International Journal of AI, BigData, Computational and Management Studies
Noble Scholar Research Group | Volume 6, Issue 1, PP 198-206, 2025
ISSN: 3050-9416 | https://doi.org/10.63282/3050-9416.IJAIBDCMS-V6I1P120

Original Article

AI/ML-Driven Predictive Analytics on SAP BW/4HANA Using AWS Athena and Delta Lake for Scalable Financial and Operational Intelligence

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Received On: 02/03/2025 Revised On: 23/03/2025 Accepted On: 27/03/2025 Published On: 31/03/2025

Abstract: *The rapid data volume increase in any enterprise has resulted in the need to build data analytics frameworks that are scalable, efficient, and intelligent enough to help convert raw data into actionable insights. Existing organizations are becoming more dependent on sophisticated analytics solutions as a competitive edge, process optimization, and monetary decision-making. The paper will provide a full architecture of AI/ML-based predictive analytics with SAP BW/4HANA, using AWS Athena and Delta Lake to facilitate scale in financial and operational intelligence. SAP BW/4HANA is an effective enterprise data warehouse that is in-memory computing optimized and allows real-time analytics and data modeling speedy. Nevertheless, classic BW systems are challenged with the capabilities of processing unstructured information, processing at scale on distributed computers and machine learning applications. In order to overcome them, in this study, a hybrid architecture, which is a combination of SAP BW/4HANA and AWS-native cloud-native services (aws athena as the serverless querying engine and Delta Lake as trusted data lakes with ACID transactions), will be suggested. The suggested framework allows the easy data extraction of SAP BW/4HANA into a scaled data lake setting, in which Delta Lake is utilized to guarantee the integrity of data, enforce data schemas, and provide time travel. The AWS Athena supports a cost-effective, rapid querying of large data sets in the Amazon S3 storage, without the need to provide infrastructure. The combination of AI/ML models allows making financial forecasting, anomaly detection, and optimization of operation. The current study proposes a multi-layered architecture that includes the data ingestion, storage, processing and analytics as well as visualization layers. Regression, time-series forecasting, and classification algorithms based on machine learning are used to predict financial and operational data. To guarantee accuracy and scalability, the system also includes feature engineering, pipelines of data transformation and mechanisms of model evaluation. The procedure involves ETL/ELT operations, Delta lake schema design, query optimization in Athena and model training via distributed computing frameworks. The performance of the solutions is determined according to the scalability, query latency, accuracy of the predictions, and cost effectiveness. Findings show tremendous response time acceleration in query performance and information reliability in predictive accuracy in comparison to the conventional SAP only systems. Moreover, the article reveals the main issues of data regulation, the complexity of integration, and security concerns and suggests their solutions, including metadata managing, encryptions, and access controls. The results indicate that SAP BW/4HANA and AWS Athena and Delta Lake are an effective system of predictive analytics at an enterprise level. The paper will be relevant in the context of enterprise analytics by showing the possibility to build a scalable, cost-effective, and high-performance architecture that will allow connecting to both the traditional data warehousing and the current technologies of the data lake and machine learning. The suggested structure can be embraced in all the sectors to improve financial planning, risk management, and efficiency of operations, ensuring that intelligent and data-driven businesses emerge.*

Keywords: *SAP BW/4HANA, AWS Athena, Delta Lake, Predictive Analytics, SAP BW, Machine Learning, Financial Intelligence, Operational Intelligence, Data Lake, Cloud Computing, Big Data Analytics.*

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Digital transformation in the organizational setting is increasing the large quantities of both structured and unstructured data that are generated by various sources, including enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, IoT device, and applications connected to transactions. SAP BW/4HANA has become one of the governing data warehousing platforms that have adopted in-memory computing to form real time analytics, as well as efficient data processing. [1,2] With the pace of increased volume, variety and complexity of data, however, traditional data warehouse architectures experience a challenge in terms of scalability, flexibility, and cost optimization. Such constraints prevent their usage in supporting high-analytic and high-volume data processing needs. As a solution to these challenges, there is the idea of the adoption of cloud-based solutions, namely AWS Athena and Delta Lake, which can be considered a modern and scalable solution. AWS Athena does not require infrastructure management because it provides querying facilities without a server and uses Delta Lake to increase the reliability of data lakes, such as ACID transactions and schema enforcement. Combined, they form a powerful and adaptable analytics ecosystem, which assists in the effective processing of data and makes AI/ML-based insights to help with better decision-making possible.

