Importance of Business Intelligence Solution on Decision-Making Process of Companies

Serdar Biroğlu, H. Berk Gültekin

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Abstract: Nowadays, many companies meet the needs of data from different data sources in different formats in order to make fast and accurate decisions. This journey started with the use of decision support systems which are being replaced by business intelligence technologies due to changing business needs. Instead of depending on their personal predictions and intuition, decision makers must adopt approaches based on facts in order for companies to have competitive advantage. With the introduction of business intelligence tools, centralized data sources enhance data quality and control, as well as shortening decision-making and action-taking time by preventing decision makers from getting lost in different data sources. Centralized data sources may sometimes appear in the form of data warehouses and sometimes in the form of data marts containing department- or issue-specific solutions. The number of studies in Turkey on business intelligence systems, which are recognized more and more by companies for their importance, is insufficient. The purpose of this study is to emphasize the effect of business intelligence solutions used in the finance sector, which has a direct relationship with money, on company strategies and explain their advantages for companies.

Keywords: Decision making, business intelligence, big data.

1. Introduction

Rapid changes in the business life and complex situations that come along with these changes force businesses to make fast and accurate decisions. This journey started with the use of decision support systems which are being replaced by business intelligence technologies due to changing business needs. Instead of depending on their personal predictions and intuition, decision makers must adopt approaches based on facts in order for companies to have competitive advantage. With the introduction of business intelligence tools, centralized data sources enhance data quality and control, as well as shortening decision-making and action-taking time by preventing decision makers from getting lost in different data sources. Centralized data sources may sometimes appear in the form of data warehouses and sometimes in the form of data marts containing department- or issue-specific solutions. The number of studies in Turkey on business intelligence systems, which are recognized more and more by companies for their importance, is insufficient. The purpose of this study is to emphasize the effect of business intelligence solutions used in the finance sector, which has a direct relationship with money, on company strategies and explain their advantages for companies.

2. Strategic Decision-Making

Strategic decisions have long-term and profound impacts. Access to complete and accurate information in line with business needs on time has made decisions more structured. Data warehouses store the data constantly cleaned and updated with ETL (Extract-Transform-Load) processes, which are designed in a planned way, and fulfill the quality data element, which is one of the important factors in the decision-making process. Softwares that allows for the management of the business intelligence process contribute to the decision making process by bringing all the technical work to a level which the decision maker will understand using visual tools such as display panels, pivot tables or graphs. Decision-making and action-taking occur after the intervention of many factors simultaneously. Considering today’s conditions, competition between companies seems to be getting fiercer with each passing day with emerging technology. To be able to survive in the dynamic business life is not possible with adopting emerging technologies to the company alone. The cornerstone of fast and effective decision-making is to provide analyses designed in accordance with today’s needs to competent decision makers who are able to accurately assess results of these analyses, which provides a considerable competitive advantage for companies.

It has been found in recent studies that most companies cannot use corporate data in decision-making processes efficiently. The amount of collected data increases exponentially with each passing day, which means that the competition between companies increases at the same pace. It is of great importance to have different and well-integrated information sources for an effective decision-making process. At this point, business intelligence is provision of a powerful, low-cost, easy-to-use and sharable source, which can meet the needs. The resulting heaps of information with changing technology were not useful to upper management.

A need for management information systems allowing for the presentation of integrated and summary data emerged. Decision
support systems were developed for this purpose.
However, visual inadequacies, usage difficulties and integration
problems between applications created the need for a new system
to achieve this purpose and established a ground for the
introduction of Business Intelligence Systems.

3. Business Intelligence

Business intelligence as a term was used for the first time in 1989
by Howard Dresner, who worked as an analyst and researcher at
Gartner Group. Howard Dresner saw business intelligence as a
decision support system based on facts and an umbrella covering
all methods and ideas that enhance the ability of business-related
decision-making.

Business intelligence application softwares are considered to be
the latest point that decision support systems have reached.
Therefore, they have a wider scope compared to decision support
systems. They contain a higher level of analysis and more
estimation algorithms. In addition, offering a powerful visual tool
support is one of the important reasons why they are used widely
today.

