



ECAP470: CLOUD COMPUTING

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Learning Outcomes



After this lecture, you will be able to,

- ✓ Learn about Big Data and its characteristics.
- ✓ Understand the different V's of Big Data.

Big Data

Collection of data sets so large & complex that it becomes difficult to process using on-hand database management tools or traditional data processing applications.



Big Data

Data whose scale, diversity, and complexity requires new architecture, techniques, algorithms, and analytics to manage it and extract value and hidden knowledge from it.



Big Data

Correlations exist.



Facts & Figures

Walmart

Facebook

AT/T
Database

Facts & Figures

Walmart

Facebook

AT/T
Database

Facts & Figures

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From Where So Much Data Comes Up

Sources



4,095,920,991

Internet Users in the world



1,938,618,299

Total number of Websites



246,233,482,682

Emails sent [today](#)



6,128,622,110

Google searches [today](#)



5,802,536

Blog posts written [today](#)



713,808,280

Tweets sent [today](#)



6,593,970,044

Videos viewed [today](#)
on YouTube



76,126,646

Photos uploaded [today](#)
on Instagram



125,916,752

Tumblr posts [today](#)

From Where So Much Data Comes Up

Data on the Internet:

Internet Live Stats - Internet Usage & Social Media Statistics

? TBs of data every day



25+ TBs of log data every day

From Where So Much Data Comes Up

30 billion RFID tags today
(1.3B in 2005)



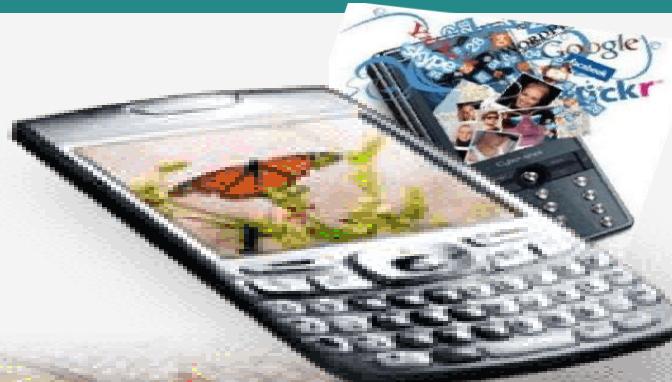
**Introduction to Big
Data**



76 million smart meters
in 2009...

200M by 2014
Big Data Computing

4.6 billion camera
phones world
wide



100s of millions of
GPS enabled
Devices sold annually



2+ billion people
on the Web by
end 2011

From Where So Much Data Comes Up

- **Progress & innovation is no longer hindered by the ability to collect data.**
- Big Data facilitates the ability to manage, analyse, summarize, visualize & discover knowledge from the collected data in a timely manner & in a scalable fashion at a faster pace.

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From Where So Much Data Comes Up



Social media and networks
(all of us are generating data)



Scientific instruments
(collecting all sorts of data)



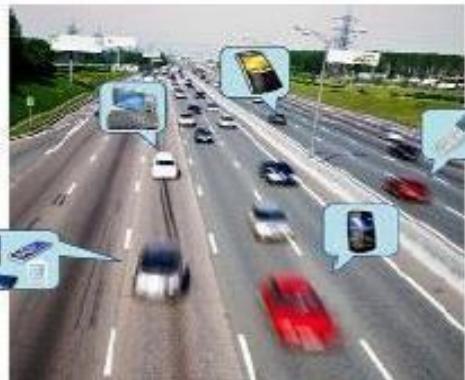
Mobile devices
(tracking all objects all the time)



Sensor technology and networks
(measuring all kinds of data)

An Example of Big Data at Work

Crowdsourcing



Computing



Sensing



Real time traffic info

Issues with Traditional Database Methods

Traditional
RDBMS queries

Traditional
tools

Benefits of Big
Data

Other issues

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Benefits of Big
Data

Other issues

Traditional Model Has Changed

- Model of Generating/Consuming Data has Changed.
- Old Model



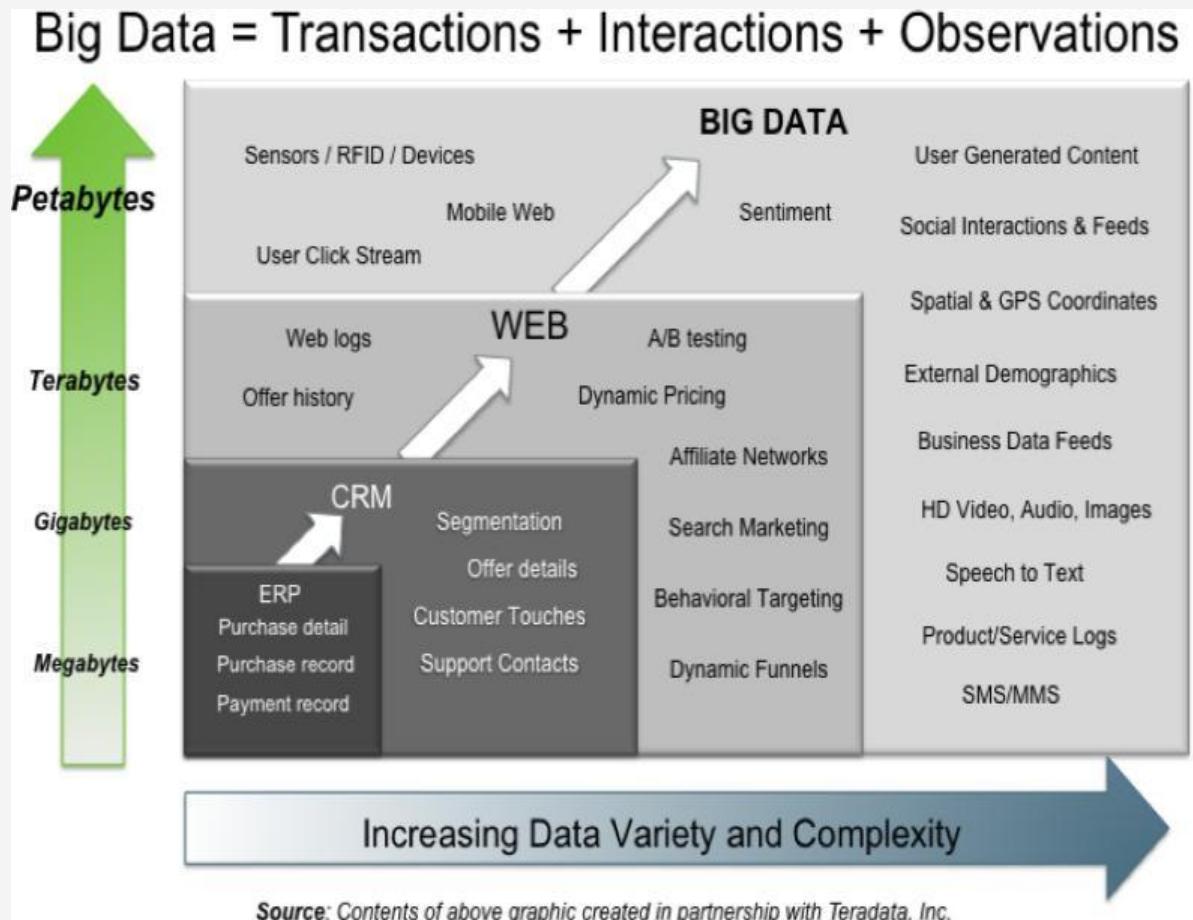
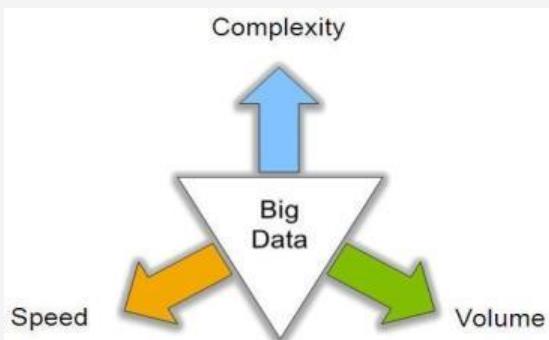
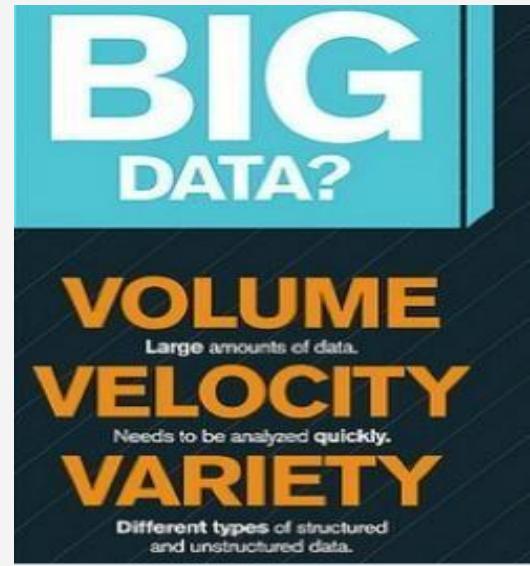
Traditional Model Has Changed

