

Chapter 1 : Information architecture is a matter (en) – TDWI Finland

TDWI Big Data Maturity Model Guide October 30, Reason for the Model. Today, many organizations are collecting increasing amounts of disparate data.

Information architecture is a matter en A central data warehouse. These are the special needs of different departments and processes, analytical solutions, etc. Data integration is time-consuming step. This work requires the utmost diligence, discipline. The entire organization is committed to information architecture. A Data Warehouse should be located in a normalized relational database format. The work is a long-term, construction will last a long time, but in return is expected to be and should be long-lasting and reliable data architecture. The same information can be transferred to more than just a single data mart, depending on the function of the individual models. Interest and the criterion of this approach is the speed of development. Analytical and reporting needs can be quickly implemented when there is not a target to design and build the whole enterprise on a common data repository. So far, this approach is often a business point of view clearer, or at least in principle it seems to be easier and clearer. Data is not integrated and data is duplicated a lot. Well, each of us has a certainty our own views based on our own experience. Both models have pros and cons, depending on business requirements, the urgency and potential resourced development. CIF architecture, design and construction will take from this perspective too long. That may be true. I think that this is not the only aspect of the matter. Many companies started to build enterprise-level data models and centralized data warehouse architecture. Construction phase began, however, might be too early. Business and management support was lacking. And the time and resources spent simply too much. Cash benefits could not be seen. Time is now different from 10 years ago. Business and technology maturity has evolved to broader understanding of information management architecture and construction. You agree with Bill on that? Bill Inmon explains more about DW 2. But what about business process modeling – I still miss the obvious link between the processes and the data models. As Emiel van Bockel said in his presentation in Helsinki , construction must start by first identifying the information needed to base a decision.

Chapter 2 : Big Data Maturity Model - Wikipedia

TDWI developed the Big Data Maturity Model to describe the stages that most organizations follow when they embark on big data initiatives. The model provides the big picture of a big data program, where it needs to go, and how to get there.

This is because the individual projects that prevailed in the past have created silos of information without giving managers the wider insight they need to make good decisions. However, enterprises cannot enact a strategic approach in one simple step; it takes time to build all the skills needed for the right BI and analytics program. New methods and concepts, such as agile development and bimodal IT, as well as technical innovations, like cloud, mobile, data discovery and big data, increase the need for organizations to evolve their BI and analytics maturity. This research describes the maturity model itself. A companion Toolkit enables clients to diagnose the maturity of various aspects of their BI and analytics program. The maturity model assumes a portfolio that includes traditional BI applications – such as ad hoc query, reporting, dashboards, online analytical processing OLAP , data integration and data warehouse – prebuilt analytic applications for example, customer service analytics , as well as newer capabilities such as data discovery, big data platforms, data lakes and advanced analytics. As the program matures, the technical architecture – along with the processes and skills needed to support it – will evolve.

Gartner September Level 1: Unaware Characteristics At this level, BI and analytics occur ad hoc. There are no formal decision-making processes or practices. Typically, executives and managers ask for information, and users scramble to provide it with any operational application that is available. The enterprise has no information infrastructure. No one has defined processes for analytics or decision making, or performance metrics. This approach prevails because it costs little to get started.

Opportunistic Characteristics At this level, business units undertake every BI or analytics project individually to optimize a process or to help make tactical decisions. Each project or domain has its own information infrastructure, tools, applications and performance measures. Therefore, different applications proliferate across the organization, each one guided by its own team of IT workers, business application users and operational managers. These people do little or no process modeling; they use data integration tools, analytic capabilities, databases and BI platform capabilities – maybe acquired in one packaged application. They deliver results via reports, ad hoc query and dashboards. To feed these applications, they create single-subject data marts with simple aggregates of information and data models, hand-coded SQL extracts, and, perhaps, some data quality technology. Any packaged analytic applications have domain-specific business content.

Standards Characteristics At this level, people, processes and technologies start to become coordinated across the enterprise. A senior executive, usually from the business side, becomes the enterprise champion for BI and analytics. Process managers and IT leaders oversee projects across multiple business processes that need to share analysis and decisions for example, financial or marketing processes. Users make decisions based on multiple streams of data to determine trade-offs. Most enterprises implement a BI competency center BICC or analytics center of excellence consisting of business users, IT professionals and analysts to share expertise and improve consistency for specific applications or uses of information. Technology standards start to emerge, including for information infrastructure, data warehouses and BI platforms. Such standards are not necessarily mandated, but are preferred for economies of scale and improved support. At most, one or two processes share a common master data model, and metadata becomes federated for each technology. For example, data integration tools share a particular metadata schema, while BI platforms share a different one. Little sharing of analytic and decision processes, components and resources occurs. Some sharing of performance measures occurs across processes, mostly to help individual business units, but these do not link to enterprise goals. The enterprise has defined a framework of performance metrics that links multiple processes to enterprise goals. These metrics guide enterprise strategy. BI applications support cross-functional or enterprisewide decision processes. Corporate and operational executives can see cause-effect relationships among key activities. Everyone, from analysts to business managers and senior executives, uses the same BI and analytics systems. An enterprise information architecture guides the design

of new systems. Enterprise information management EIM and information sharing mature and receive significant funding. The enterprise exhibits a high degree of discipline around BI and analytics projects. Common data models, rules and analytics minimize the number of versions of a given set of information.

