



PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS DEMYSTIFIED





Agenda

- Introduction
- What is Predictive Analytics?
- Who needs Predictive Analytics?
- How to build Predictive Models?
- Demonstration: IBM SPSS
- Questions and Answers

1. Introduction

The emergence of big data analytics



65%

of business are not using big data for business advantage

Increasing consumer expectations



84%

of consumers rely on social networks for purchase decisions

Accelerating pressure to do more with less



32%

Organizations using advanced analytics enjoy 32% higher return on invested capital

1. Introduction

- Would you like to increase your customer retention?
- Would you like to increase your sales and acquisitions?
- Would you like to increase your direct marketing response?
- Would you like to decrease your campaign spending?



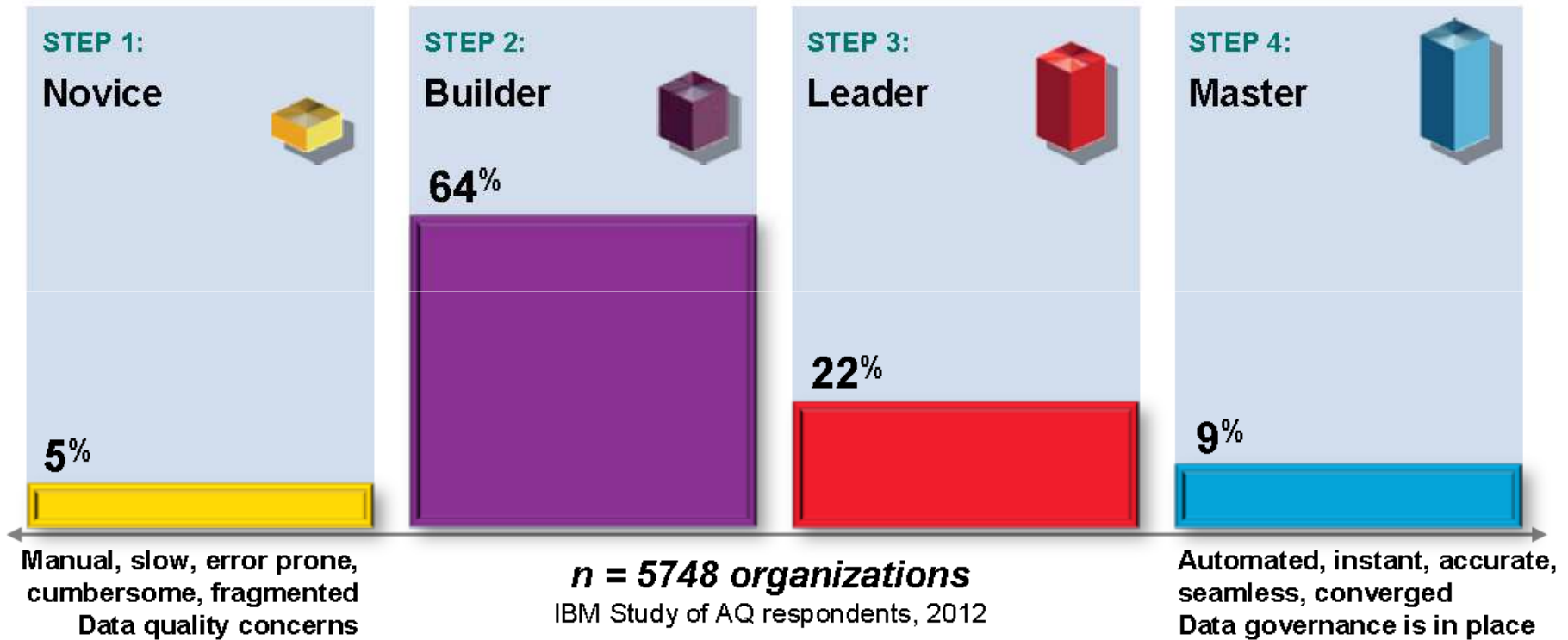


Analytics Quotient





Analytics Quotient





2. What is Predictive Analytics?



- Empirically-derived models used for predicting future outcomes



Better predict
customer
behavior,
increasing
profits and
revenue

2.1 Goals of Predictive Analytics

- Bring key business insights into our decision-making processes
- Solution to our biggest challenges with data mining
- Integration of predictive analytics with data driven decision making
- Positive ROI and superior outcomes



2.1 Goals of Predictive Analytics

Customer



- Advanced client segmentation
- Leveraging customer sentiment analysis
- Reducing customer churn

