

# BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

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# ABOUT MYSELF

- ❖ BI consultant and trainer. Experienced in Microsoft and open-source environments
- ❖ Providing professional services including front-end design, development, setting up BI solutions, and building reports
- ❖ Delivering data-related trainings in wide range of technologies such as Oracle, SQL Server, BI, and Python
- ❖ Working with wide range of organizations such as Mizrahi-tefahot bank, UPS ,HP Indigo, Prime minister's office, Israel Police, Leumi Card and many more



# AGENDA

## Business Intelligence

1. INTRODUCTION
2. BASICS
3. POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS
4. TOOLS
5. BI PROCESS





In god we trust  
- all others must bring data”

William Edwards Deming



# INTRODUCTION

## BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE



”

Business Intelligence (BI) is about providing the right data at the right time to the right people so that they can make the right decisions.”

Nic Smith with Microsoft BI Solutions Marketing



”

Knowledge has become the key economic resource and the dominant, if not the only, source of competitive advantage.”

Peter F. Drucker

# INTRODUCTION

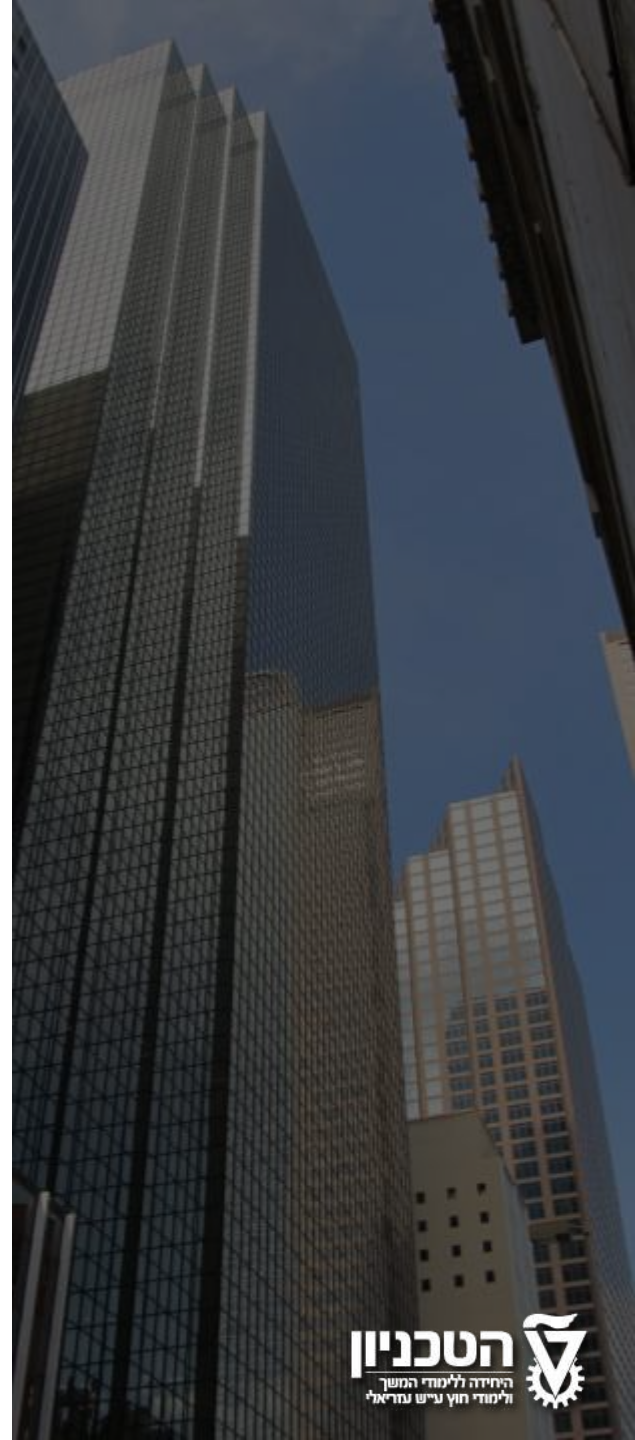
## BI is Becoming Increasingly Important

Globalization, competitive pressure and ever-changing trends are an integral part of our economic system. With accelerating markets, demands on the company also increase.

For this reason, business intelligence solutions are becoming increasingly important. They provide support in collecting, processing and analyzing existing data.

The increase of data in and outside the company has made acquiring useful information more complicated.

The business intelligence market has expanded in recent years due to growing interest not only from large companies, but from small and medium-sized businesses as well.





# INTRODUCTION

## Definition

Business intelligence (BI) is a technique to collect and process business-related information in order to gain useful insights for operational decision making. It can also be described as an analysis of business-relevant data to optimize operational and strategic decisions in the company.



# BASICS

## Data Usage Timeline

**60'S – 70'S**  
**TRACKING THE PRESENT**

**DIGITAL  
DATABASES**

**RDBMS**

**SQL**

**OLTP**

**80'S**  
**RECORDING THE PAST**

**DATA  
WAREHOUSE**

**FURTHER USE  
OF HISTORICAL  
DATA**

**90'S**  
**ANALYZING THE PAST**

**OLAP**

**OLAP CUBES**

**BUSINESS  
INTELLIGENCE**

**DATA ANALYTICS**

**2000'S**  
**PREDICTING THE FUTURE**

**BIG DATA**

**DATA MINING**

**MACHINE  
LEARNING**

# INTRODUCTION

## Definition

### A FOCUS ON DECISIONS



The focus is on information relevant to decisions. This improves the basis of decision-making.

