



## **The Business Intelligence Lifecycle**

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# What Is Business Intelligence?

A broad category of ***applications*** and ***technologies*** for ***gathering, storing, analyzing***, and providing access to data to help ***enterprise users*** make better ***business decisions***.



# Business Intelligence Includes:

**Query and Reporting**

**Decision Support Systems (DSS)**

**Executive Information Systems (EIS)**

**On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP)**

**Statistical Analysis**

**Forecasting**

**Data Mining**

**Enterprise Information Portals (EIP)**



# BI Architectural Goals

- **Provide platform to deliver a great user-analyst experience**
  - With data that is consistent, centralized and easily accessible
  - Without getting in the way of OLTP systems
- **Ability to incorporate data from internal or external sources - regardless of format or platform**
- **Agile so that it can adapt to changes in the business**

# BI User Requirements

## Support decision making – about managing & planning

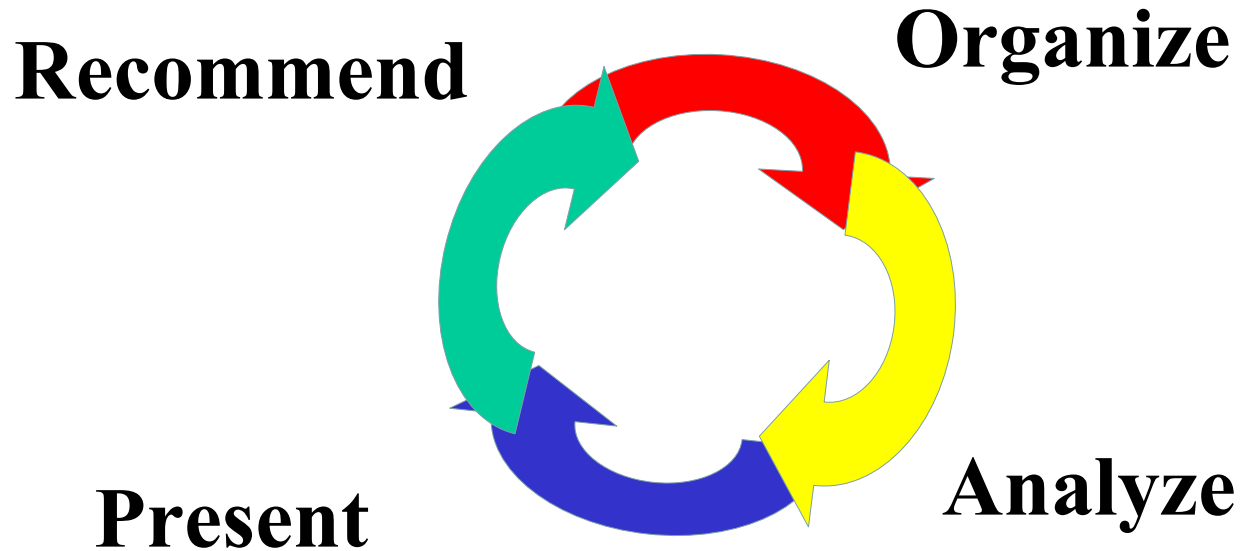
- Who/what/when/where/why/how of a business
- Facilitate queries without hindering operational systems performance or having to change the design
- Provide centralized repository of consistent data
- Answer complex queries quickly
- Enable data mining to discover new relationships in data

## Provide different levels of analysis

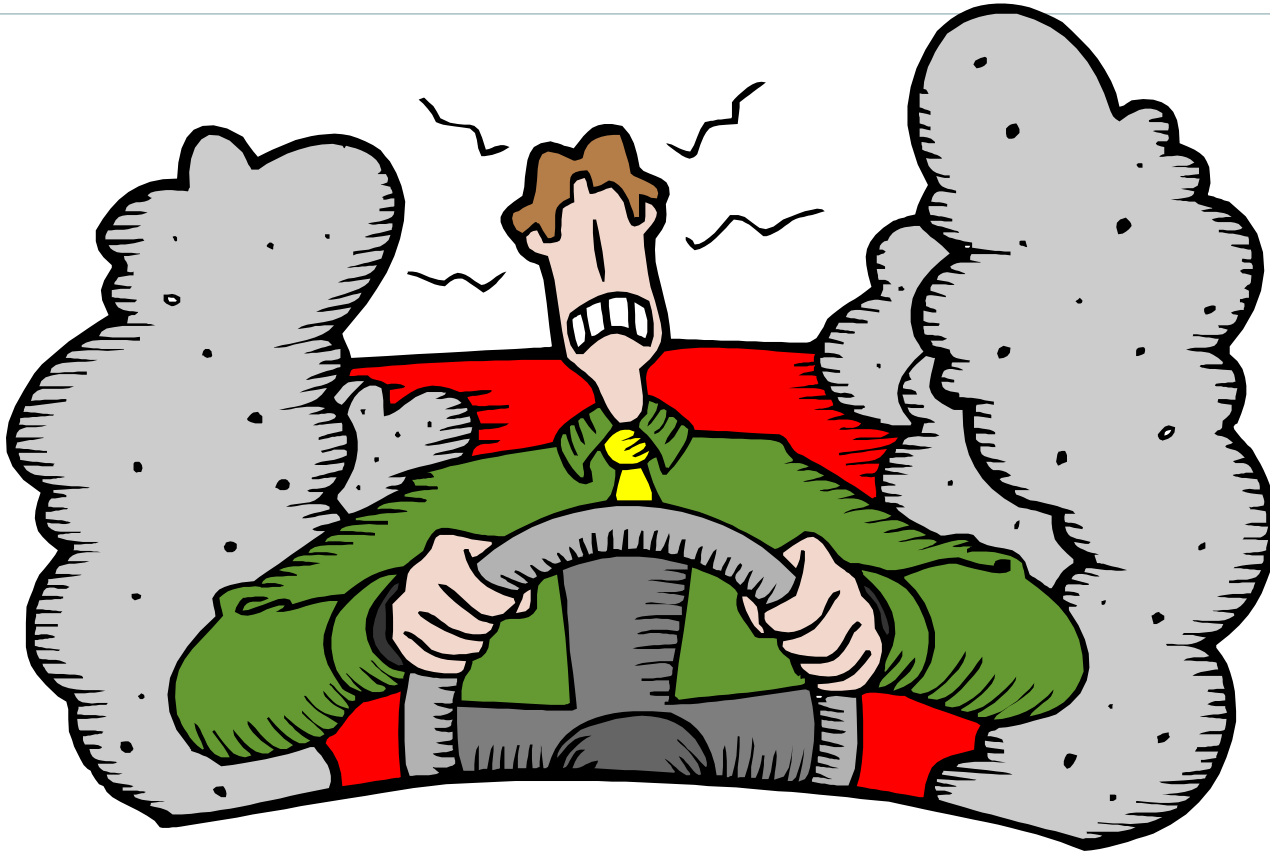
- View data from many perspectives
- Easily navigate from summary to detail

