

Business Intelligence

on IBM i

QUSER Meeting April, 2015 Session 1



Welcome!

Today's Speaker:



Alan Jordan

Director of Data Warehouse Technologies, HelpSystems



Before we start...

If you are new to Business Intelligence (BI), or Data Warehousing (DW), we need to take a few minutes to get an understanding of what we are talking about and why it's important...

What is business intelligence? Why do I need more than just a query tool? Why can't I buy an 'out of the box' solution?

Hopefully we can answer these questions (and others like them) for you....



Business Intelligence

Business intelligence (BI) is a broad category of applications and technologies for gathering, storing, analyzing, and providing access to data to help enterprise users make <u>better</u> <u>business decisions</u>.

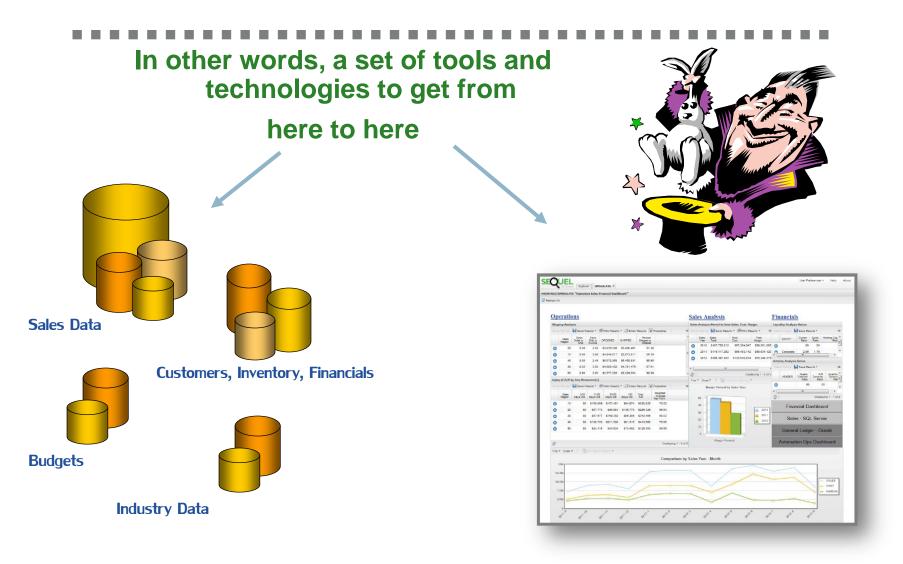
BI applications include data warehouses, data marts, query and reporting, online analytical processing (OLAP), statistical analysis, forecasting, data mining and predictive analytics.

Business intelligence applications can be:

- Mission-critical and integral to an enterprise's operations or occasional to meet a special requirement
- ✓ Enterprise-wide or local to one division, department, or project



Business Intelligence





There are many different tools available; each with a different feature set and sometimes a different purpose.

Let's take a look at some of the *types* of these tools.



1. Spreadsheets

- Every organization has dozens, or more likely hundreds or even thousands of spreadsheets
- Some may be 'sanctioned' and shared within the company or department
- Many will be private, jealously guarded, secret stashes of data
- Almost always a disjointed, unreliable approach to BI
- Often leads to 'spreadsheet hell'
- In Australia, referred to as a 'Claytons' implementation

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	Over / (Under Budget)	\$10,005.00	\$10,155.00	\$10,248.00	\$349.00	\$13,656.00	\$6,985.00	\$11,284.00
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Spreadsheets

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Claytons - the drink you have when you're not having a drink!



So, you're telling me that the sales forecast you submitted to me last week was based on your intern's fancy formula in this spreadsheet, and you don't know how he came up with it?





Query & Reporting Tools

- The workhorse of most BI implementations
- Provide both 'canned' reports and drill down capabilities to 'slice & dice'
- Modern tools are very feature rich:
 - Many have web-based (browser) interfaces
 - Should provide dashboards
 - Should be mobile enabled
 - Should be able to email/distribute reports







 Query/400 is STILL one of the most commonly used tools in the IBM i community!

		Work with	Queries
Type choices,	press Enter.		
Option	· · · · <u>–</u>	5	=Create, 2=Change, 3=Copy, 4=Delete =Display, 6=Print definition =Run in batch, 9=Run
	· · · · · <u>ogp</u>	N	lame, F4 for list lame, *LIBL, F4 for list
F3=E×it	F4=Prompt	F5=Refresh	F12=Cancel (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1988



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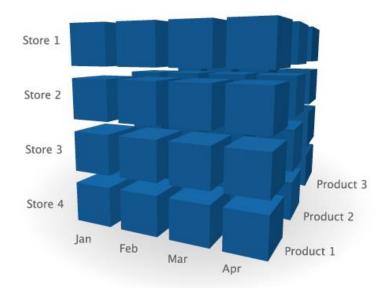


Where it really belongs



OLAP Tools

- Multidimensional databases
- Provide very fast response times when slicing into the data
 - Everything is pre-calculated
 - Access speed comes at the cost of load time and storage requirements
- Proprietary technology/data storage
 - Cannot be accessed via SQL
- Value has diminished over the past decade
 - Modern systems are much faster
 - Query & Reporting tools can drill up or down from one summary level table to another





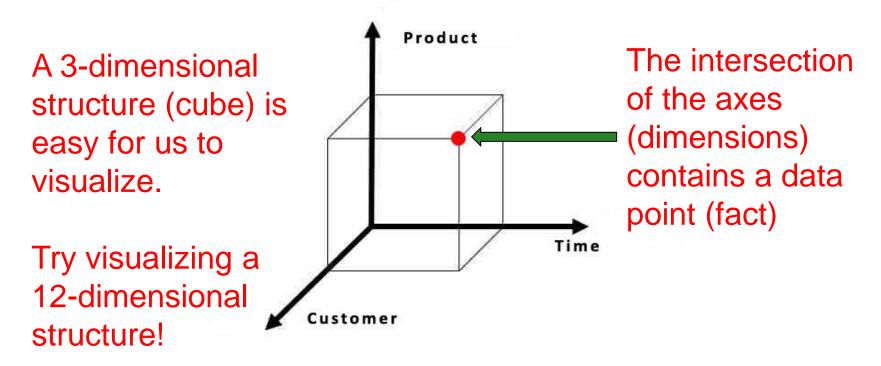
OLAP Tools

• The structures built by OLAP tools are often referred to as 'cubes', suggesting 3 axes.



