

IST722: Unit 09 Participation Questions

This is an individual assignment.

Before you begin, please make sure you've read and understand 1) our class honor code, 2) course policies on late work and 3) participation policies as posted on the syllabus. "I didn't know" is not an excuse.

You should cite your sources in a standard format like MPA or APA and include a list of works cited.

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Instructions

Answer each of the following questions as concisely as possible. More is not necessarily better. Please justify your answer by citing your sources from the assigned readings from our textbooks, our class lectures, or online if directed to do so. Be sure to cite in text and include a list of works cited. Place your answer below each question. When you're finished, print out this document and bring it to class as part of your participation grade.

Questions

[1] Search for "business intelligence without a data warehouse"? How well do you think these products can deliver on this promise?

For complex information components (for example clickstream information, streaming securities exchange results, constant structure venture the executives information made as dashboards or scorecards), BI without the information distribution center is likewise a genuine technique for nonstop information stacking, accepting that you can stretch out the idea of BI to incorporate dashboards. You can naturally assess the information stream by dispensing with the information stockroom stage in this cycle. An information distribution center undertaking is constantly enormous and complex, it probably won't have a characterized business case, and it may be an interminable "work in progress" or "venture dark gap" that devours assets and professions. An investigation done by the Gartner Group in 2002 expressed that "80% of endeavors executing information stockrooms won't appropriately plan for their usage endeavors, and will belittle the costs identified with the information securing undertakings by a normal of 50%—prompting dropped tasks or information distribution centers conveyed with erroneous or fragmented information.

[2] Explain the differences between Operational, Tactical, and Strategic BI.

Operational BI – Its business focus is to manage daily operations and integrate BI with operational systems. Its purpose is to make an immediate decision. The primary users of Operational BI are analysis & operation users. Operational BI uses real time metrics.

Tactical BI – Its business focus is to conduct short term analysis to achieve strategic goals. Its purpose is for short term decision making and the primary users of this BI are executive managers. Tactical BI uses historical metrics.

Strategic BI – The business focus is to achieve long-term organizational goals. Its purpose is for long term planning. The primary users here are executive managers. Moreover, Strategic BI too uses historical metrics.

[3] What are the 6 categories of Business Intelligence?

The key general categories of business intelligence applications are:

- Spreadsheets
- Reporting and querying software
- Online analytical processing
- Digital dashboards
- Data mining
- Business activity monitoring
- Data warehouse
- Local information systems
- Data cleansing

[4] What is the difference between OLAP, MOLAP, ROLAP and HOLAP?

OLAP (Online Analytical Processing) explores and interacts with dimensional data. OLAP deals with relational as well as multi-dimensional data. ROLAP (Relational Online Analytical Processing) is very easy to implement and contains an Analytical server. It has a high response time and utilizes less amount of memory. MOLAP (Multidimensional Online Analytical Processing) contains an MDDB server, is difficult to implement, has less response time due to prefabricated cubes and requires a large amount of memory. HOLAP (Hybrid Online Analytical Processing) combines attributes of both MOLAP and ROLAP. It has dynamic access and has minimum response time. It has the capacity to process large amount of data and the data is arranged in a multidimensional form.

[5] What is the difference between Slicing and Dicing in MOLAP?

Slicing and Dicing term is commonly utilized in OLAP information bases that presents information to the end client in multidimensional shape design like a 3D spreadsheet (called an OLAP 3D square). Slicing alludes to choosing a subset of the 3D shape by picking a solitary incentive for one of its measurement and making a more modest block with one less measurement. Dicing then again creates a subcube by picking at least two qualities from various components of the shape. The 3D shape is turned autonomous of its measurement.

[6] Would you remove humans from data-driven decision-making processes? When?

Humans play a pivotal role in the data driven and decision-making process. Apart from business and logical related decisions, one thing that sets the humans apart is the emotion driven decision making. A human is at a far better pace to understand a problem related to a user and help the user in analyzing and solving the problem than a machine or a tool. This logical and emotional combination of data driven and decision making enables the humans to make sound decisions which would not be expected out of machines or tools as they lack the capacity for emotion.

WORKS CITED:

Lecture discussion

Lecture videos