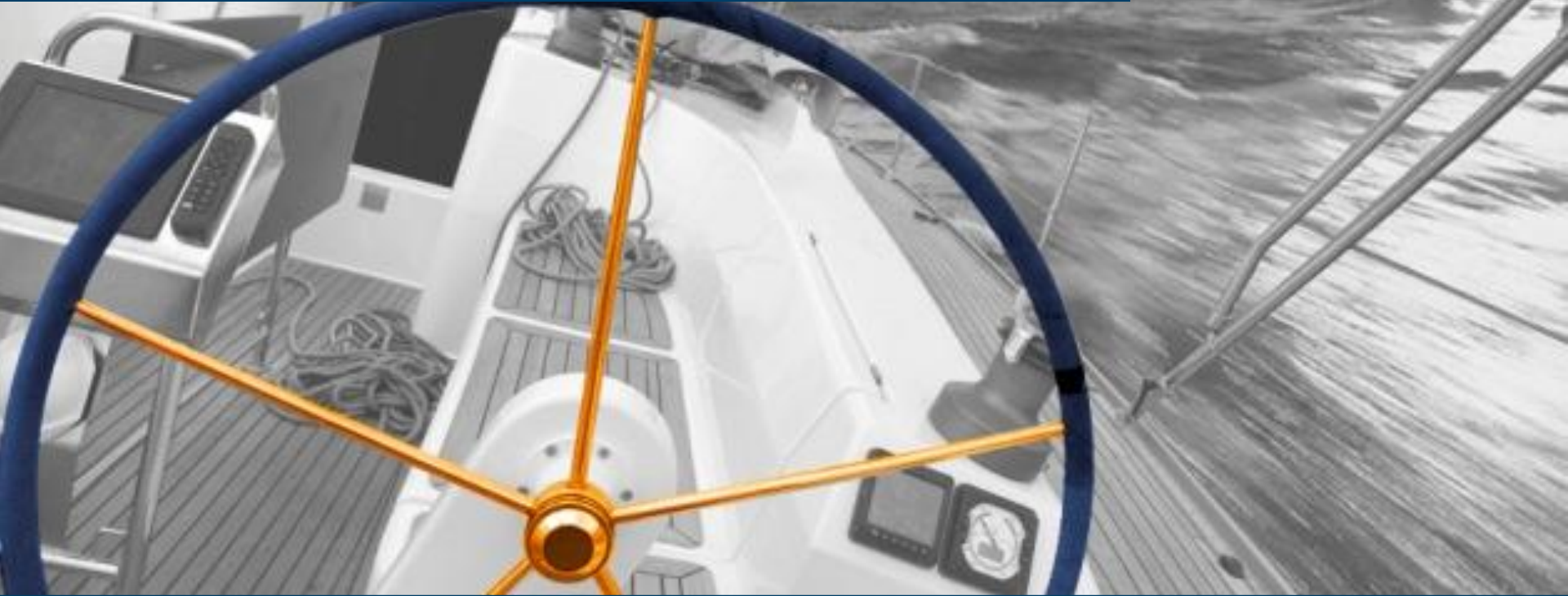


XBRL business intelligence and its consequences for abstract modelling



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Introduction

Why does analytics and data modelling belong together?

- How is data analysed?
 - Through semantics
- Semantics enable conclusions
- Bring data into a different context
- See the bigger picture

- Methods
 - combining, grouping, separating facts
 - showing them next to each other
 - Time series

- Successful analytics depends on semantics as a key component

Introduction

Why does analytics and data modelling belong together?

- XBRL is known as carrier of semantics
- Most of the semantics are in the meta framework (taxonomy)
 - Labels-, references-, presentation-, definition-, calculation-, formula linkbase
- Some are also in the instance
 - Period, entity name / identifier, typed dimensions
- XBRL is very flexible in the way taxonomy designers can express those semantics (taxonomy architecture, filing manuals)
 - Validations (Calculation vs. Formula)
 - Presentation (Mirror presentation and definition + inlineXBRL vs. rendering linkbase vs. table linkbase)?
 - **Providing meaning to concepts** (reference to underlying standard vs. dimensional split)
 - Grouping of information (tuples vs. dimensions)
 - ...

Introduction

Why does analytics and data modelling belong together?