New Model



Big Data (3V's)

3V's: Volume, Velocity and Variety



Volume (Scale)

Ever-growing
data of all
types

Product
sentiment
analysis

Data Volume

Volume (Scale)

Ever-growing
data of all
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Product
sentiment
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Data Volume

Volume (Scale)

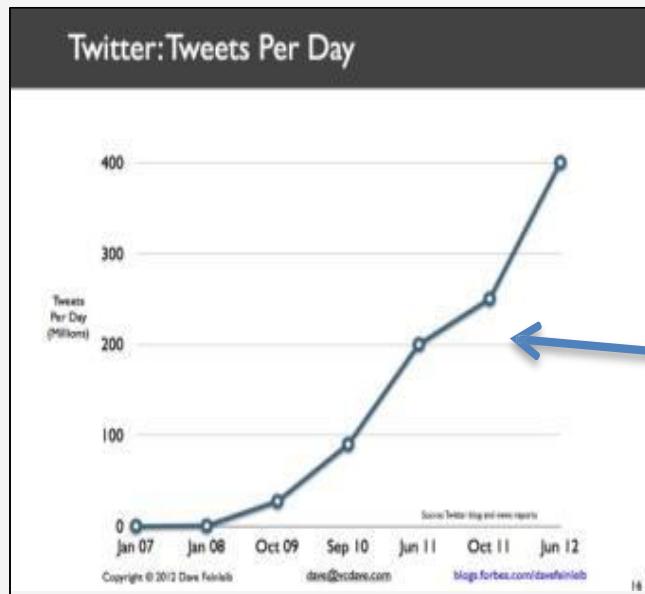
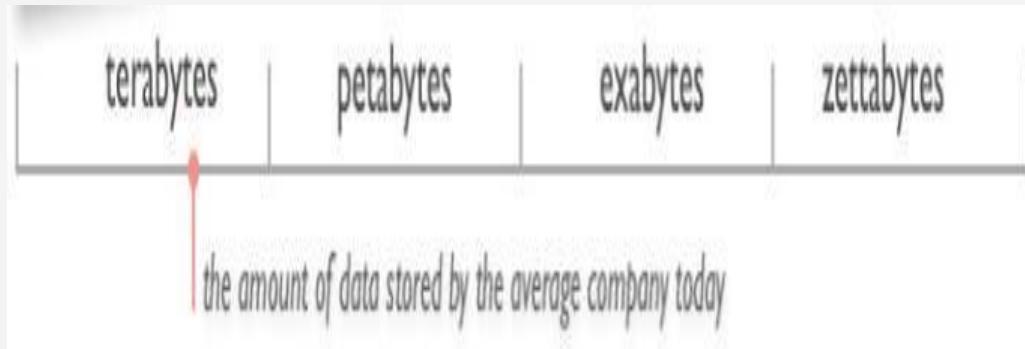
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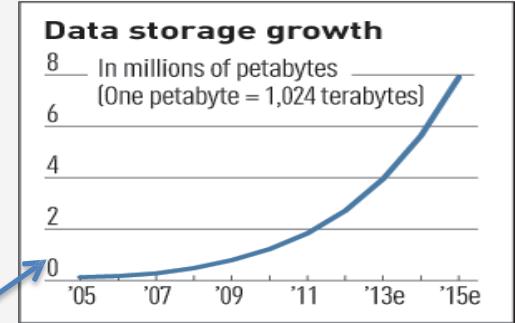
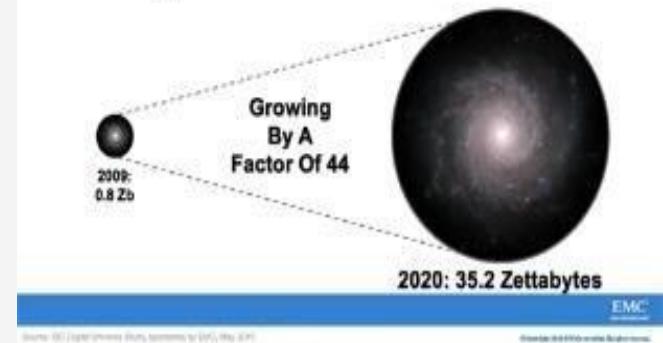
Data Volume

Volume (Scale)

Data Volume



The Digital Universe 2009-2020



Volume (Scale)

Earthscope

- World's largest science project.
- Designed to track North America's geological evolution, this observatory records data over 3.8 million square miles amassing 67 terabytes of data.



Volume (Scale)

Earthscope

- Analyzes seismic slips in San Andreas fault, but also plume of magma underneath Yellowstone & much more.



Velocity (Speed)

- Sometimes 2 minutes is too late. For time-sensitive processes such as catching fraud, big data must be used.
- Data is begin generated fast & needs to be processed fast.

Velocity (Speed)

- **Online Data Analytics**
- Late decisions → → missing opportunities

Examples:

- E-Promotions
- Healthcare monitoring

Variety (Complexity)

Big data can handle any type of data-

Structured Data: (example: tabular data)

Unstructured Data: Text, sensor data, audio, video

Semi Structured: Web data, log files

Variety (Complexity)

- Relational Data (Tables/Transaction/Legacy Data)
- Text Data (Web)
- Semi-structured Data (XML) Graph Data
- Social Network, Semantic Web (RDF), ...
- Streaming Data
- A single application can be generating/ collecting many types of data
- Big Public Data (online, weather, finance etc)

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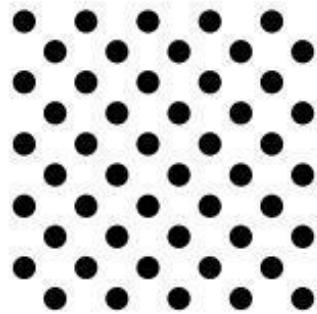
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3 Big V's (+1)

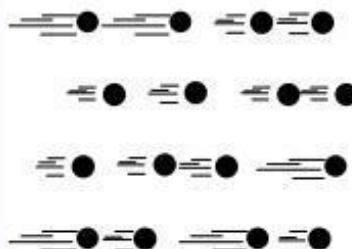
Volume



Data at Rest

Terabytes to exabytes of existing data to process

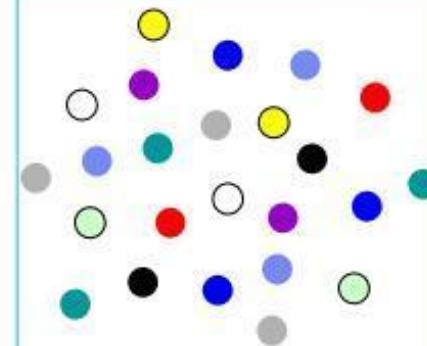
Velocity



Data in Motion

Streaming data, milliseconds to seconds to respond

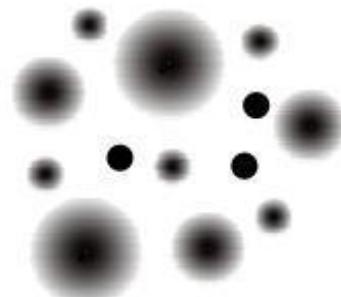
Variety



Data in Many Forms

Structured, unstructured, text, multimedia

Veracity*



Data in Doubt

Uncertainty due to data inconsistency & incompleteness, ambiguities, latency, deception, model approximations

3 Big V's (+1)

Plus 1:

Value

3 Big V's (+1) (+ N more)

- Veracity
- Valence
- Validity
- Variability
- Viscosity & Volatility
- Viability
- Venue
- Vocabulary
- Vagueness

Valence

Refers to the connectedness of big data.



