Lecture 2: Introduction to the Big Data

Big Data System Design

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Part 1

INTRODUCTION TO BIG DATA

- ❖ What is data?
 - Since birth, we are surrounded with data!













❖ What is data?







- ❖ What is data?
 - From the advent of written language, human observations have been recorded

```
      Δ λ
      I ι
      P ρ
      Ψ φ

      B β
      K κ
      C c
      Y q

      S γ
      λ λ
      J τ
      b δ

      Δ λ
      U μ
      Y τ
      S ε

      Ε ε
      N η
      Φ φ
      X x

      ζ ζ
      Z χ
      X x
      6 6

      H μ
      0 ο
      Φ ψ
      # †

      θ θ
      Π π
      W ω
```

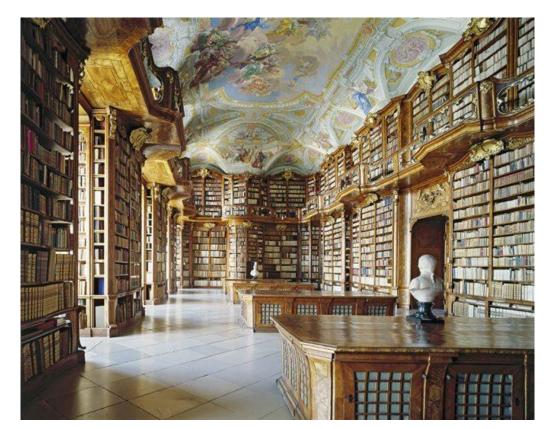


❖ What is data?

• From the advent of written language, human observations have been

recorded





❖ What is data?

- The advent of computer technologies in 1950s, data most commonly refers to information that is transmitted or stored electronically
- The electronic sensors has additionally contributed to the volume and richness of recorded data





❖ What is data?

Data signifies the documented result of quantified or observed phenomena

Types of data

CUSTOMER

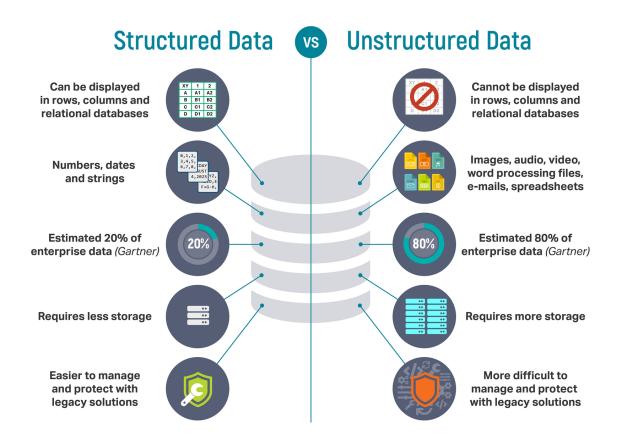
| CUSTOMER_ID | LAST_NAME | FIRST_NAME | STREET | CITY | ZIP_CODE | COUNTRY |
|-------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| 10302 | Boucher | Leo | 54, rue Royale | Nantes | 44000 | France |
| 11244 | Smith | Laurent | 8489 Strong St | Las Vegas | 83030 | USA |
| 11405 | Han | James | 636 St Kilda Road | Sydney | 3004 | Australia |
| 11993 | Mueller | Tomas | Berliner Weg 15 | Tamm | 71732 | Germany |
| 12111 | Carter | Nataly | 5 Tomahawk | Los Angeles | 90006 | USA |
| 14121 | Cortez | Nola | Av. Grande, 86 | Madrid | 28034 | Spain |
| 14400 | Brown | Frank | 165 S 7th St | Chester | 33134 | USA |
| 14578 | Wilson | Sarah | Seestreet #6101 | Emory | 1734 | USA |
| 14622 | Jones | John | 71 San Diego Ave | Arlington | 69004 | USA |

