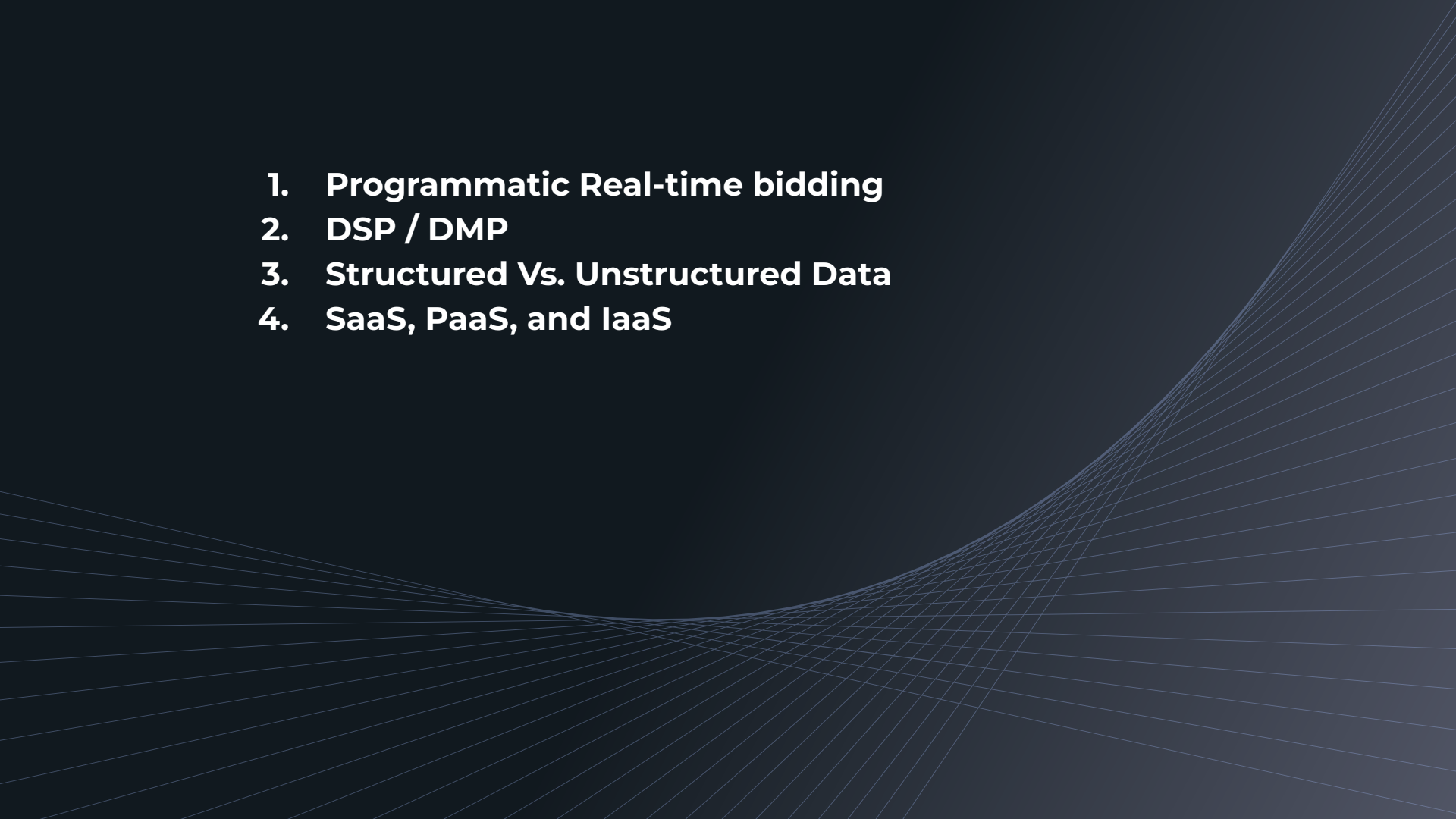


# Big Data

By Adam Xing

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- 1. Programmatic Real-time bidding**
  - 2. DSP / DMP**
  - 3. Structured Vs. Unstructured Data**
  - 4. SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS**

