

Forecasting and Times Series Analysis with Oracle Business Intelligence

Event: BIWA Summit 2017

Presenter: Dan and Tim Vlamis

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Vlamis Software Solutions

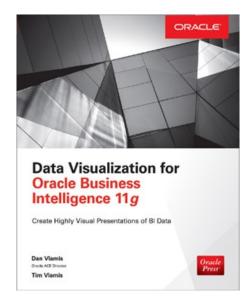
- Vlamis Software founded in 1992 in Kansas City, Missouri
- Developed 200+ Oracle BI and analytics systems
- Specializes in Oracle-based:
 - Enterprise Business Intelligence & Analytics
 - Analytic Warehousing
 - Data Mining and Predictive Analytics
 - Data Visualization
- Multiple Oracle ACEs, consultants average 15+ years
- <u>www.vlamis.com</u> (blog, papers, newsletters, services)
- Co-authors of book "Data Visualization for OBI 11g"
- Co-author of book "Oracle Essbase & Oracle OLAP"
- Oracle University Partner
- Oracle Gold Partner





ORACLE G

Specialized
Oracle Business Intelligence
Foundation Suite 11*g*









Dan Vlamis and Tim Vlamis

Dan Vlamis – President

- Founded Vlamis Software Solutions in 1992
- 30+ years in business intelligence, dimensional modeling
- Oracle ACE Director 🍨 CEACLE
- Developer for IRI (expert in Oracle OLAP and related)
- BIWA Board Member since 2008
- BA Computer Science Brown University

Tim Vlamis – Vice President & Analytics Strategist

- 30+ years in business modeling and valuation, forecasting, and scenario analyses
- Oracle ACE ♠ CRACLE
- Instructor for Oracle University's Data Mining Techniques and Oracle R Enterprise Essentials Courses
- Professional Certified Marketer (PCM) from AMA
- MBA Kellogg School of Management (Northwestern University)
- BA Economics Yale University





Forecasting Today...

- Predictions are the holy grail of BI systems and initiatives.
- Most all corporations have need for forecasting.
- Typical forecasting systems
 - Are stand alone or from ERP (not integrated to BI system)
 - Tend to use straight line or heuristic calculations
 - Are not always integrated into the business
 - Are often tied directly to the budgeting process
- High level of angst surrounding forecasts





Forecasting Should...

- Be integrated with rest of BI system.
- Be another series of measures that are revealed in the context of historic information.
- Be a part of the Common Enterprise Model.
- Have visibility across functional areas and roles in corporations.
- Be adjusted based on an integrated view across corporate functions (marketing, operations, finance, etc.).





Forecasts Should be Based on Evidence







Forecasting Methodologies

- Rule-based heuristic (last period, last period +5%, etc.)
- Cross-sectional methodologies (point in time)
- Time series (time sequenced data series)
- Mixed models
- Averages (moving, weighted, etc.)
- Linear and Non-linear regressions (line fitting)
- Transforms, projections, min/max





Methodologies for Today

- Forecast Function in OBI and DVD
 - ETS (Triple Exponential Smoothing Error Trend Seasonal)
 - ARIMA (Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average)
- Oracle R Distribution OBIEEAdvancedAnalytics Package

- Methods we likely won't have time for
 - Other OBI Time Series Functions
 - (AGO,TODATE, PERIODROLLING)





Exponential Smoothing

- Methodology for smoothing data and preferencing more recent periods when doing time series forecasts
- Similar conceptually to a weighted moving average
- Weights decline according to an exponential function. $\{1, (1-\alpha), (1-\alpha)^2, (1-\alpha)^3, \ldots\}$
- Higher values give more weight to more recent periods
- Single (weighted average of most recent observation and the most recent smoothed statistic)
- Double (trend either up or down)
- Triple (period effect)











