

The Rules of Subsurface Analytics

Jane McConnell, Practice Partner Oil and Gas, Teradata DEJ KL, 4 October 2017





Agenda

- Why subsurface analytics is different
- The Rules
 - Rule 1: Right People
 - Rule 2: Right Platform
 - Rule 3: "Good Enough"Data Management
 - Rule 4: Agile Approach
 - Rule 5: Business Buy-in
- Recap



1940's business computing: where it all started for business analytics









But for us, the IT/OT divide happened

IT and "the business" diverge on business critical solutions

...so IT never get near it beyond providing power and network bandwidth

...which become app suites that only subject matter experts understand and

manage

IT failed to keep up with competitive computing developments

Business units and teams become fertile ground for point solutions...

...which become silos...



Subsurface Data Management Culture



Custodianship V Stewardship



Custodian

- Controls access
- Avoids unknown data
- Transfer data
- Avoids risk
- Hates change
- Acquires knowledge
- Creates walls

Steward

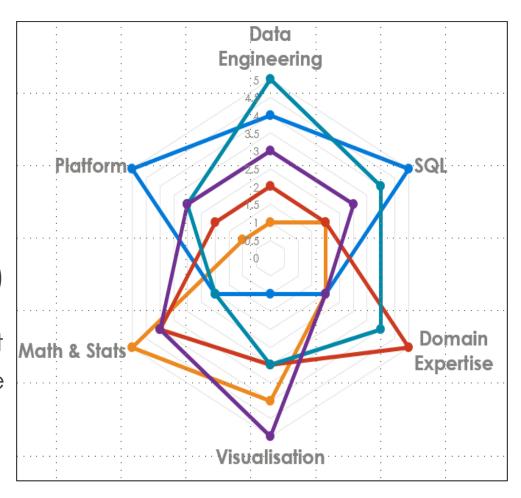
- Shares data
- Celebrates variety
- Enables access
- Embraces risk
- Owns change
- Shares insights
- Teaches governance





Right People, plural. And T-shaped.

- Too many disciplines for any one person to know it all
- "T-shaped people" who go wide across many disciplines but deep into their specific domain
- Need outstanding data management and data engineering skills (and culture)
- Need platform expertise for sustainability and deployment
- Need Subject Matter Expertise





Analytics / data science workflow







Here's one we did earlier in Malaysia

- Working closely with the customer
 - Subject matter expertise
 - Source system expertise
- Teradata Subject Matter Expert
- Data management skills
- Data platform skills
- Coding skills
- Data science skills
- Frontend/visualisation skills

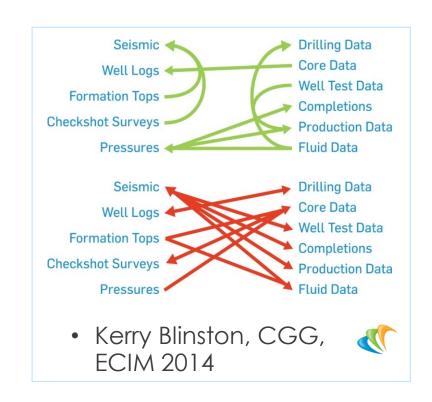






The problems with existing data stores

- "Knowledge development" applications come with import filters for specific file types and specific tasks
- Data is modelled logically for well-defined (and hence brittle) processes that may not reflect all (or even any!) use cases
- Only "perfect" data can be imported into applications or schemas

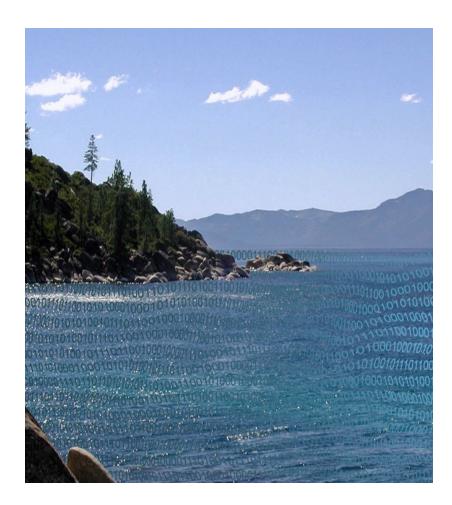


New data types, or new combinations, challenge all of this



Build a new platform that all disciplines can use

- If we don't give them a purpose-built platform for analytics, we will be in Desktop/Excel Hell.
- A platform that
 - Accepts data from any discipline
 - Makes it easy for data scientists to use their tools – R, Python etc
 - Provides the right level of governance and data quality
- Call it a Data Lake, or call it an Analytical Data Platform
 - Just build something where they can get data and ideally write new data back







"Good Enough" Data Management

- Stewards mentor and support "citizen data management"
- Everyone cares about the data and its quality
- Everyone can do something about it when they find bad data
- Data governance is a function of data value

"Good Enough" means:

- Good: don't compromise on quality
- Enough: don't boil the ocean



What should data look like?

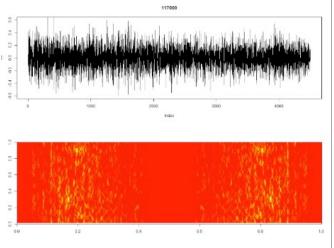
Don't be a data hoarder!

Why not store data at a granularity good enough to extract value?

