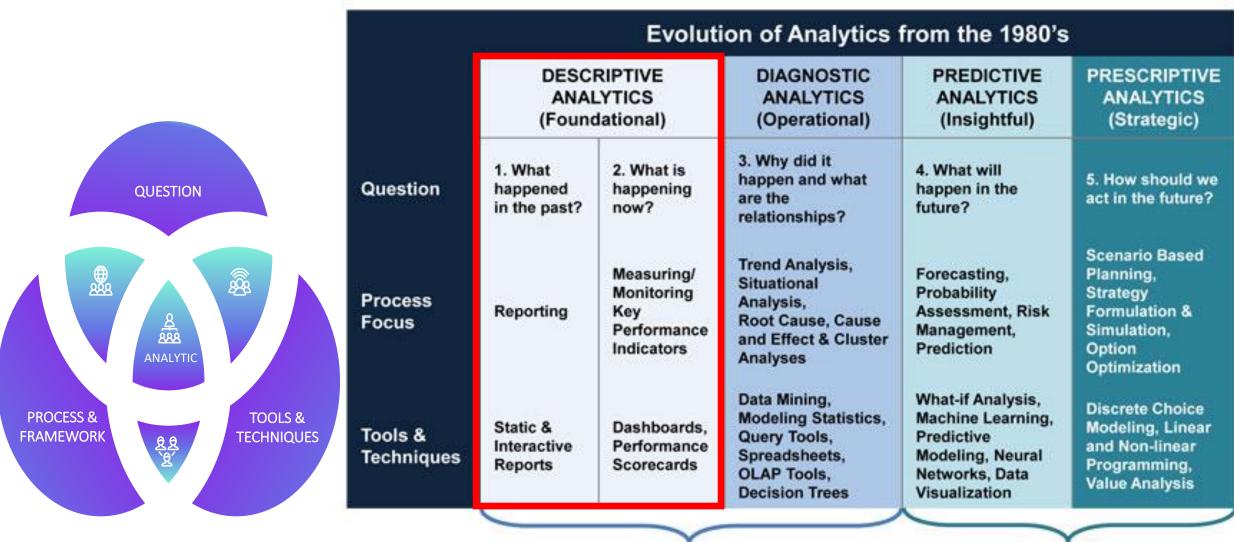
Machine and Deep Learning Frameworks, Data Lakes

NoSQL, Hadoop+, Spark, TAP, In-Memory Computing, Visualization Frameworks

Enterprise Data Warehouse, In-Memory DBs, BI Tools, Complex Event Processing

Files, RDBMS, ODS, OLAP, Early Data Warehouse

Figure 1: Evolution of Analytics



Retrospective

Prospective

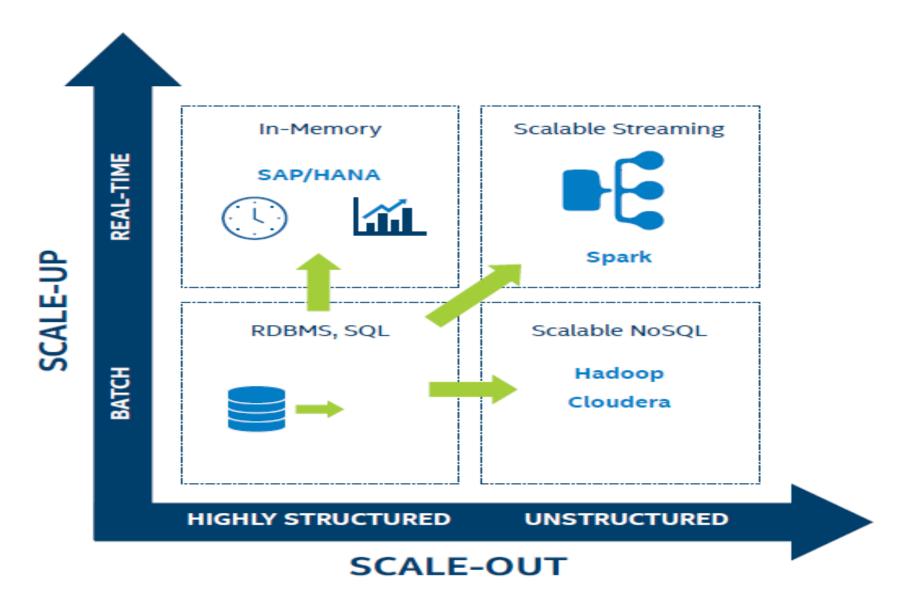
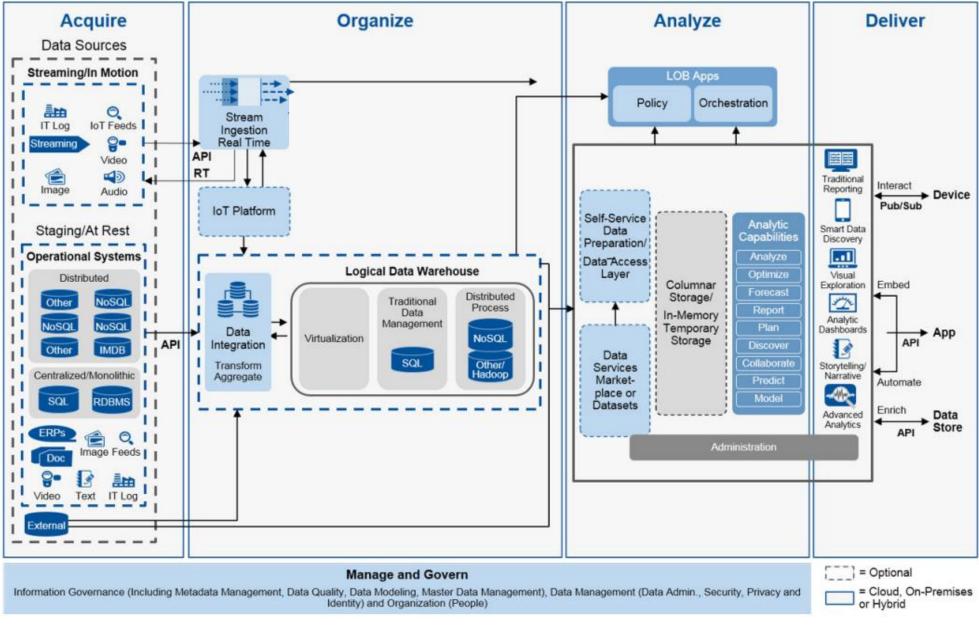


Figure 2. Analytics solutions can scale out or scale up to accommodate the variety, volume, and velocity of data. (5)

Figure 3. A Comprehensive, End-to-End Data and Analytics Architecture



LOB = line of business; RDBMS = relational database management system; RT = real time

Source: Gartner 1

References:

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