Validity

Accuracy and correctness of the data relative to a particular use.

Example: Gauging storm intensity.

Variability

- How meaning of the data changes over time
 - Language evolution
 - Data availability
 - Sampling processes
 - Changes in characteristics of the data source

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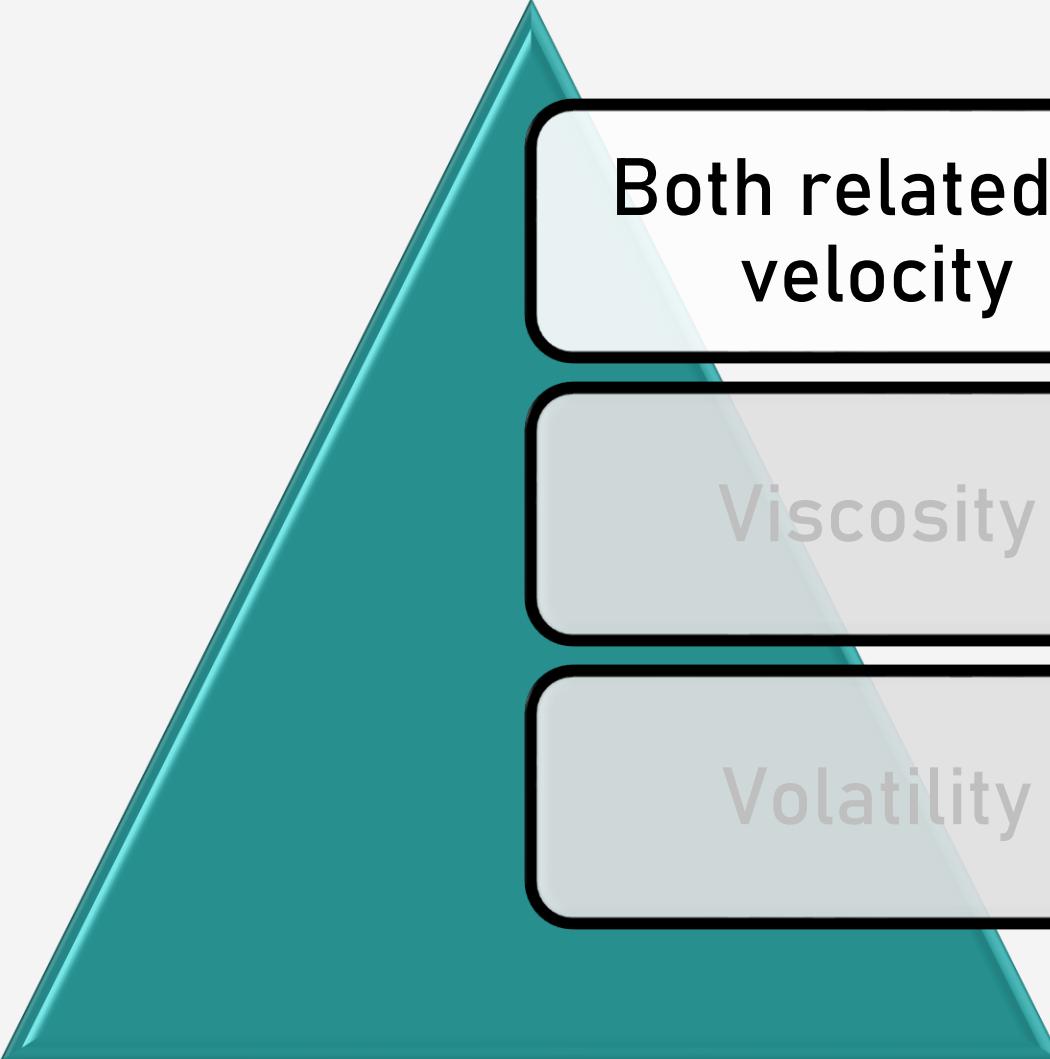
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Viscosity & Volatility

