



Introduction of Big Data Tools

2016.4.6





What is Big Data?

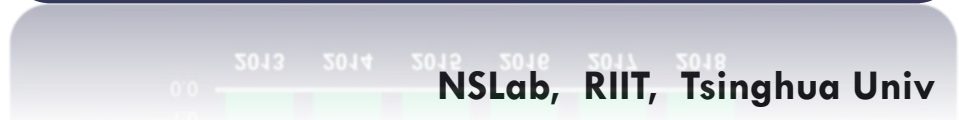


- ❑ Wiki: Big data is the term for a collection of data sets so large and complex that it becomes difficult to process using **on-hand database management tools** or **traditional data processing applications**.
- ❑ IDC: Big data technologies describe a new generation of technologies and architectures, designed to **economically** extract value from very large volumes of a wide variety of data, by enabling high-velocity capture, discovery, and/or analysis.

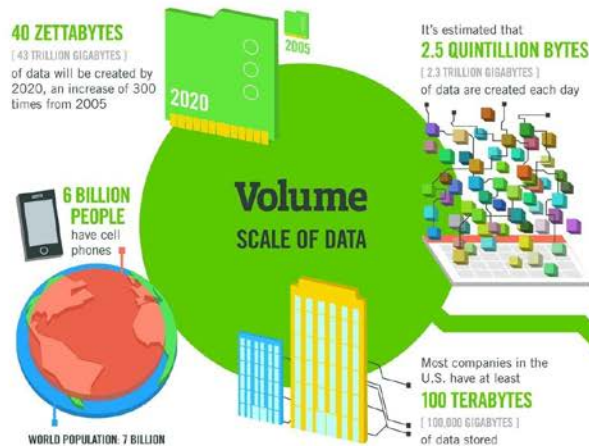




A Bird's Eye View of Big Data



Four V's of Big Data



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



The New York Stock Exchange captures
1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION
during each trading session



