



# Higher Nationals in Computing UNIT 14

# UNIT 14: BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE ASSIGNMENT No.2

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Class: GCS0801\_NX

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Assignment due: March 2021

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#### **ASSIGNMENT 2 BRIEF**

Student Name/ID Number	Trinh Thi Dieu Huyen / GDD18606	
Unit Number and Title	14: Business Intelligence	
Academic Year	2020 - 2021	
Unit Tutor	Nguyen Ngoc Tu	
Assignment Title	Assignment 2: Apply BI tools & techniques and their impact	
Issue Date	March 2021	
Submission Date	March 2021	
IV Name & Date	Nguyen Ngoc Tu March 2021	

#### **Submission Format**

Part I: Project submission. This should be a zip / rar folder of your project, including all necessary files to run your project. There should be a link to your Tableau work on Tableau Public cloud.

Part II: The submission is in the form of a group written report. This should be written in a concise, formal business style using single spacing and font size 12. You are required to make use of headings, paragraphs and subsections as appropriate, and all work must be supported with research and referenced using the Harvard referencing system. Please also provide a bibliography using the Harvard referencing system.

Part III: Team needs to present their point of view about how business intelligence tools can contribute to effective decision-making as well as the legal issues involved in exploiting user data for business intelligence. You may need to research for specific examples of organizations that use BI tools to enhance or improve their business and evaluate how they can use BI tools for extend their target audience and make them more competitive within the market.





#### **Unit Learning Outcomes**

LO3 Demonstrate the use of business intelligence tools and technologies

#### **Assignment Brief**

(Continued from previous scenario)

Your next task is to demonstrate to the board of directors about the ability of applying business intelligence in the company's current business processes. To demonstrate BI, you need to prepare a presentation about BI and related tools & techniques and a demonstration on real company dataset.

For the presentation, you need:

- Explain general concept of what is BI
- Introduction to some tools / techniques for BI and their application in general

For the demonstration, you need:

- A (some) data set(s) extracted from the company's business processes. Explain the dataset.
- Show how you pre-process data for later analysis, explain each step and it purpose
- Design dashboards to show your analysis on pre-processed data. Explain clearly purpose of dashboards and charts. Suggestions should be made after analysis

During the demonstration, you need collect feed-back and comments from users to review how well your dashboards design meet user or business requirement and what customization needed for future use.

Team needs to present their point of view about how business intelligence tools can contribute to effective decision-making as well as the legal issues involved in exploiting user data for business intelligence. You may need to research for specific examples of organizations that use BI tools to enhance or improve their business and evaluate how they can use BI tools for extend their target audience and make them more competitive within the market.

To summary, you need to submit a report in PDF includes 4 parts: your presentation, result of demonstration and review of user feedback, point of view on BI contribution and legal issues.





## **Learning Outcomes and Assessment Criteria**

Pass	Merit	Distinction
LO3 Demonstrate the use of business intelligence tools and technologies		<b>D3</b> Provide a critical review of the design in terms of how it
P3 Determine, with examples,	M3 Customise the design to ensure	meets a specific user or
what business intelligence is and	that it is user friendly and has a	business requirement
the tools and techniques	functional interface.	and identify what
associated with it.		customisation has been
P4 Design a business intelligence		integrated into the design.
tool, application		
or interface that can perform a		
specific task to support problem-		
solving or decision-making at an		
advanced level.		
LO4 Discuss the impact of business intelligence tools and technologies		<b>D4</b> Evaluate how
for effective decision-making purposes and the legal/regulatory context		organisations could use
in which they are used		business intelligence to extend their target audience
P5 Discuss how business	M4 Conduct research to identify	and make them more
intelligence tools can contribute	specific examples of organisations	competitive within the
to effective decision-making.	that have used business intelligence	market, taking security
P6 Explore the legal issues	tools to enhance or improve	legislation into consideration
involved in the secure	operations.	
exploitation of business		
intelligence tools		





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#### **ASSIGNMENT 2 ANSWERS**

#### 1. Business Intelligence

#### 1.1. Definition

Business intelligence is a wide category of applications and technologies for collecting, analyzing, and providing access to data to assist corporate users in making informed business decisions (Ranjan, 2009). For example, companies can use business intelligence to identify their most profitable customers and the underlying factors for their loyalty and identify future customers with similar, if not greater, potential. Or determine why customers leave for competitors and/or become customers using turnover and churn analysis.

#### 1.2. Techniques

There are various techniques currently applied in business intelligence. The table below summarizes the techniques and what they mean.

