

Configurable Analytic Flows at Scale: A New Challenge for the BPM Community

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held in Eindhoven, The Netherlands



Big Data Analytics

- **“Big Data”**

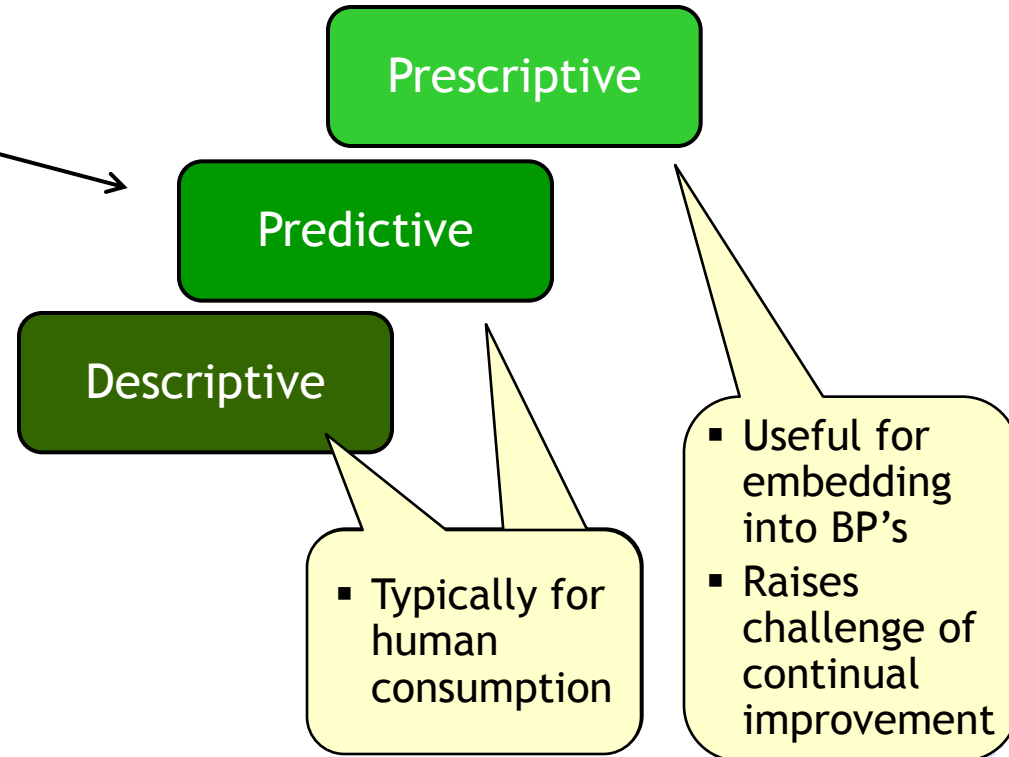
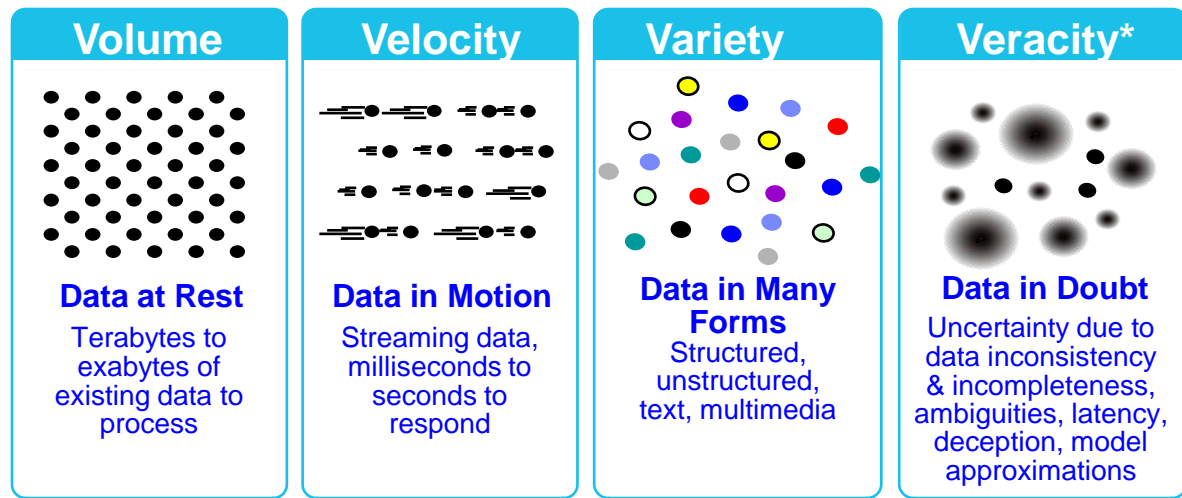
- ▶ Volume
- ▶ Variation
- ▶ Velocity
- ▶ Veracity

- **“Analytics”**

- ▶ Descriptive
- ▶ Predictive
- ▶ Prescriptive

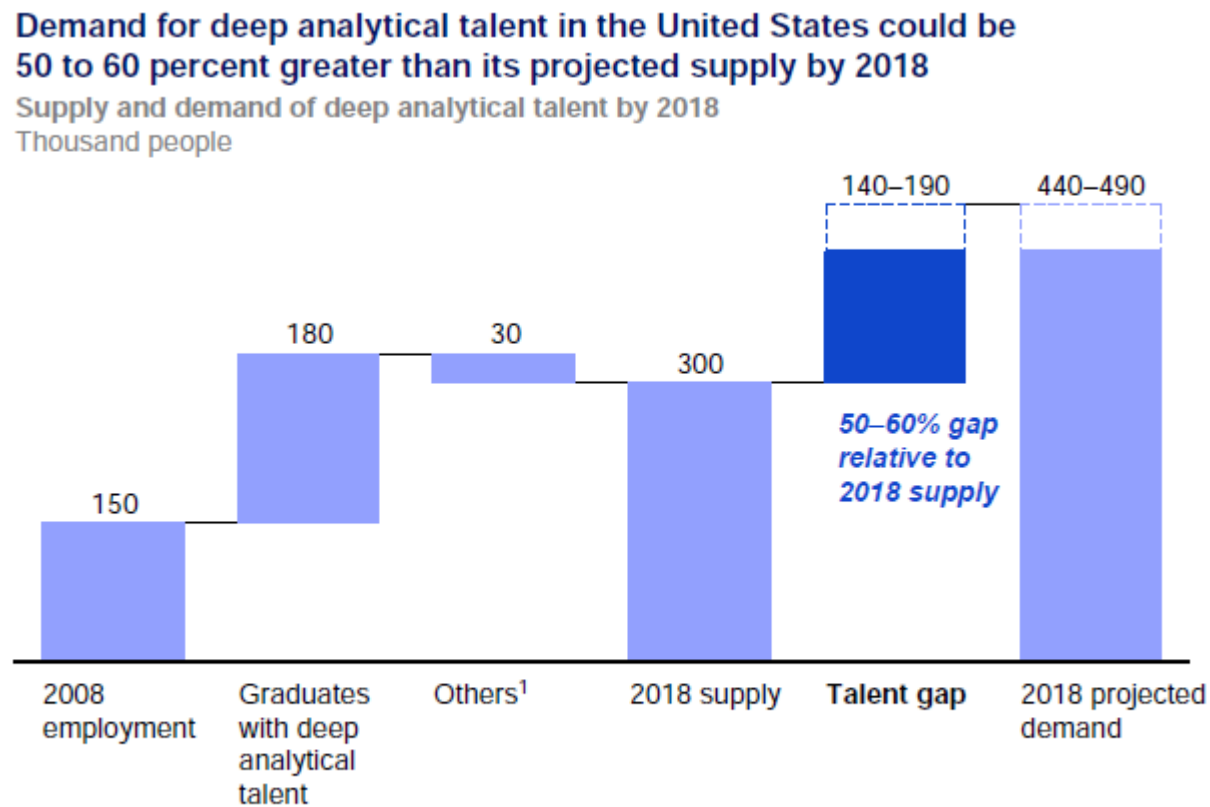
- **Big Data Analytics is bringing value across all industries**

- ▶ Logistics
- ▶ Retail
- ▶ Healthcare
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Born-on-the-web companies
- ▶ ...



“Big Data Analytics”: A major force in early 21st century

- McKinsey
 - ▶ Big Data will become the basis for competition
 - ▶ Big Data will underpin new waves of productivity growth
 - ▶ *140,000 to 190,000 more deep analytical talent positions in US*
 - ▶ *1.5 Million more data-savvy managers needed in US*
- Key sectors include healthcare, retail, manufacturing, also education



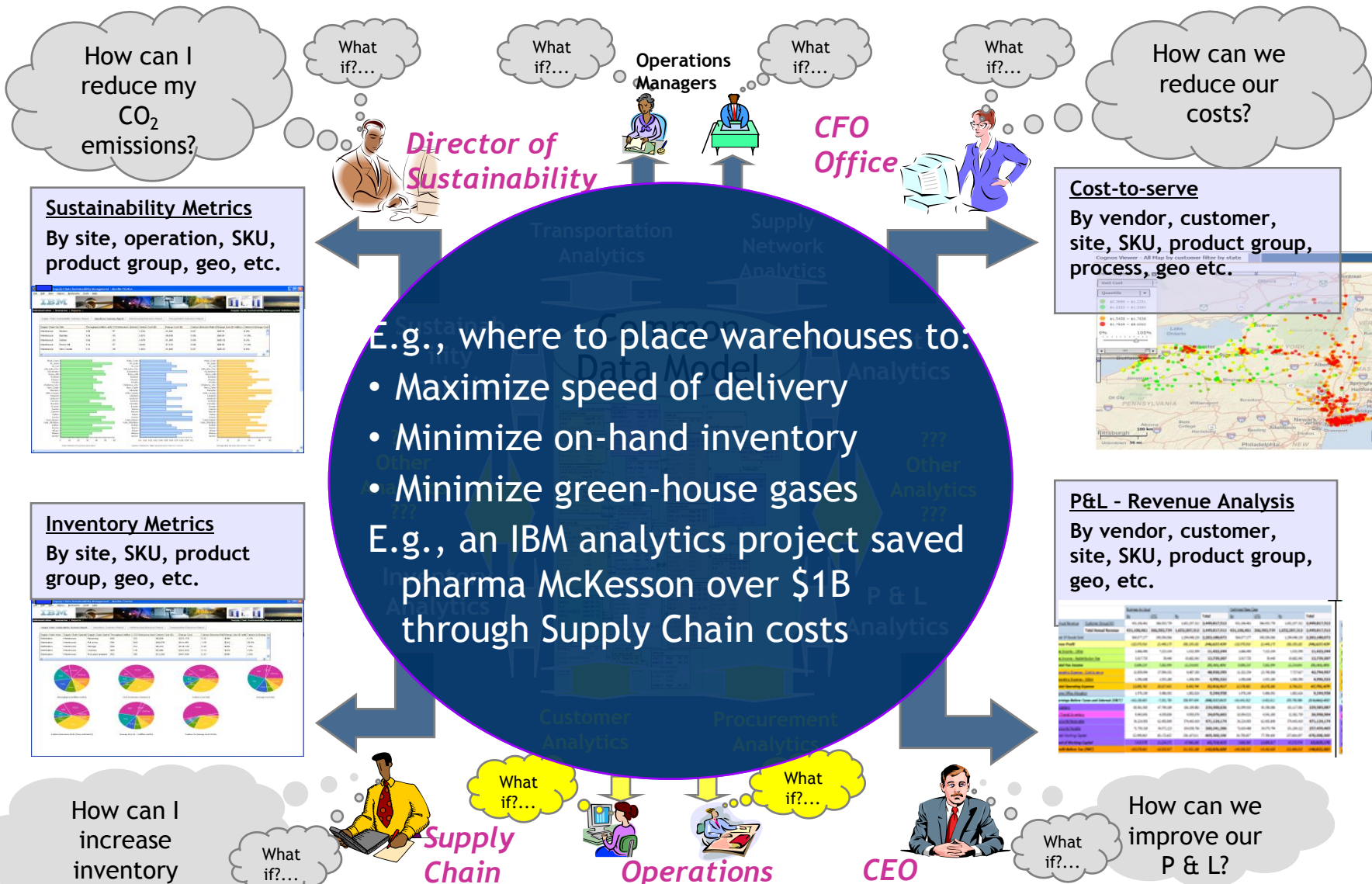
¹ Other supply drivers include attrition (-), immigration (+), and reemploying previously unemployed deep analytical talent (+).
SOURCE: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Census; Dun & Bradstreet; company interviews; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

From McKinsey 2011:
Big Data: The next frontier of innovation, competition and productivity



Example: Supply Chain Management

Big Data Analytics increasingly relevant to Business Operations



How can I reduce my CO₂ emissions?