**End user acceptance and usage is the true measure of success**

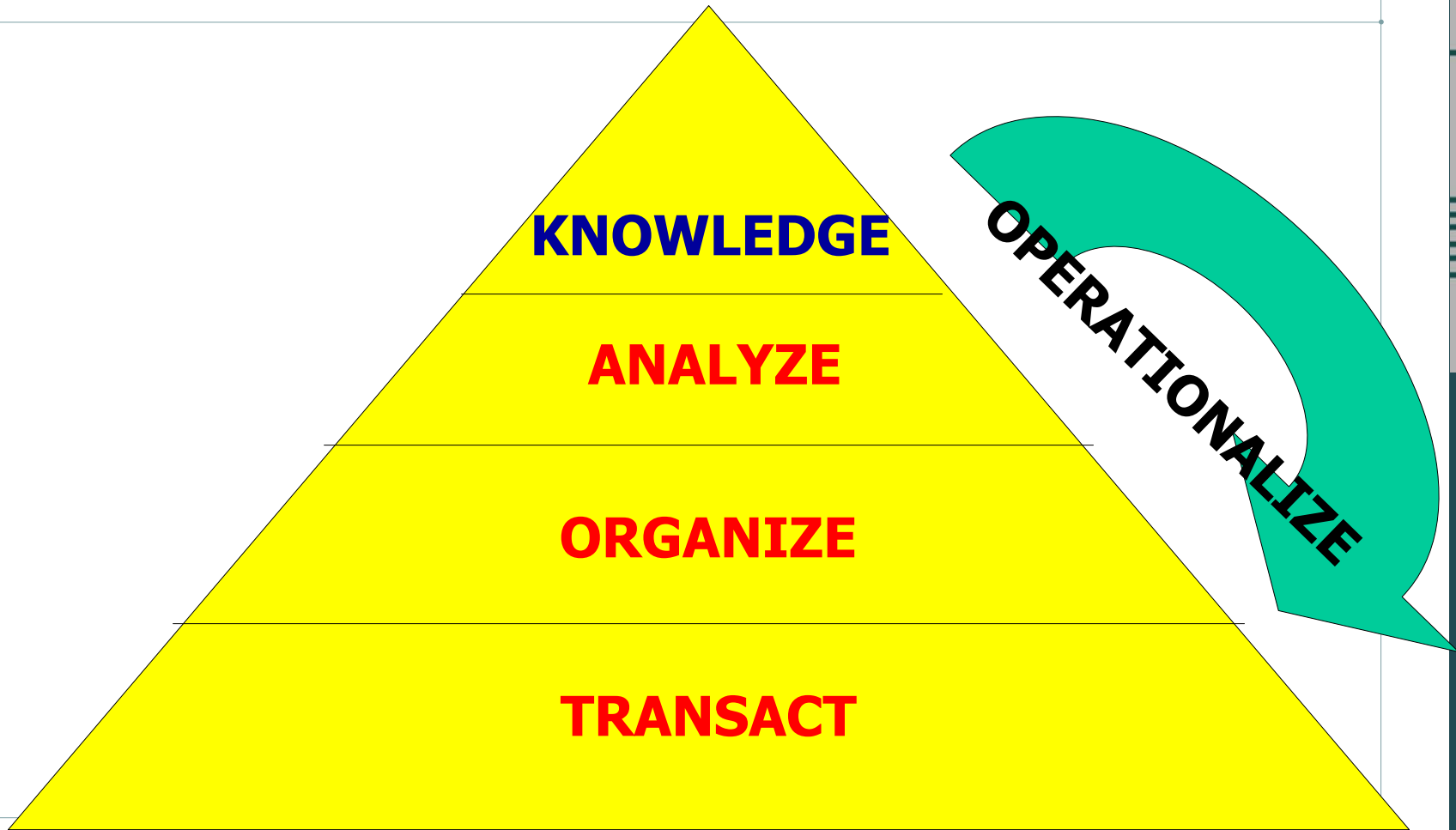
# The Business Intelligence Lifecycle



# Look out Maslow!

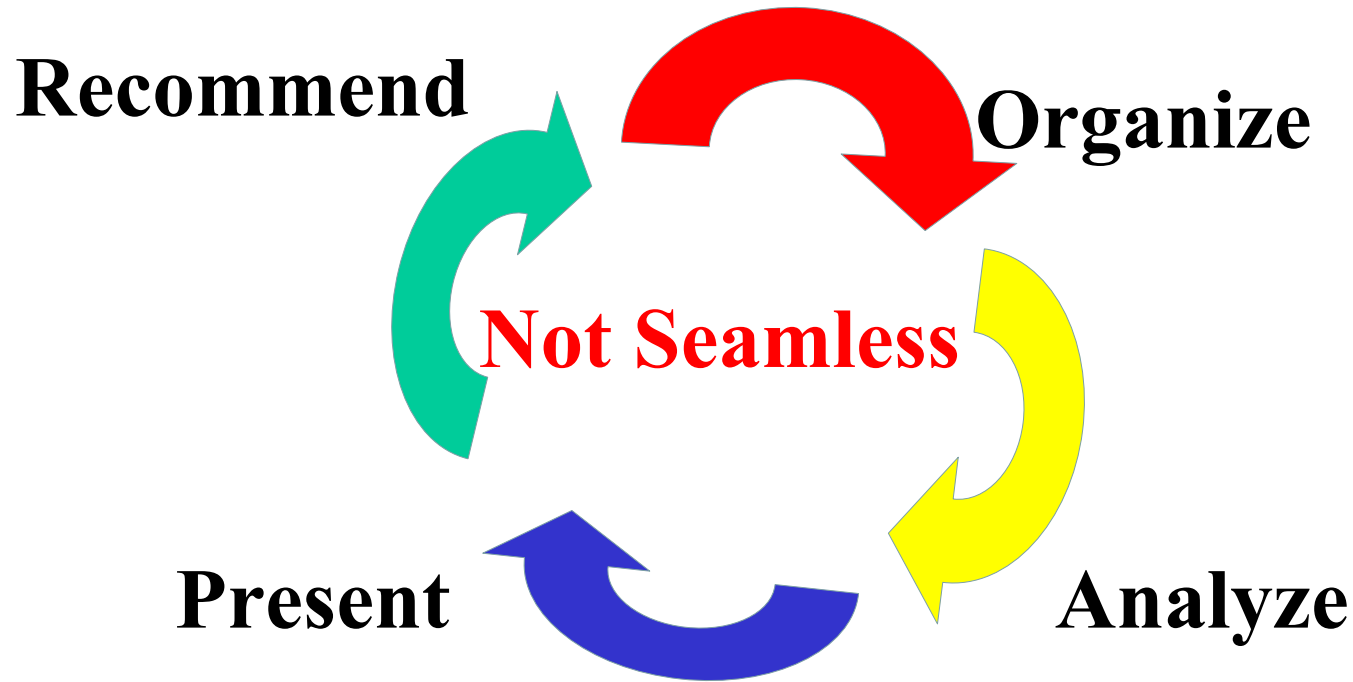


# Hierarchy of Information Needs



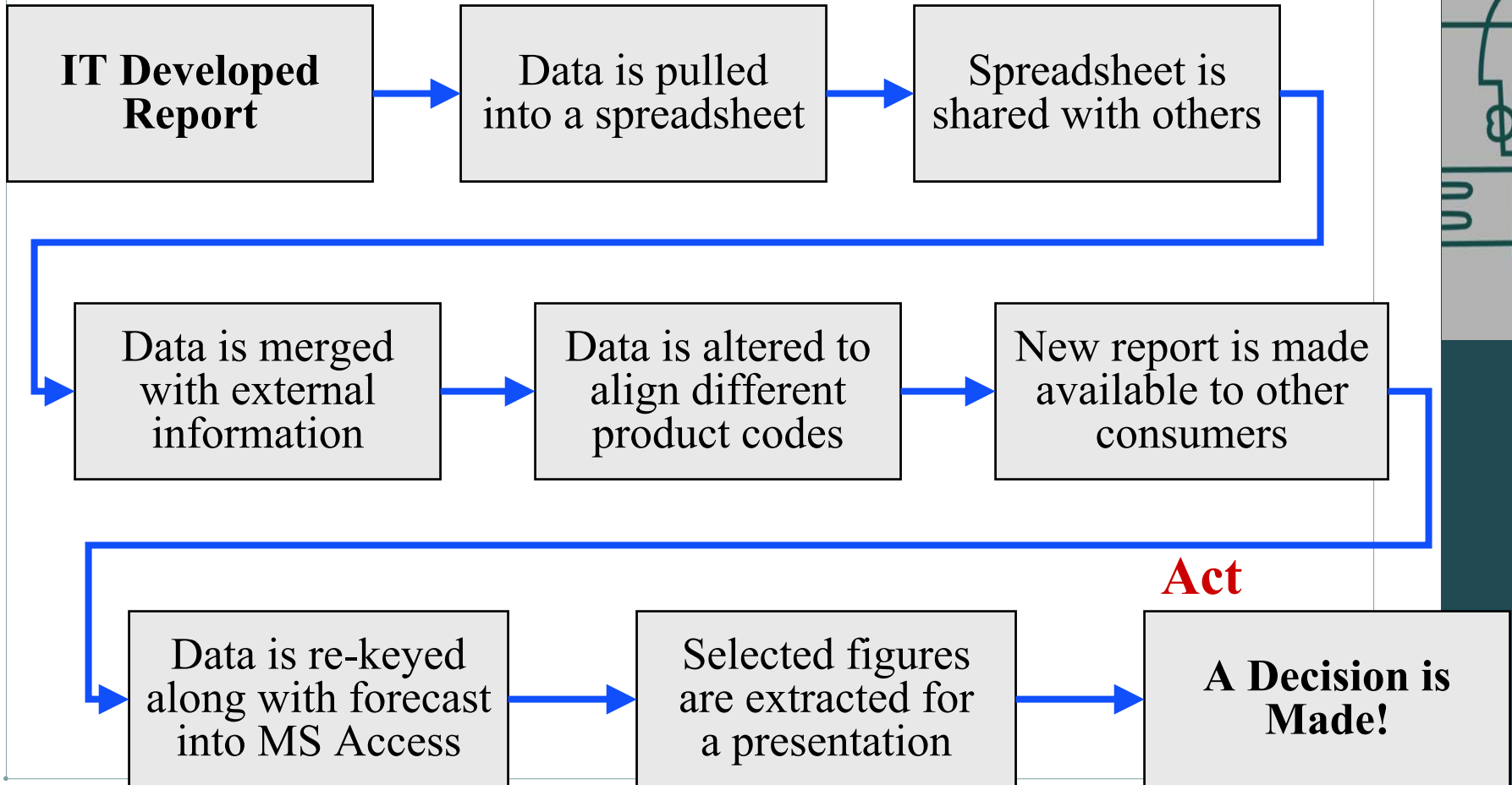


