

Inteligencia de Negocios Business Inteligence (BI)



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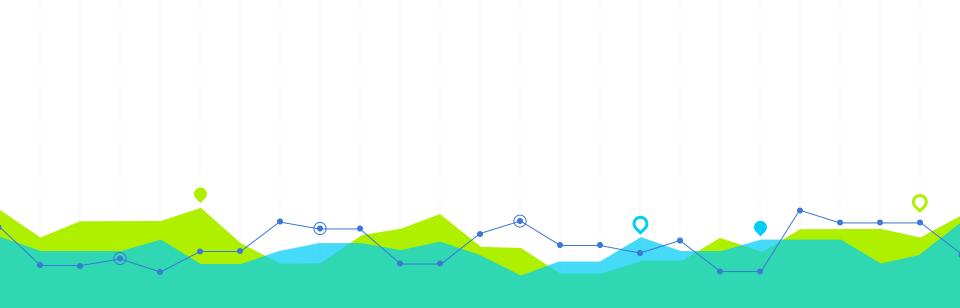
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Soy Administrador de Empresas, Especialista en Gestión de Proyectos, con diplomados en Business Inteligence and Data Mining y Big Data & Business Analitycs, actualmente me encuentro cursando la maestría en Estadística Aplicada y Ciencia de Datos. Tengo cerca de 10 años de experiencia en análisis de información. He implementado diferentes soluciones BI con planos/Excel, bases de datos MySql/Postgre/MSSql además de servicios Cloud serverless de AWS, creando dashboards en PowerBi y Tableau. Manejo los lenguajes para análisis de información como SQL, Python, R y VBA. generando valor para las empresas permitiendo la toma de decisiones basadas en datos. Soy egresado de la primera promoción de DS4A.



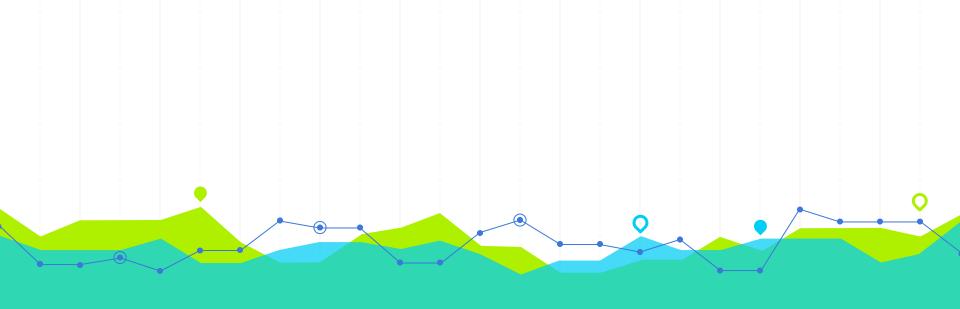
¿Que es Inteligencia de Negocios?

Business Inteligence (BI)

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Se denomina inteligencia empresarial, inteligencia de negocios, inteligencia comercial o BI (del inglés business intelligence), al conjunto de estrategias, aplicaciones, datos, productos, tecnologías y arquitectura técnicas, los cuales están enfocados a la administración y creación de conocimiento sobre el medio, a través del análisis de los datos existentes en una organización o empresa.

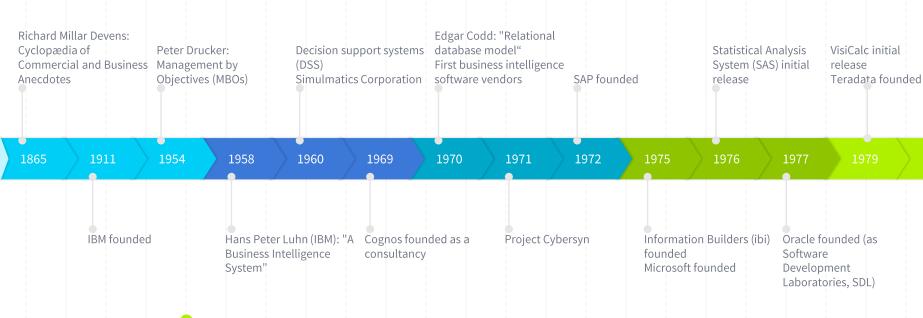
Fuente: Wikipedia - https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inteligencia_empresarial



¿Historia de la Inteligencia de Negocios?

