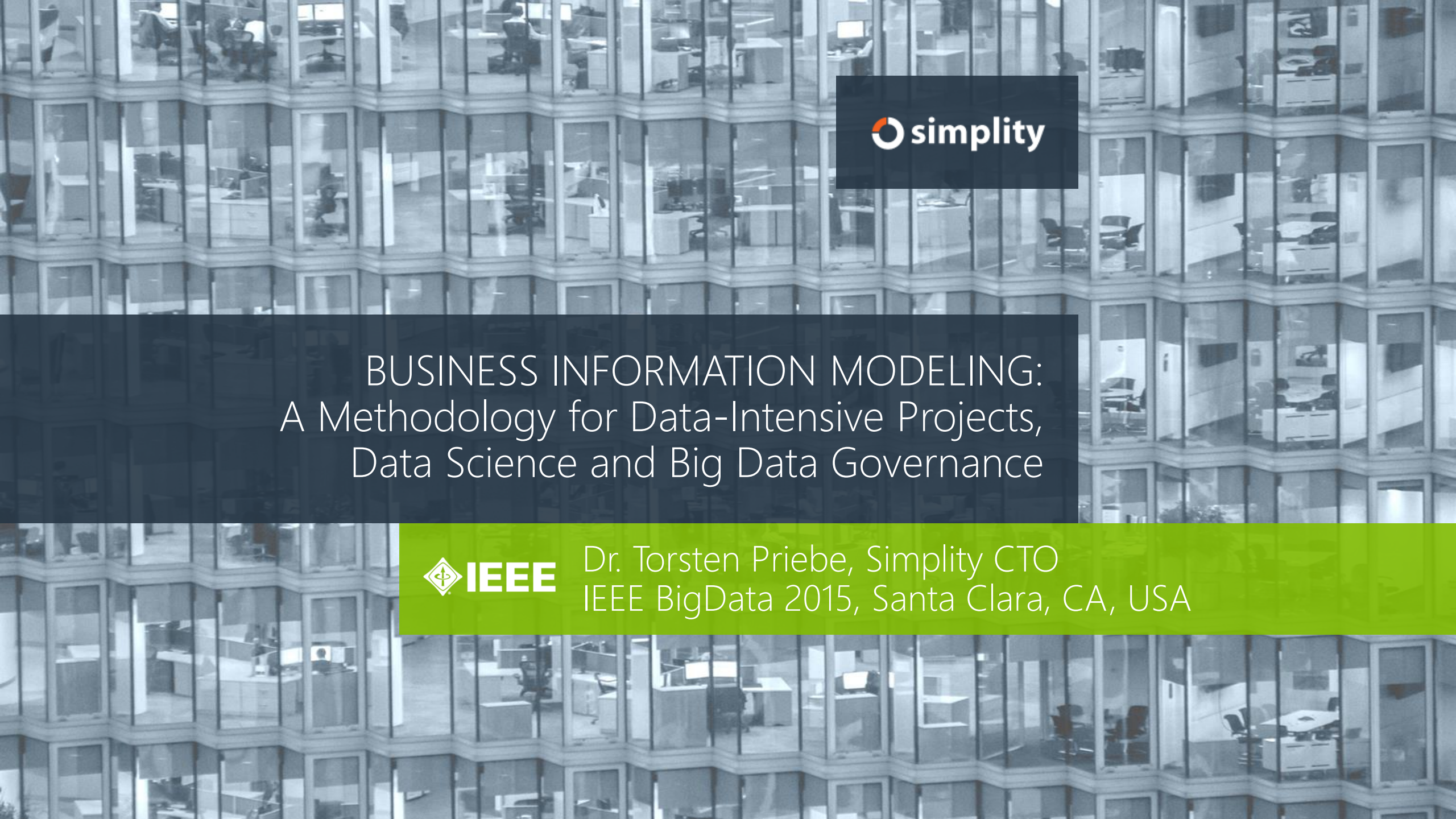

simplity

BUSINESS INFORMATION MODELING: A Methodology for Data-Intensive Projects, Data Science and Big Data Governance

IEEE

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IEEE BigData 2015, Santa Clara, CA, USA

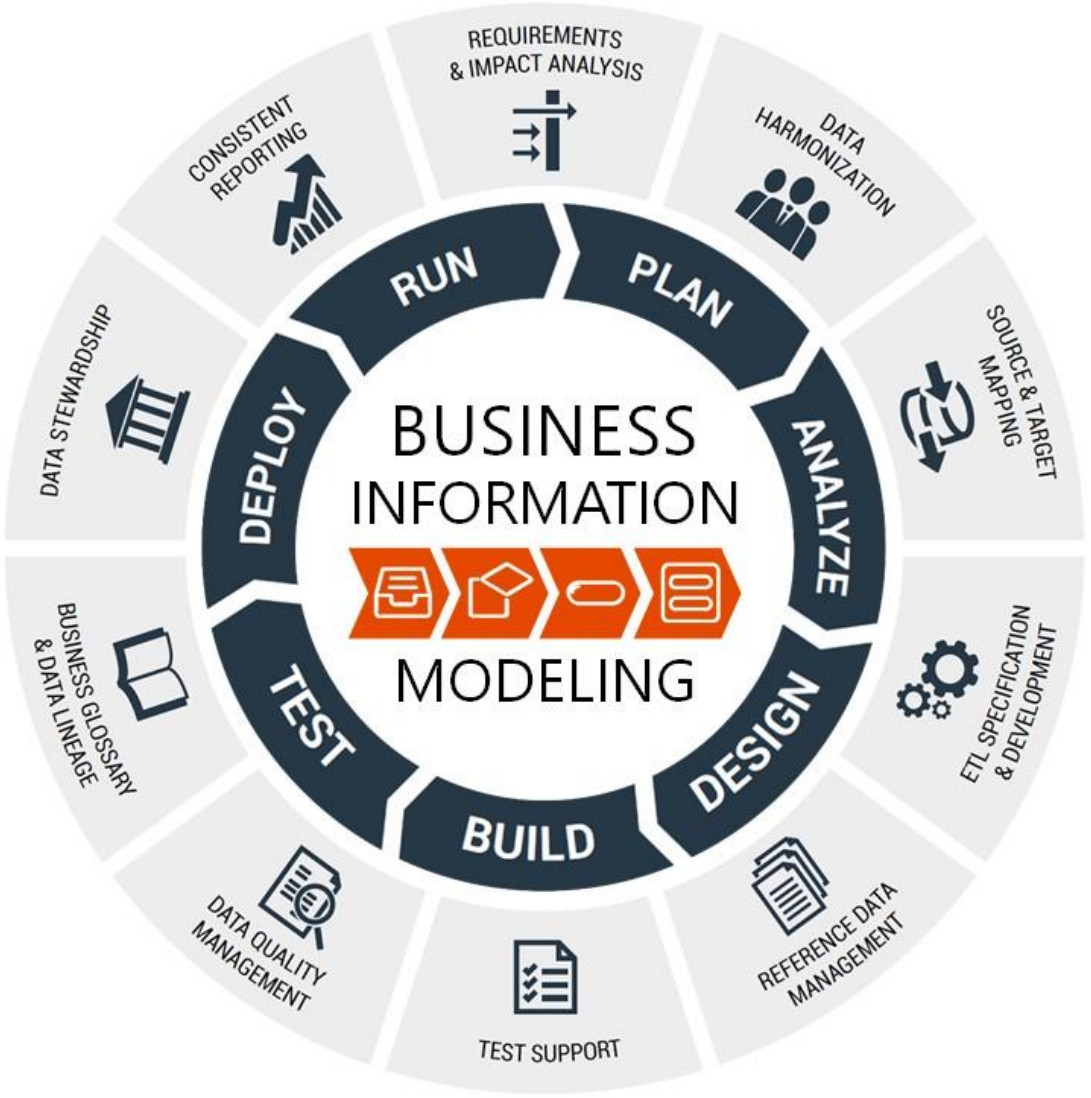
BUSINESS INFORMATION MODELING (BIM)