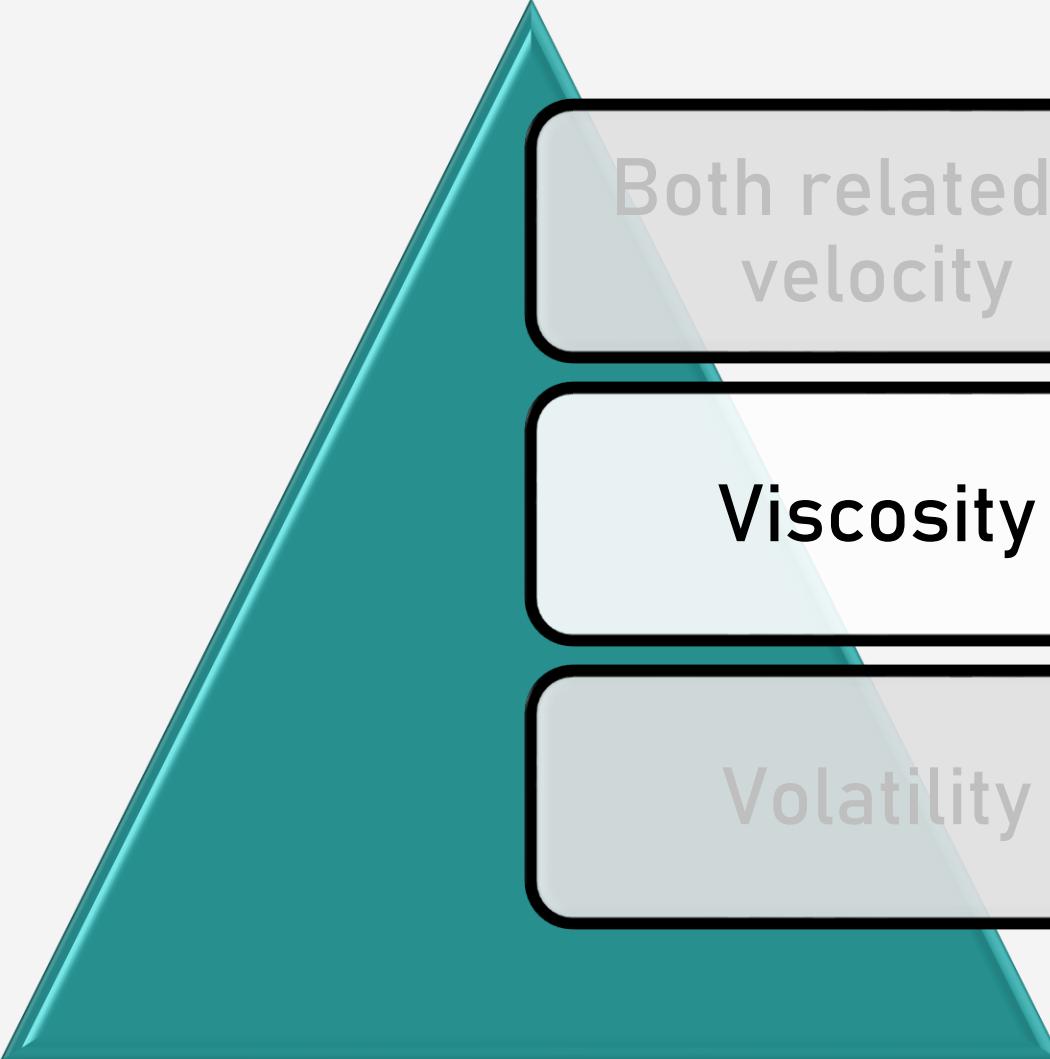


Both related to
velocity

Viscosity

Volatility

Viscosity & Volatility

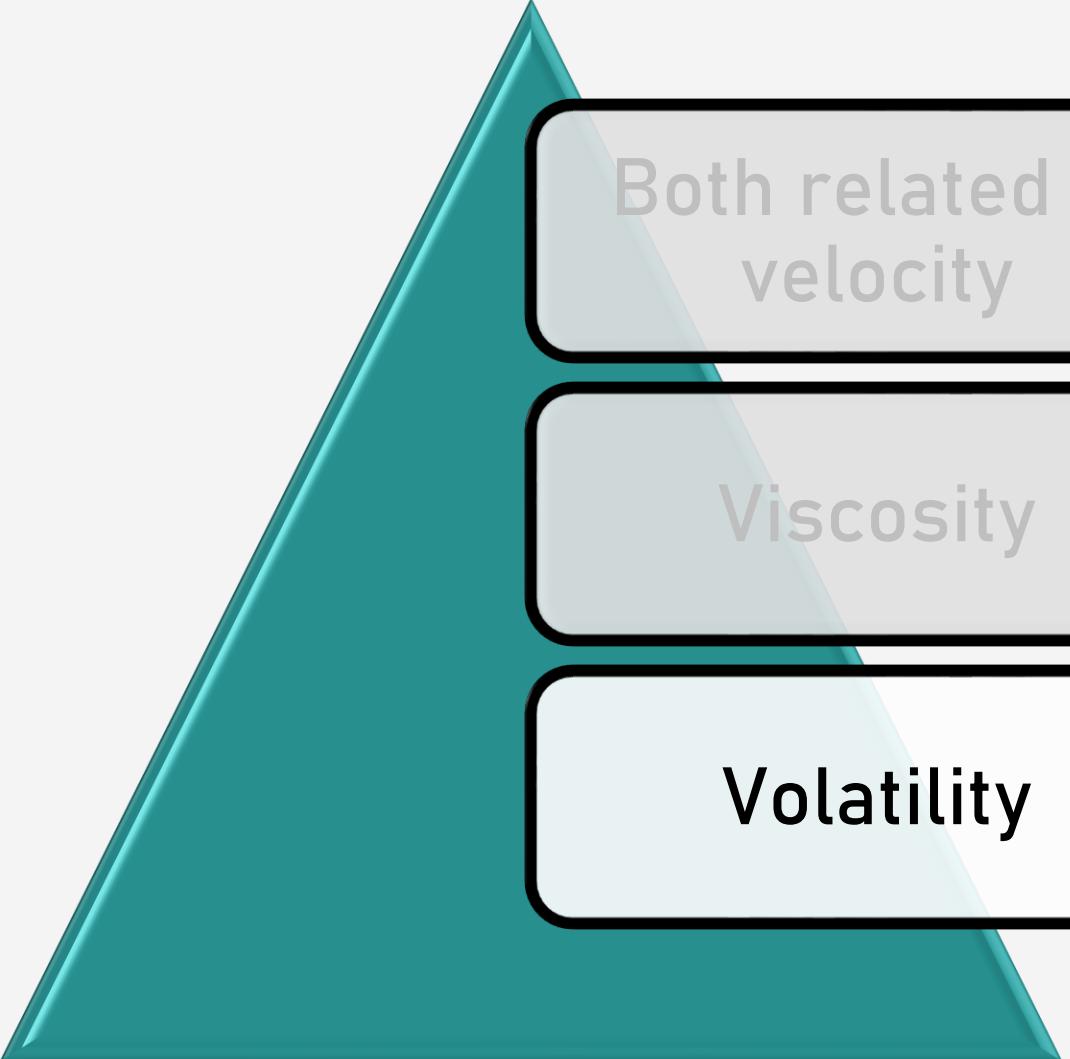


Both related to
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Viscosity

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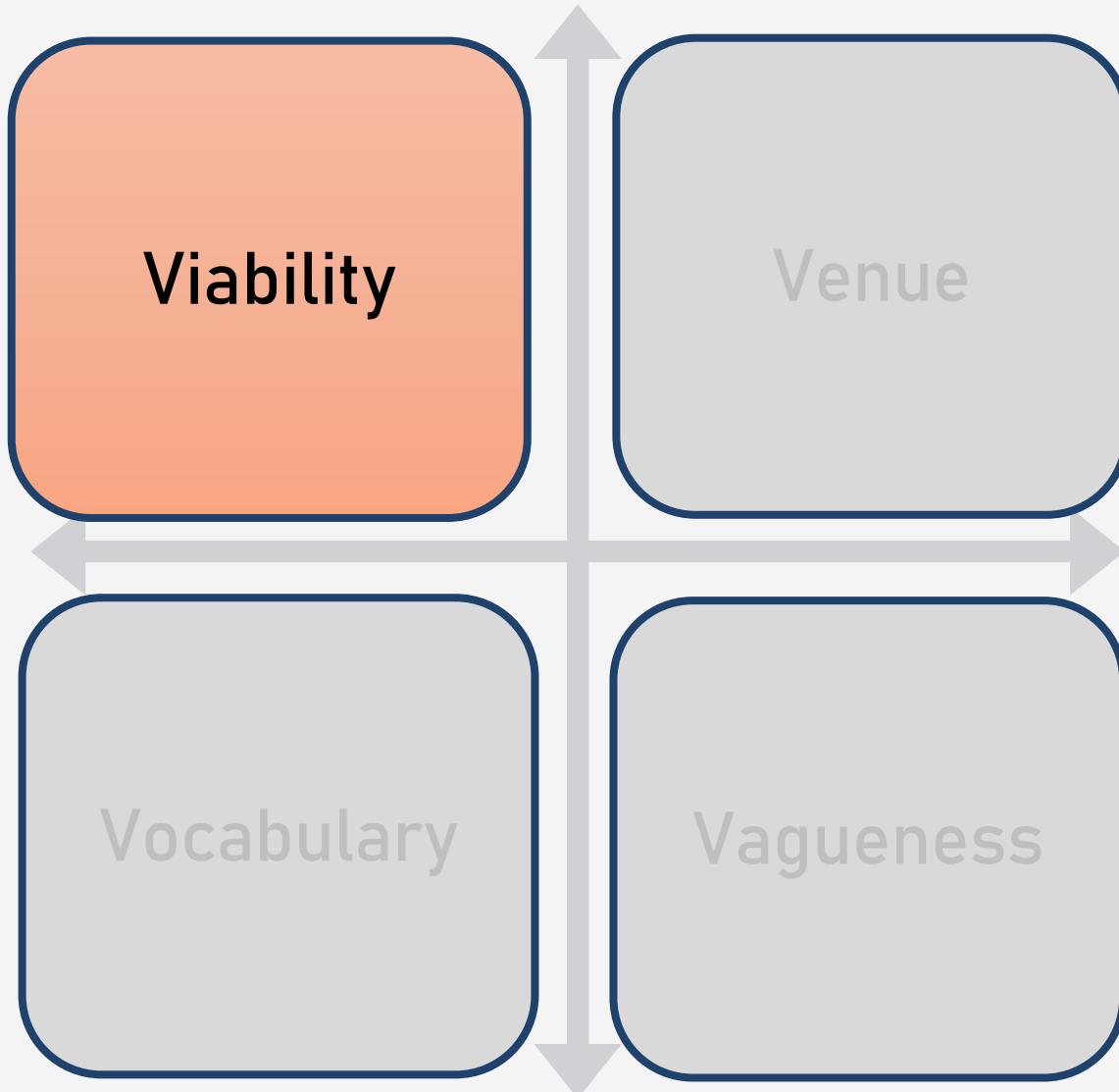