Desde su inicio hasta su desarrollo actual

Linea de Tiempo: inicios de las bases del Bl



Linea de Tiempo: surgimiento del BI

Executive information systems (EIS) Data warehouses, RDBMS Lotus 1-2-3 initial release

Dundas founded

ANSI/ISO SQL

Microsoft SQL Server

MicroStrategy founded Howard Dresner: a definition for business intelligence (attributed) Olik founded Edgar Codd: on-line analytical processing (OLAP)

Early predictive analytics Salesforce founded First use of term Software-as-aservice "SaaS"

1987 1988 1990 1985 1993

Hyperion founded George Doran: "S.M.A.R.T"

Microsoft Excel

The Multiway Data Analytics consortium conference in Rome

First generation BI: IT run the reports for business users

Data mining, multimedia databases, early Web **Business Objects founded** Use of term "business intelligence" becomes widespread

TIBCO founded Alteryx founded Second generation of BI: The rise of business intelligence

Linea de Tiempo: desarrollo del BI

Amazon Web Services launched

Sisense founded MapReduce introduced Apache Hadoop intial release KNIME initial release

IBM buys Cognos SPARQL Looker founded Snowflake founded IBM Watson on Jeopardy! Microsoft Power BI Toucan Toco founded GraphQL initial release Cloud BI adoption skyrockets to 50%, double from 2016 (Forbes) Sisu founded

2006 2007 2008 2010 2011 2013 2004 2005 Tableau founded Beginning of the social Rapidminer founded Narrative Science Google Cloud Platform "Augmented Yellowfin founded launched media age, data volume Oracle buys Hyperion founded analytics is the future Palantir founded skyrockets SAP buys Business Domo founded of data and Objects Microsoft Azure launched analytics" (Gartner) Third generation of BI

> Big Data NoSQL

Linea de Tiempo: presente y futuro del BI

Salesforce buys Tableau
COVID

"Data storytelling will dominate BI by 2025"
(Gartner)

2019

2020

2021

2022

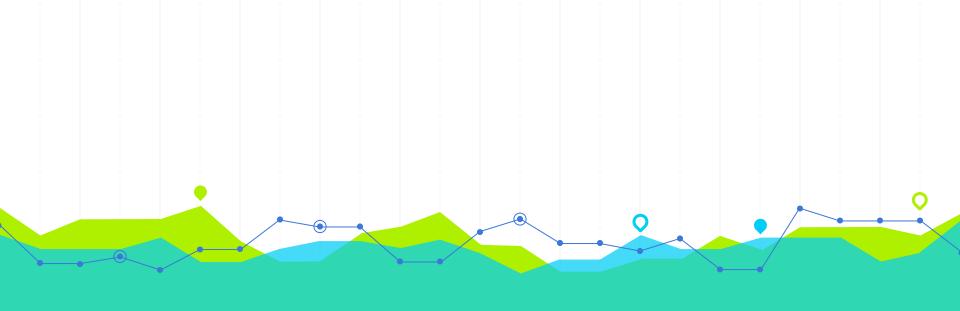
Google buys Looker
TIBCO buys Information

Builders

MicroStrategy invests +\$1B on Bitcoin

- https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/1941108
- https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/2521983
- https://notes.fringeling.com/ABriefHistoryOfBusinessIntelligence/

Tarea 1: estado actual y futuro de BI



Caracteristicas de la Inteligencia de Negocios(BI)

Pirámide de la creación de conocimiento

- 1. **Datos** se pueden definir como los registros de las transacciones estos no tienen contexto y no tienen significado alguno (es simplemente el valor capturado).
- Información son los datos con un contexto definido y por ende con un significado claro e interrelacionable.
- **3. Conocimiento** es el concepto del entendimiento de la información, que nos permite reconocer patrones en la información, hipótesis y resolución de **insight**.