OLAP Tools

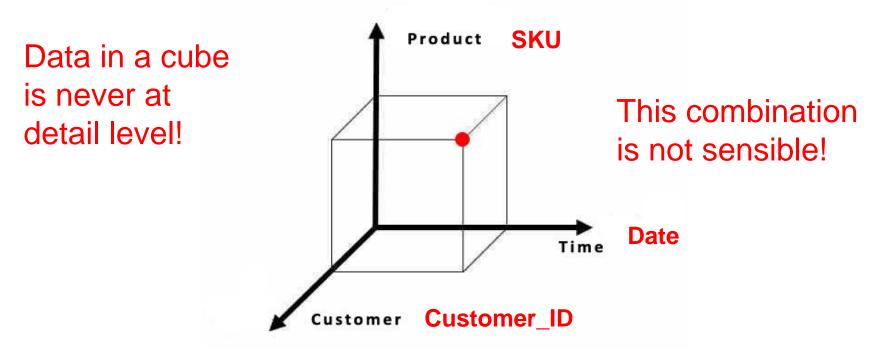
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OLAP Tools

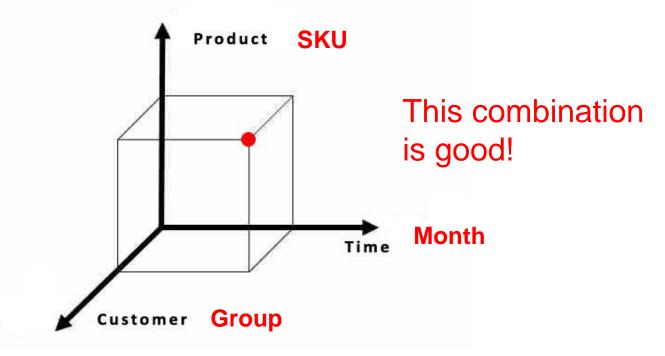
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OLAP Tools

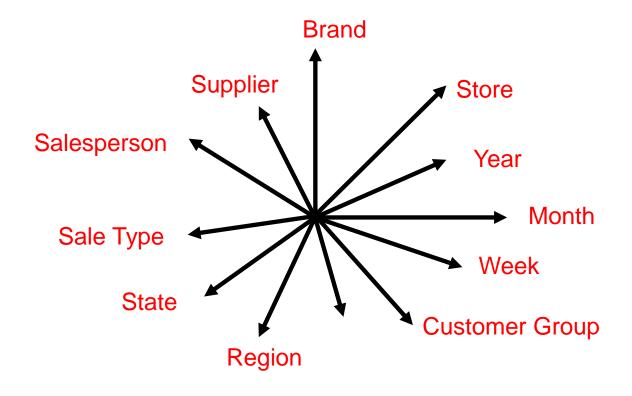
• The structures built by OLAP tools are often referred to as 'cubes', suggesting 3 axes.





OLAP Tools

 In most cases, many axes (dimensions) will be implemented





Data Mining

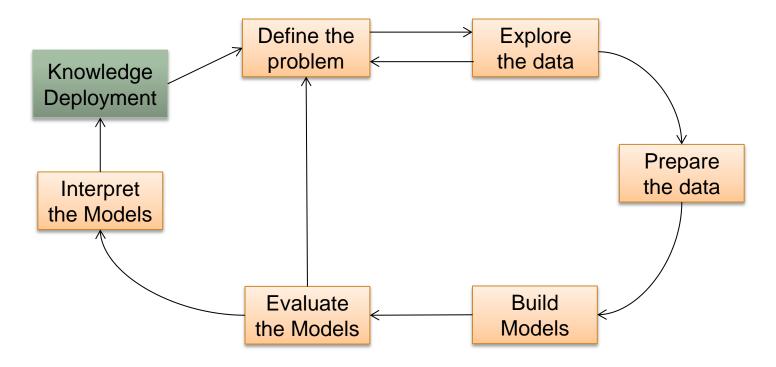
- The discovery of patterns in large sets of data, using statistical analysis.
- Commonly misused as a buzzword the majority of organizations who say they are doing data mining are not!
- Requires very careful preparation of the data (to be mined). This can take weeks or even months
- NOT something you usually have the skills to do in-house.
 - A consulting engagement
 - Can be very expensive to undertake





Data Mining

• The process is quite involved





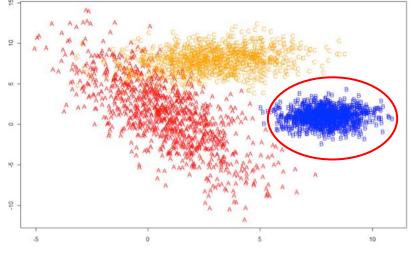
Data Mining

Beware of fools gold!

An insurance company mined it's data to understand who its customers were.

Results showed a concentration of customers who were 24-30 years old and drove 40 minutes or more to work each day.

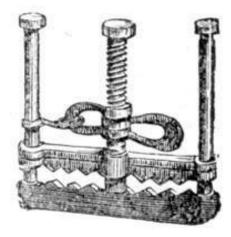
Marketing used this data to plan drivetime radio advertising to go after this demographic



Luckily, before it went to air, someone thought to analyze this group of customers using conventional BI - and found they were the LEAST profitable of its customers!



Data Mining has its critics



Torture numbers enough and they'll confess to anything!