### DATA COLLECTION



This is a core function of BI and includes the link to databases or third-party systems.

### DATA PREPARATION



Useful information should be developed from the available raw data. This is required so that decisions can be made for corporate management.

### DATA REPRESENTATION



Information generated in data processing should be provided to users in an adequate and appropriate way.

### BUSINESS-RELATED INFORMATION



Quality assurance is the focus when selecting data. Too much data complicates the process and puts high demands on capacities, while too little data leads to incomplete or no results.



# BASICS

## BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

# BASICS

## Advantages of Business Intelligence



Simplifies data access  
and information sharing



Strengthens the  
decision-making process



Helps you understand  
your business

# BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE



Reduces the chance  
of bottlenecks



Helps identify waste  
in the system



Allows real-time analysis  
with quick navigation

# BASICS

## Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence

### DATA SOURCES



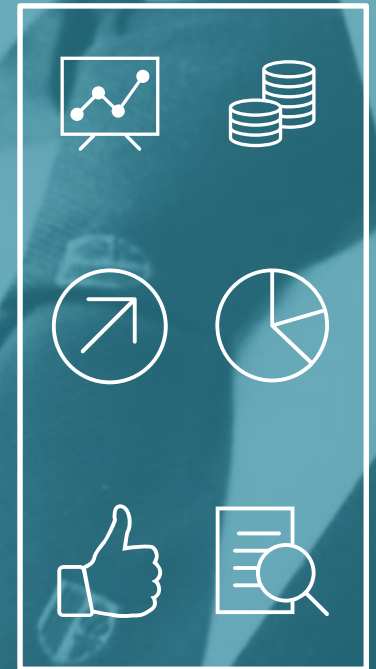
### ETL PROCESS



### DATA WAREHOUSE



### BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE





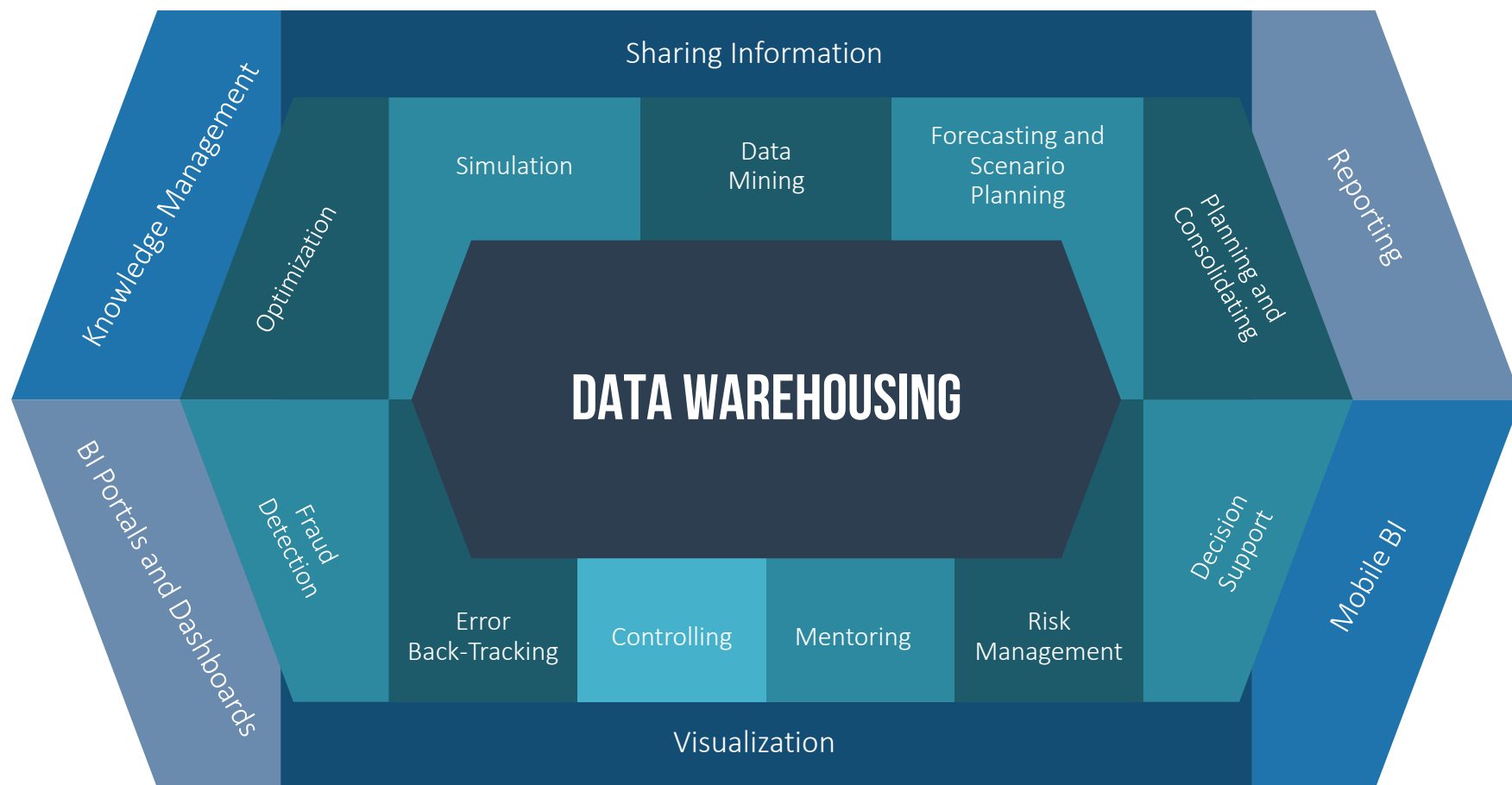


# POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS

BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

# POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS

## Business Intelligence Overview



# POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS

## Possible Applications of Business Intelligence



CONTROLLING	DISTRIBUTION	MARKETING	HR
Flexible revenue, cost and profit analysis	Recognizing customer potential, analyzing distribution channels and classifying products	Assessing consumer behavior, managing campaigns, analyzing range, markets and competition	Analyzing staff costs, planning and overtime



# POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS

## Possible Applications of Business Intelligence

### PRODUCTION

Analyzing capacity utilization and errors

### QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Expediting the complaint process and improving product quality

### WAREHOUSING

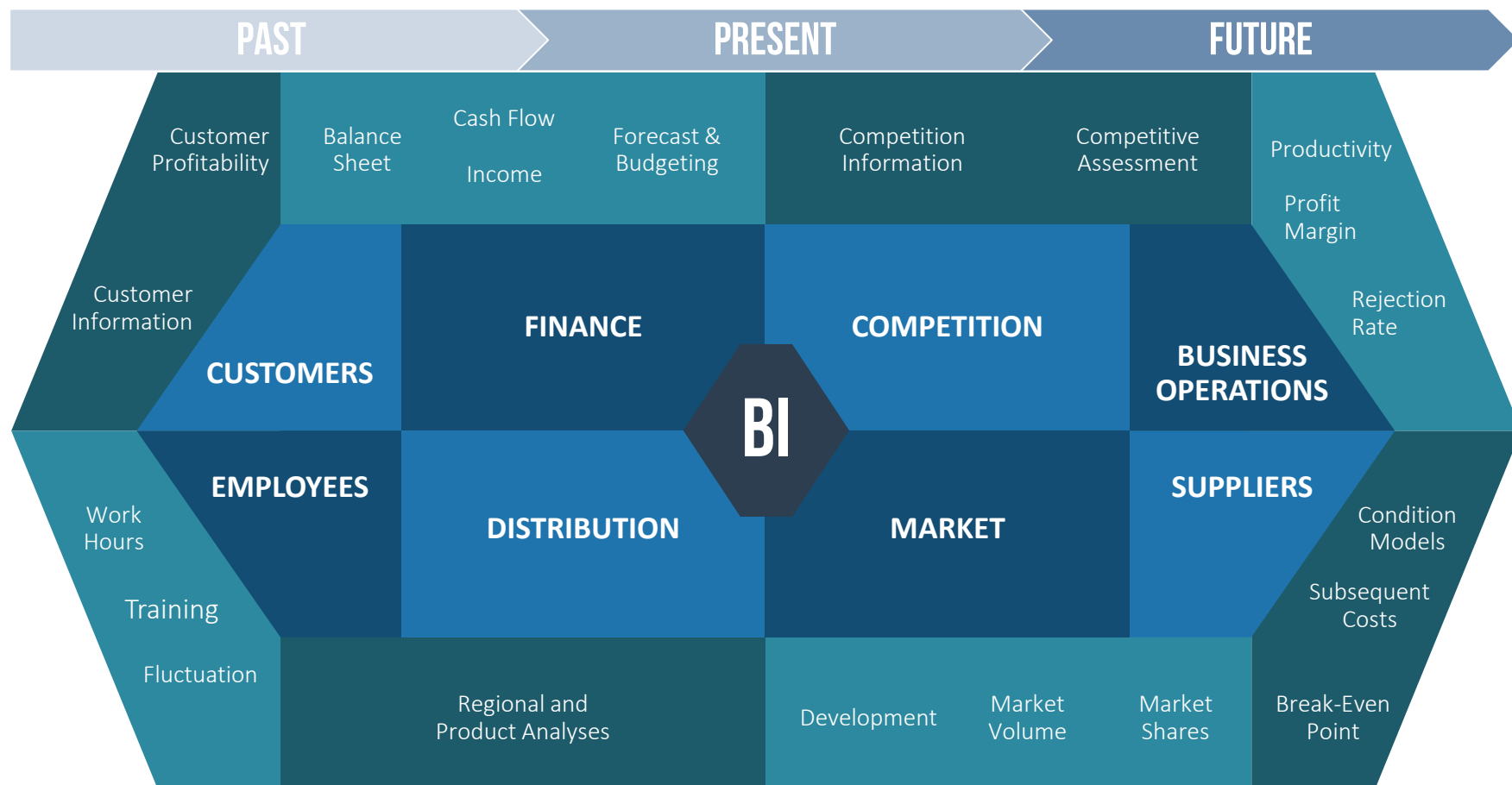
Analyzing inventory and range

### PURCHASING

Managing suppliers and procurement

# POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS

Company-Wide Perspective Through BI



# POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS

## BI Classification in the Company

BI classification extends to the entire senior management of a company.  
It also involves top, middle and lower management.