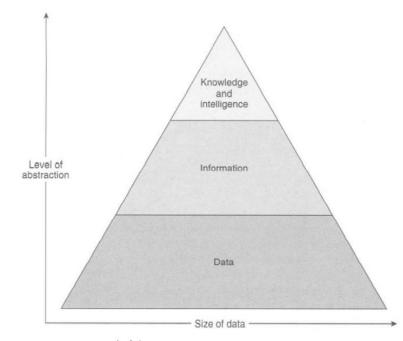


FIGURE 1.1 A pyramid of abstraction.

Toma de decision basado en Bl

Proveer soporte para lograr los objetivos definidos por el negocio en las diferentes áreas teniendo en cuento el contexto.

Las decisiones se de las organizaciones se basan en la experiencia y los datos obtenidos / generados en la operación de las organizaciones. El BI nos aporta metodologías para obtener y hacer uso de la información.

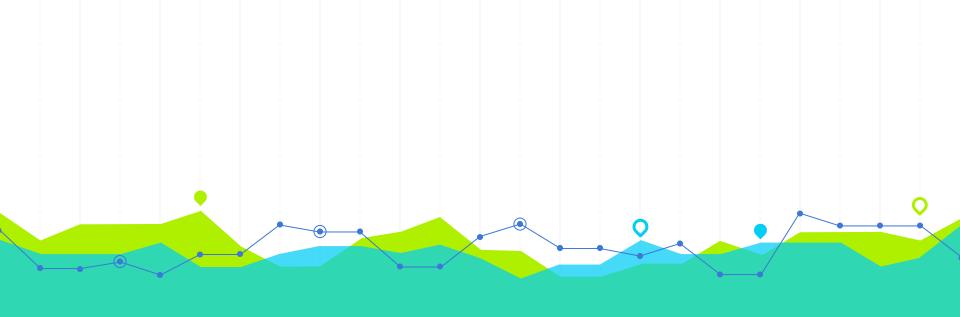
El uso de tecnologías se soporta en el uso de sistemas de información y comunicaciones. Los sistemas de BI deben entregar la información en el momento correcto a las personas correctas.

Escenarios del uso de BI en las organizaciones

- El uso de BI separado de los procesos estratégicos de la gerencia.
- Soportar el monitoreo/seguimiento a las estrategias de la organización.
- Ofrecer KPI para retroalimentar las definiciones de las estrategias planteadas.
- Recurso organizacional.

Principales perspectivas del BI

- Producción: soporta las decisiones en búsqueda de responder las preguntas relacionadas con los productos ofrecidos por las organizaciones, preguntas tales como que producto debería ser ofrecido a que cliente, esta perspectiva tiene un rol muy importante sobre el desarrollo interno de los productos de la organización y como se debe operar.
- **Cliente:** comportamiento de los clientes y el entendimiento desde la perspectiva de producción como se puede traducir en cumplir las expectativas de los clientes.
- Organizacional: permite ver las tendencias de la organización su procesos soportes, relacionamiento con los clientes y la operación en conexión con la producción.



Metodologias de Bl

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... companies state that "information integration is thought to consume about 40 % of their budget." Kimball states that the design and development of the underlying "systems consumes the lion's share of effort during a DW/BI project"...

iMine

Objects: Rectangles with full borders represent the objects that are analyzed or produced during the BI process along the three goal perspectives.

Tasks: Ellipses represent the BI tasks that have to be conducted by the BI analyst.

Techniques: Rectangles with dashed border represent techniques for the different BI tasks. Techniques consist of repositories for procedures, methods for using the procedures, and tools for implementation.

Information flow: Solid arrows represent the flow of information.

Feedback: Dashed arrows refer to possible feedback loops.

