

# Data and analytics in production at scale

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## Why are we here?

## Test Learn Iterate

#### Digital Leaders Outperform Laggards on Three Financial Measures

Based on 2012-2014 data from 344 enterprises listed on U.S. exchanges.

#### 3-YEAR AVERAGE GROSS MARGIN Digital leaders (top 25% of companies) 55% Digital laggards (bottom 25% of companies) 37% 3-YEAR AVERAGE OPERATING MARGIN 18 Digital leaders were defined by 10 their ability to manage, analyse, and apply insights from the data 3-YEAR AVERAGE PROFIT MARGIN collected. 11

SOURCE S&P CAPITAL IQ, KEYSTONE STRATEGY ANALYSIS

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Bock, Robert, Marco lansiti and Karim R. Lakhani. "What the companies on the right side of the digital business divide have in common", *Harvard Business Review* January 2017. https://hbr.org/2017/01/what-the-companies-on-the-right-side-of-the-digital-business-divide-have-in-common

# How do organisations become data-driven?



#### Value

- Clear purpose
- Data literacy
- Change management

#### Actionable Insight

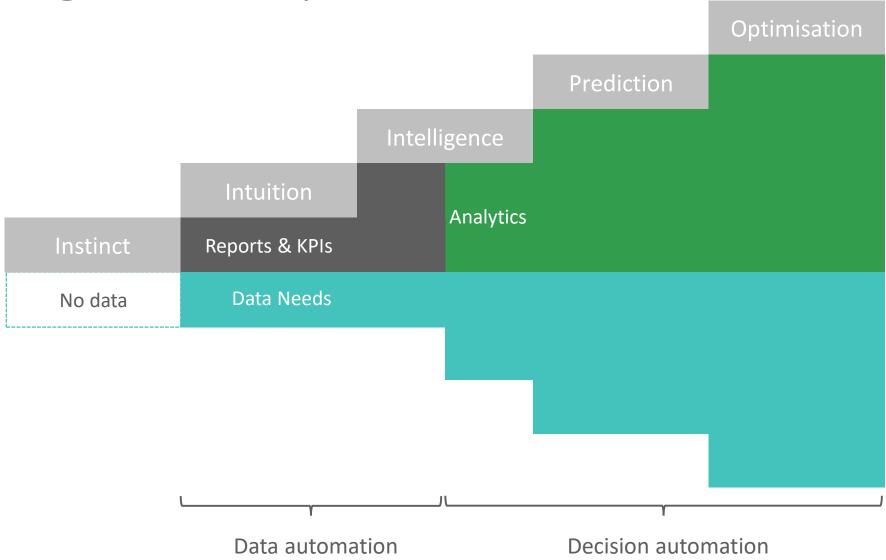
- Business intelligence to support existing processes
- New insight to drive change and innovation