There are Lies, Damned Lies ... and Statistics

Mark Twain



Predictive Analytics

- The next step beyond data mining.
- Applying data mining in conjunction with machine learning and even artificial intelligence to make predictions about what will happen in the future, based on patterns in available historical data.
- Credit scoring
- Earthquake prediction
- Weather forecasting
- Fraud detection



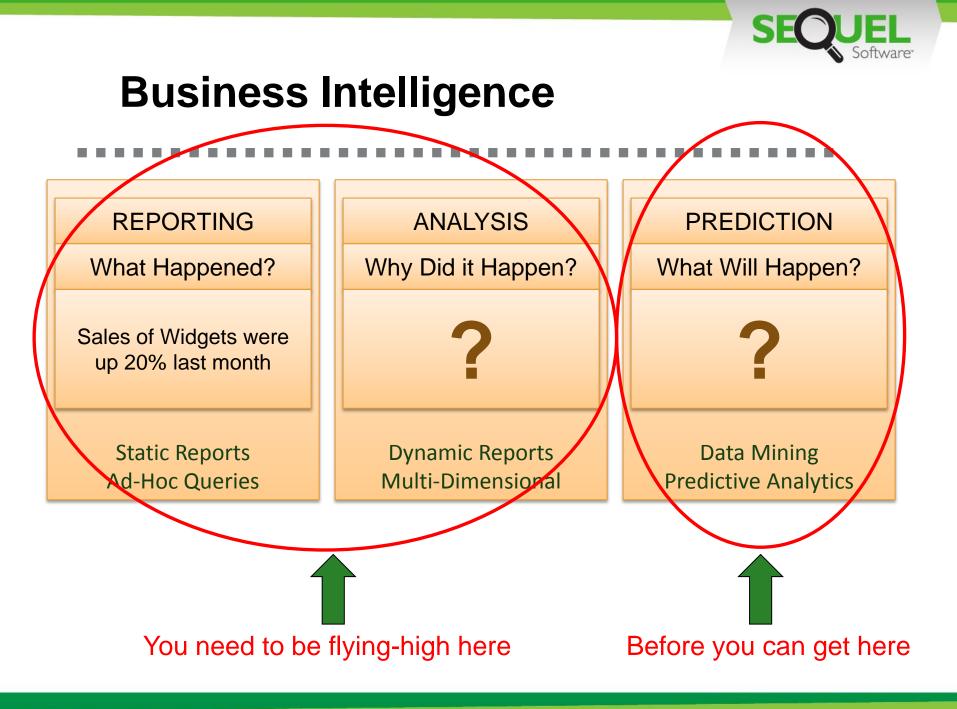


Business Intelligence



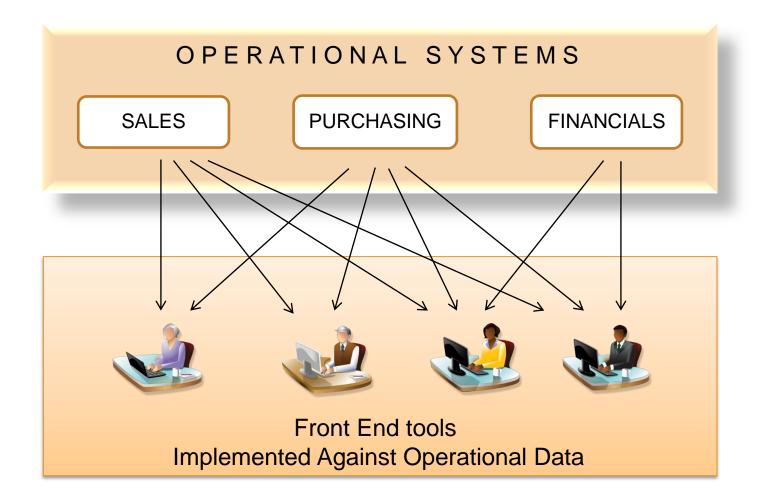
Increasing Business Value

Increasing Complexity





Simple Implementation





Simple Implementation

- Many Small to Medium size organizations begin with this approach
 - Single toolset needed
 - Low cost
- It works well with in many cases
- But it can have its challenges



Challenges

Operational data can be complex and difficult to understand

- · Many tables in a transaction 'schema'
- Cryptic table and column names
- Often need to calculate or derive values
- Dates are numeric values

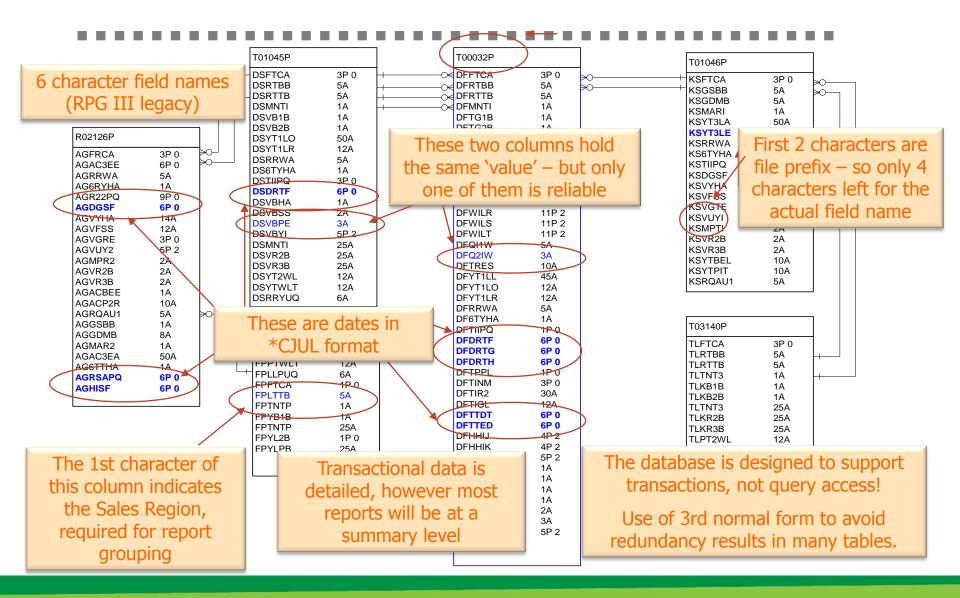
Causes

The database was designed for the application to access – not you

- Principle of 3rd normal form
- Legacy of earlier restrictions (6 character field names, no true date support)
- Inconsistencies: different developers, merger of applications



Operational Data Example





Challenge

- Questionable or unknown data quality
- The data may be correct but you don't understand it correctly

Causes

- Bugs in the application
- Inconsistent data entry
- Incorrect data conversions



Data Quality Example

2005: Valparaiso, Indiana

Somehow a property assessment value for this home was incorrectly changed to \$400M in the property tax database.



