

## Chapter 16

# The Financial Related Analysis on Sales Management and Human Resources by Means of BI Type Solutions

**Luminița Șerbănescu**  
*University of Pitești, Romania*

**Magdalena Rădulescu**  
*University of Pitești, Romania*

### ABSTRACT

*All companies need information in order to make decisions. There is usually too much data spread in the IT systems of the company, but transforming the data into information that can be analyzed in order to make decisions is a difficult process. Considering the demands imposed by the knowledge society, each organization strives to become an intelligent organization and, by the means of new and innovative Business Intelligence(BI) strategy, to gain a market competition advantage. The new BI era integrates information into the decision process through the means of decision services, relates business processes to business rules that may be changed at any time, and integrates BI benefits to capabilities provided by teamwork, cooperation, and business process management. In this article, the authors present a BI solution, implemented through QlikView Application, thanks to which it is possible to analyse the employee expenses and for management sales.*

### INTRODUCTION

Valuable information has been registered in operational databases, as those of the accounting information system. But usually this information is

difficult and almost impossible to use. To perform the managerial duties of an organization (forecasting, organizing, coordinating, training and controlling-evaluating) on terms of competition and uncontrolled change of market parameters, means to use some information products able to meet the requirements of time in making decisions,

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-1601-1.ch016

as well as to identify some possible decisions from which to choose the optimal one. Because the existing reporting systems did not cover all fields of interest within an in-depth analysis of a business process, some business intelligence solutions were developed.

The goal of BI solutions is to offer customized analyses to the right users, at the right time, enabling them to make better business decisions. The companies need to implement analyses to hundreds or even thousands of users, assuring, at the same time, that they all have access to the latest operations.

The demand for dynamic multidimensional systems used to support the intelligent and predictive decision making processes, has determined the development of the systems of BI type (Buytendijk, 1999). These systems become more and more complex, being able of a multidimensional analysis of data and display real abilities of statistics and predictive analysis in order to serve much more to the decision- assisted systems.

Business intelligence represents the assembly of the activities of researching, collecting, treating and transmitting useful information to the economic agents, with a view to get competitive advantages, by its exploitation in a defensive or/ and offensive way (Biere, 2003). The BI applications of assisted decisions facilitate a great number of activities, including the multidimensional analysis, data mining, the predictable capacity, the business analysis, the inquiry, reporting and graphics designing facilities, the geo-space analysis, the knowledge management etc. (Turban, Aronson, Liang, & Sharda, 2007).

Business intelligence (BI) is a powerful instrument that the companies can use to improve the organizational performance offering valuable information for all the parties involved in the business. BI has become such a comprising concept that we must take a few minutes to revise it. Firstly, BI includes disciplines that are connected to each other, yet divided. Thus BI can be divided into four basic zones (Moss & Atre, 2003):

- 1 Data integration refers to the modality that allows data from different business processes, programs, platforms and systems to be assimilated so as to create consistent information that can be trusted and easily used.
2. Data management means creating a central deposit to stock data in a form and location that makes them more accessible to the analysis engine.
3. Analysis is a term used for mining, modeling and optimizing data to estimate the tendencies that will be communicated to the decision makers.
4. Reporting allows final users to see and show the results in a personalized form.

BI comes with a tempting offer under the form of a platform meant to bring together and to interrogate information in due time helping users to anticipate changes and to act accordingly.

The BI concept represents an architecture and a collection of applications and integrated operative databases, as well as of systems based on decision assistance, that provide to the business community easy access to the data on the respective business (Kimball, Reeves, Ross, & Thornthwaite, 1998). The BI concept represents a series of marketing techniques and analyses which can be fulfilled with the help of a special software. By means of this system, the experts analyse the internal data of a company. The BI concept focuses on the interdepartmental activities of a company, the analysis of material and informational flows as well as the improvement strategies of the activities inside of the company (Brannback, 1997.).

Because of the large amount of data and of huge processing needs, both the dynamic reporting solutions and the data mining require a powerful informational infrastructure designed to enable storage, interconnected, processing and huge correlation capacities (we can talk here not only about the hardware but also about the software capacities, including here the specific parameters for every organization).

21 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

[www.igi-global.com/chapter/financial-related-analysis-sales-management/67157](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/financial-related-analysis-sales-management/67157)

## Related Content

---

### Trustworthiness as an Impression

Dominika Latusek (2008). *Management Practices in High-Tech Environments* (pp. 152-165).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/trustworthiness-impression/25653](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/trustworthiness-impression/25653)

### Communities of Practice

Gonçalo Costa (2009). *Encyclopedia of Human Resources Information Systems: Challenges in e-HRM* (pp. 142-148).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/communities-practice/13221](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/communities-practice/13221)

### Jonathan Dove, Worthington Industries

Jonathan Dove (2007). *Contemporary Chief Information Officers: Management Experiences* (pp. 152-161).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/jonathan-dove-worthington-industries/7009](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/jonathan-dove-worthington-industries/7009)

### Afghanistan: Leadership Development: A Comparison between Men and Women Managers

Noor Ali (2015). *Cases on Sustainable Human Resources Management in the Middle East and Asia* (pp. 212-228).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/afghanistan-leadership-development/125147](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/afghanistan-leadership-development/125147)

### Studying Human Resource Information Systems Implementation using Adaptive Structuration Theory: The Case of an HRIS Implementation at Dow Chemical Company

Huub Ruël (2009). *Handbook of Research on E-Transformation and Human Resources Management Technologies: Organizational Outcomes and Challenges* (pp. 171-185).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/studying-human-resource-information-systems/20060](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/studying-human-resource-information-systems/20060)