

# Big Data - Introduction



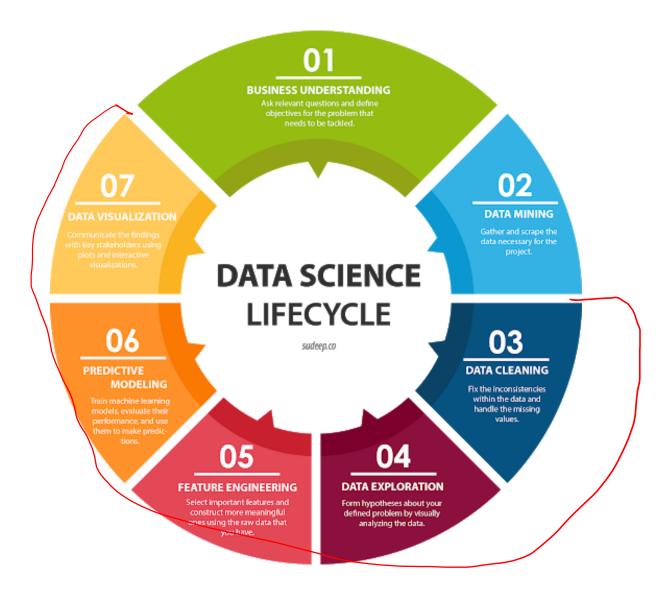
**Jens Baetens** 



# Recap - Data Science



## **Data Lifecycle**



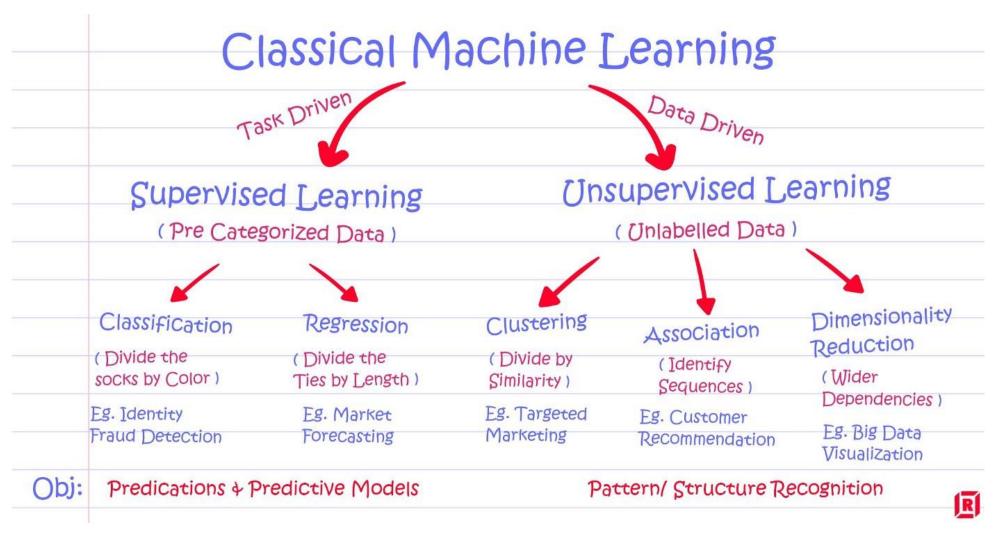


## **Data Cleaning & Exploration**

- Bestuderen beschikbare datasets
  - Vinden van correlaties en verbanden
  - Informatie over de beschikbare data en hoe bruikbaar ze is
- Opschonen en bewerken van beschikbare data
  - Omzetten dataformaten (datums, bag of words, scaling ...)
  - Privacy van personen
  - Oplossen problemen in de data (typo's, vertalingen, ontbrekende data, ...)



## **Data Modelling**





## **Gebruikte datasets**

- Aantal honderden MB
- Csv of jpegs
- Gedownload naar harde schijf
- Volledig ingeladen in memory voor verwerking



# Is dit altijd mogelijk?



## Zien jullie problemen?

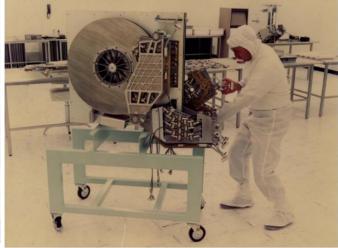


https://www.menti.com/yvehdktn5m



## **Grootte harde schijven?**









1956: 5 MB

× 50 of 20 jean 1975: 250 MB

× 4

1988: 1 GB

**>** 2019: 1 TB

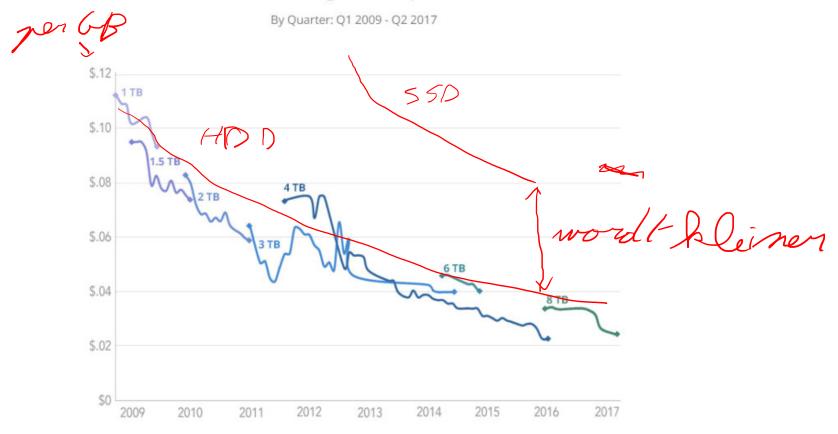
x 1000 30 Jolan

10



## Prijs?

## Backblaze Average Cost per Drive Size





## A DAY IN DATA

The exponential growth of data is undisputed, but the numbers behind this explosion - fuelled by internet of things and the use of connected devices - are hard to comprehend, particularly when looked at in the context of one day

