Business Intelligence

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Three main type of Data

- ► Structured Data
- ▶ Unstructured Data
- ▶ Semi Structure Data



What is BI?

Decision Making

Data
Presentation & visualization

Data Mining

Data Exploration (Statistical Analysis , Queries , Reporting & etc.

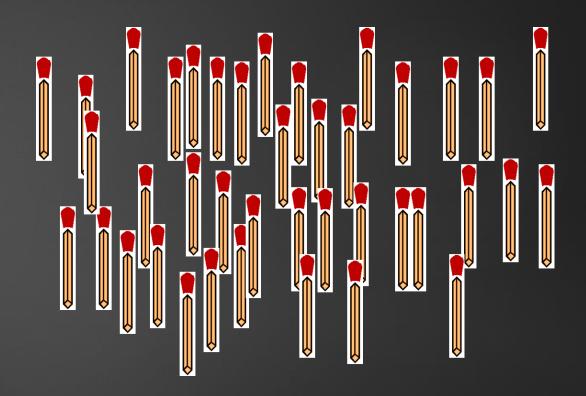
Data Warehouse

Data Sources

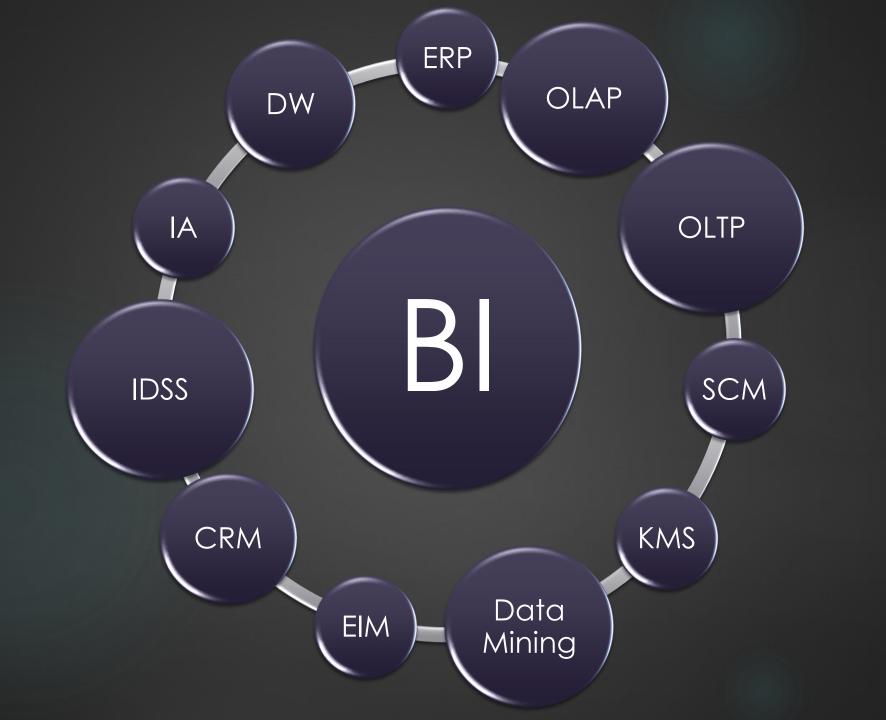
Data Sources (Paper ,Files ,Information Provides, Database Systems)

