Introduction to Python

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what is python...

Python is a high-level, interpreted, interactive and objectoriented scripting language. Python is designed to be highly readable..

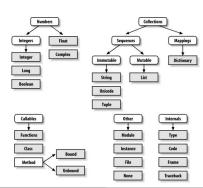


Environment

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Variable Types

- Numbers
- String
- List
- ► Tuple
- Dictionary



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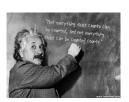
Flow Control

- ▶ If-Then-Else
- ► For
- ► While
- Exceptions

..., but there are problems with relying on data too much.

Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted.

- Albert Einstein



Data is a treasure ..., except when it is not.

Getting information off the Internet is like taking a drink from a fire hose.

- Mitchell Kapor



However, any data is better than none.

An approximate answer to the right problem is worth a good deal more than an exact answer to an approximate problem.

- John Tukey



Big Data, the Noam Chomsky Way



Big data is a step forward. But, our problems are not lack of access to data, but understanding them. [Big data] is very useful if I want to find out something without going to the library, but I have to understand it, and that's the problem.

Big Data, the Noam Chomsky Way



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Hmmm, not very much Chomsky-ish ..., but wait!

Big Data, the Noam Chomsky Way



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We can be confident that any system of power - whether it's the state, Google, or whatever - is going to use the best available technology to control, to dominate, and to maximize their power. And they'll want to do it in secret.

Now that's sounding more like Chomsky.

They Want to Do It In Secret ...

The truth cannot stay hidden forever!



A Brief History of Data Management!

4000 B.C

- ► Manual recording
- ▶ From tablets to papyrus, to parchment, and then to paper



► Gutenberg's printing press



1800's - 1940's

► Punched cards (no fault-tolerance)

► Binary data

▶ 1890: US census

▶ 1911: IBM appeared





1940's - 1970's

- Magnetic tapes
- Batch transaction processing
- ► File-oriented record processing model (e.g., COBOL)
- ► Hierarchical DBMS (one-to-many)
- ► Network DBMS (many-to-many)





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- Relational DBMS (tables) and SQL
- ACID
- ► Client-server computing
- ► Parallel processing

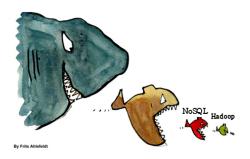


► The Internet...



2010's

- ► NoSQL: BASE instead of ACID
- ▶ Big Data



Big Data

- ▶ In recent years we have witnessed a dramatic increase in available data.
- ► For example, the number of web pages indexed by Google, which were around one million in 1998, have exceeded one trillion in 2008, and its expansion is accelerated by appearance of the social networks.



Big Data Definition

▶ Big Data refers to datasets and flows large enough that has outpaced our capability to store, process, analyze, and understand.



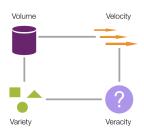
The Four Dimensions of Big Data

► Volume: data size

► Velocity: data generation rate

► Variety: data heterogeneity

 Veracity: uncertainty of accuracy and authenticity of data



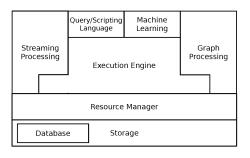
Big Data Market Driving Factors

- ► Mobile devices
- ► Internet of Things (IoT)
- ► Cloud computing
- ► Open source initiatives



The Big Data Stack!

Big Data Analytics Stack



Big Data - Storage (Filesystem)

- ► Traditional filesystems are not well-designed for large-scale data processing systems.
- ► Efficiency has a higher priority than other features, e.g., directory service.
- Massive size of data tends to store it across multiple machines in a distributed way.
- ► HDFS, Amazon S3, ...



Big Data - Database

- Relational Databases Management Systems (RDMS) were not designed to be distributed.
- ► NoSQL databases relax one or more of the ACID properties: BASE
- ▶ Different data models: key/value, column-family, graph, document.
- Dynamo, Scalaris, BigTable, Hbase, Cassandra, MongoDB, Voldemort, Riak, Neo4J, ...



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Big Data - Resource Management

- ▶ Different frameworks require different computing resources.
- ► Large organizations need the ability to share data and resources between multiple frameworks.
- Resource management share resources in a cluster between multiple frameworks while providing resource isolation.
- ► Mesos, YARN, Quincy, ...



Big Data - Execution Engine

- Scalable and fault tolerance parallel data processing on clusters of unreliable machines.
- ▶ Data-parallel programming model for clusters of commodity machines.
- MapReduce, Spark, Stratosphere, Dryad, Hyracks, ...



Big Data - Query/Scripting Language

- Low-level programming of execution engines, e.g., MapReduce, is not easy for end users.
- Need high-level language to improve the query capabilities of execution engines.
- It translates user-defined functions to low-level API of the execution engines.
- ▶ Pig, Hive, Shark, Meteor, DryadLINQ, SCOPE, ...



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Big Data - Stream Processing

- Providing users with fresh and low latency results.
- Database Management Systems (DBMS) vs. Stream Processing Systems (SPS)



► Storm, S4, SEEP, D-Stream, Naiad, ...



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Big Data - Graph Processing

- Many problems are expressed using graphs: sparse computational dependencies, and multiple iterations to converge.
- Data-parallel frameworks, such as MapReduce, are not ideal for these problems: slow
- Graph processing frameworks are optimized for graph-based problems.
- ▶ Pregel, Giraph, GraphX, GraphLab, PowerGraph, GraphChi, ...



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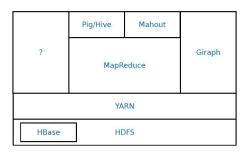
Big Data - Machine Learning

- Implementing and consuming machine learning techniques at scale are difficult tasks for developers and end users.
- ► There exist platforms that address it by providing scalable machinelearning and data mining libraries.
- ▶ Mahout, MLBase, SystemML, Ricardo, Presto, ...



Hadoop Big Data Analytics Stack

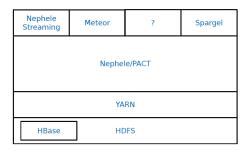




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Stratosphere Big Data Analytics Stack





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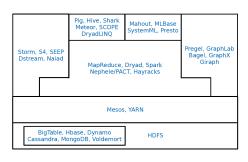
Spark Big Data Analytics Stack



DStream	Shark	MLBase	GraphX
Spark			
Mesos, YARN			
HBase HDFS			

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Summary



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Questions?