Business Information Modeling (BIM) is a holistic approach to structured business requirements definition, harmonization and model-driven implementation of data-intensive IT solutions

A business information model is defined in terms of:

- *Subject areas*
- *Entities*
- *Attribute definitions*
- *Attributes*

The model behind BIM is similar to ontology languages such as OWL. Our commercial implementation in Accurity Glossary is based on a relational database, but we continue to use OWL and Apache Jena for prototyping.



CORE ELEMENTS OF THE BIM METHODOLOGY

SCOPING & PLANNING → **BUSINESS INFORMATION MODELING** (per Subject Area) → **TECHNICAL DESIGN** → ...

Requirements | Subject Areas

Entities & Relationships

Attribute Definitions & Attributes

Technical Data Models & Mappings

- Definition of **scope**, **business requirements** as input
- Structuring into **subject areas** (e.g. Customer, Loan, Collateral)
- **Project planning**, e.g. sequence of subject areas

- **Identification of entities** per subject area (e.g. Loan Account, but also subtypes like Mortgage)
- **Identification of relationships** between entities
- Definition and **harmonization of descriptions**

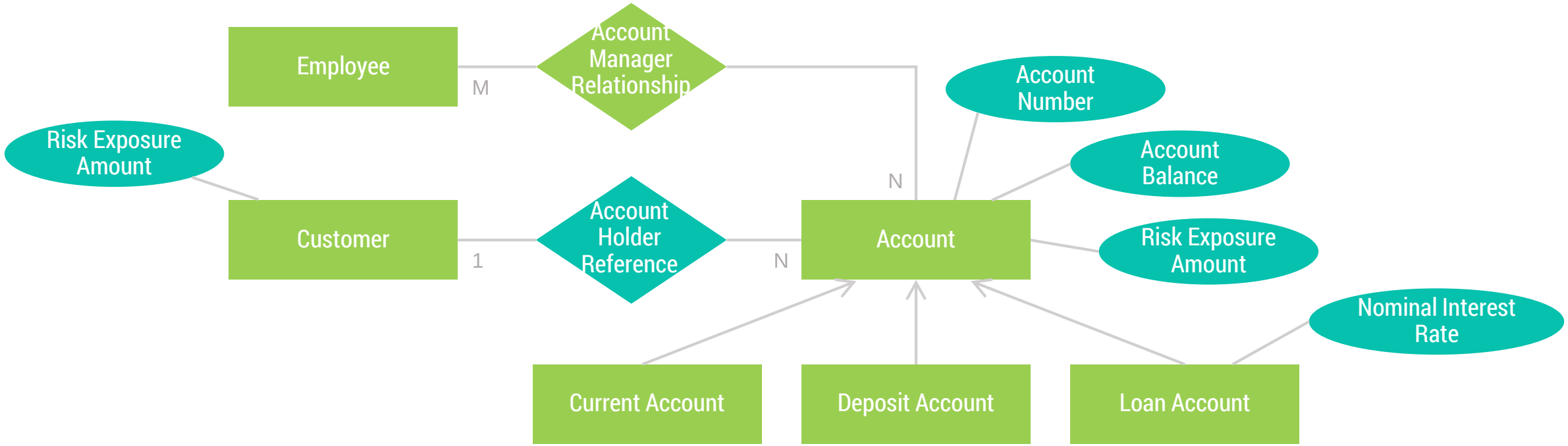
(cf. Classes in W3C OWL)

- **Precise definition of attributes** (e.g. Risk Exposure Amount)
- Assignment of "attribute definitions" to entities
- **Harmonization of attribute descriptions and calculation rules**

(cf. Properties in W3C OWL)