# The BI Lifecycle – Reality Check



# The Steps Between “Get” and “Act”

## Get

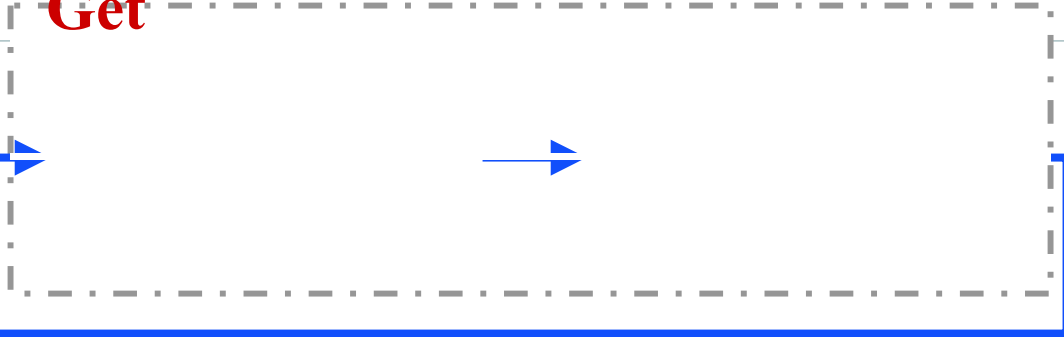


## Act

# Extending Down the Info Supply Chain

**Get**

IT Developed Report



**Act**

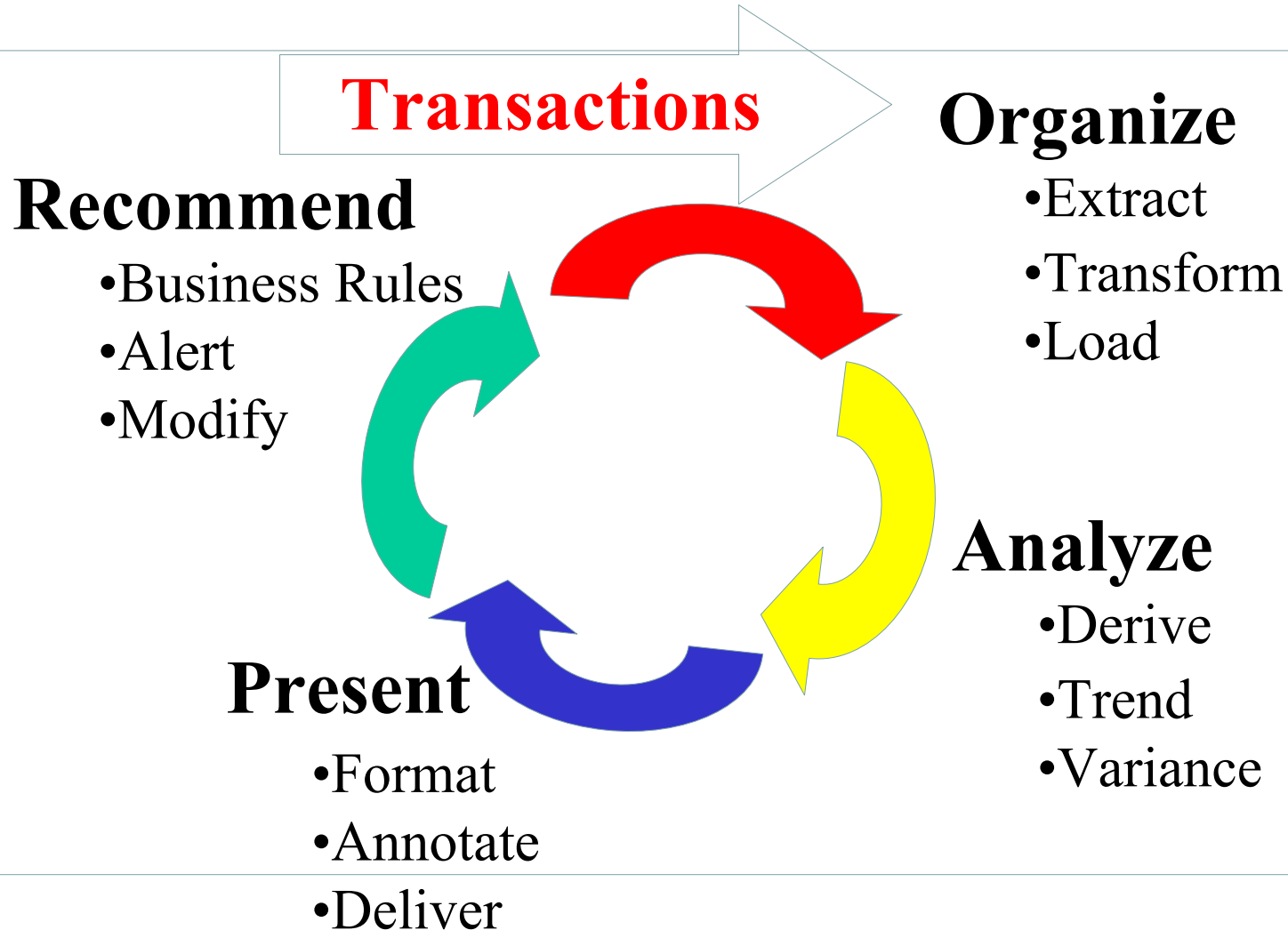
Selected figures are extracted for a presentation



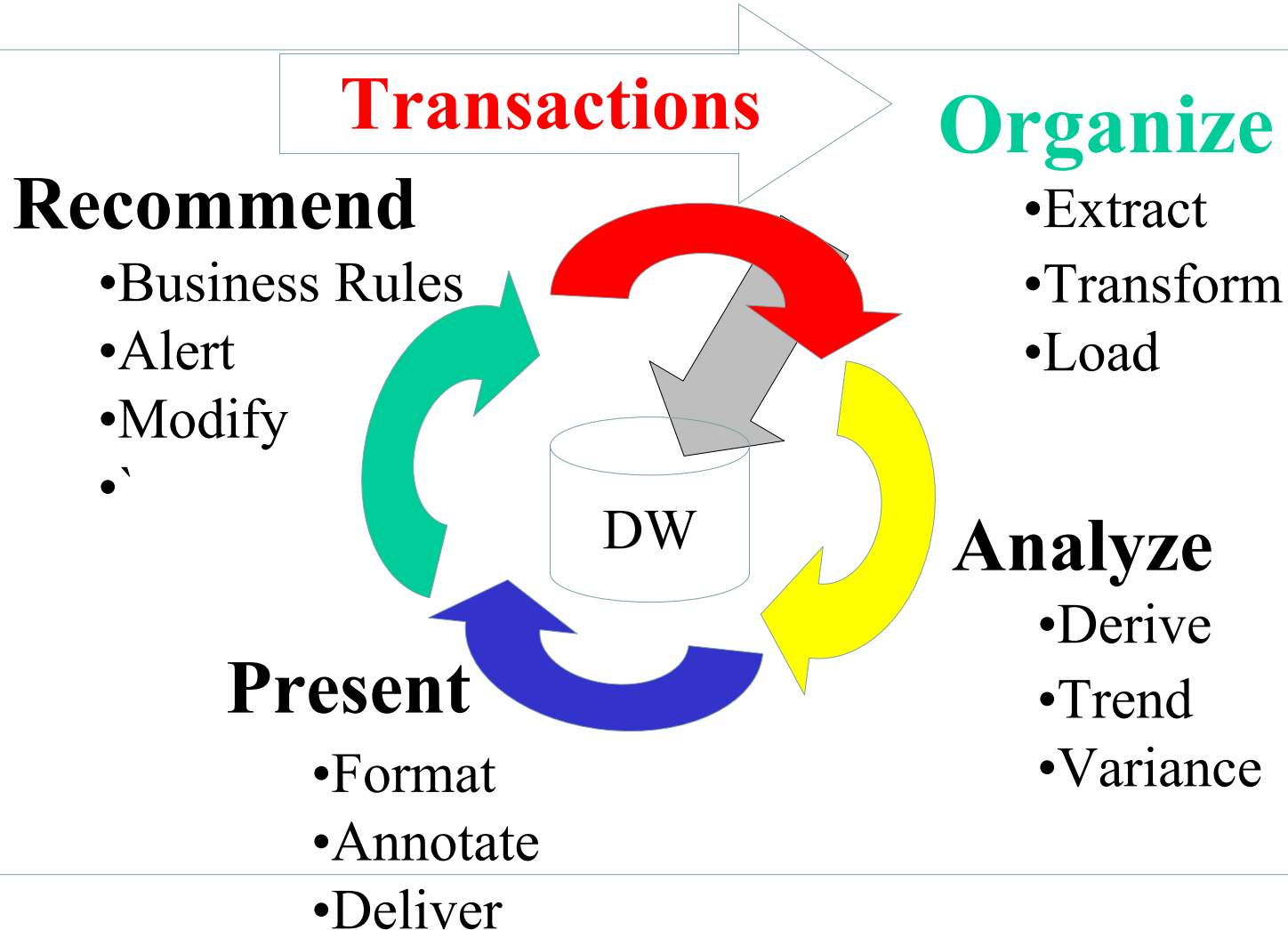
A Decision is Made!