Analysis goals: Analysis goals are depicted as rectangles with rounded corners

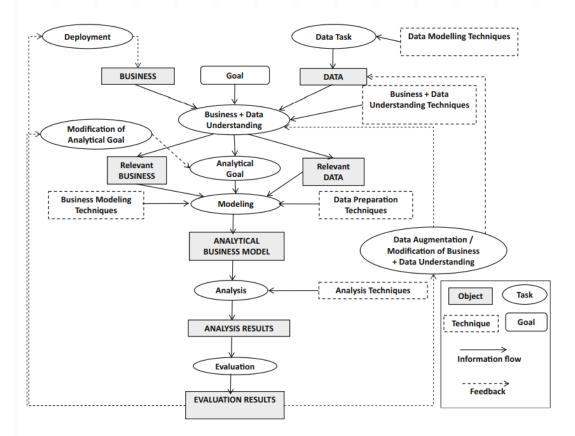


Fig. 1.4 The *iMine* method

Business Data understanding understanding Data preparation Deployment Modeling DATA Evaluation

CRISP-DM

Business Understanding	Data Understanding	Data Preparation	Modeling	Evaluation	Deployment
Determine Business Objectives Background Business Objectives Business Success Criteria Assess Situation Inventory of Resources Requirements, Assumptions, and Constraints Risks and Contingencies Terminology Costs and Benefits Determine Data Mining Goals Data Mining Goals Data Mining Success Criteria Project Plan Project Plan Project Plan Initial Assessment of Tools and Techniques	Collect Initial Data Initial Data Collection Report Describe Data Data Description Report Explore Data Data Exploration Report Verify Data Quality Data Quality Report	Select Data Rationale for Inclusion/ Exclusion Clean Data Data Cleaning Report Construct Data Derived Attributes Generated Records Integrate Data Merged Data Format Data Reformatted Data Dataset Dataset Description	Select Modeling Techniques Modeling Technique Modeling Assumptions Generate Test Design Test Design Build Model Parameter Settings Models Model Descriptions Assess Model Model Assessment Revised Parameter Settings	Evaluate Results Assessment of Data Mining Results w.r.t. Business Success Criteria Approved Models Review Process Review of Process Determine Next Steps List of Possible Actions Decision	Plan Deployment Deployment Plan Plan Monitoring and Maintenance Monitoring and Maintenance Plan Produce Final Report Final Report Final Presentation Review Project Experience Documentation

Figure 3: Generic tasks (bold) and outputs (italic) of the CRISP-DM reference model

https://www.dataprix.com/es/metodologia-crisp-dm-mineria-datos/modelo-referencia-crisp-dm-https://www.sngular.com/es/data-science-crisp-dm-metodologia/https://www.ibm.com/docs/es/spss-modeler/saas?topic=dm-crisp-help-overview

https://www.datascience-pm.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/CRISP-DM-for-Data-Science.pdf

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KimBall

Descriptive

- Reporting
- Segmentation
- Detect interesting behave

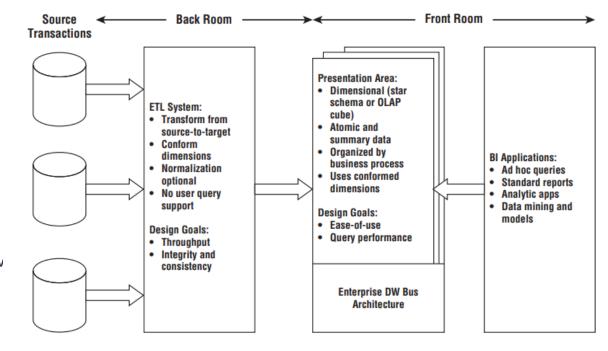
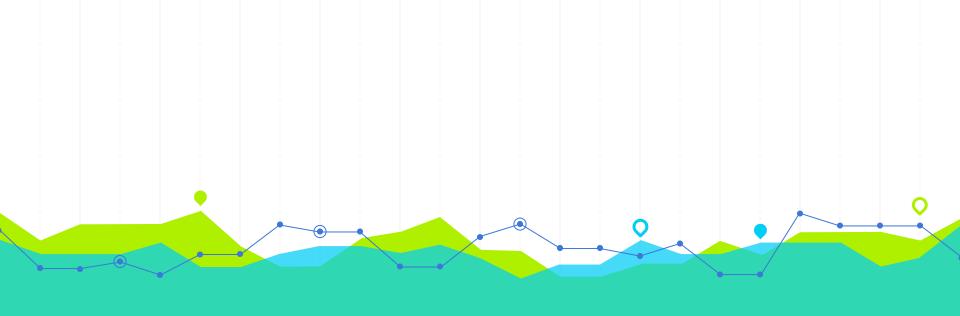
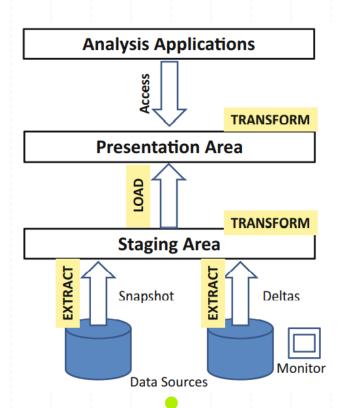