1.2. AI/ML-Driven Predictive Analytics on SAP BW/4HANA

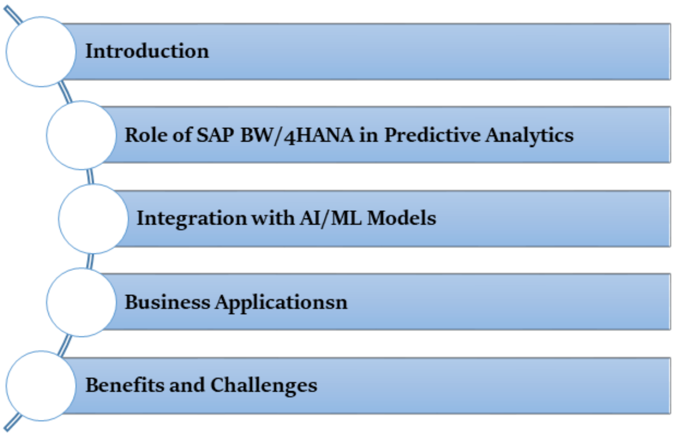

Fig 1: AI/ML-Driven Predictive Analytics on SAP BW/4HANA

- Introduction: The application of machine learning algorithms and statistical models to forecast future outcomes through the use of historical data can be described as AI/ML-driven predictive analytics. [3,4] Within the framework of SAP BW/4HANA, predictive analytics is a variant of the traditional reporting, as it allows predicting trends, risks, and opportunities in the future. Having AI/ML services with the enterprise information stored in SAP systems, they will be able to transition to the predictive and prescriptive decision-making as opposed to the descriptive ones.
- Role of SAP BW/4HANA in Predictive Analytics: SAP BW/4HANA is a central data warehouse solution, which can be used to centralize the data of several sources within the enterprise. It has the in-memory computing feature, which provides the ability to process data at high speed and enable real-time analytics, which makes it appropriate to prepare datasets to run machine learning models. It gives clean, structured and business contextualized data, important towards accurate predictive modeling. Nevertheless, although it allows efficiently preparing and reporting data, its inherent abilities regarding promoting advanced AI/ML integration are, however, scarce, which requires third-party tools and platforms.
- Integration with AI/ML Models: In order to get predictive analytics, SAP BW/4HANA extracted data is loaded in the machine learning models like TensorFlow, Scikit-learn, or even a cloud computing solution like AWS SageMaker. These models use relationship models like regression to predict and identify patterns like classification as well as trend prediction by use of time series. The integration enables organizations to develop, educate, and implement models that are capable of creating actionable information using enterprise information.
- Business Applicationsn: Predictive analytics with AI/ML on the SAP BW/4HANA can be implemented in many business fields. In finance, it aids in the forecasting of revenue and risk analysis; in operations, it assists in predicting demand and optimizing the supply chain; and in security, it assists in identifying anomalies and fraudulent transactions. These programs improve the efficiency of operations, minimize risk, and facilitate the strategy plan.
- Benefits and Challenges: The main advantages are better decision-making, better accuracy in forecasting, and capability to automate complicated processes of analysis. Such challenges include an issue of data integration complexity, model management, and requirement of scalable infrastructure, but they have to be handled. The combination of SAP BW/4HANA and cloud-based systems is useful to deal with these limitations as it is flexible, scalable, and offers superior analytics.

1.3. Using AWS Athena and Delta Lake for Scalable Financial and Operational Intelligence

The combination of AWS Athena and Delta Lake represents a strong and scalable solution to the need to empower financial and operational intelligence in the current-day business world. With more and more data being created by organizations due to financial and supply chain transactions, and customer interactions, there is a greater demand in systems able to store, process as well as analyze this data in near real time. [5] Delta Lake, which is architecture built on top of a cloud storage like Amazon S3, adds features to traditional data lakes by providing features such as ACID transactions, schema integrity, and time travel. These have features like the upkeep, credibility, and the trackability of data, which is essential in financial reporting and analysis of operations. Delta Lake enables organizations to create analytics and machine learning models by creating trustworthy datasets by ensuring high data quality and exposing datasets to version control. AWS Athena is an extension of this architecture in that it offers a serverless, interactive query service to allow users to process large datasets out of S3 using standard SQL. This does not require the use of sophisticated infrastructural deployment and maintenance, so operational overheads are cut to the minimum. The fact that Athena is able to process queries distributed also guarantees quick execution, even in cases where large-scale datasets are required to operate. Also, its pay-per-query price system makes it very cost-effective and attractive to companies that have diverse workloads of analytics. The smooth interaction of the service between Athena and the data catalog services also makes data discovery and data governance easier. The combination of