# The BI Lifecycle - Processes



# The BI Lifecycle - Organize



# The BI Lifecycle - Organize



## **Activities:**

**Plan, Audit, Cleanse, Model, Transform, Map, Load**

## **Tools:**

**Ascential, Brio, Informatica, Microsoft, IBM**

## **Structures:**

**ODS, Data Warehouse, Data Marts**



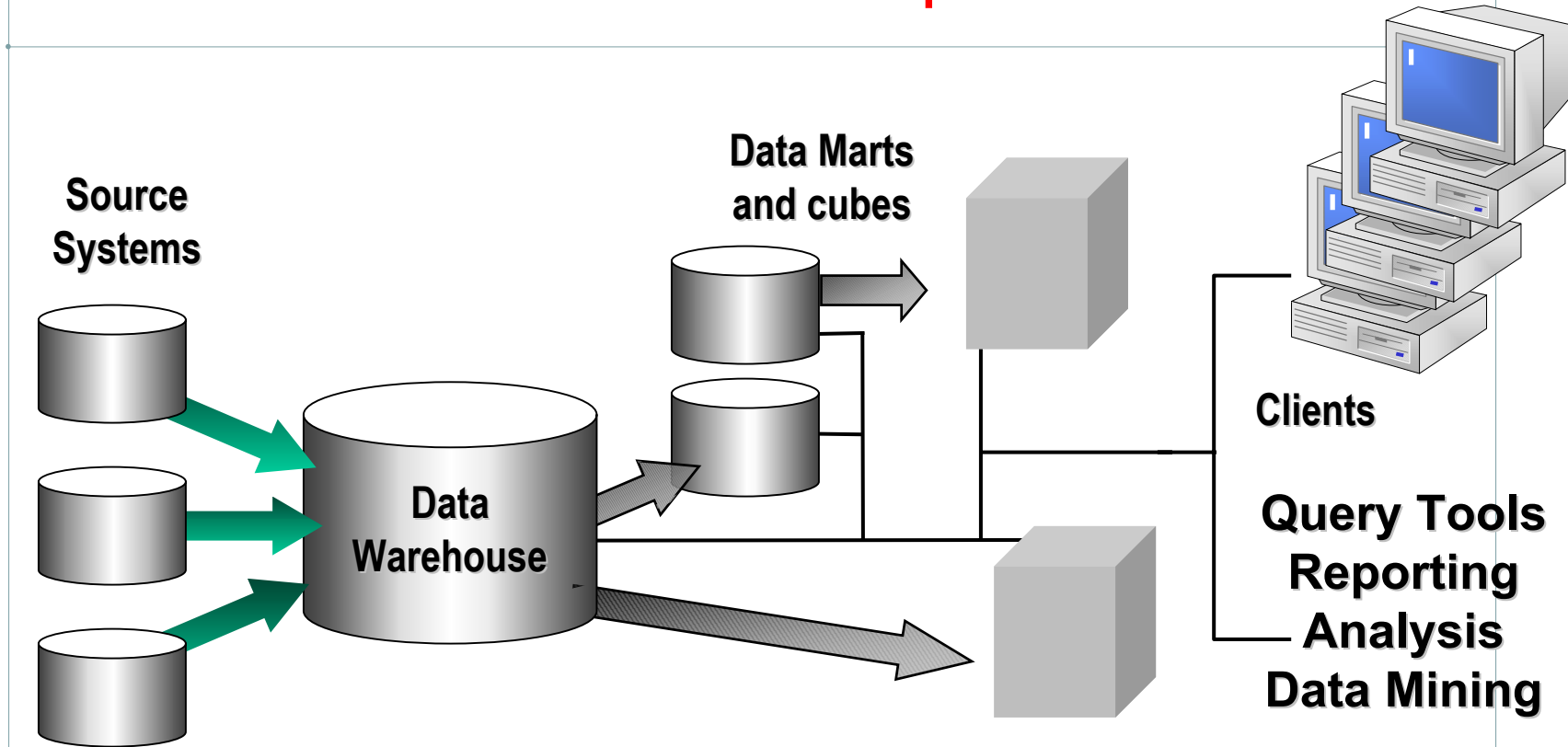
<b>Establish the Program</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop the Rationale</li> <li>2. Target the Opportunities</li> <li>3. Define the Architecture</li> <li>4. Create the DW Program</li> </ol>
<b>Prepare the Project</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Plot the Project Tasks</li> <li>6. Establish the Infrastructure</li> <li>7. Procure the Tool Kit</li> <li>8. Assemble the Team</li> </ol>
<b>Initiate the Database</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Investigate Consumer Needs</li> <li>10. Triage the Source Elements</li> <li>11. Model States and Dimensions</li> <li>12. Design the Database</li> <li>13. Acquire Source Data</li> <li>14. Populate the Database</li> </ol>
<b>Explore the Data</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Iterate Base Table Design</li> <li>16. Explore Consumer Usage Interactively</li> <li>17. Tune Collection Design</li> <li>18. Plan Cycles and Production Migration</li> </ol>
<b>Implement the Deliverables</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19. Prepare for Release</li> <li>20. Train the Consumers</li> <li>21. Initiate Support Processes</li> <li>22. Migrate to Production</li> </ol>
<b>Expand the Environment</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Manage the DW Inventory</li> <li>24. Synchronize with Evolving Business Needs</li> <li>25. Evangelize Endlessly</li> <li>26. Do it Again!</li> </ol>

**Step By Step™ Lifecycle**



# Classical BI Architecture

## Elements of the process



**Design the Data Warehouse** → **Populate Data Warehouse** → **Create OLAP Cubes** → **Query The Data**



# Data Warehouse Architecture

## Principles

Rules-of-the-road relating what is unique about data warehousing.

## Information Architecture

A framework for managing the usage, meaning, structure, and movement of data within the enterprise.