# 500m

tweets are sent every day

billion emails are sent

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

4PB

of data created by Facebook, including

350m photos

100m hours of video watch time

#### DEMYSTIFIYING DATA UNITS

From the more familiar 'bit' or 'megabyte', larger units of measurement are more frequently being used to explain the masses of data

Unit		Value	Size
	bit	0 or 1	1/8 of a byte
	byte	8 bits	1 byte
KB	kilobyte	1,000 bytes	1,000 bytes
	megabyte	1,000² bytes	1,000,000 bytes
	gigabyte	1,000° bytes	1,000,000,000 bytes
	terabyte	1,0004 bytes	1,000,000,000,000 bytes
РВ	petabyte	1,000 <sup>5</sup> bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
	exabyte	1,000s bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
	zettabyte	1,000 <sup>7</sup> bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes
	vottabyte	1.000s bytes	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes

"A lowercase "b" is used as an abbreviation for bits, while an uppercase "B" represents bytes.



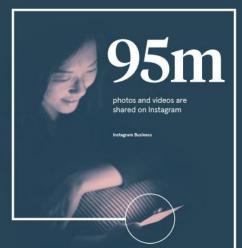
Searches made a day

a day from Google

463<sub>EB</sub>

of data will be created every day by 2025

IDC



## 28PB

to be generated from wearable



3.9bn

320bn

306bn emails to be sent each day by 2020

emails to be sent

each day by 2021

people use emails

**4TB** 

of data produced by a connected car

4.4ZB
4.4ZB
4.4ZB
4.4ZB
4.4ZB

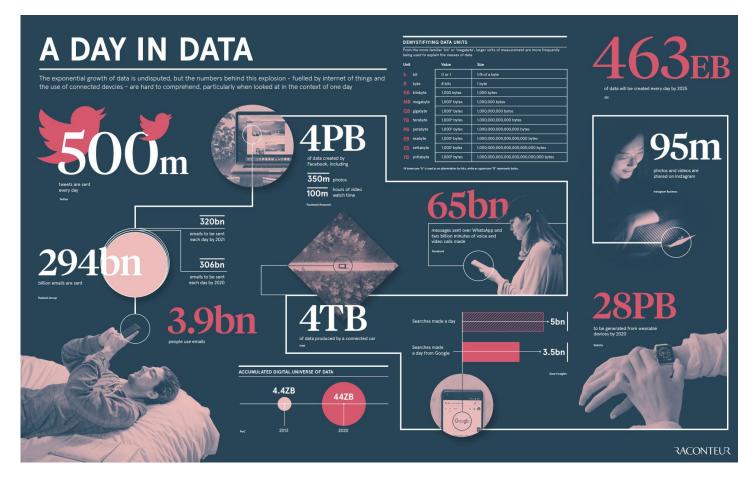
5bn

3.5bn

■ 1 PB = 125 8TB HDD's

■ 1 EB = 125 000 8TB HDD's

■ 1 ZB = 125 000 000 8TB HDD's



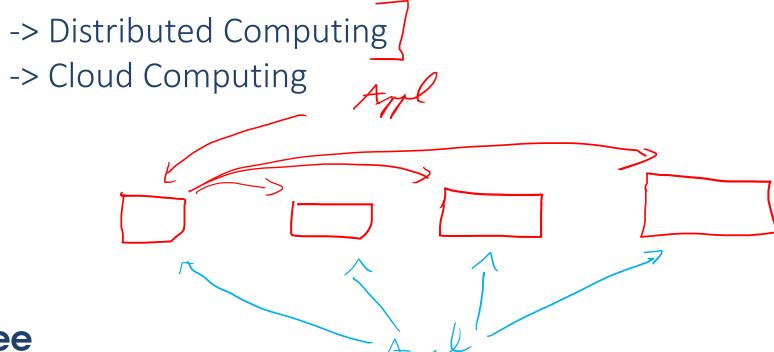


## Is het mogelijk om alles lokaal bij te houden om te verwerken?



## Is het mogelijk om alles lokaal bij te houden om te verwerken?

- Onmogelijk om computers te kopen die deze hoeveelheid data bijhoudt.
- RAM-geheugen nodig om data in te laden (Ook niet mogelijk)