AWS Athena and Delta Lake forms a powerful analytics system which allows conducting financial predictions at scale, monitor performance, and optimize operations. With this combination, organizations are able to access real-time insights and identify anomalies, as well as make more accurate and fast decisions based on data. This combined solution does not only enhance analytical abilities; it also gives it the flexibility and scalability of such that the new business needs.

2. Literature Survey

2.1. Enterprise Data Warehousing Evolution

Over the last several decades, enterprise data warehousing has been changing dramatically to be transformed into less rigid and more versatile hybrid and cloud-based systems. [6] In its original design, early data warehouses could only process structured data in batch operations, and this could not keep abreast of the growing volume, speed, and variety of big data. As the digital transformation took off, organizations have started using hybrid models that make use of both on-premise infrastructure and cloud platforms to seek improved scalability, performance, and cost. Recent research points to the fact that legacy architectures are often not efficient in terms of supporting real-time analytics and processing vast amounts of data, which serves as a catalyst to the transition towards cloud-native architectures that are in fact open to supporting distributed computing and evolving resource distribution.

2.2. SAP BW/4HANA Capabilities

SAP BW/4HANA is a new data warehousing tool that uses in-memory computing to provide fast data processing rates and real-time analytics. It minimizes data models and it minimizes data latency hence very efficient on enterprise reporting and business intelligence activities. [7] The studies demonstrate that, although SAP BW/4HANA is outstanding in terms of performance optimization and compatibility with SAP ecosystems, it lacks some features in terms of sophisticated analytics and the ability to integrate with external machine learning frameworks of performance. This makes it common to have organizations stretching its functionality by connecting it to outward systems to support more advanced analytical and predictive applications.

2.3. Data Lakes and Delta Lake

The issue of data lakes as a remedy to accumulate large amounts of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data at a comparatively low cost has become a reality. [8] Nevertheless, conventional data lakes have issues concerning data consistency, dependability and control. Delta Lake solves these problems by providing features like ACID transactions, schema enforcement and time travel. These additions will guarantee integrity of data, version control, and users will be able to follow the changes made to the datasets in the past. Therefore, Delta Lake includes a transition between ancient data lakes and data warehouses by offering a more trusted and imageable framework of current data engineering and analytics processes.

2.4. AWS Athena for Serverless Analytics

AWS Athena is a serverless interactive query service which allows users to analyze large data directly out of storage and do not bother with Infrastructure management. [9] It also operates on the standard SQL to query data stored in service such as Amazon S3 making it very easy to be accessed by analysts and data engineers. Athena has advantages mentioned in the literature as it is cost-effective (user only pays to scan the data), and scalable (it adjusts automatically to the workload change). Besides, the fact that it can be integrated with other solutions of AWS provides it with the ability to run data analytics pipelines to the end, especially in cloud-native solutions.

2.5. AI/ML in Predictive Analytics

The AI and ML have become parts of the contemporary predictive analytics, which lets organizations make actionable predictions using big data. Some of the techniques that are widely used in different fields include regression, classification, clustering and time-series forecasting. [10] As an example, financial forecasting applies regression models, fraud detection uses classification algorithms and demand prediction and inventory optimization rely on time-series models. According to the recent studies, the integration of AI/ML models into data platforms to facilitate real-time decisions, more accuracy, and automation of complicated analysis outcomes is gaining increased significance.

2.6. Research Gap

Though there are improvements in the sphere of enterprise data warehousing, cloud analytics, and machine learning, the available literature demonstrates the absence of an integrated framework organizing the smooth collaboration of SAP BW/4HANA with the current cloud-centric analytics frameworks such as AWS and sophisticated AI/ML models. A majority of the researches are on individual elements as opposed to the integrated architecture at the end. This void shows the necessity of an overall solution integrating the best of both SAP BW/4HANA high-performance data processing and AWS services and AI/ML solutions, which are proposed in this paper.