#### **Operational Capabilities**

- People
- Technology
- Data
- Governance

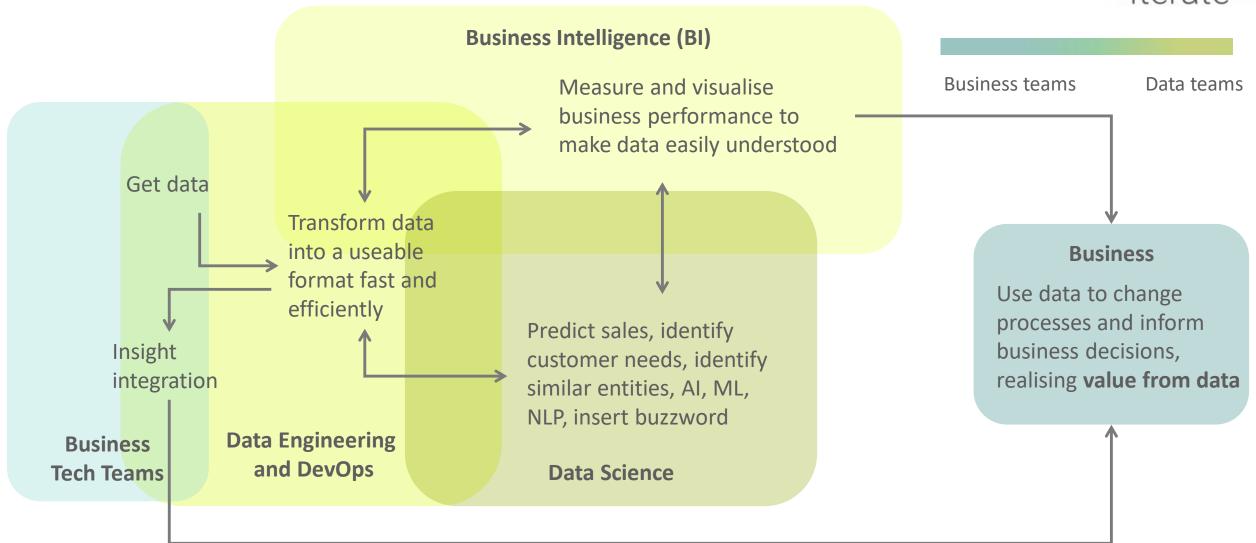
# Insight Journey





# Roles for extracting value from data





### Data team models



#### **Decentralised**

Business unit



Business unit



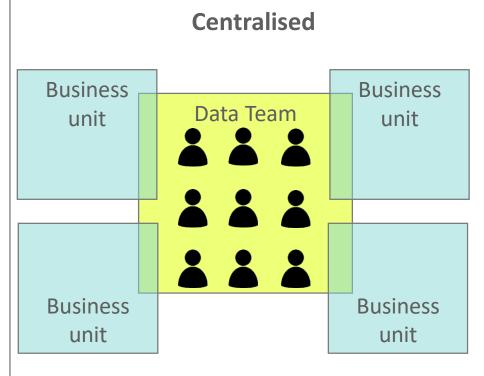
Business unit



Business unit

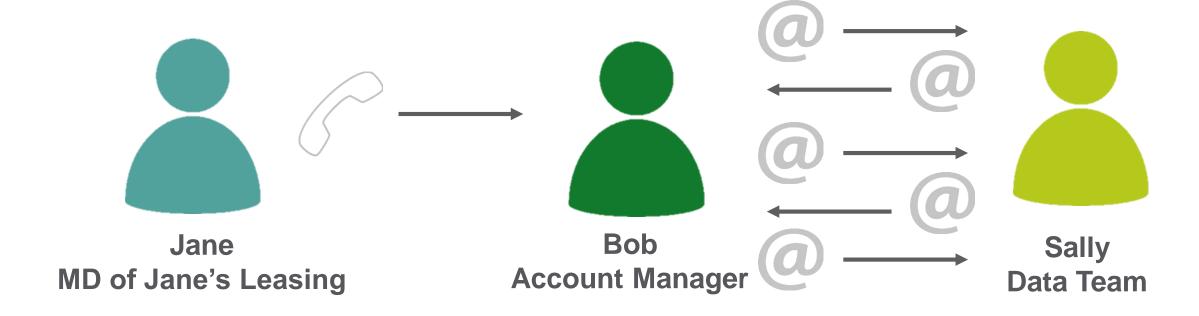


- Duplication of effort
- No strategy
- Lack of training and support
- Low morale
- Business unit has full control over analysts



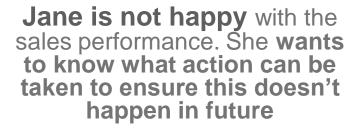
- Minimal duplication of effort
- High morale team
- High-level strategic direction
- Focus on project work, with ability to shift resources to highest impact projects
- May still be order takers
- Viewed as a cost centre
- Busines units do not have full control over analysis













Bob is anxious about losing a customer. He wants to tell a credible story of why things aren't going well and what actions can be taken to address it in order to keep the customer.