Table 1: Summarizes the techniques and what they mean

TECHNIQUE	DESCRIPTION
Characterization and descriptive data mining	
Association, correlation, causality analysis (Link Analysis)	Identify relationships between attributes
Clustering and outlier analysis	Partition a set into classes, whereby items with similar characteristics are grouped together
Classification	Determine to which class a data item belongs
Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)	Explores a data set without a strong dependence on assumptions or models; goal is to identify patterns in an exploratory manner
Model Visualization	Making discovered knowledge easily understood using charts, plots, histograms, and other visual means





#### 1.3. Tools

There are a lot of different tools that can be used in the aid of business intelligence. These tools have been developed to help speed up the process of doing data analysis. These tools can also be summarized with a table.

Table 2: Tools

TOOL	DESCRIPTION
NUMPY	A Python library that includes a multidimensional array object, various derived objects (such as masked arrays and matrices), and a variety of routines for performing fast array and mathematical operations (Numpy, 2021).
MATPLOTLIB	A Python library that allows the creation of static, animated, and interactive visualizations (Matplotlib, 2021).
SCIKIT-LEARN	"A simple and efficient tools for predictive data analysis". Contain multiple machine learning algorithms free of implementation.
POWER BI	Power BI is a collection of software services, applications, and connectors that work together to transform disparate data sources into logical, visually engaging, and interactive insights (Microsoft, 2021).

#### 1.4. Some companies that have used business Intelligence tools

Business intelligence has been designed for organizations to implement ideas for improving the operation of the company. Bellow is the name of some companies that have used business Intelligence tools to improve and enhance the operations are:





1.	Looker	10. Chartio
2.	Infragistics	11. Attivio
3.	Qlik	12. Oracle business intelligence
4.	SAP	13. Sisense
5.	Microsoft	14. Tableau Software
6.	IBM	15. Yellowfin

16. ThoughtSpot

17. Pentaho

9. iDashboards

8. GoodData

7. Infor

#### 2. Our dataset

As previously mentioned, our dataset is about the reviews of customers for books purchased on the Amazon Kindle Store. The dataset was collected through the business processes of placing orders for the book and taking reviews. When roughly summarized, we obtain this dataset. There are a total of 9 columns for this dataset which are (not accounting for the unnamed column):





Table 3: Our dataset

asin	The ID of the product
helpful	The helpfulness rating of the review – for example [2, 3] means 2/3
overall	The overall rating of the product
reviewText	The review text
reviewTime	The time of the review
reviewerID	The ID of the reviewer
reviewerName	The name of the reviewer
summary	The summary of the review
unixReviewTime	The unix timestamp

As can be seen, the dataset is very raw and contains unnecessary data. So we must perform any preprocessing on the data before applying the actual analysis. We aim to perform sentiment analysis on the dataset. With sentiment analysis, organizations of all kinds may benefit from social media listening because it allows them to better understand their consumers' complaints and concerns, enabling them to scale up their services (upGrad, 2021). Due to the shift to online services, sentiment analysis assists marketers in resolving their consumers' issues or concerns. In turn, making better decisions as SA can help:

- ✓ To enhance their services by approaching particular individuals.
- ✓ Keeping track of customer emotions overtime.
- ✓ Determine which part of the customer feels strongly about one brand.

There are a handful of techniques for pre-processing the data, we will perform analysis after pre-processing it.





#### 2.1. Sentiment Analysis with codes

For the coding section, we will use Jupyter Notebooks. This acts as a web-based interactive development environment to share documents, live codes, and visualization. This eases the process of running explicit codes through a separate console as the Jupyter Notebook can execute codes directly inside it. To start off, we will need to read the data into the memory, this can be done in the following codes.



Figure 1: Sentiment Analysis with codes

```
In [4]: df.shape
Out[4]: (982619, 10)
```

Figure 2: Sentiment Analysis with codes

The codes import necessary libraries and read the "CSV" formatted dataset file with the panda's library, which returns a "data frame". Then the data frame was called with the head() method which returns the first 5 rows of the dataset. And call access shape attribute to show the dimension of the data, which is nearly 1 million rows and 10 columns (9 without accounting for the unnamed one).