# TOOLS

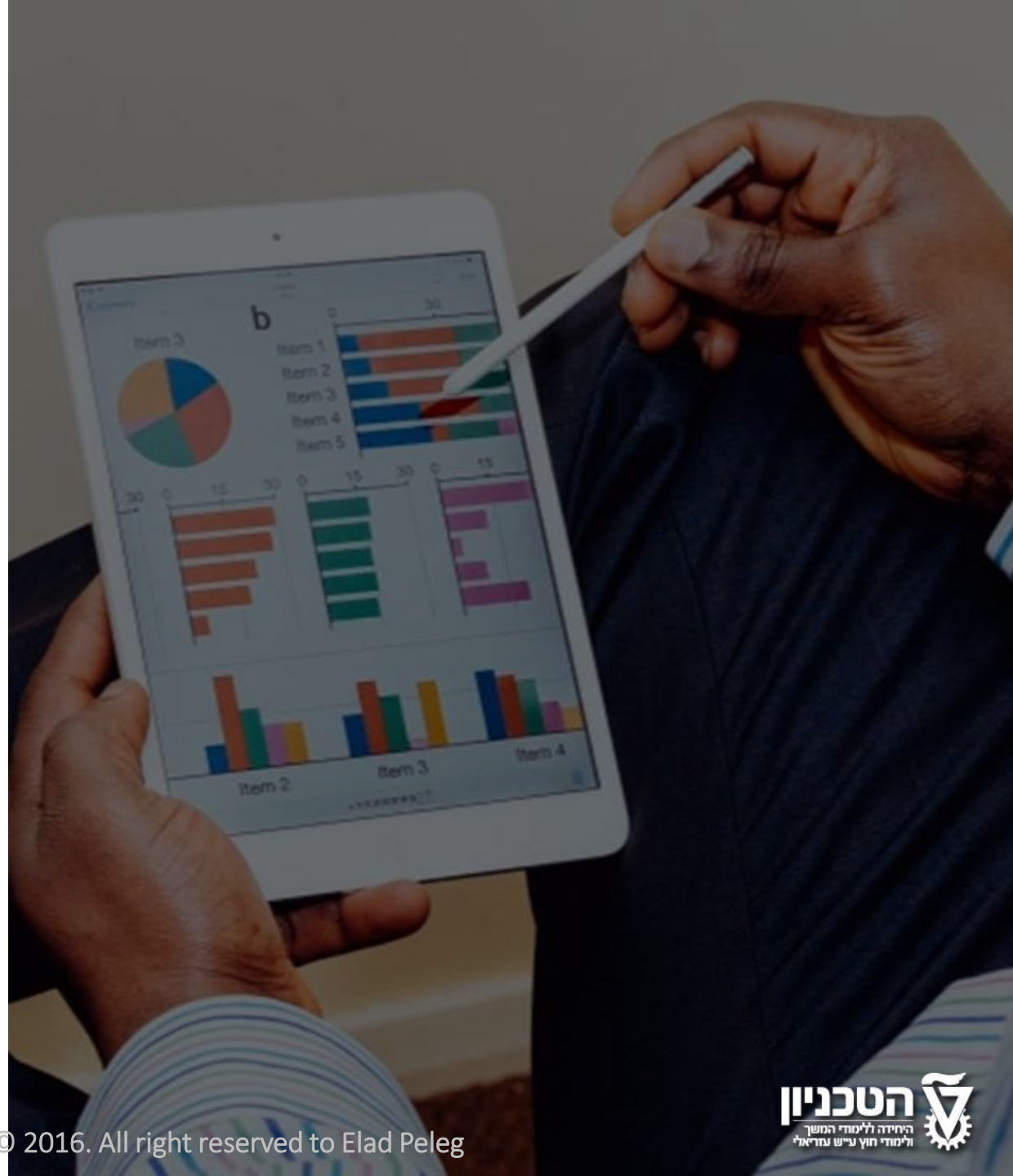
## BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

# TOOLS

## Introduction

BI software is available both commercially and as open source.

Commercial software is usually highly durable and reliable but is also expensive. Open source products are cheaper but have the risk of being bought and commercialized at any time.



