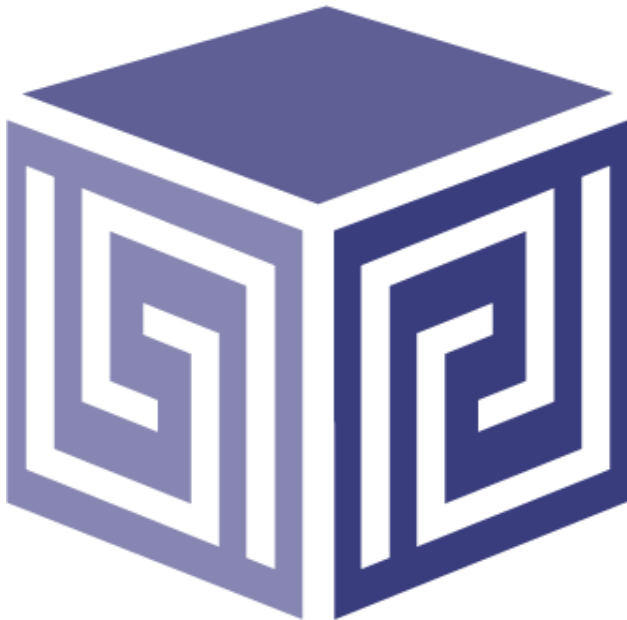


Lies, Damn Lies, and Visualizing Data with Oracle BI

Oracle OpenWorld 2009



Dan Vlamis

Tim Vlamis

Vlamis Software Solutions, Inc.

816-781-2880

<http://www.vlamis.com>

Vlamis Software Solutions, Inc.

- Founded in 1992 in Kansas City, Missouri
- Oracle Partner and reseller since 1995
- Developed more than 200 Oracle BI systems
- Specializes in ORACLE-based:
 - Data Warehousing
 - Business Intelligence
 - Data Transformation (ETL)
 - Web development and portals
- Delivers
 - Design and integrated BI and DW solutions
 - Training and mentoring
- Exclusive supplier world-wide for Windows-based Oracle BIC2G BI & EPM VMs
- Expert presenter at major Oracle conferences
- www.vlamis.com (blog, papers, newsletters, services)



Vlami's OpenWorld Presentations

Presenter	Time	Title
Tim Vlami's Dan Vlami's	Sun 10:30	Lies, Damn Lies, and Visualizing Data with Oracle BI
Cathye Pendley	Tue 1:00	Budgeting and Planning with MS Excel and Oracle OLAP
Chris Claterbos	Tues 1:00	Oracle's Strategic OLAP Technologies: Oracles Essbase and Oracle OLAP



Tim Vlamis' Bio

- 20+ years experience in business modeling and valuation, forecasting, and scenario analyses.
- Expert in principles and elements of design.
- Expert in curriculum development and pedagogical theory.
- Professional Certified Marketer (PCM) from AMA.
- Active Member of NICO (Northwestern Institute on Complex Systems).
- MBA Kellogg School of Management (Northwestern).
- BA Economics Yale University.

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Dan Vlamis' Bio

- Developer for IRI (former owners of Oracle OLAP).
- Founded Vlamis Software in 1992.
- Wrote portions of Oracle Sales Analyzer.
- Beta tester for Oracle products including OBIEE 11g.
- Oracle ACE.
- Expert speaker at Oracle conferences.
- Co-author of new book “Oracle Essbase & Oracle OLAP”.
- Conference Chair for 2008 BIWA Summit.
- BA Computer Science Brown University.

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Overview

- Cognition, Data Visualization, and Principles of Design
- Graphs versus Tables
- Tips for Tables
- Types of Graphs and when to use them
- Visualizations with Oracle BI
- BI Implementation Success
- Review and Summary



"Vision is the art of seeing what is invisible to others."

Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745



Mooers's Laws

- An information retrieval system will tend not to be used whenever it is more painful and troublesome for a customer to have information than for him not to have it.
- Where an information retrieval system tends not to be used, a more capable information retrieval system may tend to be used even less.

Calvin Mooers 1959

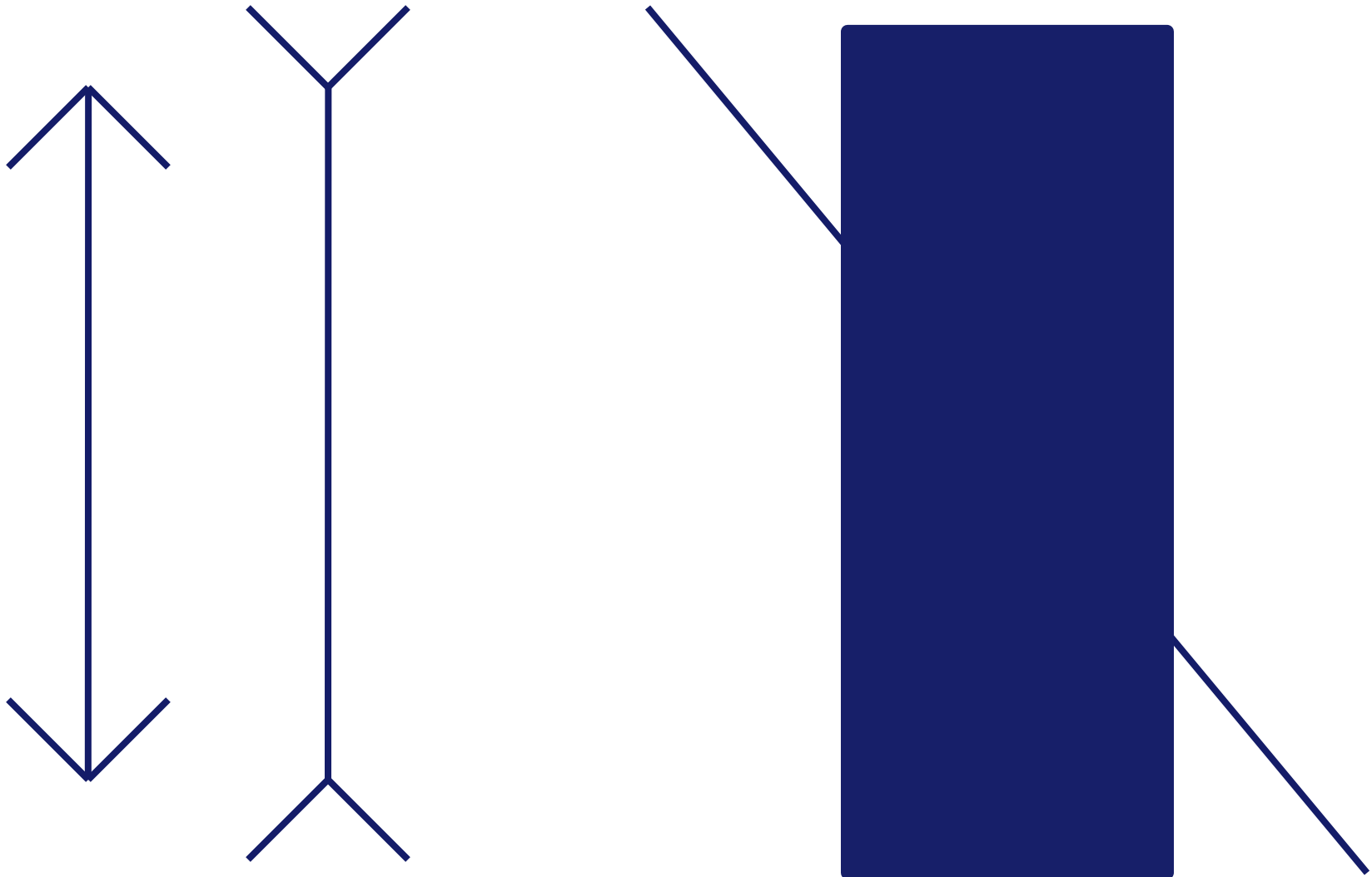


Commonly Overlooked BI Fundamentals

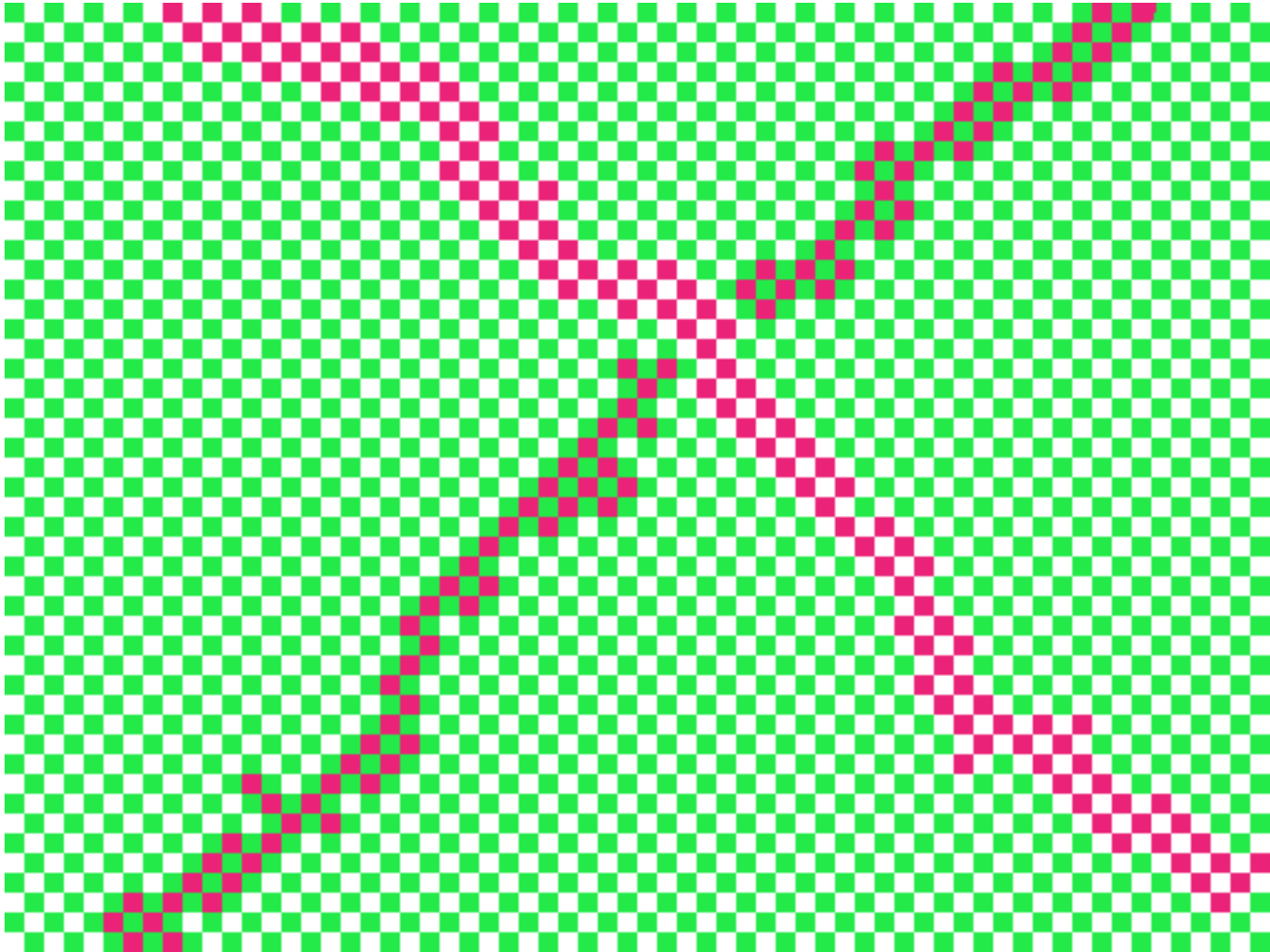
- BI reports and dashboards should be viewed primarily as communication devices.
- Both the principles of human cognition and the needs of the individual user should help guide their proper use.



