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Chapter 1 : Home | Integrated Intel Solutions

Overview: Data integration is the process of combining data from many different sources, typically for analysis, business intelligence, reporting, or loading into an application.

Integrating styles and intelligences can help children learn in many ways—not just in the areas of their strengths. In the 20th century, two great theories have been put forward in an attempt to interpret human differences and to design educational models around these differences. Learning-style theory has its roots in the psychoanalytic community; multiple intelligences theory is the fruit of cognitive science and reflects an effort to rethink the theory of measurable intelligence embodied in intelligence testing. Both, in fact, combine insights from biology, anthropology, psychology, medical case studies, and an examination of art and culture. But learning styles emphasize the different ways people think and feel as they solve problems, create products, and interact. The theory of multiple intelligences is an effort to understand how cultures and disciplines shape human potential. Though both theories claim that dominant ideologies of intelligence inhibit our understanding of human differences, learning styles are concerned with differences in the process of learning, whereas multiple intelligences center on the content and products of learning. Until now, neither theory has had much to do with the other. Howard Gardner spells out the difference between the theories this way: In MI theory, I begin with a human organism that responds or fails to respond to different kinds of contents in the world. Those who speak of learning styles are searching for approaches that ought to characterize all contents p. We believe that the integration of learning styles and multiple intelligence theory may minimize their respective limitations and enhance their strengths, and we provide some practical suggestions for teachers to successfully integrate and apply learning styles and multiple intelligence theory in the classroom. Learning Styles Learning-style theory begins with Carl Jung , who noted major differences in the way people perceived sensation versus intuition , the way they made decisions logical thinking versus imaginative feelings , and how active or reflective they were while interacting extroversion versus introversion. Although learning-style theorists interpret the personality in various ways, nearly all models have two things in common: A focus on process. Learning-style models tend to concern themselves with the process of learning: An emphasis on personality. Learning-style theorists generally believe that learning is the result of a personal, individualized act of thought and feeling. Most learning-style theorists have settled on four basic styles. Our own model, for instance, describes the following four styles: The Mastery style learner absorbs information concretely; processes information sequentially, in a step-by-step manner; and judges the value of learning in terms of its clarity and practicality. The Understanding style learner focuses more on ideas and abstractions; learns through a process of questioning, reasoning, and testing; and evaluates learning by standards of logic and the use of evidence. The Self-Expressive style learner looks for images implied in learning; uses feelings and emotions to construct new ideas and products; and judges the learning process according to its originality, aesthetics, and capacity to surprise or delight. Learning styles are not fixed throughout life, but develop as a person learns and grows. Our approximate breakdown of the percentages of people with strengths in each style is as follows: Mastery, 35 percent; Understanding, 18 percent; Self-Expressive, 12 percent; and Interpersonal, 35 percent Silver and Strong Most learning-style advocates would agree that all individuals develop and practice a mixture of styles as they live and learn. In fact, most people seek a sense of wholeness by practicing all four styles to some degree. Educators should help students discover their unique profiles, as well as a balance of styles. Strengths and Limitations of a Learning-Style Model The following are some strengths of learning-style models: They tend to focus on how different individuals process information across many content areas. They recognize the role of cognitive and affective processes in learning and, therefore, can significantly deepen our insights into issues related to motivation. They tend to emphasize thought as a vital component of learning, thereby avoiding reliance on basic and lower-level learning activities. Learning-styles models have a couple of limitations. First, they may fail to recognize how styles vary in different content areas