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

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



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

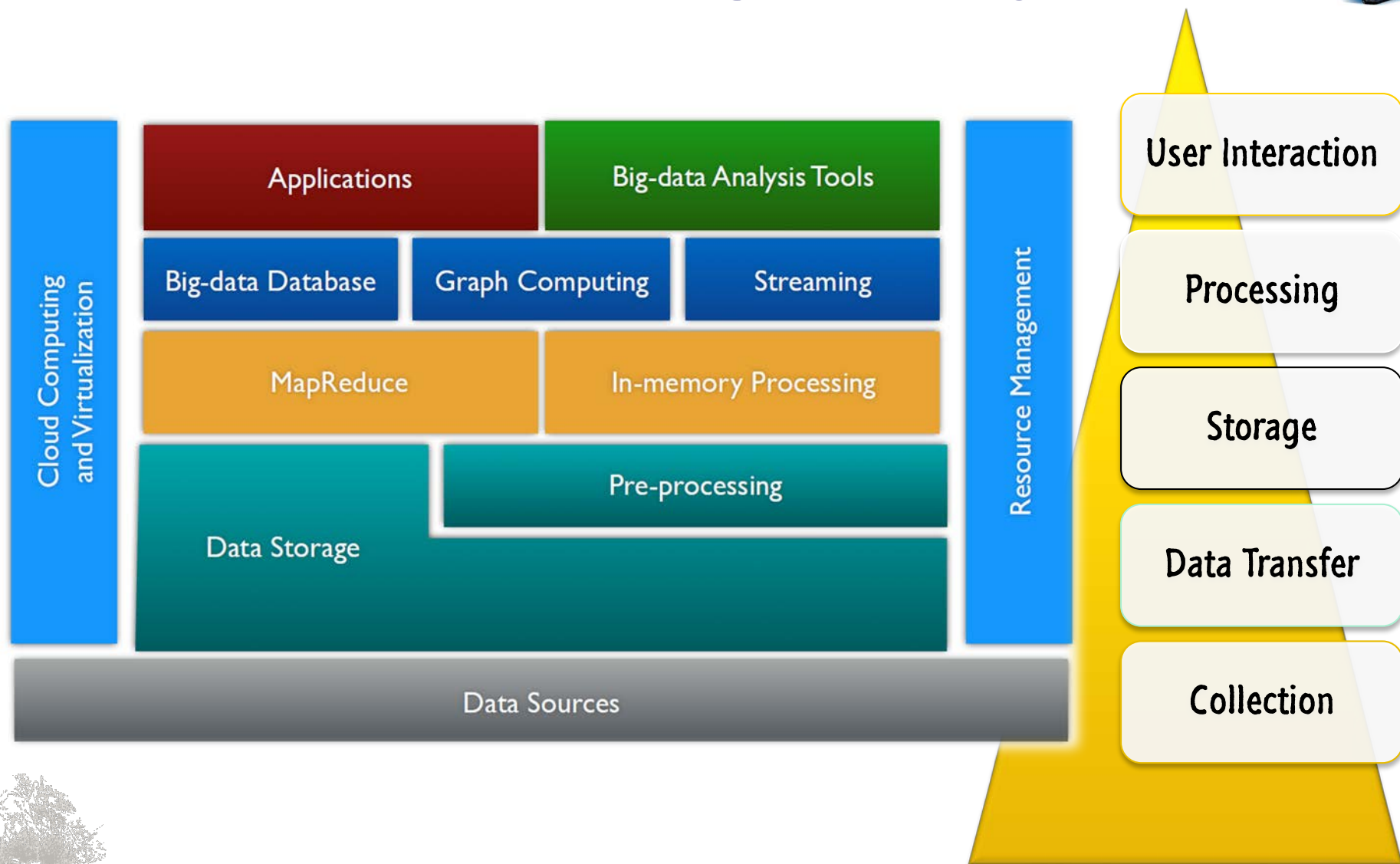
UNCERTAINTY OF DATA

Sources: McKinsey Global Institute, Twitter, Cisco, Gartner, EMC, SAS, IBM, MEPTec, QIS

IBM

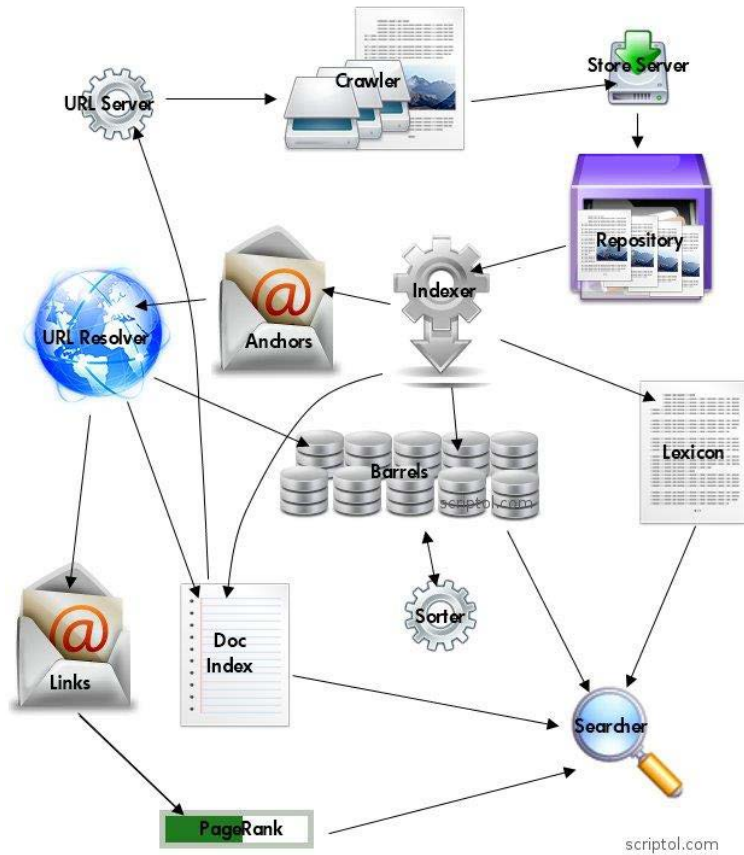


Framework of Big Data Systems





Distributed File System



The Google file system

[PDF] frc

Authors	Sanjay Ghemawat, Howard Gobioff, Shun-Tak Leung
Publication date	2003/10/19
Conference	ACM SIGOPS operating systems review
Volume	37
Issue	5
Pages	29-43
Publisher	ACM
Description	ABSTRACT We have designed and implemented the Google File System, a scalable distributed file system for large distributed data-intensive applications. It provides fault tolerance while running on inexpensive commodity hardware, and it delivers high aggregate performance to a large number of clients. While sharing many of the same goals as previous distributed file systems, our design has been driven by observations of our application workloads and technological environment, both current and anticipated, that reflect a ...
Total citations	Cited by 5427