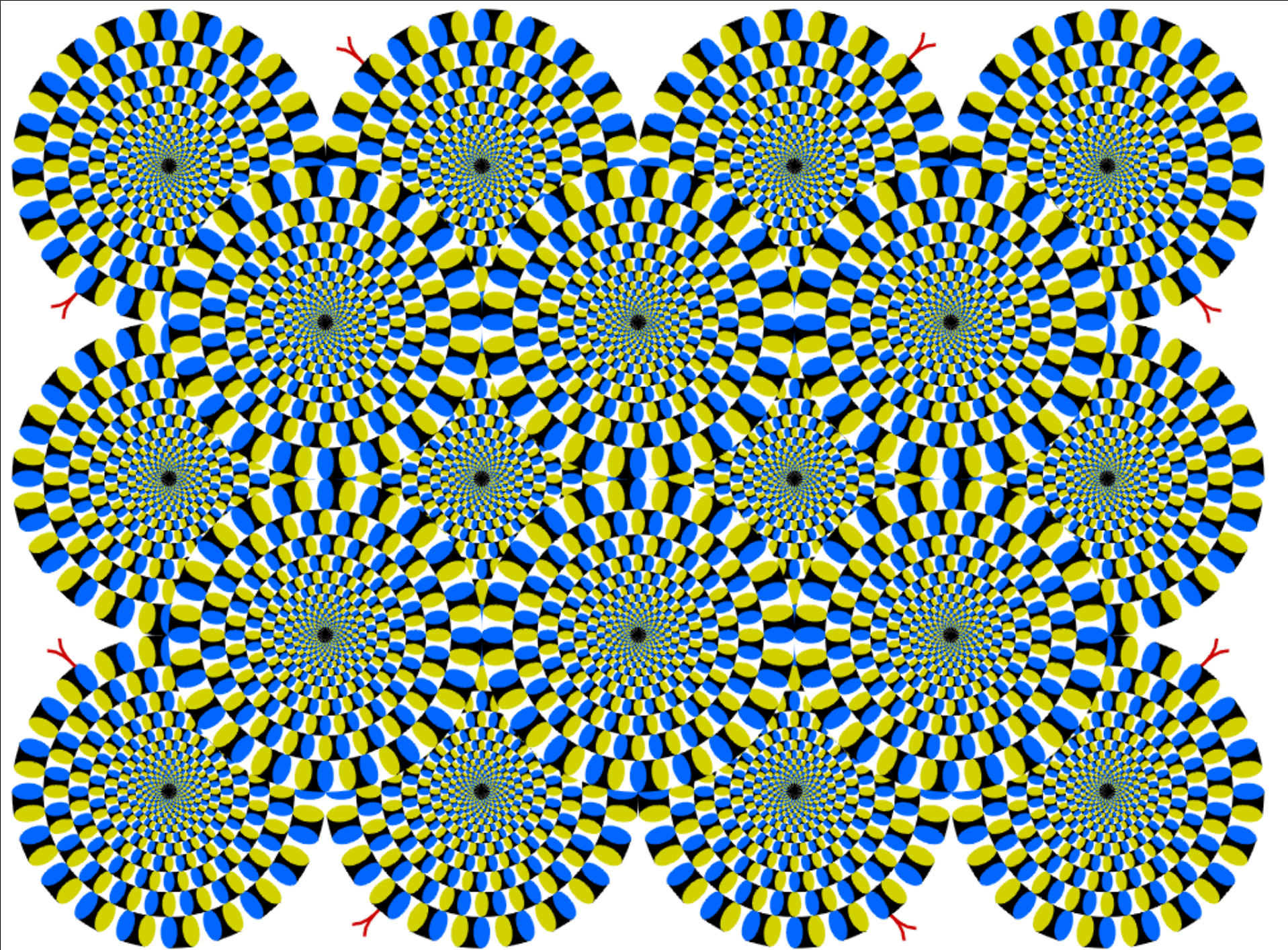
Classic Optical Illusions



How many colors do you see?



There are only 3 colors: White, green, and pink.
There seem to be two different shades of pink,
but there is only one pink.



Universal Principles of Design

- Guiding concepts or ideas that help us evaluate the relative strengths of a work.
 - Unity
 - Harmony
 - Balance
 - Rhythm
 - Proportion and Scale
 - Emphasis or Dominance
 - Variation

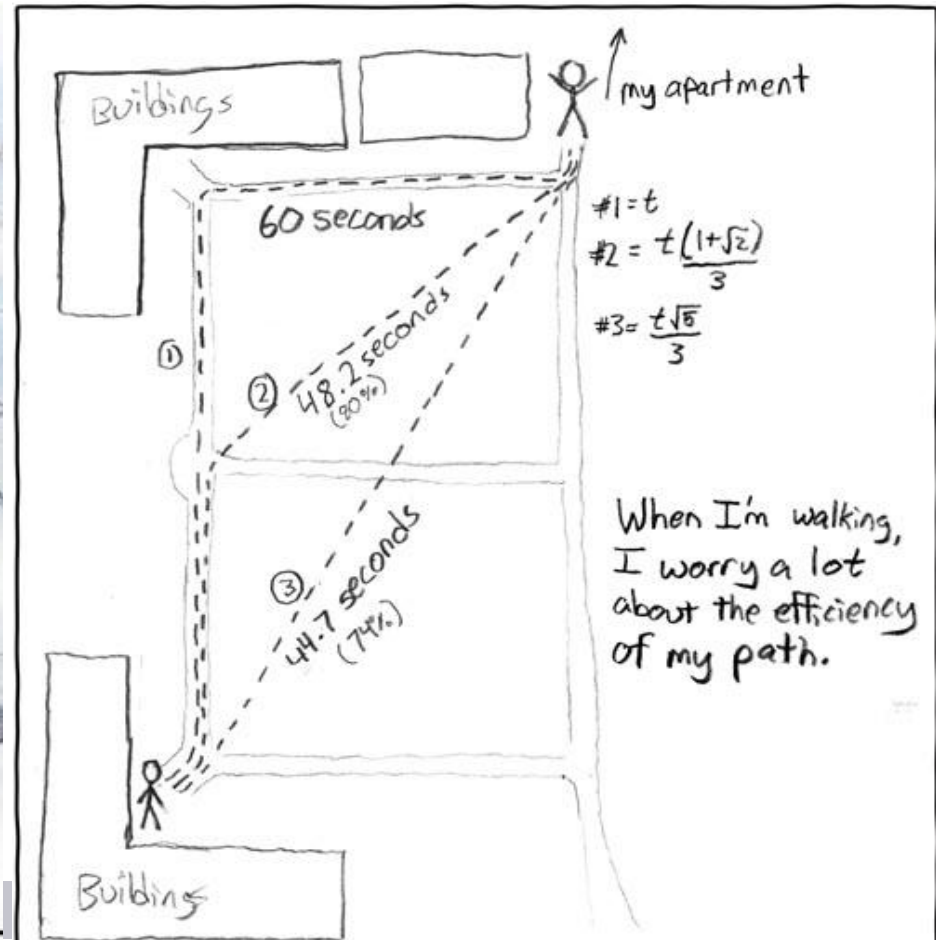


Primary Uses of BI Reports & Dashboards

Exploration



Explanation



Strong Foundations

- It's much easier to misuse BI tools than to use them well.
- Do a few things well and build from there.
- Think through your BI visualizations
(don't automatically assume that default settings are fine.)



Tufte's 5 Principles

- Above all else show the data.
- Maximize the data to ink ratio.
- Erase non-data ink.
- Erase redundant data ink.
- Revise and edit.



Vlams' 5 Principles

- Maximize data to ink ratio.
- Match data format with viewer needs, explain or explore.
- Match data scale with data precision.
- Don't misrepresent data.
- Use color carefully.

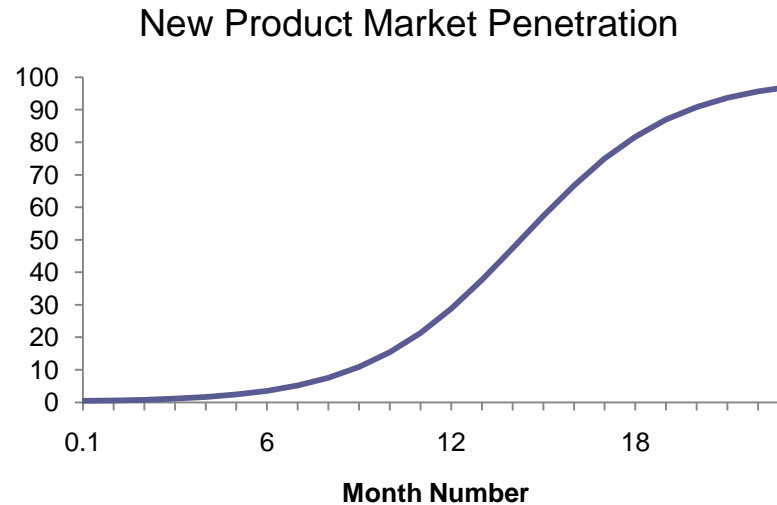


**Communication is about perception,
not reality.**



Graphs and Tables

- Graphs and Charts depict visual representations and relationships.



- Tables show data organized for lookup of specific, precise values or items.

District	Month	Dollars	WB Forecast Dollars	% Forecast
ATLANTA DISTRICT	03/01/2008	595,232.0	535,185.0	111.2
BOSTON DISTRICT	03/01/2008	1,882,036.0	1,954,736.7	96.3
CHARLOTTE DISTRICT	03/01/2008	215,360.0	204,592.0	105.3
CHICAGO DISTRICT	03/01/2008	1,381,552.0	1,236,574.0	111.7
CINCINNATI DISTRICT	03/01/2008	827,162.0	742,869.0	111.3
DALLAS DISTRICT	03/01/2008	1,060,316.0	897,654.0	118.1
DENVER DISTRICT	03/01/2008	955,876.0	1,050,735.4	91.0
DETROIT DISTRICT	03/01/2008	961,026.0	1,249,333.8	76.9
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT	03/01/2008	1,827,434.0	1,892,779.4	96.5



Keys to Effective Tables

- Provide a search interface.
- Avoid scrolling if possible.
- Lock headers and titles if use scrolling.
- Display significant figures.
 - Don't imply precision that doesn't exist.
- Judiciously use conditional formatting for data exploration.
- Avoid putting text in color.
- Alignment, proximity, contrast.