Types of data

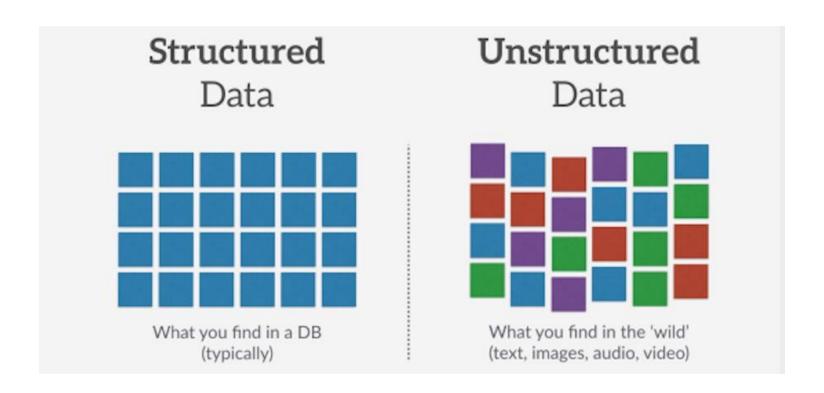




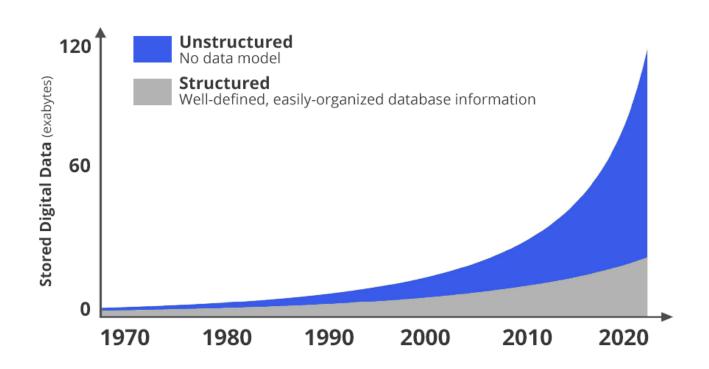
- Types of data
 - Structured data vs. unstructured data



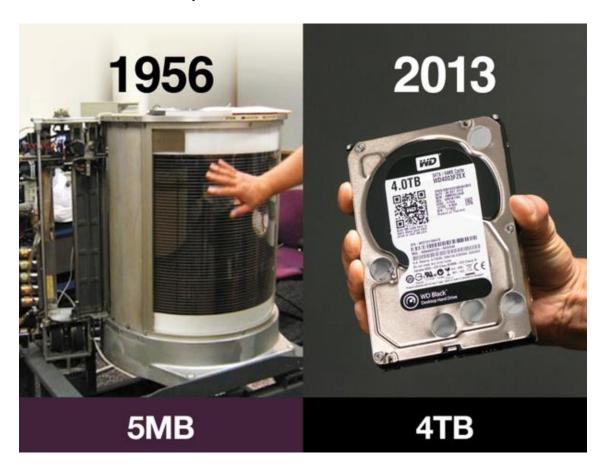
- Types of data
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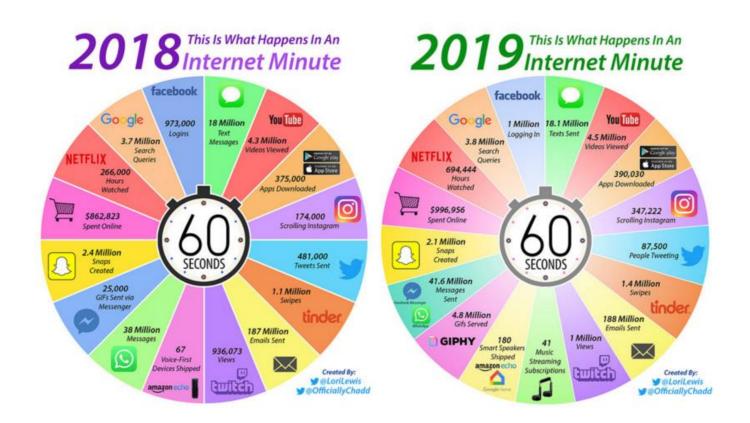
- Types of data
 - Structured data vs. unstructured data