What if?...

What if?...

What if?...

What if?...

How can we reduce our costs?

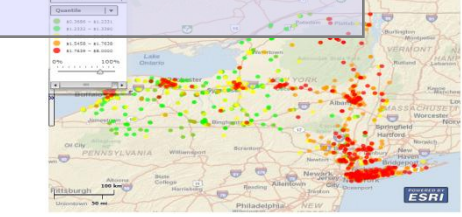
Sustainability Metrics
By site, operation, SKU, product group, geo, etc.



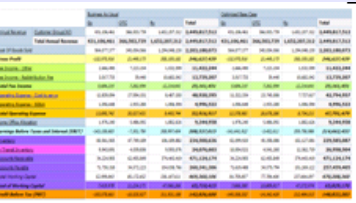
Inventory Metrics
By site, SKU, product group, geo, etc.



Cost-to-serve
By vendor, customer, site, SKU, product group, process, geo etc.



P&L - Revenue Analysis
By vendor, customer, site, SKU, product group, geo, etc.



E.g., where to place warehouses to:

- Maximize speed of delivery
- Minimize on-hand inventory
- Minimize green-house gases

E.g., an IBM analytics project saved pharma McKesson over \$1B through Supply Chain costs

How can I increase inventory turns?

What if?...

What if?...

What if?...

What if?...

How can we improve our P & L?



Example: Social Media & Text Analytics

- RetailerXX wants to sell to the “Millennials” - ages 16-25
- Who are the Millennials, anyway, and how do they shop ??
- *IBM analyzed over 3 BILLION tweets*
- *Created 7 “clusters” of Millennial shoppers*

For example...

Fashion on a Dime Persona

- *Loves going to the Mall*, whether it is to purchase at a department store or at Forever 21
- Young Millennial who has a positive sentiment towards RetailerXX’s but is *not brand loyal*
- Prefers discounts and is highly incentivized by personalized offers
- *Shares everything with their friends*, from their latest purchase to their dream vacation
- *Follows latest fashion news* and gossip, dreams of going to Fashion Week, and feels like they belong to the “in” crowd

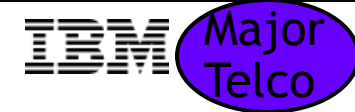
**Illustrative*

Fashion on a Dime*



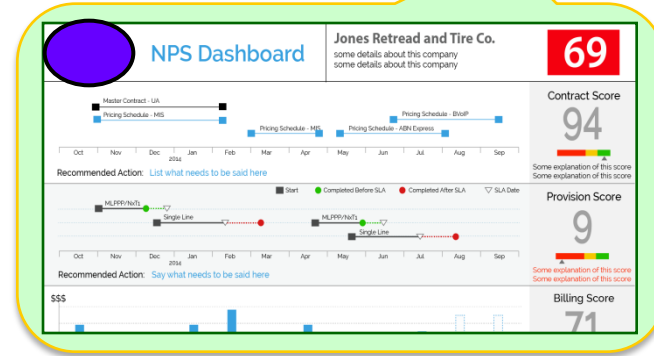
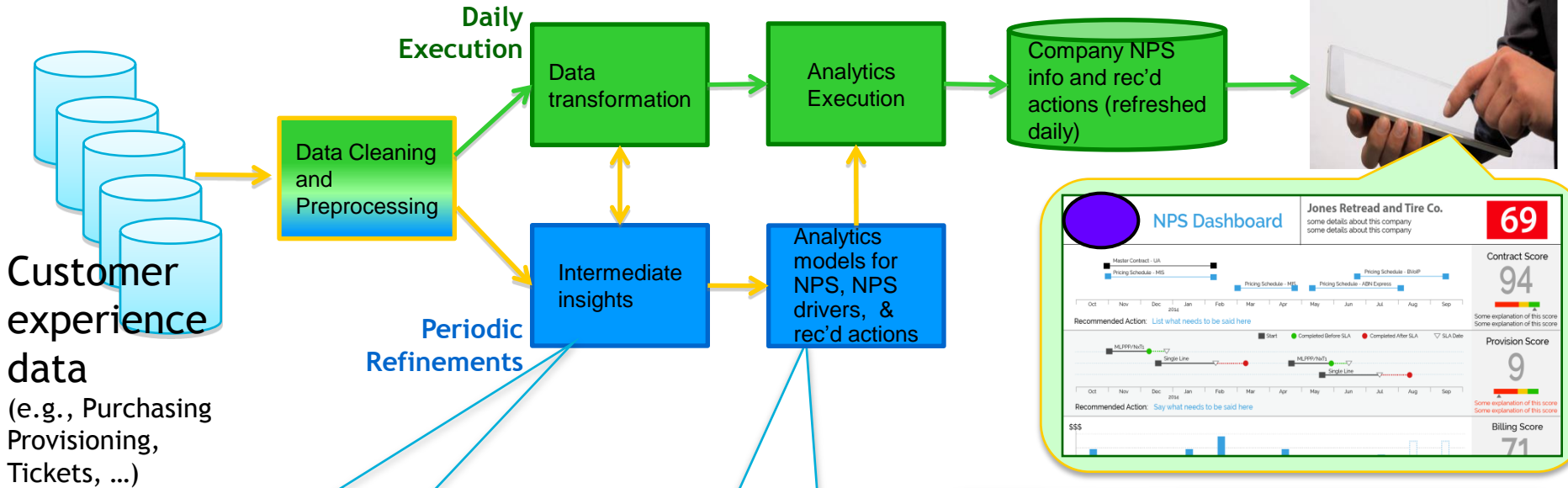
Info Extraction / Text Analytics
increasingly present in Big Data applications

“Actionable Customer Satisfaction” for B2B sales



Analytics infer customer sat, key drivers, mediating actions

B2B Seller NPS Dashboard



Representative Insight & Mitigating Actions

- Service Delay Threshold:** Customers averaging > 4 day ticket response show lower customer satisfaction
- Potential Actions:**
 - Auto escalate tickets after 4 days
 - Pre-communicate to customer when repair estimate > 4 days

Predicting drivers through Mechanistic Models

Based on recently

Cust Sat Explained from Drivers to Recommended Actions

Short-term Actions:

- More client contact
- Offer discounts and/or free services

Long-term Actions:

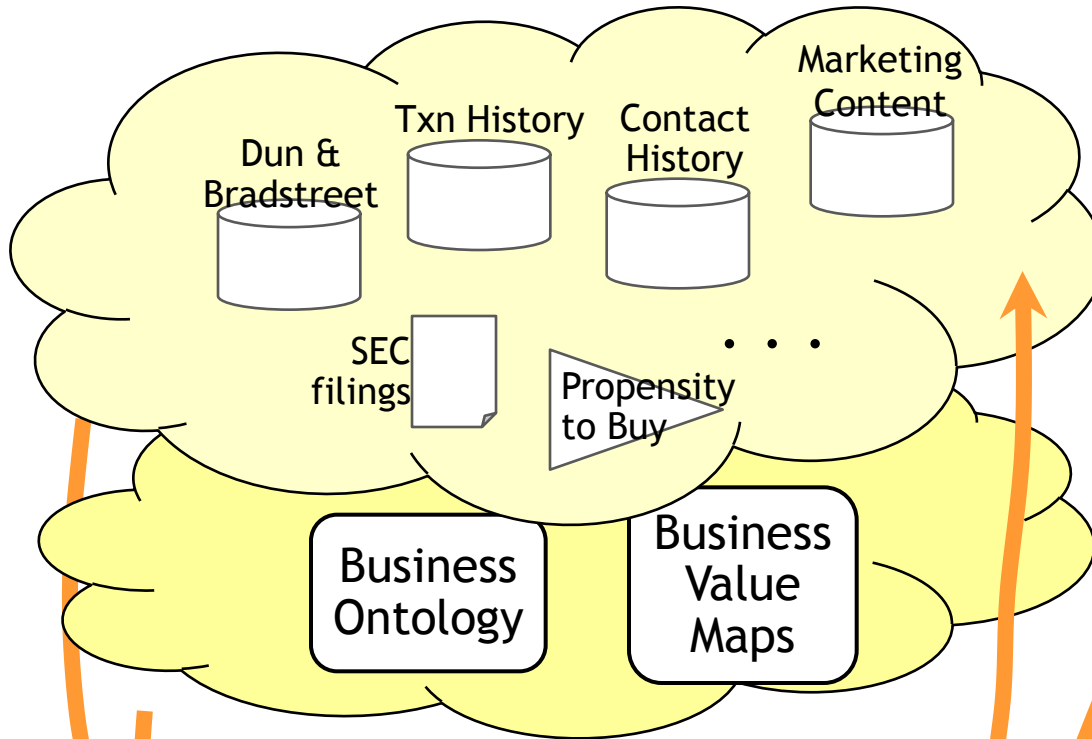
- Design training program

Repeated execution of analytics flow embedded into on-going Business Process



LARIAT adds timely listening to traditional approaches to B2B Lead-to-Revenue management