Bad Table

		WIDGETS TO GADGETS RATIO CALCULATED USING CHECK LEVEL DETAIL					
		ELECTROMECHANICAL			PNEUMATIC		
	PERIOD	IN-STORE	WEBSITE	DISTRIBUTOR	IN-STORE	WEBSITE	DISTRIBUTOR
INCLUDES ONLY DATES FROM JANUARY THRU OCT 2007	PERIOD 1	22.36%	11.37%	83.00%	85.34%	20.90%	46.80%
	PERIOD 2	21.22%	15.25%	81.00%	81.31%	18.01%	35.39%
	PERIOD 3	21.64%	13.22%	82.00%	78.29%	29.94%	41.28%
	PERIOD 4	20.89%	13.44%	82.00%	47.82%	16.30%	39.46%
	PERIOD 5	21.90%	13.24%	81.00%	84.58%	17.19%	20.52%
	PERIOD 6	25.09%	14.78%	80.00%	59.93%	31.08%	35.14%
	PERIOD 7	26.23%	14.98%	79.00%	36.35%	32.85%	22.52%
	PERIOD 8	26.83%	13.08%	80.00%	82.10%	30.41%	36.10%
	PERIOD 9	23.79%	14.27%	81.00%	43.40%	25.17%	23.81%
	PERIOD 10	24.39%	12.61%	82.00%	38.21%	17.70%	40.30%



Better Table

Widgets to Gadgets Ratio

Period	Electromechanical			Pneumatic		
	In-store	Website	Distributor	In-store	Website	Distributor
1	22%	11%	83%	51%	21%	40%
2	21%	15%	81%	74%	21%	32%
3	22%	13%	82%	48%	22%	23%
4	21%	13%	82%	58%	31%	30%
5	22%	13%	81%	52%	19%	28%
6	25%	15%	80%	87%	15%	22%
7	26%	15%	79%	51%	23%	20%
8	27%	13%	80%	44%	22%	45%
9	24%	14%	81%	54%	17%	31%
10	24%	13%	82%	75%	31%	29%

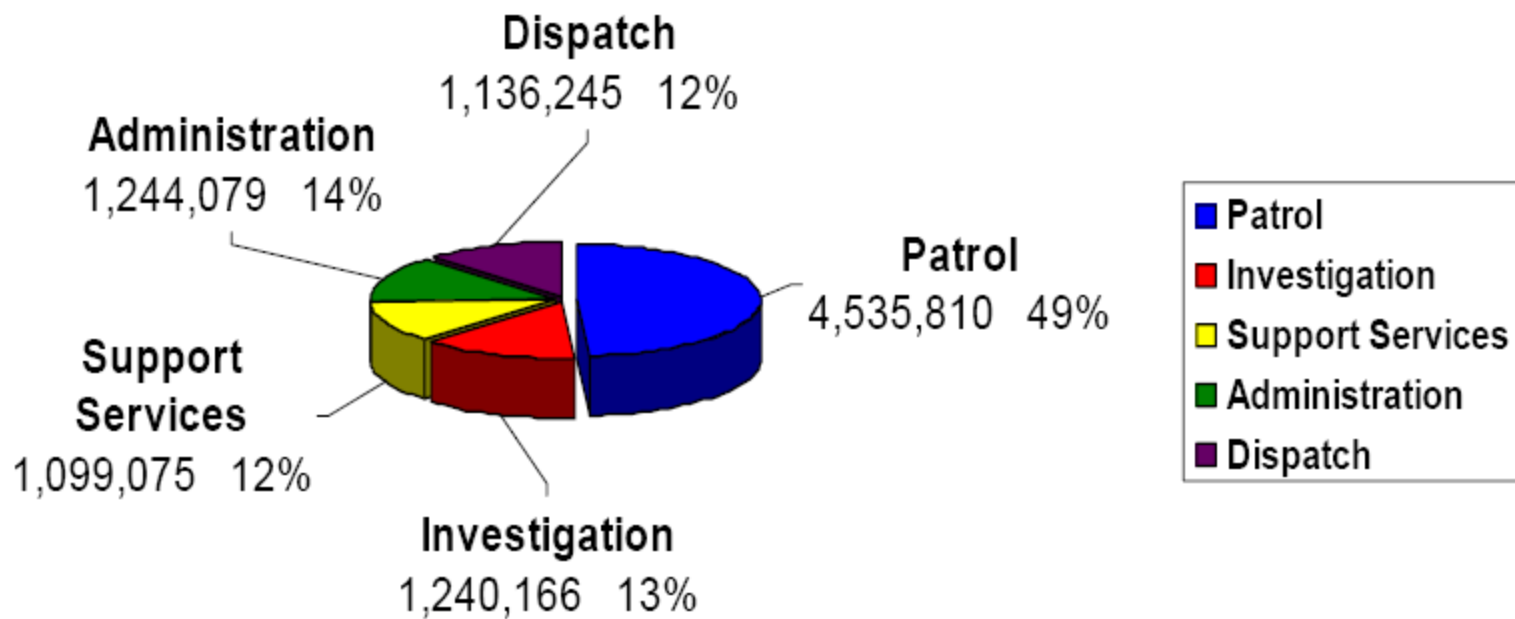
Ratios calculated using check level detail.