## Waarom zoveel data nodig?

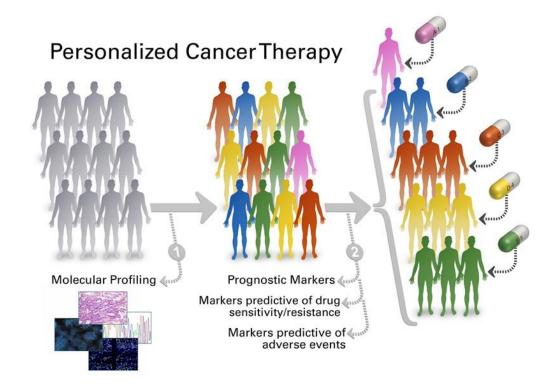
■ Meer data -> betere modellen -> betere voorspellingen / verder vooruit

voorspellen

■ Menselijk DNA = 100 GB

× 6 miljærd mansen

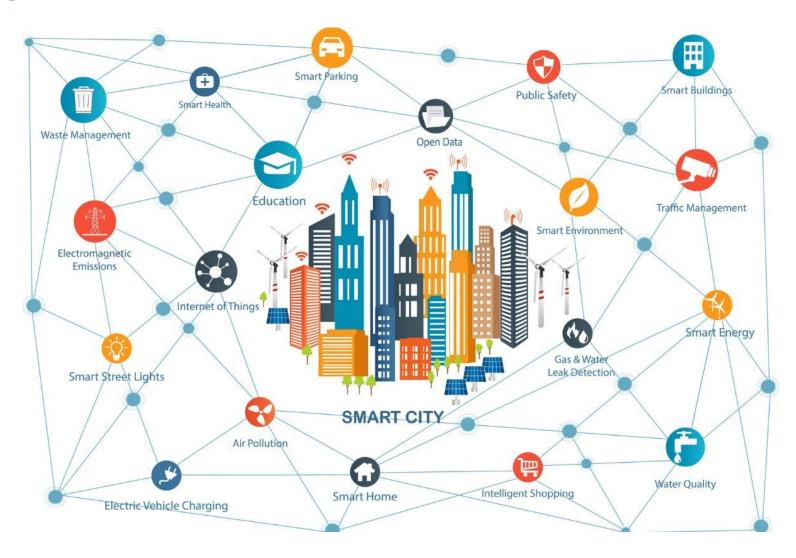
- DNA als harde sakijf





## Waarom zoveel data nodig?

■ Smart Cities







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3zx3gF9AUU



## Waarom zoveel data nodig?

■ Large Hadron Collider: 90 PBs per jaar

■ Boeing 737: 20 TB per uur per motor



# 3.

# **Big Data**



## **Definitie - Wikipedia**

(7)DB175

■ Big data of massadata<sup>[1]</sup> zijn gegevensverzamelingen (datasets) die te groot en te weinig gestructureerd zijn om met reguliere databasemanagementsystemen te worden onderhouden. De gegevens hebben een direct of indirect verband met privégegevens van personen. [2] Big data spelen een steeds grotere rol. De hoeveelheid data die opgeslagen wordt, groeit <u>exponentieel</u>. Dit komt doordat consumenten bij <u>sociale media</u> in toenemende mate data opslaan in de vorm van bestanden, foto's en films (bijvoorbeeld op Facebook of YouTube, waar Facebook ook de door de gebruikers gewiste data bewaart) en organisaties, overheden en bedrijven steeds meer data over burgers produceren en opslaan, en doordat apparaten zelf data verzamelen, opslaan en uitwisselen (het zogenaamde internet der dingen). Hierdoor is er steeds meer sensordata beschikbaar. Niet alleen de opslag van deze hoeveelheden is een uitdaging, maar ook het analyseren ervan. Deze data bevatten namelijk informatie voor doeleinden zoals marketing, wetenschappelijk onderzoek, of preventief onderhoud.

Social Media Lorge Hadron
Monitoring Collision



### **Definitie - Gartner**

■ Big data is high-volume, high-velocity and/or high-variety information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing that enable enhanced insight, decision making, and process automation.



## Kenmerken



## Polling – Wat bepaalt wanneer een data science project een big-data project is?



https://www.menti.com/oqktaqgq8d



## De drie hoofd V's

3 6 5

#### **VOLUME**

- Amount of data generated
- Online & offline transactions
- In kilobytes or terabytes
- Saved in records, tables, files



#### **VELOCITY**

- Speed of generating data
- Generated in real-time
- Online and offline data
- In Streams, batch or bits



#### **VARIETY**

- Structured & unstructured
- Online images & videos
- Human generated texts
- Machine generated readings





## **Extra V: Veracity**



## THE 4 V'S OF BIG DATA

As of 2011, the global size of

data in healthcare was

PIECES OF CONTENT

are shared on facebook

号

estimated to be

30 BILLION

every month

150 EXABYTES

#### **40 ZETTABYTES**

of data will be created by 2020, an increase of 300 times from 2005



#### **6 BILLION PEOPLE**

have cell phones world population; 7 BILLION





each day



Most companies in the U.S. have at least

#### 100 TERABYTES

of data stored



#### 2.5 QUINTILLION BYTES

of data are created





## Variety

DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA

#### 4 BILLION + HOURS OF VIDEO

are watched on You Tube each month



#### **4 MILLION TWEETS**

are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active



The New York Stock Exchange captures

#### 1TB OF TRADE INFORMATION

during each trading session



### Velocity

Volume

SCALE OF DATA

ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA Modern cars have close to

#### 100 SENSORS

that monitor items such as fuel level and tire pressure



#### 1 IN 3 BUSINESS LEADERS

don't trust the information they use to make decisions



## Veracity

UNCERTAINITY OF DATA

#### 27% OF RESPONDENTS

in one survey were unsure of how much of data was inaccurate







## Of 5 V's: Value

De belangrijkste V's Velocity Speed at which data is emanating and changes are occurring between the diverse data sets Velocity Volume This refers to the sheer volume of data being generated every second. Value Volume Having access to big data is all well and good but that's only useful if we can turn it into a value. 5V'S OF **BIG DATA** Variety Veracity Veracity Variety Data reliability and trust. Can use structured as well Verifying and validating the data as unstructured data.