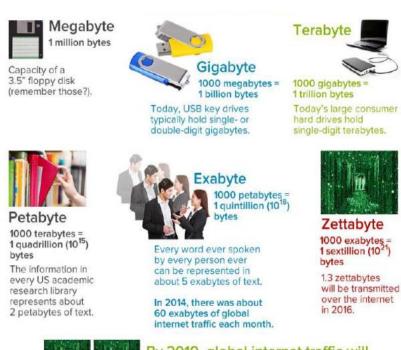
- Reason for growth
 - Rapid advance in computer hardware



- Reason for growth
 - Rapid advance in social networking



- What is Big Data?
 - According to Seagate, the volume of data generated worldwide will increase from 33 in 2018 to about 175 zettabytes in 2025



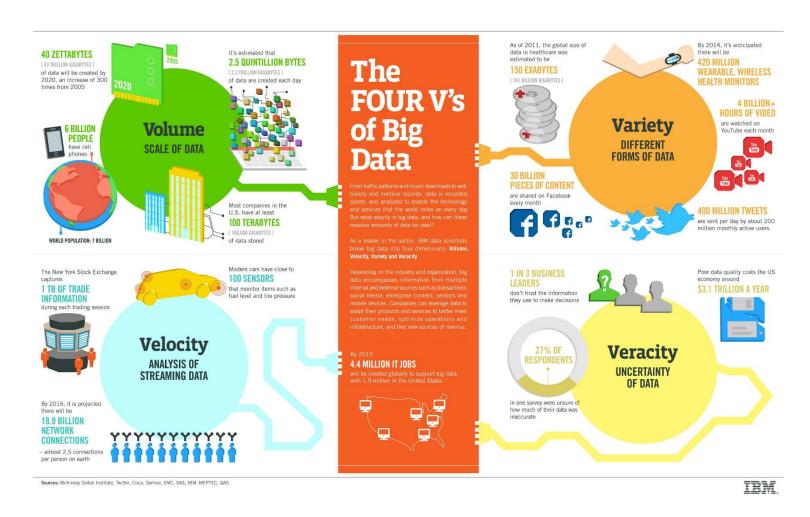
| 1 kilobyte | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 megabyte | 1,000,000 000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1 gigabyte | 1,000,000,000 000,000,000,000 |
| 1 terabyte | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1 petabyte | 1,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1 exabyte | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1 zettabyte | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |





By 2019, global internet traffic will exceed 2 zettabytes per year.

What is Big Data?



Hospital Big Data Example

1. Volume

- Hospitals around the world generate a massive amount of data in the form of patient records and test results
- According to IBM, 2.314
 Exabytes of medical data collected annually around the world

3. Velocity

 According to IBM, medical data is experiencing a 48 percent annual growth rate



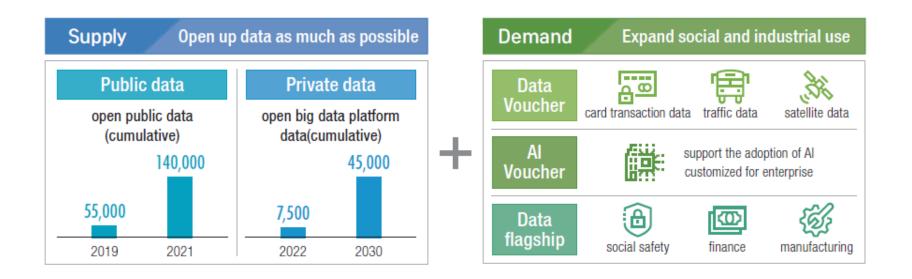
2. Variety

- Hospital can collect medical records in variety form, such as structured and unstructured data
- It can be textual information, excel or images (e.g., X-Ray images)

