

DATA ANALYTICS FOR ORGANIZATION

Dr. Nor Azizah Ali
Dr. Noorfa Haszlinna Mustaffa
Faculty of Computing, UTM

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Course Outline:

Session	Topic
Session 1	Fundamental Concept of Data Analytics
Session 2	Applications of Data Analytics with Tableau – Part 1
Session 3	Applications of Data Analytics with Tableau – Part 2
Session 4	Hands-On Project (Dashboard Development)
Session 5	Competency Test

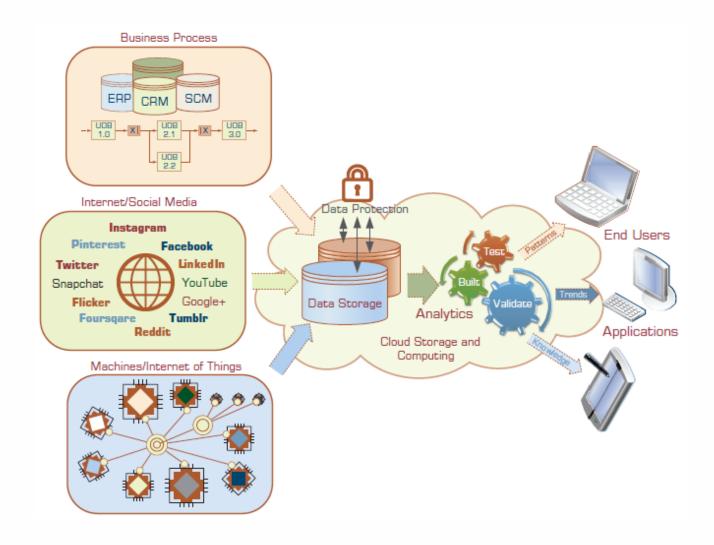


Session 1:

Fundamental Concepts of Data Analytics



The Nature of Data



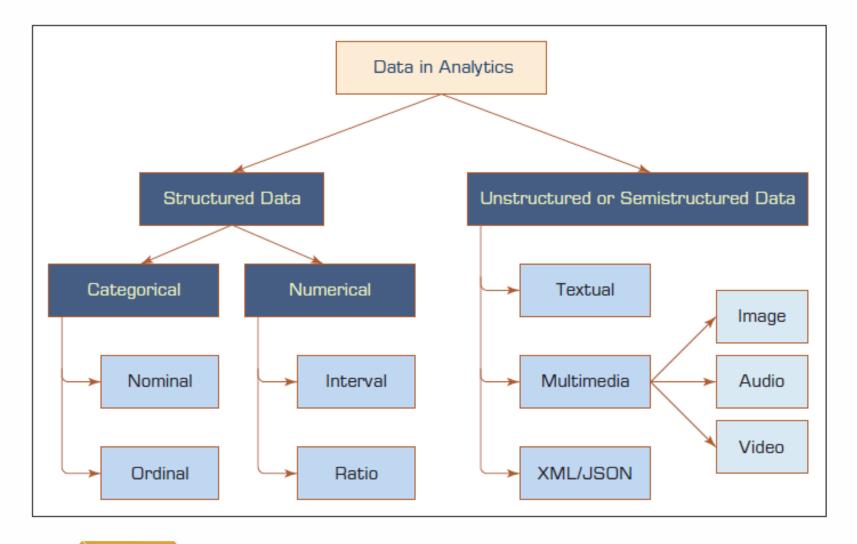


A Simple Taxonomy of Data

- Data (datum—singular form of data): facts
- Types of Data:
 - Structured data
 - Targeted for computers to process
 - Numeric versus nominal
 - Unstructured/textual data
 - Targeted for humans to process/digest
 - Semi-structured data
 - XML, HTML, Log files, etc.



A Simple Taxonomy of Data (cont'd)





Common Data Problems

Structured, unstructured, semi-structured:

- Information and knowledge management is the management of both structured data (15% of information) and unstructured data (85% of information), according to the Butler Group.
- 80 percent of business is conducted on unstructured information (Gartner Group).

Information overloading:

- too much data and information with varied formats and structure
- difficulty of data organization for effective access and retrieval
- difficult to find useful information (knowledge) from them
- Multiple copies of data exists sometimes with conflicts

Big data:

 Variety, Velocity, Volume, Veracity (Source: https://www.ibmbigdatahub.com/infographic/four-vs-big-data)



Common Data Problems (cont'd)

Data everywhere:

- Data in separate systems and different sources; internal and external
- Problem of spreadmart (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spreadmart)
- Over 43 percent of organizations have more than six content stores. (Forrester Research).

Difficulty of access:

 We may have that data but we cannot access it (or difficult to get it), because of technical issues or administrative issues.