The expected \$8M property tax revenue was included in the county budget, but the homeowner (of course) did not pay the bill.

The county had a huge revenue shortfall.

The school district was forced to return \$2.7M.

All extracurricular activities and sports were cancelled that year.

Just because of 1 bad data value!



Sometimes it is not the data itself, but our <u>understanding</u> of it

The 1999 NASA Mars Climate Observer mission failed because of a data interpretation problem.

Thrust calculation data was provided in the US scale of pounds/square foot, but was interpreted as metric numbers representing newtons/second.

This resulted in the wrong amount of thrust being used to slow it down, resulting in failure to go into orbit. It probably crashed on Mars.

A \$300M mission failed because of a simple mistake!



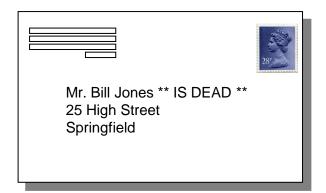


Sometimes, it is how we <u>use</u> it...

A travel agency used telemarketing to sell vacations to its past customers

On occasion, it happened that a customer had passed away. Their system would not let them delete the customer, since there were transaction records tied to it. Someone came up with the idea of appending the customer name with "** IS DEAD **", so operators would not call and upset the family of the deceased.

This worked fine until the company switched to direct mail. Imagine the grief caused to Mrs. Jones when she received this letter



This really DID happen! (in the UK)



Cost of Poor Data Quality

A 2014 Report from Artemis Ventures indicates that poor data quality costs US businesses

\$3.1 Trillion per year!

An estimate from the US Insurance Data Management Association puts the cost of poor data quality at

15% to 20%

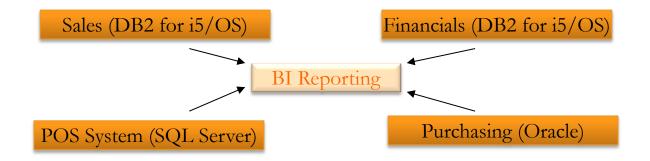
of operating revenue



Challenge

Different applications/databases/platforms

• Totally different structures - but related information



Very difficult, if not impossible to join tables across databases, different security, availability, etc.



Challenge

Multiple instances of same table, with duplicate key values

	Customer File - US		
CUSTNO	CUSTNAME		
1001	John Smith		
1002	Mary Jones		
1003	Chris Anderson		
1004	David Perry		

Customer File - Canada		
CUSTNO	CUSTNAME	
1001	Harry Potter	
1002	Jeremy Carr	
1003	Penny Hayes	
1004	Debbie Thornton	

or different versions of same entity

- Incompatible data types
- Duplicates

	Customer File - US		
CUSTNO	CUSTNAME		
1001	John Smith		
1002	Mary Jones		
1003	Chris Anderson		
1004	David Perry		

Customer File - Canada		
CUSTID	CUSTNAM	
AA234	Julie Johnson	
AA235	Fred Hunter	
AB670	John Smith	
BD309	Alan Jordan	



Issues with Operational Data

Challenge

Changing attributes

2011	100	Acme Flooring	Small Retailer	Jenny Brown
2013	100	Acme Flooring	Major Retailer	Jenny Brown
2014	100	Acme Flooring	Major Retailer	Rob McAdam

2011 Report

2011 Sales by Sales Rep/Customer Group

Acme Flooring	250,000
Regal Rugs	150,000
Total Small Retailer	400,000
Carpet Warehouse	2,500,000
Hardwood Hank	2,100,000
Total Major Retailer	4,600,000
Total Jenny Brown	5,000,000

Same report, re-run in 2014

2011 Sales by Sales Rep/Customer Group

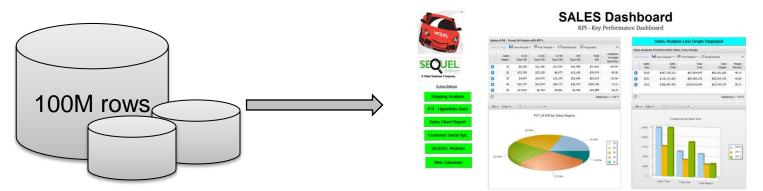
Regal Rugs Total Small Retailer	150,000 150,000
Carpet Warehouse	2,500,000
Hardwood Hank	2,100,000
Total Major Retailer	4,600,000
Total Jenny Brown	4,750,000



Issues with Operational Data

Poor Performance

- Large transaction table
- Many related tables
- Most reports are at a summary level
- Reports and queries are long running and consume significant system resources





Issues with Operational Data

Inconsistent Results

• Maintenance changes during the day can be a problem



You are performing analysis at the Customer Group level, happily slicing and dicing away at the data.

Suddenly, the numbers are all out of whack.

What happened?

Someone performed customer maintenance and changed the Group for one or more customers.



But you don't know that!



The Wrong Solution

These issues are often solved in an ad-hoc way

Create "extract files" and write RPG programs to load them

- As each reporting problem occurs, a new extract is written
- No consistent approach
- No documentation produced

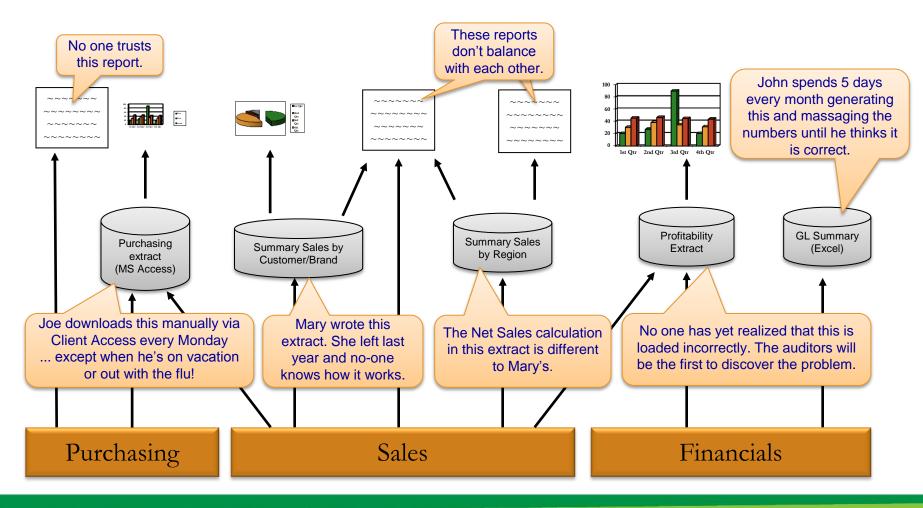
Frustrated users create their own "solutions"

- Download data to excel and manipulate it
- Decide on their own rules



The Wrong Solution

The result can be a Chaotic Reporting Environment!