## Technical Architecture

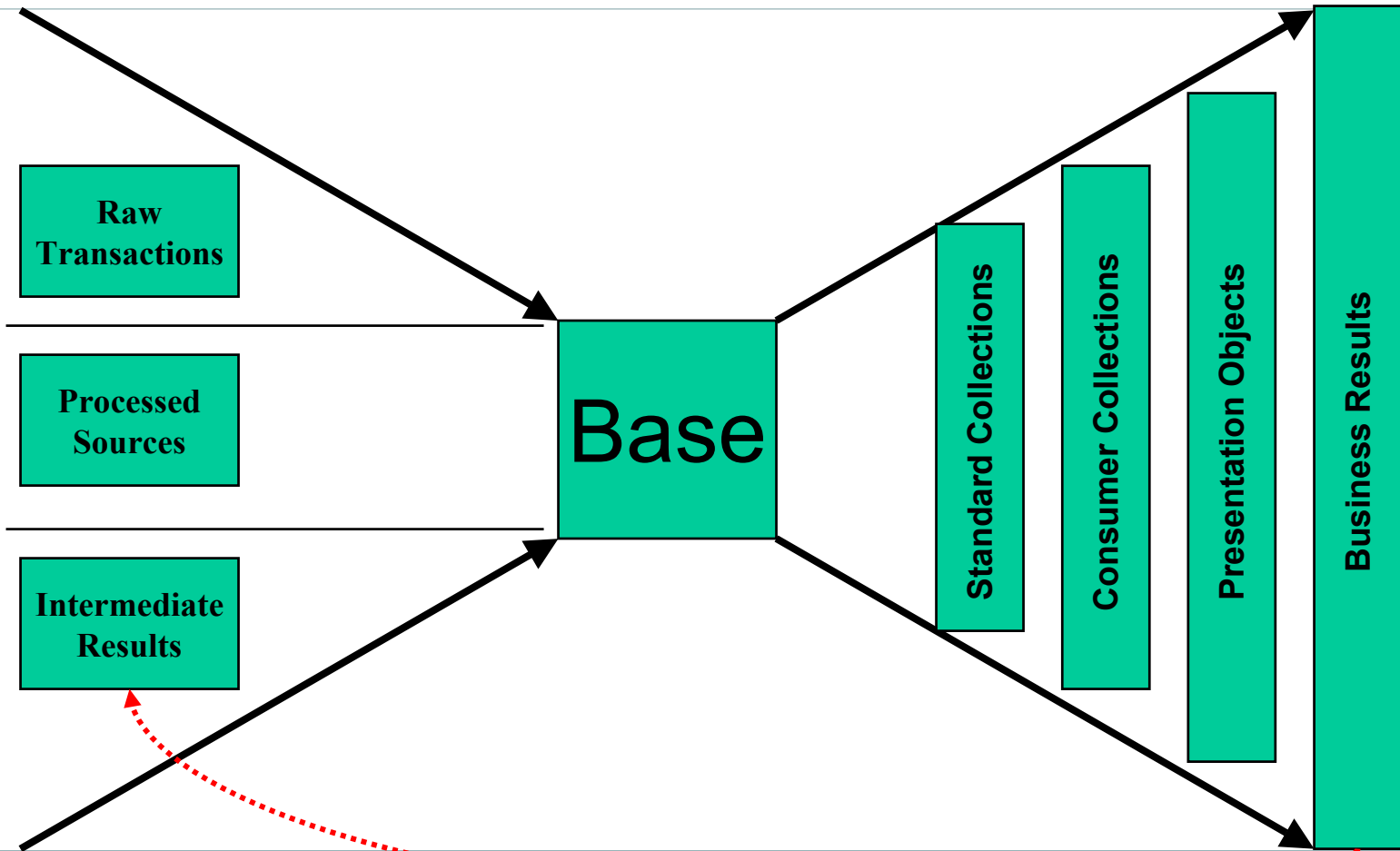
A component strategy for a data warehouse.



# Data Warehouse Definition

<b>Subject Oriented</b>	<b>Regrouped into Business Topics</b>
<b>Integrated</b>	<b>Connected by Common Domains</b>
<b>Consistent</b>	<b>Rationalized to Explain Variances</b>
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	<b>Organized for Repeatability</b>
<b>Time Variant</b>	<b>Presenting Multiple Periodicity</b>
<b>Historical</b>	<b>Retaining As-Was Detail</b>
<b>Dimensional</b>	<b>Standardized for Business Access</b>
<b>Adaptive</b>	<b>Configured for Future Needs</b>

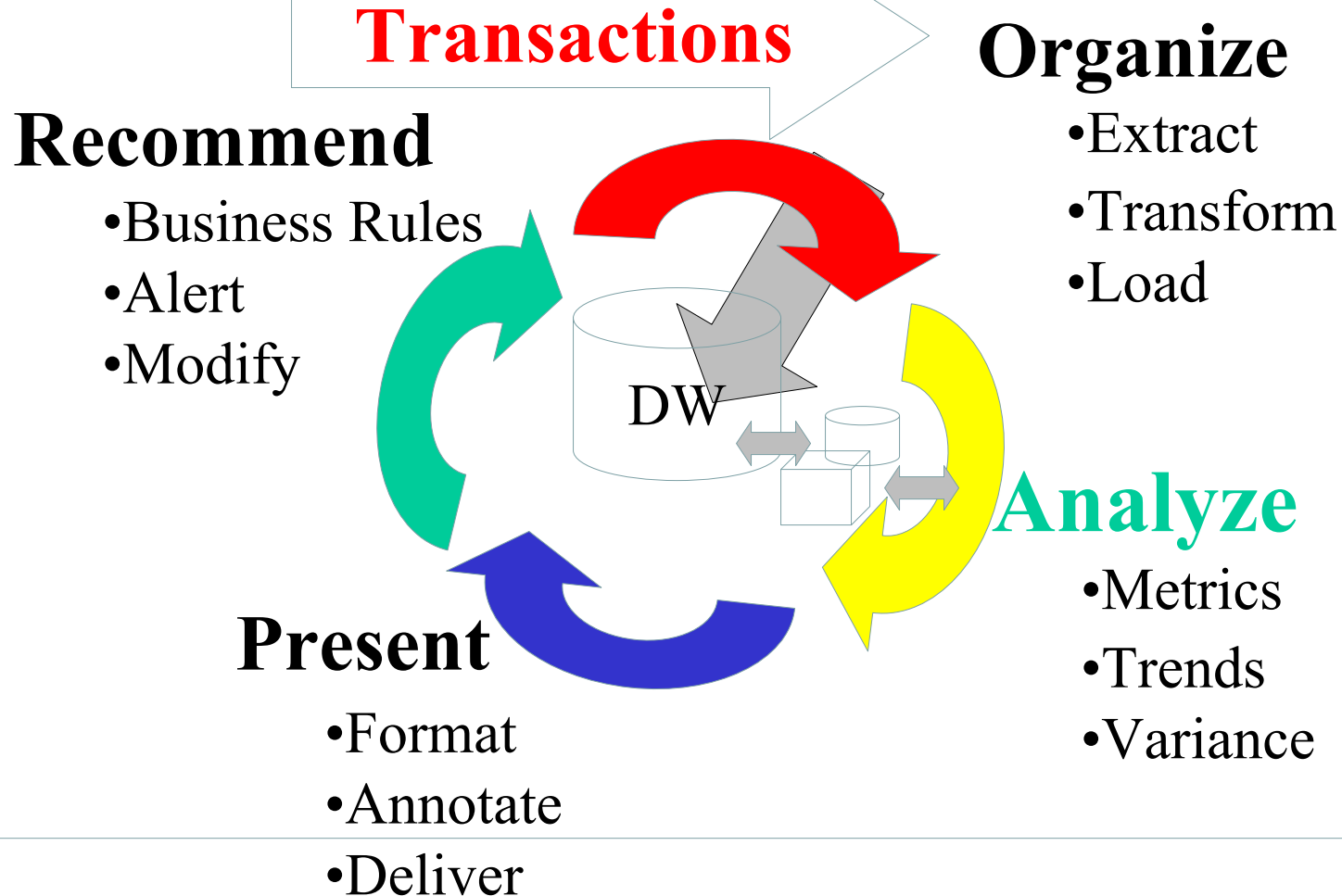
# Collect – Integrate – Specialize



# Optimal Design

- ❖ **Retains fundamental integrated base detail**
- ❖ **Provides common reference & translation tables for integration**
- ❖ **Uses data-driven quality management**
- ❖ **Retains as-is and as-was for consistency**
- ❖ **Creates the right number of collections**
- ❖ **Supports a diversity of data structures**
- ❖ **Captures intermediate results in the information supply chain**