ETS Exponential Smoothing

- Default for forecast()
- Can choose from Additive or Multiplicative Methods
 - For example series of (5, 10, 15):
 - Additive methods use discrete differences
 - growth is constant +5 units
 - Multiplicative method uses percentage or marginal differences
 - growth is a decreasing percentage
- Use Box-Cox transform? (lambda=0 is a log transform)
 - Transforms data to achieve a more normal distribution
- Use Trend Dampening? (past results are as important as recent)
- Output forecast or upper/lower bounds?
- Set Prediction Interval (0-100)





ARIMA Model

- AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average
- Powerful algorithm for series analysis and prediction
- Three parameters (p, d, q)
 - Auto regression (how reliant series values are on previous series values). AR(0) is white noise.
 - Integrated (degree of AR differencing, Random Walk)
 - Moving average (smoothing function)
- Set Prediction Interval (0-100)
- Choose AIC method
- Output forecast or upper/lower bounds
- Know the name Rob Hyndman for ARIMA in R

https://www.otexts.org/fpp/





ARIMA Model

- Set Prediction Interval (0-100)
- Choose Information Criterion method AIC or BIC (use auto)
 - Helps you determine which models have the lowest error
- Output forecast or upper/lower bounds





- Make sure that you have date type fields
- Make sure data is clean and consistent
- Be careful of months (days and weeks often work better)
- Negative values can throw off some models
- Outliers can have very large effects
- Don't set Prediction Interval too high



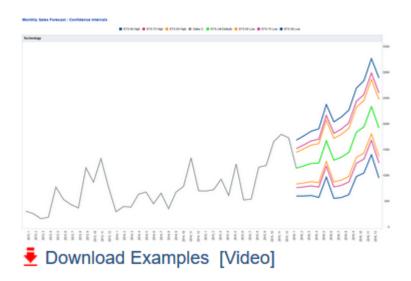


Oracle Data Visualization has Examples

 http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/bifoundation/data-visualization-2954126.html

Forecast Syntax Examples

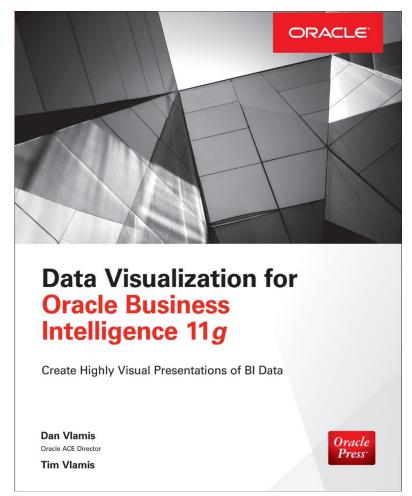
Leveraging various options in the Forecast function

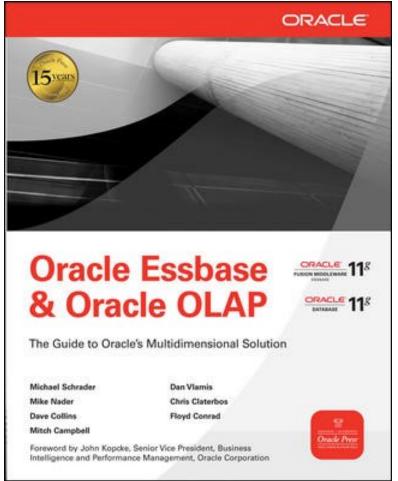






Oracle Press Books









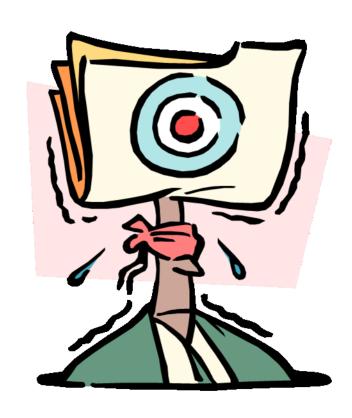
Questions?

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For more information go to www.vlamis.com

