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Implementation of Business Intelligence for Coal Production and Reserves Division

Anggi Tri Rizki RAMADHANI¹, Ken Ditha TANIA²*

¹anggitririzki2@gmail.com, Information System Department, Faculty of Computer Science, Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia

Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia *Corresponding author: kenya.tania@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In this era of globalization business competitions among the company increased. Companies need knowledge of information technology to support companies to be able to predict the future and help the whole system to improve services. Business Intelligence as a system that can help management by providing predictions, patterns, and assisting in decision making. In designing and implementing Business Intelligence for coal production and reserves division using Business Intelligence Roadmap method. Business Intelligence Roadmap is one of the methods of Business Intelligence that can be used because it is adaptive and detail which consists of 6 phases and 18 stages. By implementing Business Intelligence within the coal company environment is expected to support the strategic decisions related to the plans and predictions of coal production that need to be taken, so the management of coal production operations can run well, and it can produce business information in a short time. Data and information generated also become more accessible and easier to understand with focused on making reports in the form of visualizations such as diagrams and charts.

Keywords: Business Intelligence, Business Intelligence Roadmap, coal company, OLAP, the implementation of intelligence business

Introduction

Business Intelligence is a set of theories, stages of integrating data, processes, architecture, and information technology that transforms separate operational data into centralized to gain meaningful and useful information for business purposes [1]. Business Intelligence provides a view of the past, present, and predictions about business operations. The general function of BI technology is for reporting, OLAP, data mining, business performance management, predictive and prescriptive. Its basic components include data warehouse, data mining, OLAP, reporting, spreadsheets, and others [2]. Business Intelligence solutions are currently used mainly by large and medium-sized companies [3], one of them is a coal company. Implementation of Business Intelligence within the coal company environment can support the decisions that must be taken, so that the management of operation coal production can run well in accordance with the Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) that was set at the beginning of the year. Even Business Intelligence can also provide support for strategic decisions related to plans and predictions of the amount of coal production in the following year based on previous years.

PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk has a main focus in coal production to support world energy sources in order to support various energy needs in various regions, factories, or companies. So that in coal production operations each year it takes a careful calculation taking into account the reserves that are still in the warehouse as well as various obstacles that may occur so that no losses occur in the future and in accordance with the RKAP that has been made

The system that runs on PTBA has used information technology to assist operational activities. The system that supports coal production activities is already available at PTBA, but the integration between the two systems has not yet occurred, which causes frequent discrepancies between the amount of production in the RKAP and the amount of production that occurs in the field. This discrepancy can occur because PTBA often does not see and consider several factors in the field. This can result in losses for the company because it cannot meet the needs of coal operating production, which in turn causes unmet consumer needs.

With the implementation of Business Intelligence to this system, this problem can be minimized and allow the prediction of the amount of coal production for the

²kenya.tania@gmail.com, Information System Department, Faculty of Computer Science,



coming year based on historical data from the previous vear. Based on the data obtained will be carried out cleaning and data collection in the warehouse. The data contained in the data warehouse will be carried out a data mining process that uses classification methods using Naïve Bayes. Naïve Bayes assumes an underlying probabilistic model and allows to capture uncertainties about the model in a principled way by determining the probability of an outcome [4]. The data will calculate coal production data based on the amount of coal production to the amount of production, and can estimate the probability of coal production for the next year based on predictions from influencing factors. Furthermore, an analysis will be conducted to produce information that can be used by PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk to facilitate the operation of coal production data operations and support the performance of coal production in the field, as well as improve the process of making interesting reports in the form of charts and diagrams so that they can be used and used as a guide in making business decisions for management users.

Business Intelligence as a form of implementation that is able to answer existing needs, especially in handling the coal production process in the company. Business Intelligence has been widely used by companies in managing data and information to support decision making. In addition, the coal production operation process which is quite long will be more effective and efficient if the application of website-based Business Intelligence technology is focused on making reports in the form of visualizations such as diagrams and charts. From these results it can be taken into consideration for PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk, in increasing the amount of coal production so it is expected to be in accordance with the Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) that has been set at the beginning of the year.