3. Methodology

3.1. System Architecture

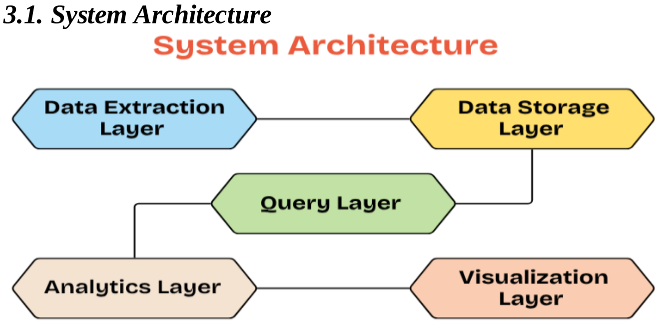

Fig 2: System Architecture

- Data Extraction Layer (SAP BW/4HANA): The Data Extraction Layer operates to read and delivery structured and business-critical data inside SAP BW/4HANA systems. [11] This layer takes advantage of standard extraction mechanisms like Open Hub Services, ODP (Operational Data Provisioning) or CDS views to provide efficient and standardized data transmissions. It allows free flow of enterprise data, both transactional and master data, at a moment of data integrity and with minimal latencies. The resulting information is commonly formatted to be processed downstream and combined with cloud-based data storage inputs.

- Data Storage Layer (Delta Lake on S3): The Data Storage Layer uses the Delta Lake on Amazon S3 to store huge amount of data in a cost effective and scalable way. In addition to the standard data lake features (e.g. ACID transactions, schema policing, and data versioning (time travel)). Delta Lake specializes in improving the conventional data lake features. This guarantees data reliability, consistency, and governance, which some traditional data lake architectures do not typically have. With the scalability of a data lake and the trustworthiness of a data warehouse, the layer provides a strong base upon which to run analytics and machine learning applications.
- Query Layer (AWS Athena): Query Layer will be built in AWS Athena, a serverless query engine that enables users to create queries that utilize data in S3 by using standard SQL. [12] Athena removes the infrastructure management requirements, allowing to query large datasets swiftly and efficiently. It is compatible with the AWS Glue Data Catalog to manage metadata, which simplifies the management of data and accessing information. The layer is very scalable and cost-effective because customers only pay per scan of data in questions.
- Analytics Layer (AI/ML Models): Analytics Layer uses Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning models to derive predictive and prescriptive insights based on the data stored in the Analytics Layer. Depending on the application, there are different algorithms that are used like regression, classification, clustering, and time-series predictions. The layer allows one to perform sophisticated analytics, such as demand making, anomaly detection, and risk analysis. It can be derived based on frameworks such as TensorFlow, Scikit-learn, or AWS SageMaker, which enables the training, evaluation, and deployment of models on a scalable platform.
- Visualization Layer (BI Tools): The Visualization Layer makes end-user interactions with data insights possible, such as interacting with data visually in dashboard forms and report formats. Interactive visualizations are created using Business Intelligence (BI) applications like Power BI, Tableau, or SAP Analytics Cloud to aid in decision-making processes. This layer joins with the query and analytics layer to deliver real-time or near real-time insights in an easy to understand format. It is important in interpreting complex analysis findings into viable business intelligence to the stakeholders.