# The BI Lifecycle - Analyze



# The BI Lifecycle - Analyze



## **Activities:**

**Query, Reporting, Stat. Analysis, OLAP, Data Mining**

## **Tools:**

**Brio, Hyperion, IBM, Informatica, Microsoft, SAS, SPSS**

## **Structures:**

**ODS, Data Warehouse, Data Marts, Cubes**

# ACCLIMATE

## The OLAP Design Methodology for Effective Solutions

**A**ssemble the Team

**C**onduct FSR Interview

**C**onduct IS Analyst Interview

**L**everage DW infrastructure

**I**dentify OLAP Engine and Presentation Tools

**M**odel Presentation Modes Collaboratively

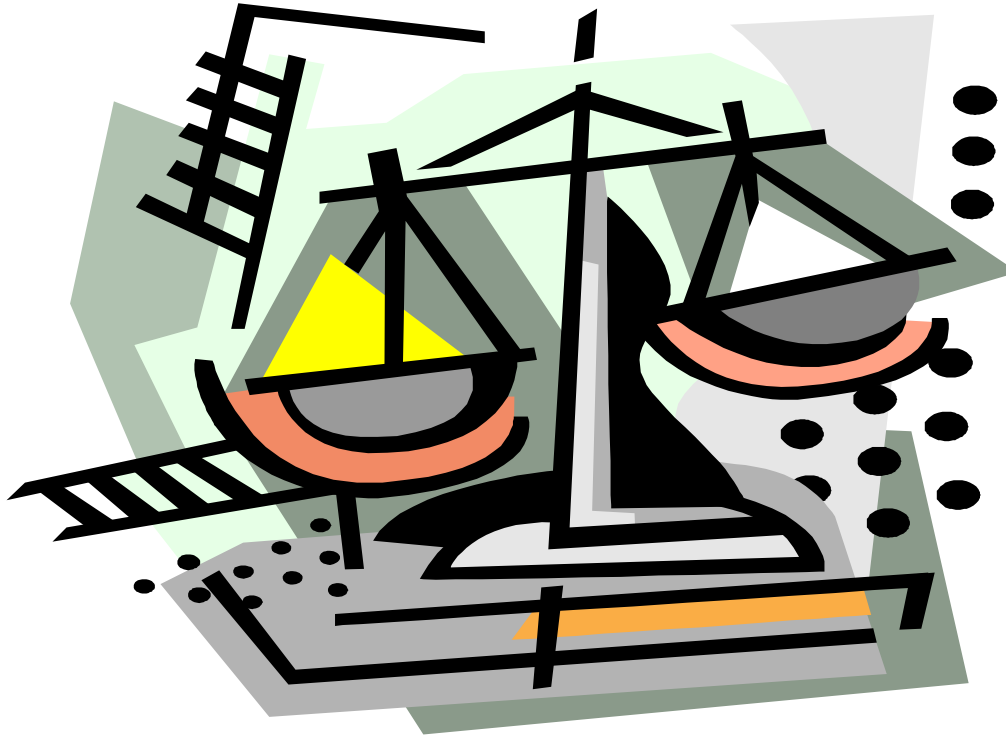
**A**mend OLAP Design for Prime Time

**T**rain the Consumers

**E**xploit the OLAP Solution



# Back End vs. Front End





# What is OLAP?

## OnLine Analytical Processing

- **“It’s a cool way of cheating that enables you to get queries answered incredibly fast” – John Miller, SQL Server Program Mgr**
- **OLAP aggregates data (it pre-summarizes data) across all dimensions**
  - Example: by MO, QTR, YR or by Country, State, City ...
- **Basic argument:**

“Why read through each and every detailed transaction to get an answer when the question can be answered more quickly using summary level data” – Aggre Gate Tables

# Why Use OLAP With DWHS?

## **OLAP is an enabling technology that supports dynamic analysis**

- Intuitive multidimensional model provides drill-down, slice & dice, drill-through
- Fast response times against huge databases
- Offers complete syntax for expressing analytical queries and business logic
- Optimizes the use of network resources as well as Internet/Intranet deployments