BI in simple words





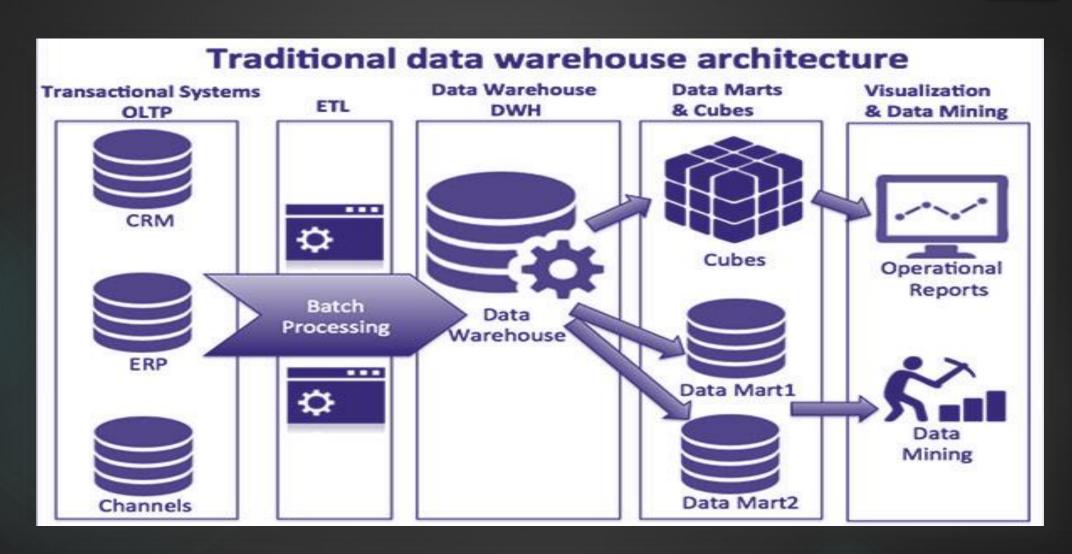
A Simple Definition: The applications and technologies transforming Business Data into Action



The techniques that we use in BI

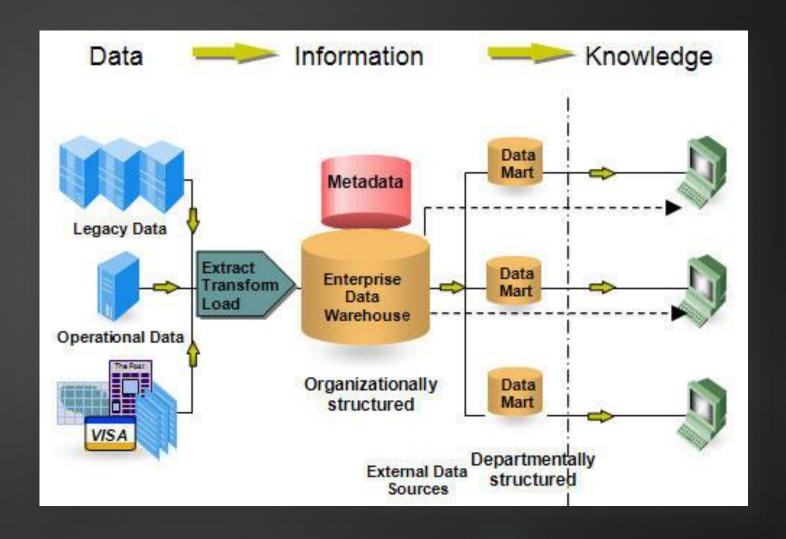
- ▶ **OLAP**: On-Line Analytical Processing
- ▶ **OLTP**: On-Line Transaction Processing
- ▶ **DW** : Data Warehousing
- **▶** Data Mining
- ▶ **IDSS**: Intelligent Decision Support System
- ▶ **IA** : Intelligent Agent
- ▶ **KMS** : Knowledge Management System
- ▶ **SCM** : Supply Chain Management
- ▶ **CRM** : Customer Relationship Management
- ▶ **ERP** : Enterprise Resource Planning
- ▶ **EIM** : Enterprise Information Management

Data Warehouse (DW/DWH)

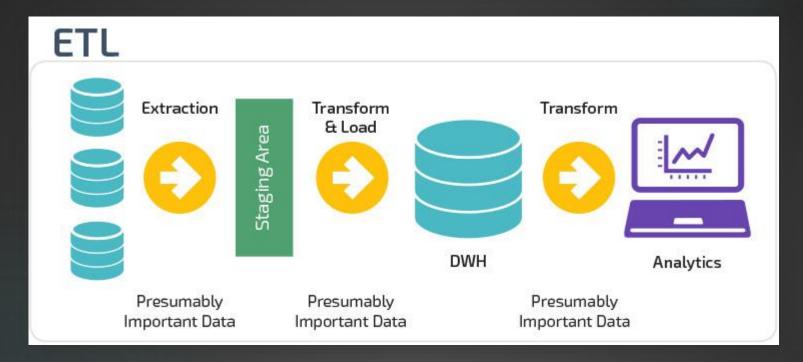


Data Warehouse (DW/DWH)