Finance



- Enabling continuous planning and forecasting
- Automating financial and management reporting
- Improving visibility, insight and control

Risk



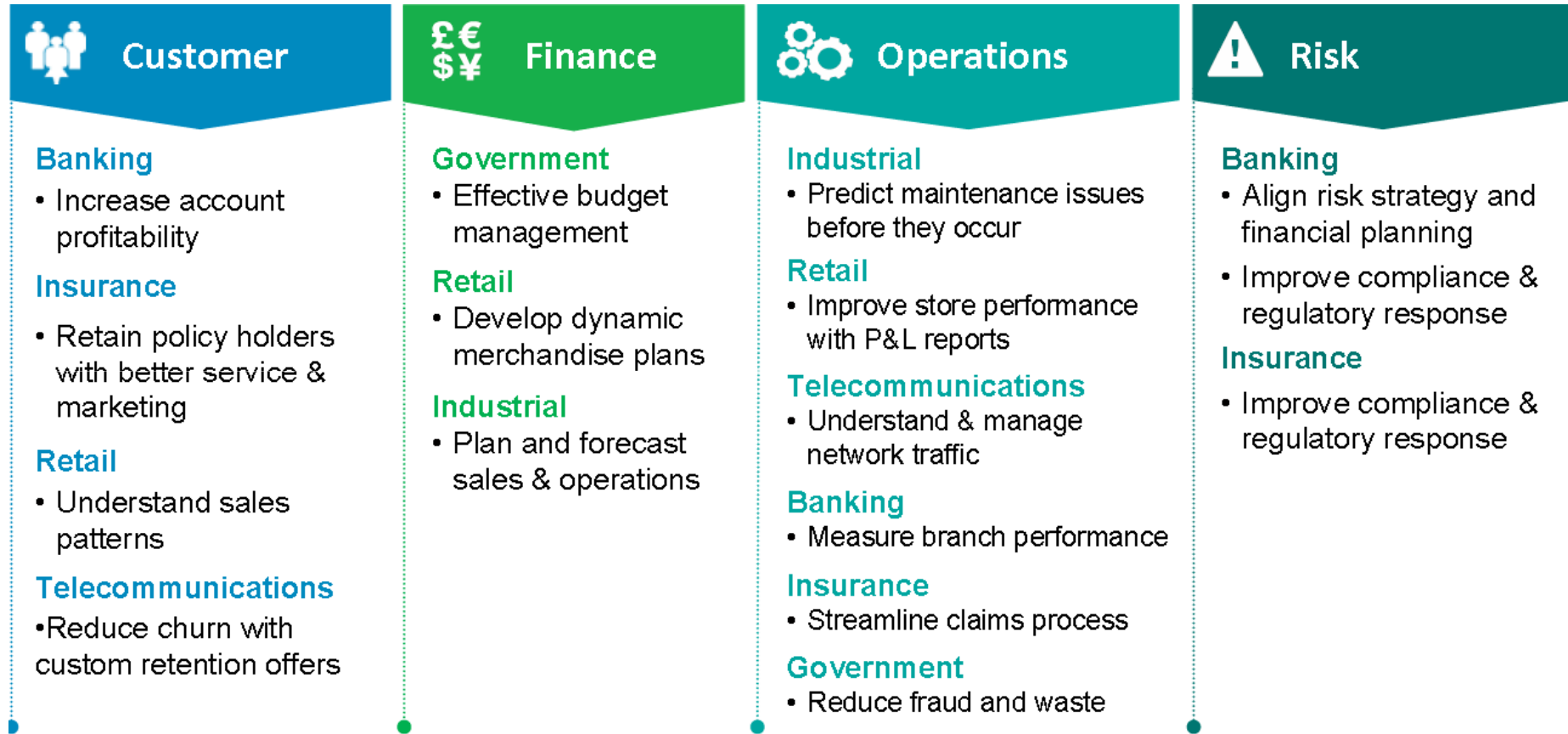
- Making risk-aware decisions
- Managing financial and operational risks
- Reducing the cost of compliance