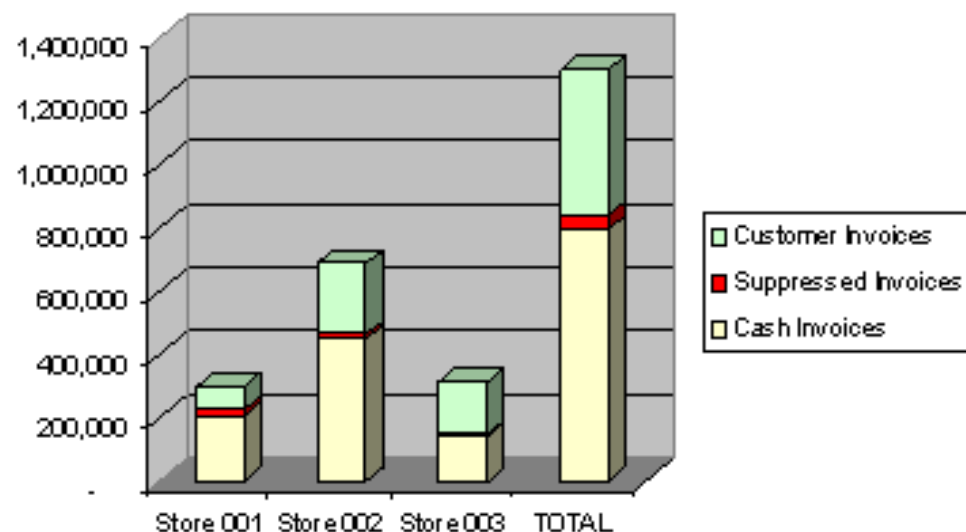
Periods include Jan - Oct 2007



2004 - 2005 Budget

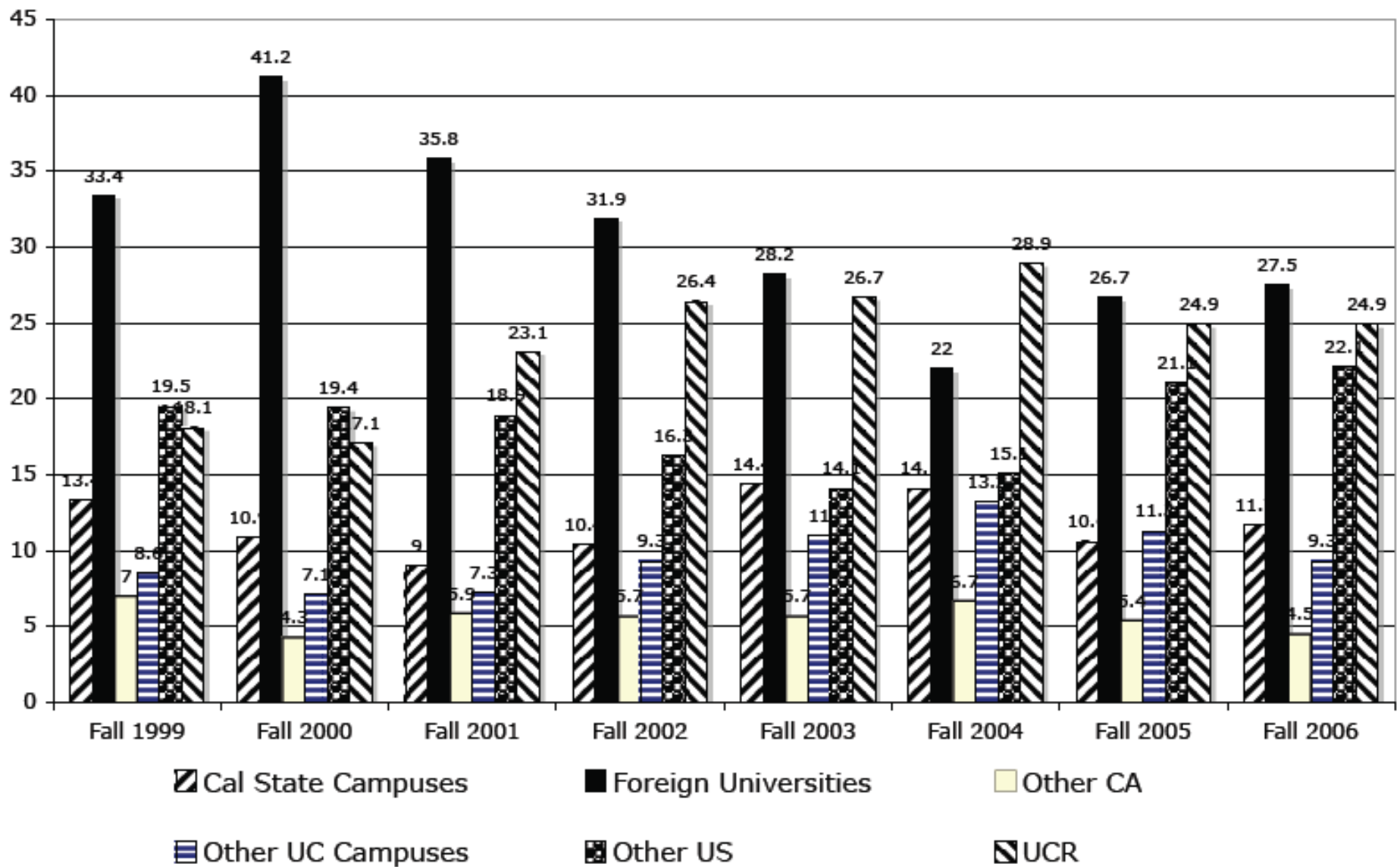
Budget By Division



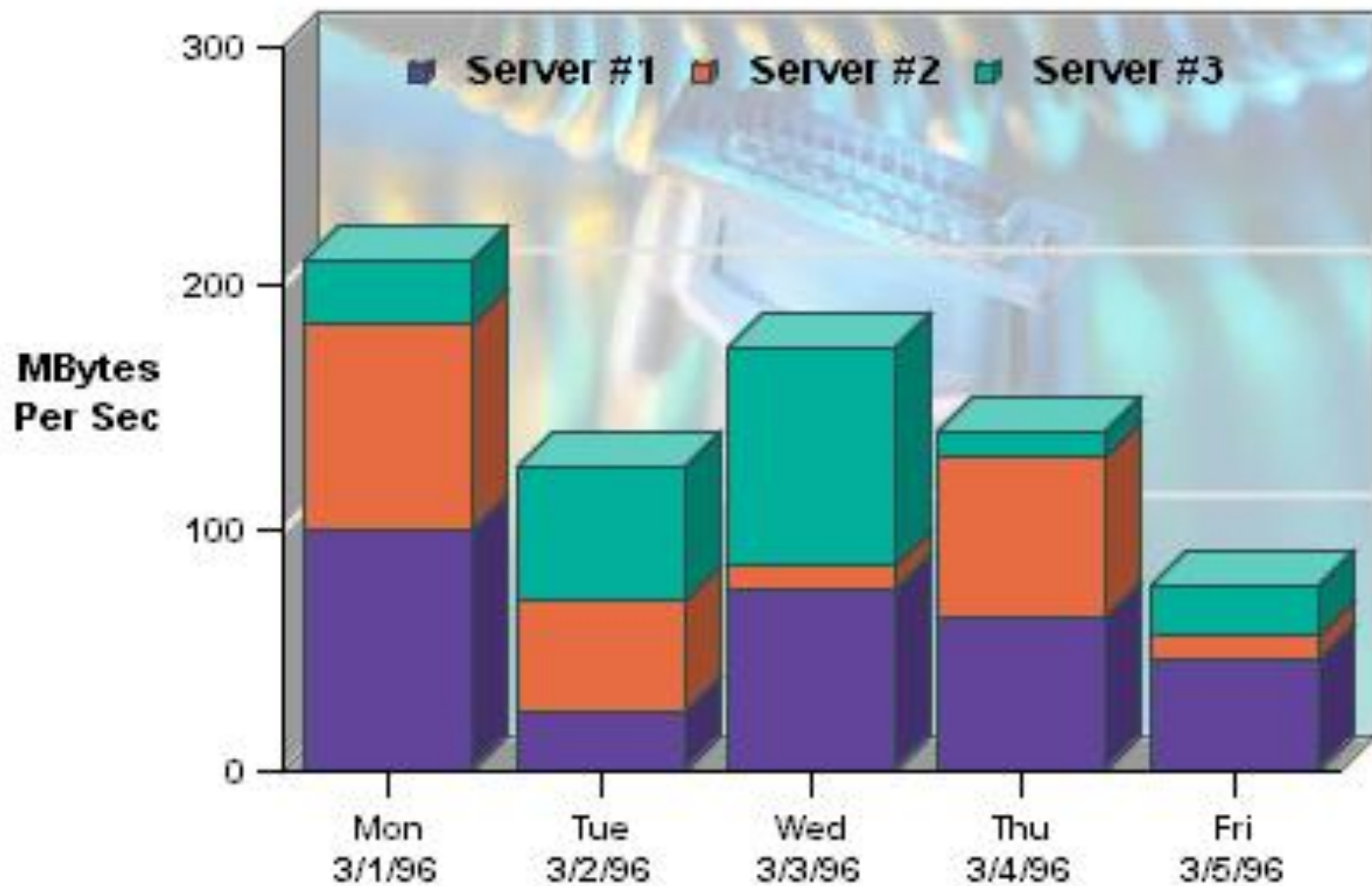


	Store 001	Store 002	Store 003	TOTAL
Total Invoices	298,943	687,091	313,140	1,299,174
<i>less</i>				
Cash Invoices	207,256	449,064	141,305	797,625
<i>leaves</i>				
Non-cash Invoices	91,687	238,027	171,835	501,549
<i>consisting of</i>				
Suppressed Invoices	18,888	15,527	6,501	40,916
<i>and</i>				
Customer Invoices	72,799	222,500	165,334	460,633
<i>for purchases from</i>				
Suppressed Customer Names	2,123	4,306	870	7,299
<i>and</i>				
Active Customer Names	2,103	14,747	8,342	25,192
<i>which include</i>				
Duplicate Customer Names	70	693	619	1,382
<i>leaving</i>				
Unique Customer Names	2,033	14,054	7,723	23,810
<i>which include</i>				
Bad Addresses	1,055	5,759	2,406	9,220
<i>leaving</i>				
Mailable Customer Names	978	8,295	5,317	14,590

Baccalaureate Degree Institutions of New Graduate Students- Fall Quarters- Percentages from Type of Institution



Weekday Server Load

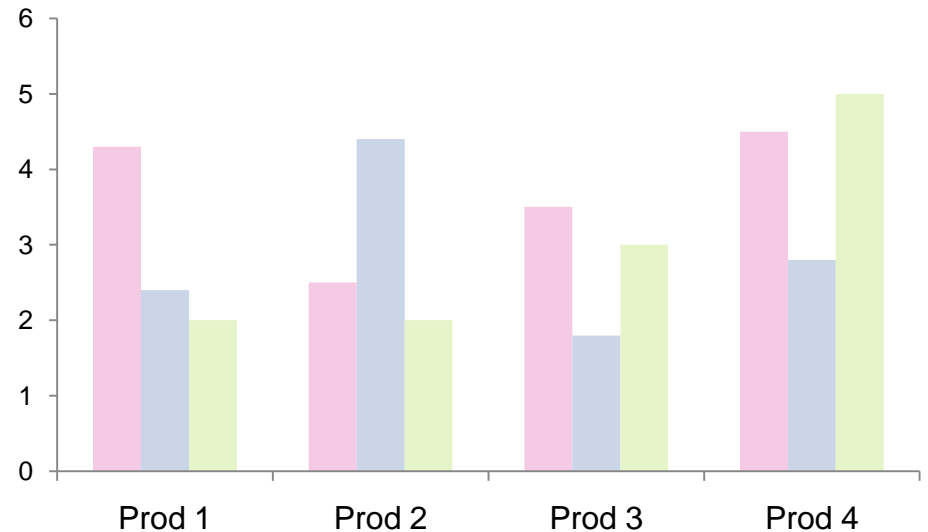


"With great power comes great responsibility."

Uncle Ben to Peter Parker, Spiderman 2002



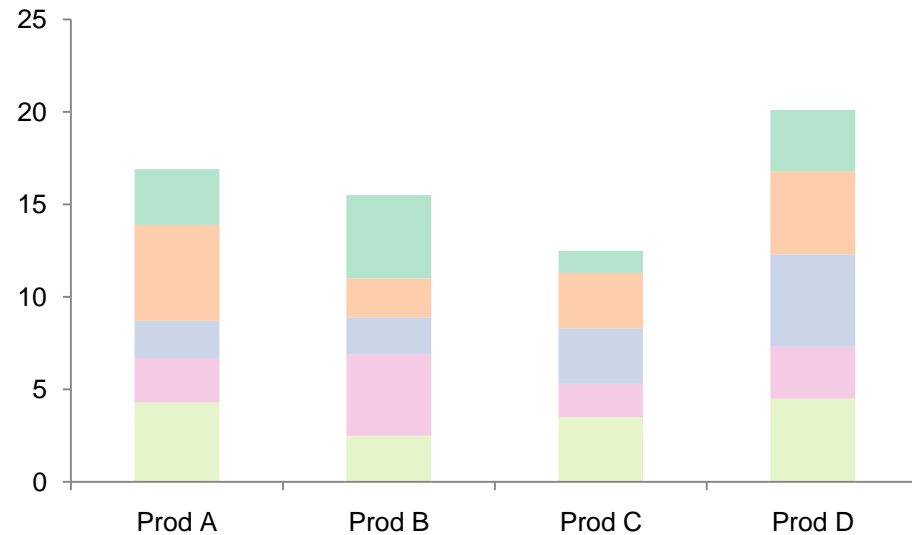
Bar Charts



- Show nominal data values in comparison to one another.
- Start with zero.
- If use a logarithmic scale, clearly notate.



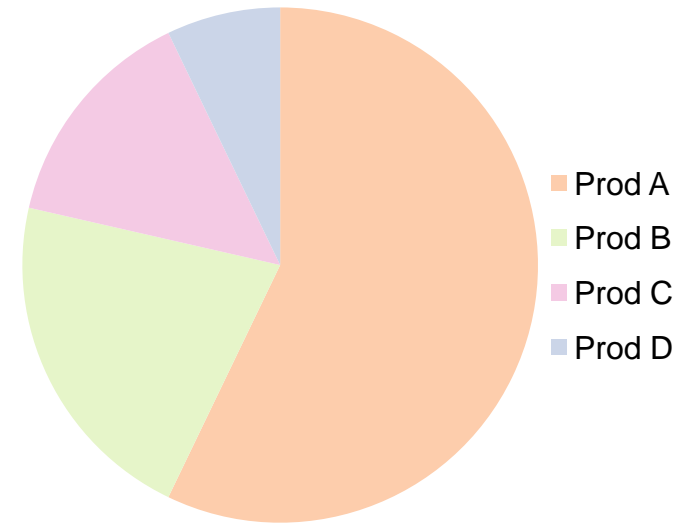
Stacked Bar Chart



- Somewhat confusing, not great for representing change.
- Total is most clearly represented number.
- Typically stack with largest values on the bottom.
- Single scale can make for interesting intra-bar comparisons.



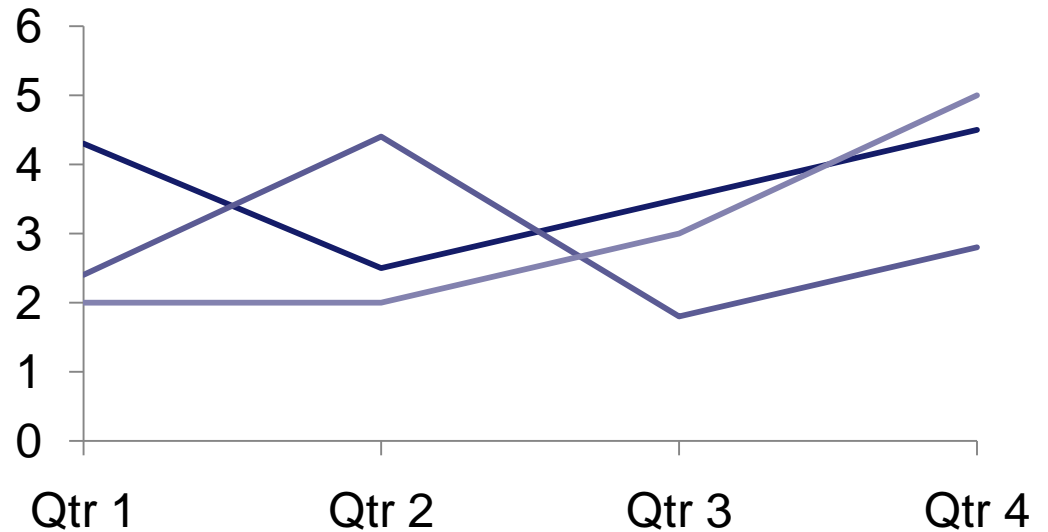
Pie Charts



- Typically used for showing parts of whole by percentage.
- Not great for piece to piece comparisons.
- Limit number of pieces.
- Can be interesting to show lots of pies together if significant differences exist.
- Stephen Few hates them.
- Do not use 3-D.



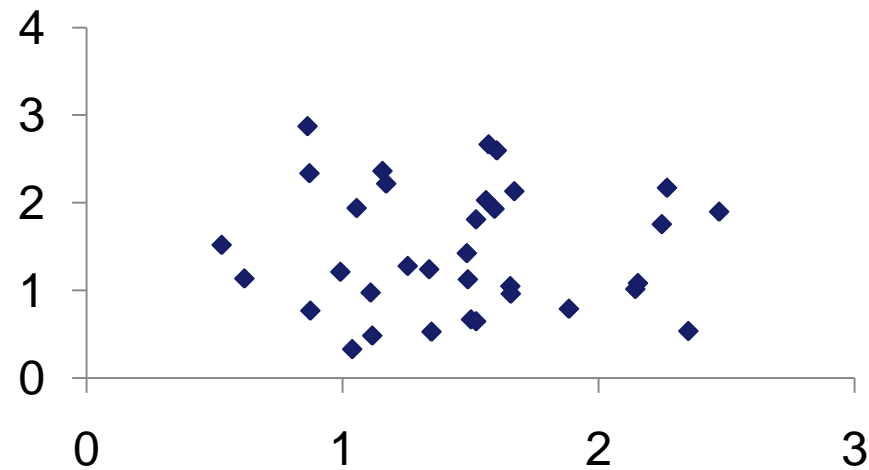
Line Chart



- Show a pattern or progression over a continuous range or period.
- Can be valued within a range to highlight a particular pattern (careful!).
- Maintain a rectangular shape close to golden proportion.



