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WHAT IS BIG DATA

Collection of data sets so large and complex that it becomes difficult to process using traditional data processing applications.

Extremely large data sets that may be analyzed computationally to reveal patterns, trends, and associations, especially relating to human behaviour and interactions.

MAGNITUDE OF DATA

By 2020, about 1.7 megabyte of new information will be created every second for every human being on the planet.

By 2020, accumulated digital universe of data will grow from 4.4 zettabyets in 2015 to around 44 zettabytes, or 44 *trillion* gigabytes.

By 2015, we performed 40,000 Google queries every second which makes it 3.5 searches per day and 1.2 trillion searches per year.

1.5 billion smartphone were shipped in 2016 - all packed with sensors capable of collecting all kinds of data, not to mention the data the users create themselves.

Between 2015-2020, it is expected that 50 billion smart connected devices will come online, all developed to collect, analyze and share data.

By 2015, less than 0.5% of all data is ever analysed and used, just imagine the potential !!

MORE FACTS

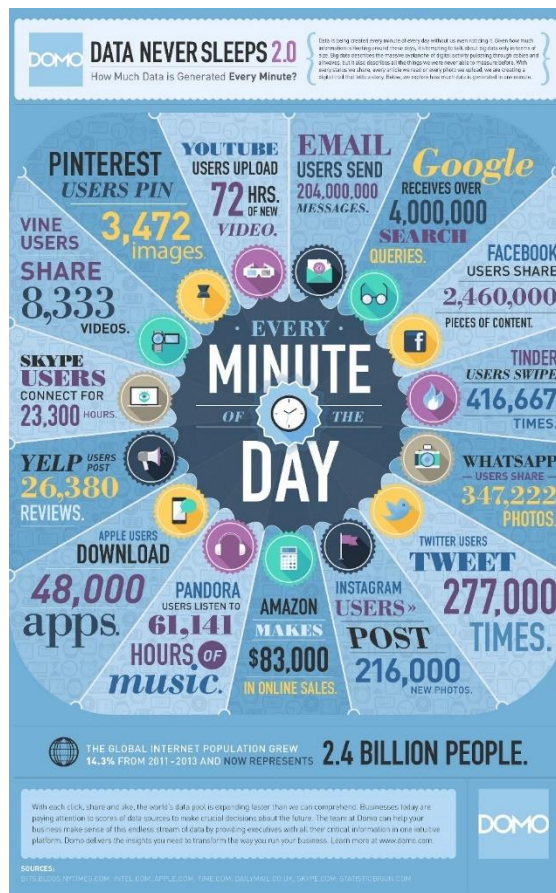
**Google processes 24 PB a day
(2009)**

**Wayback Machine has 3 PB +
100 TB/month (2009)**

**Facebook has 2.5 PB of user
data + 15 TB/day (2009)**

**eBay has 6.5 PB of user data
+ 50 TB/day (2009)**

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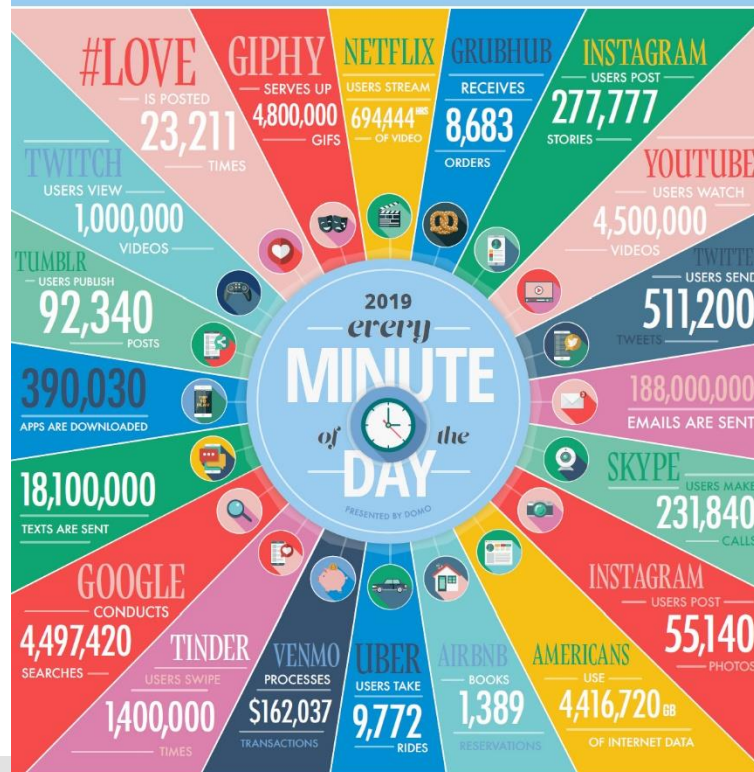
Source: <https://aci.info/2014/07/12/the-data-explosion-in-2014-minute-by-minute-infographic/>