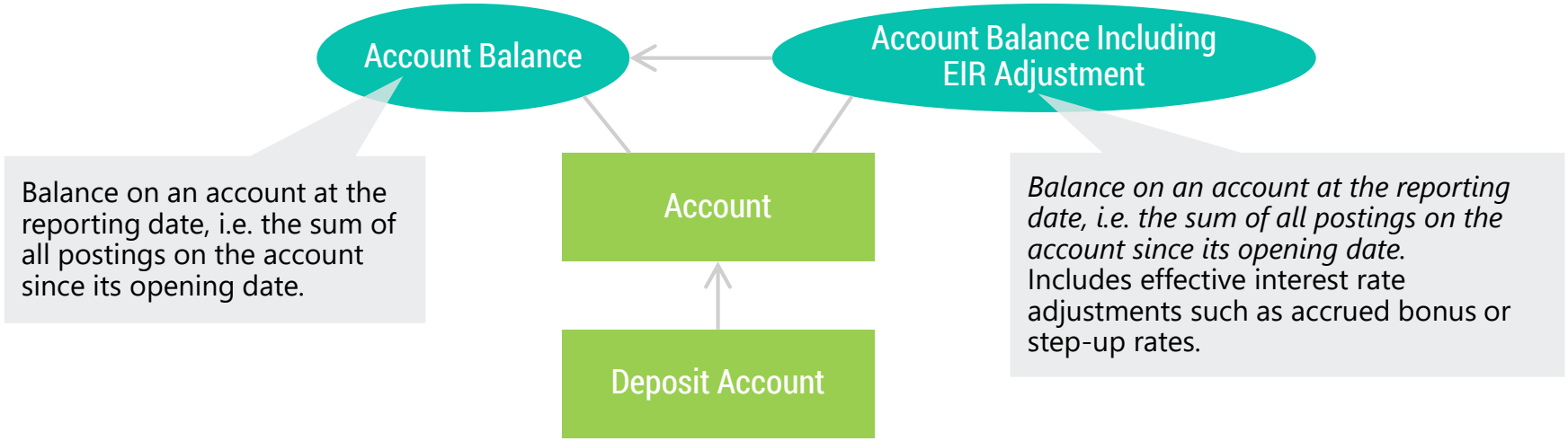
- Definition of (logical and physical) **technical data models**
- Definition of **source- and target mappings** as basis for a **model-driven ETL development**

BIM IS BASED ON AN EXTENDED ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP APPROACH



= Entity (cf. Class in OWL) = Attribute (Definition) (cf. Property in OWL)

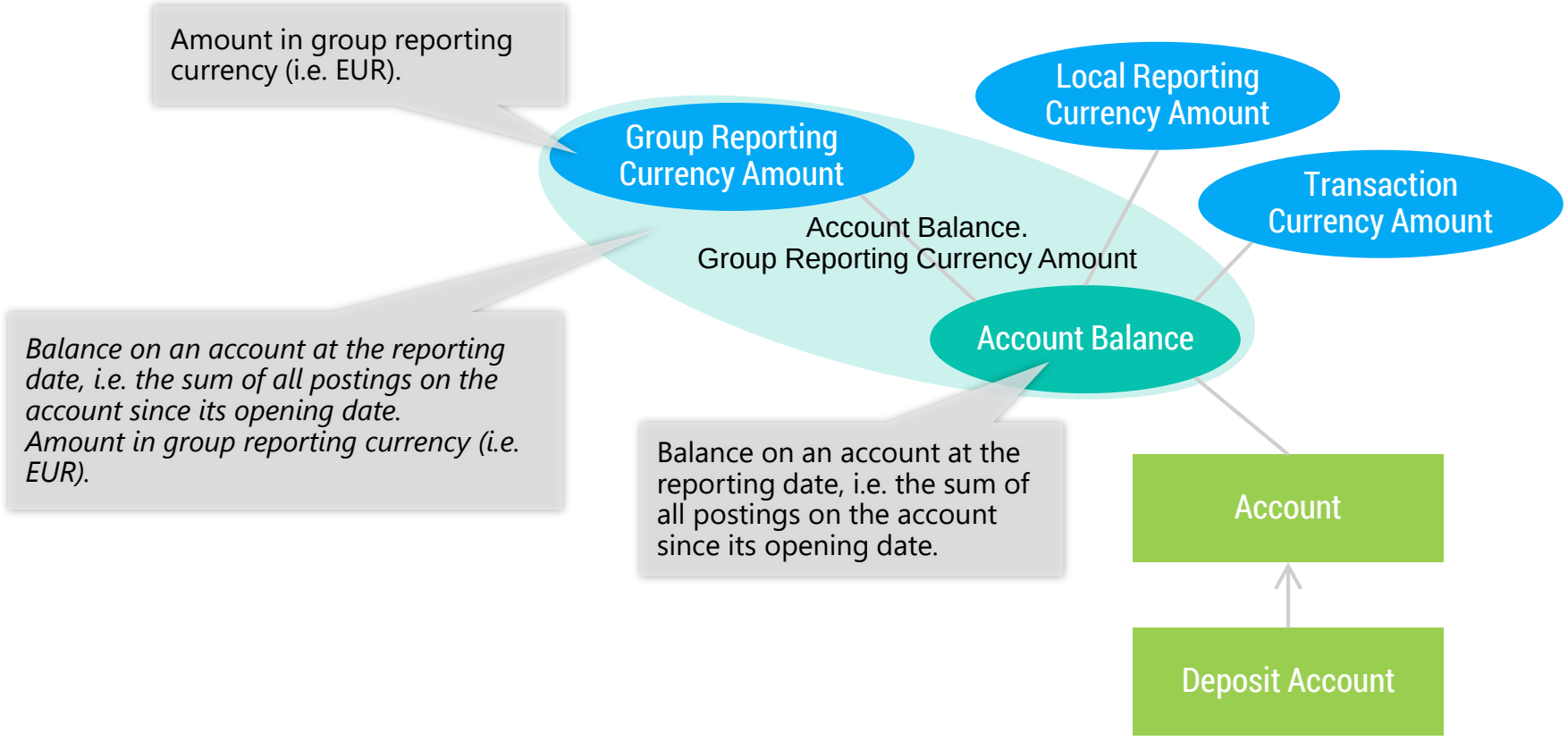
INHERITANCE ON ATTRIBUTE DEFINITION LEVEL



= Entity = Attribute (Definition)