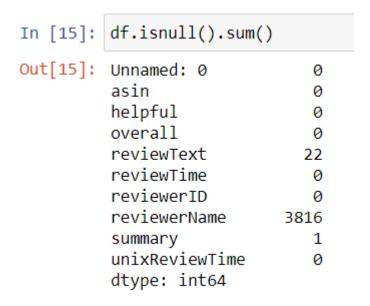


Figure 3: Sentiment Analysis with codes

22 rows have no reviewText, so we will remove that and remove unnecessary columns such as the ID of the product or the reviewer name/ID. Then call the head() method again to view the remaining columns.

```
In [14]: #Removing null "reviewText" rows and drop unneccessary columns

df.dropna(subset = ['reviewText'], inplace = True)

df.drop(columns = ['Unnamed: 0', 'asin', 'reviewerID', 'reviewerName', 'summary', 'unixReviewTime'], inplace = True)

df.reviewTime = pd.to_datetime(df.reviewTime)

df.head()

Out[14]:

| helpful overall | reviewText reviewTime |
| 0 [0,0] | 5 | lenjoy vintage books and movies so | enjoyed ... | 2014-05-05

1 [2,2] | 4 | This book is a reissue of an old one; the auth... | 2014-01-06

2 [2,2] | 4 | This was a fairly interesting read. It had ol... | 2014-04-04

3 [1,1] | 5 | 'd never read any of the Army Brewster mysteri... | 2014-02-19

4 [0,1] | 4 | If you like period pieces - clothing, lingo, y... | 2014-03-19
```

Figure 4: Sentiment Analysis with codes

We can try to plot the number of reviews per year. This might indicate how the website has become more popular, or the people trend in reading more books.





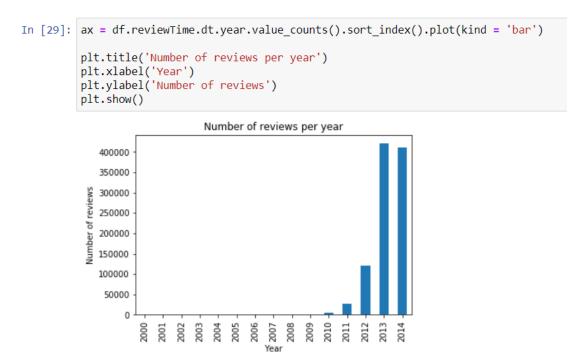


Figure 5: Sentiment Analysis with codes

In order to see the relation between these remaining columns, we can look for the correlation between these features. But we can only do that by converting all columns to numerical values. This can be done as follows.

```
In [106]: df['helpful'] = df['helpful'].apply(lambda x: eval(x))
In [143]: def helpfulToScore(r, perBookReviews):
               asin, helpful = r
               return ( helpful[0] / helpful[1] ) / perBookReviews[asin] if (helpful[0] <= helpful[1] and helpful[1] != 0) else helpful[1]
In [146]: perBookReviews = df['asin'].value_counts().to_dict()
           print(list(perBookReviews.items())[0:5])
           df['helpful'] = df[['asin', 'helpful']].apply(lambda r: helpfulToScore(r, perBookReviews) , axis = 1)
           df.head()
           [('B006GWO5WK', 1112), ('B00BTIDW4S', 781), ('B00BT0J8ZS', 516), ('B00JDYC5OI', 502), ('B00H0V069M', 481)]
Out[146]:
                      asin helpful overall
                                                                      reviewText reviewTime
            0 B000F83SZQ
                            0.000
                                       5 I enjoy vintage books and movies so I enjoyed ...
            1 B000F83SZQ
                            0.125
                                          This book is a reissue of an old one; the auth...
                                    4
            2 B000F83SZQ 0.125
                                             This was a fairly interesting read. It had ol... 2014-04-04
            3 B000F83SZQ
                            0.125
                                       5 I'd never read any of the Amy Brewster mysteri...
            4 B000F83SZQ 0.000
                                             If you like period pieces - clothing, lingo, y... 2014-03-19
```

Figure 6: Sentiment Analysis with codes





Since the "helpful" column is a string, we need to convert it to an array by calling eval(). Then to convert that array to a "numerical value", we might need to define some method. We can do this by taking the average helpfulness, we also need to normalize it by dividing it by the total number of reviews for that specific book.



Figure 7: Sentiment Analysis with codes

We need to normalize or pre-process the text first by removing punctuation characters, white space, removing stopwords, and lemmatizing the text. Since we need to plot the correlation, we should copy the original dataframe to a new one so it would not be affected. And then convert reviewText to the total number of words and reviewTime to its timestamp.