Sally is frustrated because she's feels like she's wasting time on analysis that isn't used. She wants to understand what problem Jane has, so she can solve it and craft the data story for Bob to share with Jane.

## A third team model



#### **Decentralised**

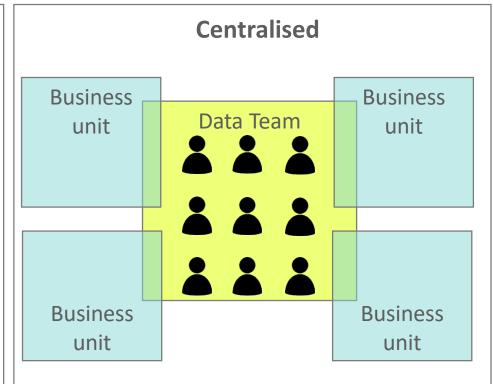
Business unit



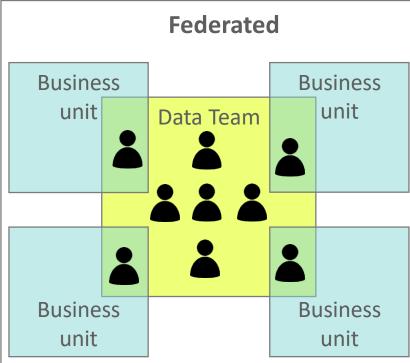
Business unit



- Duplication of effort
- No strategy
- Lack of training and support
- Low morale
- Business unit has full autonomy over analysts



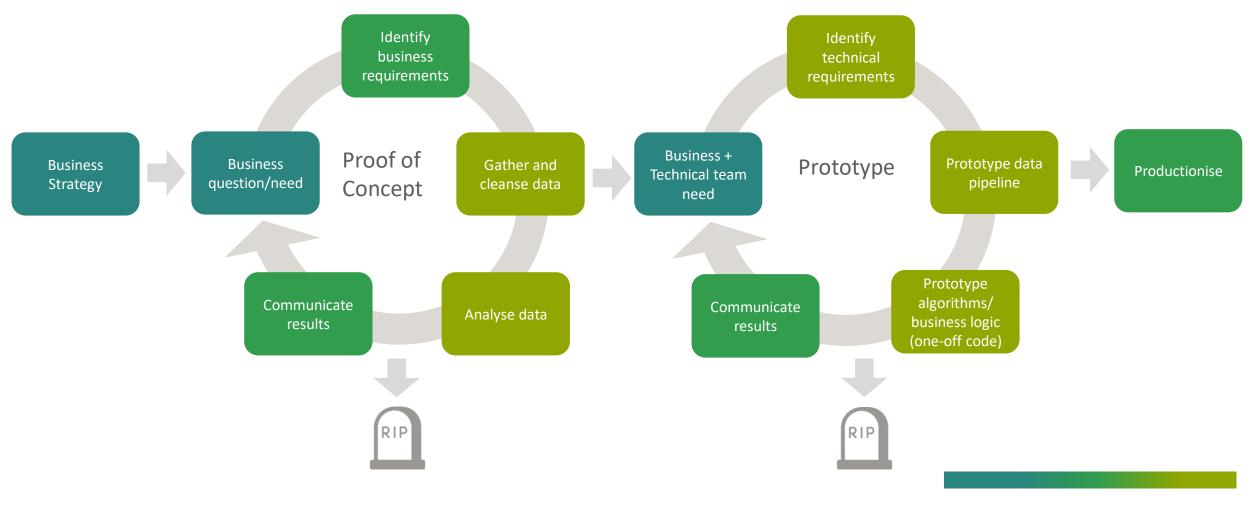
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- Federated analysts supported by central team of data scientists and data engineers
- Analysts sit on management team of function
- Focus on identifying and delivering solutions to maximize value for business area
- Greater visibility to leadership on value team produces
- Level of data maturity required