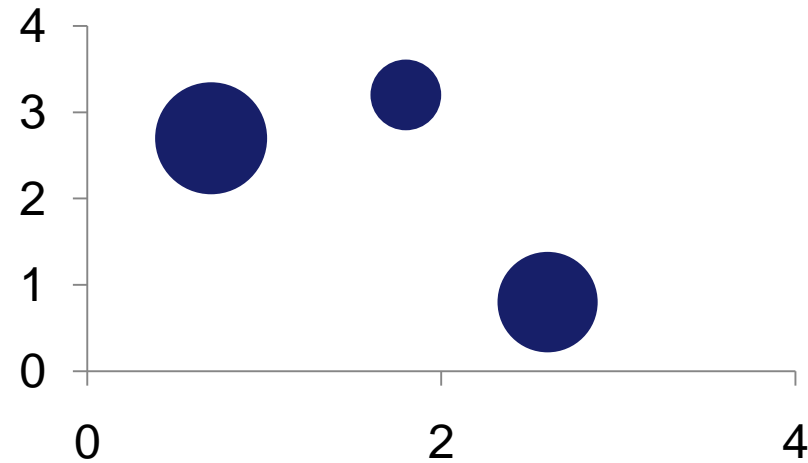
Scatter Plot



- Shows single data points at the intersection of two values.
- Often depict a large number of discrete data points (hundreds or thousands).
- Useful for seeing the patterns in comparisons of two variables.
- Trend lines are often added.
- Clearly notate if use logarithmic scale(s).






Bubble Chart



- Special type of scatter plot.
- Size of bubble is related to a third variable.
- Greatly reduces number of points that can be depicted.
- Best for depicting approximate values and comparisons.

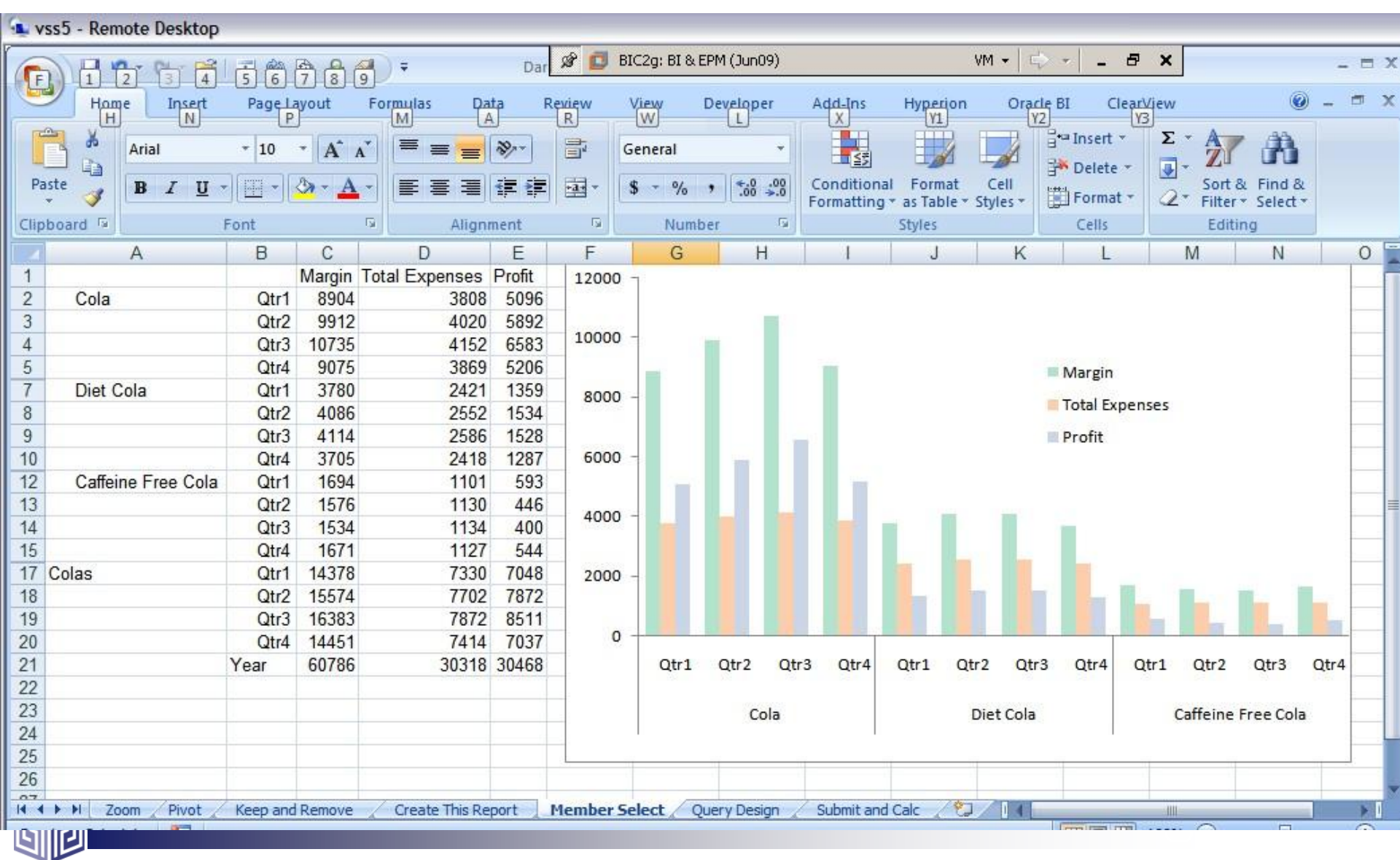


Using Color Effectively

- Consciously choose a color palate.
- ColorBrewer.com
 - Sequential schemes 
 - Designed for ordered data that progresses from low to high.
 - Divergent schemes 
 - Place equal emphasis on mid-range values and extremes at both ends of the data range.
 - Qualitative schemes 
 - Used for nominal and categorical data where magnitude differences between classes should not be emphasized.



Tables & Graphs Communicate Differently



Quarter Product Hierarchy 1 Name

Opportunity Revenue (000)	14,544	●
Expected Revenue (000)	1156	●
Total Ordered Amount (000)	1,246	●

Recognized Revenue (000)	471	●
% Revenue Lag	62.2%	●
# of Orders	29	●

% Order Discount	14.6%	●
Ordered COGS (000)	1,122	●
Order Gross Profit (000)	123	●

Orders to Booking Close Rate	48.3%	●
Average Order Size (000)	43	●
Total Return Amount (000)	35	●

Pipeline, Forecast and Actuals

Select View



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Cumulative Order Revenue versus Last Quarter

Select View

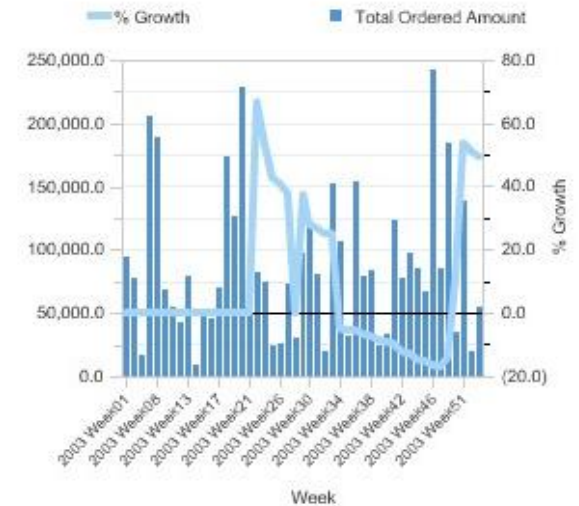


Year is equal to 2003

[Modify](#) - [Refresh](#)

Order Revenue Growth Over Previous Year

Select View



[Modify](#) - [Refresh](#)



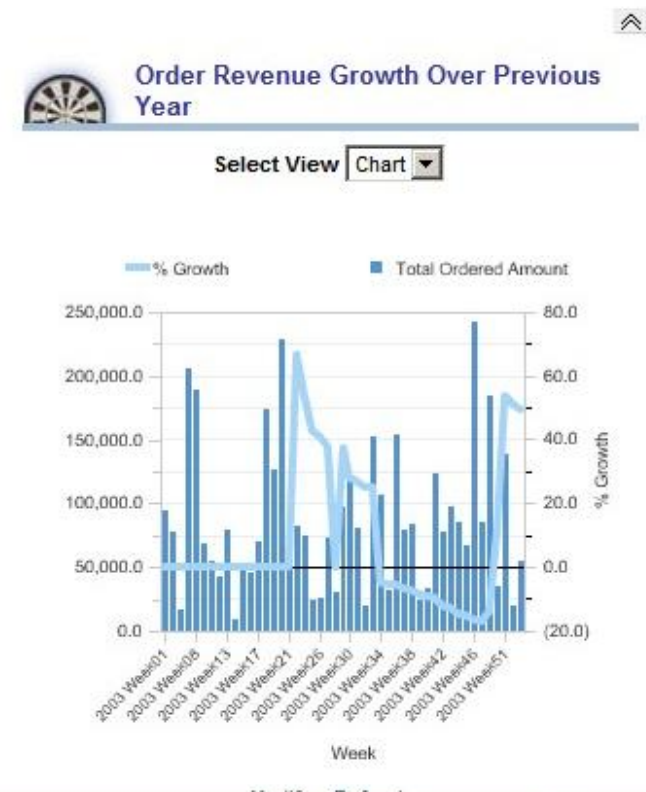
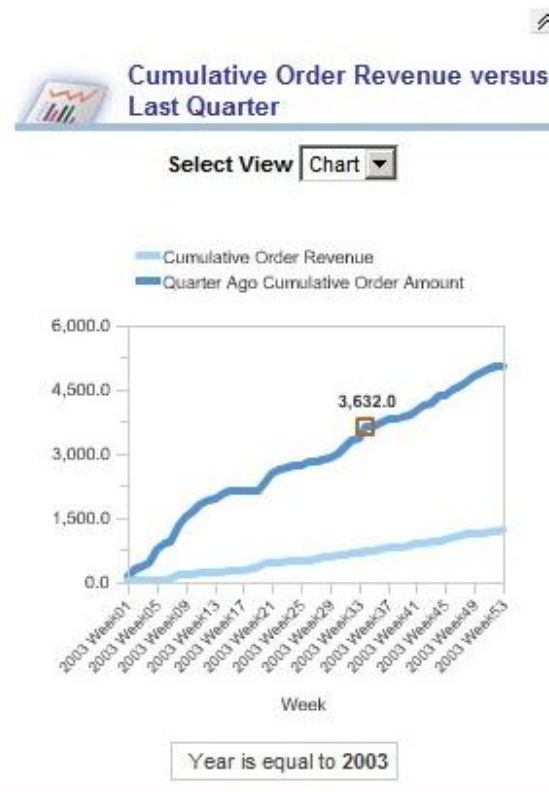
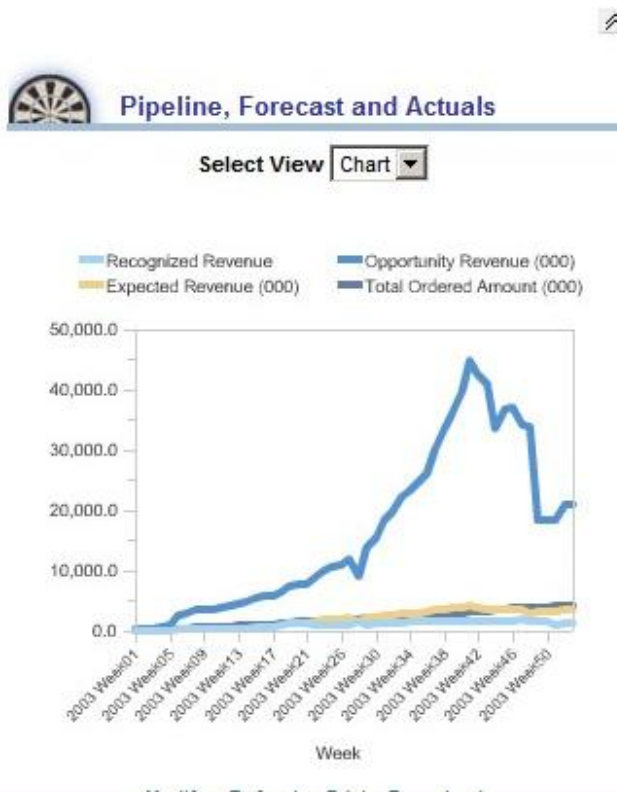
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Profit & Loss - Quarterly

