**1. Lead and Lag Information:**

* **Lead Indicators**: These are predictive measures that indicate upcoming events or conditions before they occur. They're essential for proactive management.
* **Lag Indicators**: These measures provide data after events have occurred, useful for evaluating performance.

**2. Rockart Model:**

* Also known as the CSF (Critical Success Factors) method, it helps in identifying the core areas where performance is essential for the success of the business. This model can bridge the gap between strategic objectives and operational processes, identifying the information needs to monitor and achieve critical success factors.

**3. Establishing New and Optimising Existing Business Processes:**

* **New Processes**: Establishing new processes involves identifying requirements, designing processes, implementing, and then continually improving.
* **Optimising Existing Processes**: This involves evaluating current processes, identifying inefficiencies, and making necessary improvements.

**4. Data, Information, and Knowledge:**

* **Data**: Raw facts and figures without context.
* **Information**: Data that is processed or organized such that it has meaning.
* **Knowledge**: Information that is processed by the human mind and combined with other information, giving it context, relevance, and purpose.

**5. Analyst’s Role and Requirements:**

* **Role**: Analysts bridge the gap between stakeholders and IT, identifying business needs and finding technical solutions.
* **Requirements**: Strong communication skills, critical thinking, technical proficiency, and understanding of the business domain are crucial.

**6. Selecting the Analytical Method (The Three Questions):**

* **What is the Problem?**: Understanding the core issue.
* **What is Known?**: Assessing existing knowledge.
* **How to Approach?**: Determining the method or technique to apply.

**7. Requirements of an Analyst:**

* **Business Competencies**: Understanding of the business domain.
* **Method Competencies (Toolkit)**: Proficiency in BA methods and tools.
* **Technical Understanding (Data Competencies)**: Ability to work with data, understand data models, and use data analysis tools.

**8. How to Select the Analytical Method:**

* This involves considering the nature of the problem, available data, the desired outcome, and selecting a method that is both suitable and feasible.

By understanding and applying these concepts, a Business Analyst can effectively operate at the analytical and data warehouse level, making significant contributions towards achieving the strategic objectives of the organization. They can also ensure that the information needs are met, new processes are established efficiently, existing processes are optimized, and the data is leveraged for informed decision-making.

**Rephrased Question: What are the solutions and strategies available for adopting explainable AI in a work setting where there's a preference for hypothesis testing and reporting due to the perceived opacity of most ML models? Additionally, could you provide examples of explainable AI?**

Answer:

Adopting Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) can be a game-changer in organizations that have been hesitant towards embracing traditional black-box machine learning models. Here are some strategies and examples of explainable AI:

**Strategies for Adopting Explainable AI:**

1. **Education and Awareness**:
   * Educate stakeholders on the benefits and principles of explainable AI. Understanding how XAI differs from black-box models can alleviate concerns.
2. **Pilot Projects**:
   * Implement pilot projects using explainable AI to demonstrate its value and transparency in a real-world setting within your organization.
3. **Collaboration**:
   * Foster collaboration between data scientists, business analysts, and decision-makers to ensure everyone is on the same page regarding the objectives and outcomes of using XAI.
4. **Transparency**:
   * Utilize XAI methods that provide clear, understandable explanations for model decisions to stakeholders.
5. **Incorporate Feedback**:
   * Collect and incorporate feedback from different stakeholders to improve the explainability and utility of AI models.
6. **Documentation and Standards**:
   * Have clear documentation and standards in place for how XAI is used within your organization, making the process more understandable and accessible.

**Examples of Explainable AI:**

1. **Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations (LIME)**:
   * LIME is an algorithm that can explain the predictions of any machine learning classifier. It works by approximating the black-box model with a transparent model that is locally faithful to the black-box model.
2. **SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations)**:
   * SHAP assigns each feature an importance value for a particular prediction. Its output is easy to understand and provides insights into the model’s decision-making process.
3. **Counterfactual Explanations**:
   * These provide insights by showing what would need to change for a different outcome, which can be very intuitive for stakeholders.
4. **Feature Importance Techniques**:
   * Techniques such as permutation feature importance can help in understanding the influence of different features on the model predictions.
5. **Decision Trees and Rule-Based Models**:
   * These models are inherently explainable and can be used to create interpretable models.

By employing the above strategies and utilizing explainable AI models, you can potentially bridge the gap between machine learning and business stakeholders in your organization, leading to better trust and higher adoption rates of AI-driven decision-making processes.