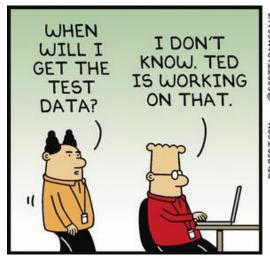
# An iterative approach to development

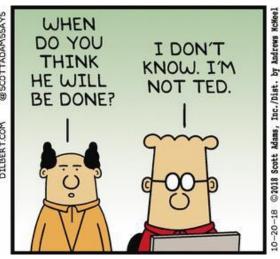




# Collaborative, iterative approach helps demystify the data development process for business stakeholders









# Gathering data

# Cleansing data

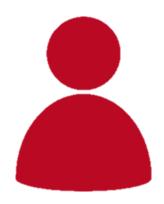






# It also allows data teams to work on more meaningful work





Jane is happy because she is informed with the data she needs at the time that she can make a decision to influence the outcome - and feels more in control



Bob is relieved that he has something new to tell the customer that is a differentiator from the competition, and will reduce the number of customer complaints he has to address



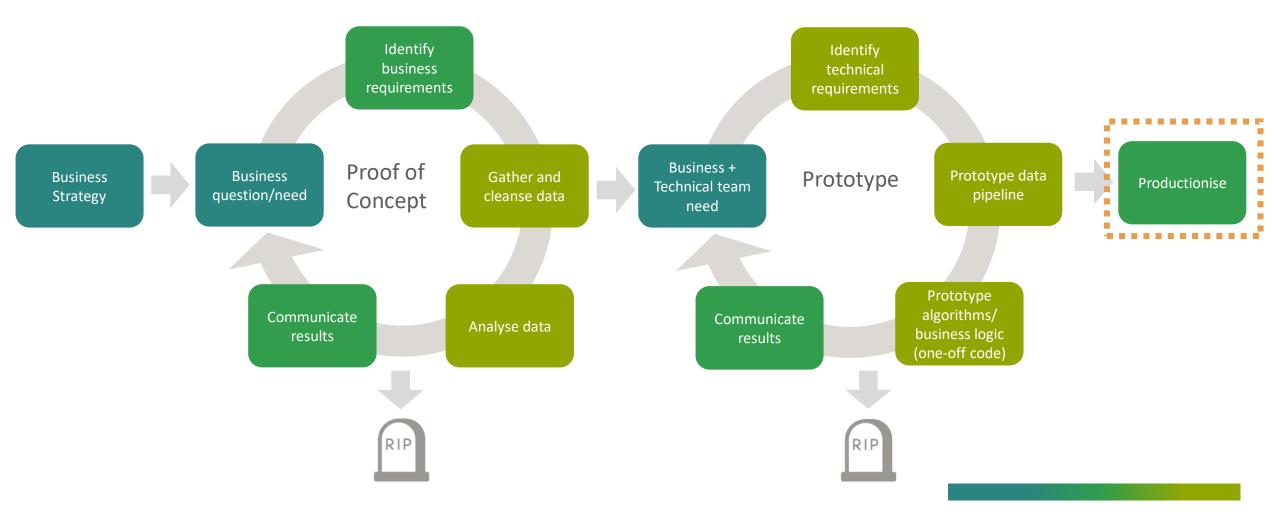
Sally identifies that Bob's concerns are similar across the sales team.

Brainstorming with data colleagues, Sally realises a better solution would be to inform customers of the likelihood their cars will sell before an auction- when the customer can take action to adjust the reserve price.