DATA NEVER SLEEPS 7.0

How much data is generated *every minute*?

There's no way around it: big data just keeps getting bigger. The numbers are staggering, and they're not slowing down. By 2020, there will be 40x more bytes of data than there are stars in the observable universe. In our 7th edition of Data Never Sleeps, we bring you the latest stats on how much data is being created in every digital minute.



SOURCES: STATISTA, INTERNET LIVE STATS, EXPANDED RAMBLINGUS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CITY TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS, WIRED



DATA GENERATION

SOCIAL MEDIA

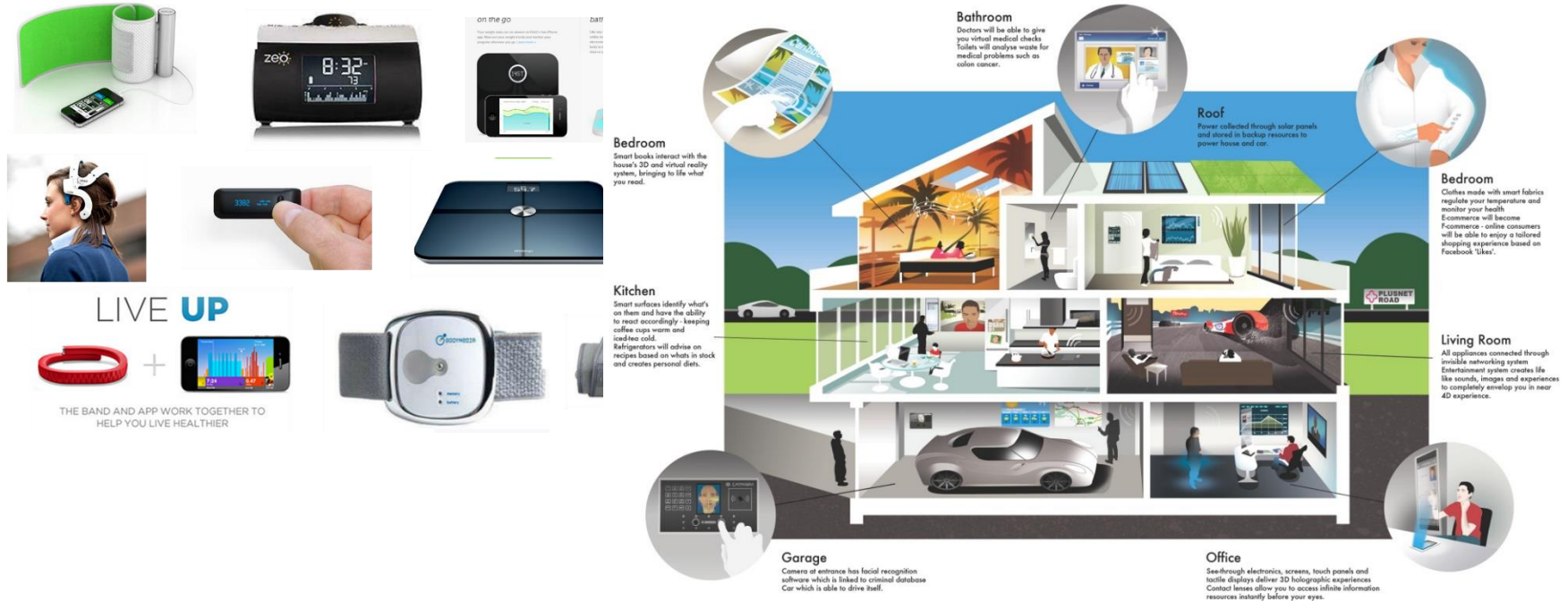


MOBILE DEVICES



SENSOR TECHNOLOGY AND NETWORKS

PROCESSING POWER AND SENSORS HAVE BECOME AFFORDABLE



NATURE OF DATA