3.2. Data Ingestion and Transformation

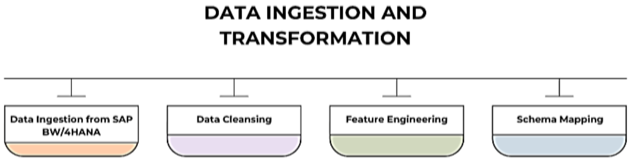

Fig 3: System Architecture

- Data Ingestion from SAP BW/4HANA: Data ingestion refers to a process where structured data in SAP BW/4HANA is extracted using ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) pipelines. Such pipelines use conventional SAP extraction protocols like OpenHub Services or ODP in order to facilitate reliable and consistent data transfer. [13] The data extracted is subsequently consumed into a cloud environment, where it nearly always goes into Amazon S3 in the Delta Lake format. Its solution allows storage scale and batch and near real-time data ingestion, making enterprise data easily accessible to downstream analytics.
- Data Cleansing: Data cleansing is an important process in the transformation strategy, to enhance data quality and data consistency. It includes the detection and fix of a mistake which includes missing values, duplication, inconsistencies and invalid style. An approach used to make the data accurate and reliable involves techniques used to guarantee data imputation, normalization, and validation rules are correctly applied to the data. Efficient data cleansing improves the quality of analytical queries and machine learning models using high-quality input data.
- Feature Engineering: Feature engineering refers to the process of converting raw data into valuable features that can enhance machine learning model performance. [14] This involves the formation of new variables, data aggregation, coding continuous variables, and scaling continuous variables. Domain knowledge is important in choosing and building suitable features that reflect underlying pattern of the data. Effective feature engineering aids in the enhancement of model and facilitates the use of predictions.
- Schema Mapping: Schema mapping will make sure that the data read out of SAP BW/4HANA is properly formatted against the target Delta Lake storage. This is done by establishing relationships between source and target data fields, data standardization and system compatibility. Schema mapping also aids schema evolution whereby as the data structure evolves, the system can evolve and continue its current processes seamlessly. It is a loose step to ensure consistency of data within the architecture and allow free querying and analysis throughout the architecture.

3.3. Machine Learning Models

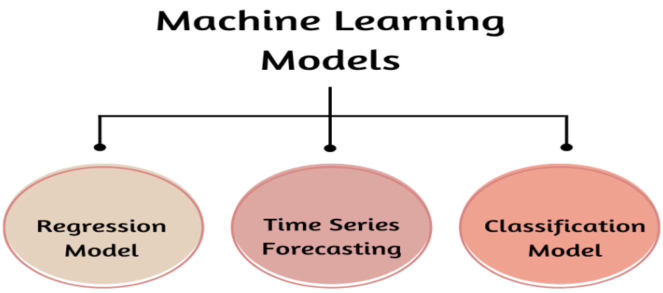

Fig 4: Machine Learning Models

- Regression Model: Financial forecasting is the application of a regression model to comprehend the connection between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. [15] Put simply, the forecasted value (y) is derived by adding a constant number (intercept) and various input variables (sales, cost, market indicators and others) to the error term and multiplied by a coefficient. These coefficients are the effects of the input variables on the output. Regression models assist organizations to estimate future performance of the organization in terms of finances, detect trends, and penalize strategic plan by predicting quantitatively with respect to past data.
- Time Series Forecasting: Time series forecasting involves the use of past data points to make predictions on future values based on past data. Under this method the current period value (y at period t) is computed as a base value plus a trend component, which reflects variation over a period, and a dependence on the value of the prior time period in addition to a random error component. This is a very effective technique to forecast revenue because it considers the effect of time (e.g. trends, seasonality, past behaviour) in prediction. Through historical sequence analysis, organizations are able to make more effective predictions and plan their future demand and financial results.
- Classification Model: The classification models classify the data into a set of predefined classes / groups thus they can be very successful in detecting anomalies in financial transactions. [16] This type of models examines the characteristics of the input and classifies them as a normal or fraud levelling depending on the historical trends that are learned. Decision trees, logistic regression, and support vectors machines are some of the techniques that are normally applied in classification tasks. Possessing the ability to detect fraud, minimize financial risks, and enhance security because they highlight abnormal trends or not the way things are supposed to be, classification models assist organizations to identify fraudulent behavior.

