Eric Li
A20419312
ITMD 413 HW 15
LRS and Big Data

1. Yes I got the assignment done with no errors upon running. There was only 1 run needed to check for testing, but there are also parts of the code that check for the proper insertions into the database.
2. I spent about 3 hours on this assignment.
3. I found the assignment easy.
4. I wrote the program ‘myself’ (since most of it was already in the book).
5. I used Google to search for solutions to any errors (which were just syntax related).
6. I learned about how you can connect to and perform CRUD operations on a database in Python.
7. The output is pasted into a .txt file since there is so much text.

Big Data

As defined by Oracle, Big Data is, “data that contains greater variety, arriving in increasing volumes and with more velocity.” -- or the three V’s (Oracle). Big data expands exponentially everyday, giving people more information to work with. It is gathered from sources like search engines and social media sites. Big data is vital in our time because of their usefulness in identifying new opportunities and problems as well. It allows businesses to make more informed decisions, benefitting companies and customers. Big data is composed of 3 types: structured, unstructured, and semi-structured data (SelectHub). Structured data is what you might think of when you hear MySQL databases or any relational database where data is stored based on their type and set parameters. Unstructured data comprises the majority of the data types there are. Like it’s name suggests, there is no clean organization or defined use of this data -- it is unstructured (SelectHub). Semi-structured data is usually “unstructured data with metadata attached to it” (SelectHub).