Both related to
velocity

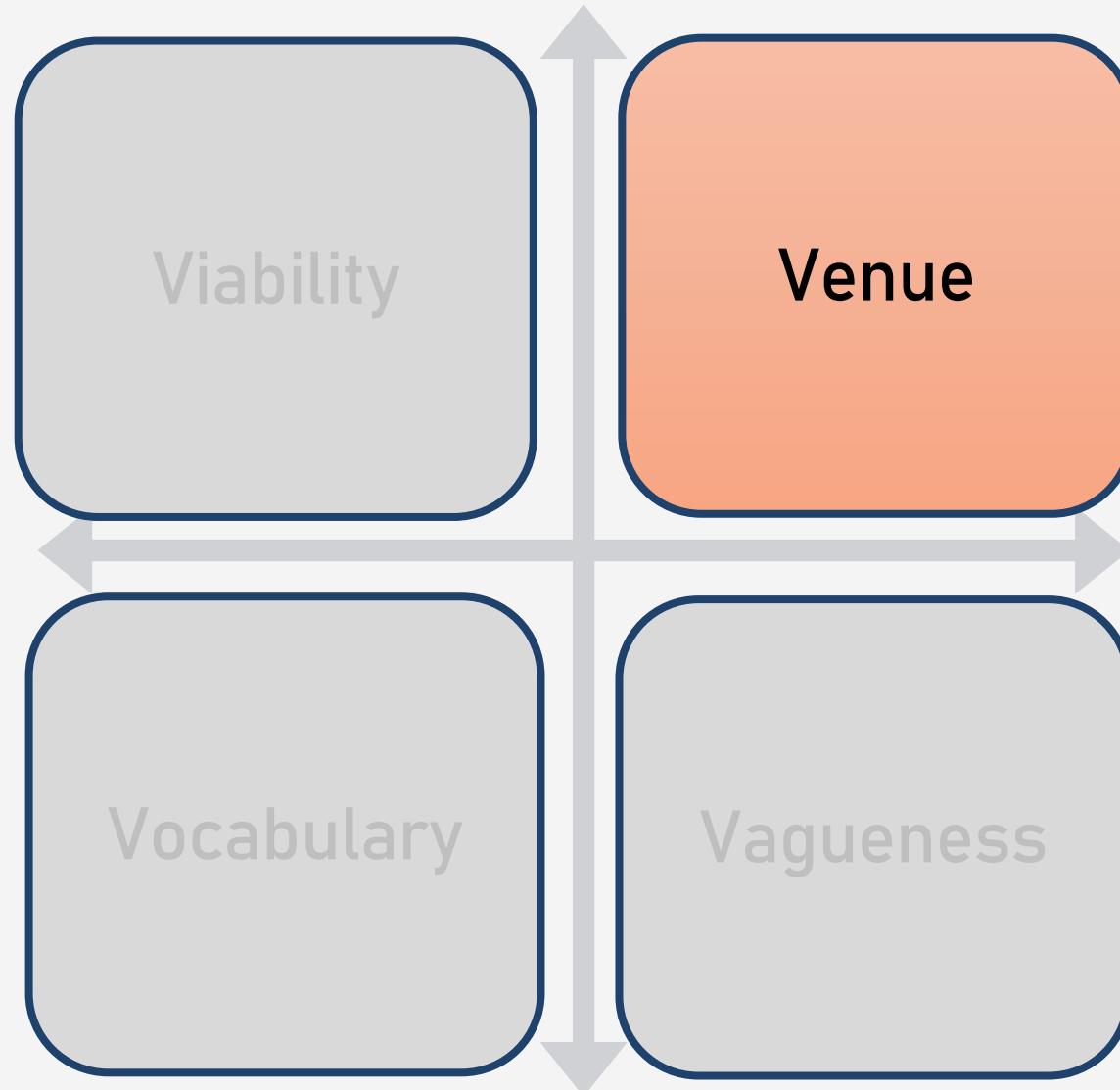
Viscosity

Volatility

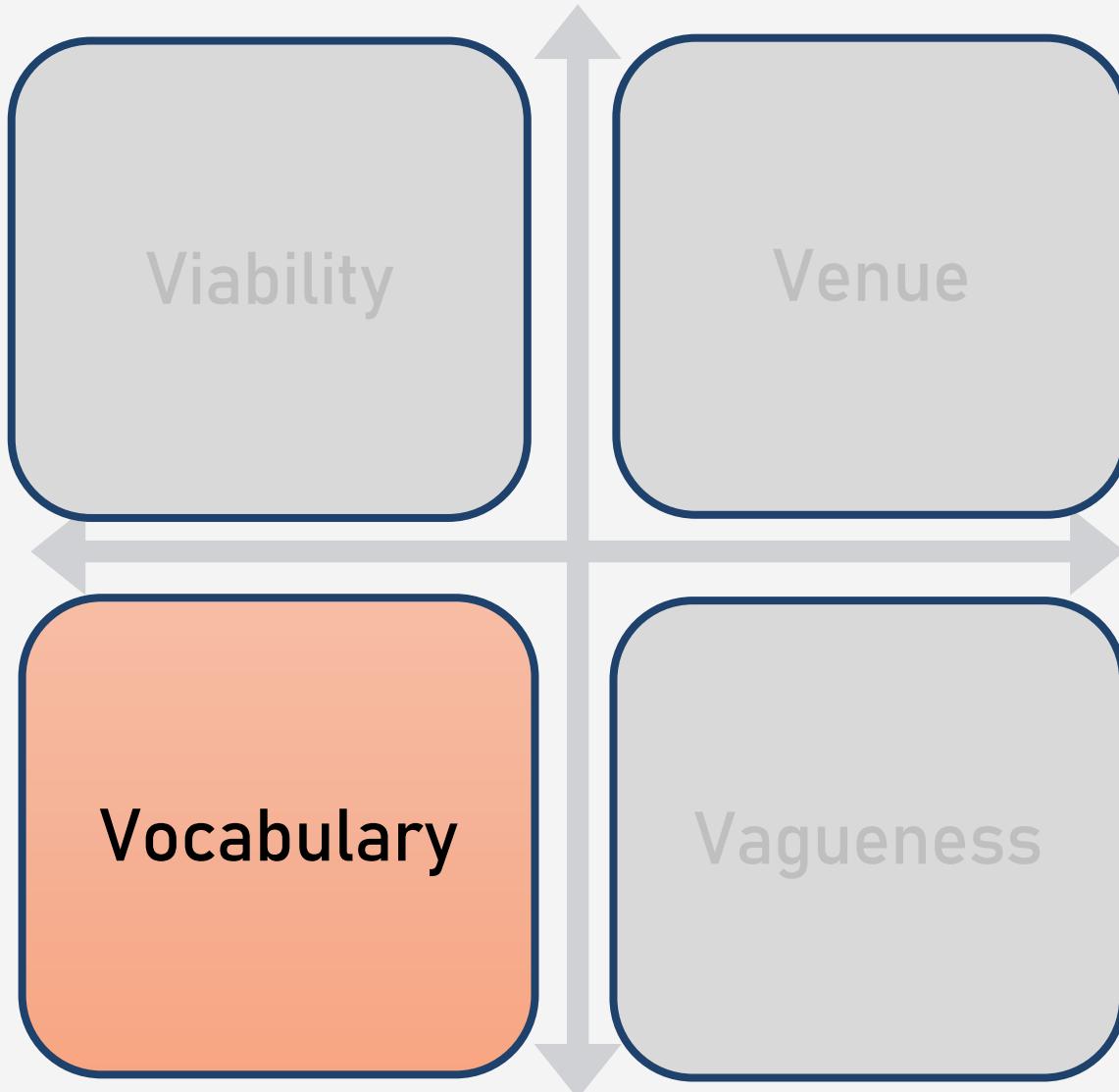
More V's



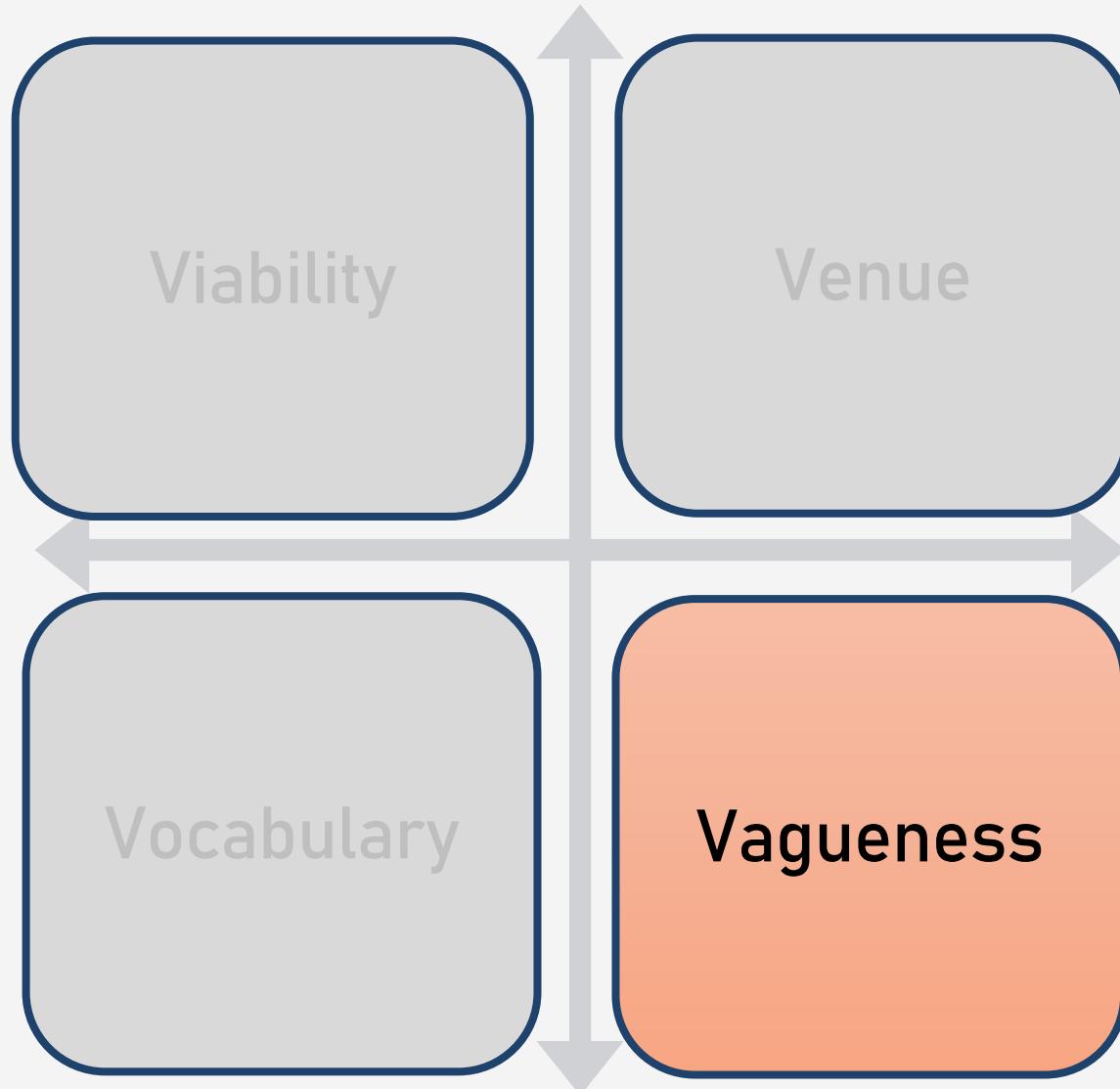
More V's



More V's



More V's

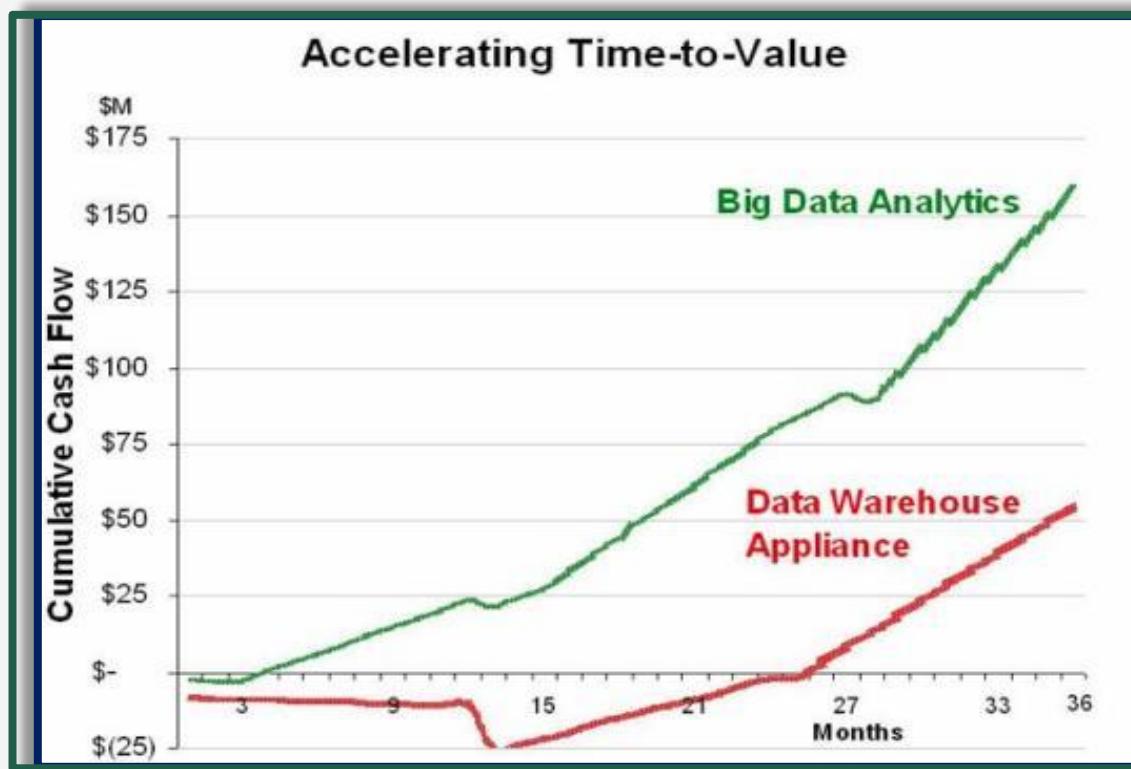


Big Data Analytics