	2005 Q 1	2005 Q 2	2005 Q 3	2005 Q 4
Revenue	\$11,078,583,759	\$12,956,966,463	\$21,256,939,680	\$128,287
Cost of Goods Sold	\$7,378,739,645	\$6,456,696,510	\$11,069,679,847	\$5,534,023,222
Gross Profit	\$3,699,844,114	\$6,500,269,953	\$10,187,259,833	(\$5,533,894,935)
Gross Margin %	33.4%	50.2%	47.9%	(4,313,691.7%)
Sales & Marketing Expenses	\$513,880,300	\$6,118,303	\$4,691,190,391	\$416,600
R&D Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,590,056,700	\$0
Other Operating Expenses	\$0	\$112,548	\$607,734	\$0
Operating Profit	\$3,185,963,814	\$6,494,039,103	\$2,905,405,009	(\$5,534,311,536)
Operating Margin %	29%	50%	14%	(4,314,016%)
Depreciation Expenses	\$0	\$112,548	\$0	\$0
Other Income	(\$345,057)	(\$297,161)	(\$62,734)	(\$35)
EBIT	\$3,185,618,757	\$6,493,629,394	\$2,905,342,275	(\$5,534,311,571)
EBIT Margin %	28.8%	50.1%	13.7%	(4,314,016.5%)
Interest Expense	\$129,519	\$176,415	\$25	\$0
EBT	\$3,185,489,238	\$6,493,452,979	\$2,905,342,250	(\$5,534,311,571)
EBT Margin %	28.8%	50.1%	13.7%	(4,314,016.5%)
Income Tax Expense	\$0	\$206,600	\$0	\$0
Net Income	\$3,185,489,238	\$6,493,246,379	\$2,905,342,250	(\$5,534,311,571)
Net Income Margin %	28.8%	50.1%	13.7%	(4,314,016.5%)

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Profit & Loss - Quarterly YTD

	2005 Q 1	2005 Q 2	2005 Q 3	2005 Q 4
Revenue YTD	11,078,583,758.7	24,035,550,222.1	45,292,489,901.8	45,292,618,188.5
Cost of Goods Sold YTD	7,378,739,645.1	13,835,436,155.0	24,905,116,001.8	30,439,139,223.9
Gross Profit YTD	3,699,844,113.7	10,200,114,067.1	20,387,373,900.0	14,853,478,964.6
Gross Margin YTD %	33%	42%	45%	33%
Sales & Marketing Expense YTD	513,880,300.0	519,998,602.9	5,211,188,993.5	5,211,605,593.9
R&D Expense YTD	\$0	\$0	\$2,590,056,700	\$2,590,056,700
Other Operating Expense YTD	0.0	112,548.0	720,281.5	720,281.5
Operating Profit YTD	3,185,963,813.7	9,680,002,916.2	12,585,407,925.0	7,051,096,389.2
Operating Margin YTD %	29%	40%	28%	16%
Depreciation Expenses YTD	0.0	112,548.0	112,548.0	112,548.0
Other Income YTD	(\$345,057)	(\$642,218)	(\$704,951)	(\$704,986)
EBIT YTD	3,185,618,756.7	9,679,248,150.7	12,584,590,426.0	7,050,278,855.2
EBIT YTD Margin %	29%	40%	28%	16%
Interest Expense YTD	129,519.0	305,934.0	305,959.0	305,959.0
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Income Tax Expense YTD	0.0	206,600.0	206,600.0	206,600.0
Net Income YTD	\$3,185,489,238	\$9,678,735,617	\$12,584,077,867	\$7,049,766,296
Net Income Margin %	29%	40%	28%	16%



Which is easier to read?



Profit & Loss - Quarterly

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Profit & Loss - Quarterly

	2005 Q 1	2005 Q 2	2005 Q 3	2005 Q 4
Revenue	\$11,078,583,759	\$12,956,966,463	\$21,256,939,680	\$128,287
Cost of Goods Sold	\$7,378,739,645	\$6,456,696,510	\$11,069,679,847	\$5,534,023,222
Gross Profit	\$3,699,844,114	\$6,500,269,953	\$10,187,259,833	(\$5,533,894,935)
Gross Margin %	33.4%	50.2%	47.9%	(4,313,691.7%)
Sales & Marketing Expenses	\$513,880,300	\$6,118,303	\$4,691,190,391	\$416,600
R&D Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$2,590,056,700	\$0
Other Operating Expenses	\$0	\$112,548	\$607,734	\$0
Operating Profit	\$3,185,963,814	\$6,494,039,103	\$2,905,405,009	(\$5,534,311,536)
Operating Margin %	29%	50%	14%	(4,314,016%)
Depreciation Expenses	\$0	\$112,548	\$0	\$0
Other Income	(\$345,057)	(\$297,161)	(\$62,734)	(\$35)
EBIT	\$3,185,618,757	\$6,493,629,394	\$2,905,342,275	(\$5,534,311,571)
EBIT Margin %	28.8%	50.1%	13.7%	(4,314,016.5%)
Interest Expense	\$129,519	\$176,415	\$25	\$0
EBT	\$3,185,489,238	\$6,493,452,979	\$2,905,342,250	(\$5,534,311,571)
EBT Margin %	28.8%	50.1%	13.7%	(4,314,016.5%)
Income Tax Expense	\$0	\$206,600	\$0	\$0
Net Income	\$3,185,489,238	\$6,493,246,379	\$2,905,342,250	(\$5,534,311,571)
Net Income Margin %	28.8%	50.1%	13.7%	(4,314,016.5%)



Profit & Loss - Quarterly

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Month 01/01/2008

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Region	Units	Dollars
CENTRAL REGION	1,340,558.0	4,990,504.0
EASTERN REGION	2,899,502.0	9,885,568.0
SOUTHERN REGION	1,183,690.0	4,407,744.0
WESTERN REGION	1,647,962.0	6,601,288.0
Grand Total	7,071,712.0	25,885,104.0

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[Top & Bottom Performing Districts](#)

[Top 5 Performing Markets](#)

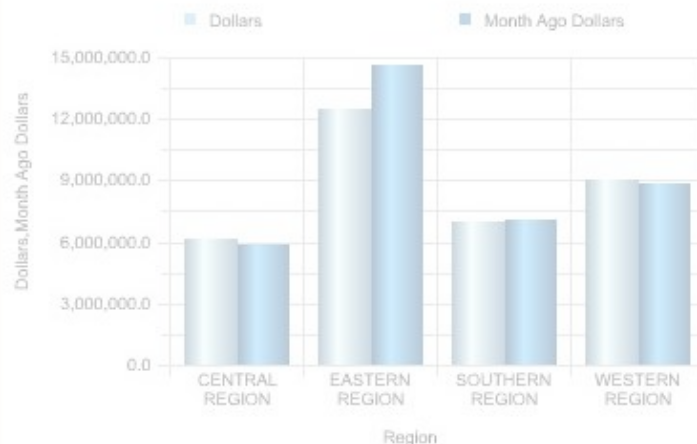
[Bottom 5 Performing Markets](#)

[Top 5 Products](#)

Regional Revenue

Current vs Prior Period

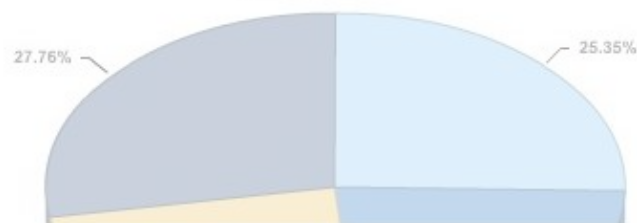
Measure 1 Measure 2



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Market Share Summary

Price Per Unit



Colors by Region

Color

District	Units	Percentile	Price Per Unit
ATLANTA DISTRICT	21,528	13%	\$3.89
BOSTON DISTRICT	429,778	76%	\$3.84
CHARLOTTE DISTRICT	13,884	10%	\$3.80
CHICAGO DISTRICT	235,946	60%	\$3.74
CINCINNATI DISTRICT	156,158	49%	\$3.87
DALLAS DISTRICT	41,830	21%	\$3.94
DENVER DISTRICT	19,040	12%	\$3.75
DETROIT DISTRICT	340,560	70%	\$3.92
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT	169,260	51%	\$3.91
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT	128,746	43%	\$3.82
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT	266,464	64%	\$3.96
MEMPHIS DISTRICT	14,420	11%	\$3.95
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT	49,366	23%	\$3.69
NEW YORK DISTRICT	723,362	86%	\$3.90
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT	691,540	85%	\$3.79
PORTLAND DISTRICT	94,012	35%	\$3.88
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT	85,318	34%	\$3.95
YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT	204,596	57%	\$3.85

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Colors by Region

Color

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Colors by Region

Color

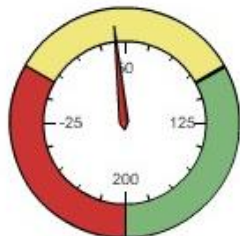
District	Units	Percentile	Price Per Unit
ATLANTA DISTRICT	641,762	84%	\$4.10
BOSTON DISTRICT	2,839,882	99%	\$3.21
CHARLOTTE DISTRICT	247,398	61%	\$4.52
CHICAGO DISTRICT	1,136,362	91%	\$4.45
CINCINNATI DISTRICT	770,156	88%	\$4.36
DALLAS DISTRICT	1,120,302	91%	\$4.22
DENVER DISTRICT	982,344	90%	\$4.18
DETROIT DISTRICT	995,148	90%	\$5.16
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT	2,069,562	97%	\$3.32
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT	600,320	82%	\$4.80
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT	7,332,318	100%	\$3.41
MEMPHIS DISTRICT	636,976	84%	\$3.90
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT	103,578	38%	\$5.55
NEW YORK DISTRICT	4,373,086	100%	\$3.31
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT	3,090,688	99%	\$3.68
PORTLAND DISTRICT	746,920	87%	\$5.14
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT	1,183,880	92%	\$3.92
YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT	1,644,042	95%	\$4.40