Figure 8: Sentiment Analysis with codes





Now we can show the correlation between these columns.

```
In [225]: plt.subplots(figsize=(8,5))
sn.heatmap(df2.corr())
```

Out[225]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1e4fe51f288>

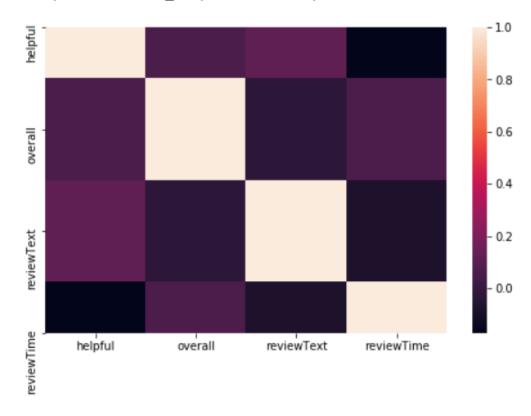


Figure 9: Sentiment Analysis with codes

As we can see, values that are near 0 indicate little-to-no-relationship between the features. So we can assume that these columns are independent of one another. This time we will remove the reviewTime and the helpful columns. We retain only the reviewText column as it is the most related to sentiment analysis.





```
In [162]: df3 = df['overall']
In [163]: df3.shape
Out[163]: (982597,)
In [164]: df3.head()
Out[164]: 0
               4
          2
               4
          3
               5
          Name: overall, dtype: int64
In [208]: df4 = df3.apply(lambda x: 2 if x == 5 else 1 if 2 <= x <= 4 else 0)
In [202]: df4.value_counts()
Out[202]: 2
               829256
               130323
                23018
          Name: overall, dtype: int64
```

Figure 10: Sentiment Analysis with codes

Now we will create labels by making overall values equal 1 as "bad", between 2 and 4 inclusive as "okay", and equal 5 as "good". As the data needs to be numbered instead of the string so we will make "bad" as 0, "okay" as 1, "good" as 2.

Figure 11: Sentiment Analysis with codes

Now, df5 contains reviews and df4 contains the labels. We will use Multinomial Naïve Bayes for classifying these reviews into their corresponding "sentiment".





```
In [204]: x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(df5 , df4 , random state = 0)
          print(x train.head())
          print(y_train.head())
                    story delightful great story children trouble ...
          512473
          61111
                    read book one book two series week book use na...
          30000
                    book sound interest purcased blind normally wa...
          875667
                    much say raw read ruby great character felt fe...
          443254
                    nice quick summer read story character great i...
          Name: reviewText, dtype: object
          512473
          61111
                    1
          30000
                    2
          875667
                    1
          443254
                    1
          Name: overall, dtype: int64
```

Figure 12: Sentiment Analysis with codes

```
In [199]: c = TfidfVectorizer()
c_train = c.fit_transform(x_train)
c_test = c.transform(x_test)

In [210]: nb = MultinomialNB()
nb.fit(c_train, y_train_small)
print('Training Accuracy: {:.2f}'.format(nb.score(c_train, y_train)))
print('Testing Accuracy: {:.2f}'.format(nb.score(c_test, y_test)))

Training Accuracy: 0.84
Testing Accuracy: 0.84
```

Figure 13: Sentiment Analysis with codes

We then perform training on the "x\_train" dataset and then use it to predict the new dataset. The accuracy score is shown below. As we can see, predicting new data gives 84% accuracy.

#### 2.2. Plotting in Power BI

For the application section, we will use Power BI. The application can be used much easier with just plotting data. As pre-processing with Power BI can be extremely difficult if one is not familiar with DAX syntax. We first import the data into Power BI.





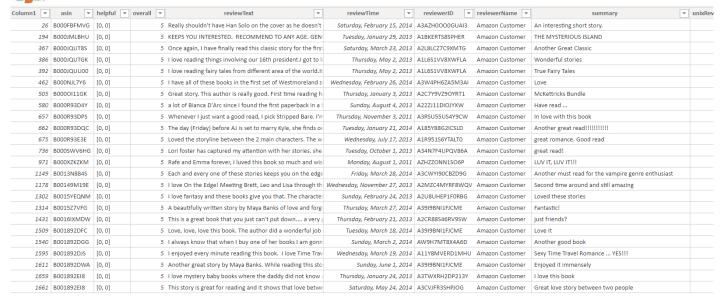


Figure 14: Plotting in Power BI

Remove unnecessary columns from the table, which can include null rows and other rows such as reviewerName, reviewerID,...