- How to manage very large amounts of data and extract value and knowledge from them.
- Big data is **more real-time** in nature than traditional Data Warehouse (DW) applications.

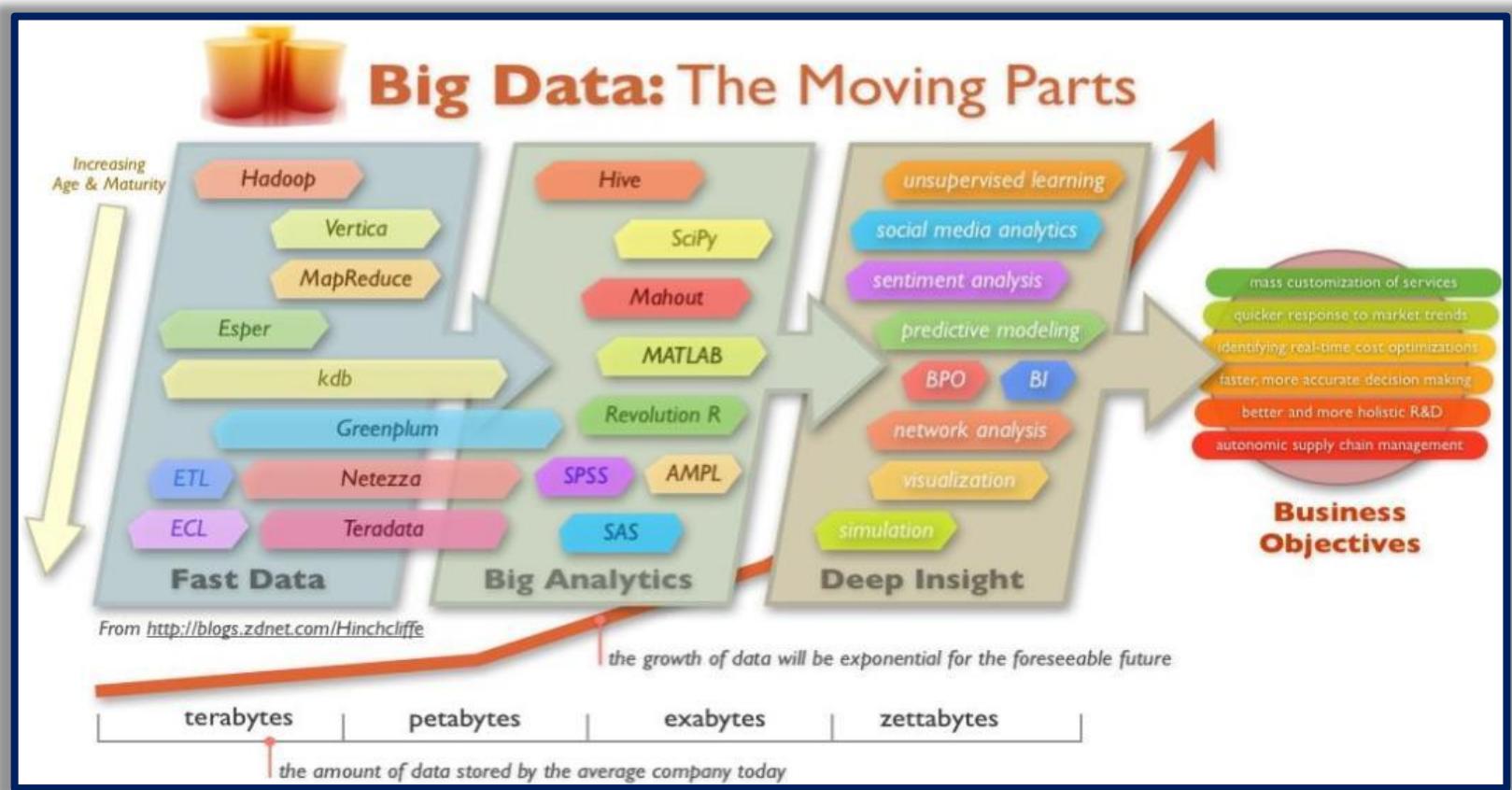
Big Data Analytics

Traditional DW architectures (Exadata, Teradata) are not well-suited for big data apps.