# What about all those ad-hoc requests?

# How do you put things into production?





# Realising value from data



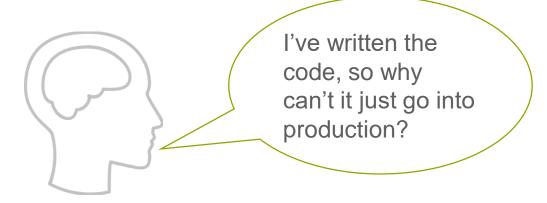




# Data team members care about different things



#### **Analysts and Data Scientists**



# Analysts write business logic in one big messy chunk of code

- This is the fastest path to "the answer" given they are experimenting on opaque requirements
- Optimal path to execute the business logic remains obscure (and out of scope)

#### Data and DevOps Engineers

I don't care about business logic, I just want an efficient platform



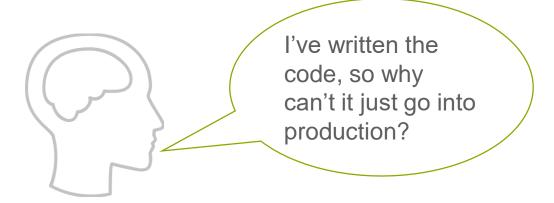
# Developers want the code for each step in the flow of logic to be independent

- This allows isolation and safe (ie fully tested) improvement of less-efficient steps in the flow
- Optimal path to breaking down "big messy chunk of code" not clear without seeing business logic

# Who should productionise analysts' code?



#### **Analysts and Data Scientists**

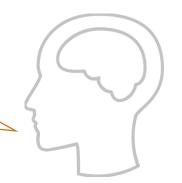


If analysts are forced to productionise their own code:

- At best they try hard and make a mess of the "robustness" part
- At worst they are too frightened and never begin

#### Data and DevOps Engineers

I don't care about business logic, I just want an efficient platform



# If developers are forced to productionise analysts' code:

- At best they try hard and make a mess of the "business logic" part
- At worst they are too bored and never begin

## Solution: Waimak framework



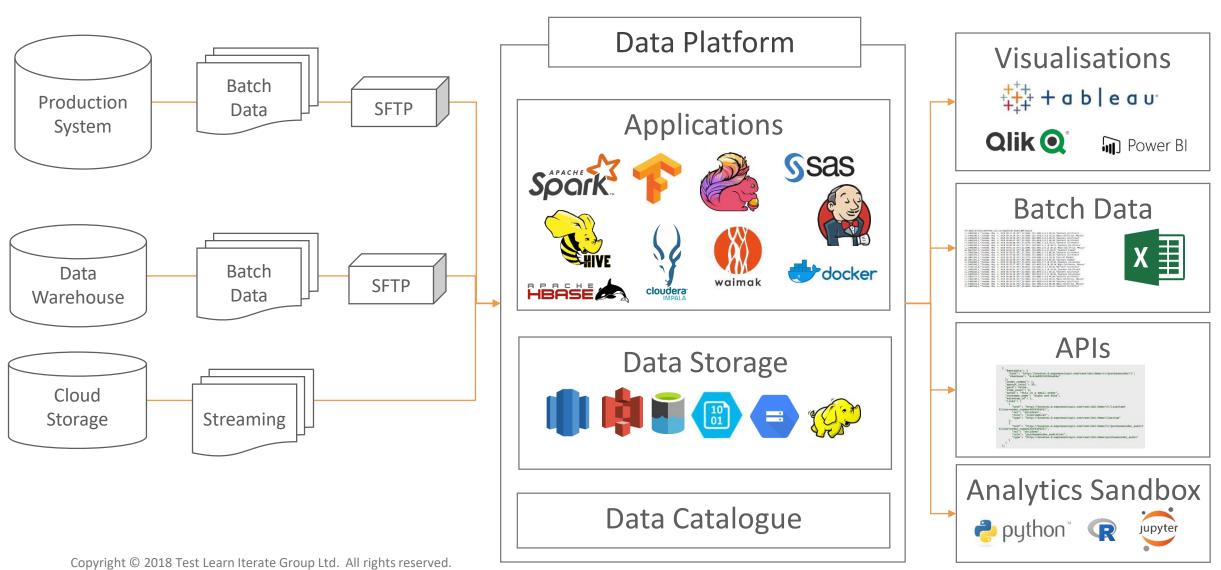




Available at <a href="https://github.com/CoxAutomotiveDataSolutions/waimak">https://github.com/CoxAutomotiveDataSolutions/waimak</a>