Audience Poll

- 1. Do you own a BI front end tool?
- 2. Does the previous chart look familiar? Is this your organization?
- 3. What are the biggest issues you face in effective, reliable BI reporting?
- 4. Would you say you have a formal BI strategy?
- 5. Do you have a Data Warehouse?



Simple Implementation

If the simple implementation is not working

DON'T BLAME THE TOOL

BLAME THE DATA!

... and implement a data warehouse



Data Warehouse Architecture







Data Warehouse

- A centralized repository of mostly historical information, built from operational data sources
- Usually contains several different subject areas
- A single version of the truth
- Always in open database tables
- Always <u>detailed</u> level information
 - To allow creation of new data marts, or re-creation of existing ones
- Rarely queried directly by users
 - Everyone but *power users* will usually access the data marts



Data Mart

- Built from the data warehouse to support a specific business reporting requirement
- Often summarized, but may be detailed
- Updated (or re-built) on a regular basis from the data warehouse
- May be in a proprietary format
 - i.e. multi-dimensional structures (cubes)
- If in database tables, often a star schema structure
- A key element of **Dimensional Modeling**



Operational Data Store

- A reporting database containing the 'current' view of the operations of the business
- Contains little or no historical data
- Contains incomplete or in-progress entities (e.g. sales orders not yet fulfilled)
- Usually completely re-built on a regular (usually daily) basis



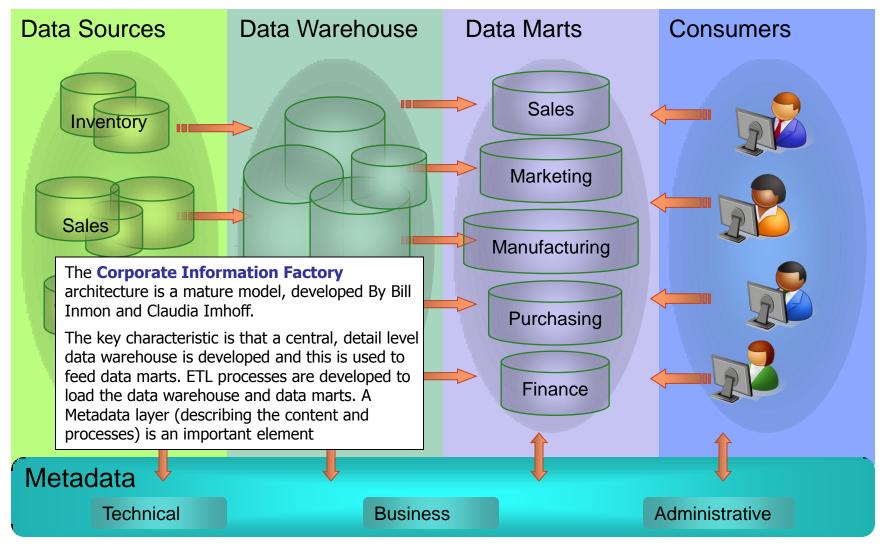
Metadata

- "Data that describes data"
- Technical metadata
 - Table and column names, length, data type, decimals
- Business metadata
 - Validation rules, transformation rules, source/target relationships
- Administrative metadata
 - Users, authorities, size, usage, performance and data quality statistics, change history