Traditional Approaches



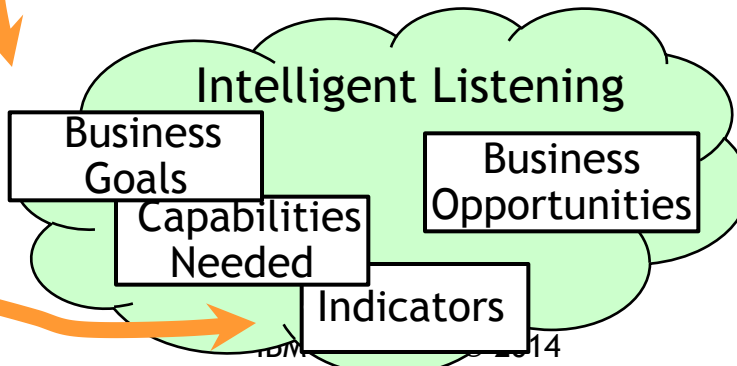
Salesperson/
Client Rep



Prioritized listing of leads with recent events and rationale

Foundations

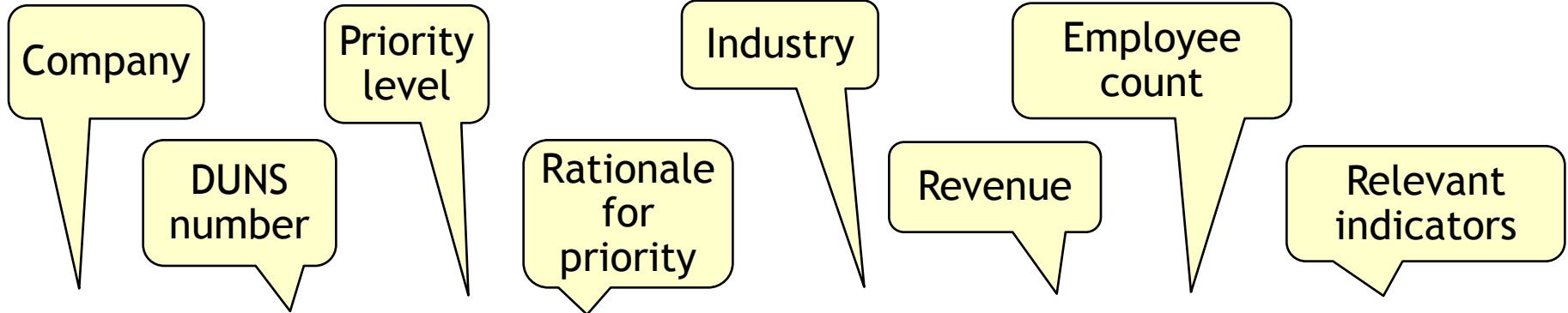
LARIAT addition



News, blogs, analysts, SEC filings

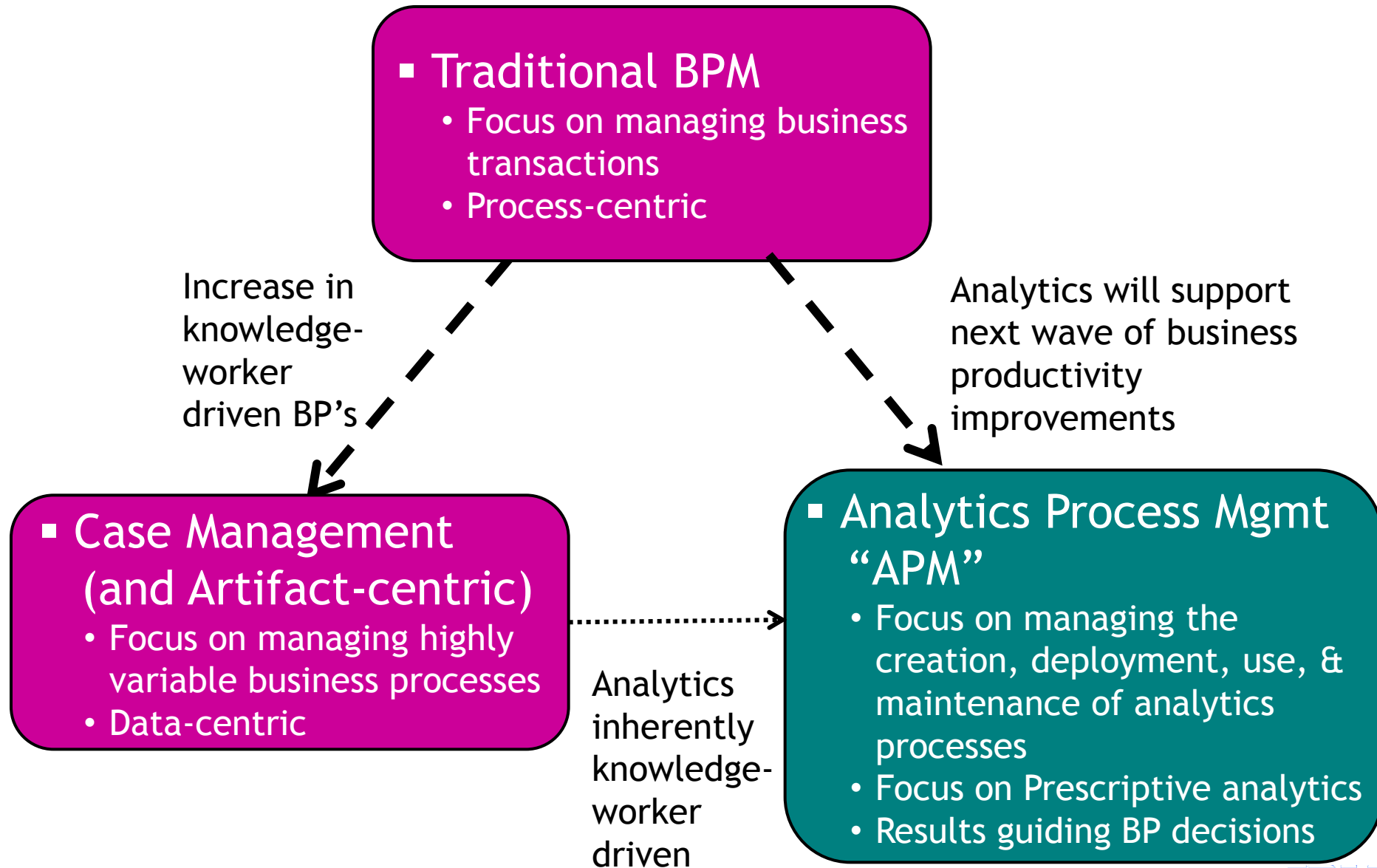
Analytics Flow is running continuously

LARIAT output: Data about Companies (detail from Smarter Process sales team view)



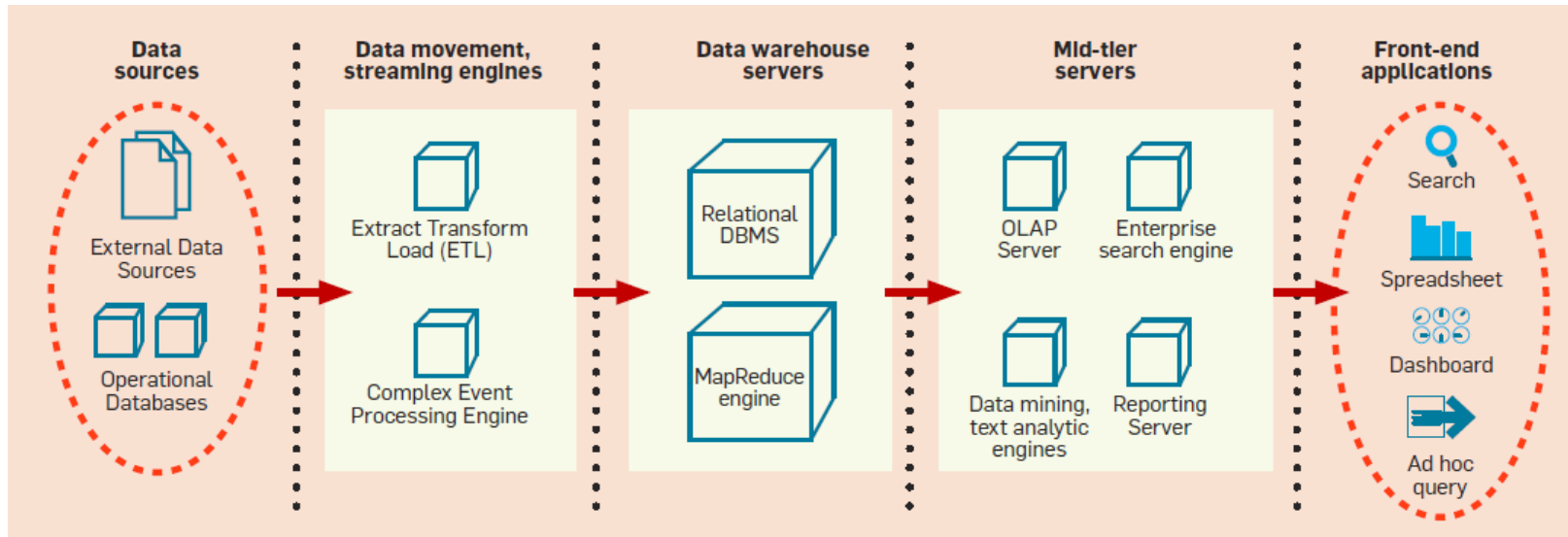
| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----|------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------|--|
| Medline Industries, Inc. practice: Smarter Process | 25460908 | USA | 95 Q:50 | Two signal types for this company; Top quartile software opportunity; \$1B < Annual Sales < \$10B; Propensity to buy is ████ Q:ConfidenceMixed-SignalType; | Surgical appliances and supplies, nsk | 1019000000 | 7230 | ? x ✓ Smarter Process: Mergers and Acquisitions (Medline Industries, Inc., Professional Hospital Supply, Inc.) (1) ? x ✓ Smarter Process: Healthcare Processing Challenged (Medline Industries, Inc.) (1) |
| Zynga Inc. practice: Smarter Process | 15495485 | USA | 55 Q:50 | Bottom quartile software opportunity; One signal type for this company; \$1B < Annual Sales < \$10B; Propensity to buy is ████ Q:ConfidenceMixed-SignalType; | Prepackaged software | 1281267000 | 3058 | ? x ✓ Smarter Process: Management Change (Zynga Inc.) (1) |
| Nationwide Corporation practice: Smarter Process | 7902026 | USA | 70 Q:50 | Propensity to buy not available; Software opportunity missing; One signal type for this company; \$10B < Annual Sales < \$100B; Q:ConfidenceMixed-SignalType; | Life insurance, nsk | 12084628674 | 34417 | ? x ✓ Smarter Process: Loan Processing Challenged (Nationwide Corporation) (1) |

A new kind of BPM



Research community has not been thinking about repeating analytics flows used by BPs

- CACM Survey of Business Intelligence [Chaudhuri, Dayal, Narasayya 2011]
 - ▶ The “product” of analytics is for human consumption, not BPs



- CACM Technical Challenges in Big Data [Jagadish et al 2014]
 - ▶ Again, the “product” of analytics is for human consumption, not BPs
- [Truong and Dutar 2012]: “Research on how to manage analysis algorithms and how to provide an open platform for third parties to develop, search and share algorithms is quite open.”

Agenda

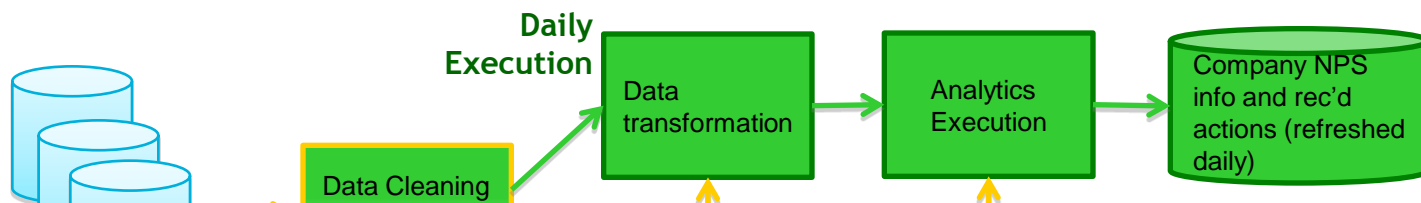
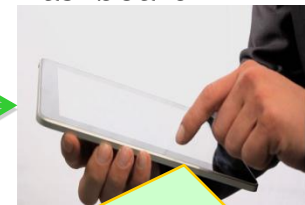
- Drill-down on representative Analytics Processes
- What makes APM different/hard?
- The ProkoFieV framework
 - ▶ Functionality
 - ▶ Variation
 - ▶ Provenance
- Relevant techniques/tools
- Some foundational research questions

“Actionable Customer Satisfaction” for B2B sales



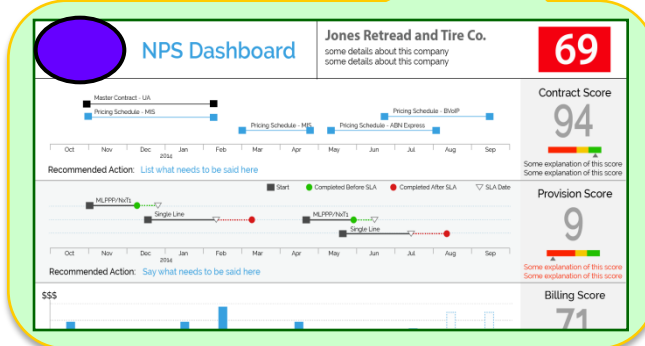
Analytics infer customer sat, key drivers, mediating actions

B2B Seller NPS Dashboard



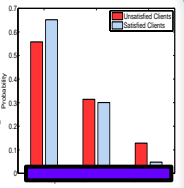
Customer experience data
(e.g., Purchasing, Provisioning, Tickets, ...)