Transformative Characteristics At this level, BI and analytics have become a strategic initiative, jointly run by the business and IT organization and supported and governed at the highest levels of the organization. The enterprise thinks about information as a strategic asset and uses BI and analytics to generate revenue, operate efficiently or provide best-in-class customer service. The enterprise has completed its performance metrics framework and even extended it to include partners and customers for example, to measure the performance of the supply chain. While lower maturity levels are focused on internal processes and measurements, the focus here is ultimately on business value. All of these stakeholders use the information from BI and analytics systems to coordinate a response to changing business conditions across the whole value chain and to make transformational decisions. Users come from multiple levels within the organization, multiple business units and multiple geographies, as well as from customers and partners. EIM and information sharing have become sophisticated. All projects use standard processes and models, with some customization for the needs of particular projects or regions. Decision processes include decision simulations that incorporate decision-making best practices and optimization technologies. The tool consists of about 20 questions that focus on five aspects of these programs:

Chapter 3 : Big Data Maturity Model | Revolv

TDWI Self-Service Analytics Maturity Model Guide October 27, Complete the assessment, determine your score, and use the information in this guide for advice and best practices for reaching the next stage of maturity.

Breakaway Business Strategy Big data is discussed but not reflected in business strategy whose use of data extends simply to financial and regulatory reporting. The business strategy recognises that data can be used to generate business value and ROI though realisation is largely experimental. The business strategy encourages the use of insight from data within business processes. The business strategy realises competitive advantage using client-centric insight. Data drives continuous business model innovation. Information The organisation uses its historical structured data to observe its business. Information is used to effectively manage the business. Information is applied to improve operational processes and client engagement. Relevant information in context is used as a differentiator. Information as a strategic asset. Analytics Analytics are limited to describing what has happened. Analytics are used to inform decision makers why something in the business has happened. Analytical insight is used to predict the likelihood of what will happen to some current business activity. Analytical insight optimises business processes and is automated where possible. The organisation understands the causes behind what they observe, but its culture is largely resistant to adapting to take advantage of the insight. The organisation is able to make limited business decisions using analytical insight to improve operational efficiency and generate more value. Decision makers are well informed with insight from analytics and the organisation is capable of acting to maximise resulting business value. The organisation and its business processes continuously adapt and improve using analytical insight in line with strategic business objectives. Architecture The organisation does not have a single, coherent information architecture. Information architecture framework exists but does not extend to new data sources or advanced analytics capabilities. Information architecture and associated standards are well defined and cover most of the volume, velocity, variety and veracity capabilities and structure.

Chapter 4 : Big Data & Analytics Maturity Model (Big Data and Analytics)

TDWI introduced today a big data maturity online assessment tool that enables organizations to objectively measure the maturity of an enterprise's big data analytics program across five dimensions that are key to deriving value from big data analytics: organization, infrastructure, data management, analytics, and governance.

Chapter 5 : ITScore Overview for BI and Analytics

2 TDWI RESEARCH TDWI Analytics Maturity Model Guide About the Authors FERN HALPER, Ph.D., is well known in the analytics community, having published hundreds of articles, research reports, speeches, Webinars, and more on data mining and information technology.

Chapter 6 : White Paper - TDWI Analytics Maturity Model Guide | MicroStrategy

Big Data Maturity Model Fern Halper, TDWI The Guide Describes the stages of maturity Provides characteristics for each stage Explains scoring

Chapter 7 : Big Data Maturity Assessment Models - calendrierdelascience.com

The TDWI Big Data Maturity Model is a model in the current big data maturity area and therefore consists of a significant body of knowledge. Maturity Stages The different stages of maturity in the TDWI BDMM can be summarized as follows.

Chapter 8 : TDWI Self-Service Analytics Maturity Model Guide | Transforming Data with Intelligence

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Chapter 9 : TDWI Big Data Maturity Model Guide | Transforming Data with Intelligence

TDWI is well known for its maturity models and assessment tools. In early , we created a big data maturity model to help organizations understand how their big data and big data analytics.