- **▶** ETL
 - > Extraction
 - > Transforming
 - > loading
- Meta Data
- Data Marts







1. EXTRACTION: Extracting data from outside sources

reading and understanding the source data and copying the data needed for the data warehouse into the staging area for further manipulation.

- ▶ 2. TRANSFORMATION: Transforming it to fit business needs cleansing, combining data from multiple sources, reduplicating data, and assigning warehouse keys
- 3. LOADING: Loading it into the data warehouse loading the data into the data warehouse presentation area

OLTP & OLAP

- Online Transaction Processing (OLTP)
- Online Analytical Processing (OLAP)
- ▶ Characteristics of an OLAP database
- ► Facts, Dimensions, and OLAP Cubes
- **▶** OLAP Schema:
 - > MOLAP
 - > HOLAP
 - > ROLAP

OLTP vs OLAP

	OLTP	OLAP
User	Clerk/IT professional	Knowledge Worker
Function	Day to Day Operations	Decision Support
Database Design	Application Oriented	Subject Oriented
Data	Current, Isolated	Historical, Consolidated
View	Detailed, Flat Relational	Summarized, Multidimensional
Usage	Structured, Repetitive	Ad Hoc
Access	Read/Write	Read

OLTP vs OLAP

Relational Database (OLTP)	Analytical Data Warehouse (OLAP)
Contains current data	Contains historical data
Useful in running the business	Useful in analyzing the business
Based on Entity Relationship Model	Based on Star, Snowflake and Fact Constellation Schema
Provides primitive and highly detailed data	Provides summarized and consolidated data
Used for writing data into the database	Used for reading data from the data warehouse
Database size ranges from 100 MB to 1 GB	Data Warehouse size ranges from 100 GB to 1 TB
Fast; provides high performance	Highly flexible; but not fast
Number of records accessed is in tens	Number of records accessed is in millions
Ex: All bank transactions made by a customer	Ex : Bank transactions made by a customer at a particular time.