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and disciplines. Second, these models are sometimes less sensitive than they should be to the effects of context on learning. Either way, learning-style models have largely left unanswered the question of how context and purpose affect learning. Who could have expected that a reconsideration of the word intelligence would profoundly affect the way we see ourselves and our students? Gardner describes seven intelligences: This theoretical depth is sadly lacking in most learning-style models. We all intuitively understand the difference between musical and linguistic, or spatial and mathematical intelligences, for example. We all show different levels of aptitude in various content areas. In all cases, we know that no individual is universally intelligent; certain fields of knowledge engage or elude everyone. Gardner has taken this intuitive knowledge of human experience and shown us in a lucid, persuasive, and well-researched manner how it is true. Yet, there are two gaps in multiple intelligence theory that limit its application to learning. First, the theory has grown out of cognitive science—a discipline that has not yet asked itself why we have a field called cognitive science, but not one called affective science. Learning-style theory, on the other hand, has deep roots in psychoanalysis. Learning-style theorists, therefore, give psychological affect and individual personality central roles in understanding differences in learning. Multiple intelligence theory looks where style does not: It focuses on the content of learning and its relation to the disciplines. Such a focus, however, means that it does not deal with the individualized process of learning. This is the second limitation of multiple intelligence theory, and it becomes clear if we consider variations within a particular intelligence. Are conductors, performers, composers, and musical critics all using the same musical intelligence? What of the differing linguistic intelligences of a master of free verse like William Carlos Williams and a giant of literary criticism like Harold Bloom? How can we explain the difference in the spatial intelligences of Picasso and Monet—both masters of modern art? Most of us would likely agree that different types of intelligence are at work in these individuals. Most of us, however, already have a way of explaining individual differences between Monet and Picasso, Martha Graham and Gene Kelly, or between different students in our classrooms: We refer to these individuals as having distinct styles. Of course, as Gardner would insist, radically different histories and contexts go a long way in explaining distinctions between Monet and Picasso, for example. But how are teachers to respond to this explanation? As all teachers know, we must ultimately consider differences at the individual level. Learning styles, with their emphasis on differences in individual thought and feeling, are the tools we need to describe and teach to these differences. Without multiple intelligence theory, style is rather abstract, and it generally undervalues context. Without learning styles, multiple intelligence theory proves unable to describe different processes of thought and feeling. Each theory responds to the weaknesses of the other; together, they form an integrated picture of intelligence and difference. Integrating Learning Styles and Multiple Intelligences In integrating these major theories of knowledge, we moved through three steps. For linguistic intelligence, for example, the Mastery style represents the ability to use language to describe events and sequence activities; the Interpersonal style, the ability to use language to build trust and rapport; the Understanding style, the ability to develop logical arguments and use rhetoric; and the Self-expressive style, the ability to use metaphoric and expressive language. Sample "Kinesthetic" Vocations by Style Mastery The ability to use the body and tools to take effective action or to construct or repair. Mechanic, Trainer, Contractor, Craftsperson, Tool and Dye Maker Interpersonal The ability to use the body to build rapport, to console or persuade, and to support others. Coach, Counselor, Salesperson, Trainer.

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Chapter 2 : Ten Ways Data Integration Provides Business Value | Transforming Data with Intelligence

"Leaders in the data integration tool market are front-runners in the convergence of single-purpose tools into an offering that supports a full range of data delivery styles," Gartner says.

If you need to corroborate the business value of data integration—which is a common prerequisite for the funding, sponsorship, or implementation of data integration—then you need to explain to your colleagues the enabling role that data integration plays for many data-driven business practices. This article provides a checklist of 10 ways that data integration provides business value. The discussion mentions numerous real-world use cases, illustrating the different kinds of business value that data integration provides. Many valuable data-driven business practices depend on one or more forms of data integration: BI, Business intelligence, DW, Data warehousing, and so on. For example, success in sales and service often depends on complete views of each customer, which are typically assembled with data integration tools and techniques. Integrating diverse businesses and their processes through shared data requires a data integration solution. This is true whether the businesses are departments within a single enterprise or separate enterprises that share data through business-to-business B2B data exchange. Business practices such as operational BI or just-in-time inventory require a data integration solution that can operate in real time or close to it. As the pace of business has accelerated, data integration has sped up to collect and integrate time-sensitive data at speeds unthinkable a few years ago. DI as a value-adding process. DI and related practices such as data quality and master data management add value to data, which in turn increases the value of the business processes that use the data. Here are common examples: A business user sees in the graphical user interface of an operational application a complete view of a customer that was built with DI in the form of data synchronization. A product manager sees a list of supplies available from a supplier in the data set that the supplier assembled via DI and delivered across enterprise boundaries via B2B DI. It behooves all of us to remember and appreciate that DI collects, prepares, and delivers much of the data we take for granted. Today, DI is a fast-growing discipline that provides data for many types of applications, whether they are analytic or operational. DI had its origins in extract, transform, and load ETL. Yet, today, modern DI is a collection of several techniques, including ETL, ELT, data federation, replication, synchronization, services, event processing, and so on. DI as a discipline has earned its autonomy from related practices such as data warehousing and database administration. Large teams and competency centers. TDWI survey data shows that the average data integration team includes between 13 and 16 DI specialists. As the teams have grown, many organizations have reorganized them into competency centers that regularly staff DI projects through shared human resources and common technical infrastructure. Almost all vendor DI tools are now feature rich and massively scalable. DI vendors will continue to add new features to their DI platforms and absorb related tools, especially tools for data quality, data governance, and master data management. Even more business value. The recently gained diversity of DI teams, tools, and techniques means there are now even more ways that DI can provide business value. Collaborative Practices Focus Data Integration on Business Goals To assure that DI provides the best and the right kind of business value, DI work should be aligned with business goals relative to data. Luckily, a number of collaborative practices have arisen in recent years, so DI specialists can coordinate their work with a wide range of colleagues. Data stewardship originated as a best practice for data quality DQ programs. A data steward identifies and prioritizes DQ work based on business need, pain, and bang for the buck. To prioritize credibly, a steward must collaborate with both technical and business people. In recent years, DI specialists have brought stewardship into their arsenal of techniques for greater credibility in the prioritization and alignment of DI work. Data governance DG often has a focus on data issues relative to compliance, risk, security, and privacy. Yet, many organizations have stretched DG to also encompass standards, architecture, quality, infrastructure, and many other data issues. The collaborative DG committee can help DI specialists understand business goals that are pertinent to data and align their work accordingly. And the change management