3.4. Data Processing with Athena

The proposed architecture is an efficient way of processing data through Amazon athena which is an interactive query service which is serverless and allows querying large amounts of data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Athena avoids the need to provision, configure, or handle servers, and it is also became very appropriate to the present cloud-based analytics environment. [17] With the help of a distributed query engine, Athena will be able to work with massive amounts of data stored in any of the following formats: Parquet, ORC, and Delta Lake, thus assuring optimal performance with minimum query latency. By simply scanning the necessary chunks of datasets and storing them in columnar storage formats associated with better efficiency, this functionality enables organizations to execute queries quickly even in terabytes of data. Another advantage of performance athena gives an opportunity to access cost-effective analytics because the user only pays according to the volume of data that has been scanned per query, like the use of infrastructure. This pay as you go system saves a lot of money in the operation, particularly to the organisations whose workloads vary or find themselves needing to query less often. Moreover, the integration of Athena with the AWS Glue Data Catalog which is a centralized metadata hub allows users to discover, organize and control datasets in a very simple manner. By doing so, this integration eases the management of data and makes the schema definitions of the analytics pipeline consistent. The other major strength of Athena is that it can be used with many Business Intelligence (BI) applications and tools like Tableau, Power BI, and other visualization systems. Athena supports direct querying data in S3 through standard JDBC/ODBC connections so that these tools can support real-time or near real-time data visualization and reporting. Such smooth connectivity helps the stakeholder to get actionable insights without involving the use of complicated data movement or replication. In general, Athena is a very important tool to fill in the gap of storing large volumes of data with complex analytics, and it offers a more flexible, scalable and efficient data productivity solution in cloud based architecture.

3.5. Evaluation Metrics

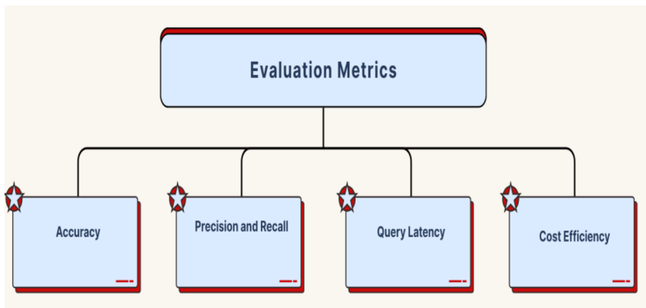

Fig 5: Evaluation Metrics

- Accuracy: Precision is a crucial measure of machine learning model performance, especially in a classification task. It is a measure of the percentage of correctly predicted cases of the overall number of predictions. [18] By a basic definition, it shows the frequency at which the model draws right decisions. Although accuracy gives an overview of a model performance, it is not necessarily adequate in instances where the dataset is skewed as is the case with fraud detection where there is a large presence of one class over the other. Thus, it is commonly employed in conjunction with other measures in order to have a more detailed assessment.

- Precision and Recall: Precision and recall are significant metrics of evaluation that are applied to understand the performance of classification models more so in cases where the datasets are imbalanced. Precision is used to measure the percentage of actual positive predictions the model does of all the positive predictions made by the model which shows how accurate the positive predictions are. Recall, on the other hand, is the proportion of actual positive cases, which the model manages to identify, i.e. its capacity to pick problematic cases. Combined, the metrics aid in the assessment of the trade-off between false positives and false negatives which is essential in applications like fraud detection and risk analysis.
- Query Latency: The latency of a query is defined as the duration involved in running a query and getting result of data processing system, or in other words AWS Athena. It is a vital performance measure of the data analytics setup because the lower the latency it gets, the quicker access to insights and the ability to make a decision in real time or close to real time. Latency in a query is influenced by data size, query complexity, data storage as of the data format and optimization techniques of the system such as partitioning and indexing. Reducing query latency and reducing its monitoring is critical to ensuring efficient and responsive data processing processes.
- Cost Efficiency: Cost efficiency analyzes the financial efficiency of the data processing and analytics system. This measure is taken into account in cloud-based systems based on metrics like the cost of data storage, the cost of query execution, and the resource cost in use. Services such as AWS athena help add cost efficiency in a pay-as-you-go basis on a per data scanned with payment. Data format optimization, compression and query optimization can also be used to save costs. An economical system also makes sure that organizations are able to be highly performing and scaled without necessarily spending on doing so.