RELATED WORKS

Business Intelligence

Business Intelligence is defined as systems that collect, transform, and present structured data from multiple sources reducing the needed time to obtain relevant business information and enable their efficient use in management decision making process, allowing dynamic enterprise data search, retrieval, analysis, and explanation of the needs of managerial decisions [5]. Business Intelligence can also be used as an analysis of the historical data of a product in an organization for the financial needs of the systemic policy/strategy/work program within a certain time which can in the future improve the performance of the product [6].

Business Intelligence generate a number of structured data from where they are obtained, through various methods and analyzes the information that management needs to support business processes [3]. Business Intelligence is defined as a framework that combines database management architecture, business analysis, business performance management, and data visualization to manage company data in coal-fired power plants [7].

So that, Business Intelligence is a concept for collecting, changing, and presenting structured data from various sources to be able to provide information so as to help and

improve the quality and efficiency in business decision making for an organization. The concept of BI itself is to transform information into new knowledge and understanding for the organization.

Related Research of Business Intelligence

Several studies related to Business Intelligence have been carried out in various fields, including in the field of Education [8] BI produced a system to provide decisions about the importance of studying the business curriculum so that students have provisions in the future.

In research [1] within the bank, BI helps provide policy decisions for customers to continue to improve transactions and facilitate bank report management.

Research [3] said Business Intelligence is currently used primarily by large and medium-sized companies, one of which is a coal company. Some research on coal companies has been done, such as on research [7] the implementation of Business Intelligence is applied to monitor Key Performance Indicators (KPI), capture insights about the behavior of the power plant process, and identify factors that influence the efficiency of coal combustion. Also on research [9] Implementation BI is used in business process reengineering whose purpose is to solve the problem of stealing or changing coal during loading, reducing pollution, increasing coal loading efficiency and weighing accuracy thereby reducing production costs.

From that, the implementation of Business Intelligence at PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk can be used as an analysis of coal production data in the past by considering and identifying factors that influence the amount of coal production so that it can solve the problem of often not achieving the target of coal production operations and support decision making in determining strategies / policies / work programs to the next period to improve the performance of PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk.

RESEARCH METHOD

Method of Collecting Data

Data Type

There are 2 types of data obtained in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is basic data at PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk. collected from the place of the object to be examined. Meanwhile, secondary data is data collected through various sources or various literary studies such as journals, internet media, and thesis material related to the problem to be examined.

Data Source

In conducting this research, the source of data obtained from the leaders and employees of PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk through a database managed by the production and planning operations section of PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk.

Data Collection



There are several methods used in the process of collecting data and information used in this study, namely interview, observation, and literature review.

System Development Method

In designing and implementing Business Intelligence systems development methods will be used using an approach Business Intelligence Roadmap [6].

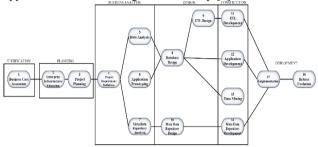


Fig. 1. Business Intelligence Roadmap

Based on the Business Intelligence Roadmap method above there are 6 phases that must be carried out, namely: *Justification Phase*

In this justification phase, a business case assessment was carried out at PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk, is the first step taken into consideration in the initial steps of developing a BI project.

Planning Phase

After going through justification phase, the next step is planning.

Enterprise Infrastucture Evaluation

The application of the BI concept must be evaluated for infrastructure at PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk as a whole. Previously, the existing infrastructure before implementing the BI concept had infrastructure that had to be developed so that the project for implementing Business Intelligence could be achieved properly.

Project Planning

BI decision making projects are very dynamic so that any changes that occur in the scope, staff, budget, technology, business processes can influence the success of a BI project. Therefore, project planning must be made more detailed and the latest progress must always be monitored and reported.

Business Analysis phase

Focus on conducting a detailed analysis of problems and business opportunities to gain a deep understanding of business needs for product solutions. At this stage there are 4 main steps, namely:

Project Requirement Definition

At this stage it is necessary to review the system development needs such as data requirements, query functions, technical, and non-technical whether it is sufficient to implement BI applications.

Data Analysis

In this Business Intelligence concept, the source of the data obtained from the datahouse is used as a data source (operational database) that has been carried out by the ETL process so that the data obtained is of high quality. After extracting, the data must be cleaned so that the accuracy of the results of the analysis can be guaranteed.