Hadoop Distributed File System



Storage Functions

- ❑ Write
- ❑ Read
- ❑ Append
- ❑ Delete
- ❑ Modify

Requirements

- ❑ Large-Scale Data
- ❑ Parallel Processing
- ❑ Write Once, Read Many
- ❑ Streaming I/O
- ❑ Fault Tolerance



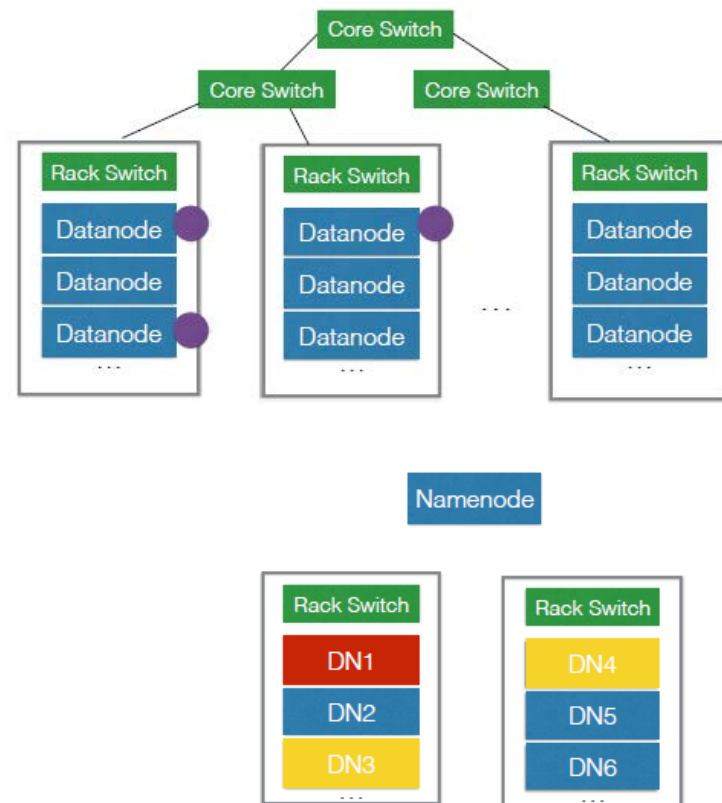
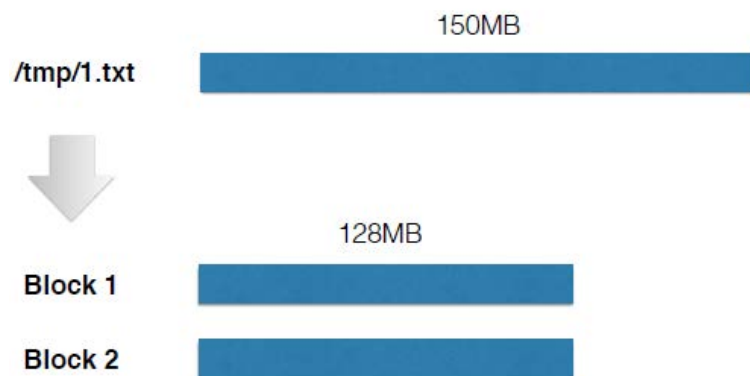


Hadoop Distributed File System



Design Features

- ❑ Large Chunks
- ❑ Metadata in Namenode (Single Master)
- ❑ Replication
- ❑ Rack Awareness
- ❑ Pipelined Write