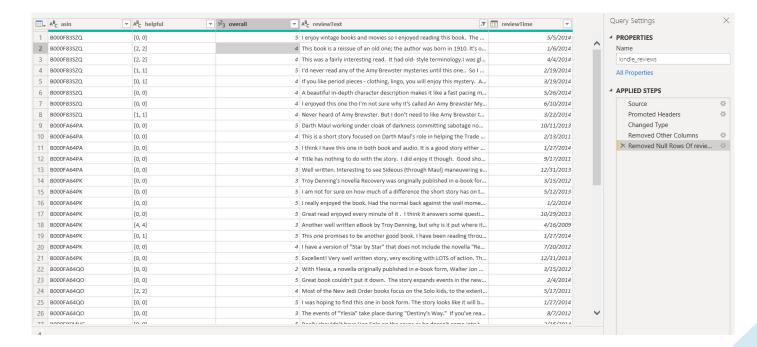


Figure 15: Plotting in Power BI

Then we can plot the number of reviews per year using this DAX expression by creating a measure.





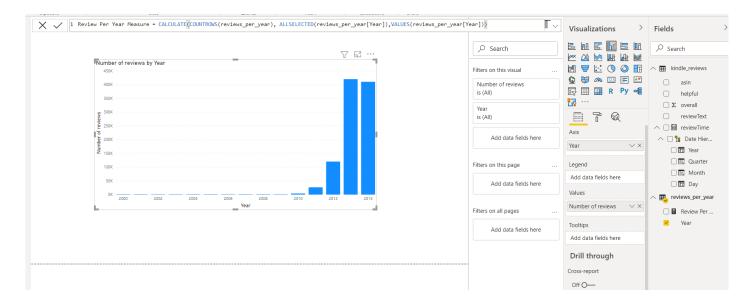


Figure 16: Plotting in Power BI

Trying to do machine learning inside an application like this is really hard as we lack the freedom we have as in code. Thought possible, but it can be quite overwhelming and time-consuming.

#### 3. BI in effective decision-making

There are various steps, tools and techniques of business intelligence, which are used by various organizations to implement better ideas in order to achieve the goals.

For example, suppose for the hospital, companies can collect the data from the server of all the people who are trying to search for a hospital in order to spend vacations or any other reasons. After collecting the data, they can extract the information of the people who haven't booked any hospital yet and try to connect to them in order to attract them to visit the hospital. Once they visit, members of the hospital can try and build a good patient relationship which will leave a good impact on the patients and the staff will be bound to visit and admit the hospital. These are the steps that can be taken to run the business of the hospital, but to implement these things, certain decisions are supposed to be made by the junior and senior authorities of the hospital at their level.

This is a very important aspect of the business. The decisions are also supposed to be taken by considering the security concerns as well which will make the data of the guest more secure and confidential.





Business intelligence tools help companies achieve success and customer satisfaction by presenting and displaying early decisions that ensure customer loyalty and admiration (Atwah, 2013). The decision-making process is closely linked to the business intelligence framework and these tools. The decision-making process is aided by a business intelligence system, which helps to save time, money, and human error. In the world of business, a business intelligence system is technological globalization that enables an enterprise to deal with modern intelligence revolution customs. If the BI system achieves its goals, decision-making processes will be effective, direct, and time-saving, risks will be reduced, and there will be no room for ambiguity in the workplace. Building a fraud detection model, for example, may assist decision-making processes for preventing fraud or planning audit strategies but it's important to recognize that useful outcomes aren't necessarily guaranteed in data mining models.

Business intelligence systems aid in optimizing business processes and capital, the maximization of sales, and the improvement of proactive decision-making (UE, 2006). The systems in question could be used to build a number of applications in finance, competition monitoring, accounting, marketing, and manufacturing, among other fields. In order to make successful decisions, it is important to gather information from various sources and then incorporate it.

#### 4. Legal issues in BI

One could have all the data required to make better hiring decisions, cut costs, and run a more effective department. However, data is useless if it cannot be placed into context. Business intelligence entails not only collecting and storing data, but also viewing, analyzing, and using it to enhance operations. Business intelligence tools help to build visual reports that show the bigger picture. Therefore, to obtain data without any issues, one must also have legal concerns for BI.

Fethical: Data mining, especially data about people, has significant ethical implications. When determining whether or not to notify a person that his or her information is being processed for potential data mining, businesses face an ethical dilemma. A company's competitive advantage in the market can be harmed by allowing people to opt-out of data collection. An organization must determine if a lack of ethical consideration would result in a loss of consumer goodwill and a backlash from customers (UKEssays, 2021).

12





➤ Data sharing: Important data can only be shared with those who have a "need to know" in a business. Maintaining data protection should be a priority. Employees who need access to such data should explain why they need it and what they intend to do with it. This can possibly violate the laws in some countries if any data breach happens.

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