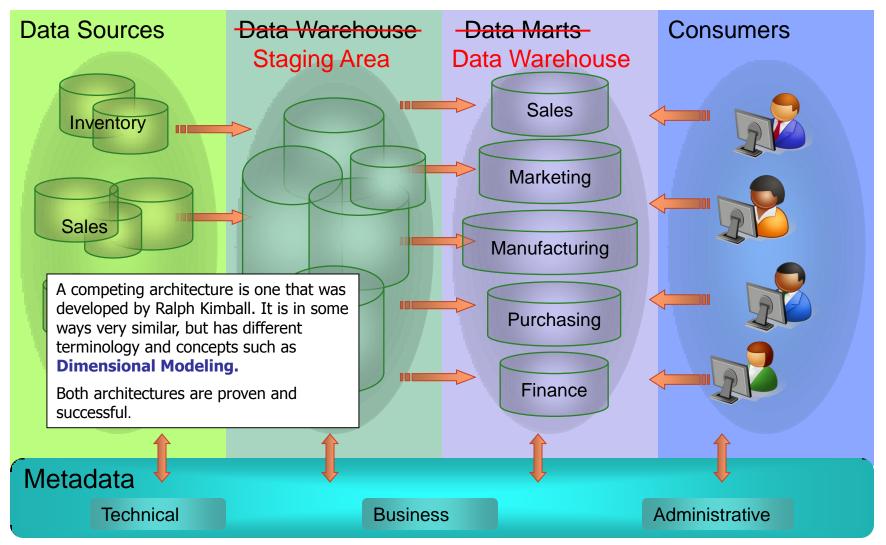


3-Tier Architecture





3-Tier Architecture



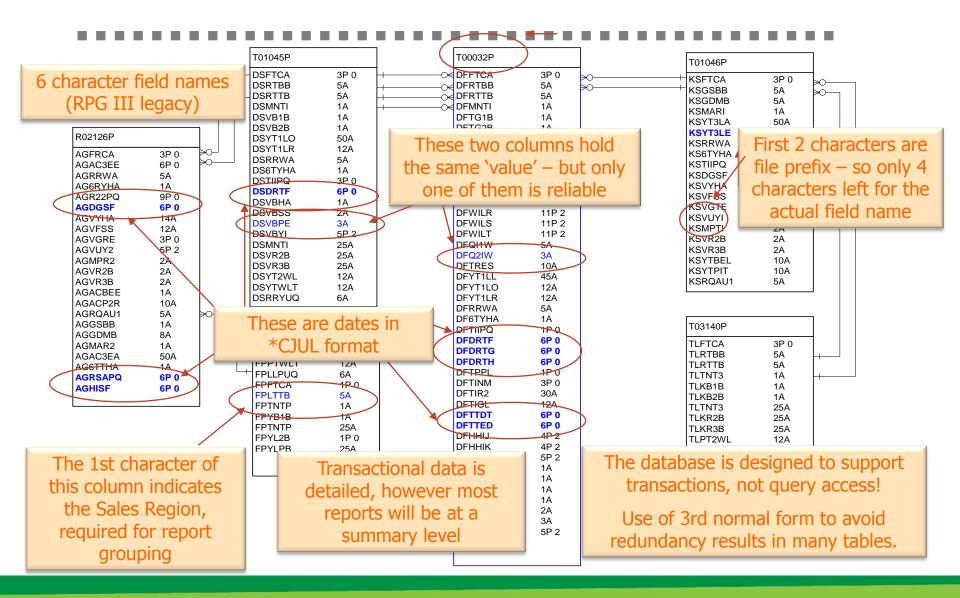


Issues Review:

Operational data can be complex and difficult to understand

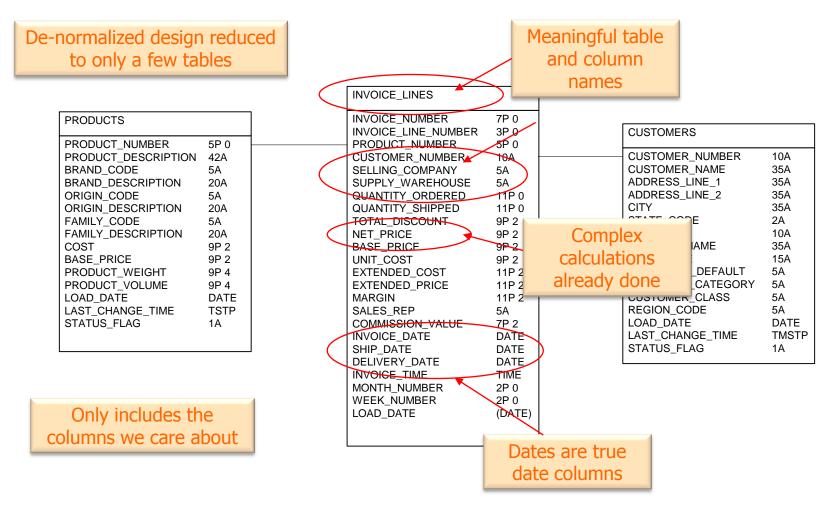


Operational Data Example





Data Mart Example





Issues Review:

Questionable or unknown data quality

Perform validation and error management in the load of the data warehouse

- Build data quality rules
- Set aside and report on bad data



Issues Review:

Incorrect use due to lack of understanding

Data Warehouse team provides information in the form of metadata

- Available to report authors and other consumers of the data
- Part of a data governance initiative



Issues Review:

Different applications/databases/platforms

The disparate data is transformed and conformed in the data warehouse

- Report authors don't need to deal with different databases and applications
- Reports that were difficult or impossible before are now routine



Issues Review:

Poor performance

Data Marts are created and loaded at the ideal summary level for various reports

- No need to aggregate millions of rows of data for a dashboard or report
- Increased productivity
- Reduced load on system



Issues Review:

Multiple versions of the truth

All calculations, transformations and aggregations are performed in a standard way based on the same conformed, cleansed (validated) data

- Reports now agree with each other
- More confidence in their accuracy



Data Warehouse Technologies

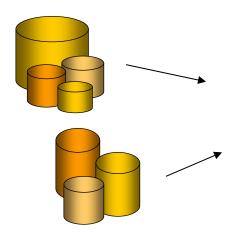
Extract, Transform & Load (ETL)



E.T.L.

Extract Data from Sources

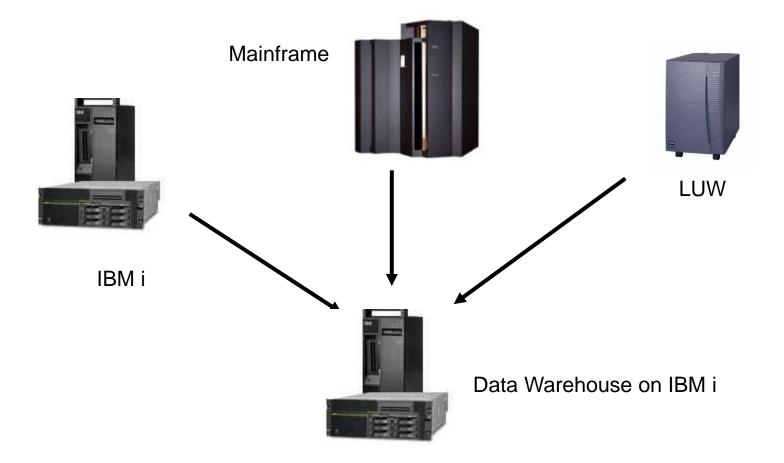
- Database tables (IBM i)
- Remote databases (e.g. DB2, MS SQL Server, Oracle)
- Text/delimited files
- Change Data Capture from journal images