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processes of DG enable DI specialists to make proposals that help raise the value of data. But UDM also provides collaboration between data management and business management to assure that most data management work adds recognizable value by supporting the goals of business management. You must also improve it. In fact, every good DI solution is a value-adding process, as shown in Figure 2. DI improves data as it integrates it. Data quality techniques are being folded into DI solutions more and more. This is natural because DI ferrets out quality problems that need fixing, as well as opportunities for improvement. DI also improves data models, metadata, master data, and other data characteristics, so the data becomes more clean, complete, and consistent. DI builds new and valuable databases. Think of the aggregated, calculated, and time-series data found in data warehouses, data marts, customer data repositories, and master data hubs. Similar to a value-adding process in manufacturing, DI collects raw material data from source systems and assembles it into a product new data sets. DI transforms data to make it valuable to more business processes. In other words, DI repurposes data so more business units and their processes can use it. Business Intelligence and Data Warehousing DI in support of data warehousing is definitely a value-adding process. DI collects raw material data from diverse sources and combines it to create a new product a data warehouse. A DW contains data and data structures that do not exist elsewhere in an enterprise. Furthermore, due to the requirements of business intelligence BI , data going into a data warehouse must be repurposed considerably to create aggregated, calculated, and time-series data, assembled into multidimensional data models. DI for business intelligence enables high-value activities. A DW built via DI enables decision making at strategic, tactical, and operational levels. Data prepared via DI is critical to BI practices, such as business performance management, reporting, dashboards, scorecards, online analytic processing OLAP , and advanced analytics. These BI and DW activitiesâ€”partially enabled by DIâ€”can increase revenue, retain customers, enhance operational efficiency, enable accurate planning, guide sales and marketing, and many other valuable business outcomes. Complete Views of Business Entities DI collects data from multiple sources to complete a single view of a business entity. Common entities are customers, products, finances, employees, locations, and assets. This is similar to data warehousing, but for operations, not solely BI. So-called degree views improve many types of business operations: Complete customer data adds value to any customer-oriented business process, from sales and marketing to customer service. Complete product data adds value to business processes for procurement, supply chain, manufacturing, and product management. Complete asset data adds value to the management of assets, facilities, inventories, fleets, and office equipment. Complete employee data adds value to staffing, shift scheduling, payroll, OFAC compliance, and benefits management. Data Synchronization Synchronizing or replicating data across multiple applications and databases is done in different ways. For example, data sync may assemble degree views in a central database for access by or publication to multiple applications and user communities. This is seen in hubs for customer data, product data, and master data. Or synchronization may update related data strewn across multiple applications and their databases. For example, each customer-facing application for CRM, SFA, or call center is restricted to a partial view of a customer, unless a complete view is created by synchronizing customer data across these applications. The business value of data synchronization is that more business users have a more complete view of an individual entity, such as customer, product, financial, and so on. However, data synchronization solutions tend to move and integrate data frequently, sometimes multiple times a business day. This increases the freshness or currency of data in applications. And the currency enables more nimble, time-sensitive business practices. Real-Time Information Delivery As the pace of business has accelerated, DI has sped up to integrate data at speeds unthinkable a few years ago. Real-time information deliveryâ€”which is often enabled by modern DI solutionsâ€”enables a number of high-value business practices: Operational business intelligence typically gathers data frequentlyâ€”say, three or more times in a business dayâ€”from operational applications, and makes that data available for dashboards and other types of operational or management reports. This gives a manager fresh information for tactical and operational decision making. A number of continuous monitoring applications, such as business activity monitoring, facility monitoring, and utility grid monitoring, would not be possible