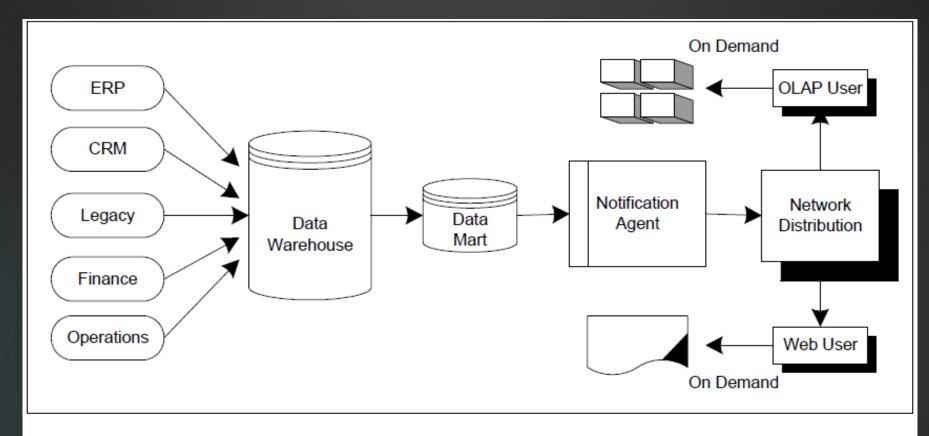
CRM



ERP



BI Architectures



Adapted from DM Review

Figure 5. Typical BI Architecture for Structured Data

BI Architectures

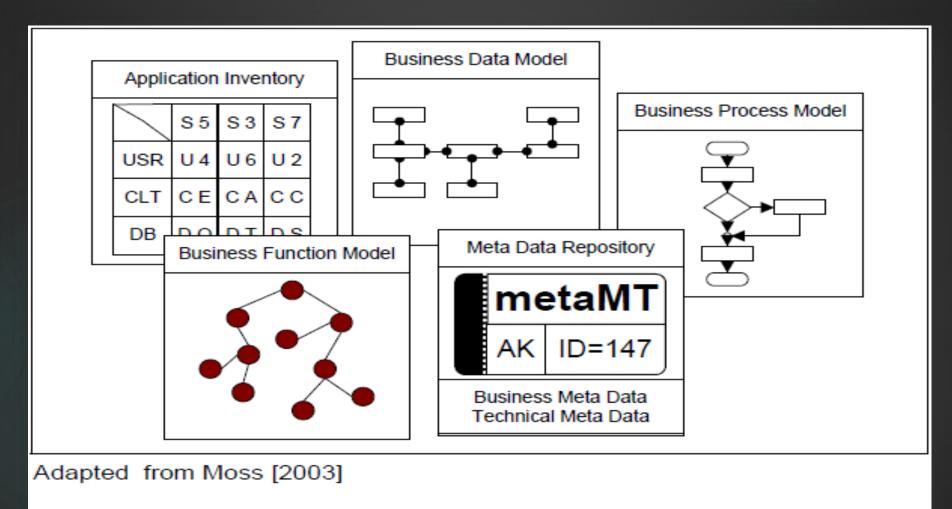


Figure 6. BI Architecture for Semi-structured Data

BI Architectures

Presentation Layer

Reporting





Analysis

Data Warehouse Layer



Dara Warehouse

Source Layer



Finance Dept.



HR Dept.