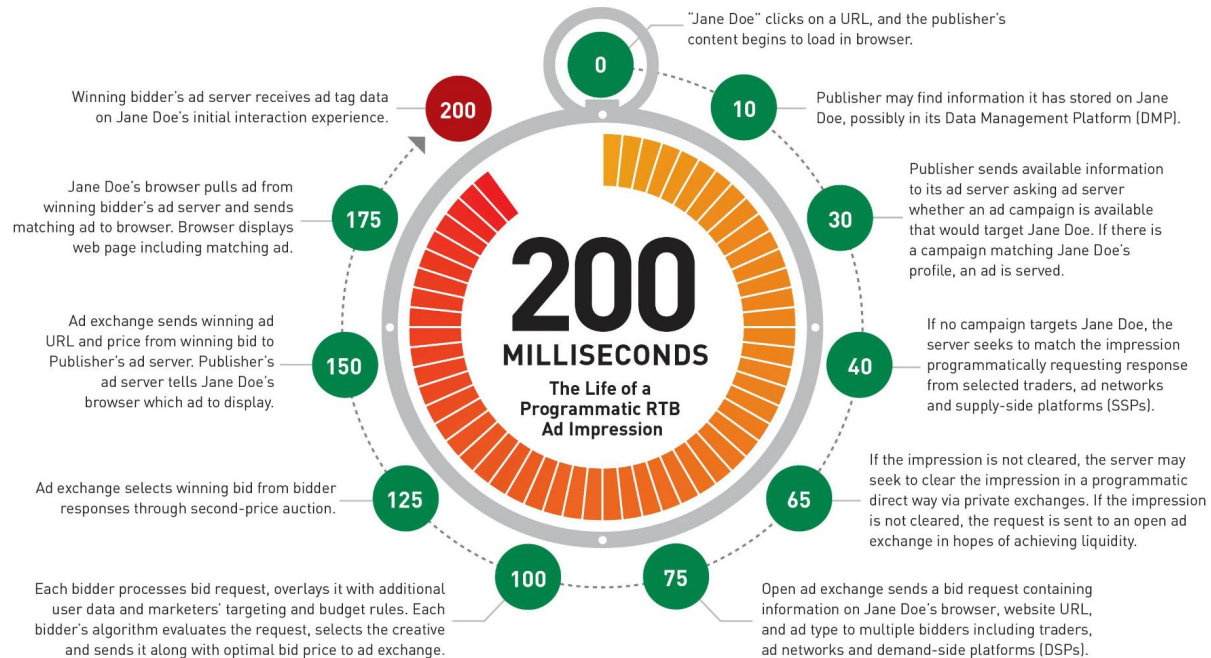
## What is Programmatic Direct?

Programmatic Direct is a term used to describe the process of automating a direct sale of guaranteed advertising between an advertiser and a publisher.