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without real-time information delivery. Real-time information delivery has made possible modern practices that we now take for granted, such as just-in-time inventory management, build-to-order manufacturing, and overnight shipping. Business-to-Business Data Exchange This is an exciting growth area for data integration, because organizations are using data integration tools and techniques in areas where these have been rare. The majority of B2B data exchange solutions are hand-coded, low-tech legacies that need replacing. The need for modernization is driving change in B2B data exchange. After all, B2B partnerships are valuable in terms of revenue, market reach, brand development, and so on. And achieving greater operational excellence through modern DI helps to grow and maintain partnerships. Recommendations Depend on data integration to contribute additional business value to data-driven practices. These practices include BI and DW, degree views, B2B data exchange, real-time information delivery, data governance, and so on. Realize that there are many forms of DI, hence many forms of value. Strive to improve data as much as possible as you integrate it. Complement data integration with data quality tools and techniques. Build new, valuable data sets via DI, providing unique business value. It provides aggregated, synchronized, current, and quality data for a wide range of valuable business processes and practices. He has also run his own business as a BI consultant and independent analyst, plus served as a contributing editor to leading data management magazines. You can reach him at prussom@tdwi.com. Further Reading in Data Integration Want to get up to date on the current state of data integration? Read these recent major reports from TDWI, available on tdwi.com.

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Chapter 3 : Integrating Learning Styles and Multiple Intelligences - Educational Leadership

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CRM Software Reporting and Analytics tools The power of our analytics and reporting abilities and practically limitless. Understand your business through real-time and pin-point accurate data, giving you a view of your business at many moment. Analytics provided will help you anticipate growth, streamline processes, and identify upcoming opportunities. It allows you to take control of day-to-day issues, and run reports frequently to analyze specific areas of your small, medium and large business. Run standard reports or create customized reports to gain valuable insight and intelligence into your customer relationships or business. With an intuitive user interface, Our Web based CRM allows anyone in your company to create new reports on the fly without requiring any IT or programming resources. Gaining business intelligence and insight will allow small to medium sized organizations to identify and follow opportunities, and detect any business issue before it impacts their company. Firms can run real time Sales Management Software productivity reports, detect neglected leads, follow opportunities in the pipeline, and determine their best, biggest, smallest customer, etc. All with just one-click. By analyzing key business metrics, revenue trends, identifying top customers and opportunities, and utilizing other best-in-class Analytics, companies can convert deep business insight into action that maximizes their Return on Investment ROI and increases bottom lines company-wide. As a matter of fact, information drives your business and empowers you to take decisions that positively impact on your business interest. Salesboom CRM software reporting and analytics tools provide the key to unlocking the power of your data and information and allow you and your employees to be proactive and take the right decisions because the CRM Reporting and analytics software gives you a future insight into your sales pipeline. Salesboom offers powerful CRM reporting and analytics system capability to interactive analysis tools and specialized business intelligence, Salesboom promote analytics decision making at all the hierarchies of your organization. Provide executives, division managers, and senior analysts with a tool to analyze trends and uncover business defects in order to focus your entire resources on the most strategic and profitable business activities. Our CRM reporting and analytics system provides real time data from all the sources across your entire company to real life with enhanced graphical visualizations and interactive filtering capabilities. Also, with salesboom CRM Reporting and analytics system you can create custom dashboards, interactive dashboards designed to allow analysis and forecast of sales, marketing and support departments. That way, allowing the organizations to better predict and respond to clients needs to keep them happy and loyal. Eventually, CRM Reporting and analytics technique allow decision makers to take better and timelier business decisions. Despite the clear importance of reporting and analytics tools, a few CRM software vendors have implemented CRM reporting and analytics feature. Gain deep business intelligence and insight Identify business opportunities and view sales pipelines Run real time sales system productivity reports Detect neglected leads and revive sales Identify market trends Determine your biggest, smallest customers, etc.