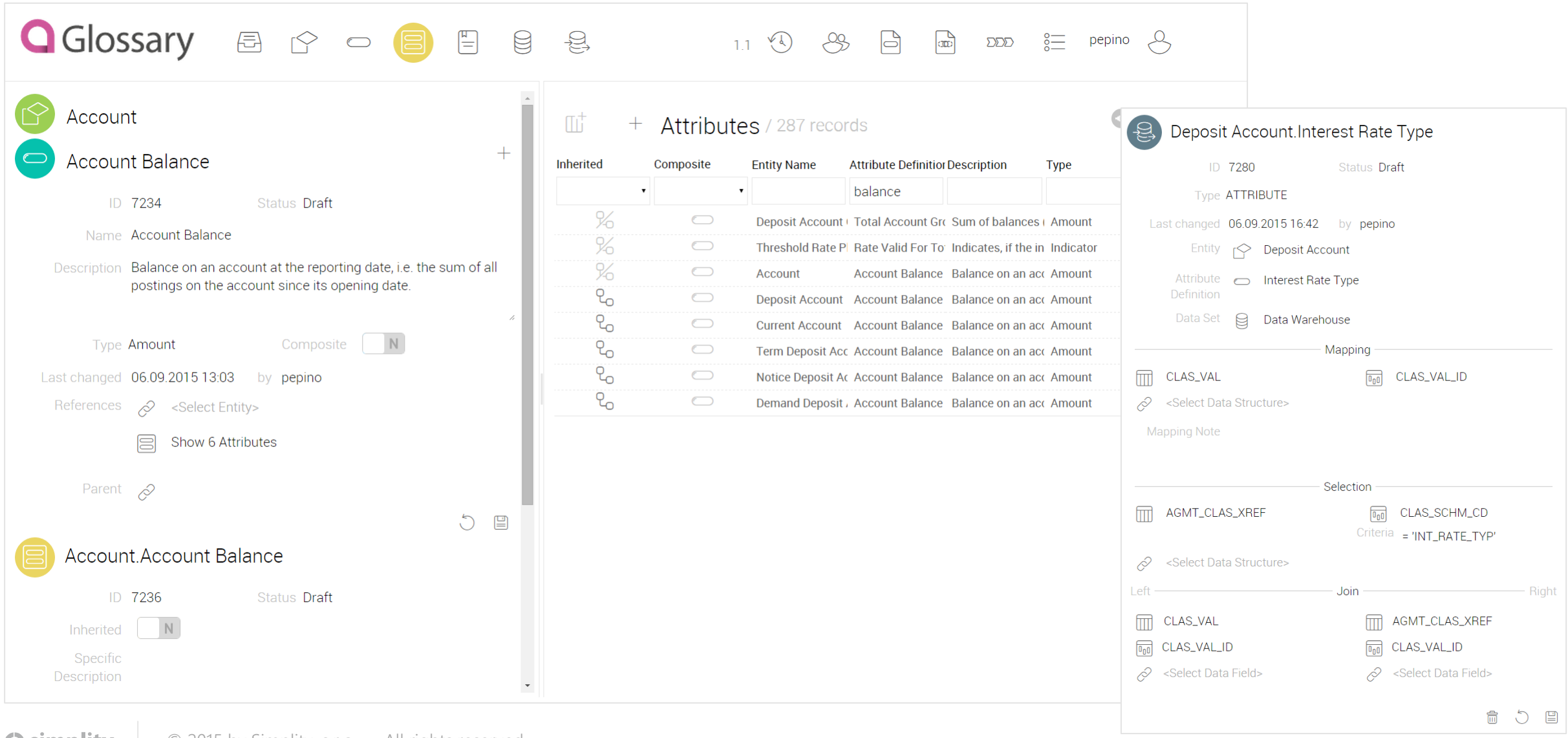
cf. Parent Properties in W3C OWL

COMPOSITE ATTRIBUTES

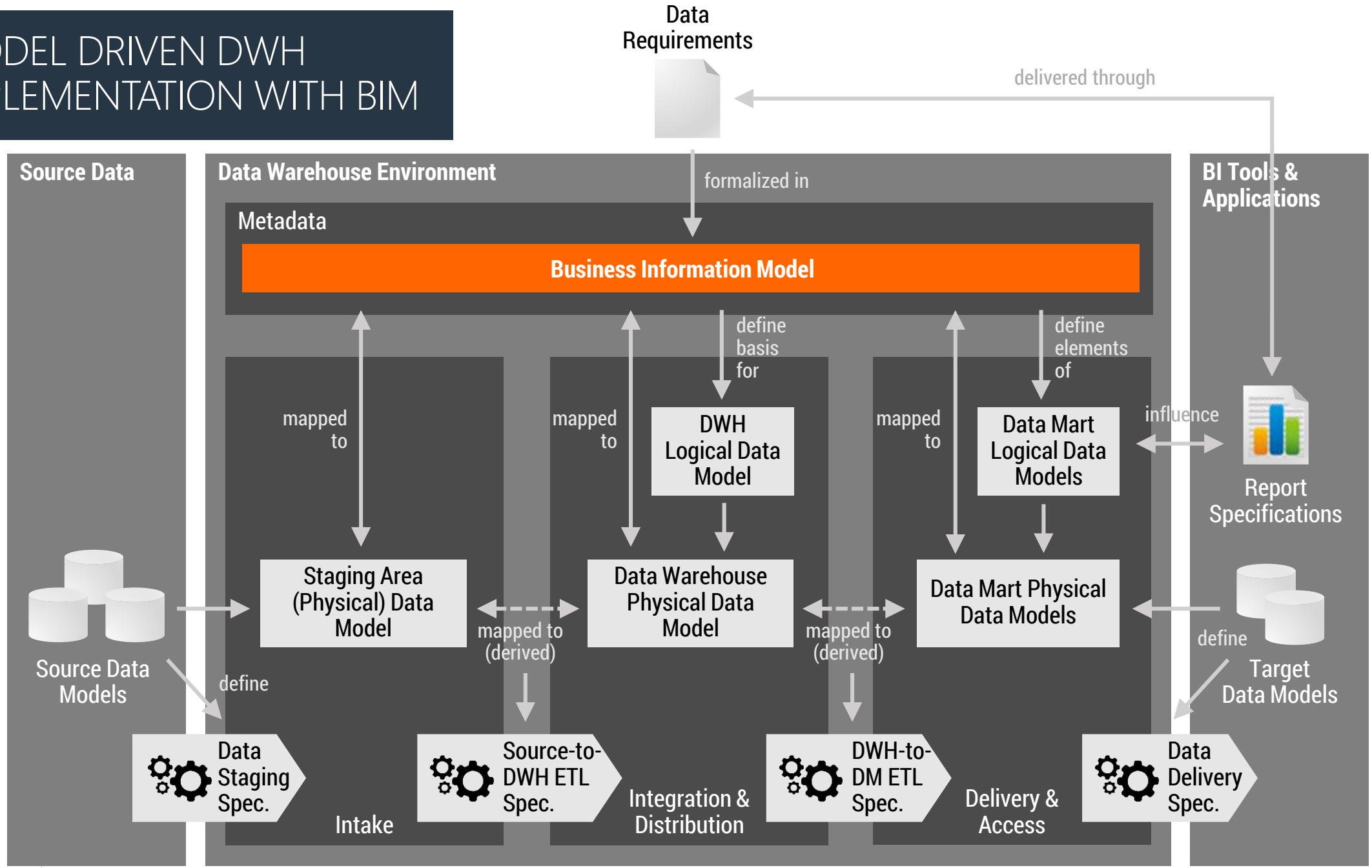


= Entity = Attribute (Definition) = Attribute Component

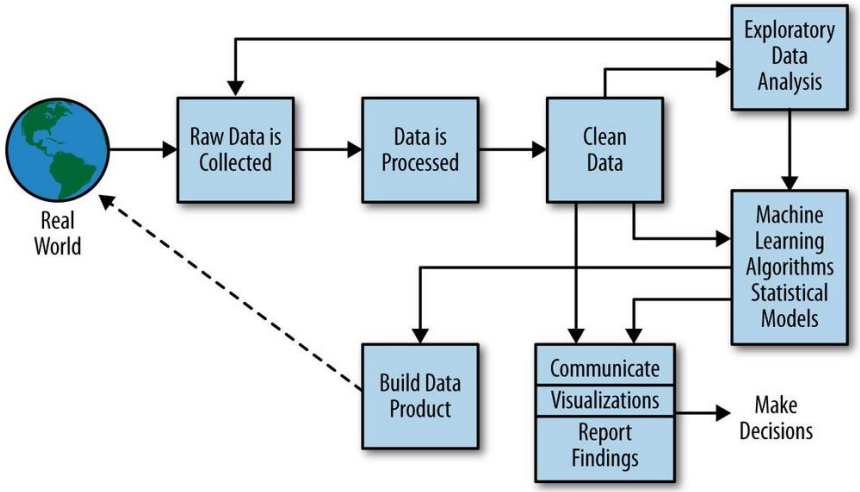
BUSINESS INFORMATION MODEL IN ACCURITY GLOSSARY