## What is Real-Time Bidding (RTB)?

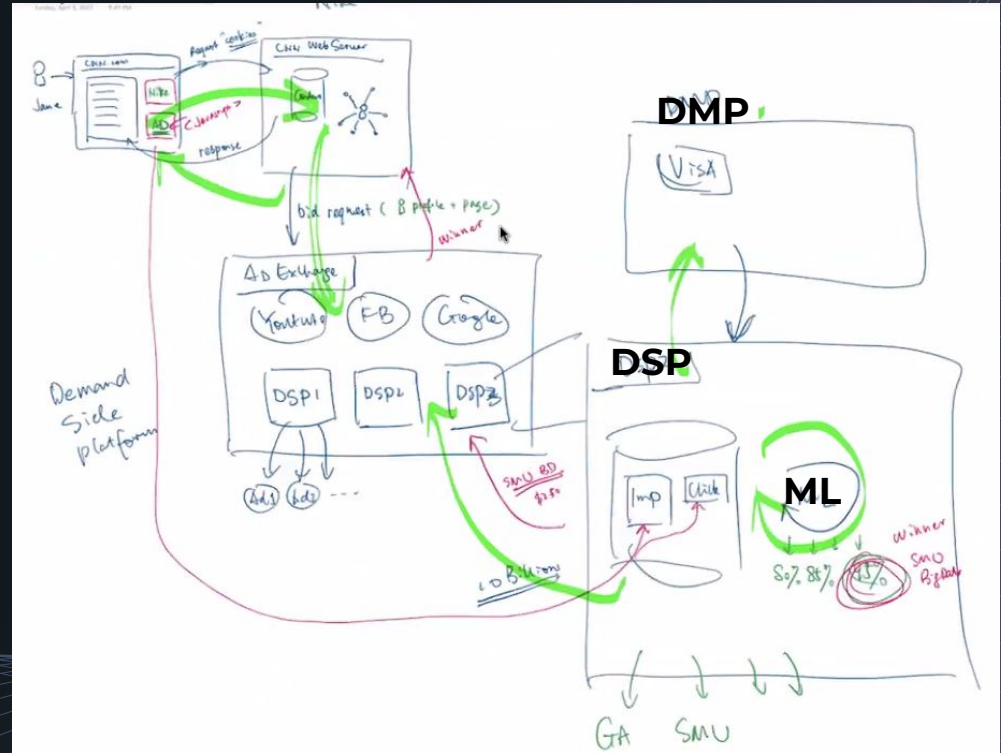
Real-Time Bidding is a term used to describe the buying and selling of online ad inventory that happens through automated auctions in real-time.

### 200MS: The Life of a Programmatic RTB Ad Impression



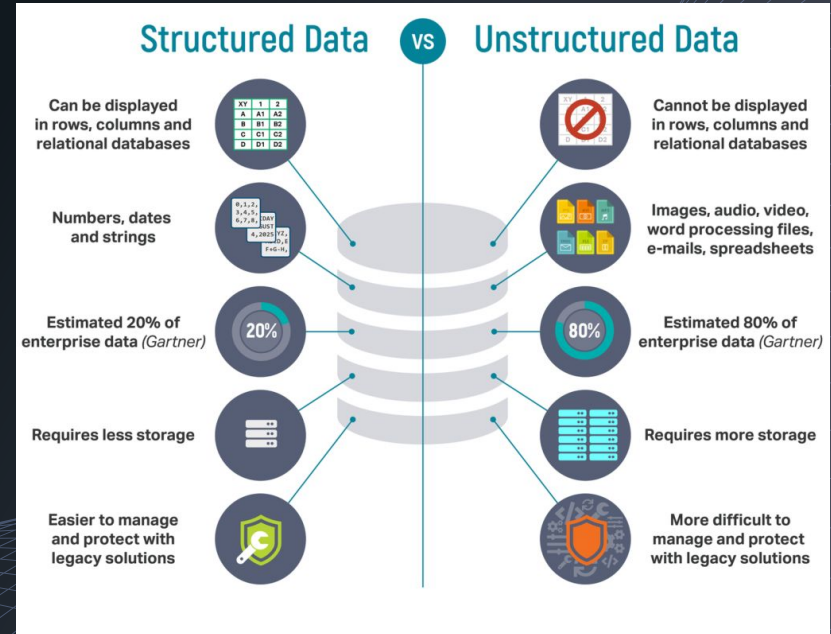
A digital signal processor (**DSP**) is a specialized microprocessor chip, with its architecture optimized for the operational needs of digital signal processing

A data management platform (**DMP**) is a software platform used for collecting and managing data.