Hadoop Distributed File System



Benefits

- ❑ Simple design with single master
- ❑ Fault tolerance
- ❑ Custom designed

Limitations

- ❑ Only viable in a specific environment
- ❑ Limited security





MapReduce



Large-scale Data Processing

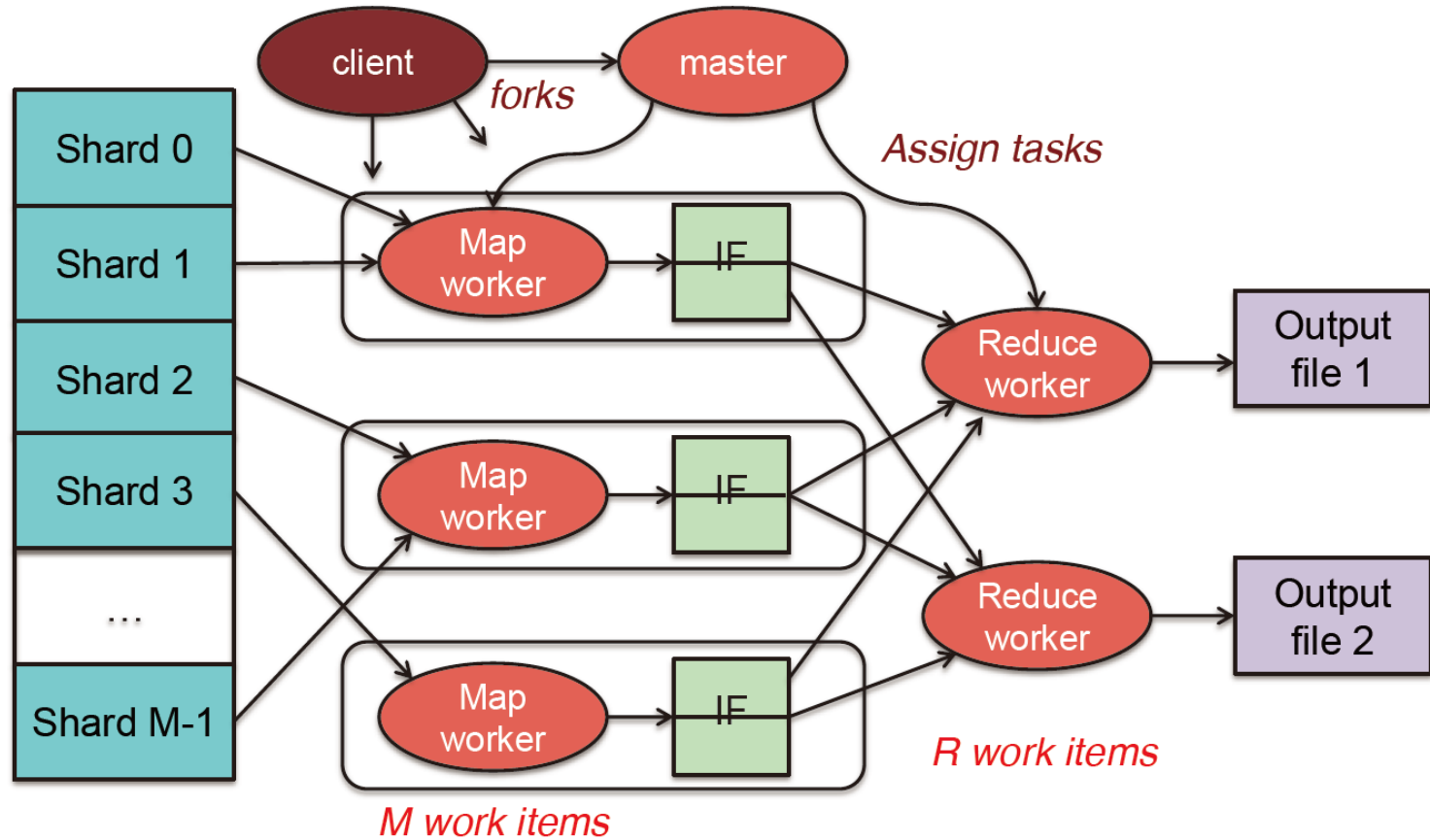
- ❑ Iterate over a large number of records
- ❑ **Extract** something of interest from each
- ❑ **Shuffle** and **sort** intermediate results
- ❑ **Aggregate** intermediate results
- ❑ Generate final output

MapReduce Provides

- ❑ Automatic parallelization & distribution
- ❑ Fault-tolerance
- ❑ Status and monitoring tools
- ❑ A clean abstraction for programmers



MapReduce





Example

a 4736
aback 2
abaft 2
abandon 3
abandoned 7
abandonedly 1
abandonment 2
abased 2
abasement 1
abashed 2
abate 1
abated 3
abatement 1
abating 2
abbreviate 1
abbreviation 1
abeam 1
abed 2
abednego 1
abel 1
abhorred 3
abhorrence 1