Periodic Refinements

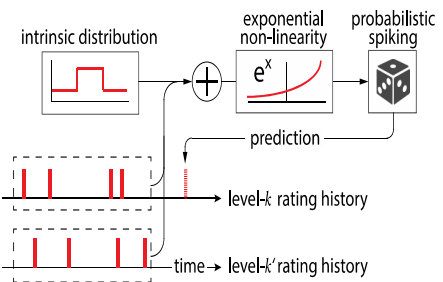


Representative Insight & Mitigating Actions

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- Potential Actions:**
 - Auto escalate tickets after 4 days
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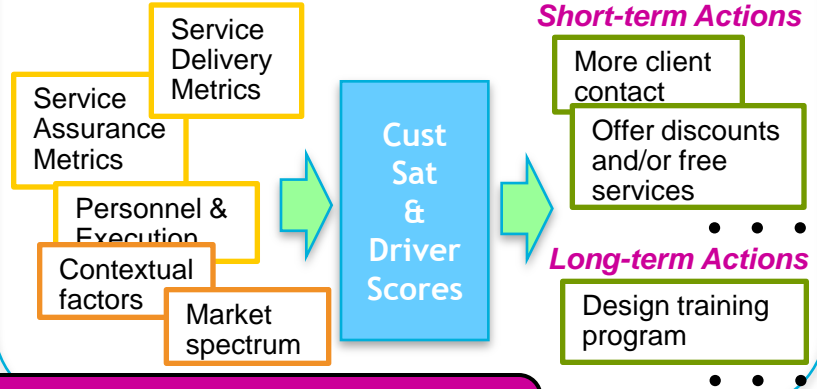


Predicting drivers through Mechanistic Models



Based on recently

Cust Sat Explained from Drivers to Recommended Actions

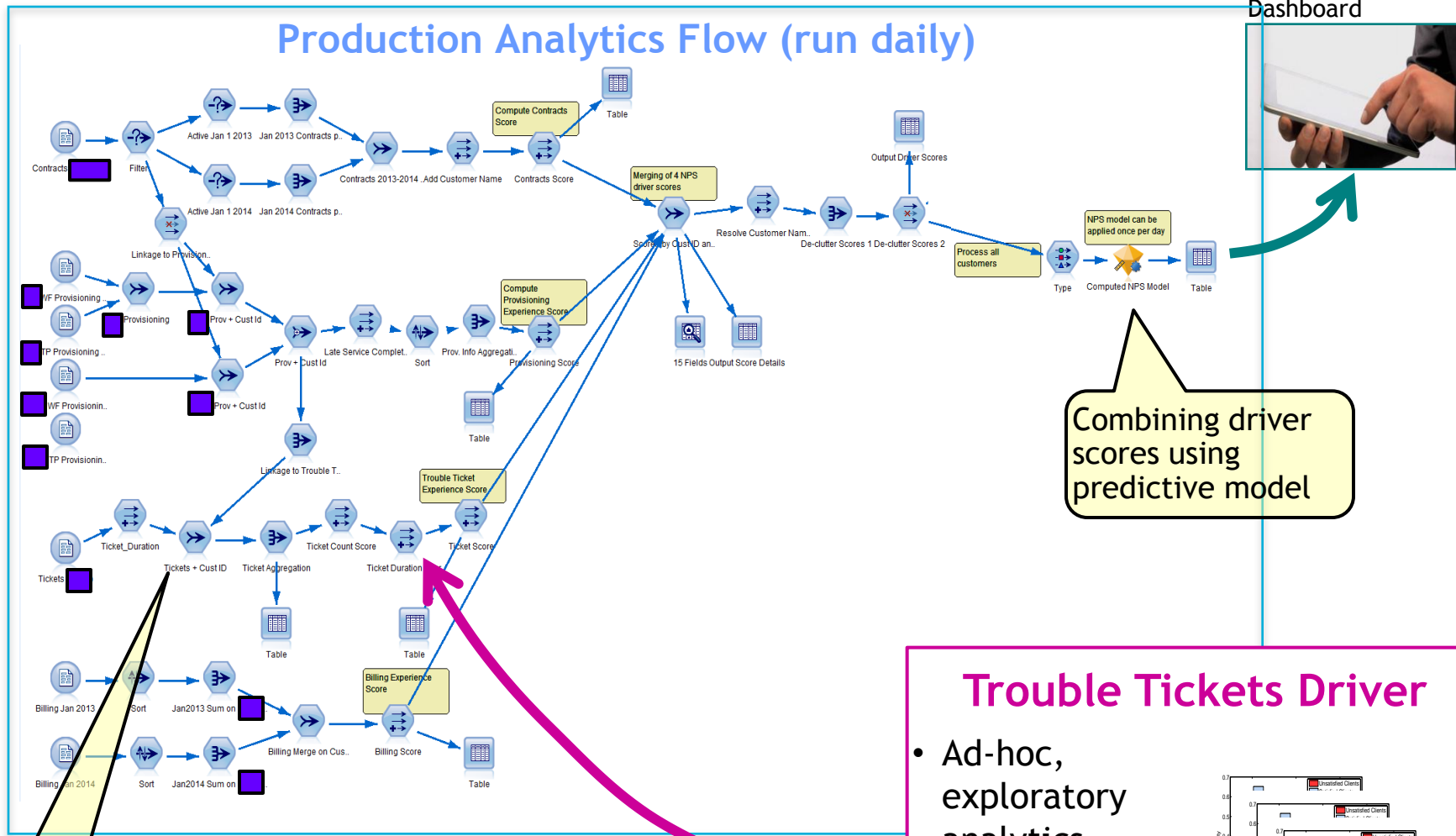


Repeated execution of analytics flow embedded into on-going Business Process



Actionable Customer Satisfaction: Production Flow and “Feeder Analytics”

Production Analytics Flow (run daily)



Combining driver scores using predictive model

Computing Trouble Tickets Driver

Statistical insights incorporated into Production Flow

Trouble Tickets Driver

- Ad-hoc, exploratory analytics
- Found “Day Tipping Point”
- Need to validate/ & possibly refine monthly

Actionable Customer Sat Analytics Flow (abstracted)

Run monthly and as needed

Run daily

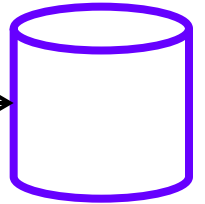
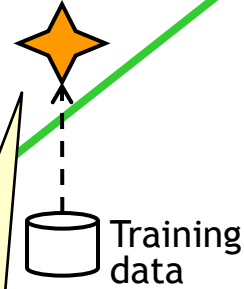
Derive Driver 1 score & actions

Derive Driver 2 score & actions

Derive Driver 3 score & actions

-
-
-

Combine drivers to infer Customer Sat and prioritize actions



These sub-flows produce statistical models (policies, algorithms) for inferring driver scores

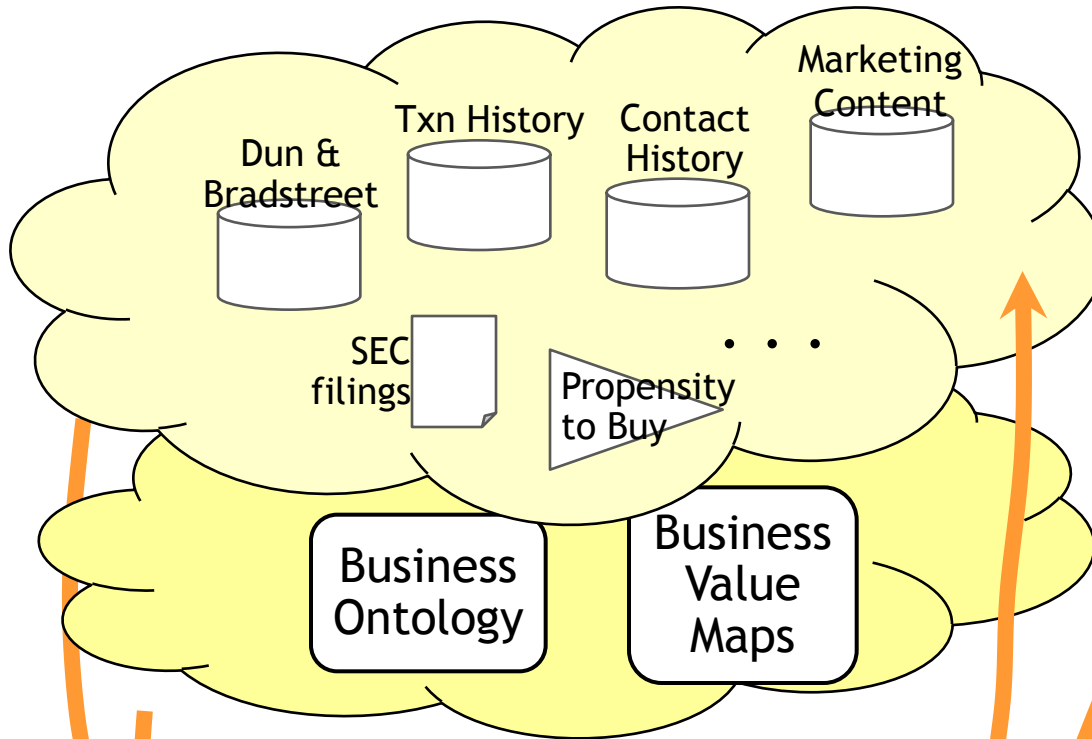
The driver models are embedded into the top-level customer sat flow

Training data may be used to create statistical model for the top-level flow

Daily output includes customer sat, driver scores, prioritized actions

LARIAT adds timely listening to traditional approaches to B2B Lead-to-Revenue management