## **Of 6? Variability**

VOLUME	VARIETY	VELOCITY	VERACITY	VALUE	VARIABILITY
The amount of data from myriad sources.	The types of data: structured, semi-structured, unstructured.	The speed at which big data is generated.	The degree to which big data can be trusted.	The business value of the data collected.	The ways in which the big data can be used and formatted.
0000	€ <u>``</u> *				A



Of 7? Visibility

4 gemakheligh to Cregrigion

4 gebrushen

Data in Many For

#### Variety

#### Data in Many Forms

Big Data extends structured, including semi-structured and unstructured data of all varieties: text, log, xml,

multimedia, etc. (Structured, Semi-structured, Unstructured, Multifactor, Probabilistic)

#### Velocity

#### Data in Motion

Data from continuous, time sensitive streaming flow, milliseconds to seconds to respond. (Batch, Near time, Real time, Streams, Historic, Processes)

#### Veracity

#### Data in Doubt

Quality, uncertainty due to data inconsistency and incompleteness, ambiguities, latency, deception, model approximations. (Good, Bad, Undefined, Inconsistency, Incomplete)

## **BIG DATA**

#### Value

Data of Many Values

Added value that the collected data can bring. It refers to the value that the data adds to creating knowledge. (Statistical, Events, Correlation, Hypothetical)

Volume

Data come in large scale: terabytes

(TB: Approximately 1012 bytes), Petabytes

(PB: Approximately 1015 bytes) and Zettabytes (ZB: Approximately 1021 bytes), etc. of data to

process. (Records, Transaction, Tables, Files)

Data at Rest

#### Visualization

Data Readable

Data is comprehensible and actionable. (Readable, Non-readable)

#### Variability

**Data Changes** 

Data flows can be consistent with regular peaks or inconsistent. (Consistent, Inconsistent)



Of 8? Viscosity La Hoe good is a Connection turner de datapunten

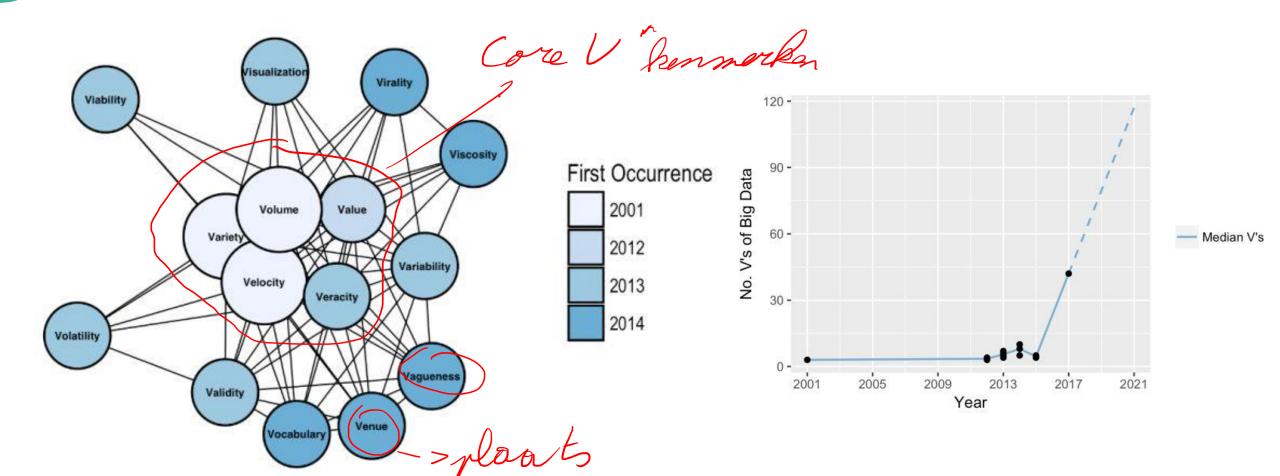
VALUE

VARIABILITY

VARIETY **VOLUME < → VELOCITY** DATA **VISUALIZATION VISCOSITY VERACITY** 



## 10 V's of meer?





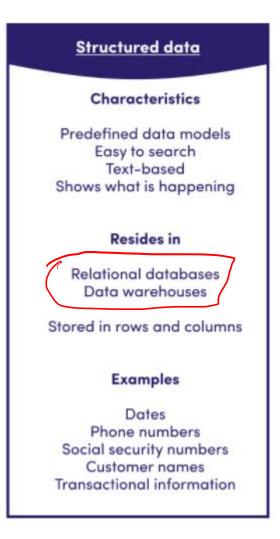
# 3.