CRM

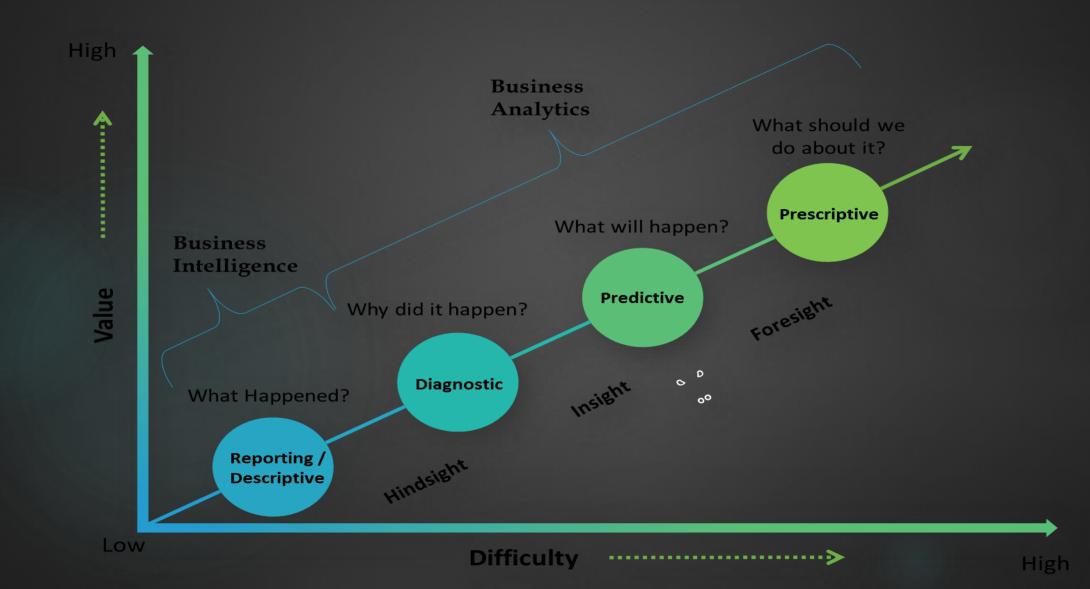


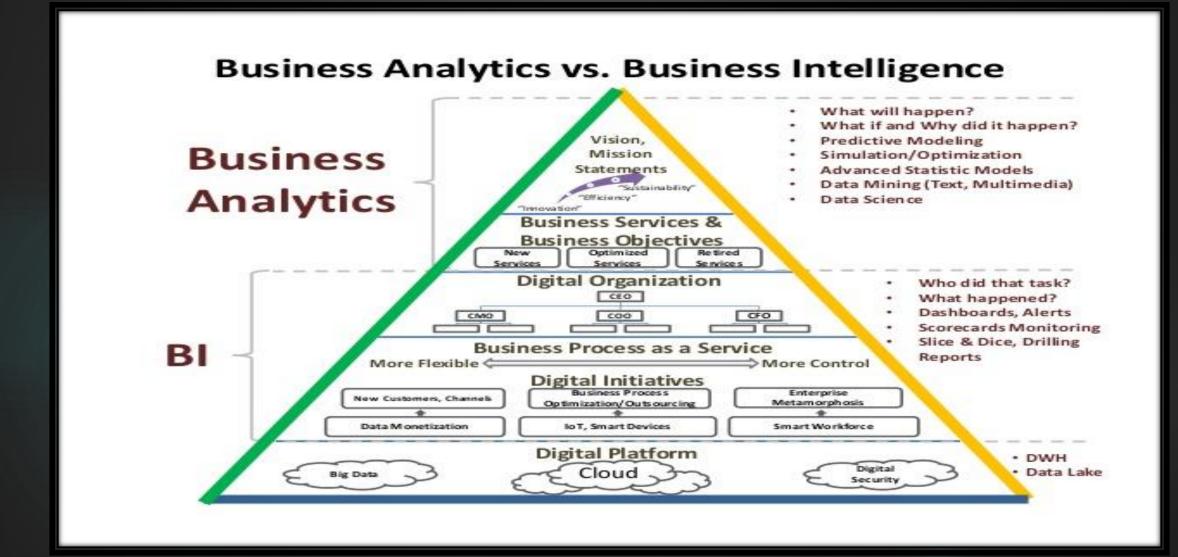
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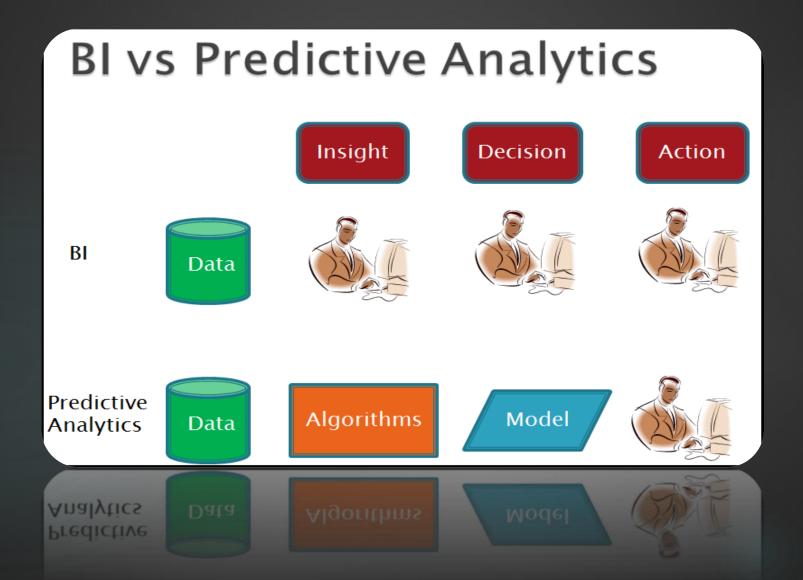
Exce/

Business Analytics





BI vs PA



Who sells BI productions?

- ► Actuate)<u>Demo</u>(
- ▶ IBM Cognos) <u>Demo</u>•(
- ▶ Information Builders) <u>Demo</u>•(
- ▶ Microsoft •
- ▶ Microstrategy.
- ▶ Oracle
- ▶ Panaroma Software
- ▶ Qlik Tech•
- ▶ SAP Business Objects•
- ► SAP) <u>Demo</u>(
- ▶ SAS Institute •
- ▶ TIBCO Spotfire