# TOOLS

## Typical BI Tools and Analytical Methods

### ETL

(Extraction,  
Transformation,  
Load)

Tools that are used to extract, transform and load raw or source data

### OLAP

(Online  
Analytical  
Processing)

Tools that help view key business indicators, which are grouped by any number of features

### BUSINESS ANALYTICS

(BA)

Tools used for investigating corporate data with an emphasis on statistical analyses

### DATA DISCOVERY

(DD)

A new generation of BI tools that search for specific data from multiple sources

### DATA MINING

(DM)

Tools for analyzing trends or patterns in large data sets

# BASICS

## SQL – The first tool

- Invented in the early 70's
- Used as a central mean to interact with Databases.
- Standardized in the mid 80's
- Today SQL is a crucial skill to anyone working with data, including Big Data Platforms





# BASICS

## SQL - Functional Division

### SELECT

The main usage of the SQL language is to fetch and retrieve results for the specified query from the DB engine



### DML

The Data Manipulation Language is used to add, remove or modify the actual data in the DB



### DDL

The Data Definition Language is used to create the data structures as well as other various DB objects



### DCL

The Data Control Language is used to manage the different roles and permissions of the various users who access the DB





# ETL

# BASICS

## OLTP and OLAP Comparison

OLTP	OLAP ( DWH )
Varied sources of data	Source of data is the OLTP system
Data is used for the day-to-day operational needs	Data is used for planning, problem solving and decision support.
A snapshot of the current business processes	A complex, on-going, multidimensional view of business activities
Short and frequent DMLs	Complex and periodically ETLs
Very fast processing speed	Processing of complex queries may take many hours
Space requirements can be relatively small	Typically very large and may spread across many machines
Highly normalized and backed up very frequently with multiple backup tiers	Typically de-normalized and contains fewer tables. Backups may be performed parallel to ETLs or even none at all

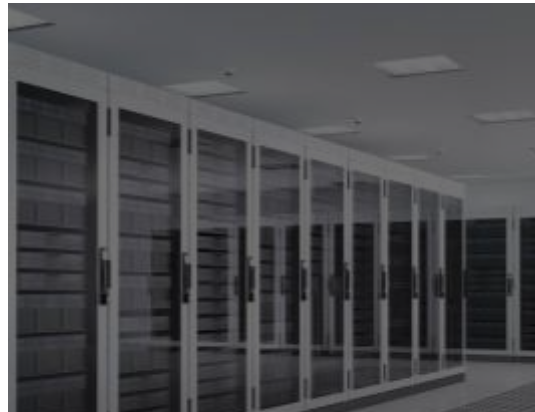
# TOOLS

## ETL (Extraction, Transformation, Load) – Process Phases



### EXTRACTION

The ETL process begins by extracting relevant data from various data sources. This data is made available for the next phase. Examples of structured data sources are databases (MySQL or Oracle) or file formats (CSV or XML).



### TRANSFORMATION

The data is transformed into a format that can be used in the load stage. This includes eliminating errors or outliers, splitting the data into many pieces of information or adapting it to a desired data type.