Figure 1-7: Core elements of the Kimball DW/BI architecture.



Procesos dentro del BI



ETL

Corresponde a Extract, Load and Transform (ETL).

Pero debido a el BigData en muchos casos se opta por se ELT



KPI

Key Performance Indicator: links the activities of the business to objectives by defining a measurable quantity

Analytical Goals of BI

Descriptive

- Reporting
- Segmentation
- Detect interesting behavior

Predictive

- Regression
- Classification

Understanding

- Process identification
- Process analysis



Business Intelligence in Context

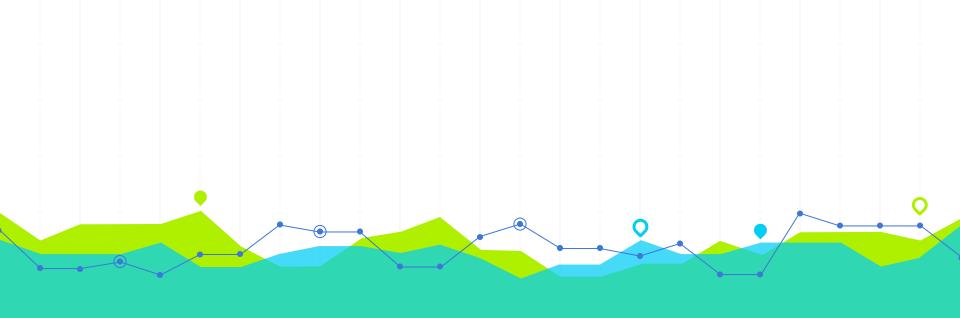
For the development of a unified umbrella for BI, we use a process-oriented definition of the term business applicable in many different domains. One can look at such a business process from different perspectives, in particular the production perspective, the customer perspective, and the organizational perspective are identified. In connection with the perspective, it is often important to identify the roles of actors within the business process; in particular, process subjects as the actors that generated instances of the business are of utmost importance in BI.

The main input for all BI activities are data about the instances of business processes. These data are generated according to a specific view on the business process. Three views are identified: the event view, the state view, and the cross-sectional view. In the production perspective, the event view is of utmost importance and in the customer perspective the cross-sectional view is dominant.

Business Intelligence in Context

Using data as input, any BI activity starts from a certain goal. For the goal measurable quantities, so-called key performance indicators (KPIs) are defined. The KPIs have to be seen in connection with the strategic use of BI inside the business. This strategic use ranges from application of BI for achieving short-term targets with no connection to the management strategy over use of BI as a feedback for the overall management strategy up to understanding BI as a strategic resource for management decisions.

Many a time, BI applications aim for understanding the dependence of a KPI from other quantities called influential factors. This leads to the formulation of analytical goals for BI. Different analytical goals can be identified: descriptive goals, predictive goals, and business understanding goals. These analytical goals allow a formal analysis, and the results of the analysis can be used later on for decision support.



Big Data