Don't have that data:

- The data is simply not available.
- The collection of data may need additional process and is costly.



Decision Making in Business Processes

- The decision-making process, in a business context, is a set of steps taken by managers in an enterprise to determine the planned path for business initiatives and to set specific actions in motion.
- Ideally, business decisions are based on an analysis of objective facts, aided by the use of Business Intelligence (BI) and analytics tools.



What is Business Intelligence?

Technology that Allows:

 Gathering, storing, accessing & analyzing data to help business users make better decisions

Set of Applications that Allow:

- Decision support systems
- Query and reporting
- online analytical processing (OLAP)
- Statistical analysis, forecasting, and data mining

Help in analyzing business performance through data-driven insight:

Understand the past & predict the future



Importance of Business Intelligence

- Overall, the role of business intelligence is to improve all parts of a company by improving access to the firm's data and then using that data to increase profitability.
- Companies that employ BI practices can translate their collected data into insights of their business process.
- The insights can then be used to create strategic business decisions that improve productivity, increase revenue and accelerate growth.



Challenges in Decision Making Processes

- Problems in decision making:
 - A gap between data and knowledge (useful information leading to a decision).
 - Management/operation by intuition.
 - Lack of effective feedback and alignment systems, no improvement cycles.
 - Need good analytical processing and models.
- Evolving analytical needs in decision support:
 - Real-time, most recent data.
 - Business user driven, agile, instant.
 - Exploratory and interactive.



Who make a decision?

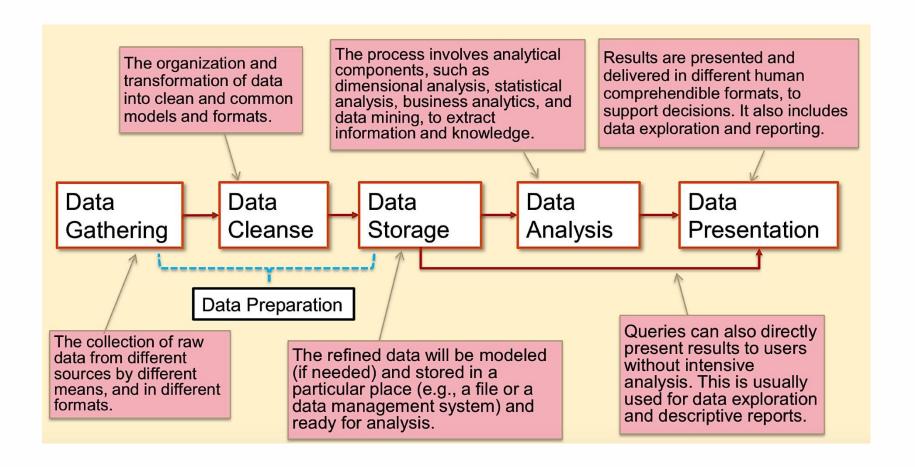
Decision making at different levels:

- Operational
- Related to daily activities with short-term effect
- Structured decisions taken by management
- Tactical
- Semi-structured decisions taken by middle management
- Strategic
- Long-term effect
- decisions Unstructured taken top management





General Process – Data Analytics in Organization





Analysis vs Analytics

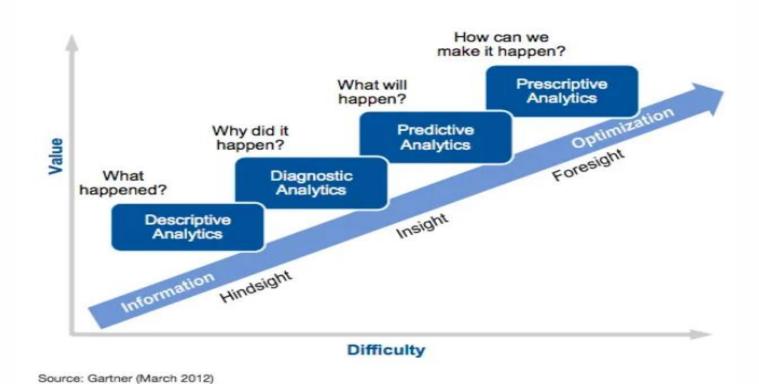
The primary difference between analytics and analysis is a matter of scale, as data analytics is a broader term of which data analysis is a subcomponent. Data analysis refers to the process of examining, transforming and arranging a given data set in specific ways in order to study its individual parts and extract useful information. Data analytics is an overarching science or discipline that encompasses the complete management of data. This not only include analysis, but also data collection, organization, storage and all the tools and techniques used.