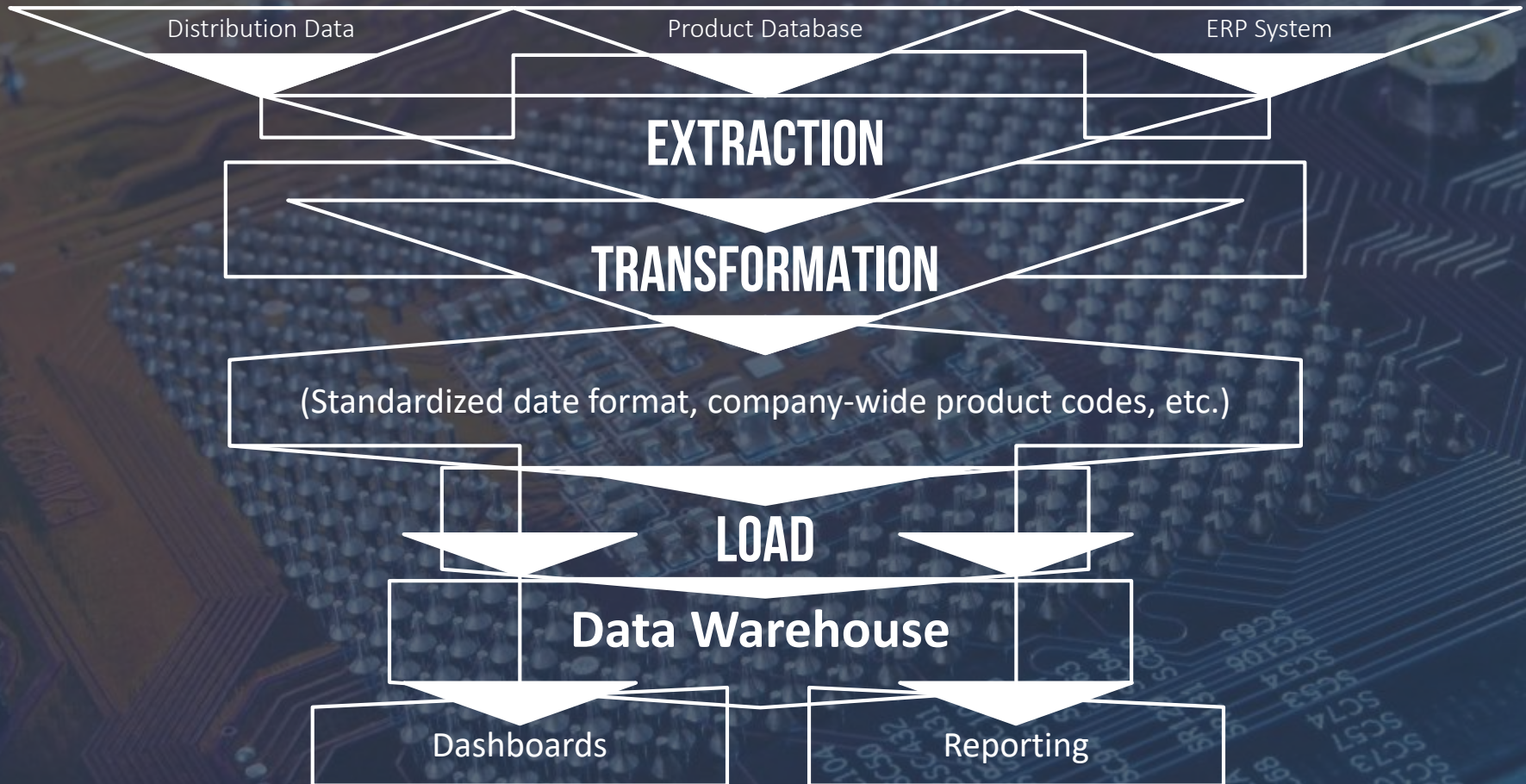
### LOAD

The transformed source data is filed in the database of the data warehouse. This is updated as new or changed data is considered.



# TOOLS

ETL (Extraction, Transformation, Load) – Entire Process





# OLAP



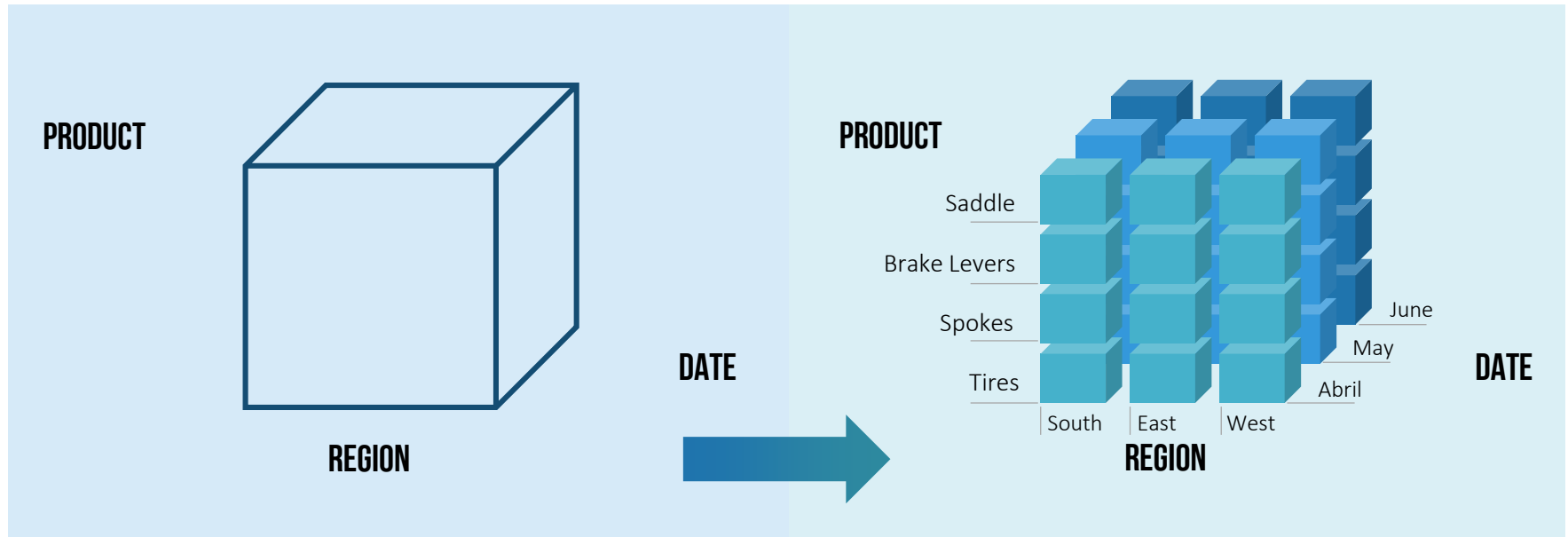
“

Data is not *information*, information is not *knowledge*, knowledge is not *understanding*, understanding is not *wisdom*.”