# Understand the Tool Categories

## Report

### Driven by output image

Weak access specification

Non-interactive usage

## Query

### Driven by access specification

Output format options secondary

Interactive but non-exploratory

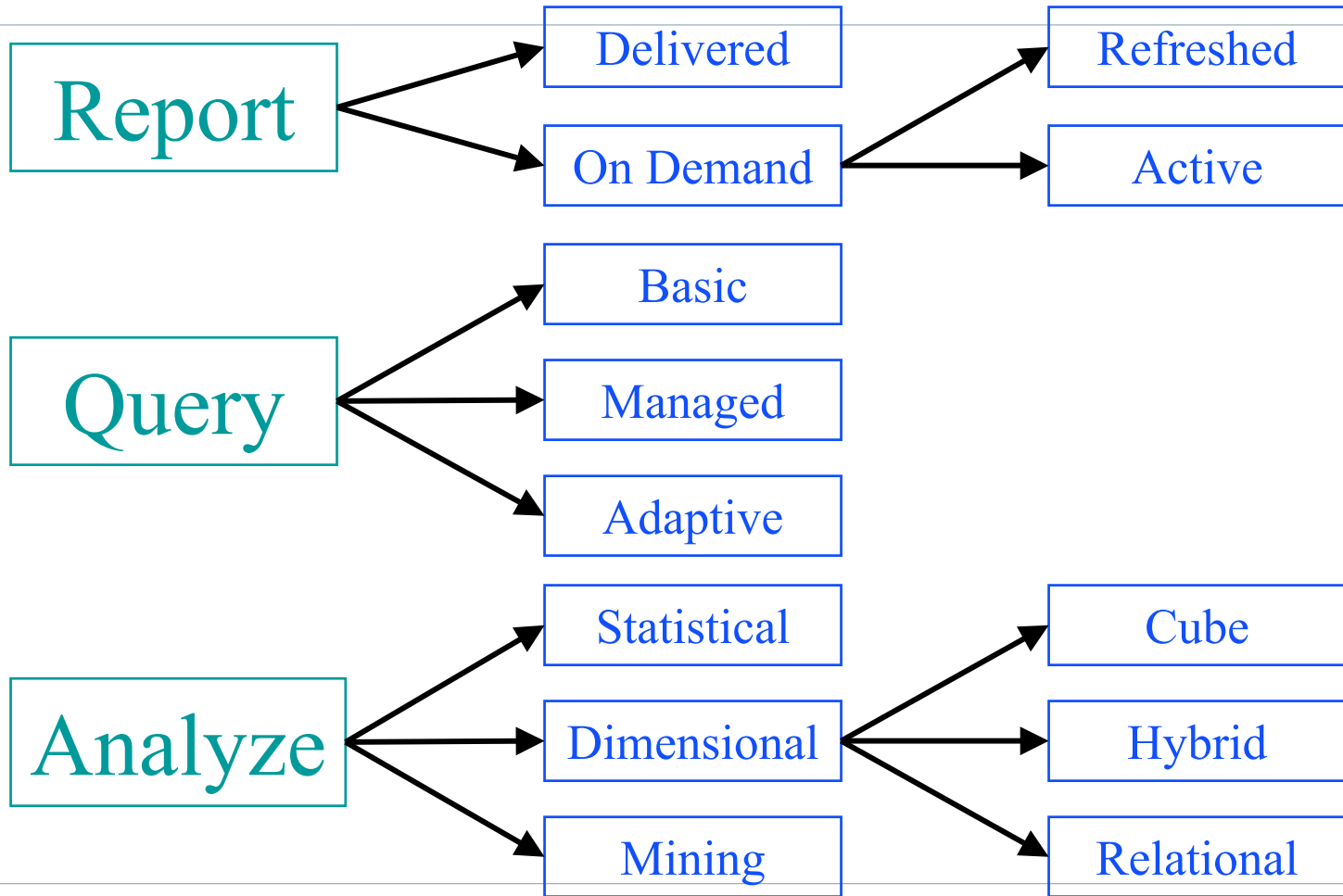
## Analyze

### Driven by exploratory paradigm

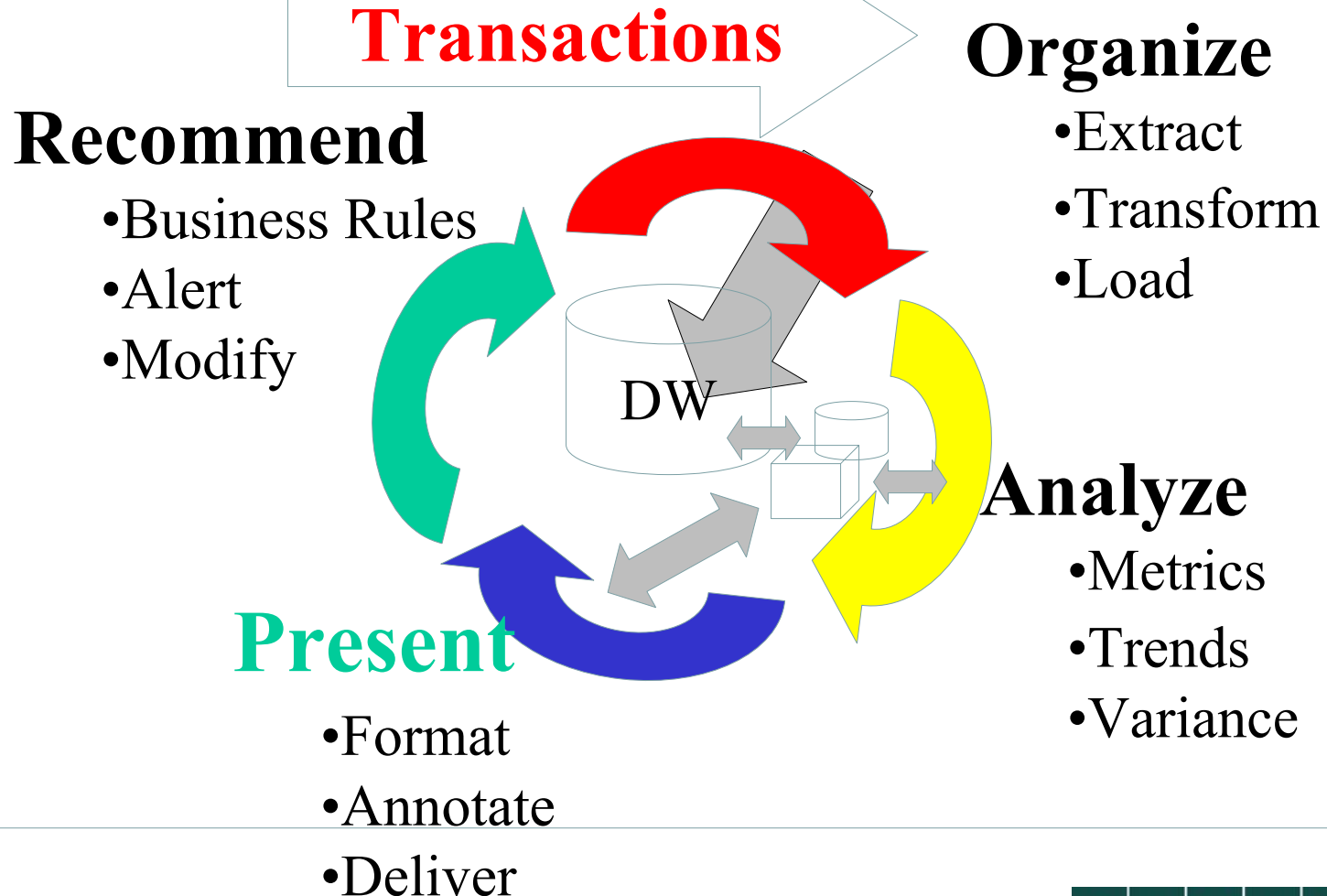
Deterministic access path

Output format not a design concern

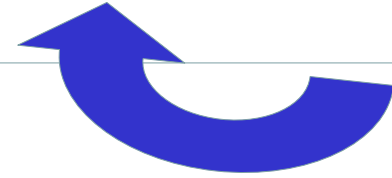
# Understand the Tool Sub-Categories



# The BI Lifecycle - Present



# The BI Lifecycle - Present



## **Activities:**

**Format, Annotate, Chart, Publish, Deliver**

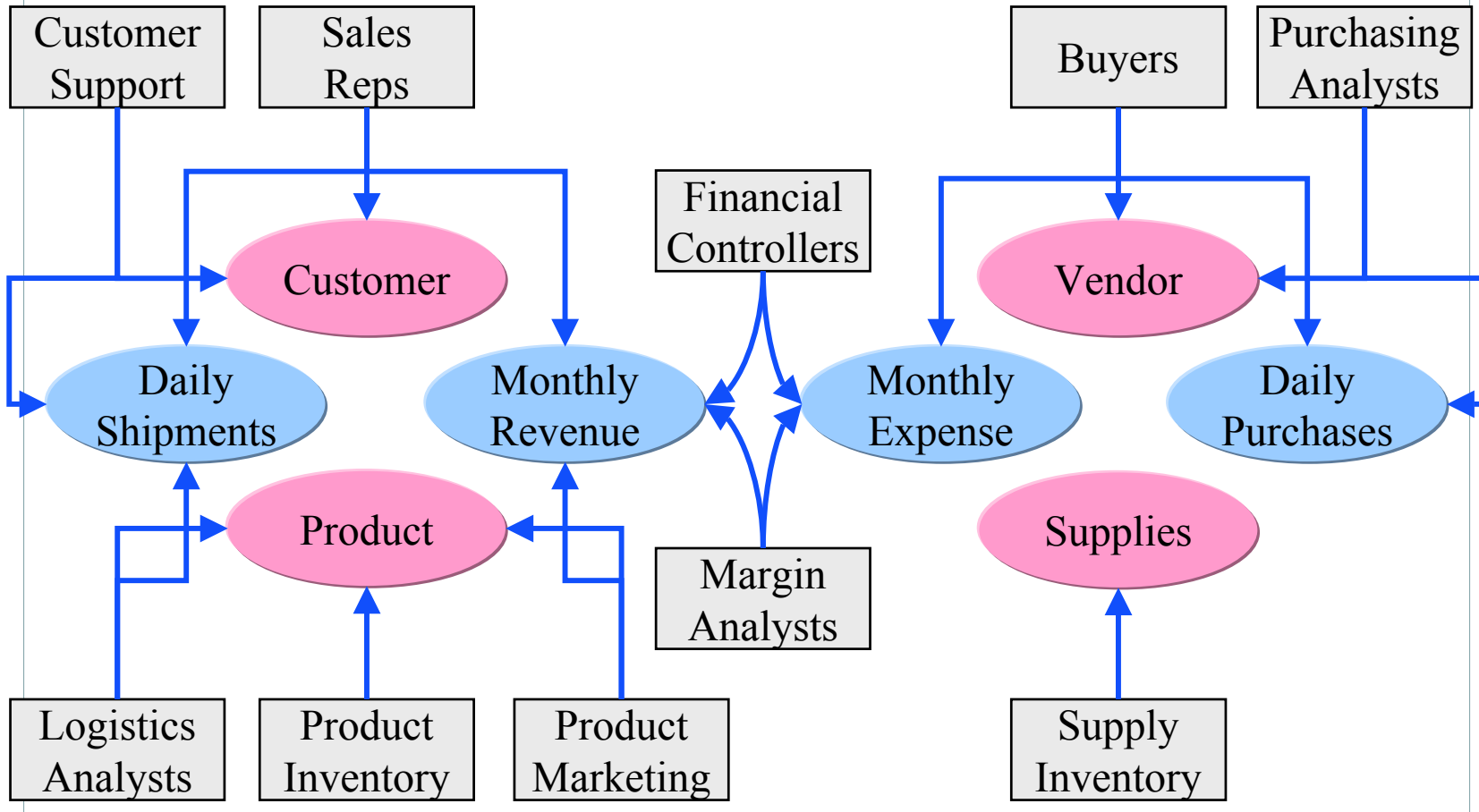
## **Tools:**

**Brio, Crystal, Hyperion, Microsoft, Proclarity**

## **Structures:**

**ODS, Data Warehouse, Data Marts, Cubes**

# Constituencies: Expand the Use



# Know Your Consumers

<i>Value-Added Distributor</i>	<b>Builder</b>	Creates custom solutions
	<b>Provider</b>	Develops queries and provides data
	<b>Mentor</b>	Helps indirect consumers learn the tools
<i>Direct Information Consumer</i>	<b>Hunter</b>	Validates a vision
	<b>Miner</b>	Searches for insights
	<b>Planner</b>	Sets new targets
	<b>Forecaster</b>	Projects the future
	<b>Analyst</b>	Seeks the cause
	<b>Tracker</b>	Scans for targets
	<b>Clerk</b>	Generates results for others
<i>Indirect Consumer</i>	<b>User</b>	Uses data but not data access tools
	<b>Skeptic</b>	Does not do data (or so they say)