- Granular enough
- Dimensioned (time, space) enough
- Resample, interpolate, aggregate
- Profile data so you can get an idea of it quickly





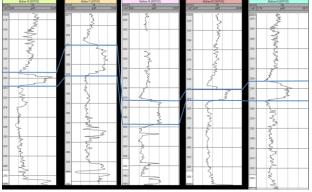




"Difficult file formats" (Multi-structured data)

- Parse out the measurement data
- Link it through time and space
- Relate using metadata and master data
- Form a view on whether a hypothesis is worth developing









Dealing with unstructured data

Text

- Language
- Typos
- Consistency
- Quality

Use simple characterisation tools to understand what is in the data

Don't try to build a whole text input and cleansing framework



3203	recalibration	13
3204	receiver	8
6895	receiving	9
1273	recheck	7
6896	rechecked	g
6897	rechecks	8
6898	recleaning	10
3192	re-cleaning	11
6899	recomissioned	13
3206	recomissioning	14
3207	recommended	11
6900	recommission	12
3208	recommissioned	14
6901	recommissioning	15
6902	recorded	8
6903	recover	7
3210	recovery	8
227	rectification	13
3212	rectified	9
3213	rectify	7
6906	rectifying	10
3216	redivert	8
6907	reduce	6
3217	reduced	7
6910	reducer	7
3218	reducing	8
3219	reduction	9
3220	reenergise	10
3221	reenergised	11
3222	reestablished	13





Agile, Scrum, DevOps, Interactive Visualisation





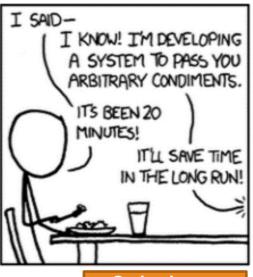
What not to do

Common resourcesinks:

- Point solutions
- Technology projects
- Waterfalls
- Brittle data modelling
- "We want ML/AI!"







© xkcd.com



Iterate.

One project at a time.

Deliver value often.

Prepare

Contextualise and plan
Form problem statement
Prioritise by impact
Communicate analysis plan and responsibilities

Review

Create concise business story Highlight overall business impact Include assumptions and sources Follow up with business on the actions

Assimilate

Store well-commented SQL Document in wiki Train BU in tool usage

Execute

Build on prior work Validate data Recheck hypotheses Drive insights and recommendations

Deliver

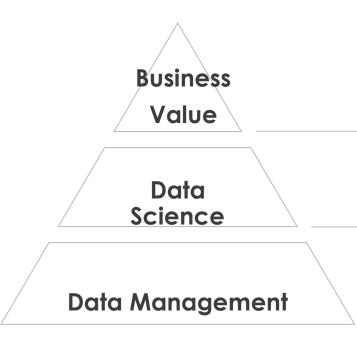
Post code to repository Stakeholder contacts Final presentations







Data management to enable business-aligned data science



 What financial, operational or environmental impact are you delivering?

• What techniques, functions, workflows and skills are required?

• What data is required and in what form?

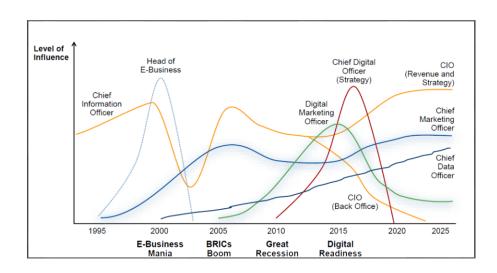


Business-focused data management

- Embed data ownership in the business units
- Engage with business leadership to plan, budget and deliver data-driven initiatives
- Define and drive data exploitation strategy
- Understand data value and leverage high value data for business impact

...do we need a

Chief Data Officer?

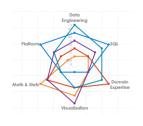


Source: Andrew White, Gartner 2017



Recap

The 5 Rules – all equally important











Right People

Right Platform

Good Enough Data Management

Agile Approach

Business Buy-in



Stated another way - Data Management 2.0

Stop doing

- Brittle data management
- Silos
- Disposable data science
- Transfer and analysis in Excel

Keep doing

- Applying domain expertise
- High levels of governance
- Driving data quality
- Learning

Start doing

- Aligning with business
- Applying context
- Data profiling
- Enriching data
- Applying critical thinking





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What is the point of data science?









Data science, also known as data-driven science, is an interdisciplinary field about scientific methods, processes, and systems to extract knowledge or insights from data in various forms, either structured or unstructured, similar to data mining.

Wikipedia, 2017



Data science workflow



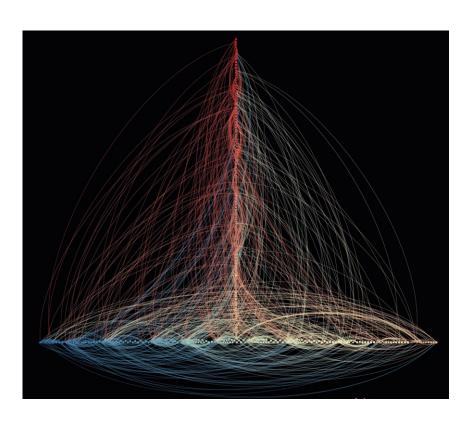
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Not just machine learning

- Finding relationships with complex data sets
- Characterising behaviour and understanding the demographics of data
- It can be applied to:
 - Data profiling and QC
 - Data preparation
 - Data mining
 - Operational processes
 - -Data art





How other industries grew an analytics culture...

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