



## TECHNICAL SHEET OF THE SUBJECT

<b>Data of the subject</b>	
<b>Subject name</b>	Introduction to Business Analytics
<b>Subject code</b>	FCEE-BA-222
<b>Main program</b>	<a href="#">Grado en Análisis de Negocios/Business Analytics</a>
<b>Involved programs</b>	Grado en Análisis de Negocios/Business Analytics y Grado en Relaciones Internacionales [Primer Curso] Grado en Análisis de Negocios/Business Analytics y Grado en Derecho [Segundo Curso] Grado en Administración y Dirección de Empresas y Grado en Análisis de Negocios/Business Analytics [Primer Curso] Grado en Ingeniería en Tecnologías de Telecom. y Grado en Análisis de Negocios/Business Analytics [Segundo Curso]
<b>Level</b>	Reglada Grado Europeo
<b>Quarter</b>	Semestral
<b>Credits</b>	3,0 ECTS
<b>Type</b>	Obligatoria (Grado)
<b>Department</b>	Departamento de Gestión Empresarial
<b>Coordinator</b>	Dra. Noemí Pérez-Macías Martín
<b>Schedule</b>	For this purpose, consult the timetables of the different groups and degrees in which it is taught
<b>Office hours</b>	Request a tutorial in advance by email
<b>Course overview</b>	Business Analytics is the application of data science techniques to business decision making. This course describes the most common ones and their practical application in different areas of the company. At the end of the course, students acquire: basic knowledge of what one can do and achieve using business analytics; understanding the differences between what is a big data project and what is not; knowing the life cycle of a business analytics project; understanding the differences between supervised learning and unsupervised learning as well as some of the principal algorithms; finally understanding the importance of privacy.

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## SPECIFIC DATA OF THE SUBJECT

### Contextualization of the subject

### Contribution to the professional profile of the degree

The course is an introduction to the vast field that is business Analytics. It is the first contact of the students with this central area of knowledge, which then later in the following courses will be developed in specific subjects. This professional profile requires diverse skills, such as business vision and the scientific-mathematical approach to problems. Then, it is important to maintain a balance between practice and theoretical foundation, that is why the learning by doing methodology will be used.

**In block 1** the student is given a framework to see why business analytics is important and what you can get out of it. It also presents the concepts and definitions of what Business Analytics is, and the life cycle that Business Analytics projects usually follow.

**Block 2** is the most practical block through which students will see an introduction to the main supervised and unsupervised learning models and their difference. The objective is for students to understand how the simplest models are built.

**Block 3** explains the existing legal framework, the importance of privacy and the different anonymisation techniques.

### Prerequisites

Basic Knowledge of Excel

### Competencies - Objectives

#### Competences

#### GENERALES

<b>CG01</b>	Capacidad de organización y planificación en la identificación de problemas en el contexto de datos masivos	
	<b>RA1</b>	Describe, relaciona e interpreta situaciones y planteamientos de nivel medio
	<b>RA2</b>	Selecciona los elementos más significativos y sus relaciones en las situaciones planteadas
	<b>RA3</b>	Es capaz de enfrentarse con el estudio analítico de casos y escenarios, así como de llevar a efecto síntesis de información y de datos, empleando los conceptos adecuados.
<b>CG02</b>	Capacidad de análisis de datos masivos procedentes de diversas fuentes: texto, audio, numérica e imagen	
	<b>RA1</b>	Identifica y define, adecuada y proactivamente, un problema y sus posibles causas
	<b>RA2</b>	Plantea posibles soluciones pertinentes y diseña un plan de acción para su aplicación
<b>CG04</b>	Capacidad para elaborar proyectos e informes de manera oral y escrita, difundiendo estas ideas a través de canales digitales	