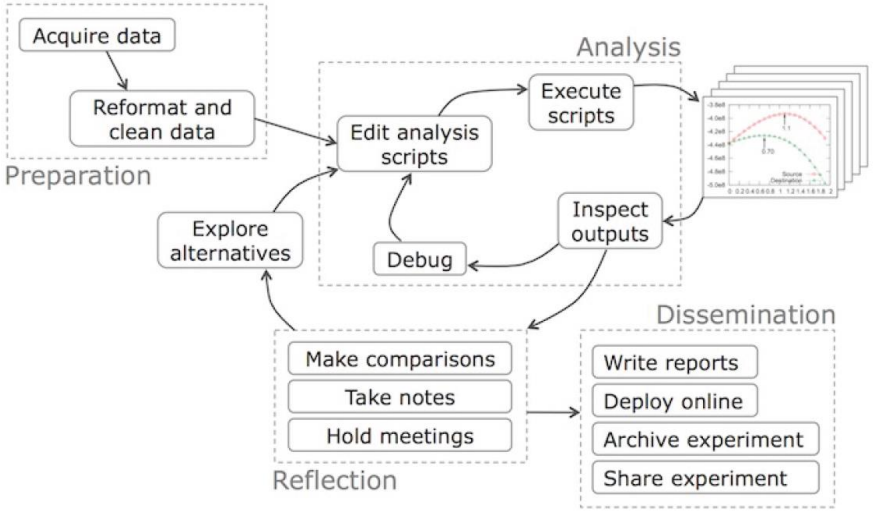
MODEL DRIVEN DWH IMPLEMENTATION WITH BIM



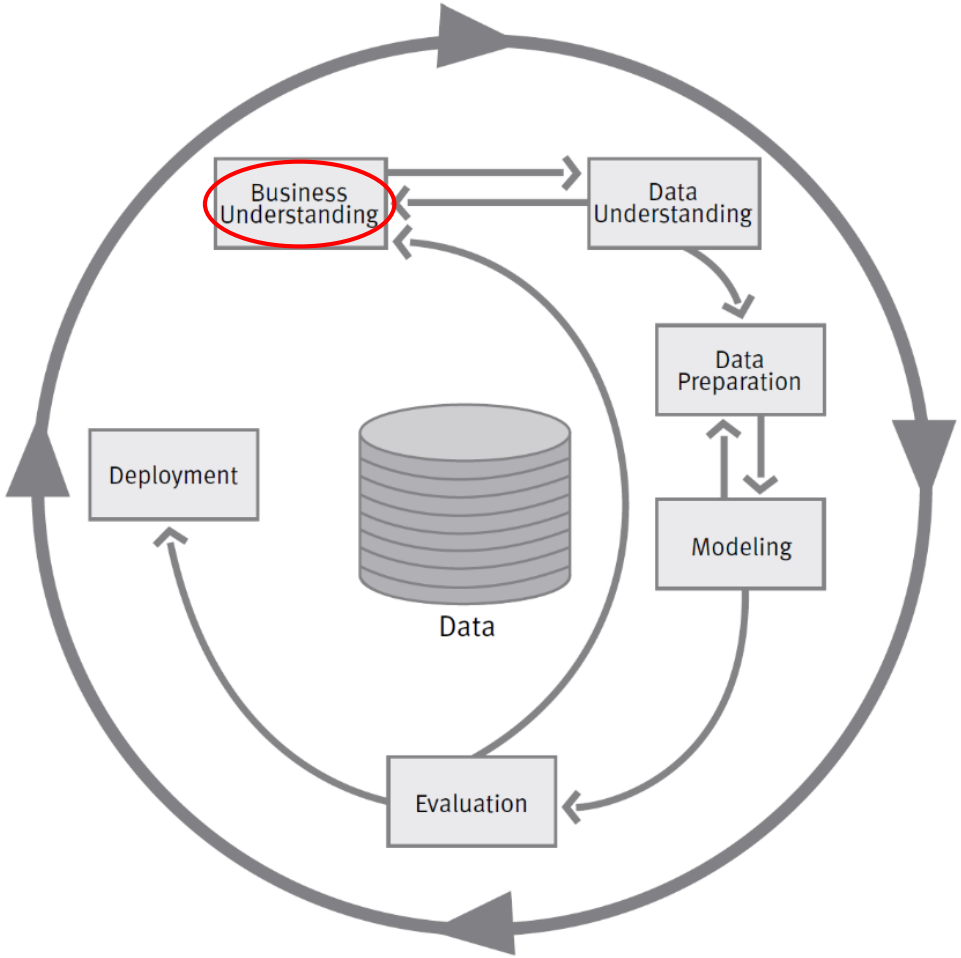
MOST DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW PROPOSALS NEGLECT BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS



Source: C. O'Neil, R. Schutt, Doing Data Science: Straight Talk from the Frontline, O'Reilly, 2013



Source: P. Guo, "Data Science Workflow: Overview and Challenges", blog@CACM, Communications of the ACM, 2013



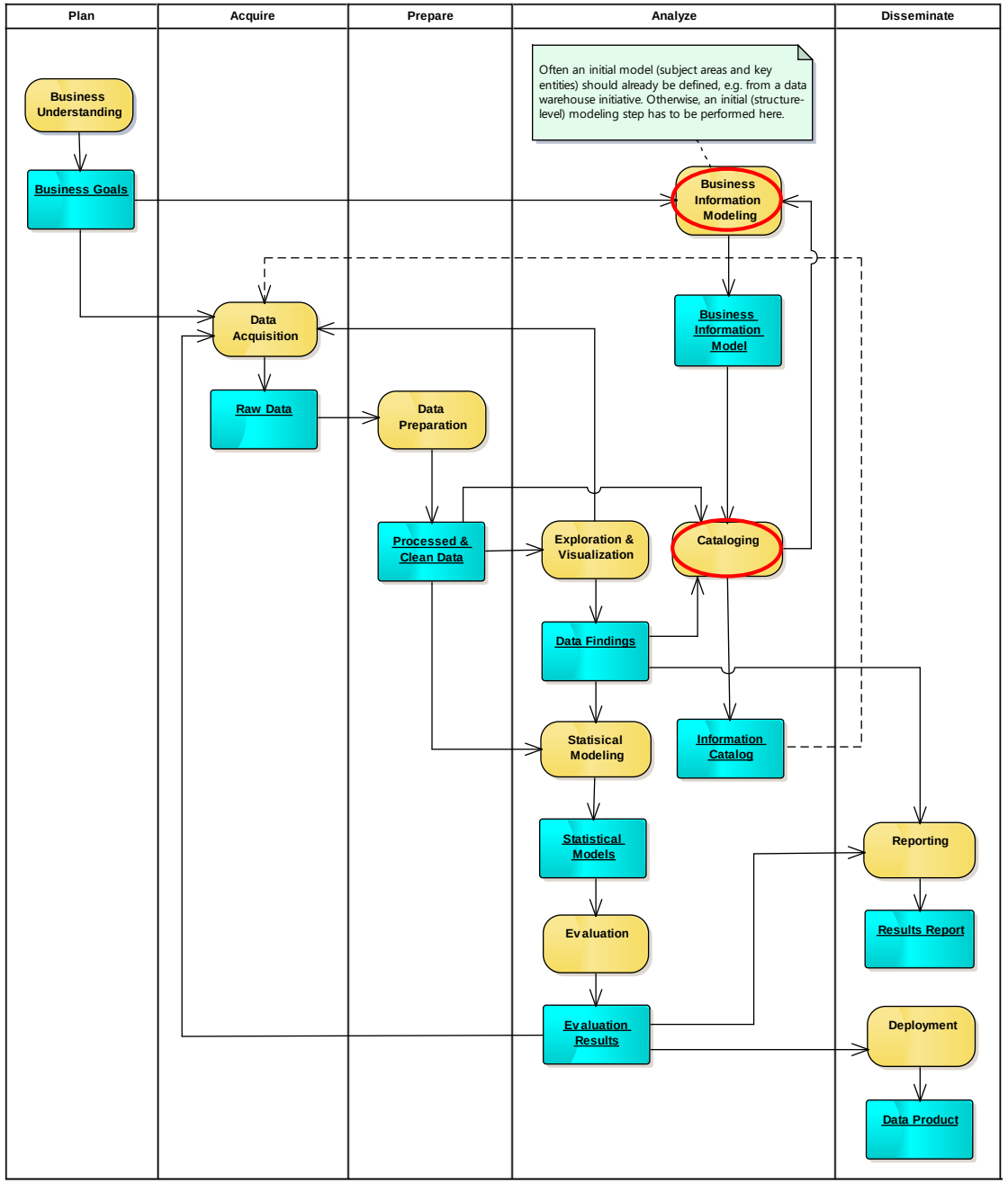
Source: C. Shearer, "The CRISP-DM Model: The New Blueprint for Data Mining", Journal of Data Warehousing, 5(4), 2000

