CBD2204: Week 1

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overview

- data is created constantly, at an ever-increasing rate
- mobile phones, social media, medical imaging technologies, all of these create data, which must be stored and processed
- devices and sensors (e.g., IoT technologies) generate information that needs real-time (deadline-driven) processing
- two major challenges:
 - keeping up with the rate of data generation
 - o analyzing the vast amount data, which may not be structured

leading the way in big data are industries such as:

- credit card companies (monitoring every purchase made by each customer)
- mobile phone companies (analyzing, for example, subscriber calling patterns)
- social media companies (where the data about users has inherent value)

But what makes something "Big Data"?

- 1. huge volume of data
- 2. complexity/diversity of data types and structures
- 3. speed of new data creation and growth ("high velocity data")

Big Data is sometimes described as having the three Vs: volume, variety and velocity

What's Driving Data Deluge?



Mobile Sensors



Social Media



Video Surveillance



Video Rendering



Smart Grids



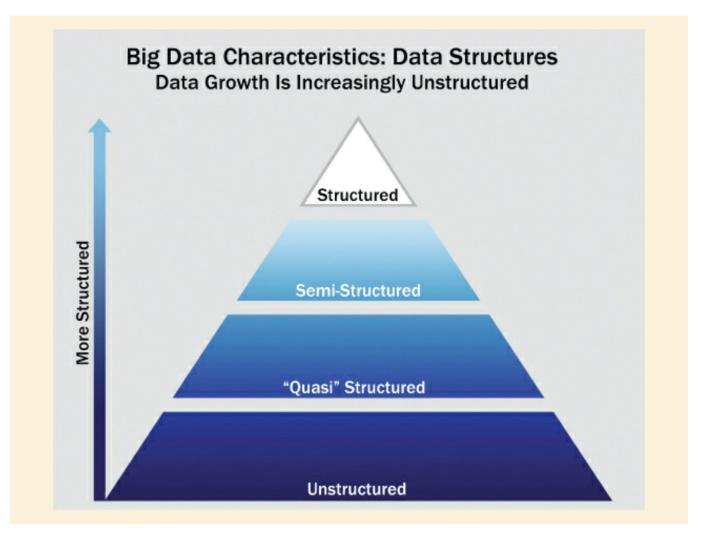
Geophysical Exploration



Medical Imaging



Gene Sequencing

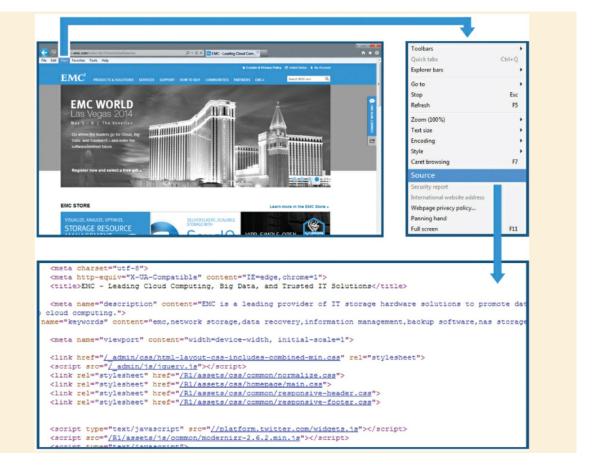


data structures

- structured data: data containing defined type and format (think: spreadsheet,
 CSV files, relational databases)
- semi-structured data: textual data files with a discernable pattern, enables parsing (e.g., XML files)
- quasi-structured data: textual data with erratic data formats that needs effort to format (e.g., clickstream data containing inconsistencies in data values and formats)
- unstructured data: data with no inherent structure such as text documents, images and video

SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM 1]					
(Data as of August 01, 2011)					
Fiscal	Number of	Peak (July)	Meals	Total Federal	
Year	Sites	Participation	Served	Expenditures 2]	
	Thousands		Mil	Million \$	
1969	1.2	99	2.2	0.3	
1970	1.9	227	8.2	1.8	
1971	3.2	569	29.0	8.2	
1972	6.5	1,080	73.5	21.9	
1973	11.2	1,437	65.4	26.6	
1974	10.6	1,403	63.6	33.6	
1975	12.0	1,785	84.3	50.3	
1976	16.0	2,453	104.8	73.4	
TQ 3]	22.4	3,455	198.0	88.9	
1977	23.7	2,791	170.4	114.4	
1978	22.4	2,333	120.3	100.3	
1979	23.0	2,126	121.8	108.6	
1980	21.6	1,922	108.2	110.1	
1981	20.6	1,726	90.3	105.9	
1982	14.4	1,397	68.2	87.1	
1983	14.9	1,401	71.3	93.4	
1984	15.1	1,422	73.8	96.2	
1985	16.0	1,462	77.2	111.5	
1986	16.1	1,509	77.1	114.7	
1987	16.9	1,560	79.9	129.3	
1988	17.2	1,577	80.3	133.3	
1989	18.5	1,652	86.0	143.8	
1990	19.2	1 692	91.2	163.3	