Clifford Stoll

# TOOLS

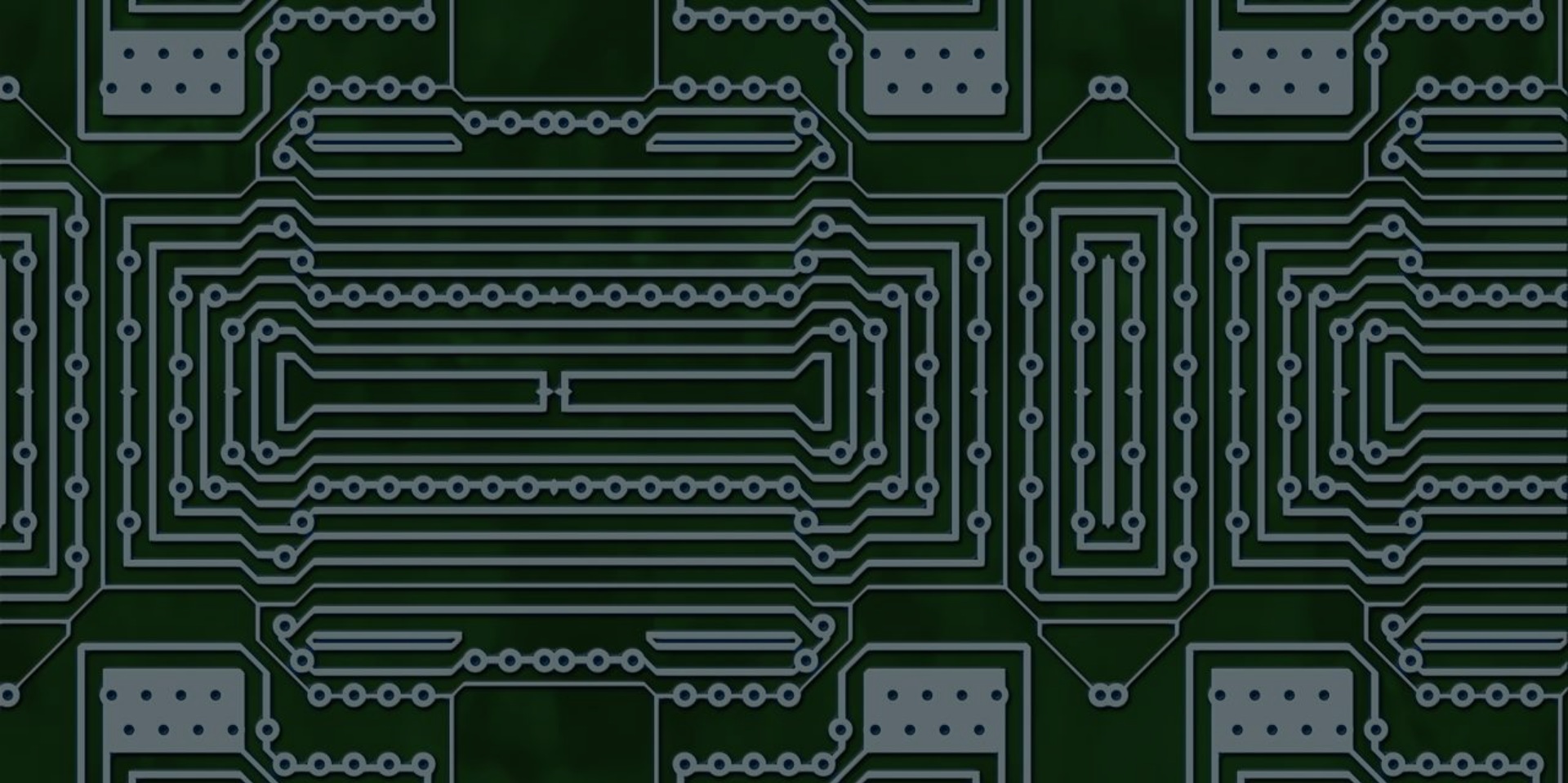
OLAP (Online Analytical Processing) – Multidimensional Analysis



OLAP, a multidimensional analysis, can help group performance indicators (number of products sold, revenue) into categories such as date, month, region or product.

**This system is also known as an OLAP cube:**





# DATA MINING

# BASICS

## Big Data

### TERM

Technologies used to collect and analyze data sets



### DATA SETS

Data sets that are too large or complex and change too rapidly to be evaluated by traditional methods



### GOALS

To analyze data with predictive analytics and use new correlations to generate more value



### IMPLEMENTATION

Requires massive parallel processing software that runs partly on thousands of servers



# TOOLS

Data Mining



**DATA MINING AIMS TO EXTRACT  
KNOWLEDGE FROM DATA.**



# DATA DISCOVERY



# TOOLS

## Data Discovery and Business Intelligence

Data discovery is a business intelligence architecture that aims to create and use interactive reports as well as exploitable data from multiple sources.

It uses visual tools such as maps, pivot tables and heat maps to find specific patterns quickly and intuitively.

Data Discovery is part of business intelligence and provides end-users with an application for visualizing data.





# BUSINESS ANALYTICS

# TOOLS

## Business Analytics vs. Business Intelligence

Business analytics (BA) analyzes data for forecasting purposes. It is a tool used for strategic decisions in the company, specifically geared to future decisions. The BA solutions are applied company-wide.

Business analytics is a subset of business intelligence. BA follows the collection and processing of data through BI. Through this new knowledge, based on traditional reporting, is gained.