# Soorten data



## **Structured data**

- Vast data format in tabel vorm met rijen en kolommen
- Alle formaten vooraf vastgelegd
  - Vast schema
- Excel files, Sql-database, csv, ...





### **Unstructured data**

- Geen vaste structuur in de data
- Moeilijk om in te zoeken
- Foto's, video's, audio, tekst ...

#### **Unstructured data**

#### Characteristics

No predefined data models Difficult to search Text, PDF, Images, Video Shows the why

#### Resides in

Applications Data warehouses and lakes

Stored in various forms

#### Examples

Documents Emails and messages Conversation transcripts Image files Open-ended survey answers



## Semi-Structured data

- Licht-georganiseerde data
- Tags/metadata verzorgt de structuur
- Html, xml, json, ...

#### Semi-structured data

#### Characteristics

Loosely organized
Meta-level structure that can
contain unstructured data
HTML, XML, JSON

#### Resides in

Relational databases Tagged-text format

Stored in abstracts & figures

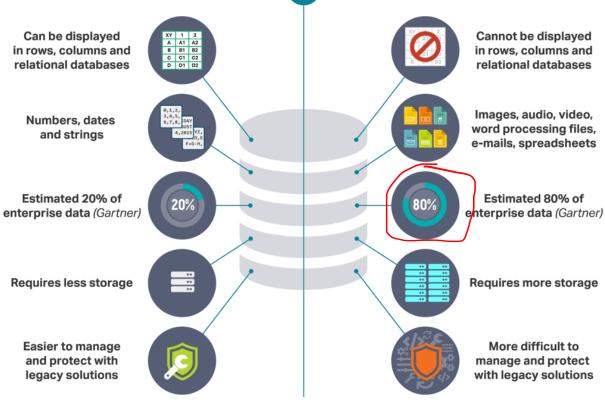
#### Examples

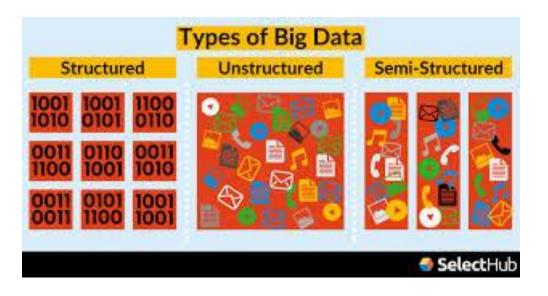
Server logs
Tweets organized by
hashtags
Email sorting by folders
(inbox; sent; draft)



# teel belangrijk onderdel => Gant Niet Met 59L

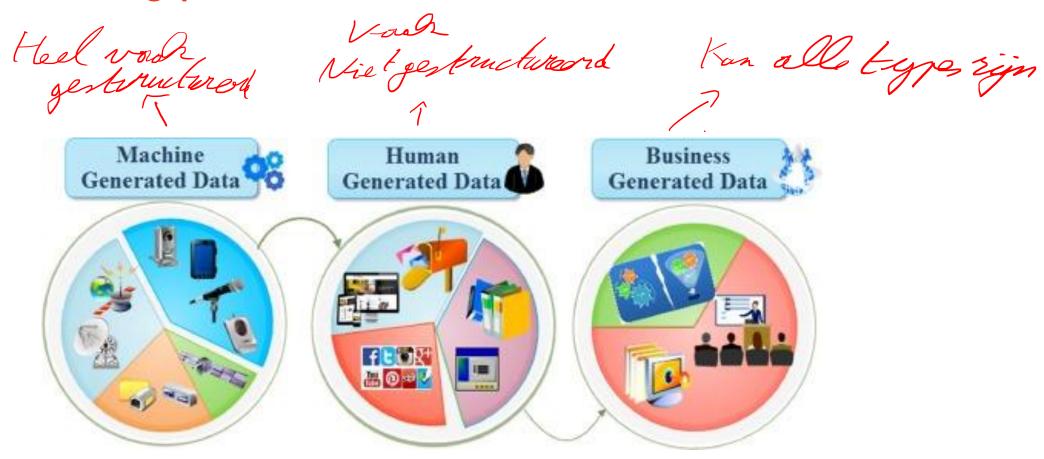
## Structured Data Vs Unstructured Data







### Door wie is de data geproduceerd?





### **Kritiek op Big Data**

- Op de onderliggende theorie:
  - Toekomst gelijkaardig aan het verleden
  - Context afhankelijk
- V-model focust op schaalbaarheid en rekenkracht, niet op verklaarbaarheid
- Grote datasets en analyses bestaan reeds decennia, niet zo nieuw als veel denken
- Buzzword om aandacht te trekken naar je product
- Privacyschendingen, datalekken, controles, ...