Accessing Remote Data

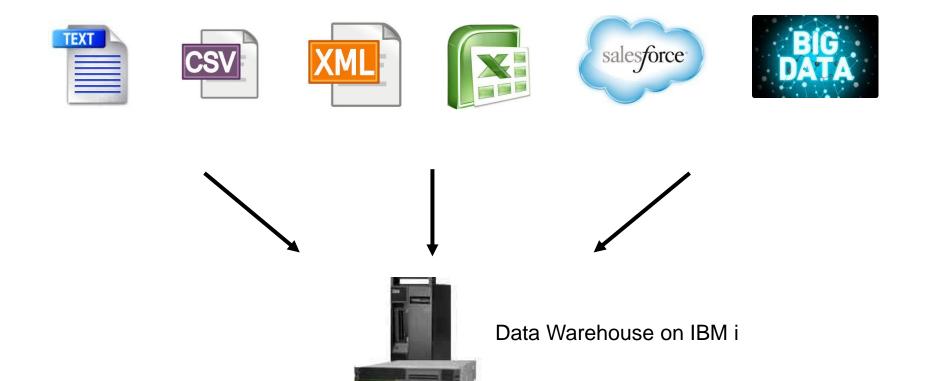
RDBMS Data Sources





Accessing Remote Data

Non database sources can be more of a challenge





Accessing Remote Data

In all cases, it is recommended to STAGE remote data prior to ETL

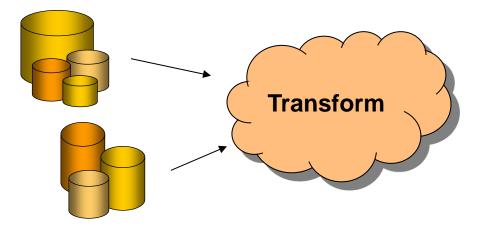
- If not in DB2 format, convert it to DB2 at this point
- The staged data becomes your local copy
- Don't correct or enhance it
- You now own it and can re-use it as needed
- Can now be easily joined to other data in the ETL process
- Simplifies the actual ETL process fewer points of failure
- Allows for re-run if an ETL step fails



E.T.L.

Transform the Extracted Data

- Arithmetic calculations
- String operations
- Lookup/replace
- Date/time conversions and calculations





Examples

- Convert a legacy date in the format cyymmdd into a true date
 - Need to also manage errors and exceptions
 - date value of zero or all 9's may be handled as special cases
 - o but a value of 1140230 (February 30^{th)} is an error!



Examples

- Convert meaningless codes and values
 - e.g. Gender Code:

Source Value	Replace with	Or
'1'	'M'	'MALE'
'2'	'F'	'FEMALE'
6 3	'U'	'UNKNOWN'



Examples

• Create values/attributes from complex relationships:

Derived Attribute **SALE TYPE**

When CUSTYP = '11' and TRFYD <> Blank

= 'INTERNAL'

When CUSTYP = '08' or '09' and TRFYD = 'TR'

= 'TRANSFER'

Otherwise

=' NORMAL'



Examples

- Standardize formatting:
 - Format all telephone numbers using a mask
 - Remove commas etc from address lines
- Scan & Replace
 - Change Mens Polo Shirt Sz 12, Wht
 - To Mens Polo Shirt Size 12 White
- Justification

For example, many codes in JDE are right justified!



A recent customer example

I have a contact name field that has the person's name in it and I need to parse them out into separate first and last name columns.

Some of the names have a middle initial and others are just first name last name.

e.g. John Smith Susan B DeMille



E.T.L.

Load the Transformed Data

- Into one or more target tables
- Detail or summary level
- Insert or update





Loading the transformed data

Examples

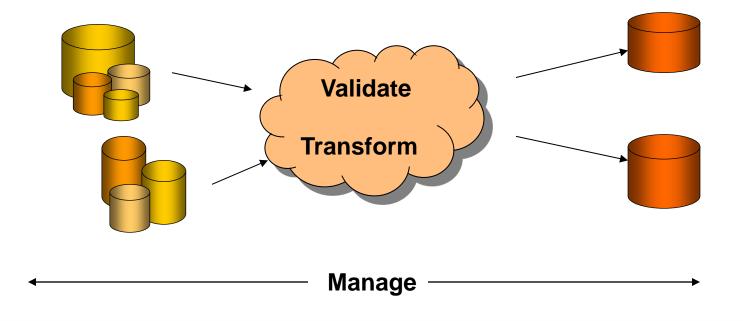
- Set LOAD_DATE on insert, and <u>never</u> update it
- Set CHANGE_DATE on insert and update
- On update, <u>accumulate</u> the TOTAL_SALES value
- On update, <u>replace</u> LAST_INV_AMOUNT
- Only update HIGHEST_ACCT_BAL if it is a new maximum value
- Load DEBITS into table A and CREDITS into table B



E.T.L.

There are Two VITAL Additional Requirements

- Validate
- define business rules
- Manage d
 - data errors
 - the overall environment





Extract, Transform and Load (ETL)

Other Requirements of ETL

- Provide real-time load option
- Allow for re-run if ETL fails
- Provide audit trails
- Provide comprehensive error management and reporting
- Provide metadata support
- Manage changes to data sources
- Provide security layer (only allow authorized users)
- Provide excellent performance



Data Warehouse Technologies

Change Data Capture



Change Data Capture

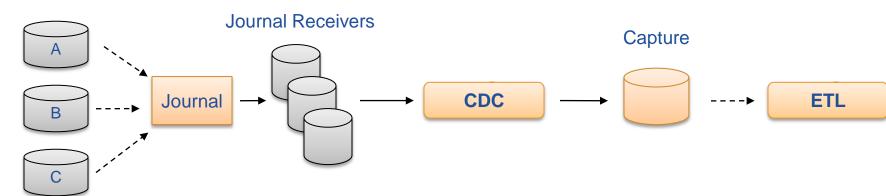
Change Data Capture

The process of selecting new or changed data based on journal entries

Non-intrusive on source systems

The 'output' of CDC is the input to the ETL process

Only useful/recommended in certain situations



Application Tables



When to use CDC ?

CDC is not recommended for use when

- **×** Loading Transaction data that has a reliable date or timestamp.
- **x** Master tables that have a reliable change date or timestamp
- **x** Small tables that take seconds or minutes to fully load/replace
- **x** The source data is not in DB2 for i tables
- **x** The source data is in a DB2 for i table that is not journaled

CDC may be a good option when

- ✓ There is no reliable date or timestamp to select the required data
- $\checkmark\,$ Re-loading all data on a regular basis would be take a lot of time
- \checkmark An audit trail of all changes to a row in a table is required
- ✓ Real-time load is required



Change Data Capture

Real-Time Load

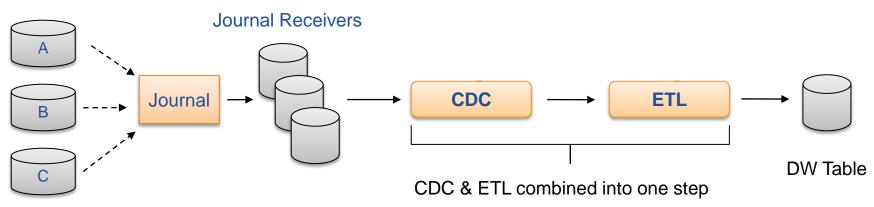
First of all, why would you want to do this?