# TOOLS

## Comparison of Business Analytics and Business Intelligence

### BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

Standard Reports  
and Dashboards

Ad-Hoc Reports

Drill Down  
Questions

Multidimensional  
Analysis

Warnings

### BUSINESS ANALYTICS

Statistical Analyses

Forecast Models

Optimization



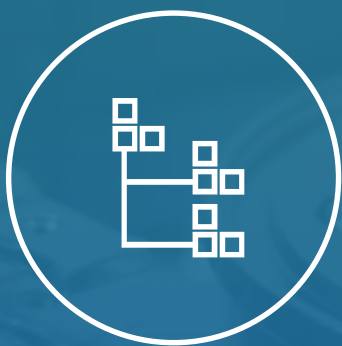
# BI PROCESS

## BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

# BI PROCESS

Summary of Business Intelligence Process

RAW DATA



SIGNIFICANT, APPROPRIATE  
AND USEFUL INFORMATION



ANALYSIS



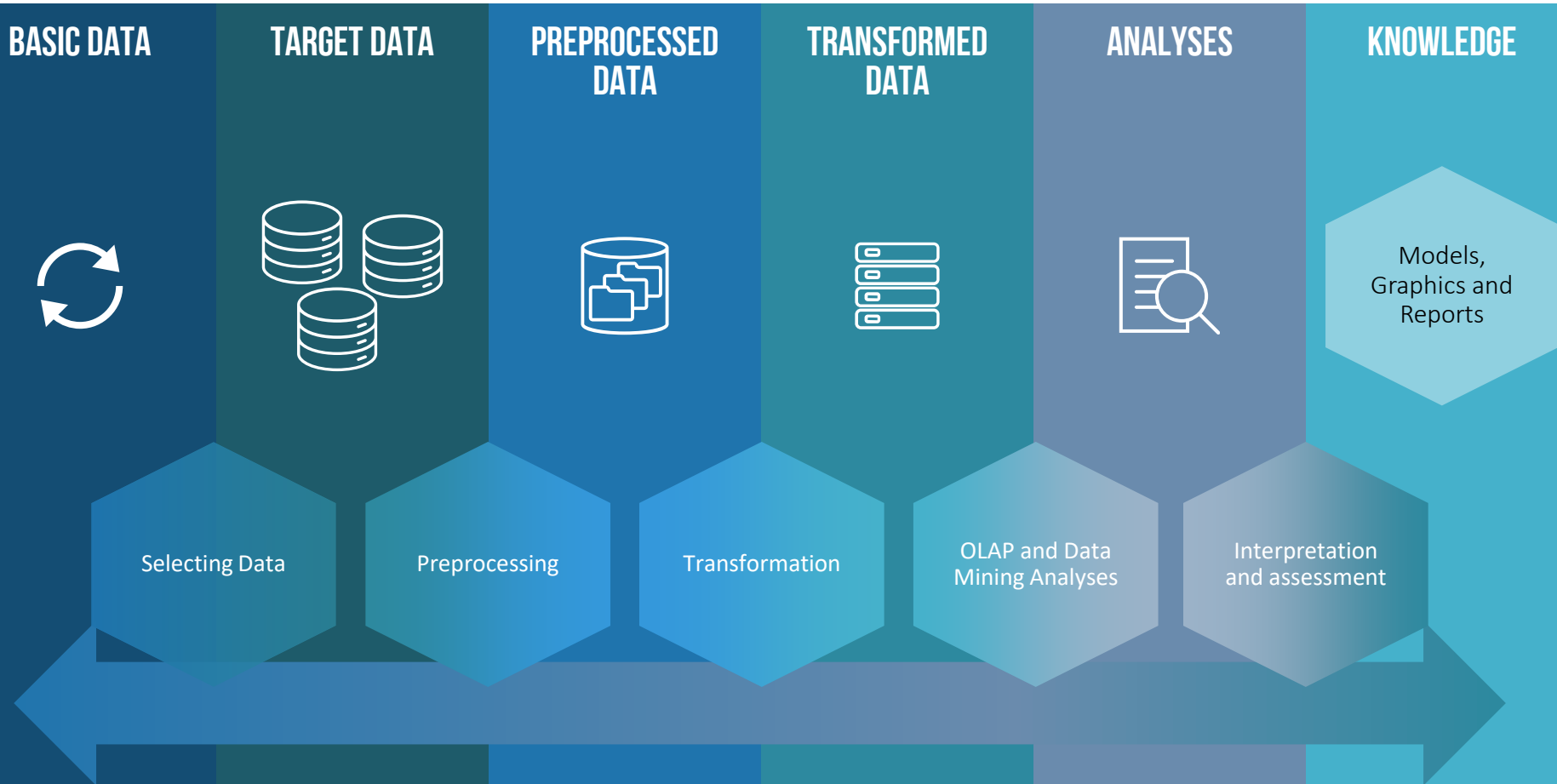
EFFECTIVE AND  
SUCCESSFUL  
DECISIONS ARE MADE



Transformation

# BI PROCESS

## Business Intelligence Road Map



# BI PROCESS

Detailed Sequence of BI Process

DATA SOURCES



EXTRACTION, TRANSFORMATION, LOAD (ETL PROCESS)



DATA MARTS AND DATA WAREHOUSE



OLAP CUBES



VISUALIZATIONS AND REPORTS / DASHBOARDS AND SCORECARDS