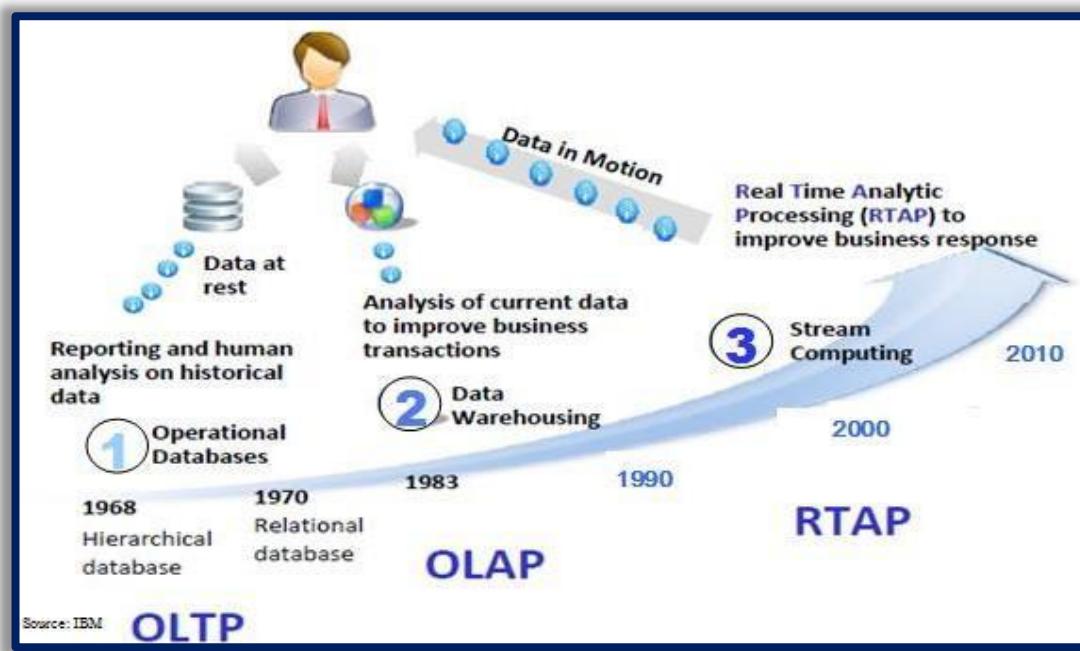
Big Data Analytics

Shared nothing, massively parallel processing, scale out architectures are well-suited for big data apps.



Harnessing Big Data

- **OLAP:** Online Analytical Processing (DBMSs)
- **OLTP:** Online Transaction Processing (Data Warehousing)
- **RTAP:** Real-Time Analytics Processing (Big Data Architecture & Technology)



Big Data Processing

Stage 1: Business case

Big Data Processing

Stage 1: Business case

Stage 2: Identification of data

Big Data Processing

Stage 1: Business case

Stage 2: Identification of data

Stage 3: Data filtering

Big Data Processing

Stage 1: Business case

Stage 2: Identification of data

Stage 3: Data filtering

Stage 4: Data extraction

Big Data Processing

Stage 1: Business case

Stage 2: Identification of data

Stage 3: Data filtering

Stage 4: Data extraction

Stage 5: Data aggregation

Big Data Processing

Stage 1: Business case

Stage 2: Identification of data

Stage 3: Data filtering

Stage 4: Data extraction

Stage 5: Data aggregation

Stage 6: Data analysis

Big Data Processing

Stage 1: Business case

Stage 2: Identification of data

Stage 3: Data filtering

Stage 4: Data extraction

Stage 5: Data aggregation

Stage 6: Data analysis

Stage 7: Visualization of data

Big Data Processing

Stage 1: Business case

Stage 2: Identification of data

Stage 3: Data filtering

Stage 4: Data extraction

Stage 5: Data aggregation

Stage 6: Data analysis

Stage 7: Visualization of data

Stage 8: Final analysis result

Real-Time Analytics/ Decision Requirement

Product Recommendations that are Relevant & Compelling

Influence Behavior

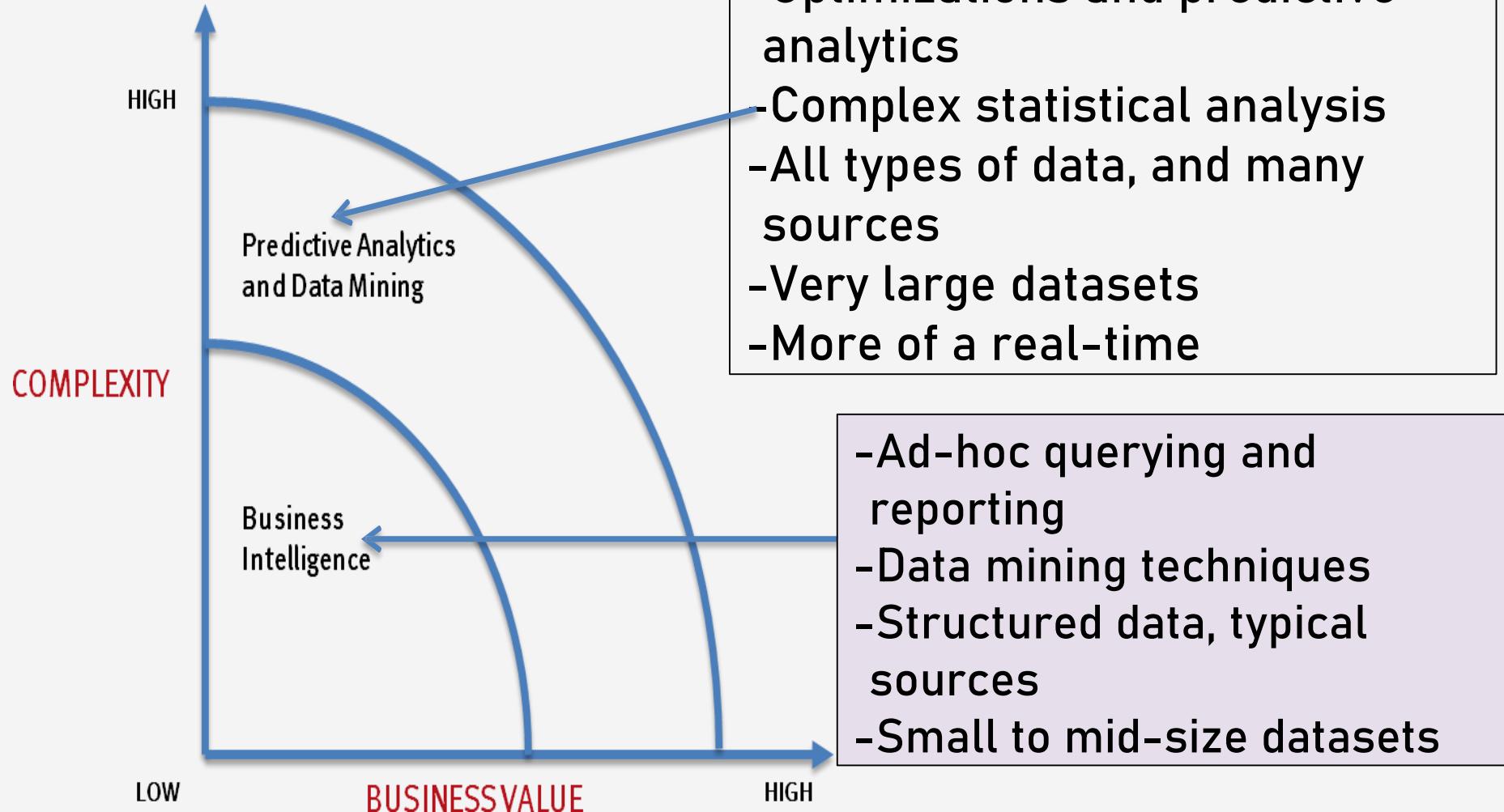
Learning why Customers Switch to competitors and their offers; in time to Counter