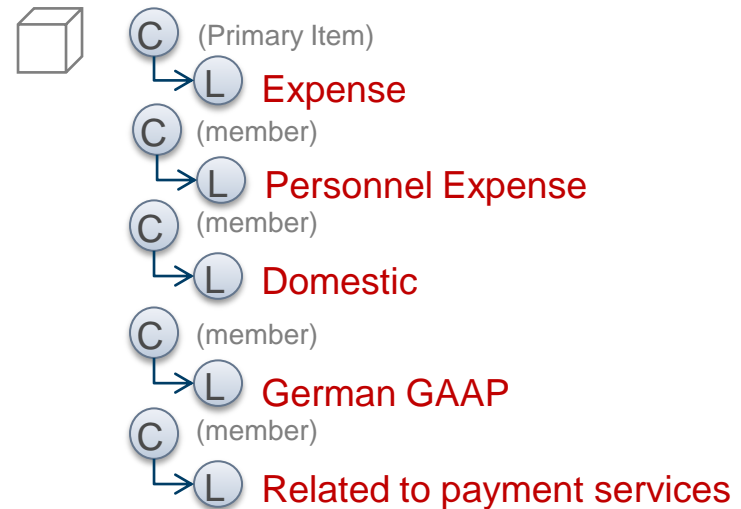
- **Providing meaning to concepts**

Where are the semantics stored in both approaches?

Non-dimensional data modelling



Dimensional data modelling



- All semantics is in the reference (single xbrl component)

- Semantics is split up on different dimensions / members (multiple xbrl components)

Introduction

Why does analytics and data modelling belong together?

- Architectural decisions result in a data model of XBRL taxonomy which does effect the ways in which the data can be analysed afterwards!
- **Many taxonomy creators are not aware of that**
- General approach taken by taxonomy creators:
 - Analyse the reporting requirements written down in the literature
 - Build a taxonomy which reflex the requirements appropriately
 - Consult / review the taxonomy
 - Publish the taxonomy
- Not included in the taxonomy process:
 - What conclusions are expected from the data and how is it going to be analysed? Why is the literature requiring something and is the data model supporting that?
 - Analytical questions have not been included into the taxonomy due process
 - Lately questions arised in the XBRL world: Who is using the data?
 - **If taxonomy creators (mostly regulators) do not have a strategy for analysing the data and reflect that in the data model of the taxonomy stakeholders have a much harder time to analyse that data**

Introduction

How to analyse the data?

- Get data into an analytical system:
 - Build an analytical system on top of XBRL
 - Ensure that XBRL taxonomy data model fits into already existing analytical systems

Build analytics on top of XBRL taxonomy	Ensure that XBRL taxonomy data model fits into already existing analytical systems
+ very flexible	- Additional requirements for the XBRL taxonomy
- Reinvent the wheel, can not leverage on decades of performance improvements in the BI sector	+leverage on performance
- Proprietary solution does not fit into the overall company IT landscape	+ Protect investments already made
	+ people are familiar with tools
Small companies with small user group	Huge companies with lot of users

Data Modelling approaches for taxonomies

How to analyse the data?

- Comparing different taxonomy data modelling approaches



Data Modelling approaches for taxonomies

How to analyse the data?

- Non-dimensional data modelling
- Analysis methods
 - Comparing individual items +
 - Time series +
 - Grouping items o
 - Grouping of instances +
 - Grouping of concept meaning –
- More separate semantics lead to a more granular analysis results
 - Time is separate in the instance
 - Concepts are independent
 - But meaning from the reference is not



Data Modelling approaches for taxonomies

How to analyse the data?

- Dimensional approach – huge advantage – more semantics separate

Dimensional data modelling



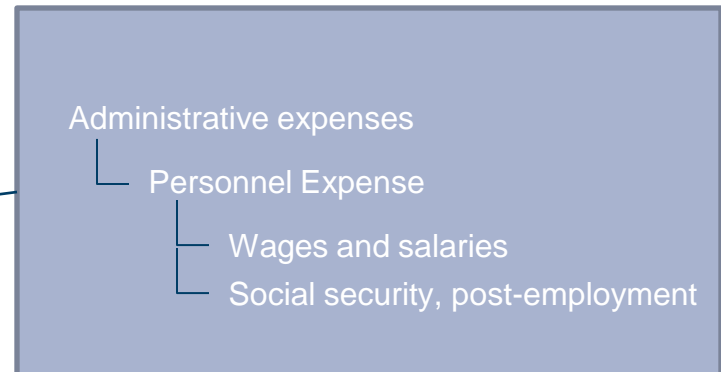
C (Primary Item)
→ L Expense

C (member)
→ L Personnel Expense

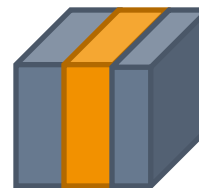
C (member)
→ L Domestic

C (member)
→ L German GAAP

C (member)
→ L ...



- Analysis on
 - Members (slicing and dicing)
 - On hierarchies of members



Data Modelling approaches for taxonomies

How to analyse the data?

- Cundus AG is developing the
“*Taxonomy driven data analysis approach*”
- From 2013 COREP / FINREP is becoming mandatory in Europe
 - Fully dimensionally taxonomy
- DEMO



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