example of structured data



example of semi-structured data



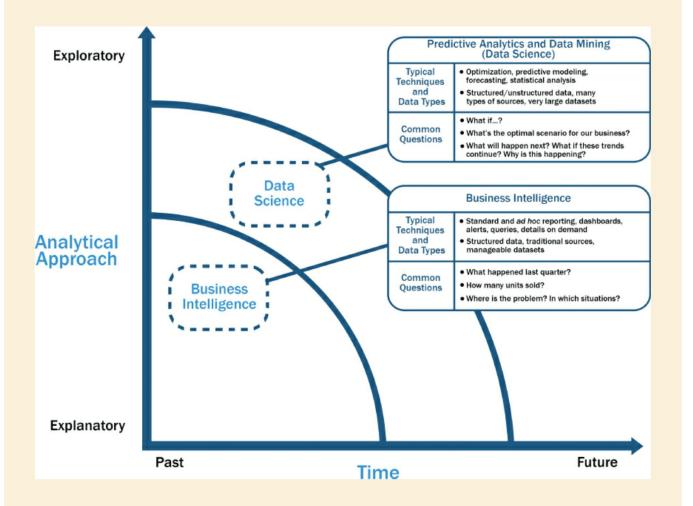
example of quasi-structured data



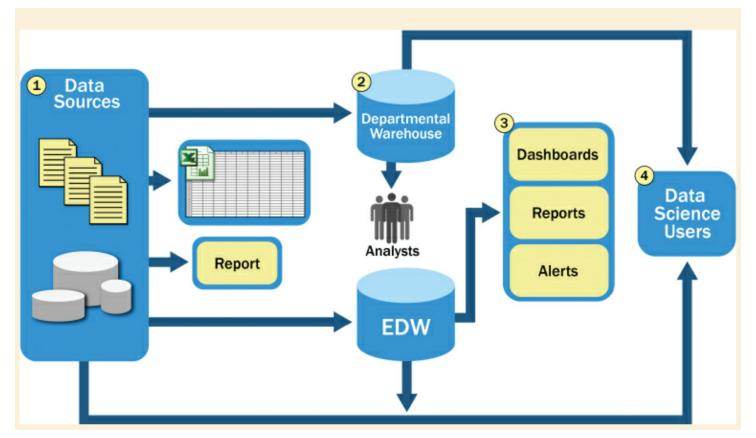
example of unstructured data

types of data repositories

Data Repository	Characteristics
Spreadsheets and data marts ("spreadmarts")	Spreadsheets and low-volume databases for recordkeeping Analyst depends on data extracts.
Data Warehouses	Centralized data containers in a purpose-built space Supports BI and reporting, but restricts robust analyses Analyst dependent on IT and DBAs for data access and schema changes Analysts must spend significant time to get aggregated and disaggregated data extracts from multiple sources.
Analytic Sandbox (workspaces)	Data assets gathered from multiple sources and technologies for analysis Enables flexible, high-performance analysis in a nonproduction environment; can leverage in-database processing Reduces costs and risks associated with data replication into "shadow" file systems "Analyst owned" rather than "DBA owned"

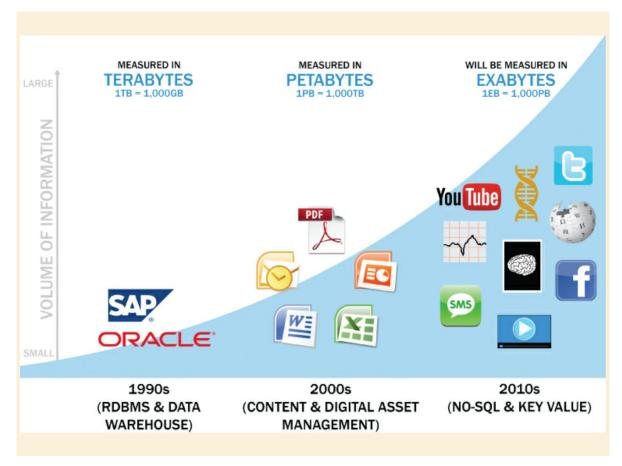


typical analytical architecture



EDW: Enterprise Data Warehouse

rise of big data sources



emerging Big Data ecosystems

