

**COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF METHODS TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS USED
FOR DATA ANALYTICS IN FIELDS OF FINANCE**

by

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview

Data analysis is an very robust topic in the field of data science and encompasses the various mathematical functions. The functions are statistical in nature and are performed on the data obtained. The goal of data analytics is to support (or reject) the hypothesis which the data scientist postulates. By processing a steady stream of real-time data, organizations can make time-sensitive decisions faster than ever before, monitor emerging trends, course-correct rapidly and jump on new business opportunities. [BIG Data Analytics: A Framework for Unstructured Data Analysis pdf]

This paper tries to enlist most of the up-to-date techniques used by researchers and mathematicians to make sense of the data. Also the paper presents them in three groups of analytics. But then there arises a question which is, why the need for data analytics ? Well, to answer that the paper proposes the literature from an article of Kdnuggets (Balm, n.d.).

According to the authors following are use cases of data analytics : 1. Analytics power our decisions we do not need to guess while making bold new decisions, we should use the information from data at hand. 2. Your data analysis weighs down your opponent's argument. 3. Cut down on loss making ventures with data analytics. 4. Can be applied to all domains be it health-care, banking, marketing, sales, operations etc. On the scenario when describing Data analytics it is very important to put the focus on Hypothesis.

Shown in the table 1.1 is some business areas

Application area	Applications	Specifics
Insurance	Fraud detection	Identify claims meriting investigation
Telecom	Churn	Identify likely customer turnover
Telemarketing	On-line information	Aid telemarketers with easy data access
Human resource management	Churn	Identify potential employee turnover
Retail	Affinity positioning	Position product effectively
	Cross-selling	Find more products for customers
Banking	Customer relationship management	Identify customer value
		Develop programs to maximize revenue
Credit card management	Lift	Identify effective market segments
	Churn	Identify likely customer turnover

Table 1.1: Data mining use cases

Figure 1.1 is a view of the data analytics with respect to the main fields.

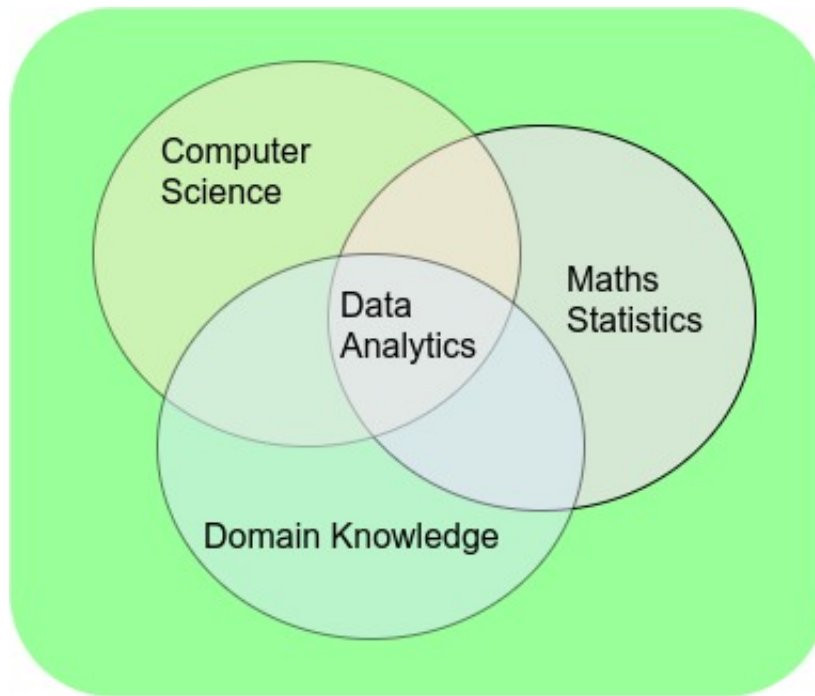


Figure 1.1: Data Analytics

Why Analytics for financial institutions ? Customers are loyal consumers of products, which give value for their monetary investments. Big institutions tend to over look the need for value creation and focus their analytics and metrics to improve profit (Reichheld, 1996). In the HBR report Reichheld makes certain observations that customers of large companies witness degrading value standards and secondly increasing rate of customer churn is a good variable to predict cash flow from consumer to company. He also noted that companies can replace old customer with new ones but the profits are lower as cost of induction is high.

2. Categories in data analytics :

There are three basic categories viz. Descriptive, Predictive and Prescriptive. The methods and techniques are described further in the paper, and they are classified into the above.

2.1 Descriptive Analytic techniques: The sole purpose of using the methods in this category would be to describe the Hypothesis. Descriptive analytics or data mining are at the bottom of the big data value chain, but they can be valuable for uncovering patterns that offer insight. A simple example of descriptive analytics would be assessing credit risk; using past financial performance to predict a customers likely financial performance. Descriptive analytics can be useful in the sales cycle, for example, to categorize customers by their likely product preferences and sales cycle.

To summarize data into meaningful charts and reports, for example, about budgets, sales, revenues, or cost. They allow managers to obtain standard and customized reports, and drill down into the data and to make queries to understand the impact of an advertising campaign, for example, review business performance to find problems or areas of opportunity, and identify patterns and trends in data. Typical

questions that descriptive analytics help answer are: How much did we sell in each region? What was our revenue and profit last quarter? How many and what types of complaints did we resolve? Which factory has the lowest productivity? Descriptive analytics also help companies to classify customers into different segments, which enable them to develop specific marketing campaigns and advertising strategies. [1]

There are two main approaches to apply in this topic Data warehousing and Visual analytics with reporting.