Operations



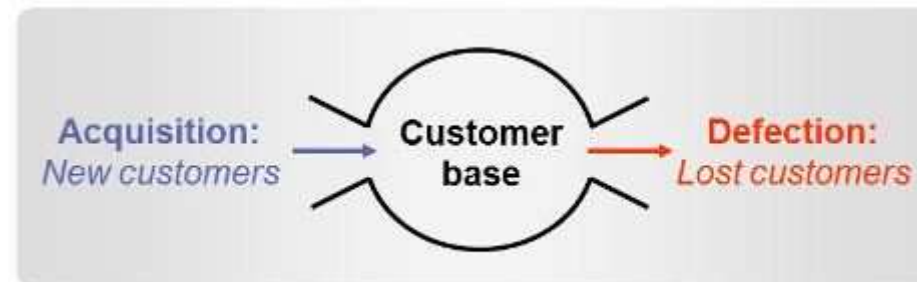
- Optimizing the supply chain
- Deploying predictive maintenance capabilities
- Transform threat & fraud identification processes

2.1 Goals of Predictive Analytics



3. Who needs Predictive Analytics?

- Companies that need to:
 1. **secure** their competitiveness
 2. **increase** sales and grow customer base
 3. **manage** fraud
 4. **meet** customer's expectations
 5. **improve** core business capacity



4. How to build Predictive Models

- Hypothesis testing using econometrics and predictive analytics
 1. Assumptions validation and defining hypothesis
 2. Data description and data collection
 3. Data exploration with easy-to-access procedures and algorithms
 4. Identification of key factors for analysis
 5. Predictions and forecasting using linear and non-linear regression models
 6. Presentation of the results using charts and graphs



5. Demonstration: IBM SPSS

- **Analyze:** Cognos Workspace
- **Forecast:** SPSS Statistics
- **Mine, Model, Predict:** SPSS Modeler
- **Plan:** Cognos TM1
- **Visualize & Decide:** Cognos Insight and SPSS Decision Management



Data on Airlines in SFO

- Collected monthly via customer interviews held at all airport terminals and boarding areas from July 2005 through March 2011
- Interviews were done using a stratified random sample of flights selected by airport staff
- The questionnaires were available in English, Japanese, Chinese, and Spanish.