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Chapter 4 : A new generation of intelligence collaborative tools is coming

The intelligence community is entering a second era for its massive IT modernization project designed for better collaboration and integration across its 17 disparate agencies. The IC IT Enterprise, or IC ITE, was first conceived of several years ago with the lessons of Sept. 11, , in mind: The IC must better coordinate and share data.

ETL Tools Page last edited: This "centralized database" is often named a "Data warehouse". Alternatively ETL tools are also used to perform complex data transformations that are difficult to make using simple SQL statements. Differences between tools The differences between the different ETL tools are: You see that there is a problem here: This is why, most of the time, Scalability comes hand-in-hand with Speed. Talend has some small "memory issues" that prevent it to process large volume of data. To achieve very high throughput, one solution is to use several computers "in parallel" , but then you need to hire more IT staff to manage your whole "fleet of computers". To reduce cost on your IT staff, you can host your "fleet of computers" on a remote location. This solutions is very often refred as "in the cloud" because you usually use servers located far away "in the cloud". This looks like a good solution but there are some strong drawbacks to this approach: The location fee of the servers is usually prohibitive. You precisous customer data is now hosted "outside your wall". This can be a major security issue. Scalability is not only about the raw volume of data that you can process. All processed data always ends-up in large tables. When you do "advanced predictive analytics" like we do with the "TIMi suite" , you usually end-up with tables from to columns. No other ETL tool than Anatella is able to handle such a large quantity of columns. Versatility Thanks to its advanced scripting language based on JavaScript , Anatella is extremely flexible: The scripting language integrated inside Anatella is somewhat similar to the one used inside a SAS datastep , so that you can easily leverage your SAS-Base skills. Cost of ownership Most ETL tools are extremely expensive when you buy them. The cost of owndership must also include the cost to hire the staff required to operate the ETL. For some solutions, this cost is very high because you need to hire expensive, highly trained consultants to use these software because these consultants need to know the particular "scripting language" of these application. On the contrary, nearly anybody can use the user-friendly, gui-based interface from Anatella. It should be noted that Anatella i. Although Script-based ETL tools are outdated and practically non-existent, they still offer some advantages: They are usally more versatile: They offer to the final user a greater flexibility when defining new transformations. The main "barrier" when using a script-based-ETL tool is that you have to learn still another new language that is possibly completely different from any other "common language" known by most programmers. Anatella is one of the very few ETL tool that uses a "hybrid techlonology": The simple transformations are described using "little boxes" that is the most intuitive way to represent a data transformation and is a "de facto" standard for all the modern ETL tools. Complex transformations are programmed using a scripting language based on JavaScript standard ECMA which is simple, complete and extremely versatile. Differences in results between tools The differences in result between all these tools are: Given enough time and enough human resources, you can achieve the same result with all the above tools: Nearly all tools are capable of delivering the final "end-result". The only exceptions that "I can think of" might be: When there are some time-constraints , you need a fast ETL. Although, even in such delicate situation, there are still some ways to get around the inefficiency of the ETL. The same is not true about Advanced Analytic Software: This difference can be very significative: Although the differences between the different ETL tools are practically inexistant in terms of end-result , you can still observe large differences when it comes to:

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Chapter 5 : Business-Intelligence: Review of data-integration ETL tools

The future of informatica tool in BI is very good. Informatica corporation added more tools along with power center. To handle big data introduced Hadoop plug in. Many other tools power excchange, IDE, IDQ, MDM, ILM etc. Using these tools you can integrate any type of real data.

