

A New Implementation of Mathematical Models With Metahuristic Algorithms For Business Intelligence

Mary Jeyanthi Prem¹, M.Karnan²

VELS University, Pallavaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India¹

Tamil Nadu College of Engineering, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India²

Abstract: Business intelligence (BI), is an Unique term that refers to a variety of software applications, it is used to analyse an organization's raw data for intelligent decision making. BI as a discipline is made up of some related performance, including online analytical processing, querying, data mining, and reporting and the techniques include multidimensional analyses, mathematical projection, modelling, ad-hoc queries and 'canned' reporting. The main concept of BI is a fact-based decision making and the result must be single version of the truth. The main function of BI systems is to afford decision makers with tools and methodologies that permit them to make effective and timely decisions.

Keywords: Business Intelligence, Decision making, Optimization techniques, Genetic Algorithm, Ant Colony Optimization, Artificial Bear Optimization.

INTRODUCTION I.

Decisions can be classified in terms of methods are existing optimization techniques and lacking of the Stagnant Decision making and Dynamic decision making. understanding behind in the metaheuristic algorithms. The With the help of mathematical models and algorithms, it is key motivation behind this thesis study was performing really potential to analyze a large number of alternative the analysis of popular metaheuristic algorithms and actions, attain more exact conclusions and achieve efficient and timely decisions. We may conclude that the validating with Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) major advantage obtain from the implementation of the curve and Intelligence concept is implemented with Back business intelligence system is found in the amplified Propagation algorithm for forecasting the customer efficiency of the decision-making process.

LITERATURE SURVEY II.

In a 1958 article, IBM researcher Hans Peter Luhn used The goal of this thesis is to design and develop the new the phrase business intelligence. He decides intelligence algorithm, to find the optimal customer from the huge set as: "the ability to apprehend the interrelationships of of customer in the current industry. To overcome the presented facts in such a way as to guide action towards a challenge behind in the Business intelligence is that to desired goal." Business intelligence as it is unstated today achieve the fact based and single version of the truth in is supposed to have developed from the decision support systems which began in the 1960s and developed all through the mid-80s. The study of the survey has been conducted for current BI methodologies and its limitations and expectations. Since it will be reputable with the new methodology to overcome the limitations of existing methodology and fulfill the expectations. In the existing papers, there is NO consistent enterprise-wide BI Methodologies. Still now the business analysts are using Excel and spreadsheet functions. Existing BI tools suffer from a lack of analysis and visualization capabilities. Daily rising the data volumes is a biggest hectic to manage the big data set. Only 10% of BI users are sophisticated enough to utilize a BI Tool. The inconsistency of the In the industry market, through the Direct Sales Team, to respond produced by more than one advanced user is also known as multiple versions of the truth.

SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH III.

In scope of this thesis work, to implement the new optimization techniques to overcome the limitations of

comparative study with existing versus new algorithm and performance.

IV. **OBJECTIVES**

decision making. The optimal customer must be valued and trust worthy, since to avoid the risk in the market. In this thesis, to accomplish the optimal customer is in five stages: Database preparation and Normalize the data in the first stage, Apply the existing metaheruistics algorithms individually is the second stage, Apply the proposed new algorithms in the third stage, Compare and analysis with the existing metaheruistics algorithms with new algorithm is in the fourth stage and Intelligence concept is implemented with Back propagation algorithm in the fifth stage.

METHODOLOGIES

V.

avail the open market customer database. The availability of data sets are very huge number in the industry. From that database, Consider the 1000 populations for this thesis investigation. From these populations, to attain the valued optimal population through the Optimization techniques or Metaheuristic algorithms which are inspired by nature will



International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering Vol. 3, Issue 3, March 2014

facilitate to construct the application or tool to attain the for proposed algorithm, Artificial Bear Optimization optimal state in decision making. To overcome the (ABO) is in Figure 2. limitations in the existing algorithms, the new proposed algorithm, Artificial Bear Optimization (ABO) is designed and implemented and the performance is evaluated by area under the curve (AUC) in the ROC curve.

VI. **IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSED** ALGORITHMS

To overcome the real life problems with the complex or irrelevant functionality of existing algorithm and to avoid manual decision making in the industry, to implement the new algorithm with the impression of BEAR's smelling sense.



Fig 1 : Flow Chart of Overall Proposed Application

Figure:1 represents the overall application is proposed to find the optimal population. Genetic Algorithm (GA), Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) and Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) algorithms are implemented and find the result data base set and evaluate the performance with Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. The new proposed algorithm is implemented. The flow chart representation



Fig 2: Artificial Bear Optimization: Pseudo code Algorithm

The application is produced with the implementation of algorithms and results will be shown as database and ROC analysis and among algorithms comparative Study is takes place and Intelligence concept is implemented that is forecasting the customer performance with Back Propagation algorithm.