- Do you really care what happened 5 minutes ago?
- Constantly changing data can really mess with your analytics

How can you achieve it?

- Hard coding not a sensible option
- Triggers can have major impact on performance
- CDC is best option

Application Tables

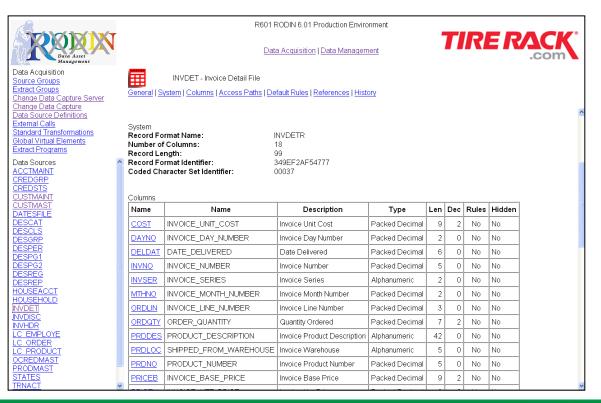




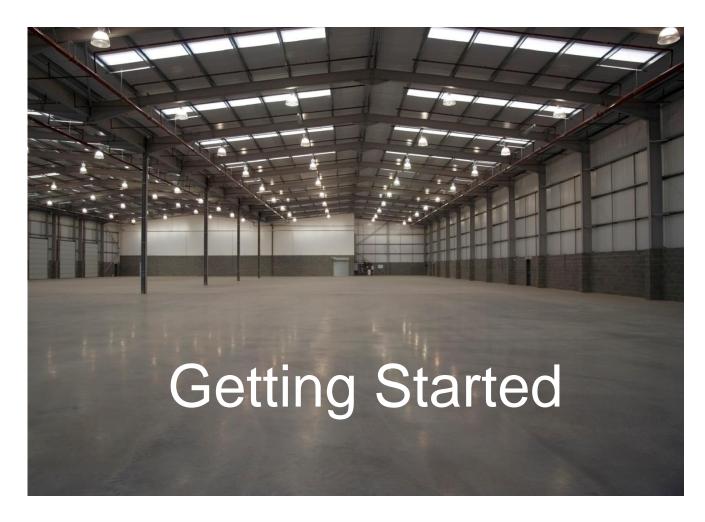
Delivering Metadata

Metadata should be made available to everyone

- Not tool dependent
- Not printed
- Browser is the ideal interface









Recognize that it is a journey, not a destination

It will evolve, grow and change over time, responding to your changing business requirements

Think of the larger picture, but build in small steps

Don't try to complete everything you want in one project

Focus on critical needs first

Get value as early as possible

Involve end-users

But identify their real needs

• As Henry Ford said "If I'd asked people what they wanted, they would have said faster horses"



Identify the Data Items that are Required

These will become the columns in the DW and DM tables

Design & Create the Tables





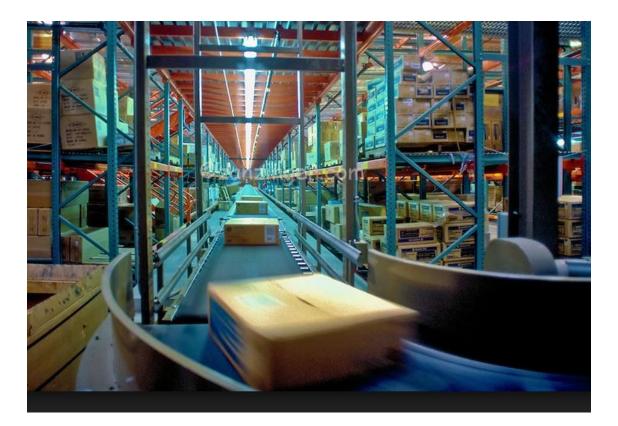


Develop the Load Processes





Above all, consider how to efficiently get data out!





Document the data warehouse using metadata

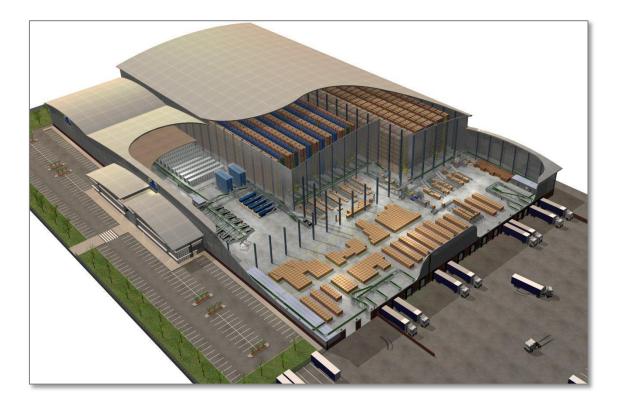
- Essential to success
- It is the roadmap to what data is available, where to find it, and understanding what form it is in.







The overall design needs to consider all these needs





Can you do all of this by hand-coding?

• You would not even consider writing your own query and reporting tool



 Why 'roll your own' when it comes to a Data Warehouse, ETL and Metadata?



Can you do all of this by hand-coding?

- Many organizations completely under-estimate the scope of work in performing the ETL. It is often 50% or more of the total effort, yet it is often allocated just a small fraction of the overall project budget.
- By the time this error is discovered and the true ETL effort is recognized, the project can be in <u>serious trouble</u>.
- It is then very difficult to request additional funds or resources.
- You end up cutting corners.
 - You deliver ETL processes are inadequate and provide little or no data quality management.
 - Metadata is non-existent.
- It becomes a nightmare to maintain.









Stay tuned for Part 2!

Dimensional Modeling



True Data Empowerment