SPSS Modeller

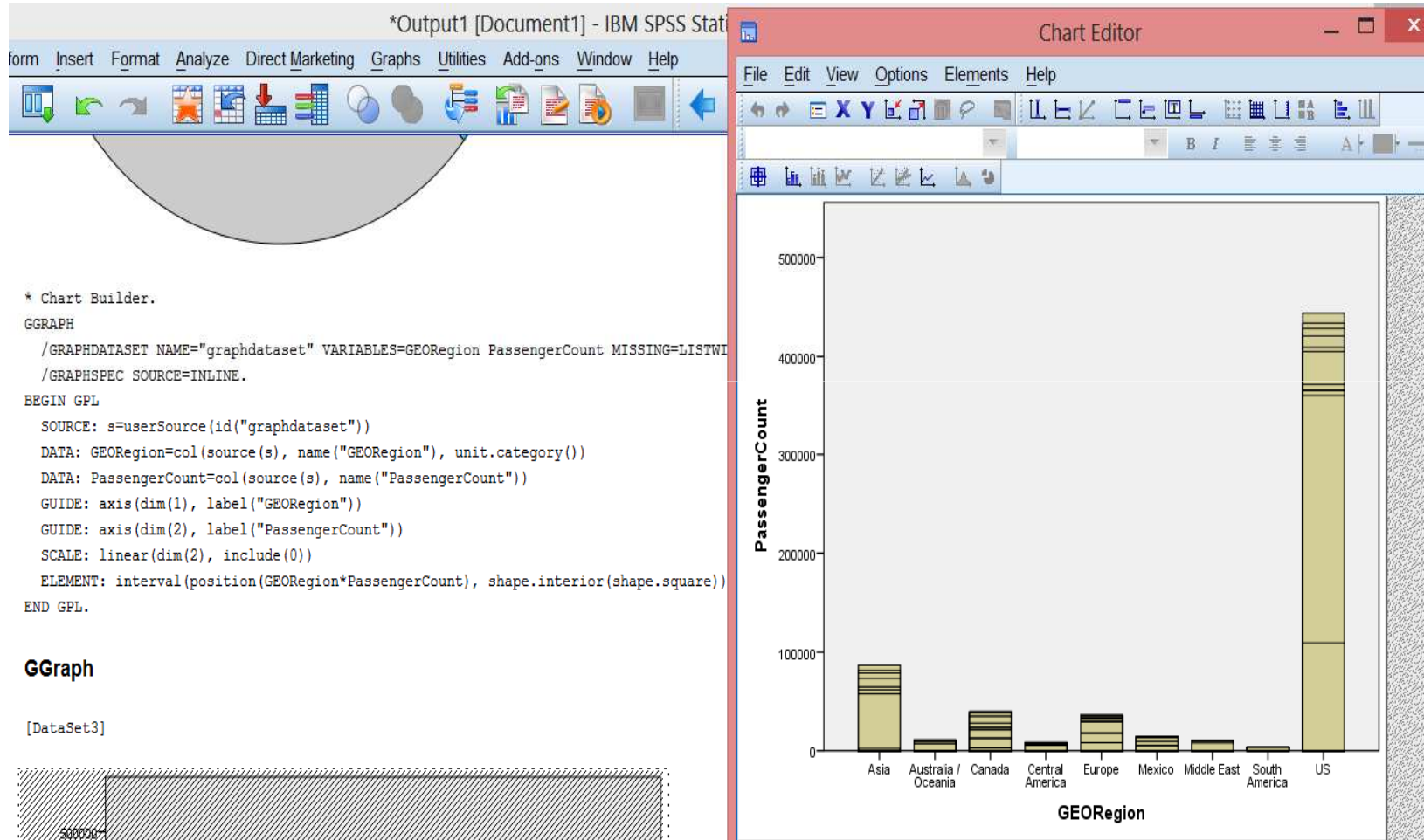


The screenshot displays the IBM SPSS Modeller interface. The main workspace shows a workflow diagram starting with a data source 'cust_status.xlsx' (Excel icon) connected to a 'Type' node. From the 'Type' node, arrows point to two 'CHURN' nodes (5.0 icons). A dashed arrow connects the top 'CHURN' node to the bottom 'CHURN' node. The bottom 'CHURN' node is connected to a 'Table' output node. The right-hand pane shows the 'Streams' tab with a 'CHURN' stream icon. Below it, the 'CRISP-DM' tab is active, showing a project structure under '(unsaved project)'. The structure includes folders for 'Business Understanding', 'Data Understanding', 'Data Preparation', 'Modeling', 'Evaluation', and 'Deployment'. The bottom toolbar contains various tool icons: Table, Matrix, Analysis, Data Audit, Transform, Statistics, Means, Report, and Set Globals. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Server: Local Server' and '276MB / 395MB'.



