

Analytics Module

Researching past business performance to gain insight and drive business planning is the purpose of the Analytics Module. It is designed to provide management with a tool to explore their company data.

Archiving and Big Data

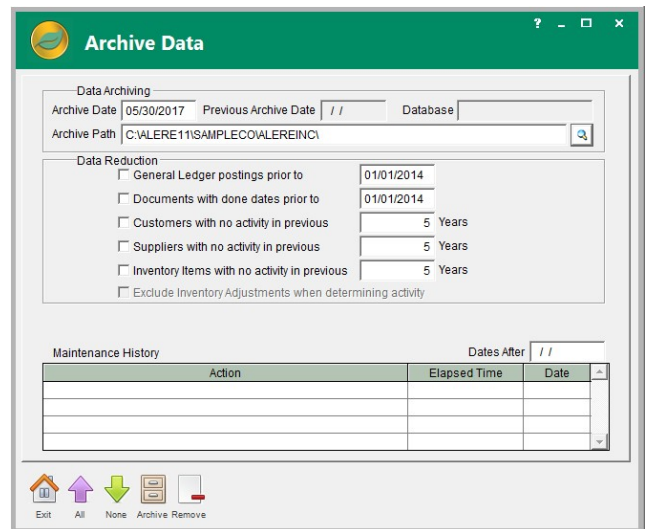
Big data is a term that describes the large volume of data collected by an ERP system on a day-to-day basis. This data provides an opportunity for your organization as it can be analyzed for insights that lead to better decisions and strategic planning.

ALERE manages this data through archiving. Archiving is a fundamentally different process than backing up the data.

Backing up data results in a static copy of data “as of” the date the backup was performed.

Archiving data provides a dynamic environment where, on an ongoing basis, data not required for the daily operation of a company is removed and added to a historical copy of the company.

In addition to providing a place for this big data to accrue and reside, this process periodically reduces the size of your active company data by moving it to an archived company that remains fully functional. Thus, the performance of your active company is optimized while big data is collected.



Data Archiving

Archiving accrues data while backing up is a snapshot of data. This is a key distinction that permits the full use of analytics and allows years and years of valuable company records to be mined for information.

Analytics

The Analytics module examines five key areas of big data: customers, suppliers, inventory, general ledger, and lot/serial traceability.

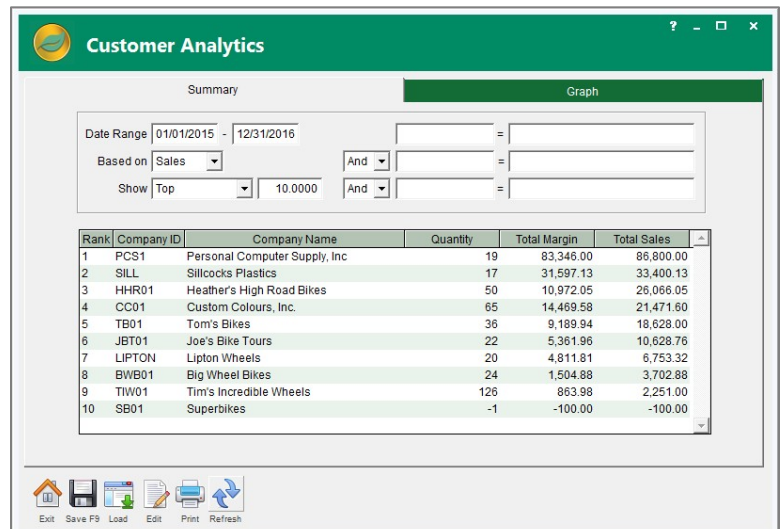
Except for lot/serial traceability, the data is mined based on a date range, filtering criteria, and up to three levels of specific search conditions that you can define.

The results are displayed in a grid with multiple sorting options.

Lot/serial traceability is based on the lot number, serial number, or a combination of the two.

The source and quantity of the lot/serial material, its current disposition, and its destination are shown on a grid.

In addition to summary or detailed reports, most data can be converted to elegant 3-D colored graphs to



Customer Analytics with Summary

better show the relationships and trends from the reports.

The rules used to set up a particular data inquiry may be named and saved which makes them easy to be loaded and reused at a later time.

The graphs can be output, with their data, as a report. Alternatively, they may be used to create a Word document, converted to HTML, or saved as an image for later use.

Benefits of Analytics

Analytics makes it easy to explore who your best and worst customers are from three aspects: sales, profit, and unit sales volume.

Just as importantly, it will reveal weekly, monthly and yearly trends.

The same types of analysis can be performed for suppliers. This helps a company understand which suppliers are relied upon the heaviest and what the purchasing trends are with them. In turn, that data may help negotiate discounts and terms with key suppliers.

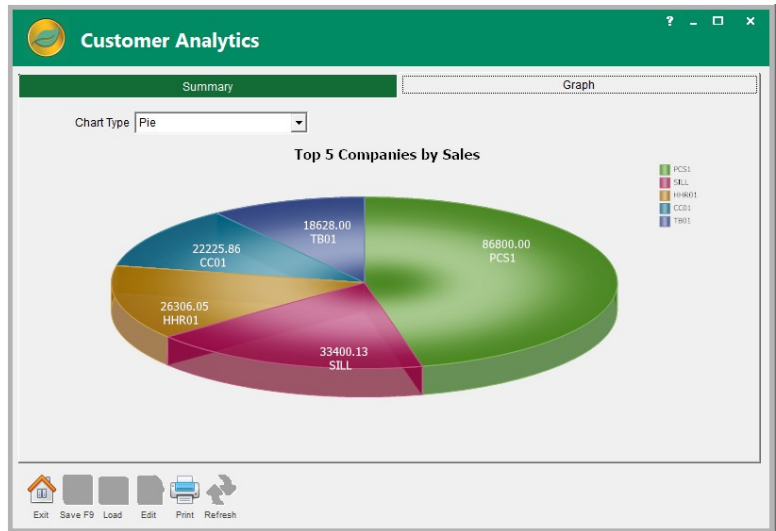
Analysis can be done to examine the receipt and issue of items in inventory over time to look for trends.

For a company with a significant inventory investment, it will clearly show the items that are responsible for the most inventory value.

Analytics allows the exploration of the trends of individual general ledger accounts by weeks, months or even years.

That information can help to determine the direction of sales or expenses and the development of plans to encourage sales or hold down expenses.

A company that manufactures and/or sells products that uses lot/serial numbered material will often need traceability of those items for health, safety or documentation reasons. Analytics provides that capability easily and efficiently.



Customer Analytics with Graphics