These new tools and systems that deliver insight faster and with less effort are now a necessity to businesses, and cannot merely be standalone programs that create pretty reports. The standalone BI solutions that many companies built their IT framework around in the past required significant IT expertise, in order to access the right transaction data and to ensure the proper data integrity, making them strictly the domain of the CIO and other line-of-business decision makers. Instead they need integrated business intelligence systems built into their transactional systems, to make the information and system more accessible, and consequently, more integrated at all levels and in every department. Integrated Tools Yield Real-Time Data Insights While many SMBs are starting to take advantage of analytics to run their businesses, the benefits of being able to make decisions based on real-time data have yet to make their way to many emerging companies, often hindering their ability to grow. By integrating business intelligence tools into their operating systems, entrepreneurs are able to achieve the real-time data insights necessary for the quick decisions to push their company forward, instead of the outdated printouts or typical 30-foot view many walk into negotiations with. They are now able to view live data, from multiple sources, on the mobile devices and tablets every business owner carries in their pocket. They are no longer tethered to their desktop computers for real-time information, but rather can access all their internal data via apps on the devices many carry for personal reasons. Visualizations that go beyond the usual static images are pulled from the live data, enabling the business owner to be able to understand every aspect of the business in a streamlined way. This means decisions that used to take several days or weeks, with new questions continually arising and needing to be addressed with data it often took days to pull, can now be made in less than an hour; making it possible to negotiate and make decisions at the speed of business. This enhanced agility makes it possible for small businesses to compete with large corporations that in the past were better able to pivot quickly, make more educated decisions and take more calculated risks. Strategy and Risk Assessment Assessing the current state of the business is imperative to the decision-making process as business owners look to drive their companies forward and remain competitive. But once the current state of the business has been assessed, the next question is always, how can things be further optimized? Using live business data, business owners can now model scenarios and evaluate plans based on real outcomes. They can immediately see the impact and outcome of investment decisions. By combining Big Data with their operational business data, each decision can be infused with valuable context, leading to more informed decisions about the future of the business. For instance, by implementing the right data solution, a small insurance broker dedicated to weather risk management is now able to analyze within a second more than 80 billion quality-controlled weather data observations to determine the risk and generate the pricing for insurance companies and agricultural cooperatives. When looking to expand their business to service larger companies, a small healthcare expense management HEM company also needed to accurately measure the risks associated with this type of growth. By thinking like a large enterprise, adjusting their technology model, and applying that model to virtually every aspect of its own business, this SMB was able to grow its ranks to acquire on demand skills and talent, staying agile in an increasingly digital economy. With so much riding on reported numbers, such as financials, operations, marketing and sales, it is important for them to support live business and decision-making across the enterprise, so they are able to act as a single source of truth, with no data duplication. This is particularly important for small businesses that do not typically have the margins to accommodate mistakes to their manufacturing or inventory needs. Streamlined Reporting Business intelligence systems have the power to turn reporting from a chore into an asset to make more strategic decisions, as every role in a business becomes an information-centric role. From operations to finance

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to inventory, businesses are actively redefining responsibilities so that workers can easily set priorities, assess efficiency and make a more positive financial impact on the organization. To be successful, employees need access to live information and updates. Successful employees drive successful SMBs, and as these businesses grow and in many cases start to operate globally, a streamlined, integrated reporting structure helps them address and manage challenges such as tax requirements in different countries, shifting regional inventory demands and the complex operations standards required of a global business. Take as an example a non-profit in California that used business intelligence tools to move from a loose, mostly manual system of spreadsheets, whiteboards, an accounting program and a point-of-sale system, where staff had to make educated guesses about what products to stock to a fully integrated system. This new system allowed the non-profit to better manage their inventory and prepare for seasonal fluctuations. Simplified Processes What if the same key performance metrics that are used by sales, marketing, HR and finance were also being used by the CEO, so that the organization was fully aligned from the board to the customer? These new tools are also often credited with bringing to light trends or red flags that would have previously been missed due to outdated siloed systems, making them invaluable to SMBs. Business intelligence has found a home in SMBs, where the more savvy companies now embrace it as a competitive advantage. This trend promises only to continue as technology continues to evolve, enabling business leaders to stay on the cutting edge and enabling everyone in the organization to discover new ways that live insights can help them solve problems and make better decisions. This article originally appeared in the September issue of Workflow. Please follow and like us: The following two tabs change content below.

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Chapter 6 : Integration of existing tools with BI system

Data Integration tools: ETL Tools Page last edited: December 14, The main objective of an "ETL tool" is to gather the content of various databases or operational systems across your organization and move/copy/transfer all this data into a centralized database.