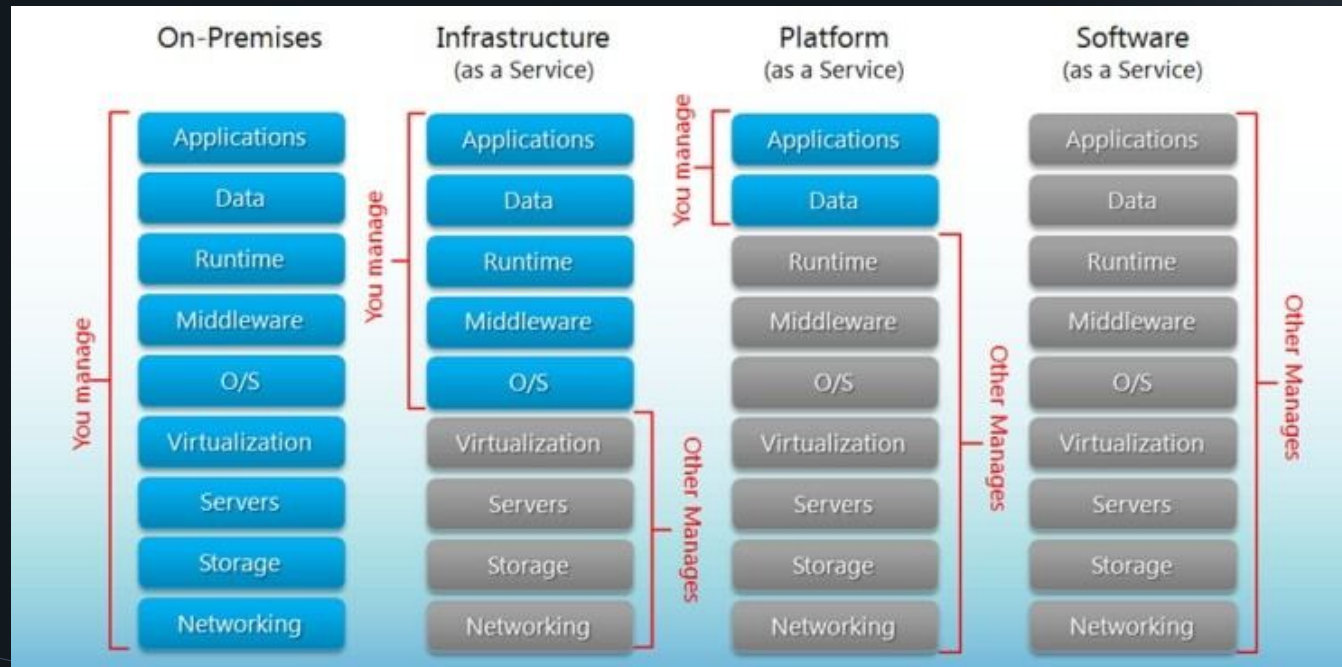


# Structured Vs. Unstructured Data

	Structured Data	Unstructured Data
<b>Characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-defined data models</li> <li>• Usually text only</li> <li>• Easy to search</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No pre-defined data model</li> <li>• May be text, images, sound, video or other formats</li> <li>• Difficult to search</li> </ul>
<b>Resides in</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relational databases</li> <li>• Data warehouses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applications</li> <li>• NoSQL databases</li> <li>• Data warehouses</li> <li>• Data lakes</li> </ul>
<b>Generated by</b>	Humans or machines	Humans or machines
<b>Typical applications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airline reservation systems</li> <li>• Inventory control</li> <li>• CRM systems</li> <li>• ERP systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Word processing</li> <li>• Presentation software</li> <li>• Email clients</li> <li>• Tools for viewing or editing media</li> </ul>
<b>Examples</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dates</li> <li>• Phone numbers</li> <li>• Social security numbers</li> <li>• Credit card numbers</li> <li>• Customer names</li> <li>• Addresses</li> <li>• Product names and numbers</li> <li>• Transaction information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Text files</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Email messages</li> <li>• Audio files</li> <li>• Video files</li> <li>• Images</li> <li>• Surveillance imagery</li> </ul>