DATA MODEL

THEN

Few companies were generating data and all others were consuming

Traditional media – News papers, TV, Radio channels

Government

NOW

All of us are generating data and all of us are consuming

- **Social media – FB, Instagram**
- **Crowd sourcing – Google maps**

DATA TYPES

● Structured Data

- Data is organized according to a specific structure or schema.
- Eg: Data stored in a relational database.

● Unstructured Data

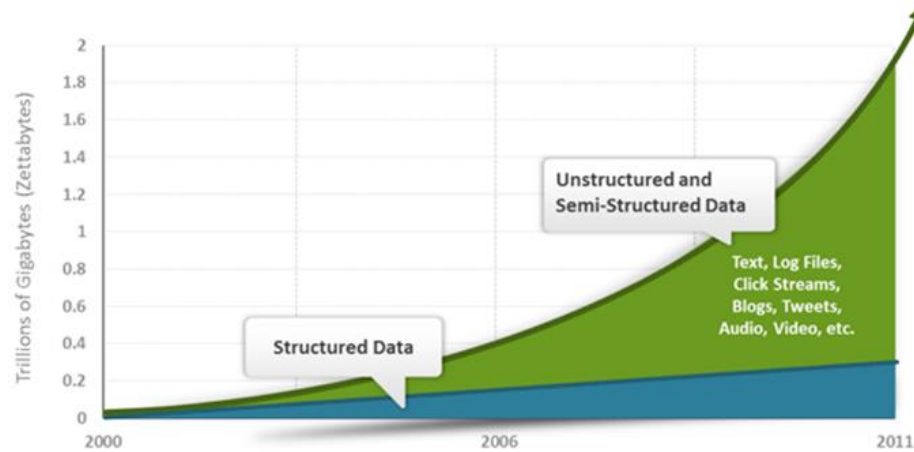
- Data that does not have any consistent organization, associated metadata or schema.
- Eg: Certain documents, images, audio and video files

● Semi-Structured Data

- Data that has some form of organization.
- Eg: Server logs, XML / email documents, sensor data.

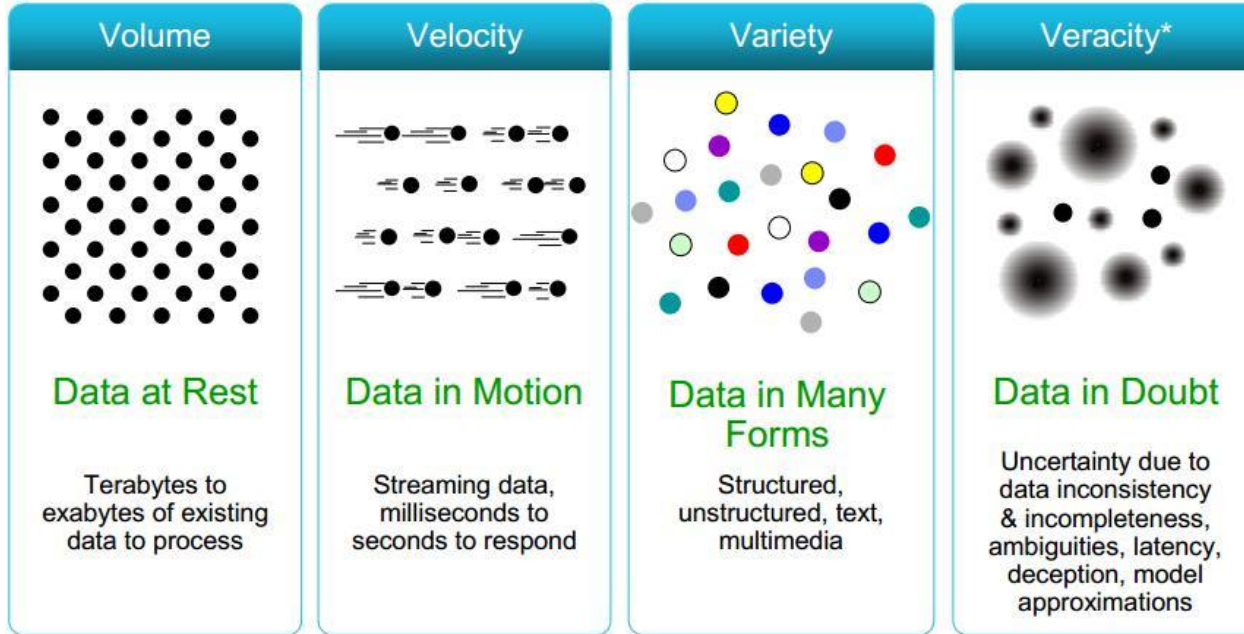
BIG DATA?