% Chg Year Ago Units

■ Poor ■ Warning ■ Good

CENTRAL REGION
45.1



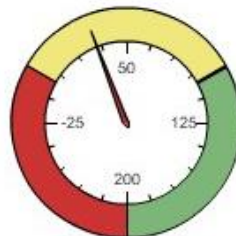
2007
Enterprise

EASTERN REGION
63.8



2007
Enterprise

SOUTHERN REGION
32.2



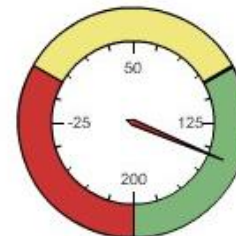
2007
Enterprise

WESTERN REGION
58.1



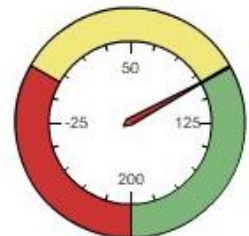
2007
Enterprise

CENTRAL REGION
143.5



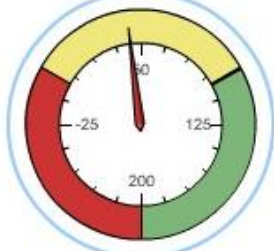
2007
Magicolor

EASTERN REGION
100.4



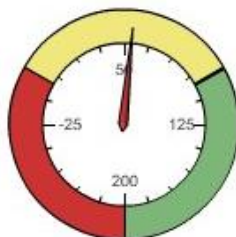
2007
Magicolor

SOUTHERN REGION
44.4



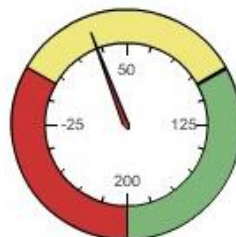
2007
Magicolor

WESTERN REGION
54.7



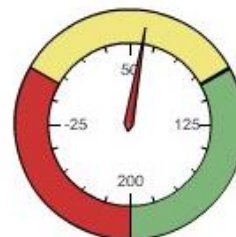
2007
Magicolor

CENTRAL REGION
32.2



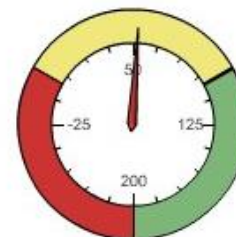
2007
McCloskey

EASTERN REGION
57.1



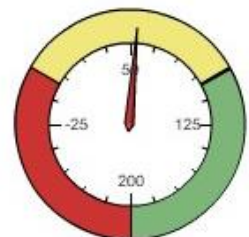
2007
McCloskey

SOUTHERN REGION
52.8



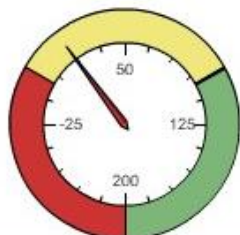
2007
McCloskey

WESTERN REGION
53.6

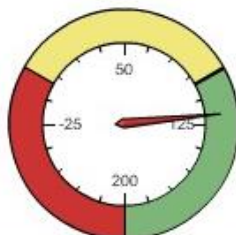


2007
McCloskey

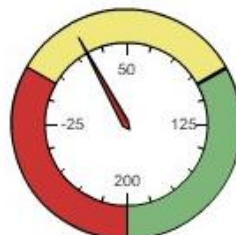
CENTRAL REGION
19.1



EASTERN REGION
120.1

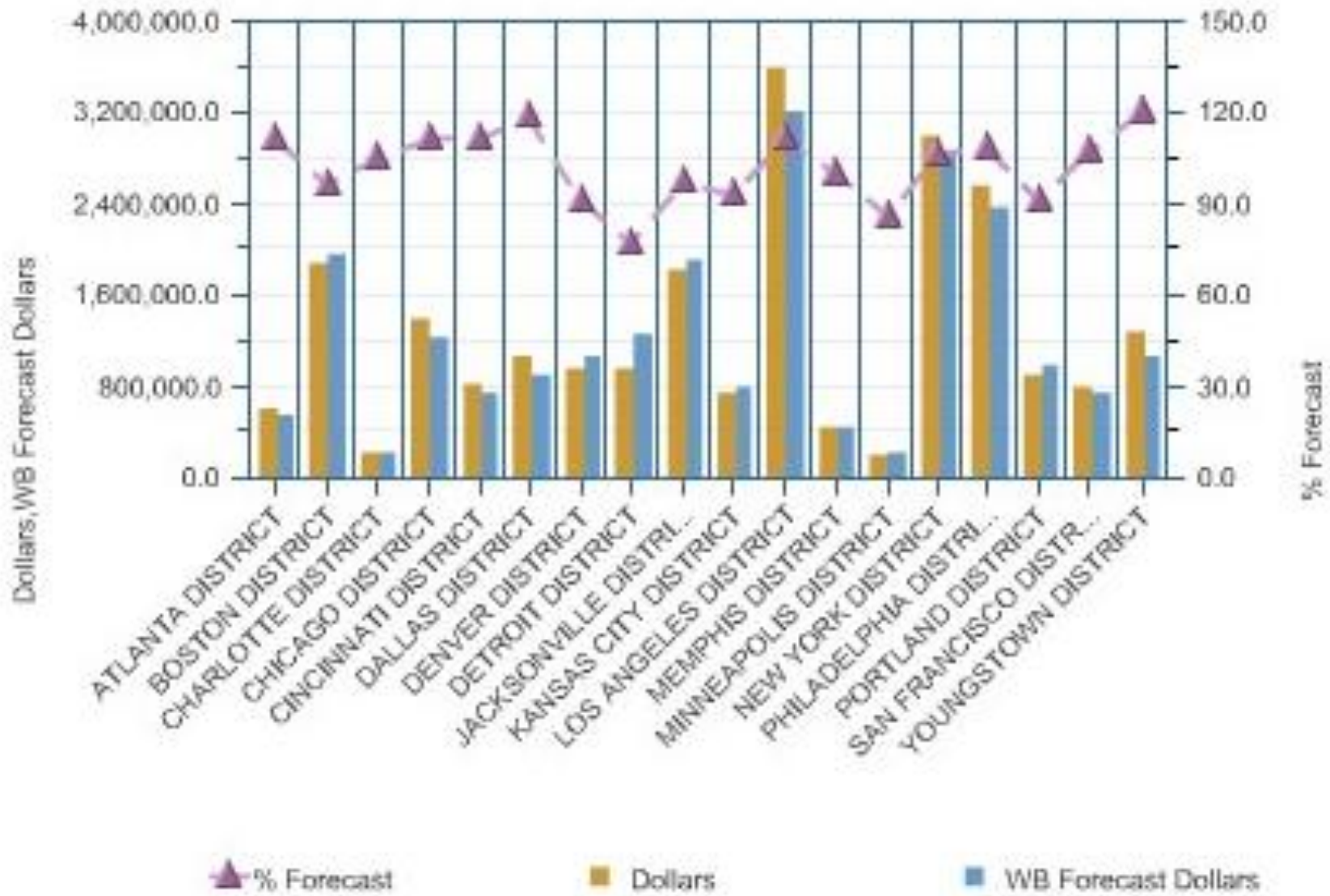


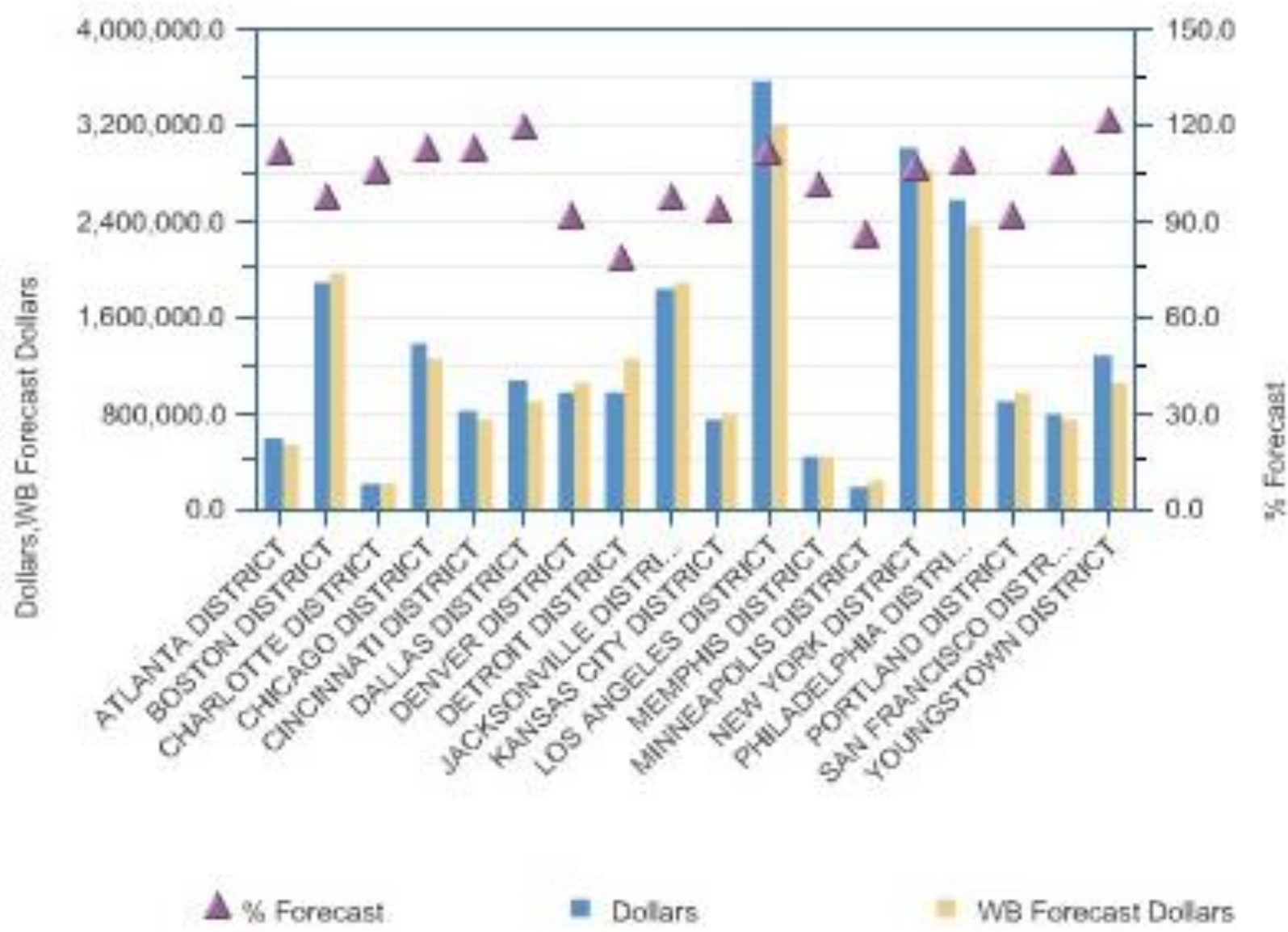
SOUTHERN REGION
25.9



WESTERN REGION
(3.1)







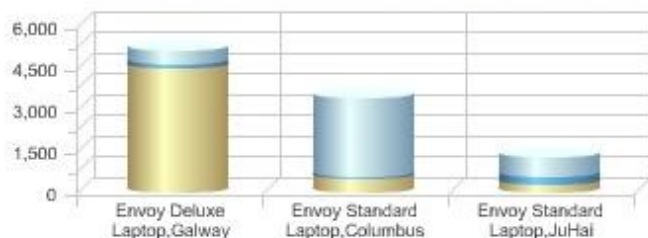


Inventory Snapshot - Available

(To see corresponding valuation information, please drill on Plant Location value in the chart or table.)

