

## Q) Big data Technologies :

> It is categorized into four main types : data storage, data mining, data Analytics and data Visualization.

> Each technologies use certain tools , and we want to choose the right tool for our business needs.

### 1. Data storage :

> It has the capability to fetch , store and manage the big data.

> It is made up of infrastructure that allows users to store the data and convenient to access the data.

Eg : Apache Hadoop & MongoDB,

> Apache Hadoop :

\* It is the most widely used



big data tool.

\* It is an open source software platform that stores & processes big data in a distributed computing.

> Mongo DB (database) library

\* It is a NOSQL database.

\* It can be used to store large volumes of data.

\* It is written in C, C++ & JS.

\* It can manage & store unstructured data easily.

2. Data mining :

> It is used to extract the useful patterns and trends from the raw data.

> It can turn the unstructured and structured data into usable information.

Eg : Rapidminer , Presto .



Rapid miner :

> It is a data mining tool used to build predictive models.

> processing & preparing data & building machine & deep learning models ( roles )

Presto :

> It is an open - source query engine.

> It is developed by Facebook to run analytic queries.

> It is widely available.

3. Data analytics :

> These technologies are used to clean & transform data into information.

> Eg : Apache spark & Hadoop :



Apache spark :

- > It is a popular big data tool for data analysis.
- > It is fast & efficient at running applications.
- > It is faster than Hadoop.

spark :

- > It is another popular big data analytic tool.
- > It is used to derive insights from large datasets.
- > It has the ability to generate graphs, charts, reports & dashboards.

#### 4. Data Visualization : (DV)

Eg : Tableau : It is very popular tool in (DV) because its drag and drop interface makes it easy to create pie charts, bar charts, box plots, scatter charts and more.

- > It is secure platform to share the visualizations.



## Q) crowd sourcing Analytics

> It is a model where individuals or organization seeks help, ideas or financial support from a large group of people to solve a problem.

> The term "crowdsourcing" was first coined by Jeff Howe and Mark Robinson in 2005.

> It combines the words "crowd" & "outsourcing", meaning you outsource tasks to the public rather than relying on a specific group or company.

### How crowdsourcing works:

It works by leveraging the collective intelligence, creativity, and contributions of a large group of people usually via the Internet to complete tasks or problems.



## Examples of crowdsourcing:

1. **Geeks For Geeks**: This website allows young minds to contribute articles or videos about coding & technical topics.
2. **Doritos**: It has been using crowdsourcing for its advertising campaigns. They use consumer-created ads for one of their 30-second super bowl spots.
3. **Starbucks**: The coffee company used crowdsourcing in its "white cup contest" where customers decorated Starbucks cups with their own designs & submitted them on social media.

## Where can crowdsourcing be Applied?

1. Enterprise
2. IT
3. Marketing
4. Education
5. Finance
6. Science & Health.



## crowdsourced Marketing :

- > It is becoming an essential part of modern marketing strategies.
- > It saves money on professional design & development.
- > creates excitement and buzz around the brand as customers get directly involved.

## popular crowdsourcing platforms :

- \* Kickstarter
- \* GoFundMe
- \* Patreon
- \* RocketHub

## Adv :

- \* Fast Innovation
- \* Cost - Effective
- \* Speed & Scalability
- \* Engagement & Loyalty.

Dis-Adv: : authorship, etc. p. 18

\* Lack of confidentiality

\* Quality control : was difficult, 1

\* Management overhead

\* Trust Issues.