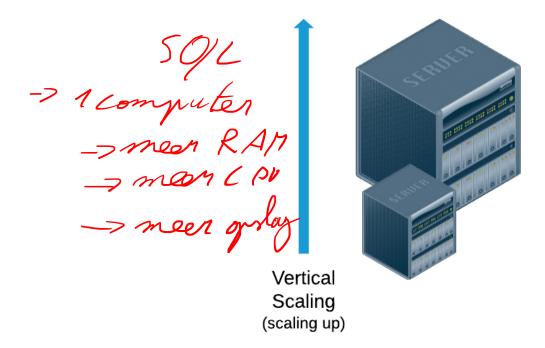


## Hoe kan je omgaan met deze problemen?





### Hoe schaalt een Sql Server?





Horizontal Scaling

(scaling out)

No SQL / Big Data -> Goedkoper servers -> Oneindig genkaald



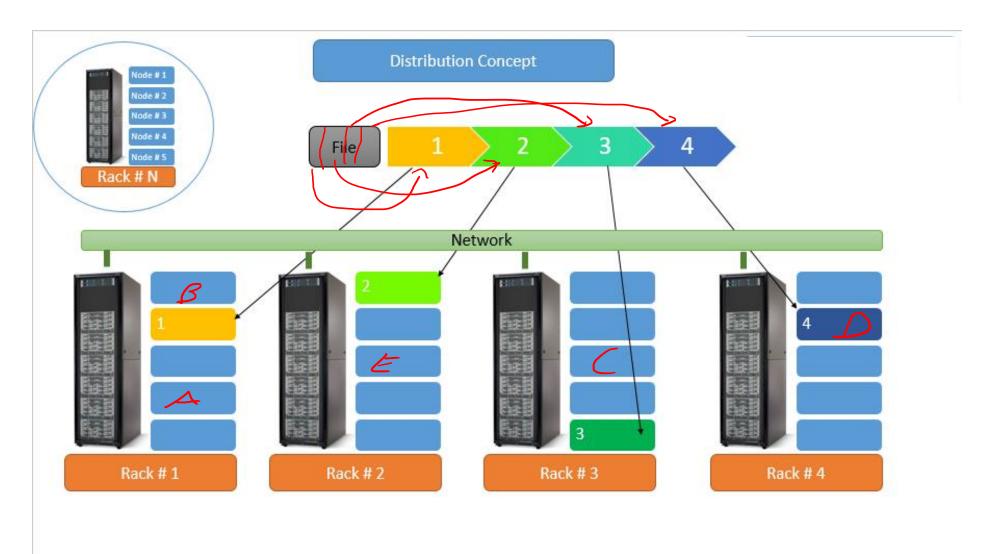
# Distributed storage



### Van Pc -> Rack -> Datacenter -> Cloud











### Replication

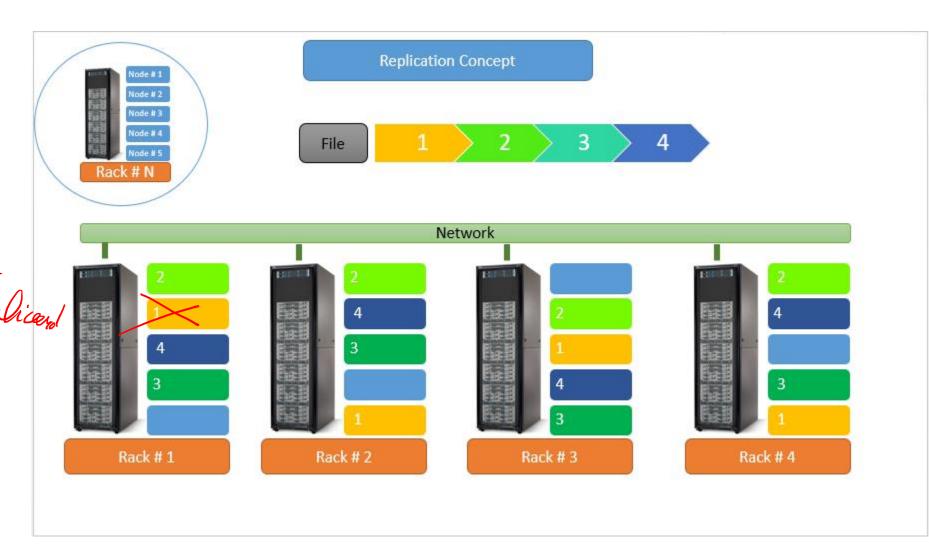
Fault tolerance

La Replication

Cloud Plutforms

La Abord gerephican

La Hegio's

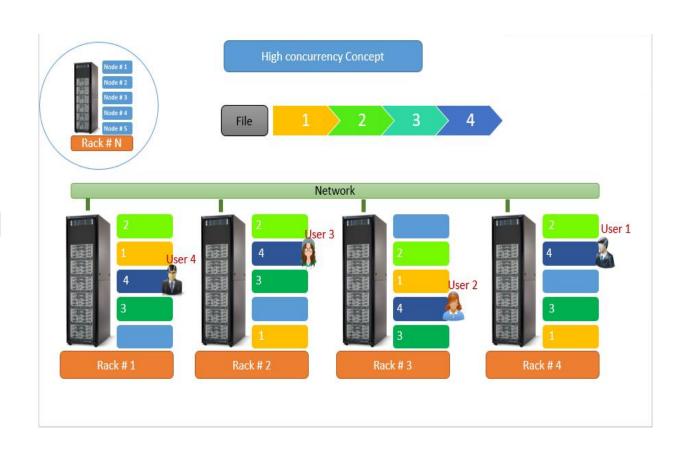




### Voordelen

- Schaalbaar
- Fout tolerant
- Nodige rekenkracht ook verdeeld
  - Concurrency
- Goedkoper
  - Minder gespecialiseerde computers
  - Commodity clusters