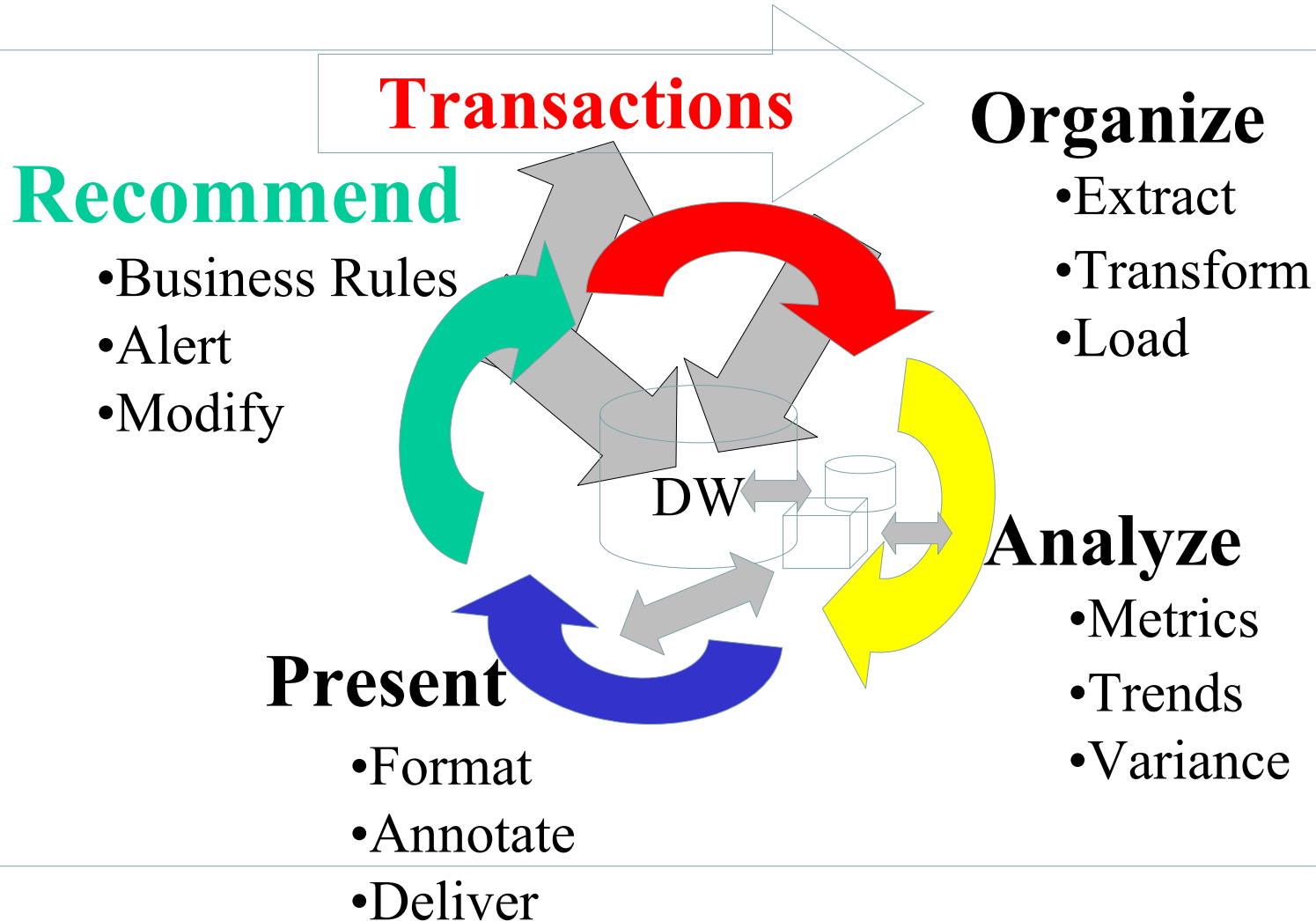


# Seven Habits for Designing Highly Effective OLAP Solutions

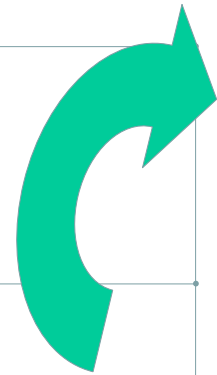
- **Visualize**
- **Design with the end in mind**
- **First things first**
- **Focus on the Customers**
- **Listen first, then execute**
- **Collaborate**
- **Review, Analyze, Iterate**



# The BI Lifecycle - Recommend



# The BI Lifecycle - Recommend



## **Activities:**

**Business Rules - Alerts, Exceptions, Modify**

## **Tools:**

**Brio, Crystal, IBM, Hyperion, Microsoft, Proclarity**

## **Structures:**

**OLTP, ODS, Data Warehouse, Data Marts, Cubes**

# The Business Intelligence Lifecycle

**Transact**

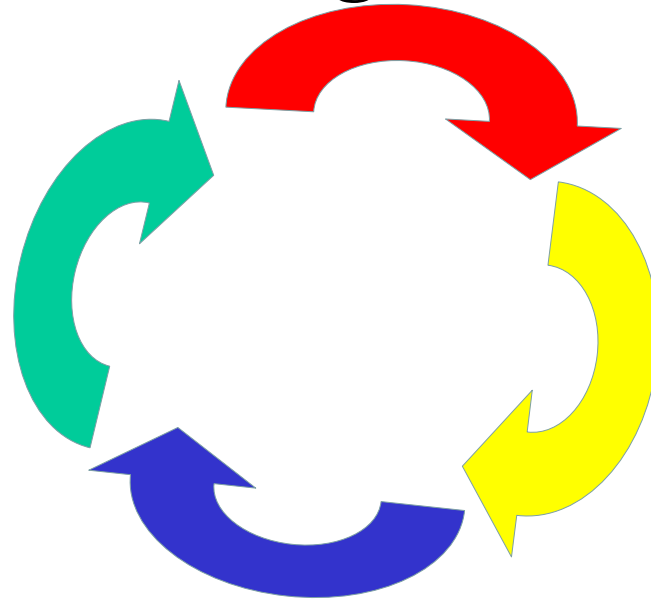
**Organize**

**Recommend**

**Analyze**

**Portal**

**Present**



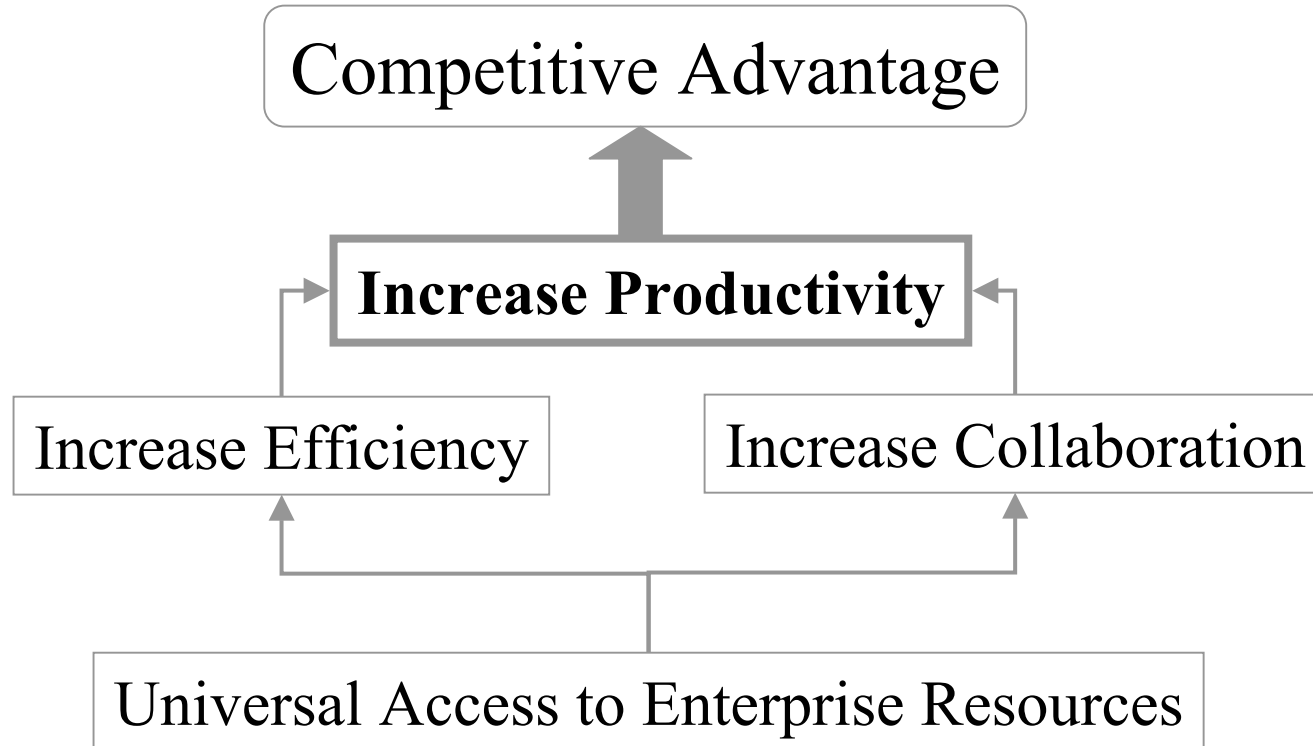
# Portals

**"Enterprise Information Portals are applications that enable companies to unlock internally and externally stored information, and provide users a single gateway to personalized information needed to make informed business decisions. "**

**". . . an amalgamation of software applications that consolidate, manage, analyze and distribute information across and outside of an enterprise (including Business Intelligence, Content Management, Data Warehouse & Mart and Data Management applications.)"**

**- Merrill Lynch Analysis, 1999**

# Relation of Benefits



# End of Presentation

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