	<b>RA1</b>	Es capaz de buscar y analizar información procedente de fuentes diversas, haciendo un uso eficaz de las herramientas digitales
	<b>RA2</b>	Discierne el valor y la utilidad de diferentes fuentes y tipos de información, contrastándolas, analizándolas críticamente e incorporando valoraciones propias.
	<b>RA3</b>	Incorpora la información a su propio discurso, citando adecuadamente las fuentes que utiliza
<b>CG06</b>	Habilidades interpersonales en la sociedad de la información: escuchar, argumentar y debatir	
	<b>RA1</b>	Utiliza el diálogo para colaborar y generar buenas relaciones, escuchando las opiniones de los demás y estableciendo diálogos constructivos
	<b>RA2</b>	Comunica sus ideas de manera efectiva y argumentada
	<b>RA3</b>	Conoce la técnica del debate y la oratoria y sabe emplearla en cuestiones profesionales
<b>CG08</b>	Capacidad crítica y autocítica en la sociedad de la información	
	<b>RA1</b>	Identifica los supuestos y las limitaciones de métodos y teorías
	<b>RA2</b>	Identifica, establece y contrasta hipótesis, variables y resultados de manera lógica y crítica
	<b>RA3</b>	Es capaz de construir un discurso propio, en un contexto de intercambio de opiniones.
<b>CG09</b>	Compromiso ético en la sociedad de la información	
	<b>RA1</b>	Persigue la excelencia en las actuaciones profesionales
	<b>RA2</b>	Se preocupa por las consecuencias que su actividad y su conducta pueden tener para los demás
	<b>RA3</b>	Incorpora en su discurso y en sus propuestas de actuaciones, las consecuencias que las mismas pueden tener para los distintos stakeholders de una organización global
<b>CG11</b>	Capacidad para aprender y trabajar autónomamente en la sociedad de la información	
	<b>RA1</b>	Es capaz de recopilar, preparar y ampliar información con carácter previo a su participación en actividades que implican la construcción de un discurso propio argumentado o la propuesta de soluciones innovadoras a un problema
	<b>RA2</b>	Realiza sus trabajos y su actividad necesitando sólo unas indicaciones iniciales y un seguimiento básico, poniendo en práctica las habilidades necesarias para la investigación independiente
	<b>RA3</b>	Busca y encuentra recursos adecuados para sostener sus actuaciones y realizar sus trabajos
<b>ESPECÍFICAS</b>		
<b>CE01</b>	Comprender la naturaleza de la analítica de negocio y de sus conceptos y herramientas esenciales (análisis estadístico y cuantitativo, modelos exploratorios y predictivos y sistemas de información), orientados a identificar, evaluar y capturar	



	oportunidades derivadas de la información que creen valor para la organización	
	RA1	Comprende cómo se puede utilizar la analítica de negocio para formular y resolver problemas y para apoyar la toma de decisiones directivas
	RA2	Está familiarizado con los procesos inherentes a la analítica de negocio, en especial aquellos relativos al diseño, a la ejecución y a la presentación de conclusiones derivadas de la misma
	RA3	Conoce las herramientas y las principales aplicaciones de software disponibles para llevar a cabo un análisis de negocio determinado
CEO2	Conocer y comprender los determinantes básicos de la dirección de empresas, tales como la planificación de objetivos y actividades, su organización y control, sus áreas funcionales y las relaciones con el entorno, así como reconocer la función de liderazgo que el directivo ejerce en la definición y gestión de los mismos.	
	RA3	Conoce herramientas de analítica de datos (o combinaciones de ellas) orientadas a la visualización de información y a la predicción de las dinámicas esenciales del entorno empresarial
CEO01	Comprender y aplicar las herramientas, y los enfoques de la gestión de proyectos	
	RA1	Es capaz de elaborar, dirigir, coordinar y gestionar proyectos de naturaleza diversa, haciendo uso eficaz de las herramientas digitales
	RA2	Identifica las diferencias entre la Dirección de Proyectos y la Dirección de Proyectos de Big Data
	RA3	Entiende el concepto del ciclo de vida aplicado a la gestión de proyectos
	RA4	Posee una visión global de las tareas que comprenden la disciplina de la gestión de proyectos
CEO04	Conocer y comprender los instrumentos y las herramientas necesarios para identificar oportunidades de negocio globales basadas en modelos de negocio innovadores, y para definir y desarrollar un proyecto de emprendimiento en un contexto digitalizado	
	RA1	Conoce herramientas de visualización de información, análisis de redes y técnicas de clasificación y de predicción para identificar nuevas oportunidades empresariales, mercados potenciales desatendidos, nuevos productos y servicios y nuevos modelos de negocio
	RA2	Es capaz de generar y de evaluar críticamente ideas de negocios innovadoras con potencial global
	RA3	Sabe cómo desarrollar un modelo de negocio con potencial global y cómo definir un plan de negocios, concretándolo en un documento que pueda ser sometido a evaluación externa.
	RA4	Entiende las habilidades personales y directivas, y los recursos necesarios para crear una empresa innovadora o para generar proyectos de <i>intraemprendimiento</i> , y se compromete con su desarrollo