# Pattern for technical implementation



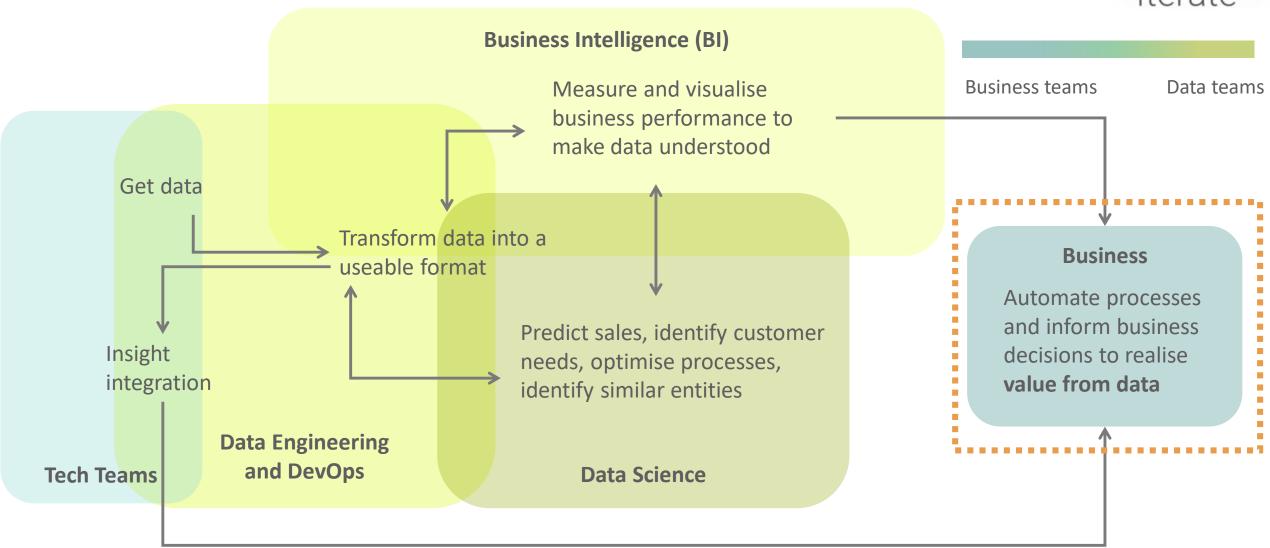


The business doesn't care about the elegance of your machine learning algorithm or the efficiency of your Spark code\*

<sup>\*</sup>If you work for a tech, data, or analytics company with a highly technical board/executive team, this might not be the case. But that is the exception.