Traditional Approaches



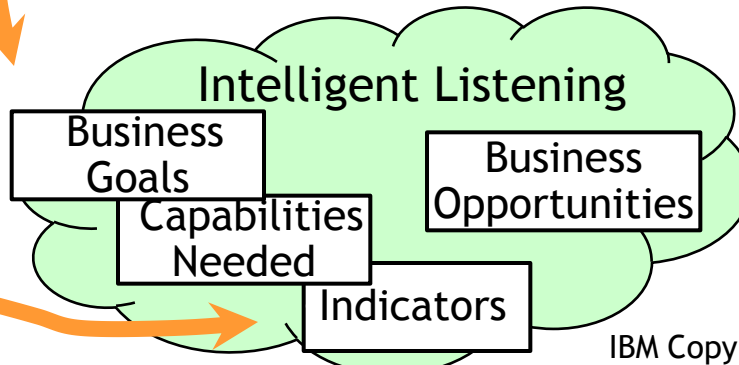
Salesperson/
Client Rep



Prioritized listing of leads with recent events and rationale

Foundations

LARIAT addition

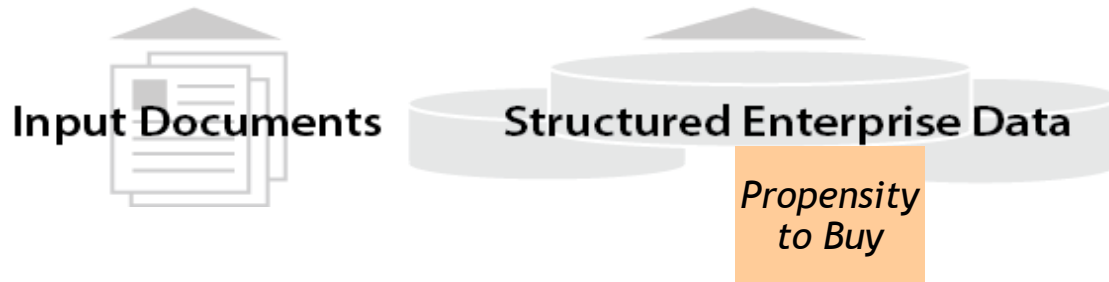
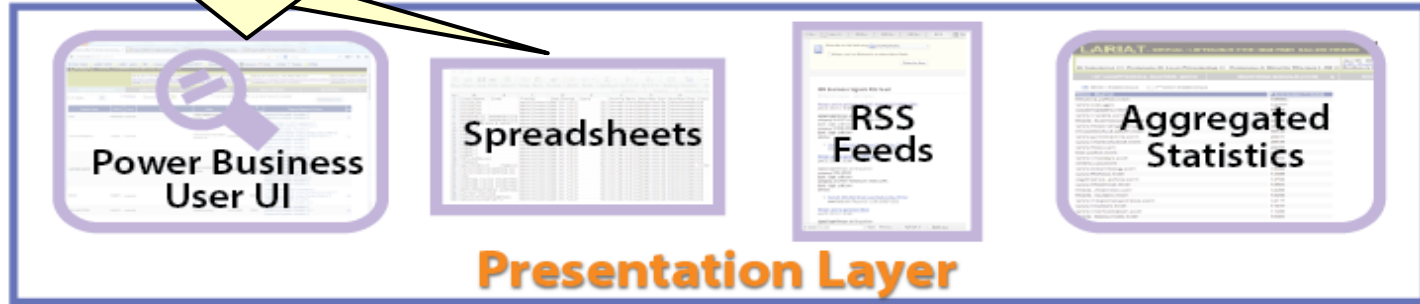


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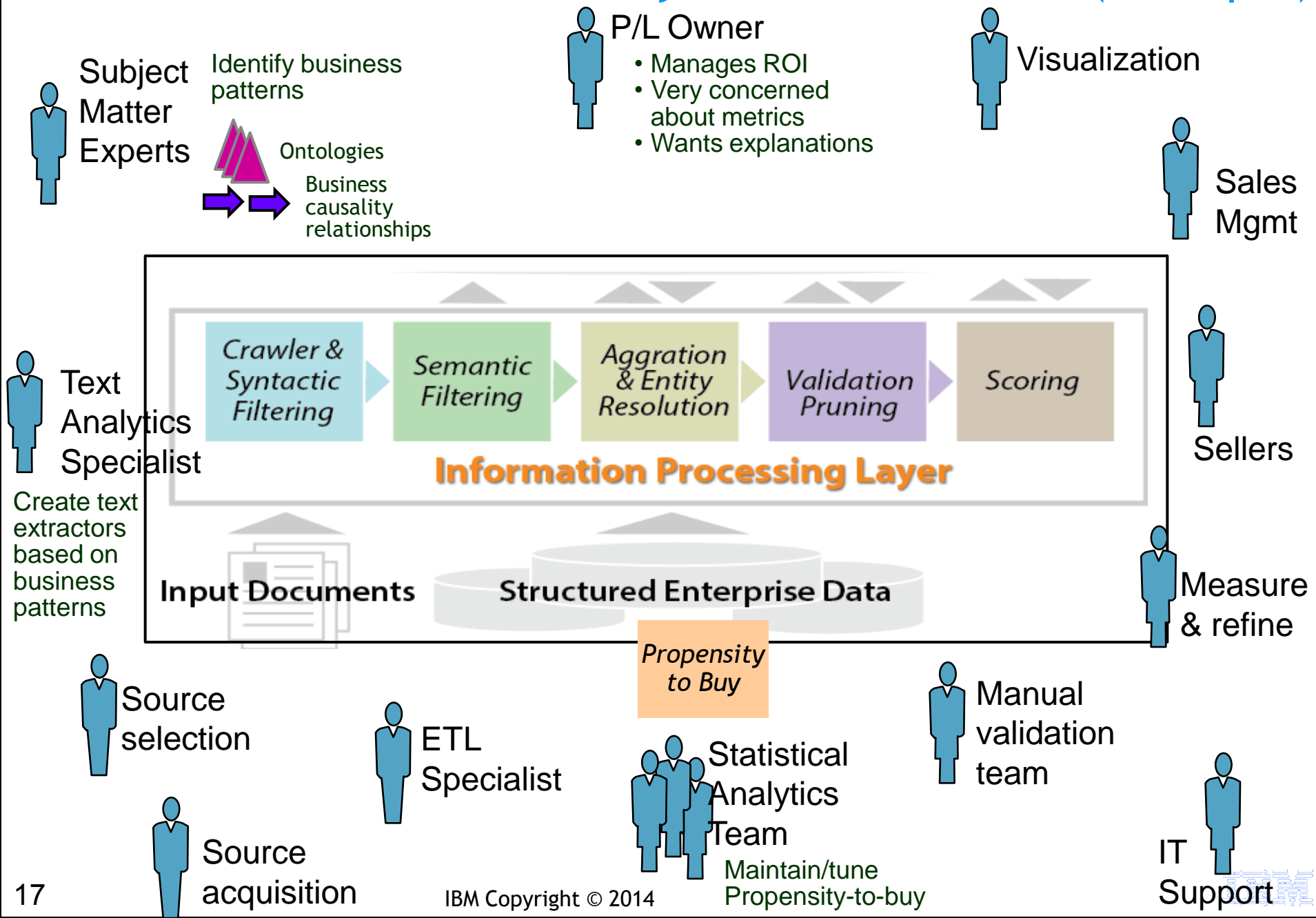
News, blogs, analysts, SEC filings

LARIAT Functional Components and Processing Flow overview

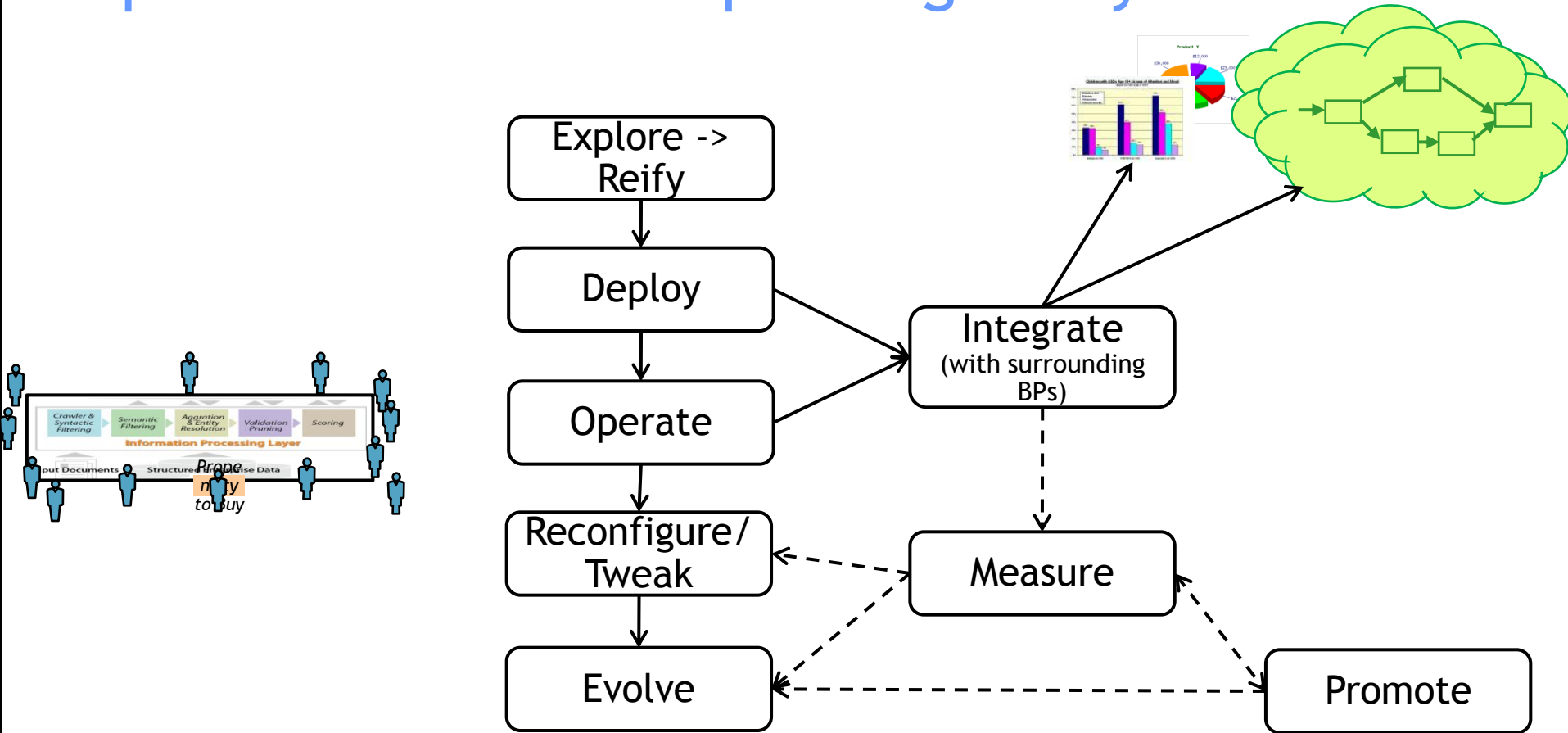
For daily use in BPs for lead identification & nurturing



Stakeholders around an Analytics Flow Solution (example)