**IaaS:** cloud-based services, pay-as-you-go for services such as storage, networking, and virtualization.

**PaaS:** hardware and software tools available over the internet.

**SaaS:** software that's available via a third-party over the internet.

**On-premise:** software that's installed in the same building as your business.

## IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)

IaaS businesses offer services such as pay-as-you-go storage, networking, and virtualization. IaaS gives users cloud-based alternatives to on-premise infrastructure, so businesses can avoid investing in expensive on-site resources.

**IaaS platforms are:** Highly flexible and highly scalable. Accessible by multiple users. Cost-effective.

**When to Use IaaS:** IaaS is beneficial to businesses of all shapes and sizes, as it allows complete control over your infrastructure, and operates on a pay-as-you-use model, so it fits into most budgets. With most IaaS platforms, you get access to ongoing support and have the option of scaling up your requirements at any time.

**IaaS Non-Ecommerce Example:** A good example of IaaS is AWS EC2. EC2 provides scalable infrastructure for companies who want to host cloud-based applications. EC2 users do not own the physical servers; AWS provides virtual servers.

**IaaS Ecommerce Example:** Magento 1 Enterprise Edition can be either on-premise or IaaS depending on how the merchant chooses to host their store. In the case of IaaS, the merchant is paying Magento for the licensing of the software and then using a third party vendor for the best web hosting such as Rackspace. Merchants are able to pay for a hosting plan that meets their own needs without the cost of maintaining their own physical servers. The merchant is still responsible for installing and managing updates to their Magento software.

## PaaS (Platform as a Service)

A PaaS vendor provides hardware and software tools over the internet, and people use these tools to develop applications. PaaS users tend to be developers.

**PaaS platforms are:** Accessible by multiple users. Scalable – you can choose from various tiers of resources to suit the size of your business. Built on virtualization technology. Easy to run without extensive system administration knowledge.

**When to Use PaaS:** PaaS is often the most cost-effective and time-effective way for a developer to create a unique application. PaaS allows the developer to focus on the creative side of app development, as opposed to menial tasks such as managing software updates or security patches. All of their time and brainpower will go into creating, testing, and deploying the app.

**PaaS Non-Ecommerce Example:** A good example of PaaS is AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Amazon Web Services (AWS) offers over 100 cloud computing services such as EC2, RDS, and S3. Most of these services can be used as IaaS, and most companies who use AWS will pick and choose the services they need.

**PaaS Ecommerce Example:** Magento Commerce Cloud (also known as Magento Enterprise Cloud Edition) is the most common example of PaaS for ecommerce. This enables the merchant to bundle their hosting as part of their package with Magento. Merchants evaluating Magento go through a scoping process to determine their hosting needs which is then bundled into their monthly plan. Merchants still have full access to edit the source code of their Magento store and can fully customize the application.



## SaaS (Software as a Service)

SaaS platforms make software available to users over the internet, usually for a monthly subscription fee.

**SaaS platforms are:** Available over the internet. Hosted on a remote server by a third-party provider. Scalable, with different tiers for small, medium, and enterprise-level businesses. Inclusive, offering security, compliance, and maintenance as part of the cost.

**When to Use SaaS:** Take your email server, for example. You want to know that you'll continue to send and receive emails without needing to fiddle with your email settings or worry about updates. Imagine if your email server went under because you forgot to update it and you went days without email? That's simply not an option in today's marketplace. If you use a SaaS platform to run your email inbox, the chances of something going wrong are very small.

**SaaS Ecommerce Example:** Shopify is an example of a SaaS ecommerce platform. The Shopify platform also has regular updates that automatically roll out for users, and all the software licenses, upgrades, and hosting costs are covered in the monthly subscription fee.