SCM 651: Business Analytics

WEEK 2

Agenda

Welcome/Polls

Review of concepts

Group discussion of articles

Google Analytics Access

Teams

Homework #1

Wrap up and Feedback

NPV

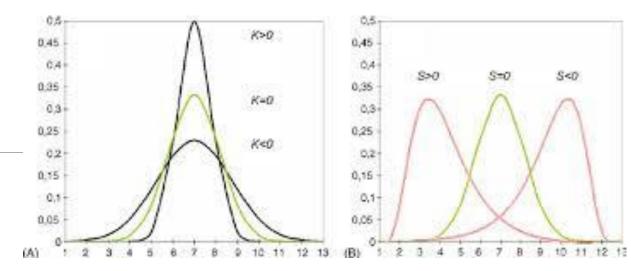
- Calculates today's value of a cash flow stream
- Investments are entered as negative numbers

IRR

- IRR > interest rate → positive NPV
- IRR < interest rate → negative NPV

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean: arithmetic average
- Median: middle point in distribution
- Mode: most common value (highest frequency of occurrence)
- Kurtosis: height of data peak relative to normal distribution
- Skewness: left or right position of data relative to normal distribution
- Standard deviation: measure of spread
- Range: highest value minus lowest value



Correlation (Section 2.7, card 3)

- Strongest (highest positive or negative correlation): INTC & MSFT = 0.39
- Weakest (closest to zero): CAT & MSFT = 0.08

	Date	CAT	GE	GM	IBM	INTC	MCD	MSFT
Date	1							
CAT	-0.0072	1						
GE	-0.02751	0.164614	1					
GM	-0.01293	0.273675	0.331425	1				
IBM	0.017422	0.204583	0.334578	0.339229	1			
INTC	-0.09191	0.214656	0.287167	0.274235	0.348304	1		
MCD	0.0192	0.22379	0.259242	0.216831	0.240643	0.242705	1	
MSFT	-0.10799	0.089345	0.326099	0.171106	0.316358	0.393519	0.301614	1

Correlation versus regression

- If one variable changes, does the other variable go up or down? (correlation)
- If one variable changes, how much does the other change? (regression)

Regression Example

- Fixed Costs
 - Measured by intercept

Items either not measured, or not variable

- Variable costs
 - Measured by coefficient of variable

Items whose variability has a measureable impact on the output

Exponential regression

Compounded growth

Power regression

Learning curve or volume efficiencies

Multivariate regression (multiple X variables)

- T-statistics measures the significance of one coefficient (focus on p-values)
- F-statistic measures the significance of the entire equation
- R² measures the goodness of fit of the equation, i.e., how much of the change in Y is explained by changes in X

SUMMARY OUTPU	Т					
Regression Statistics						
Multiple R	0.803398744					
R Square	0.645449542					
Adjusted R Square	0.57453945					
Standard Error	1252.763898					
Observations	19					
ANOVA						Ĺ
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F	
Regression	3	42856229.89	14285409.96	9.102365067	0.001126532	
Residual	15	23541260.74	1569417.383			
Total	18	66397490.63				ĺ
						L
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	
Intercept	35102.90045	1837.226911	19.10645889	6.11198E-12	31186.944	l
A Made	2.065953296	1.664981779	1.240826369	0.23372682	-1.482871344	
B Made	4.176355531	1.681252566	2.484073849	0.025287785	0.592850531	
C Made	4.790641037	1.789316107	2.677358695	0.017222643	0.976804052	

Seasonality (check answer)

- Periodicity of 4 quarterly
- Periodicity of 12 monthly
- Periodicity of 52 weekly

Article #1: Sustaining an Analytics Advantage

Sustaining an Analytics Advantage

 What are some examples of creating competitive advantage with analytics (companies and their techniques)?

Article #2: Creating Business Value with Analytics

Creating Business Value with Analytics

- What are the differences between competencies in information management and analytics expertise?
- What are the advantages of starting with each?

Article #3: Raising the Bar with Analytics

Raising the Bar with Analytics

- What new opportunities did StyleSeek and Entravision encounter when they used analytics?
- What opportunity allowed MillerCoors to create efficiencies with analytics?

Google Analytics, Team Formation

Google Analytics

- Generic account set up see course wall for details.
- Backup plan:
 - Set up a Google account using your syr.edu email address, following the instructions distributed to course wall
 - You will receive an email when your access is authorized if needed

Teams

 Review teams posted to course wall – these will be your teams for the homework assignments this semester

Upcoming assignments

1. Homework –

Homework #1, Regression, due before live session #4

2. Hands-on:

Excel: One-way Sensitivity Analysis, Two-way Sensitivity Analysis, Conditional Formatting, Dashboards

Google Analytics: Audience, Acquisition, Behavior

Complete before our next live session