Source: www.getsmarter.com



Data Analytics Phases

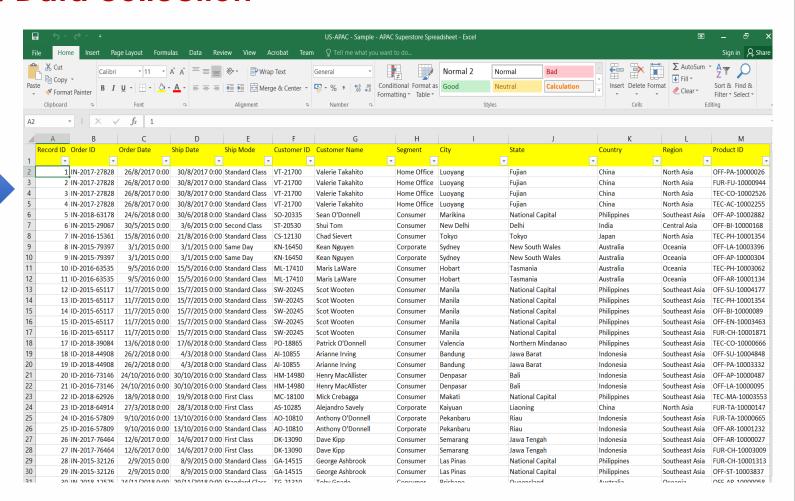
Introduction



EXAMPLE



Phase 1: Data collection



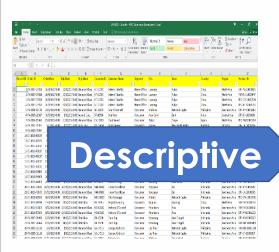
Data

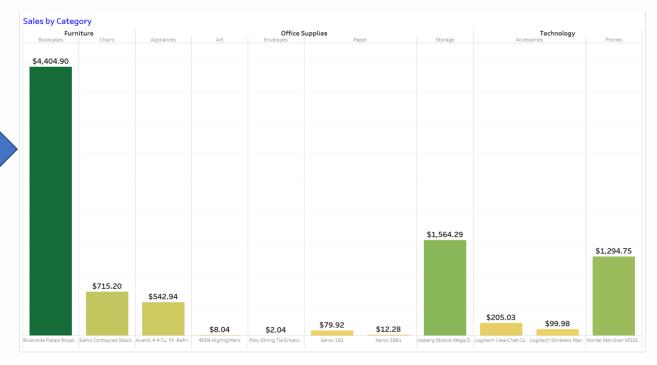




Phase 2: Descriptive

- ✓ Clean
- ✓ Relate
- ✓ Summarize
- √ Visualize



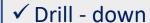


EXAMPLE

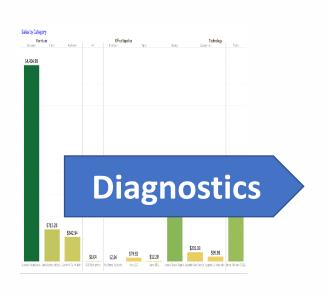


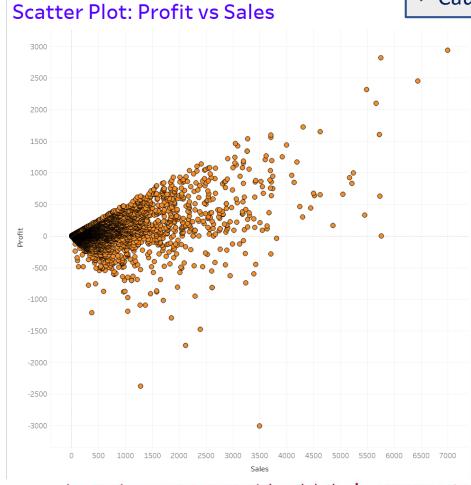
Phase 3: Diagnostic





- ✓ Data Discovery
- ✓ Data Mining
- ✓ Correlation
- ✓ Causation



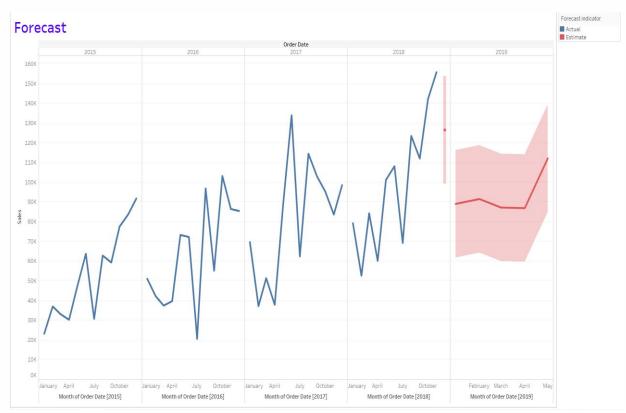




EXAMPLE

Phase 4: Predictive







Magic Quadrant for Analytics and Business Intelligence Platforms.

Gartner is the world's leading research and advisory company.





End of Session 1