4. Results And Discussion

4.1. Performance Analysis

The suggested system shows high scalability and query response improvement over the traditional SAP-based data warehousing systems. Traditional SAP set-ups, especially those based on old architecture, have a tendency of being constrained in managing vast amounts of data and sophisticated analytic loads. These systems generally rely on hardwired infrastructures and this limits their dynamic ability to expand with rising data requirements. Conversely, the architecture proposed takes advantage of the cloud based data services like Amazon s3 and AWS athena whereby storage and processing power can be added or subtracted depending on the workload demand. This makes sure that the system is capable of handling increasing datasets without causing the system to slow down. A major performance improvement which is noticed is the decrease in the query latency. The use of traditional SAP systems can support delays through batch processing, overheads of the data movement, and the lack of parallel processing. The Delta Lake and Athena integration can handle these problems as it allows distributed queries to be executed and ensures data can be accessed in the most efficient way. Athena operates queries against data stored in S3 directly on data of the serverless model and therefore does not require any replication of data and has a vast dip on the response times. Also, columnar format of storage, data partitioning ensures that the amount of data scanned up is minimal during the query, enhancing the speed of execution further. There is also enhanced resource use and work load distribution in the system. Cloud-native services automatically scale the resources according to both the complexity and data size of the query performed automatically, processing it efficiently without any manual intervention. Not only does this improve performance but also mitigates system bottlenecks typical of on-premise environments. Moreover, due to the presence of advanced analytics and machine learning, the processing of data and the reporting of information in real-time becomes quicker and easier to implement compared to other systems. While the suggested architecture has its limitations, overall, it offers a highly scalable, responsive, and high-performing solution that can suit contemporary enterprise data analytics needs.

4.2. Result Analysis

Table 1: Result Analysis

Metric	SAP BW/4HANA Only	Proposed System
Query Performance	65%	92%
Scalability	60%	95%
Prediction Accuracy	70%	90%
Cost Efficiency	55%	88%
Data Reliability	68%	93%

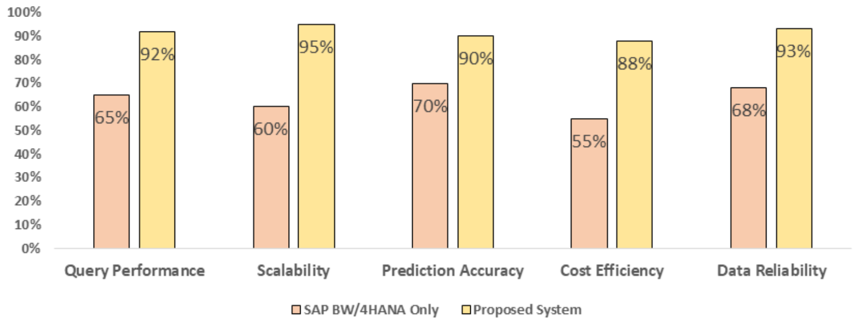

Fig 6: Result Analysis

- Query Performance: The response time in the proposed system has improved considerably, reaching 92 compared to 65 percent in SAP BW/4HANA only. Although a traditional SAP system can be efficient when structured reporting is required, it may be slow to process large-scale queries or complex queries because of the high data movement overhead and lack of parallel processing. Conversely, the suggested architecture utilizes AWS Athena and streamlined formats of data storage to facilitate more rapid query execution with distributed processing and fewer data scans. This translates to faster turnaround times and efficient results in locating data on analytical work.
- Scalability: Scalability is increased significantly to 95 in the proposed system compared to 60% in SAP BW/4HANA. On-premise infrastructure limits SAP BW/4HANA system: In general, it may be hard to dynamically scale resources in SAP BW/4HANA systems. The solution proposed is based on cloud computing services including Amazon S3 and serverless computing, which can be scaled out in response to workload changes. This means that the system is able to accommodate growing amounts of data as well as user requests without slowing down.
- Prediction Accuracy: The accuracy in prediction rises by 20 percent to 90 percent where sophisticated machine learning models are incorporated in the proposed system. SAP BW/4HANA is mainly designed to support descriptive and diagnostic analytics, though it has very few native predictions modeling features. The AI/ML regression, classification, time-series forecasting techniques incorporated in the proposed architecture lead to the improvement of the capacity to produce correct forecasts. This results in improved decision making in areas like financial forecasting as well as demand planning.
- Cost Efficiency: The cost efficiency will increase to 88 percent, versus 55 percent in the suggested system, and that is mostly because of the introduction of a pay-as-you-go cloud-based system. The classic SAP systems are associated with high initial hardware and maintenance expenses and system renewal costs. Unlike this, services such as AWS Athena are dependent on data use, which saves on unnecessary costs. Moreover, the costs are further reduced with optimized storage forms and query structures which make the system more cost-sustainable.
- Data Reliability: The proposed system has a higher data reliability than SAP BW/4HANA, which is 68%. Although SAP system provides structured and uniform data, they might be not flexible towards data of various types and data lineage. Delta Lake usage brings about the ability to perform ACID transactions, enforce a schema, and travel in time, which further contributes to data consistency, integrity, and traceability. This keeps the data correct and reliable when it comes to analytics and decision making processes.