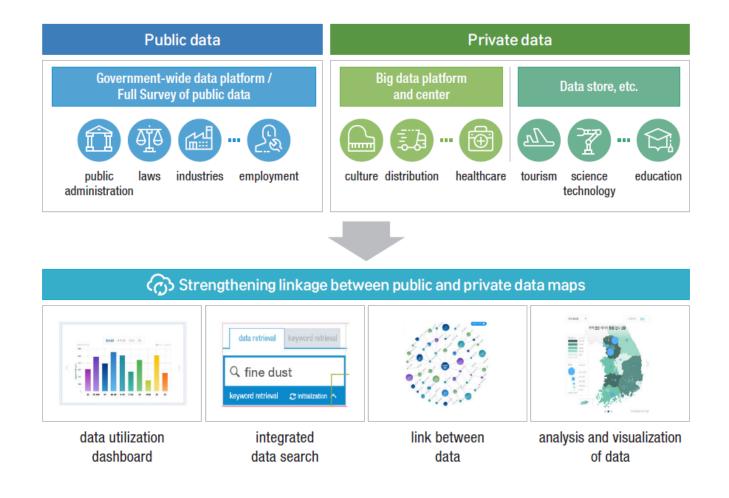
4. Veracity

- Since its healthcare field, the accuracy and trustworthiness of the data must be very high
- High accuracy in medical examination, prediction of disease

- Big Data in South Korea
 - Promotion of Opening Up Data and Reuse
 - Expanding the construction of AI learning data and securing of AI development infrastructure through the 'AI Hub' platform supply



- Big Data in South Korea
 - Strengthening Linkage between Public/Private Data Map

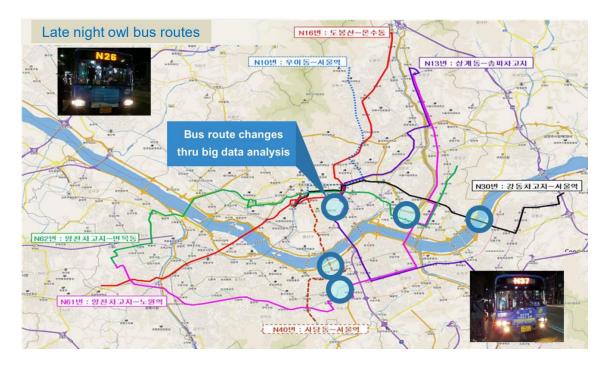


Part 2

WHAT IS BIG DATA ANALYTICS

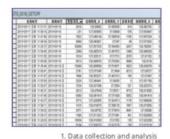
- ❖ Big Data analytics is a process used to extract meaningful insights
 - hidden patterns
 - unknown correlations
 - market trends
 - customer preferences
- Big Data analytics provides various advantages
 - It can be used for better decision making, preventing fraudulent activities, reduce cost among other things.

- ❖ Example of Big Data Analytics (The OWL Service)
 - Taxi at night is expensive and difficult to catch
 - Through a partnership with Korea Telecom, Seoul Government gained access to anonymized mobile communication data
 - 3 billion mobile call logs, 5 million taxy ride data



Example of Big Data Analytics (The OWL Service)

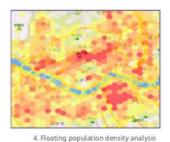
Big Data Analytics for Bus Route Optimization

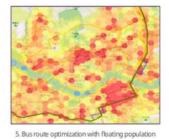






3. Hexagon mapping







6. Dispatch timetable adjusted accordingly

Impact

After three months of operating two routes

- Covers 42% of Seoul residents
- 7,900 passengers per day
- 2.3 million less car trips per year
- \$13 million fare savings
- 500 metric tons reduction in greenhouse gas emission per year
- A service satisfaction score of 82 points (74.3 points for standard buses)