BIM & THE DATA SCIENCE PROCESS

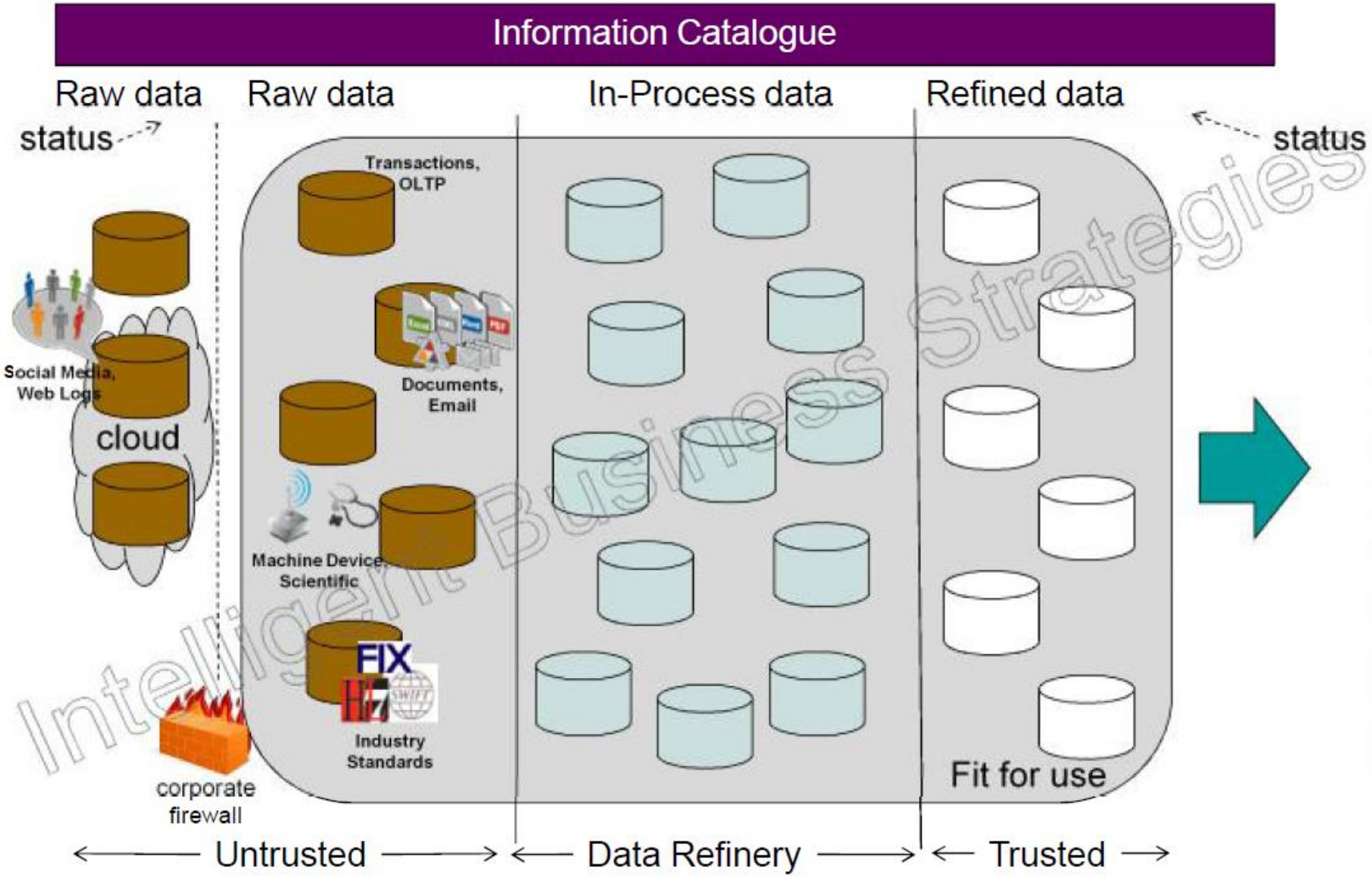
- Based on data mining process models like CRISP-DM, but also other "data science workflow" proposals, we defined a **consolidated process model**

- On the one hand, the business information model serves as a good basis to **capture at least high-level business requirements** or goals (expected output), e.g.
  - *Explore the available information on Customers*
  - *Project the Probability of Default of a Customer*

- On the other hand, the business information model is suitable for **cataloging the data sources** (input data)