## How does the business realise value?





# Through the people

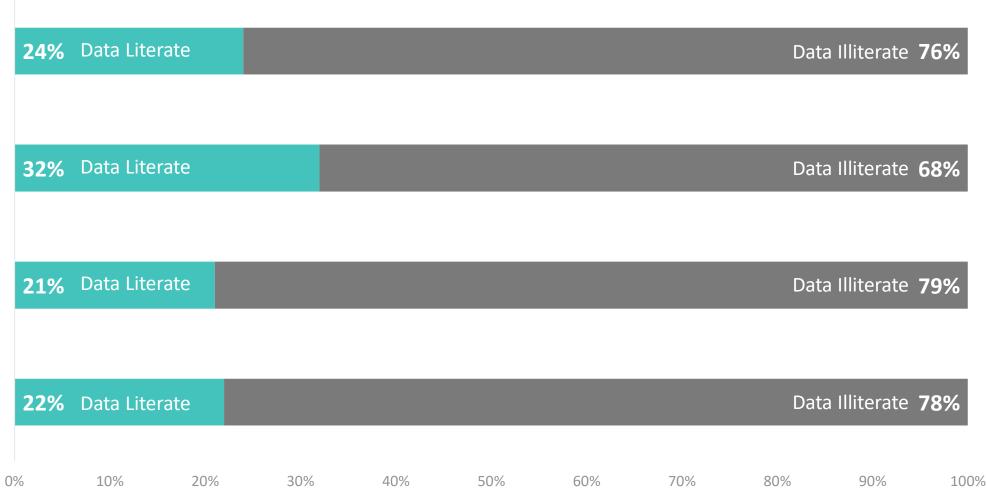






# Data literacy is a problem





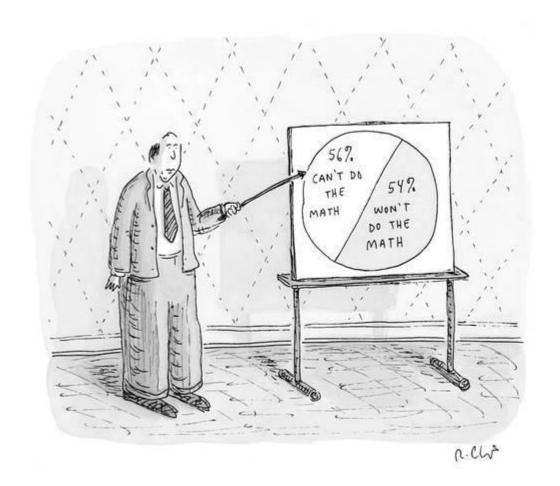
<sup>\*&</sup>quot;How to Drive Data Literacy in the Enterprise", Qlik, 2018 <a href="https://thedataliteracyproject.org/learn">https://thedataliteracyproject.org/learn</a> Data Literacy is defined as "fully confident in their ability to read, work with, analyze, and argue with data." Survey included 7,377 business decision-makers (junior managers and above). Respondents were from across Europe, Asia and the US.

# With illiteracy viewed as a badge of honour...



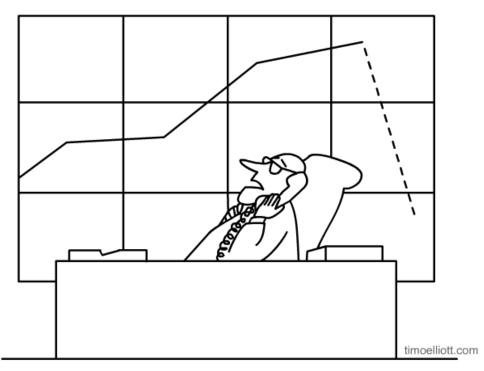


IT'S WEIRD HOW PROUD PEOPLE ARE OF NOT LEARNING MATH WHEN THE SAME ARGUMENTS APPLY TO LEARNING TO PLAY MUSIC, COOK, OR SPEAK A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.



# ...people ignore the data...





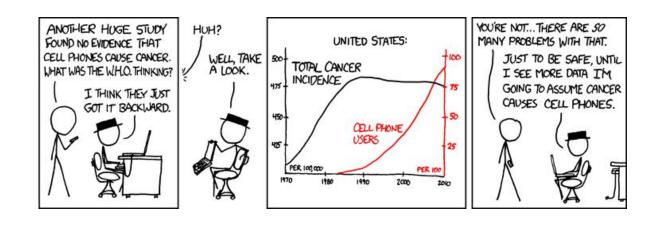
"Yes, I have made a strategic decision. I've decided to ignore the bad news..."