Airlines in SFO – Bar Chart

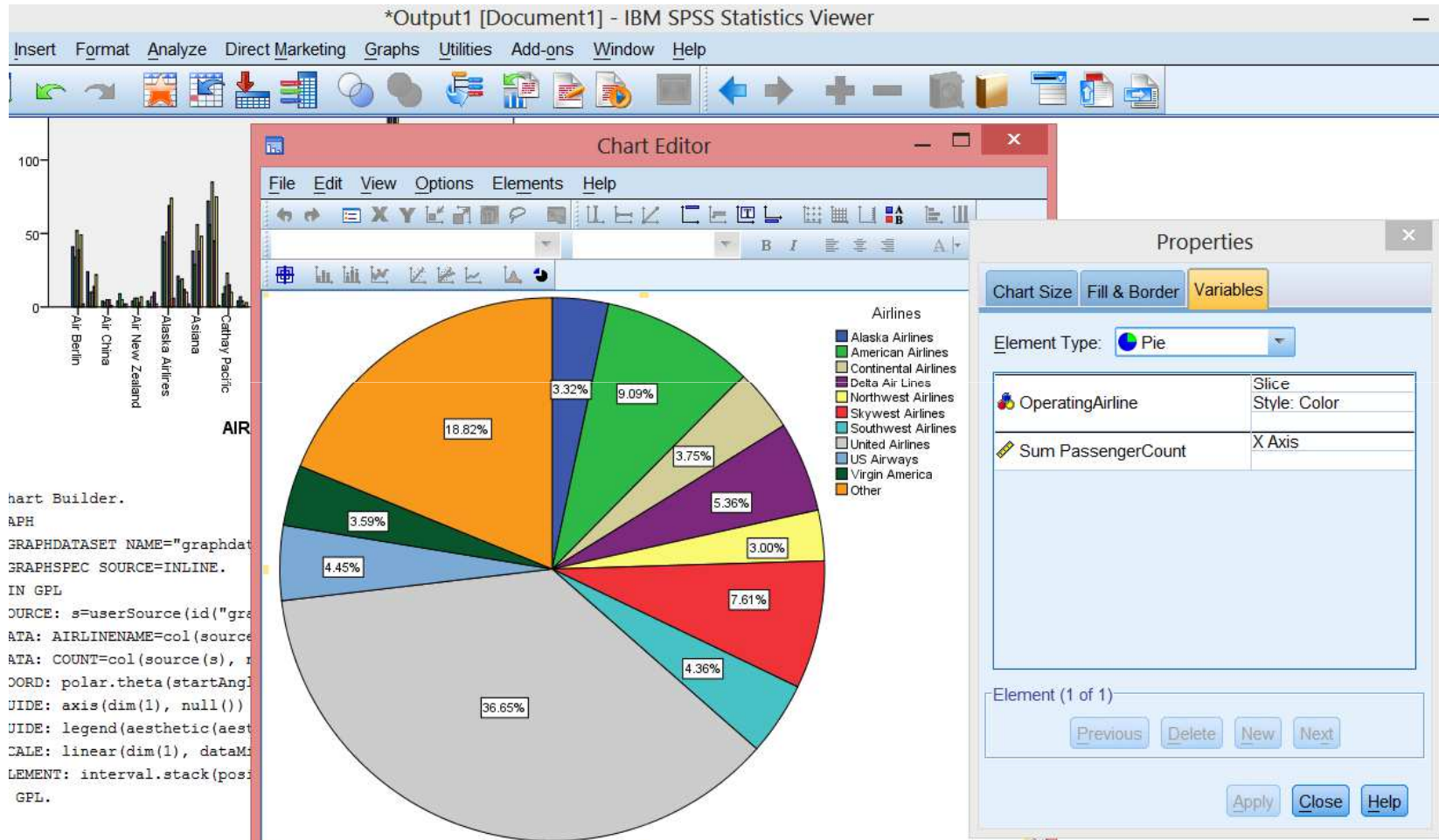
- Passengers by Origin or Destination





Airlines in SFO – Pie Chart

- Passengers by Airlines





Airlines in SFO - Crosstab

- Cross Tabulation of Destinations and Incomes

*Output1 [Document1] - IBM SPSS Statistics Viewer

Form Insert Format Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

```

CROSSTABS
  /TABLES=DEST BY Q21
  /FORMAT=DVALUE TABLES
  /STATISTICS=CHISQ CORR
  /CELLS=COUNT COLUMN
  /COUNT ROUND CELL
  /BARCHART.

```

DEST	Q21					Total	
	0	1	2	3	4		5
TOKYO-NRT	10 1.3%	8 1.2%	20 2.1%	20 3.1%	13 1.6%	5 16.7%	76 2.0%
SEATTLE	26 3.5%	32 4.7%	46 4.8%	29 4.5%	35 4.4%	2 6.7%	170 4.4%
PHILADELPHIA	26 3.5%	13 1.9%	28 2.9%	18 2.8%	36 4.5%	2 6.7%	123 3.2%
NEW YORK-JFK	45 6.0%	25 3.7%	53 5.5%	33 5.1%	64 8.0%	2 6.7%	222 5.7%
LOS ANGELES	39 5.2%	53 7.8%	72 7.5%	48 7.4%	32 4.0%	1 3.3%	245 6.3%
LONG BEACH	5 0.7%	16 2.3%	20 2.1%	9 1.4%	11 1.4%	1 3.3%	62 1.6%
LONDON-HEATH	21 2.8%	14 2.0%	19 2.0%	12 1.8%	17 2.1%	2 6.7%	85 2.2%
LAS VEGAS	33 4.4%	34 5.0%	35 3.6%	25 3.8%	23 2.9%	2 6.7%	152 3.9%
KLAMATH FALL	5 0.7%	3 0.4%	5 0.5%	0 0.0%	1 0.1%	0 0.0%	14 0.4%
KAHULUI	5 0.7%	3 0.4%	8 0.8%	6 0.9%	4 0.5%	0 0.0%	26 0.7%
HOUSTON	15 2.0%	20 2.9%	23 2.4%	19 2.9%	24 3.0%	0 0.0%	101 2.6%
HONOLULU	24 3.2%	26 3.8%	24 2.5%	7 1.1%	16 2.0%	0 0.0%	97 2.5%

Crosstabs

Row(s): DEST

Column(s): Q21

Display clustered bar charts

Suppress tables

OK

Crosstabs: Statistics

Chi-square

Contingency coefficient

Phi and Cramer's V

Lambda

Uncertainty coefficient

Correlations

Gamma

Somers' d

Kendall's tau-b

Kendall's tau-c

Kappa

Risk

McNemar

Cochran's and Mantel-Haenszel statistics

Test common odds ratio equals: 1

Continue Cancel Help

- Q21_Income Group column: 1=Under 50,000, 2=\$50,000 - \$100,000, 3=\$100,001 - \$150,000, 4=Over \$150,000, 5=Over \$500,000



Airlines in SFO – Crosstab (cont.)



