

# Chapter 58

## Business Intelligence Impacts on Design of Enterprise Systems

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### ABSTRACT

*The approach to decision support as an individual system has been replaced by a new viewpoint of intelligent software and systems. Based on this new approach, enterprise systems are designed to have business intelligence (BI) as an umbrella concept that covers various enabler tools and capabilities in the form of non-functional requirements. The current state of the art in decision support takes the intelligence requirements of enterprise systems as important quality aspects into consideration, along with their functional and non-functional needs, but the literature lacks studies on the evaluation of these intelligence requirements. In this chapter, business intelligence and enterprise systems literature are reviewed. Also based on the latest researches, the position of BI on these systems is discussed. In the following, through the study of BI capabilities and proposing them as non-functional, the BI impacts on the design of enterprise systems and software are described along the directions for future research and insights for information systems development.*

### INTRODUCTION

In this information age, the approach to decision support as an individual system, such as decision-support systems (DSS), has been replaced by a new viewpoint of intelligent software and systems (Mehdi Ghazanfari, Rouhani, Jafari, & Taghavifard, 2009). Based on this new approach, enterprise systems are designed to have Business Intelligence (BI) as an umbrella concept which covers various enabler tools and capabilities in the form of non-functional requirements (Rouhani & Zare Ravasan, 2015b). Most organizations still experience a lack of business intelligence (BI) in their decision-making processes when implementing enterprise systems. The current state-of-the-art in decision support focuses on the

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intelligence requirements of enterprise systems as important quality aspects, along with other functional and non-functional needs. But the literature lacks studies on the evaluation of these intelligence requirements (Rouhani & Zare Ravasan, 2015a).

In this book chapter, business intelligence and enterprise systems literature are reviewed. Also based on the latest researches, the position of BI on these systems is discussed. In the following, through the study of BI capabilities and proposing them as non-functional, the BI Impacts on the design of enterprise systems and software would be described and the direction for future research and insights for information systems development would be prescribed.

## **BACKGROUND**

In this chapter, it will be given literature review about business intelligence and enterprise systems. The lack of a large number of researchers will limit this work on newer research period.

### **Business Intelligence**

The term Business Intelligence was introduced to describe a set of concepts and methods to improve business decision-making by using fact-based, computerized decision support systems. This term is introduced by Howard Dresner of the Gartner Group (Nylund, 1999). The first definition introduced BI as a management philosophy and tool that help organizations to manage and refine business information to make effective decisions (Gbosbal & Kim, 1986).

Business intelligence presents the process through which organizations take advantage of virtual and digital technology to collect, manage and analyze structural or non-structural data. In other words, the technology and commercial processing procedures in the decision-making are supported through the extraction, integration and analysis of data (Berson & Smith, 1997).

The purpose of business intelligence is to help control the resources and the information flows of the business which exists in and around the organization. BI makes a large contribution to the required intelligence and knowledge of the organizations' management by identifying and processing data in order to explain their hidden meanings (Azoff & Charlesworth, 2004).

As a total definition, Lönnqvist & Pirttimäki (2006) stated that "Business intelligence as a term can be used when referring to the following concepts":

1. Related information and knowledge of the organization, which describe the business environment, the organization itself, the conditions of market, customers and competitors and economic issues;
2. A system and a systematic process by which organizations obtain, analyze and distribute the information for making decisions about business operations.

Eckerson realized that business intelligence must be in able to provide the production reporting tools, end-user query and reporting tools, on-line analytical processing (OLAP), dashboard/screen tools, data mining tools and planning and modeling tools (Eckerson, 2010).

Bose (2009) believed that the role of BI is preparing the right information to the right people at the right time to improve decision making, hence improve managerial proceeding and enterprise performance. Generally, the main focus in managerial approach is on the process of gathering data from internal and

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