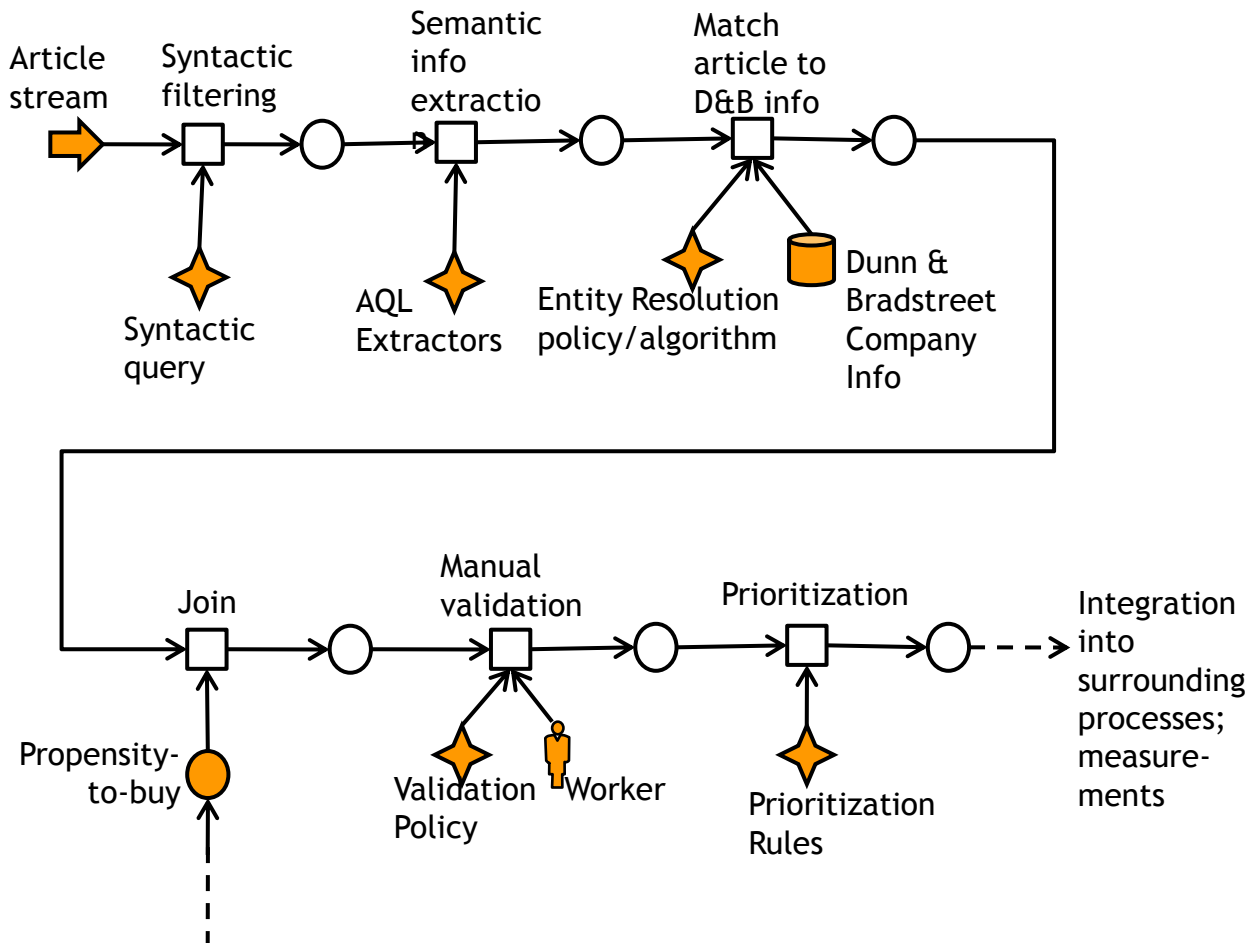


Top-level BPs for a repeating analytics flows*



- Each of these top-level BPs is knowledge-worker intensive
- Case Management/Biz Artifacts is natural approach to support these
- This will enable strong measurement & governance of the effectiveness of both the analytics flows and the personnel that are working on/with them

The core entity type: Configurable Analytics Flow

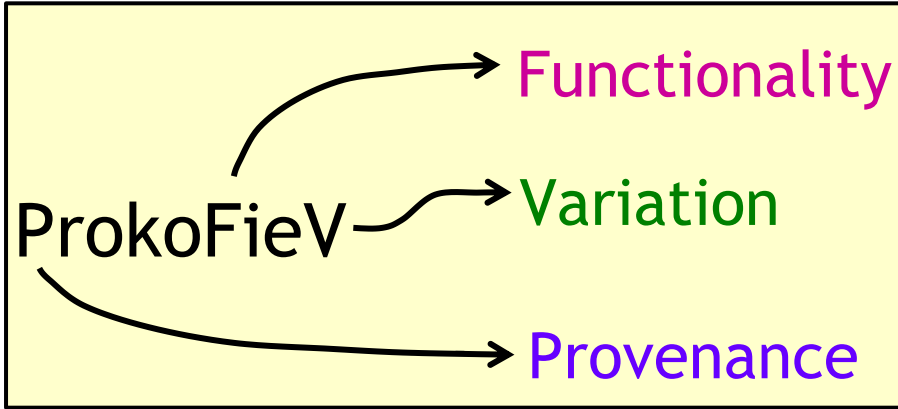


Notes:

- Flows are Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs)
- **Evolution/Variation** can be accomplished with simple manipulations, e.g., add node, delete node, etc.

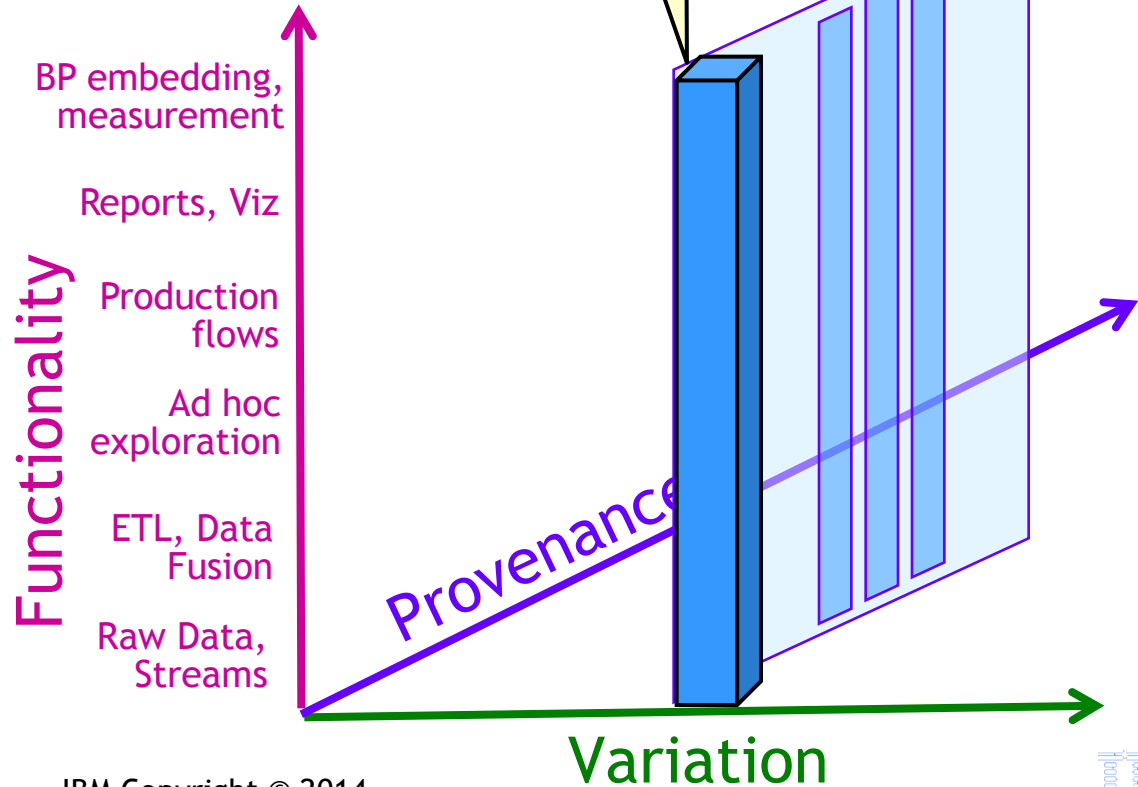
- Full flow might execute, or a subgraph
- Multiple points of configurability
 - ▶ Mainly based on changing data or logic
- A vehicle for retaining **provenance** of computed data
 - ▶ Prospective: flow design
 - ▶ Retrospective: info about instance
- Provides anchor for measurements and identifying attributions

Broader Perspective: A 3-dimensional view of this space



Think of this as one analytics flow schema

Think of these as executed instances of that schema



Relevant techniques/tools

- ETL (Extract-Transform-Load)
 - Broad array of techniques for gathering/ curating data for use in analytics/data mining
 - No higher-level tools to help workers manage/record/govern their ETL work
- CRISP-DM (CRoss-Industry Standard Process for Data Mining)
 - Framework for Data Mining (including refinements)
 - Primarily a methodology; comprehensive mgmt platforms not available
 - Focus on finding one-off insights
- Case Management
 - Good fit: The top-level BPs for APM are very knowledge-worker driven
 - We should identify some template schemas
- Scientific Workflow
 - The analytics flows themselves are quite similar to scientific workflows
 - However, analytics flows emphasize measurement, attribution, refinement
- BPM Adapatability
 - Frameworks/tools to manage variation of BPs, at instance level and schema level
 - Analytics flows are DAGs (simpler); but provenance and queries against collections of flows are important
- IT Governance
 - Standardized practices for ensuring that IT processes are effectively serving business objectives
 - Analytics flows are a blend of biz and IT

Some key challenges (overview)

- A precise model of Configurable Analytics Flows
 - ▶ *Capabilities*: Provenance, Support for Measurement, Variation/Evolution
 - ▶ *Abstraction* over the heterogeneity of underlying components/tools
- From exploratory flow(s) to a reified flow
 - ▶ The challenge of being *light-weight*
- Extract-Transform-Load (ETL)
 - ▶ Some tools are fairly mature but the work is *still very time-consuming*
- Enabling rich collaboration in Analytics Flow eco-system
 - ▶ Vision for *factorization of logical components* to enable broad-scale, cloud-hosted crowd sourcing across all areas of APM

Additional challenges

- Case Mgmt templates for the top-level BPs for APM
- How should Case Mgmt be extended to work better on Analytics Flows?



Power of a Good Model << animated slide >>

Good models go beyond description - they support action

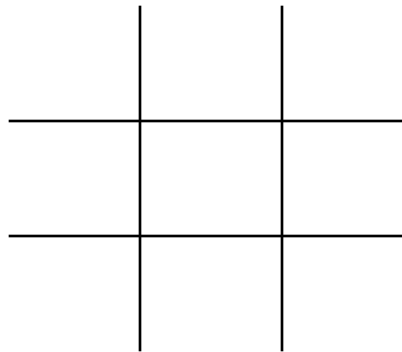
- Selecting the right model for the job matters

Example: “Game of 15”

Winner: First one to reach exactly 15 with any 3 chips

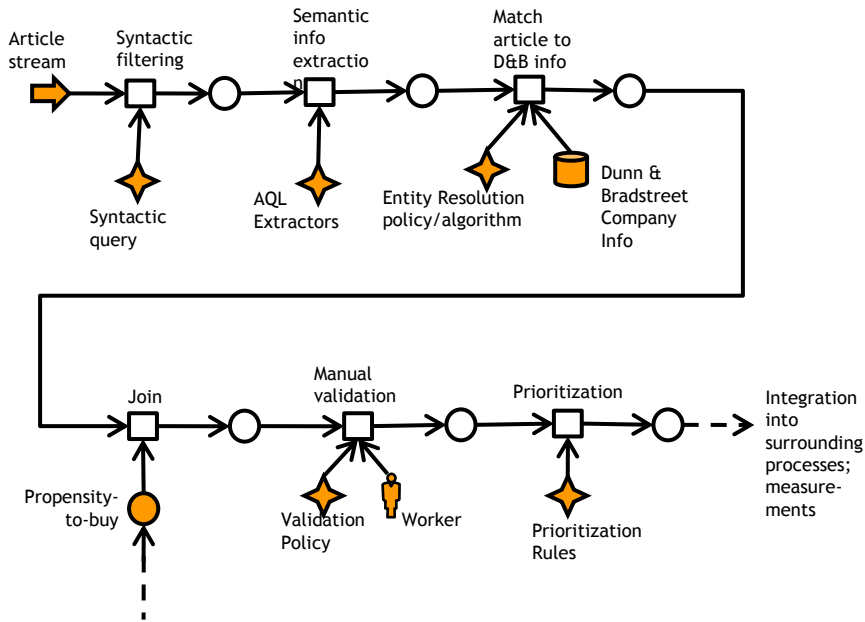
First model - A is  and B is  - what is B's move?

Second model -  - B's move is 6!

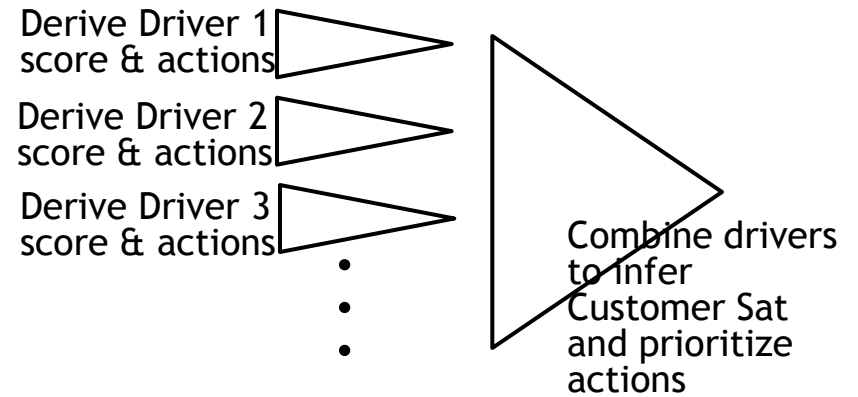


Configurable Analytics Flows as a key abstraction layer

Flow from LARIAT



Flow from Actionable Customer Sat. (abstracted)



Is this the useful model? Is there a more useful one?