Improving the Marketing Effectiveness of a Promotion while it is still in Play

Preventing Fraud as it is Occurring_ & preventing more proactively

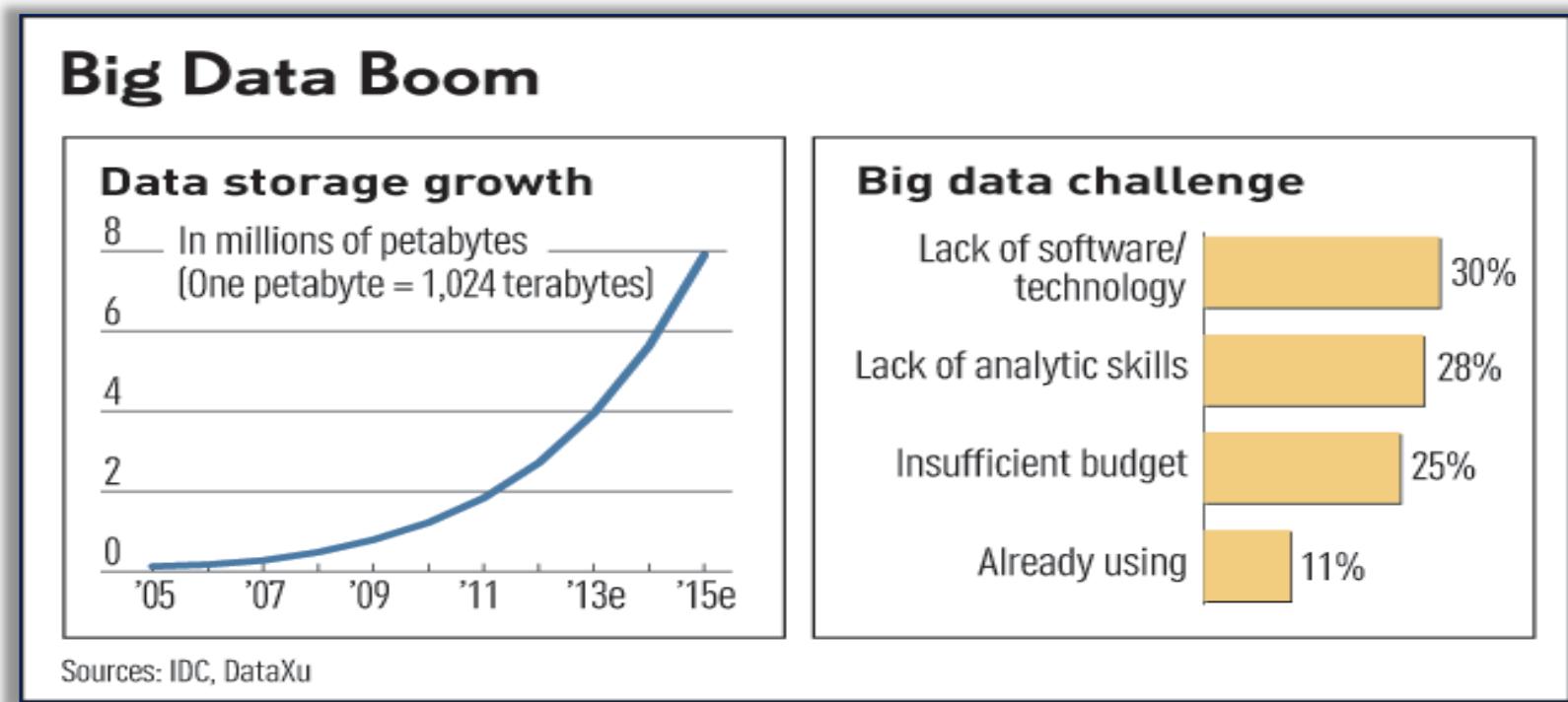
Friend Invitations to join a Game or Activity that expands business

What's Driving Big Data



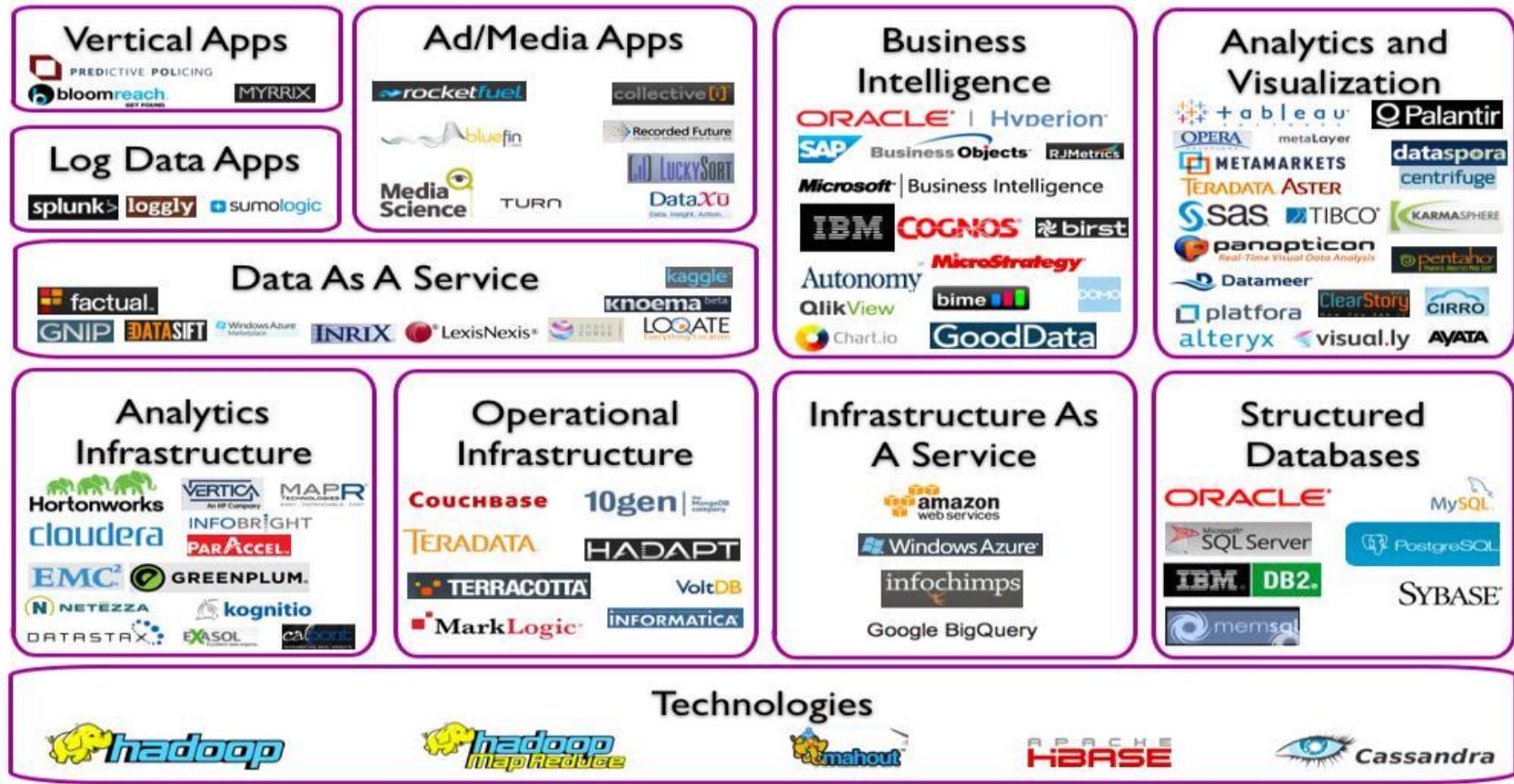
Challenges in Handling Big Data

- Bottlenecks in technology
- Technical skills
- Other challenges



Big Data Landscape

Big Data Landscape



That's all for now...