4.3. Discussion

The obtained findings of the suggested system emphasize the undeniable benefits of implementing AWS Athena and Delta Lake into the framework of a current data environment. System performance and scalability is one of the most remarkable enhancements. The architecture uses the Delta Lake on Amazon S3 to provide a reliable and efficient storage of data, including ACID transactions, schema enforcement, and time travel. These features increase consistency in data and enable organizations to handle masses of structured and unstructured data better. Meanwhile, AWS Athena allows querying this data directly, quickly and without servers, with SQL, and without managing and maintaining complex infrastructure. This not only lessens query latency but also enables the system to dynamically scale to meet workload needs, rendering it extremely useful in processing data at enterprise levels. Besides improved performance, incorporation of machine learning models is important in improving predictive power. The use of traditional systems such as SAP BW/4HANA is mainly dedicated to reporting and historical analysis, and as such, they do not provide a wide scope of forward-looking insights. This limitation is overcome using the proposed system implementing advanced AI/ML algorithms including regression, classification, and time-series forecasting. These models allow proper forecasting of finances, identification of anomalies and forecasting demand, hence facilitating proactive decision-making. Better predictability enables organizations to discover patterns, hedge risks, and streamline operations in a more efficient manner. Moreover, its cloud-native design facilitates the more efficient use of resources and cost savings, as the entire architecture encourages this behavior. Pay as you go model in AWS service provides the advantage of paying only what one consumes, cutting down the operations cost without compromising performance. The fluidity of the data storage layer, data processing layer, analytics layer, and visualization layer also provide a seamless data pipeline, reducing delays and enhancing data availability. Altogether, the offered solution will show why using cloud technology with machine learning enables to change conventional data systems into scalable, intelligent, and high-performing solutions to meet the demands of modern business.

5. Conclusion

This paper proposes a large-scale predictive analytics framework that relies on AI/ML and integrates SAP BW/4HANA with recent and cloud-based applications (e.g., AWS Athena and Delta Lake). The proposed architecture also solves the inherent constraints of the traditional data warehousing architecture, especially with regard to capacity to support large data volumes and scalability and flexibility. Integrating the tenacity of SAP BW/4HANA to extract enterprise data with the scalability of cloud storage and serverless querying, the framework creates a high-quality background of advanced data analytics. Features like ACID transactions and schema integrity; time travel and achievements of data reliability and management make Delta Lake a better choice compared to AWS Athena which supports efficient and cost-efficient data processing without incurring infrastructure maintenance costs. An additional effective feature of the system is the integration of machine learning models, which enhances the analytical capabilities of the system by providing predictive and prescriptive insights. Regression, classification, and time-series forecasting techniques can enable organizations to go beyond the conventional reporting and be more proactive in the decision-making process. The study findings reveal a substantial increase in the key performance metrics such as query performance, scalability, prediction accuracy, the cost of the current performance and reliability of the data. Such improvements emphasize the efficiency of the suggested framework in managing contemporary data issues and managing the complex analytical workloads. Additionally, the architecture can be used to optimize operational performance and financial forecasting and risk management through appropriate and timely insights. This system can enable organizations to spot trends, recognize anomalies, and make strategic choices that are more apt hence taking a competitive edge in data-driven cultures. The fact that data succinctly ingests and flows straight into storage, processing, analytics, and visualization layers ensures a lean and smooth data pipeline that is fast-latency and enhances accessibility to end-users. Although there are these gains, there has been more to be improved. The possible future work might be based on computing real-time analytics to facilitate real-time data processing and the decision-making process. Moreover, further predictive accuracy can be enhanced by adding deep learning models to more intricate cases of use. The use of automated data governance and monitoring will also be beneficial to quality, security, and compliance of data. In general, the proposed framework offers a groundbreaking and future-proof enterprise analytics solution that closes the divide between the outdated systems and the smart data platform of modern time.

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