65 tornloan server





#### Nadelen

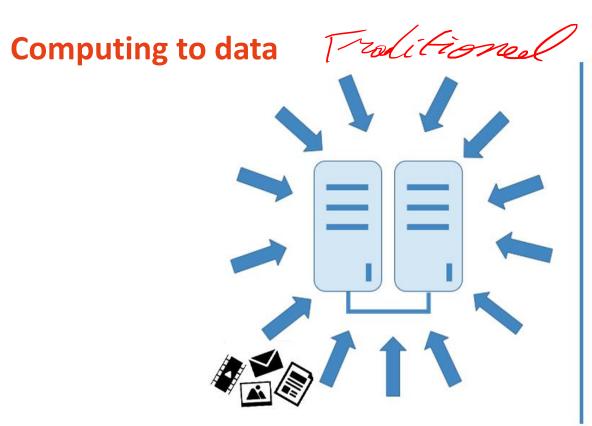
- Meer management van welke data op welke server zit nodig
- Replication of data maakt het nodig om synchronisatie te doen
  - Wat bij geografisch verspreidde data?
  - Wat bij uitvallen van server/ datacenter / ...?



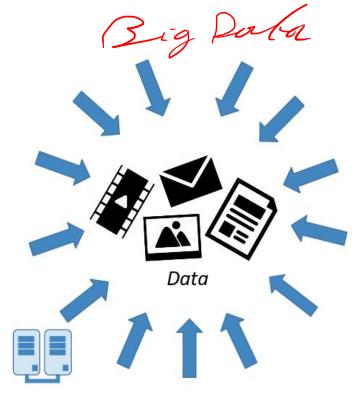
-> Gelewet automatisch man tal

# Bring computing to data









Code / Programma gemakkelijk te migreren Volume van data is groot en schaalbaar Rekenkracht is verspreid Berekeningen gebeuren asynchroon en vespreid / distributed



### **Computing to data**

### ■ Sneller

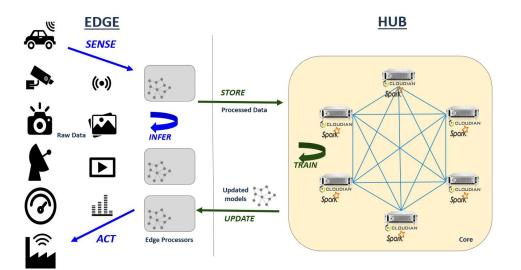
Geen transmissietijd voor real-time beslissingen

## Goedkoper

Verplaatsen data is kostelijk, schaalbaarheid ook belangrijk voor kosten te beperken

### Veiliger

Data is gemakkelijker te onderscheppen bij verplaatsen







## Hadoop

- Gebaseerd op Google File System (2003)
- Ontwikkeld door Apache
- Open source
- Uitgegroeid tot omgeving met veel verschillende applicaties





- HDFS core functionality
- Distributed File System

■ Op HDD

Hadoop Ditributed Tile System



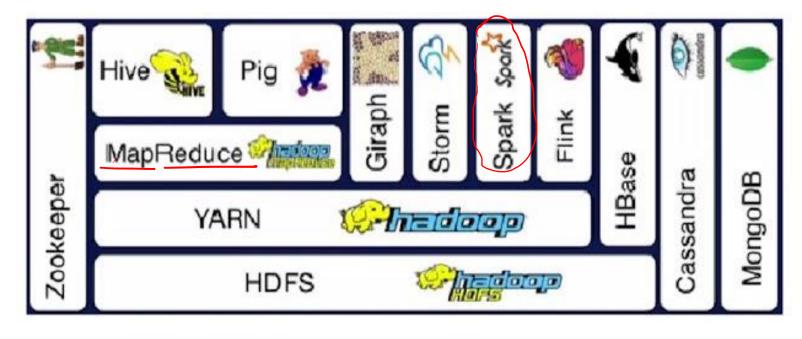


- YARN Yet Another Resource Manager
- Beheer van computing power
- Welke code op welke node



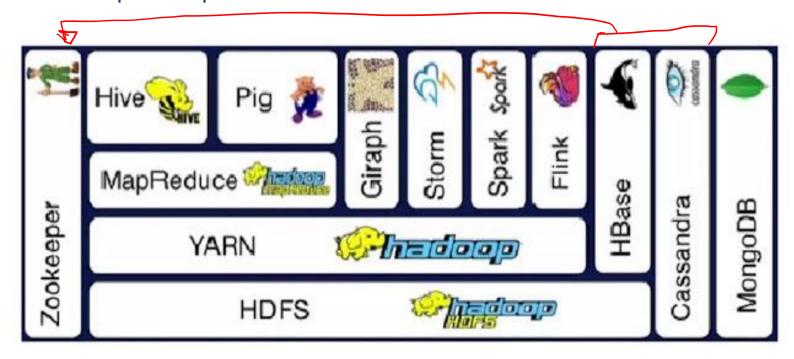


- MapReduce
- Distributed Computing
- Ontwikkeld door Google
- 2 facen
  - Mapping (Divergeren)
  - Reduce (Convergeren)