Configurable Analytics Flows: Requirements and Approaches

Requirements

- Intuitive, conceptually transparent
- Numerous ways to work with the flows
 - ▶ Ad hoc exploration
 - ▶ Re-use, including re-use of sub-flows
 - ▶ Rich query ability over large sets of flows, including visualize answers
- Enables easy comparison between flows based on measurements
 - ▶ Crucial for achieving ultimate biz goal of the analytics
- Provenance of flow outputs is intuitive, conceptually transparent
 - ▶ Important for measurement, compliance, governance

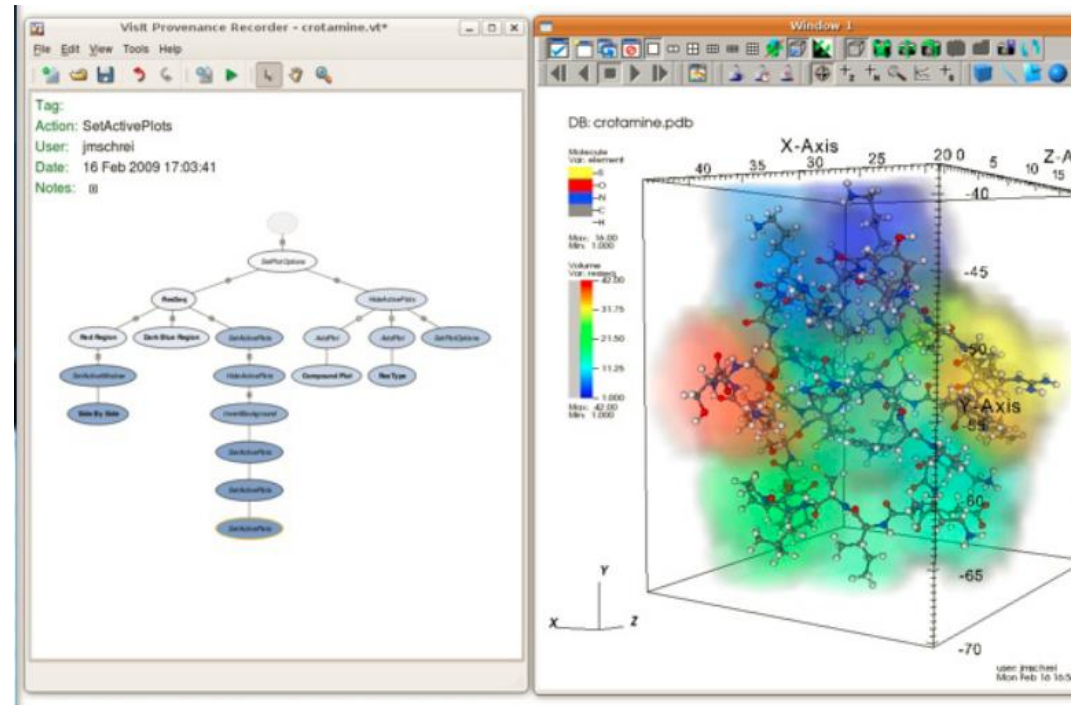
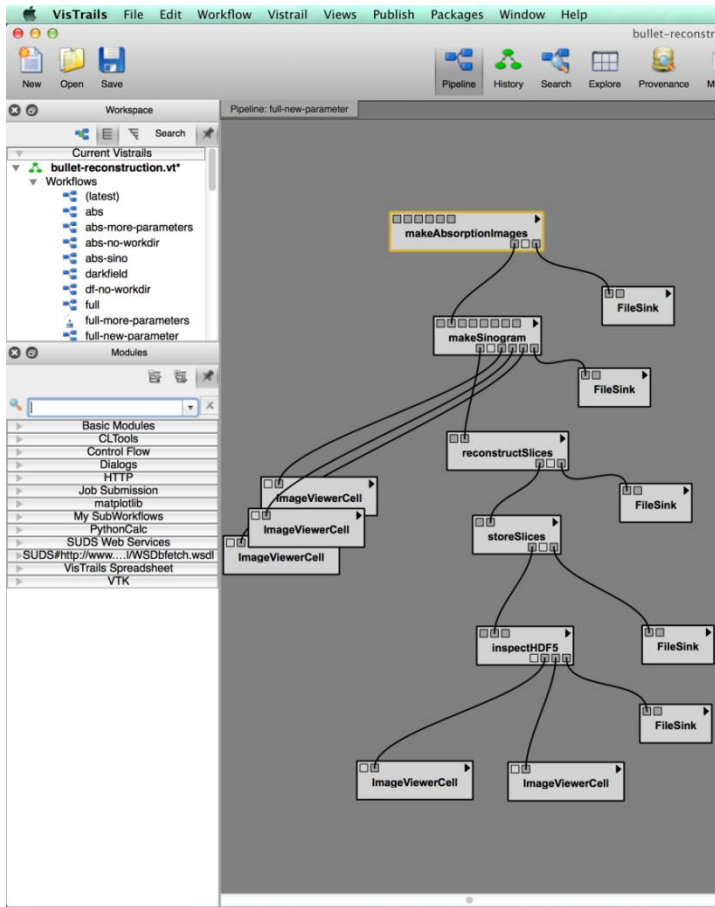
Starting points from Scientific Workflow

- ▶ Considerable work on provenance, executability, optimization, tools

Additional research needed

- ▶ Adapt query/visualization to better support measurement
- ▶ Develop a theory of sub-flows, sub-flow composition, queries on sub-flows
- ▶ Find simple/intuitive ways to describe flows, to enable “executive level” explanations for flow outputs and differences between flows

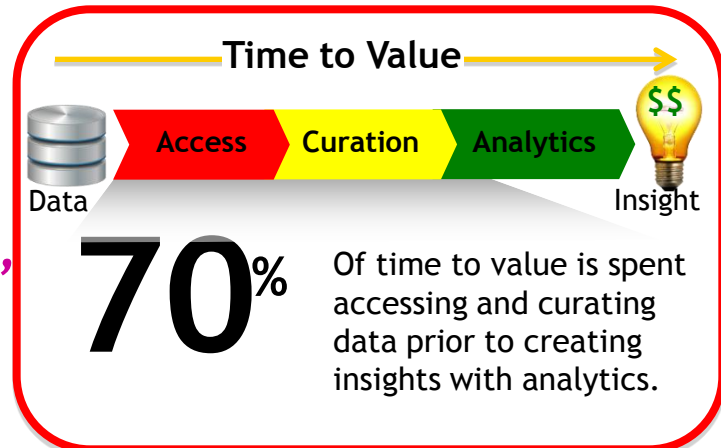
VisTrails: Flows and Flow Provenance Tree



From ad hoc flows to reified flow

- Context:
 - ▶ Data scientists often explore a variety of perspectives and analytics models before identifying insights that can bring deep value
 - Heterogeneous data/tools may be used
 - ▶ Several flows might be used for testing/measurement
 - ▶ Finally, some flow(s) will be reified and put into production use
 - Perhaps in a tool different from the ad hoc exploration tool(s)
- Challenge: Data Scientists typically can't keep track of their flows
 - ▶ Capture of flows
 - ▶ Access to flows (and sub-flows): Queries over flow collections
 - ▶ Mapping from highly flexible ad hoc tools to production tool
- Starting points from Scientific Workflow
 - ▶ E.g., Kepler, Taverna, SWIFT, VisTrails use flow models, with query support
 - ▶ Approaches to “capture” of flows
 - Use operating system logs (e.g., PASS)
 - Logically centralized workflow tool - record all (e.g., Kepler, VisTrails) or delegate prov capture to components (e.g., Provenance-Aware SOA project/standard)
 - ▶ VisTrails designed to support ad hoc, exploratory flow creation
 - Focus on outputs used by humans, not embedded into BPs
 - *Representation of sets of flows, and query access, needs strengthening*
 - *Can we create something even more light-weight, unobtrusive (cf REST, JSON)*

The ETL Challenge



- [NY Times 8/17/2014] -- *50% to 80% of Analytics work is “data wrangling” or “data munging” or “data janitor work”*

- ▶ Timothy Weaver, CIO of Del Monte Foods: data wrangling big data’s “iceberg” issue

- *State of the art in ETL (e.g., [Chaudhuri, Dayal, Narasayya 2011]):*

- ▶ Gather data and place into a warehouse

- ▶ Variety of tools are now mature

- Consistency mgmt, e.g. “..., California, Canada”

- String manipulations, entity resolution, e.g., “California” -> “CA”

- Extracting structure from strings, e.g., parse “Coby MP3 512MB MP-C756 - Blue.”

- Instance-level key/foreign-key identification

- Data load and refresh (e.g., by triggers, by log scraping)

- *The data-centric BPM community can provide help !*

- ▶ We know: process, data mgmt, variation, knowledge work, collaboration

- ▶ Starting point may be to apply ideas from Configurable Analytics Flows to ETL

- ▶ Extend warehouse focus to include process-centric data capture

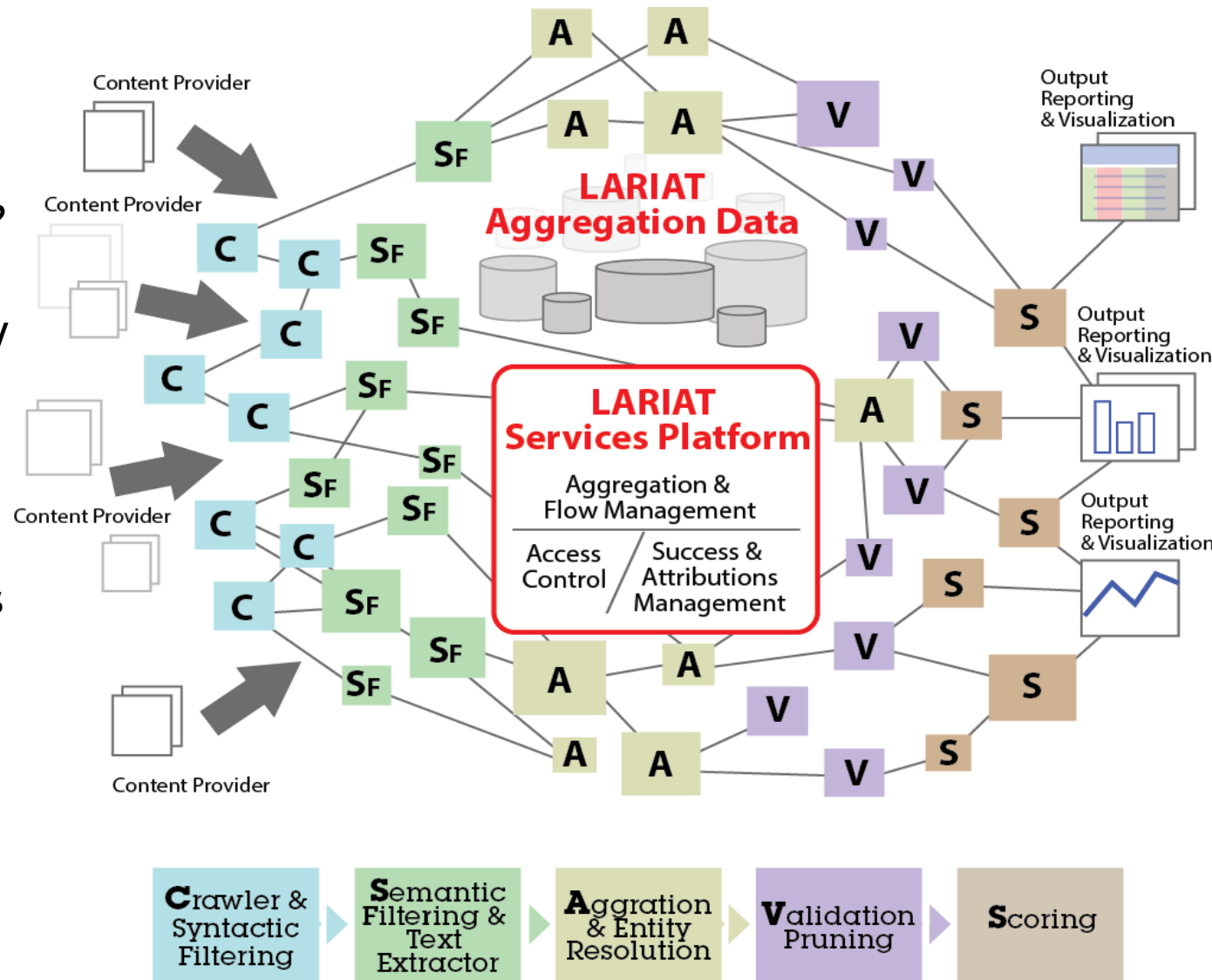
- ▶ Enable capture of ad hoc ETL explorations