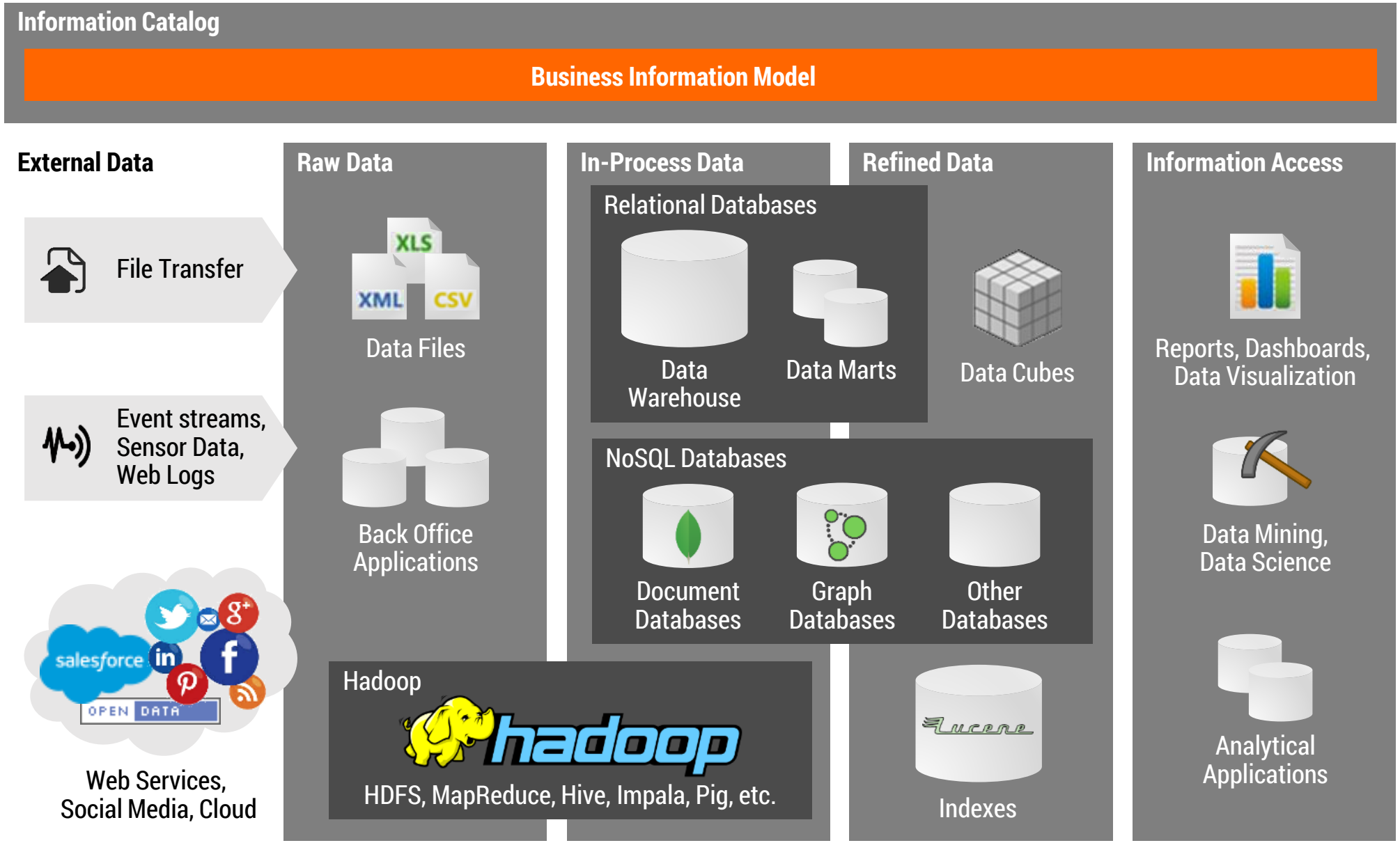
MOTIVATION: THE ROLE OF AN INFORMATION CATALOG IN A DATA RESERVOIR



- Document where data is so others can find out what information is available
- View metadata lineage about the data
  - See where it came from
- Name and describe data
  - Define shared business vocabulary terms
- Classify data, e.g.
  - Personal data
  - Sensitive data – to indicate protection needed from unauthorized access
  - Governance rules can be applied to different data classifications
- Define data governance policies
- Shop for data (Data As A Service – DaaS)
- Create subscriptions

Source: Mike Ferguson, Intelligent Business Strategies, Juni 2015

VISION: BIG DATA LANDSCAPE WITH BIM AS INFORMATION CATALOG



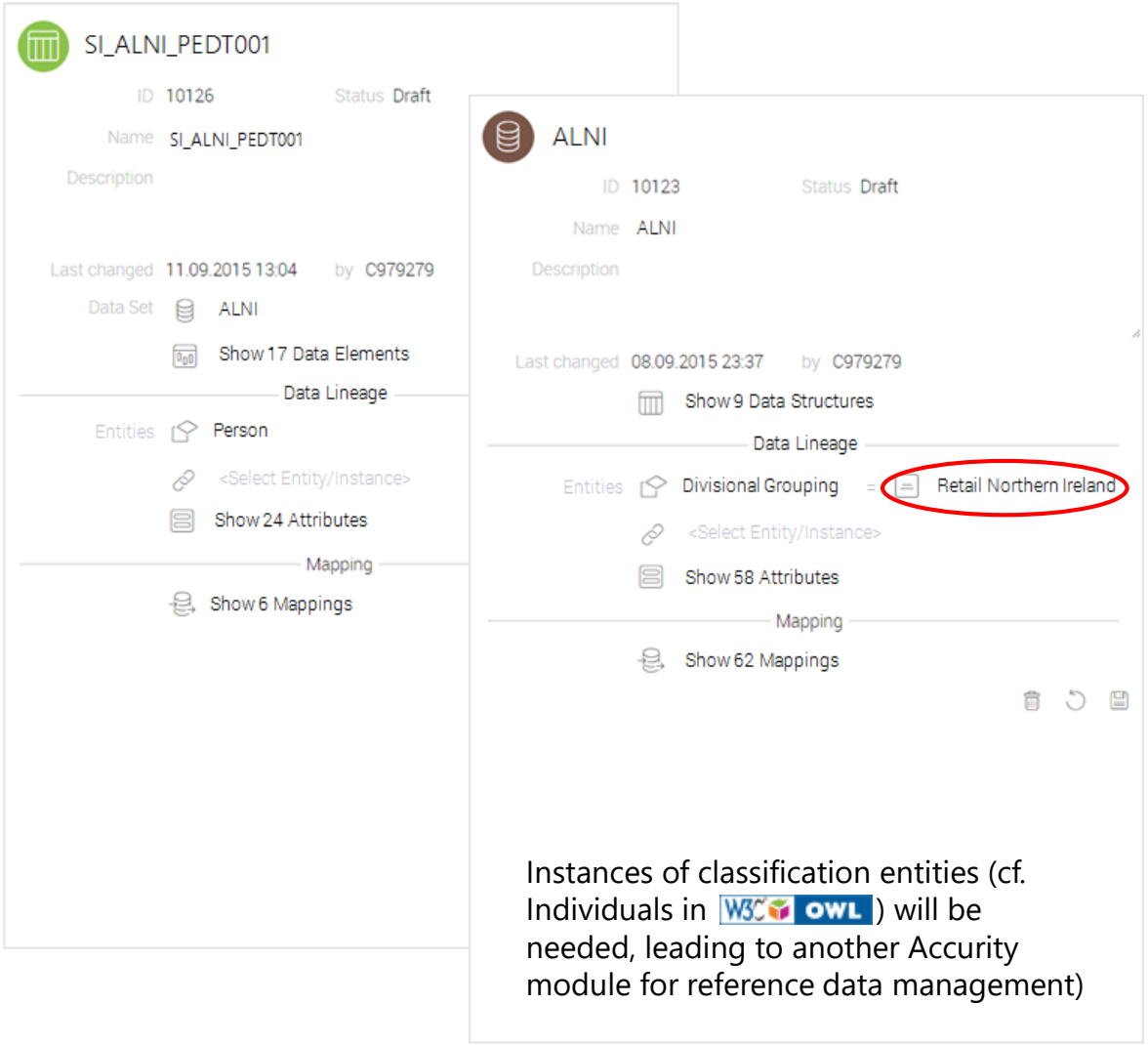
TAGGING DATA SETS, STRUCTURES AND ELEMENTS IN ACCURITY GLOSSARY

- Tagging data sets and data structures provides a quick way of **cataloging big data assets** based on the business model
- Also unstructured documents can be tagged accordingly
- See also: **Semi-automatic annotation of text documents** with semantic metadata using machine-learning algorithms (Priebe et al. 2005)
- The common model enables an **integrated view on both structured and unstructured data**

BIM Terminology		Data Store Terminology				
Business Model	***Technical Model***	***Relational Database***	***File System[a]***		***Document Database[d]***	***Graph Database[f]***
			structured	*unstructured*		
Subject Area	Data Set	Database, Schema	Directory		Database	Database
Entity	Data Structure	Table, View	File[b]	Document	Collection	Node, Relationship
Attribute	Data Element	Column	Field[c]	–	Field[e]	Property

Do we need to extend the BIM model to suport (big) data cataloging?

How to deal with the manual tagging effort, is manual tagging feasible?



Instances of classification entities (cf. Individuals in W3C OWL) will be needed, leading to another Accurity module for reference data management)

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Thank you for your attention!

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