Select Dimension **Plant Location Name**

Available Quantity In Transit Quantity Inspection Quantity



Product Name ^	Plant Location Name	Available Quantity	In Transit Quantity	Inspection Quantity
Envoy Deluxe Laptop	Galway	500	150	4,500
Envoy Deluxe Laptop Total		500	150	4,500
Envoy Standard Laptop	Columbus	3,600	60	500
Envoy Standard Laptop	JuHai	700	250	300
Envoy Standard Laptop Total		3,600	310	800

Report Legend

Excess Inventory At Safety Stock

Product Name is equal to Envoy Deluxe Laptop, Envoy Standard Laptop

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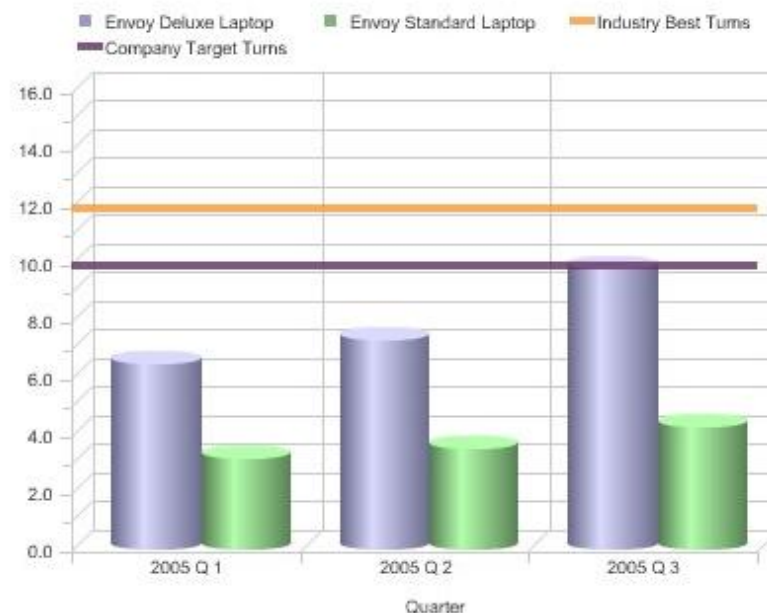
In addition to looking at the Inventory Snapshot by Plant that details information on a Quantity basis, it is very important to also understand the dollar value of these quantities. In order to obtain this information please click on the link below.

[Top 10 Inventory Valuation Report By Plant Or Product Type](#)



Inventory Turns Compared to Industry

Select View **Chart**



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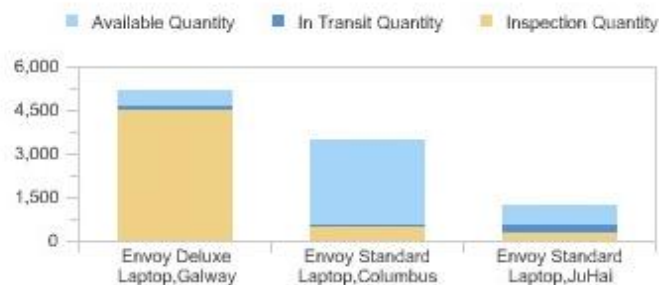




Inventory Snapshot - Available

(To see corresponding valuation information, please drill on Plant Location value in the chart or table.)

Select Dimension



Product Name ^	Plant Location Name	Available Quantity	In Transit Quantity	Inspection Quantity
Envoy Deluxe Laptop	Galway	500	150	4,500
Envoy Deluxe Laptop Total		500	150	4,500
Envoy Standard Laptop	Columbus	2,900	60	500
Envoy Standard Laptop	JuHai	700	250	300
Envoy Standard Laptop Total		3,600	310	800

Report Legend

■ Excess Inventory ■ At Safety Stock

Product Name is equal to Envoy Deluxe Laptop, Envoy Standard Laptop

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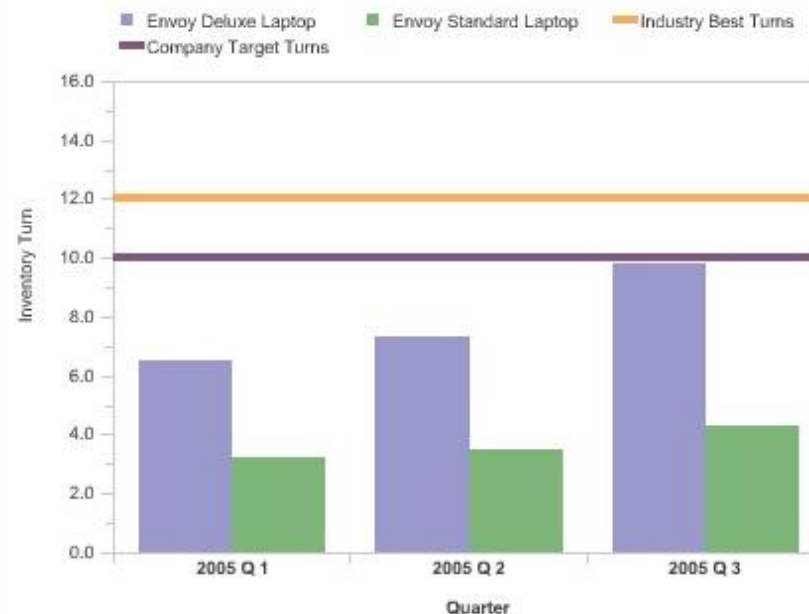
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Inventory Turns Compared to Industry

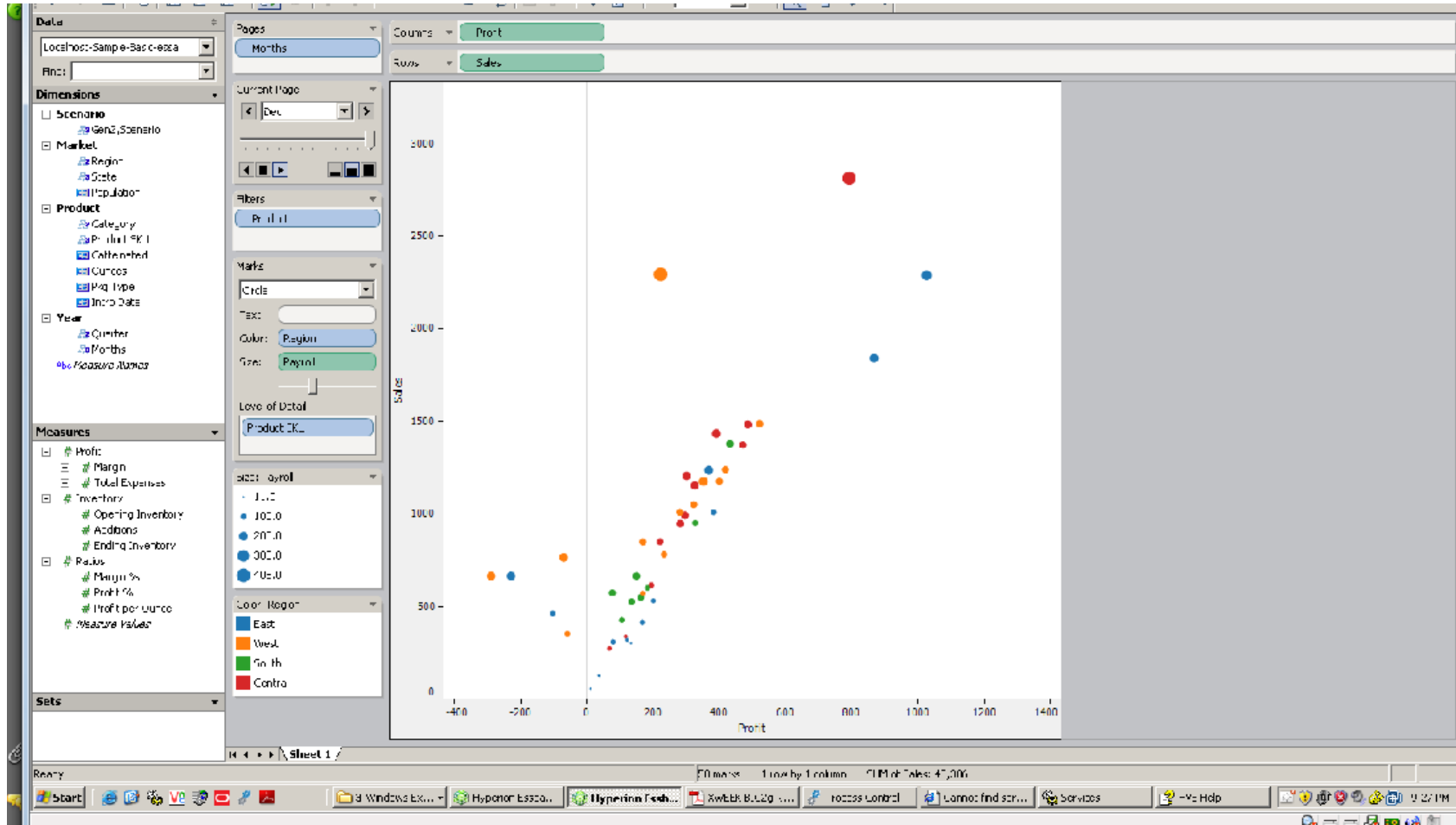
Select View



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Hyperion Visual Explorer



BI Implementation Success

- BI systems provide value when they are used.
- Proper visualizations encourage usage.
- Poor visualizations mislead and frustrate and ultimately lead to misuse, mistrust, or abandonment of the BI system.
- BI implementations typically require tremendous time and money, but also offer the potential for huge ROIs.
- Most executives and managers have not had training in visualizing data and analysis techniques and unlikely to do it properly by chance.
- The most successful implementations “finish the project” with a small percentage of resource stretched over the first year of the system’s use.



Summary

- Don't use defaults.
- Use color very sparingly.
- Favor pastels. (Check out ColorBrewer.com)
- Don't use 3-D graphs.
- Eliminate gridlines.
- Eliminate other non-data ink as much as possible.
- Use the appropriate graph or table style.
- Determine if users are exploring or explaining.
- Finish the project. Don't stop at installation.



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- **BIWA TechCasts** (45-min webcasts + Q&A)
 - Any Oracle professional may submit abstracts for
 - **Audience is technical**
 - Live demos are strongly encouraged
 - Visit: www.oraclebiwa.org to submit
 - Apple iPod awarded to “best new presenter”
(see www.oraclebiwa.org for details)



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- **“Get Analytical with BIWA Training Days”**
- April 18-22, 2010
- Las Vegas, Nevada



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Wednesday TechCast Series

Example topics of particular interest to BIWA summit attendees include, but are not limited to the following:

Data Access and Data Integration

- Data quality
- Extract, transform, load (ETL)
- Accessing distributed data
- SOA integration

Data Warehouses

- Data Governance
- Master Data Management
- Partitioning
- Tuning warehouse
- Faster cubes for faster information
- Managing images

Reporting and BI Dashboards

- Better reports & better information
- Custom BI environments
- Real-time analytics
- Interactive dashboards & EPM
- OBI EE, Essbase & Oracle Database

Advanced Analytics

- Predictive analytics and modeling
- Data mining and text mining
- SQL Statistical functions
- Fraud detection
- Market basket analysis
- Churn and retention strategies
- Building & using OLAP “cubes”
- What if? Analysis
- Leveraging spatial data
- Time series and forecasting
- Harvesting more insight from data “Best practices”

Case Studies

Tips & Tricks

Questions and Observations

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