## THEMATIC BLOCKS AND CONTENTS

## Contents - Thematic Blocks

The Business Analytics course has been divided into **three blocks:**

**BLOCK 1:** Introduction to Business Analytics

**BLOCK 2:** Machine Learning Models

**BLOCK 3:** Privacy

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### Block One

#### Introduction to Business Analytics

##### Chapter 1. Introduction

1. Introduction
  - I. Data the new oil
  - II. Data-centric companies
  - III. From data to actionable insights
2. Strategic Planning Process
  - I. Real retail case
3. Knowledge-based organizations
4. Real cases: Netflix and Uber
5. Let's practice

##### Chapter 2: Concepts to understand Business Analytics:

1. What is Business Analytics (BA)
  - I. Definition of BA
  - II. Big data project & a non-big data project
  - III. Differences between data analysis & data analytics
  - IV. Data Analyst
2. Components Business analytics definition
  - I. Data
  - II. Tools & Techniques
  - III. Business Insights
3. Activities of BA:
  - I. Descriptive analytics
  - II. Diagnostic analytics
  - III. Predictive analytics
  - IV. Prescriptive analytics
  - V. Example of the activities of BA

##### Chapter 3: The life process of Business Analytics

1. Understand the life process of BA
  - I. Business case evaluation
  - II. Data Identification
  - III. Data Acquisition and Filter

- IV. Data Extraction
- V. Data Validation and Cleansing
- VI. Data Aggregation and Representation
- VII. Data Analysis
- VIII. Data Visualization
- IX. Utilization of analysis results

## Block Two

### Machine Learning Models

#### Chapter 4. Machine Learning Models

- 1. Introduction
  - 1. What's prediction
  - 2. What and why predict?
  - 3. What does Learning mean?
  - 4. Correlation and Causality
  - 5. *When should I use predictive models?*
- 2. Machine Learning
  - 1. *Machine Learning concept*
  - 2. *Learning Paradigms in ML*
  - 3. *Supervised & Unsupervised Models*
    - 1. *Supervised*
    - 2. *Unsupervised*
  - 4. *The process of a ML model*
  - 5. *Data partition*
  - 6. *Possible Problems in ML models*
- 3. Machine Learning Techniques
  - 1. Supervised learning: Classification & Regression problems
  - 2. Classification Algorithms
  - 3. Model Evaluation
  - 4. Unsupervised models: clustering
- 4. Let's do a Simulation

## Block Three

### Privacy

#### Chapter 5. Privacy: Statistical Disclosure Control (SDC)

- 1. Introduction
  - I. Definitions
  - II. Legal framework
- 2. Anonymization: Techniques

## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

### General methodological aspects of the subject



## In-class Methodology: Activities

**AF1. Master class lessons** in which the teacher will present the main contents in a clear, structured way and seeking the motivation of the student at all times through the support of PowerPoint transparencies, videos, audios, visualizations, etc.

**AF2. Participatory sessions of an expository nature.** In each master class, the master class will be combined with the debate and/or discussion on the topic in question corresponding to each class. This requires the student to be prepared to discuss the subject of study and the readings, videos, or audios that will be indicated to the student in advance.

The teacher will lead the presentation of the basic notions, with the active and collaborative participation of the students, who will discuss and debate the dark points or nuances that are relevant to the correct understanding of the contents. It will include practical cases as the backbone of the presentation of ideas and content, dynamic presentations, and the formal or spontaneous participation of students through various activities.

Active participation in the classroom is an excellent tool to enhance the learning of the student who participates and his or her peers present in the classroom. A productive learning environment requires that everyone in the classroom be actively involved.

**AF3. Individual test resolution.** Students will be given short questionnaires about the subject matter dealt with in class to see their degree of progress in the subject

**AF4. Cooperative Learning:** The goal of this activity is to encourage cooperative work in groups of 4-6 people. The aim is to promote the autonomy and motivation of learning thanks to the shared responsibility. Application of real tools.

**AF6. Analysis and resolution of cases** proposed by the teacher, based on a brief reading, a material prepared for the occasion, or any other type of data or information that allows the application in practice of the theoretical knowledge acquired, and favors the development of the critical thinking capacity of the student. They are based on the selection of professional materials adapted to the subject, with the aim of training the student to solve real problems and to acquire several capacities to react to unexpected situations and approaches.

