

### WHAT IS BIG DATA?



# Big Data

Dataset that are too large and complex to manipulate with standard methods or tools.





#### Excel

Workbook WAS limited to 65,536 rows (2<sup>16</sup> aka 16-Bit)

64-Bit operating system addressing limit is 264

```
18,446,744,073,709,551,615
q q t b m t h
```



**V**olume

**V**elocity

**V**ariety

**V**eracity





### **V**olume

We create around 4 zettabytes of data day.

That's 1 sextillion bytes per day (128-Bit OS required)





Volume

# **V**elocity

The data is created quicker than we can curate its storage.

**V**eracity





#### Volume

The data is continuously changing in structure, format and detail.



**V**eracity





#### **V**olume

The data quality is highly variable and affected by changing perception of truth and fact.







# Big Data

Taken collectively. All digital data is big data. Looking at a facet might reveal that you are looking at a dataset that only conforms to one or two of the **V**s.

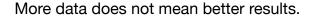
Can you name a dataset that shows the characteristics of all 4 **V**s?





#### A few more V's

# Value and Viability



In fact often entirely the opposite is true.

Sample selection is critical to all good statistic studies.

Not being able to control selection may lead to an incorrect conclusion.





#### Conclusion

The majority of datasets are large.



Lots of rows with lots of joins that can be processed. If you know how to exploit computing power available.



### STORY TIME PLANNING



### Time planning

Gather Produce 2.1 **CLEAN** 2.2 TRANSFORM Prepare **2.3 COMBINE** 2.4 **ENRICH** 2.5 **ANALYSE** 



#### **UK Trade Data**

#### **Exports**

Non-EU 150,000 to 200,000 per month

#### **Imports**

Non-EU 190,000 to 220,000 per month

#### **Dispatches**

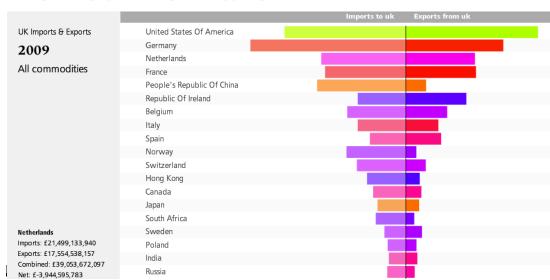
EU 210,000 to 250,000 per month (+estimates)

#### **Arrivals**

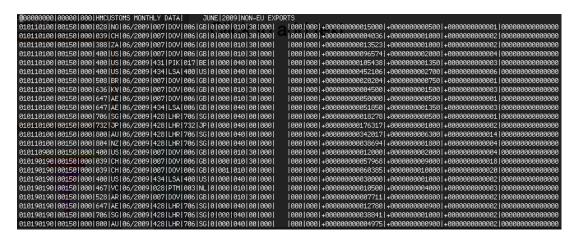
EU 125,000 to 135,000 per month (+estimates)



#### Distilled information



# Stage 1: What the format????





# Stage 2: RTFM

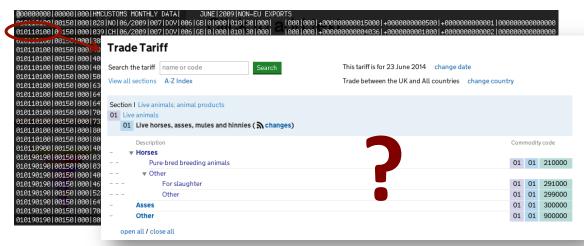
#### Table of Contents:

Section	Description	Page
1	File Descriptions	2
2	Data Dictionary	4
3	General and Special Trade	11
4	Data Compilation	12
5	Importers Details – Disclosure Control	13
6	Suppression & Confidentiality	13
Table 1	EU Data Files: Records Output for Suppressions	16
Table 2	Non-EU Data Files: Records Output for Suppressions	17
Table 3	SITC Aggregation Indicators	18
Table 4	SITC Quantity Conversion Indicators	19
Table 5	Standard Abbreviations used on the Control File	20



# Stage 3: Decode

# 010110100





# Stage 3b: API?

# 010110100

https://www.gov.uk/trade-tariff/headings/0101?country=&day=1&month=6&year=2009





The codes for the same things have changed. Meaning that we have to compare the text! Ahhh.

# Stage 4: API for data?

https://www.gov.uk/trade-tariff/headings/0101.json?country=&day=1&month=6&year=2009

```
"goods_nomenclature_item_id": "0101000000",
"description": "Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies",
"bti url": "http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/ebti/ebti_consultation.isp?Lang=en&nomenc=0101000000&Expand=true".
"formatted description": "Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies".
" response info": {
  "links": [
       "rel": "self".
       "href": "/trade-tariff/headings/0101.json"
       "rel": "chapter",
        "href": "/trade-tariff/chapters/01"
       "rel": "section",
       "href": "/trade-tariff/sections/1"
"chapter": {
   "goods nomenclature item id": "0100000000",
```



# Stage 5: Predict scale

(12 \* 4) files per year

12 Comcode tables

12 Portcode tables

To answer one query you may have to join 48 tables to 24 others to answer it.

This is not how map reduce and big data work.



# A large open data project

1) Extract data

2	) Denormal	ise
	, Denoma	130

3) Transform

4) Upload

5) Query

**MAP** 

REDUCE

Pivot in the cloud?



#### Cloud computing Client Job Tracker Task Tracker Task Tracker Name Node Data Node Data Node Data Node Data Node



# Process pipeline

- 1) Translate to CSV (exports\_makecsv)
- 2) Filter out supressed data (exports\_process\_supression)
- 3) Get ComCode data for that month (get\_comcodes)
- De-Normalise CSV with ComCodes and translate dates to timestamps (expand\_csv)
- 5) Import into Big Query





#### Quesitons

Is the UKTrade data big data?

What are the biggest problems with the data?

How would you change your data to use cloud compute platforms?