A well-designed technological infrastructure is not enough for a
new solution to be adopted widely. To correctly describe and
explain the philosophy behind the solution and its meaning is at
least as important as the solution itself. Many definitions have
been made for business intelligence to emphasize its contribution
to the decision-making process and effectiveness of
administrative decision-making [1 - 6].

Kraft Foods, which has its head office in Illinois, USA, employs
about 125,000, has a annual revenue of USD 110 million with its
more than 70 brand, has 40 brands in the market for more than
100 years and has an asset size of USD 49 billion and is the
second biggest food company in the world, started to use SAP
Business Objects BI 4.0 business intelligence application in 2012.
The main purpose of the project was to make it possible to
rapidly and effectively reach the rich data in the ERP system of
the company through user-friendly interfaces. Mike Walsh, the
Business Intelligence Director of Kraft Foods expressed his
satisfaction with the installation and implementation by saying,
"These solutions have made everything we do easier". In
addition, improved query performance and more self-serve
reporting across the company are other positive outcomes of the
project.

Considering success stories with business intelligence softwares,
the following are observed [7 - 8]:

- It is possible to access the desired data at the desired place
  through visual graphics comfortably and understandably
  without needing IT specialists,
- It is possible to access appropriate data among million lines
  of data in a shorter time and ensure a faster decision-making
  process,
- The huge amount of time spent for data tabulation and
  evaluation can be channelized to customers and decision
  makers,
- A lower number of key performance indicators are used,
- A higher level of report optimization is achieved,
- The simplification of data is much more comfortable.

4. Experiments

In terms of accounting and financial reporting, the information
required by banks for analysis and interpretations such as the
following is prepared in a standard way:
- Ensuring uniformity,
- Obtaining uniform balance sheets and income statements
directly,
- Obtaining information required for auditing and supervision
  in a verifiable and audible manner,
- Reaching information required by authorities to monitor and
direct the economy and other statistical data,
- Financial analysis,
- Risk analysis,
- Efficiency analysis.

Oracle Business Intelligence 11.1.1.7.140527 was used in the
implementation of the study. Within the scope of our study, we
held meetings with finance group employees in different periods
in order to determine business needs both verbally and in written.
As a result of these meetings, the study was shaped on a business
model covering technical analysis documents and queries that
end-users desire and may desire in future.

Database which was used

- Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.4.0 -
  64bit Production
- PL/SQL Release 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
- CORE 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
- TNS for Linux: Version 11.2.0.4.0 - Production
- NLSRTL Version 11.2.0.4.0 – Production

Fig. 1 shows a screenshot related to one of the steps of creating
the physical layer used in the study and Fig. 2 shows a screenshot
related to displaying data.

![Figure 1. Creating physical layer tables.](image1)

![Figure 2. Displaying data](image2)
Fig. 3-4-5 show screenshots related to a few of the steps of creating the business model and mapping used in the study.

**Figure 3.** The current business model and mapping.

**Figure 4.** Business model and mapping fact table design-2.

**Figure 5.** Displaying the business model and mapping table relations.

**Figure 6.** Displaying the presentation layer.

**Figure 7.** Displaying analysis results.

5. Conclusion

Reports obtained as a result of the solution designed within the scope of the study allow us to find customer details based on the ledger account number.

The solution, which began to be used by the finance group of the bank, allows us to find customer details based on the ledger account number and evaluate loans given or taken by the bank from a financial perspective. Requested data presents periodic profit and loss information to the bank. It also allows for a cross-check between bottom totals of accounts found on the basis of customer and voucher number and bank balance, which is used as a checking tool in accounting. These checks lay the groundwork for preparation of steps that will allow for healthier banking operations by detecting vouchers prepared for the wrong account number. For example, it is possible to make improvements in the current banking software thanks to detection of continuous mistakes.
Also, long-term and short-term loan information that banks are obliged to report to the tax office periodically, constitute a resource for decisions related to loans for the government.

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References