88 52	225,418	203,149	328,935		359,197	493,069	586,647	1,438,913	489,734	471,494	481,279	1,442,508	544,908	462,232		1,558,880	5,197,8
JUMLAH NAL	330,423	341,047	352,957	1,024,427	447,035	499,492	602,544	1,549,071	489,734	471,494	481,279	1,442,506	574,086	536,929	962,672	2,073,687	6,089,0
TOTAL UPTE :																	
AL 50	19,653	35,516	-	55,168				-	104,356	61,245	266,247	431,847	361,848	284,923	445,379	1,092,150	1,579,1
AL 52		145,302	208,562	356,864	191,490	295,397	302,000	791,907	261,654	105,743	77,131	447,527	253,988	167,905	207,815	629,709	2,226)
AL SS	170,849	149,273	152,487	469,610	275,545	210,349	336,854	822,748	348,680	413,045	351,093	1,112,818	143,691	109,318	237,671	490,681	2,895,
AL 58	172,062	105,705	92,688	370,455	54,049	63,497	67,423	184,969	93,178	137,550	23,041	253,769	68,664	73,909	35,761	178,335	987.1
AL 61	50,722	25,205	13,578	89,505	1,582			1,582		55,399	52,625	108,025	92,251	7,999	19,201	119,450	318,
AL 64		1,367	-	1,367	-	22,336	59,557	81,893	25,774	95,226	114,090	235,895	50,978	52,261	27,638	130,578	453,
AL 67	100,437	172,019	127,237	407,693	31,779	74,050	71,667	177,496	40,932	107,898	59,274	208,104	71,212	52,276	13,158	136,646	929.
AL 72	17,824	12,070	15,734	45,628	4,144	102	49,739	53,984	73,696	51,701	68,304	193,701	98,389	24,745	1,648	124,781	418.
MT 44			-			-				-	-			-		-	
MT/88 46	43,629	115,950	89,325	248,904	105,868	135,196	258,480	499,544	195,499	163,187	54,612	415,295	145,890	297,592	588,528	1,032,010	2,196,
MT/BB 50	105,005	137,098	24,023	266,925	87,638	6,423	15,898	110,159	39,902	75,725	121,235	236,062	135,107	172,176	657,083	964,366	1,578,
88 52	225,418	203,149	328,935	757,542	359,197	493,069	586,647	1,438,913	489,734	471,494	481,279	1,442,506	544,908	462,232	551,740	1,558,880	5,197.
TOTAL UPTE :	913,599	1,103,453	1.052.568	3,069,620	1,111,473	1,303,419	1.748.343	4,163,235	1,679,405	1,741,215	1,669,736	5,090,356	1,966,925	1,705,337	2,785,623	6,457,885	18,781

Fig. 2. Example of Coal Production Data Application Prototyping

The prototype can be used as a means of seeing for potential executives and limitations of BI technology that will be created and can also provide opportunities for them to add or change the needs and expectations of this BI project.

Meta data repository analysis

This stage is done by making a logical meta model that is represented from the metadata object in the form of a Star Schema. The reason for using Star Schema is because the definition of the metadata object is understandable and can also describe the relationship between the object.

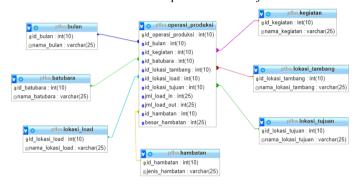


Fig. 3. Star Schema Design Phase

After passing the business analysis stage, the next step is to carry out the design process, in which at this stage there are 3 main activities, namely:

Database Design

At this stage the BI database design process is carried out based on the needs analysis that has been carried out in the Business Analysis Phase of the Project Requirement Definition. So the BI database design that will be created is a multidimensional database.

Extract/Transform/Load (ETL)

ETL process is designing an ETL process flow for integrating data from a data source to a data warehouse. This process is the most complex in a BI project because this is where the quality of a data warehouse is taken into account, where the data validation process, data cleansing is done in the ETL process.

Meta data Repository Design

At this stage the design of the repository metadata analysis was conducted in the previous stage, namely Planning phase.

Construction Phase

This stage applies the design that has been made in the previous stages. At this stage there are 4 main activities, namely:

Extract/transform/load development

Running the ETL process using tools namely the Pentaho Spoon that can support various operational data sources.