- Example of Big Data Analytics (POSCO)
 - POSCO is one of the largest hot rolling plant in the world
 - POSCO reduced energy input by 2% and save 1 billion won annually
 - Collecting and analyzing manufacturing environment data through sensors in factory
 - Maintaining the optimal working conditions through AI

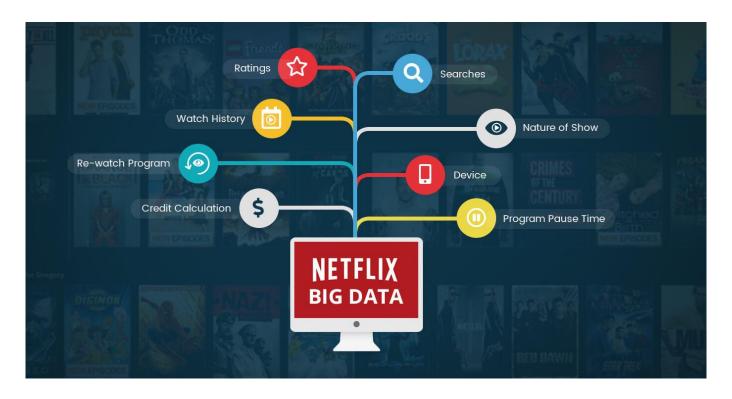




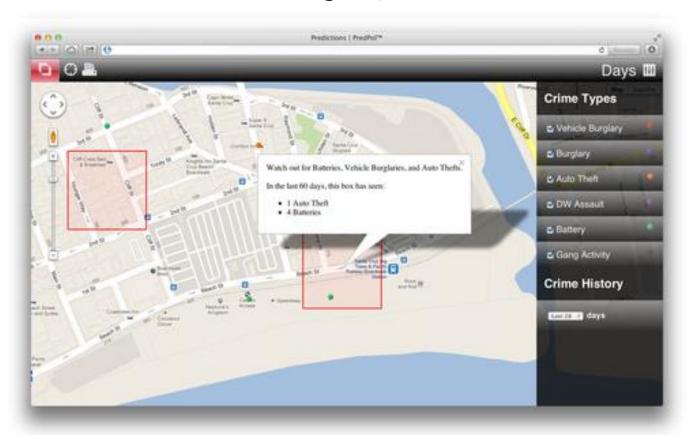
- Example of Big Data Analytics (Siemens Amberg Factory)
 - The most successful case of smart factory using big data
 - Produce prototypes in virtual environment
 - The reasons of defects: materials, man(worker), machine, method
 - Automation 75%, Defects: 0.0009%, Energy: 30%, Time: 50%



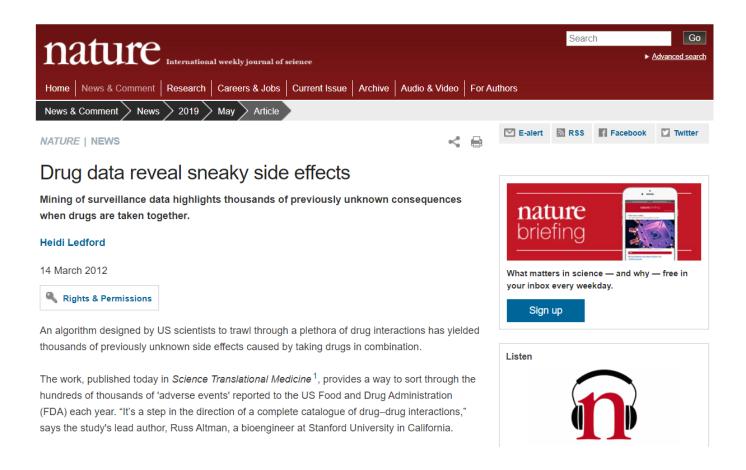
- Example of Big Data Analytics (Netflix)
 - With 115 million subscribers, Netflix collect a huge amount of data
 - Ratings, watch history, searchers and others
 - Recommend the next movie you should watch or smart advertising