- Zookeeper
- Beheren van alle applicaties die lopen op de verschillende nodes



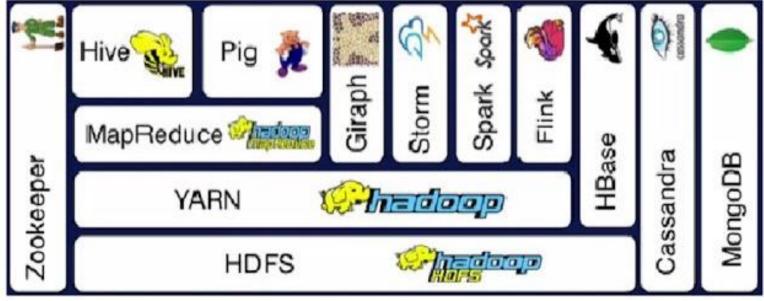


- Hive
- Distributed Datawarehouse
- Sql-like
- Queries via MapReduce



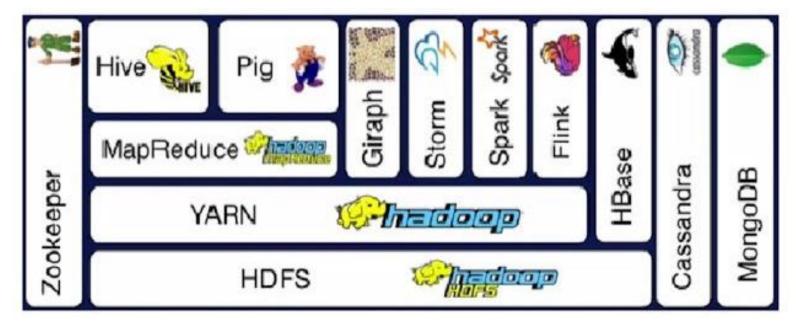


- Pig
- Data analysis
- Using MapReduce/Spark/...
- Taal: Pig Latin



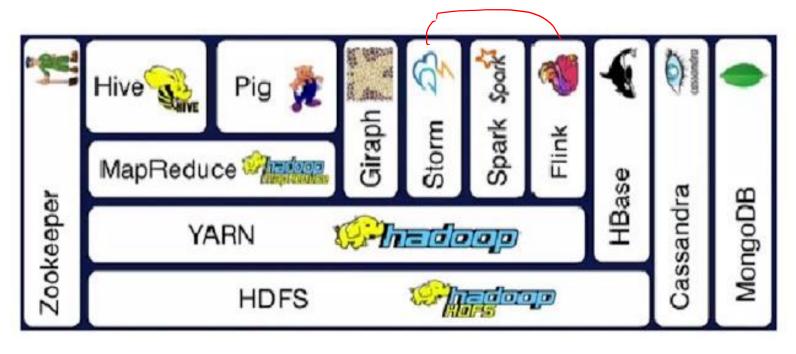


- Giraph
- Bestuderen van een graaf
- Social graph
  - Facebook
  - Twitter
- Gebruikt geen mapreduce



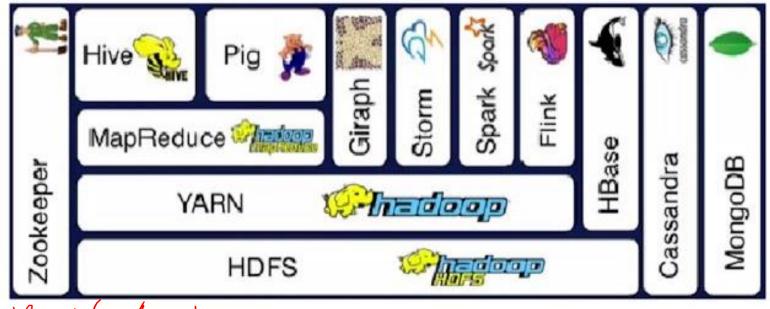


- Storm / Flink / Kafkor
- Verwerken van data streams continue inkomende datastromen
  - Classificeren
  - Opslaan



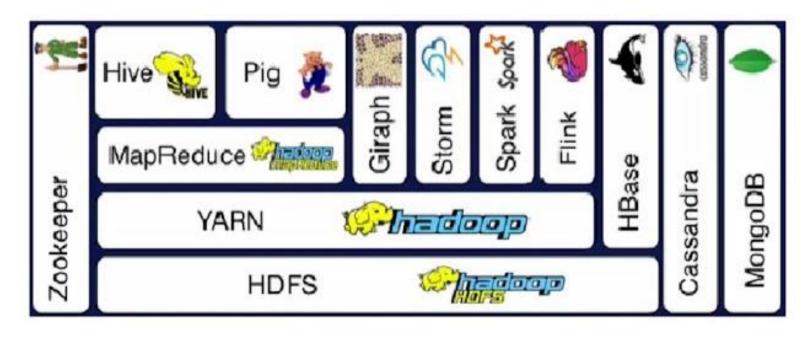


- Spark
- Alternatief voor MapReduce
- Computing in Ram
- Op Hadoop/Cloud/...
- Gebruikt voor
  - SQL (Spark SQL) ≈ Ponolas
  - Streaming (Spark Streaming)
  - Machine Learning (MLlib)
  - Graph analysis (GraphX) (rie is niets dean





- **■** HBase
- Distributed NoSQL Database
- Geen SQL maar in JAVA





- Cassandra / Mongo DB
- Maken geen gebruik van HDFS
- NoSql databases
- Stand-alone solutions