Application development

After the prototype is created, the application creation process begins. The process of making an application can be simple or complex depending on the extent of the technology to be used for analytical purposes. Usually application development activities are carried out in parallel with ETL development activities and meta data repository development.

Data Mining

Mining or discovering new information by looking for certain patterns or rules from a very large amount of data. Meta data repository development

The results of the design of the meta data repository carried out in the previous stage are then made.

Deployment Phase

After passing through the construction phase, the next step is to carry out the deployment process, where the process of implementing Business Intelligence applications includes adjustments to the application users and the tools used and the users who will use them. At this stage there are 2 main activities, namely:

Implementation

So that this application can run well, it will be adjusted and tested before it is actually used, at this stage adjustments include the media that will be used by the application and related users who have participated in the process of making the application and users who will use the Business Intelligence application.

Release evaluation

Business Intelligence applications cannot be directly used by users without any evaluation of the processes that have been made for this design. Because the Business Intelligence application is very important in its role to make business decisions for the company, an interview and training process will be conducted for the company as an evaluation of the use of this Business Intelligence application.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Business Intelligence at PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk is very good opportunity for the future. Given the increasing competition in the world of coal mining, this research can help the management to make strategic plans or support decision making towards coal production management. Therefore, a competitive advantage strategy is needed to win market competition. One of the competitive advantages offered by the company is information technology.

Data analyzed came from database sources at PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk. After performing the stages in accordance with the research methodology used in this study the results of the ETL process will be entered into the database system. Then, the next stage becomes a multidimensional data warehouse in accordance with the star schema that was created at the design stage.



Fig. 4. The result of ETL Process

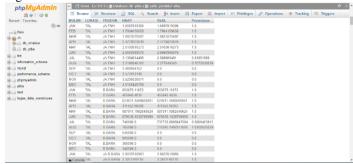


Fig. 5. Result of transformation in BI Database

If you have passed all the stages in ETL development, the next stage is making cube on multidimensional data for OLAP with the help of schema workbench tools. This tool can be published and saved with Pentaho dashboard analysis.

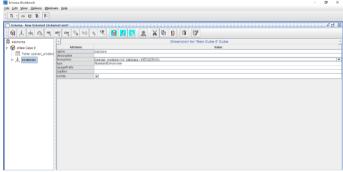


Fig. 6. Process of Schema Workbanch

Then, after the ETL and OLAP stages are carried out, the next stage is website development. Development of Business Intelligence tools for monitoring sales at PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk is divided into 2 main pages based on the role of users who interact with the system, namely PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk and admin, where each user has a menu according to their respective responsibilities.



Fig. 7. Admin Main Page



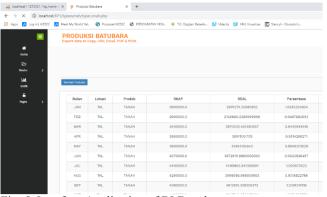


Fig. 8. Interface Application of BI Development Following are the results of the data mining process that has been obtained using the classification method with the Naïve Bayes algorithm.

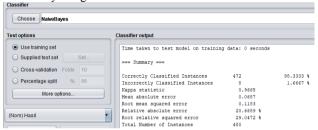


Fig. 9. The Result of Data Mining using Weka From the picture above test options is use training set, meaning some of data will be used as the data training. In addition it can be seen that the success rate is 98%.

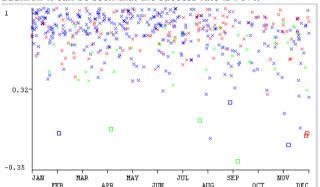


Fig. 10. Data Mining Pattern
From the results of the above pattern can be taken into consideration for PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk. So as to increase the amount of coal production so that it is expected to be in accordance with the Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) that has been set at the beginning of the year.

CONCLUSION

By implementing Business Intelligence at PT. Bukit Asam, Tbk can provide facilities for the optimization process in coal production. In addition, the application of Business Intelligence makes it easy to make reports and reports are also easy to access and easy to understand (user interface). The leadership of PT, Bukit Asam, Tbk can also access the report easily because the data warehouse has been implemented and the query in it so that report format can be requested according to the leadership's needs. The results of this report can also help leaders in making business decisions in the future.

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