VII. RESULTS

Welcome to Business Intelligence with Decision Making in Optimization Techniques	
Welcome to Business Intelligence with Decision Making in Optimization Techniques	

Fig 3: Welcome Screen of the application



International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering Vol. 3, Issue 3, March 2014

CHOOSE	e Base Up	load File	C:\U:	sers\PREM AN	AND\Desktop\M	IARY\THESIS\CI	HAPTERS\AP	PS\ba		
AccountNo	Name	Age	Income	Vintage	Cible Score	Designation	AQB	Experience	CreditCard	
3000000001	MANI	23	34000	5	Y	4	5000	4	Y	-
3000000002	SUNIL	45	36000	10	Y	1	4000	1	Y	=
300000003	ANIL	56	12000	5	N	2	15000	2	N	
3000000004	KUMAR	34	30000	15	Y	1	10000	1	Y	
300000005	RAMESH	45	44000	6	Y	4	7000	4	Y	
3000000006	SURESH	26	24000	9	Y	1	15000	1	Y	
3000000007	KUPPAN	27	33000	15	Y	4	5000	4	Y	
3000000008	SUPPAN	38	9000	31	N	2	17000	2	N	-
☑ INCOME 25001-40000 ▼ ☑ AQB 10001-25000 ▼										
✓ INCOME										

Fig 4: Metaheuristic algorithms (GA,ACO,ABC) with Proposed Algorithm (ABO)



Fig5 : Comparison of ABO with Manual decision making

Fig6 : Comparison of ABO with GA , ABC & ACO and Manual decision making

Analysis variables / Techniques	Manual Decision Making	Manual Decision Making	Artificial Bear
	with experience	with out experience	Optimization
True positive	300	80	430
True Negative	380	160	424
False Positive	120	340	76
False Negative	200	420	70
True Positive rate	0.6	0.16	0.86
False Positive rate	0.24	0.68	0.15
Positive predicted value	0.71	0.19	0.85
AZ value	0.68	0.24	0.85

Table1 : Comparative study of ABO with Manual decision making



International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering Vol. 3, Issue 3, March 2014

Analysis variables / Techniques	GA	ACO	ABC	ABO
True positive	233	241	237	374
True Negative	256	264	272	424
False Positive	237	240	225	75
False Negative	274	255	266	127
True Positive rate	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.74
False Positive rate	0.18	0.47	0.45	0.15
Positive predicted value	0.49	0.5	0.51	0.83
AZ value	0.48	0.5	0.5	0.79







Fig 7: AZ value comparison across the algorithms

Fig 8: Comparison of the algorithms with ROC attribute

	Back Propagation Algorithm	- 0
Back Propagation	Algorithm	
Selec	t Database Bank	:Weigtage :
Age	35 Age Income	
Income	34000 Working) Exp. 2
Working experience	4	
salary slip	⊮ Yes	
Bank statement	iz Yes	
Predictive Statemer	t : This customer must be valued customer in future	
	<< BACK Submit	
💿 Reliance 😵 LSC 🛛 🚺 A	.PPS 📮 Computer 💿 PhdProje 💆 SYNOPSI 💆 Mary Jey 🖞 Methodo 🍘 Untitled 🚦	🕼 Welcome 🛛 Welcom 🖉 Back Pro 🔺 👘 🚓 🕪 ENG 10:25 Pi

Fig 9: Back Propagation Algorithm for forecasting (Intelligence Concept)

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

different algorithms such as GA, ACO & ABC are algorithm and forecasting strategies are implemented. The implemented to achieve the optimal results from the huge set of customers. To avoid the limitations in the existing algorithms, proposed algorithms are implemented that is Artificial Bear Optimization (ABO) and the performance is evaluated by ROC curve with the AZ value.

By bringing discipline to strategic financial In this thesis, Optimization techniques with modeling, facilitating the approaches of metaheuristic Experimental results shows the understandable view of the manual decision making and various metaheuristics algorithms and the proposal of ABO algorithm. For forecasting the performance of the customer will be analyzed by the Back Propagation algorithm with the weightage strategy of the every attributes. The AZ value



of GA approach produces 0.48, ACO approach produces 0.50, ABC approach produces 0.50, Manual decision making method produces 0.68 and the proposed ABO approach produces 0.79. It was scrutinized that the proposed ABO algorithm bring about well.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. Gar-on Yeh (Eds.), Decision support systems for sustainable development. A resource book of methods and applications. Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- [2] Bui, T. (2000). Decision support systems for sustainable development. In G. E. Kersten, Z. Mikolajuk, & Clemen R. (1997). Making Hard Decisions: An Introduction to Decision Analysis. Duxbury Press.
- [3] Davis, L., ed. 1987. Genetic Algorithms and Simulated Annealing. Morgan Kaufmann.
- [4] Davis, L., ed. 1987. Handbook of Genetic Algorithms.
- [5] Gartner Reveals Five Business Intelligence Predictions for 2009 and Beyond", http://www.gartner.com/it/page.jsp?id=856714
- [6] Giovinazzo W. (2002). Internet-Enabled Business Intelligence. Prentice Hall.
- [7] Giudici P. (2003). Applied Data Mining: Statistical Methods for Business and Industry.
- [8] Gray, P., & Watson, H. (1998). Decision support in the data warehouse. Prentice Hall.
- [9] Gray, P. (2003). Business intelligence: A new name or the future of DSS. In T. Bui, H. Sroka, S. Stanek, & Hackathorn, R. D. (1998). Web farming for the data warehouse. Morgan Kaufmann.
- [10] H. P. Luhn (October 1958). "A Business Intelligence System" (PDF). IBM Journal. Retrieved 2008-07-10.
- [11] Inmon ,W. H. (1992). Building the data warehouse. New York: J. Wiley.
- [12] J. Goluchowski, (Eds.), DSS in the uncertainty of the Internet age. Katowice: University of Economics.
- [13] Kalakota, R. & Robinson, M. (1999). E-business: roadmap for success. Addison-Wesley.
- [14] Van Nostrand Reinhold Dresner, H. J., Buytendijk, F., Linden, A., Friedman, T., Strange, K. H., Knox, M., & Camn, M. (2002). The business intelligence center : An essential business strategy. Gartner Research.