**AF7. Public exhibition of topics or works.** Presentation and defense of their work in front of the teacher and the rest of their classmates. It takes place individually or collectively. It will be valued the conceptual organization, the domain of the treated matter, the expositive clarity, the respect and rationality of the different phases. In the case of being a collective exercise, the active collaboration of each one of the members of the team will be required.

## Non-Presential Methodology: Activities

**AF8. Individual study and extension of the documentation** that the student carries out to understand, re-elaborate and retain scientific content with a view to a possible application in his/her profession. Individual reading of texts (bibliography) and notes of different types (books, magazines, individual articles, press, Internet publications, reports on practical experiences, etc.) related to the subjects of study.

**F11. Academic tutoring,** for the resolution of problems that may have arisen in the course of learning the subject or in the process of acquiring the corresponding skills, as well as for the supervision of the student's progress in his/her work.

consecución de las metas.

**AF12. Monographic research.** A cooperative learning procedure that starts with the assignment of students to teams and the approach of a task that requires research, sharing of information and resources among team members in order to achieve the common goal. Individual objectives are achieved if and only if others achieve theirs, so there is a great deal of personal interdependence in achieving the goals.

## SUMMARY STUDENT WORKING HOURS

### CLASSROOM HOURS

Ejercicios y resolución de casos y de



Lecciones de Carácter expositivo	EJERCICIOS Y RESOLUCIÓN DE CASOS Y DE PROBLEMAS	Exposición pública de temas o trabajos	
15.00	5.00	5.00	
<b>NON-PRESENTIAL HOURS</b>			
Ejercicios y resolución de casos y de problemas	Simulaciones, juegos de rol, dinámicas de grupo	Sesiones tutoriales	Estudios individual y/o en grupo, y lectura organizada
25.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
<b>ECTS CREDITS: 3,0 (75,00 hours)</b>			

## EVALUATION AND CRITERIA

### Ratings

- **ORDINARY CALL (CONTINUOUS EVALUATION):**

#### The final exam (50%)

Multiple choice questions about the course syllabus

#### Student participation in class and attendance (5%)

The attendance and participation of the student in the classes will be evaluated, both those who are present in the classrooms and those who are connected from their homes

#### Implementation and discussion of case studies and various practices (35%)

The active participation of the student in the classroom and their capacity for analysis and problem solving will be valued.

#### Carrying out tests for the monitoring of the subject by the student (10%)

The student's ability to follow the course continuously will be assessed

The final grade will be the weighted sum of the exam and the grade obtained in the continuous assessment through case studies, mini-test, and participation and attendance to class. It is **MANDATORY** to achieve a grade of 5 in **both, the final exam and the continuous assessment** to pass the subject of Introduction to Business Analytics.

Attendance is considered essential. Thus, the professor, and according to the academic norms of the university, once verified the lack of attendance of the student in at least one-third of the classes, and with sufficient time before the celebration of the exam corresponding to the ordinary call, will inform the student of the loss of the call. The Dean will be informed of this. In the minutes of the student's ordinary exam, it must appear "Not presented" (R.G. 93.3.).

- **EXTRAORDINARY CALL**

Students who do not pass with the above evaluation criteria may take an extraordinary exam that will be worth 100% of the final grade. Continuous assessment grades are not saved.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES

### Basic Bibliography

**Textbooks:**

Evans, J. R. (2016). *Business analytics: Methods, models, and decisions*. Pearson.

Herbet, J. (2019). *Analítica de datos: La guía definitiva de análisis de Big Data para empresas, técnicas de minería de datos, recopilación de datos y conceptos de inteligencia empresarial*.

Jank, W. (2011). *Business analytics for managers*. Springer Science & Business Media.

Koole, G. (2019). *An Introduction to Business Analytics*. MG books. Amsterdam

Provost, F., and Fawcett, T. (2013). *Data Science for Business: What you need to know about data mining and data-analytic thinking*. " O'Reilly Media, Inc

## Complementary Bibliography

**Textbooks:**

Diez, D. M.; Barr, C. D., and Cetinkaya-Rundel, M. (2017). *OpenIntro Statistics*, 3r Ed. <http://openintro.org>

Marr, Bernard (2017). *BIG DATA en la práctica: Cómo 45 empresas existosas han utilizado análisis de big data para ofrecer resultados extraordinarios*. Tell Editorial

Marr, Bernard (2016). *BIG DATA: La utilización del Big Data, el análisis y los parámetros Smart para tomar decisiones y aumentar el rendimiento*. Tell Editorial

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