"You may well have data, Smithers, but I have strong opinions, and I pay your wages"

# ...or misinterpret it

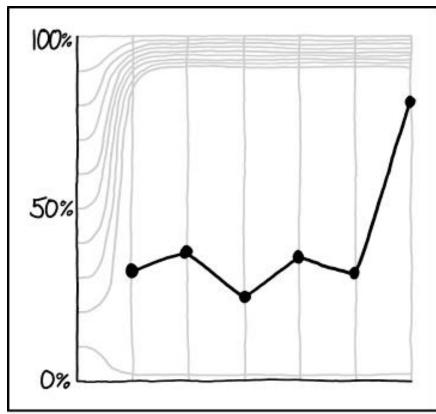




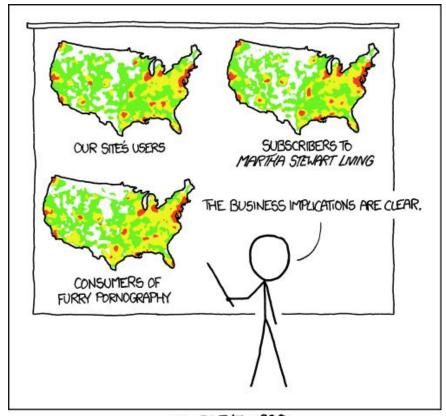


# Data teams may communicate misleading results...



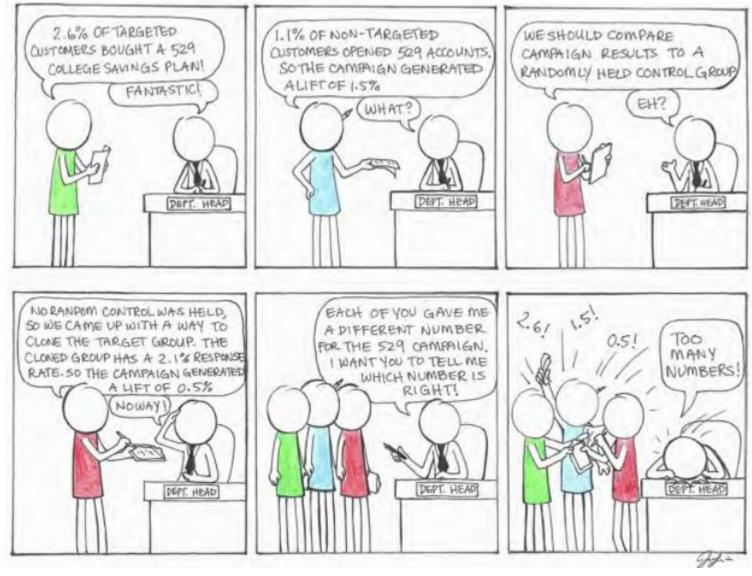


PEOPLE HAVE WISED UP TO THE "CAREFULLY CHOSEN Y-AXIS RANGE" TRICK, SO WE MISLEADING GRAPH MAKERS HAVE HAD TO GET CREATIVE.



PET PEEVE #208: GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE MAPS WHICH ARE BASICALLY JUST POPULATION MAPS

# ...or overwhelm with too many results

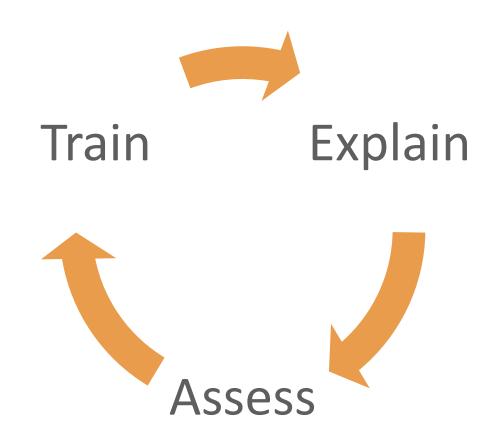




78% of business decision makers are willing to improve their data literacy

# How do you tackle this?





This isn't a "once and done" type of training; in order to change a culture training needs to occur frequently and be reinforced from both the top down and bottom up.

# Questions/comments



#### Resources

- The Data Literacy Project <a href="https://thedataliteracyproject.org/">https://thedataliteracyproject.org/</a>
- National Numeracy <a href="https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/">https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/</a>

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