2.2 Predictive analytic techniques : Predictive analytics use big data to identify past patterns to predict the future. For example, some companies are using predictive analytics for sales lead scoring. Some companies have gone one step further use predictive analytics for the entire sales process, analyzing lead source, number of communications, types of communications, social media, documents, CRM data, etc. Properly tuned predictive analytics can be used to support sales, marketing, or for other types of complex forecasts.

2.3 Prescriptive analytic techniques : Prescriptive analytics is really valuable, but largely not used. According to Gartner, 13 percent of organizations are using predictive but only 3 percent are using prescriptive analytics. Where big data analytics in general sheds light on a subject, prescriptive analytics gives you a laser-like focus to answer specific questions. For example, in the healthcare industry, you can better manage the patient population by using prescriptive analytics to measure the number of patients who are clinically obese, then add filters for factors like diabetes and LDL cholesterol levels to determine where to focus treatment. The same prescriptive model can be applied to almost any industry target group or problem.

There is yet another classification of Analytics tools on the basis of the generation ie. Traditional vs Advanced.[1] [1 - <https://rapidminer.com/summarizing-differences-business-intelligence-advanced-analytics/>]

Traditional analytics employ visualizations like graphs, charts (pie, bar), infographics etc., querying, reporting, scorecards and OLAP. They tend to answer the Descriptive analytics type of questions. Generally used in Business Intelligence softwares, just query from existing data and display intuitive infographics, the user deciphers the data. The process of the business intelligence is generally termed as reactive. Tools in consumer market WebFOCUS InfoAssist OLAP, IBM Cognos, Netweaver, Microstrategy Intelligence Server, andara Balanced Scorecard, BSC designer and any SQL relational database like Oracle, Microsoft Sql Server. 1. OLAP 2.Dashboards 3. Scorecards 4. KPIs

Advanced analytics, on the other hand go beyond the traditional techniques. They use modeling, optimization, statistics methods to discover the future and predict an outcome. The softwares may also be termed as decision support systems or expert systems as they generate possible deductions. User could use the help and substantiate their own judgments. The process in this category is termed as proactive. Methods used in advanced analytics are: predictive modeling, Statistical analysis, Simulation and Optimization, Text mining, Data mining, Multimedia mining, Descriptive modeling. Tools in the consumer market are Powerpivot, Tableau, QlikSense, Yellowfin, etc. 1. Statistical Methods 2. Text Mining 3. Data Mining 4. Multimedia mining 5. Simulation 6. Optimization

3. Fields and Domains of application :

1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the study report is to understand the major methods, techniques and tools adopted by financial institutions to perform data analytics.

Chapter 2

Descriptive Techniques

Descriptive analytics is very common and basic form of data mining technique to derive meaning and trend from data. Almost all of the companies in financial sector utilize the tools based on these techniques. The techniques in this are relatively basic compared with those of predictive models and prescriptive models. Institutions generally use tools which can generate reports regularly, some are printed monthly while some others are generated as a yearly routine. Such demands for reports describe the status quo of the balance sheets, organizational debts and cash flows. Daily transactions and updates of balances are maintained in the books or accounts and reports are generated daily for accountants and auditors. Thus it is imperative that vital functions of reporting, updating and auditing are functionalities of some business analytics.

There are several techniques employed by businesses to analyze and display data. They are as follows:

1. OLAP
2. Datawarehouse
3. Graphical views
4. Performance dashboard and KPI's

Chapter 3

Predictive Techniques

The basis of Predictive modeling is the use of data mining techniques to forecast future results. Data mining is the process of sorting data to find patterns or infer relationships. Thus a formulation of a statistical model with relevant variables is essential for prediction. ref from site (<http://searchdatamanagement.techtarget.com/definition/data-mining>) and (<http://searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/definition/data-mining>)

Data mining techniques are used in credit card systems to detect fraud, in loan approval systems, identifying customer types and targeting specific promotional schemes. It is used to model customer behavior and detect churning to certain financial products. Insurance schemes and bank deposits are volatile instruments due to the uncertainty of the free economy. site (<https://hbr.org/1996/03/learning-from-customer-defections>).

There are many techniques to modeling predictive analytics

- 1.
2. Regression methods
- 3.
- 4.

e)

Chapter 4

Prescriptive Techniques

Chapter 5

Optimization Techniques

Chapter 6

Visualization Techniques

Chapter 7

Feature Selection Techniques

Chapter 8

Conclusion and Recommendations

This section presents the conclusion of study report.

8.1 Conclusion

In this paper we have tried to present a picture of the methods and tools of data analytics. They are summed up under three categories. Our motivation was to study the various methods and practices used by researchers and businesses. We hope this paper encourage new companies to apply softwares and schemes to analyze data. The analytic results could give them insights about To achieve what was not perceived, to deduce what was not understood is all made possible with data analytics. Thus it is our effort that the topics discussed in this paper would be of use to those who step into the world of Analytics without knowledge of background. References :

http://www.cbpp.uaa.alaska.edu/afef/business_analytics.htm

8.2 Recommendations

Text..

References

Balm, P. (n.d.). *10 reasons why i love data and analytics* — *kdnuggets*.

Reichheld, F. F. (1996). *Learning from customer defections* — *hbr*. <https://hbr.org/1996/03/learning-from-customer-defections>. (Accessed: 2017-06-16)