It is not intended to supersede state, tribal or local requirements. You should modify the suggestions here to tailor them to your specific needs. Contact your State Lead Agency for pesticide regulation to determine any certification, licensing or permitting requirements for commercial pesticide applicators and commercial pesticide application businesses as the requirements and terminology vary by state. The following information can help school staff and officials responsible for procuring pest management services ensure they are soliciting and receiving IPM-based services. While these resources provide guidance in developing your contract, your IPM coordinator, legal consultants, and university extension faculty should participate in your contract development. Suggested guidelines for use when contracting with a pest management professional for services, including inspection, IPM plan, use of pesticides, recordkeeping. Includes definitions, development of IPM plans, essential IPM principles, pesticides use in school facilities, cooperation with IPM coordinator, contractual agreements with IPM providers, facilities planning, cooperation with regulatory agencies, and licensing and training for pesticide applicators. These specifications are provided as a starting place for those schools which outsource pest management. An individual possibly the IPM Manager should be identified to maintain and be responsible for this document. All employees in the given area should know who this person is and report any pest sightings accordingly. The pest manager reviews this document at the beginning of each visit and responds appropriately. Any treatments made should be recorded on this document by the pest manager. Cafeteria Inspection Checklist Because food handling areas tend to be the source of many pest infestations, a separate inspection form is provided for cafeterias. This document can be used by the pest manager to ensure that a thorough inspection is completed: One of these checklists should be completed during each inspection. The pest manager should not limit the inspection solely to what is indicated on the checklist. Comments on the checklist provided by the pest manager should be reviewed by the IPM Coordinator or Maintenance personnel and appropriate action taken. You may also wish to address certain pest issues, such as head lice, with parents at the beginning of the school year. Feel free to modify these letters to fit your specific program. The notice can be printed and posted on bulletin boards. Many states have notification as part of their school IPM legislation. It is important for teachers and staff to be aware when a potentially dangerous situation exists. The signs are in both English and Spanish and have an area to list the re-entry date and time.

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Chapter 7 : Integration of GIS and BI tools: the next big thing? – Galigeo

In conjunction, both multiple intelligences and learning styles can work together to form a powerful and integrated model of human intelligence and learning—a model that respects and celebrates diversity and provides us with the tools to meet high standards.

Home Business Intelligence Business Intelligence BI is a set of tools supporting the transformation of raw data into useful information which can support decision making. Business Intelligence provides reporting functionality, tools for identifying data clusters, support for data mining techniques, business performance management and predictive analysis. The aim of Business Intelligence is to support decision making. In fact, BI tools are often called Decision Support Systems DSS or fact-based support systems as they provide business users with tools to analyze their data and extract information. Business Intelligence tools often source the data from data warehouses. The reason is straightforward: Because of this BI tools are able to concentrate on analyzing the data. Techniques Used in BI Data Visualization When data is stored as a set or matrix of numbers, it is precise but difficult to interpret. For example, are sales going up, down or holding steady? When looking at more than one dimension of the data, this becomes even harder. Hence the visualization of data in charts is a convenient way to immediately understand how to interpret the data. Data Mining Data mining is a computer supported method to reveal previously unknown or unnoticed relations among data entities. Data mining techniques are used in a myriad of ways: Reporting Design, schedule and generation of the performance, sales, reconciliation and savings reports is an area where BI tools help business users. Reports output by BI tools efficiently gather and present information to support the management, planning and decision making process. Time-series Analysis Including Predictive Techniques Nearly all data warehouses and all enterprise data have a time dimension. For example, product sales, phone calls, patient hospitalizations, etc. It is extremely important to reveal the changes in user behavior in time, relation between products, or changes in sale contracts based on marketing promotion. Based on the historical data, we may also endeavor to predict future trends or outcomes. OLAP cubes display dimensions on the cube edges e. The values in the cube represent the measured facts e. The user can navigate through OLAP cubes using drill-up, -down and -across features. The drill-up functionality enables the user to easily zoom out to more coarse-grained details. Conversely, drill-down displays the information with more details. Finally, drilling-across means that the user can navigate to another OLAP cube to see the relations on another dimension s. All the functionality is provided in real-time. Statistical Analysis Statistical analysis uses the mathematic foundations to qualify the significance and reliability of the observed relations. The most interesting features are distribution analysis, confidence intervals for example for changes in user behaviours, etc. Statistical analysis is used for devising and analyzing the results from data mining. Popular Business Intelligence Tools.

Chapter 8 : CRM Software Reporting and Analytics tools - from \$14

Founded in , Integrated Intel Solutions (IIS) has supplied systems engineering solutions to the National Geospatial - Intelligence Agency (NGA) to meetRead more IIS is a leaning forward provider of technical and engineering support for the Integrated Intelligence community.

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So, what if you were to take your use of geographic data a step further? By integrating business intelligence (BI) tools and mapping systems, organisations can make great gains in terms of efficiency and streamlining.