- ▶ Simplify reification of “good” ETL flows

- ▶ Enable better re-use through use of ontologies, semantic web

Vision for Factoring Analytics Flow (Illustration)

- An environment where multiple parties can contribute to different portions of the LARIAT flow?
- Data-centricity & basic analytics flow provide backbone
 - Cf. variation in traditional BPM
- Multi-tenancy:
 - Different end-users given access to subsets of flow & output
- Compensation based on Attribution
 - Challenge: how to determine attribution



Conclusions / Call to Action

- Analytics Process Management (APM) is the next big research challenge in BPM
- Data-centric BPM community is best positioned group to attack this
- Case Management is well-suited for the top-level BPs of APM
- Configurable Analytics Flows are a good abstraction layer for modeling the fundamental activity of APM
- While Scientific WF provides a starting point, there are many challenges in adapting to the BP context
 - ▶ Stemming from repeating flows, heterogeneity of stakeholders, measurement & feedback loop, explanation to executives, ...
- [Truong and Dostar 2012]: “Research on how to manage analysis algorithms and how to provide an open platform for third parties to develop, search and share algorithms is quite open.”

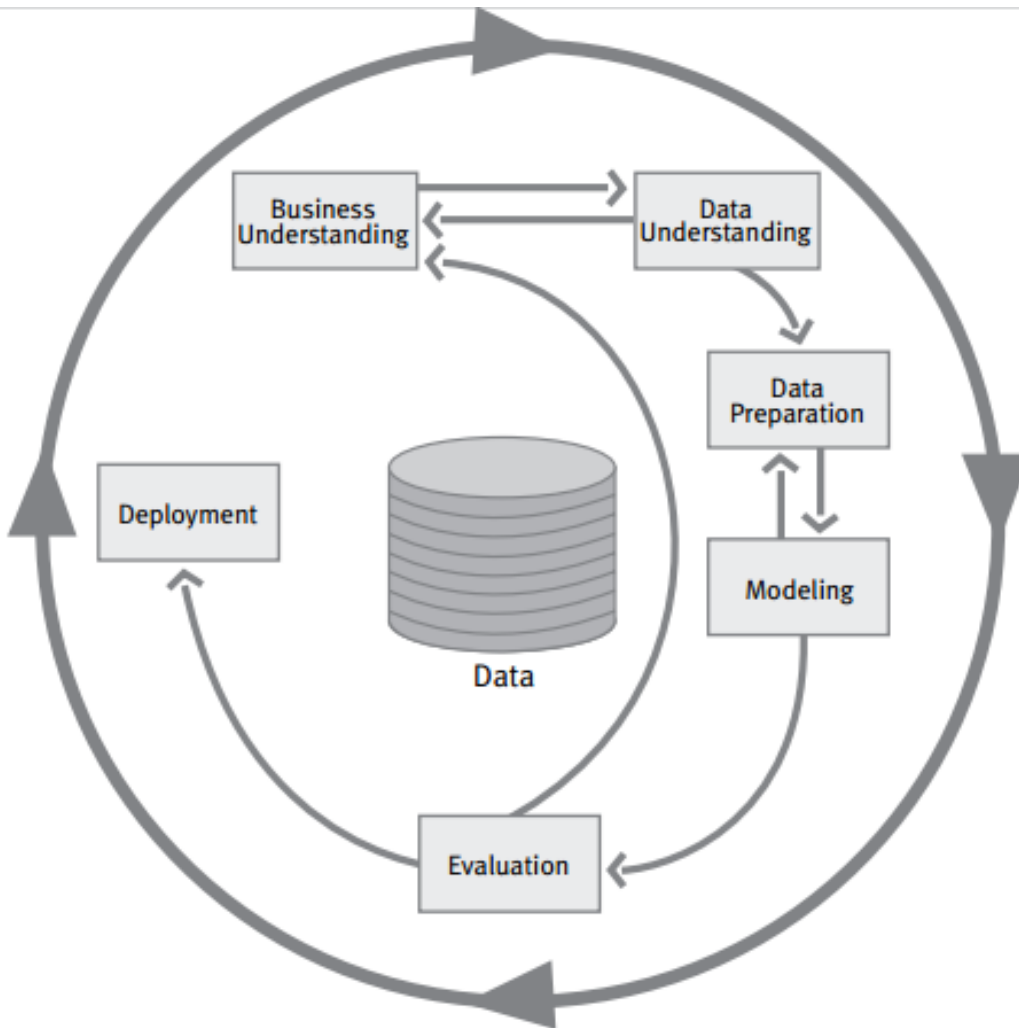
Acknowledgements

This thinking is based on projects/collaborations with several people, including

- LARIAT: Matt Callery, Terry Heath, Danny Oppenheim, Noi Sukaviriya, Roman Vaculin
- Actionable Customer Satisfaction: Krishna Ratakondra, Jeff Robinson, Anshul Sheopuri, Dashun Wang
- BOLO: Elham Kabheri, Yang (Daniel) Li, Matt Reiman, Roman Vaculin

Backup slides

CRISP-DM: Standardized method for performing iterative Data Mining



Cross-Industry Standard Process for Data Mining

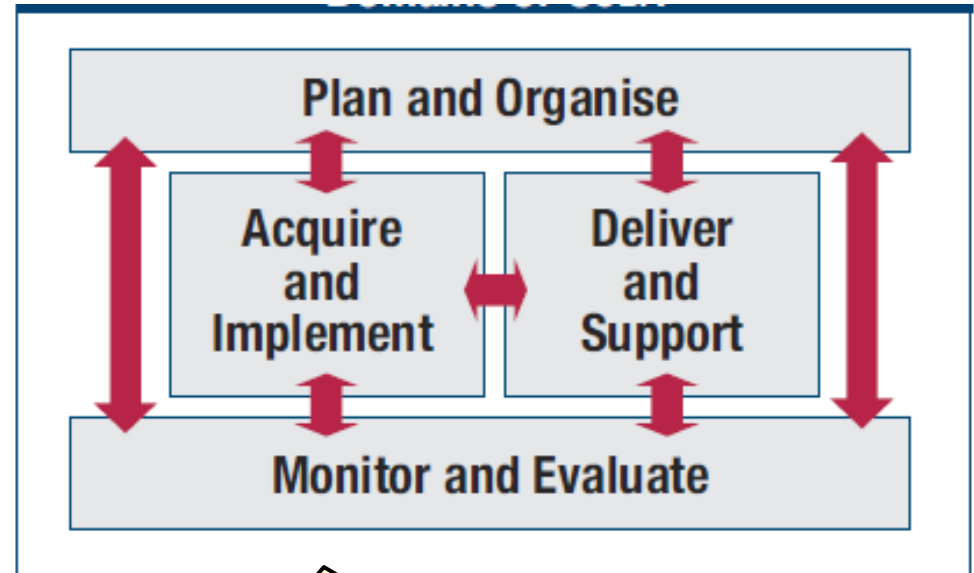
- Identify business challenges & questions
- Understand the available data
- Prepare data
 - ▶ Cleansing
 - ▶ Transformation
 - ▶ Integration
- Create analytical model(s)
 - ▶ Myriad of alternatives to fit broad variety of applications
- Evaluate & refine models
- Deploy
- Iterate
 - ▶ 1 or 2 month cycle
 - ▶ Each iteration builds value, infrastructure and experience

IT Governance (COBIT)

The 5 focus areas in COBIT



The 4 interrelated Domains of COBIT



- COBIT assumes a fairly rigid separation between IT and Biz roles
- With Analytics Flows, some roles lie at interface of IT and Biz, e.g., Data Scientist, UI Designer/implementer
- Approaches to manage and measure these roles requires an extension of COBIT

Querying sets of flows in Scientific WF Systems

REDUX

```
SELECT Execution.ExecutableWorkflowId, Execution.ExecutionId, Event.EventId, ExecutableActivity.ExecutableActivityId
from Execution, Execution_Event, Event, ExecutableWorkflow_ExecutableActivity, ExecutableActivity,
     ExecutableActivity_Property_Value, Value, EventType as ET
where Execution.ExecutionId=Execution_Event.ExecutionId
and Execution_Event.EventId=Event.EventId
and ExecutableActivity.ExecutableActivityId=ExecutableActivity_Property_Value.ExecutableActivityId
and ExecutableActivity_Property_Value.ValueId=Value.ValueId and Value.Value=Cast('-m 12' as binary)
and ((CONVERT(DECIMAL, Event.Timestamp)+0)%7)=0 and Execution_Event.ExecutableWorkflow_ExecutableActivityId=
     ExecutableWorkflow_ExecutableActivity.ExecutableWorkflow_ExecutableActivityId
and ExecutableWorkflow_ExecutableActivity.ExecutableWorkflowId=Execution.ExecutableWorkflowId
and ExecutableWorkflow_ExecutableActivity.ExecutableActivityId=ExecutableActivity.ExecutableActivityId
and Event.EventType=ET.EventType and ET.EventType='Activity Start';
```

VisTrails

```
wf(*): x where x.module='AlignWarp' and x.parameter('model')='12'
and (log(x): y where y.dayOfWeek='Monday')
```

MyGrid

```
SELECT ?p
where (?p <http://www.mygrid.org.uk/provenance#startTime> ?time) and (?time > date)
using ns for <http://www.mygrid.org.uk/provenance#> xsd for <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>

SELECT ?p
where <urn:lsid:www.mygrid.org.uk:experimentinstance:HXQOVQA2Z10>
(?p <http://www.mygrid.org.uk/provenance#runsProcess> ?processname .
?p <http://www.mygrid.org.uk/provenance#processInput> ?inputParameter .
?inputParameter <ont:model> <ontology:twelfthOrder>)
using ns for <http://www.mygrid.org.uk/provenance#> ont for <http://www.mygrid.org.uk/ontology#>
```

- REDUX:
SQL against
underlying
relational store
- VisTrails:
domain-specific
query language
- MyGrid:
SPARQL against
RDF store

Figure 5. Provenance query implemented by three different systems. REDUX uses SQL, VisTrails uses a language specialized for querying workflows and their provenance, and myGrid uses SPARQL.