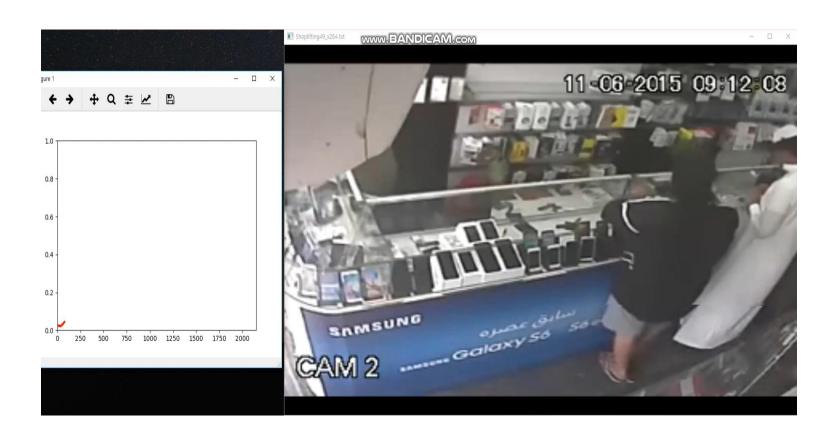
- Example of Big Data Analytics (Predpol)
 - Projection of areas where criminal activity is most likely
 - Reduced crime rates in Los Angeles, US



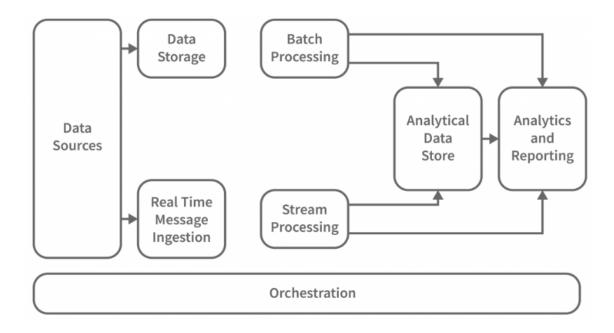
- Example of Big Data Analytics
 - Drug data reveal sneaky side effects



- ❖ Example of Big Data Analytics
 - Shoplifting detection using artificial intelligence (AI)

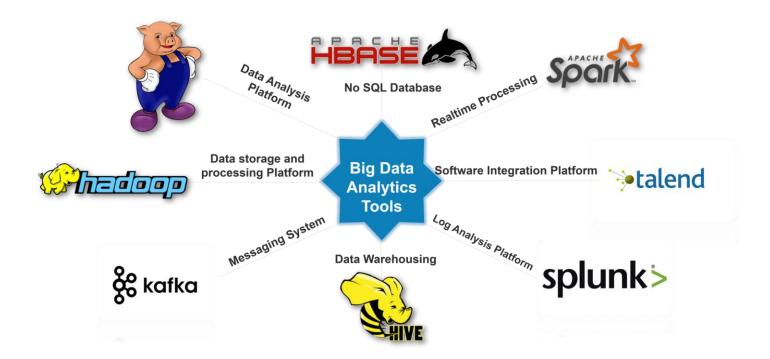


- ❖ Big Data Frameworks (required)
 - Processing tremendous data
 - Real-time data processing
 - Low cost
 - Fault Tolerance



Framework

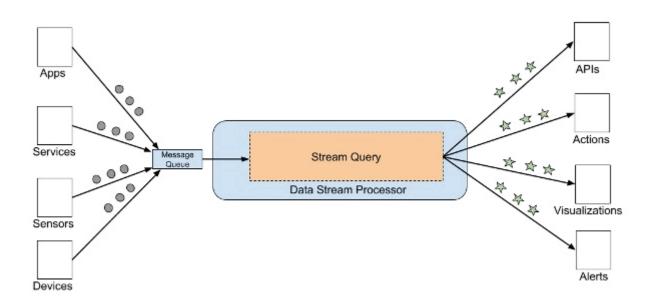
- Software environment
- Reuse of the designs and implementations of software functions
- Support the development of new applications or solutions