- Data volume has grown exponentially over the past decade.



80% of the world's data is **unstructured**

CHARACTERISTICS



40 ZETTABYTES

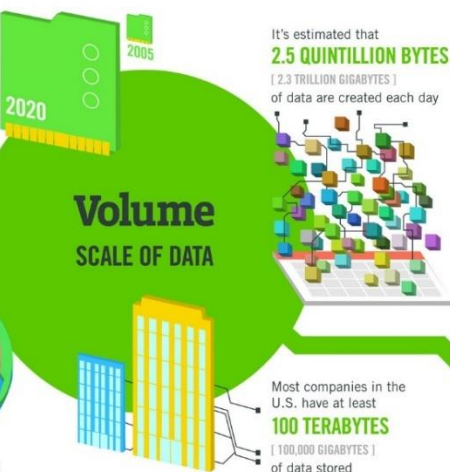
[43 TRILLION GIGABYTES]

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

6 BILLION PEOPLE have cell phones



WORLD POPULATION: 7 BILLION



Volume SCALE OF DATA

It's estimated that
2.5 QUINTILLION BYTES
[2.3 TRILLION GIGABYTES]
of data are created each day

Most companies in the
U.S. have at least
100 TERABYTES
[100,000 GIGABYTES]
of data stored

The New York Stock Exchange captures

1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION

during each trading session



Velocity ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA

By 2016, it is projected there will be

18.9 BILLION NETWORK CONNECTIONS

— almost 2.5 connections per person on earth



Modern cars have close to
100 SENSORS
that monitor items such as
fuel level and tire pressure



The FOUR V's of Big Data

From traffic patterns and music downloads to web history and medical records, data is recorded, stored, and analyzed to enable the technology and services that the world relies on every day. But what exactly is big data, and how can these massive amounts of data be used?

As a leader in the sector, IBM data scientists break big data into four dimensions: **Volume, Velocity, Variety and Veracity**

Depending on the industry and organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. Companies can leverage data to adapt their products and services to better meet customer needs, optimize operations and infrastructure, and find new sources of revenue.

By 2015
4.4 MILLION IT JOBS
will be created globally to support big data,
with 1.9 million in the United States



As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be

150 EXABYTES
[161 BILLION GIGABYTES]



**30 BILLION
PIECES OF CONTENT**
are shared on Facebook
every month



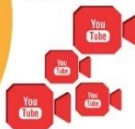
Variety DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA

By 2014, it's anticipated there will be

**420 MILLION
WEARABLE, WIRELESS
HEALTH MONITORS**



**4 BILLION+
HOURS OF VIDEO**
are watched on
YouTube each month



400 MILLION TWEETS
are sent per day by about 200
million monthly active users



**1 IN 3 BUSINESS
LEADERS**

don't trust the information
they use to make decisions



Poor data quality costs the US
economy around

\$3.1 TRILLION A YEAR



**27% OF
RESPONDENTS**

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

Veracity UNCERTAINTY OF DATA

BIG DATA ANALYTICS

Big data analytics is the process of examining large datasets to uncover hidden patterns, unknown correlations, market trends, customer preferences and other useful business information.

ML/AI AND BIG DATA

- Machine Learning and AI is becoming increasingly popular when generating output from Big Data.
- AI/ML technologies are used to find patterns more effectively and ML is used for predictive analytics using big data

BIG DATA ANALYTICAL PLATFORMS



BIG DATA



Q & A