DEST * Q21 Crosstabulation							
	Q21						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
TOKYO-NRT	10 1.3%	8 1.2%	20 2.1%	20 3.1%	13 1.6%	5 16.7%	76 2.0%
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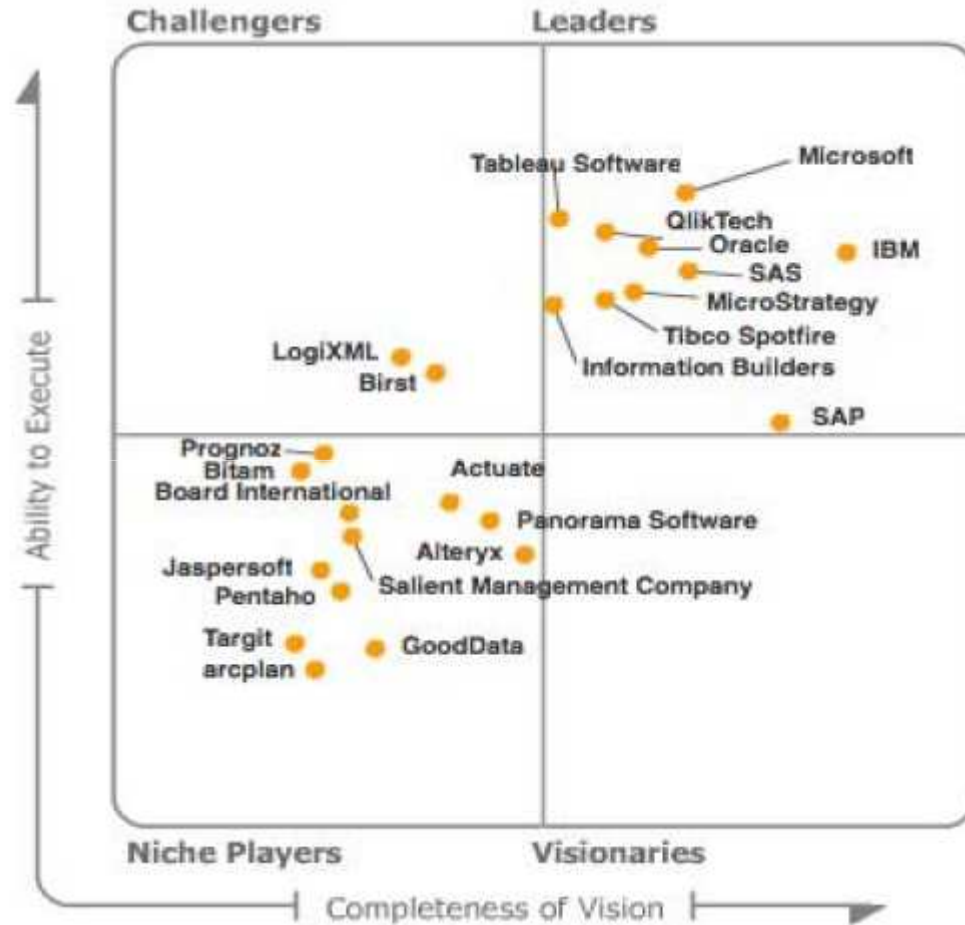
- It is obvious that Airlines should provide First Class and Business Class on the top 8 routes
- On the remaining routes it is not necessary

- Q21_Income Group column: 1=Under 50,000, 2=\$50,000 - \$100,000, 3=\$100,001 - \$150,000, 4=Over \$150,000, 5=Over \$500,000



Conclusion

Magic Quadrant for Business Intelligence & Analytics Platforms





Conclusion



By the end of the day, you should be prepared to answer these questions

- *Have you planned your journey?
Or are you just letting it happen?*
- *Are you deciding on capabilities rather than products?*
- *Do you think of analytics in a holistic way?*
- *Is your current approach sustainable and cost effective?*
- *Will you be ready to support your business teams' demands?*



Thank You !