- Real-time data processing (Why?)
 - Numerous data sources: SNS, IoT, Smartphone, Sensors, RFID, Log, etc.
 - Real-time analysis → Pattern identification → Decision or New BM
 - Data integration and analysis techniques (required)
 - > Data filtering and cleaning
 - > Data regularization and normalization
 - > Outlier detection
 - ➤ Data interpolation
 - Data integration
 - ➤ Data analysis
 - > Data visualization, etc
 - Data security & privacy (required)

Streaming data

- Data generated continuously from data sources
- Typically, data records (in kilobytes) are transferred simultaneously
- E.g., Customer logs, transactions, SNS, Stock market, Video, GPS, etc.

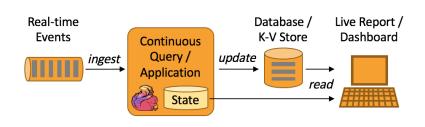


- Big Data System
 - Distributed and Parallelized System for managing large amounts of data
 - Real-time data processing and batch data processing
 - Functions: Data collection, management, transmission and analysis

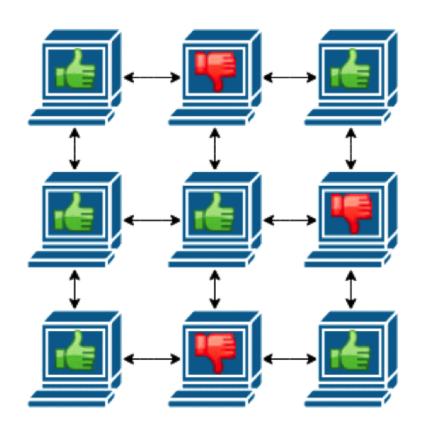
Batch processing

Recorded HDFS Events Periodic Query / Application Report

Real-time processing



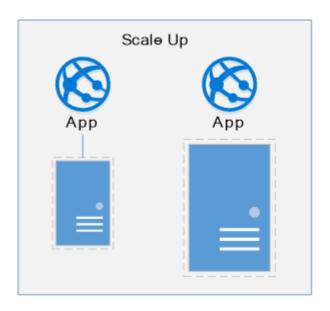
- Fault tolerance system
 - System that performs tasks even when faults occur

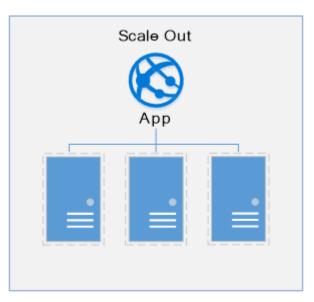


- ❖ Fault tolerance system
 - System that performs tasks even when faults occur
 - Faults: Hardware malfunction, Software errors, Computing resources,
 Data corruption, etc
 - Problem



- Cost effective system
 - Low cost system





- Cost effective system
 - Big data systems are not necessarily expensive
 - Reduce cost by configuring the sufficient system for tasks
 - Considerations: data type, processing time, data throughput,
 and other system requirements
 - Advantage
 - ➤ Low initial cost → Competitive price

- Compatibility with existing systems
 - Compatibility with existing systems for big data collection
 - E.g., existing RDBMS, Hadoop system, applications, etc

Opensource

- Available to anyone (without any restrictions)
- This is compatible with most existing systems
- Open source license: GPL, LGPL, MPL, BSD, MIT, Apache

| | GPL | LGPL | MPL | BSD | MIT | Apache |
|---------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Download | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deploy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Modify | х | х | Х | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Noncommercial | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х |
| No Derives | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х |

Summary and Discussions

Intro to Big Data

- Data most commonly refers to information that is transmitted or stored electronically
- 4Vs of Big Data

What is Big Data Analytics

 Big Data analytics is a process used to extract meaningful insights, such as hidden patterns, unknown correlations, market trends, customer preferences

Questions?

SEE YOU NEXT TIME!