MapReduce



Benefits

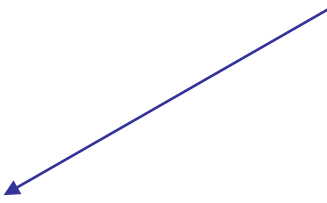
- Transparent
- Fault tolerance
- Scalable
- Load Balanced

Limitations

- Scheduling Control
- Coding Complexity
- Hard Disk I/O

Data Parallel Computing on
General Directed Acyclic Graphs

- **Dryad (Microsoft)**
- **Tez (Apache)**





Applications based on MR



Apache Pig

- High Level Programming Language

Apache Hive

- SQL Operation on HDFS

Apache Flume

- Transfer Continuous Log or Event Data

Apache Sqoop

- Transfer Data from RDBMS

ETL

- Extract
- Transform
- Load





Other Data Warehouse Tools



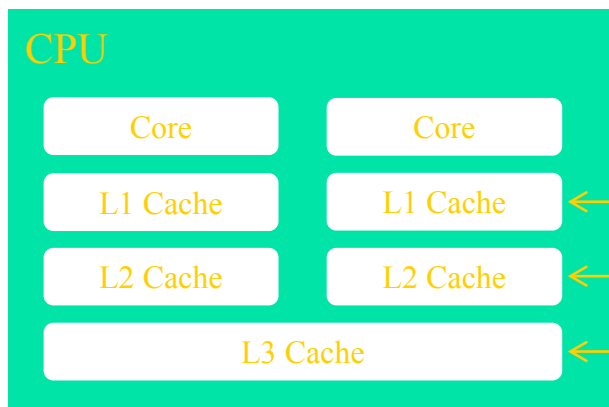
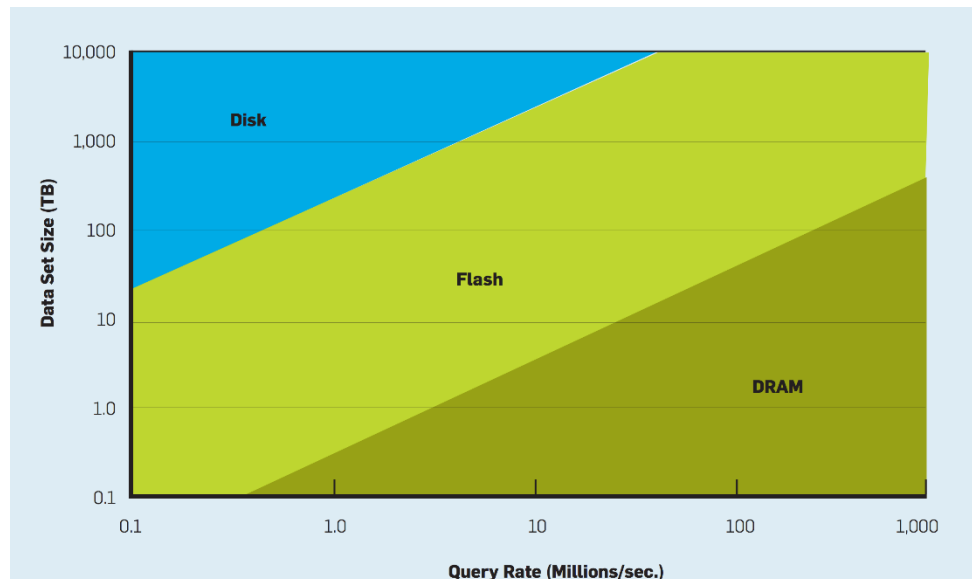
- ❑ Spark SQL/Shark (Based on Spark)
- ❑ Dremel (Google)
- ❑ Drill (Apache)
- ❑ Impala (Cloudera)
- ...





In-Memory Processing

- ❑ Speed
- ❑ Capacity & Cost
- ❑ Fault Tolerance



0.5 NS

7.0 NS

15.0 NS

100 NS

SSD: 150K NS
HD: 10M NS





In-Memory Processing



How To Share Memory?

- ❑ DSM (Distributed Shared Memory)
- ❑ Distributed Key-Value Stores

High Cost for Fault Tolerance!





Spark



RDDs (Resilient Distributed Datasets)

- ❑ Parallel Actions Only (Map, Filter, Join, etc.)
- ❑ Rebuild by Action Logs

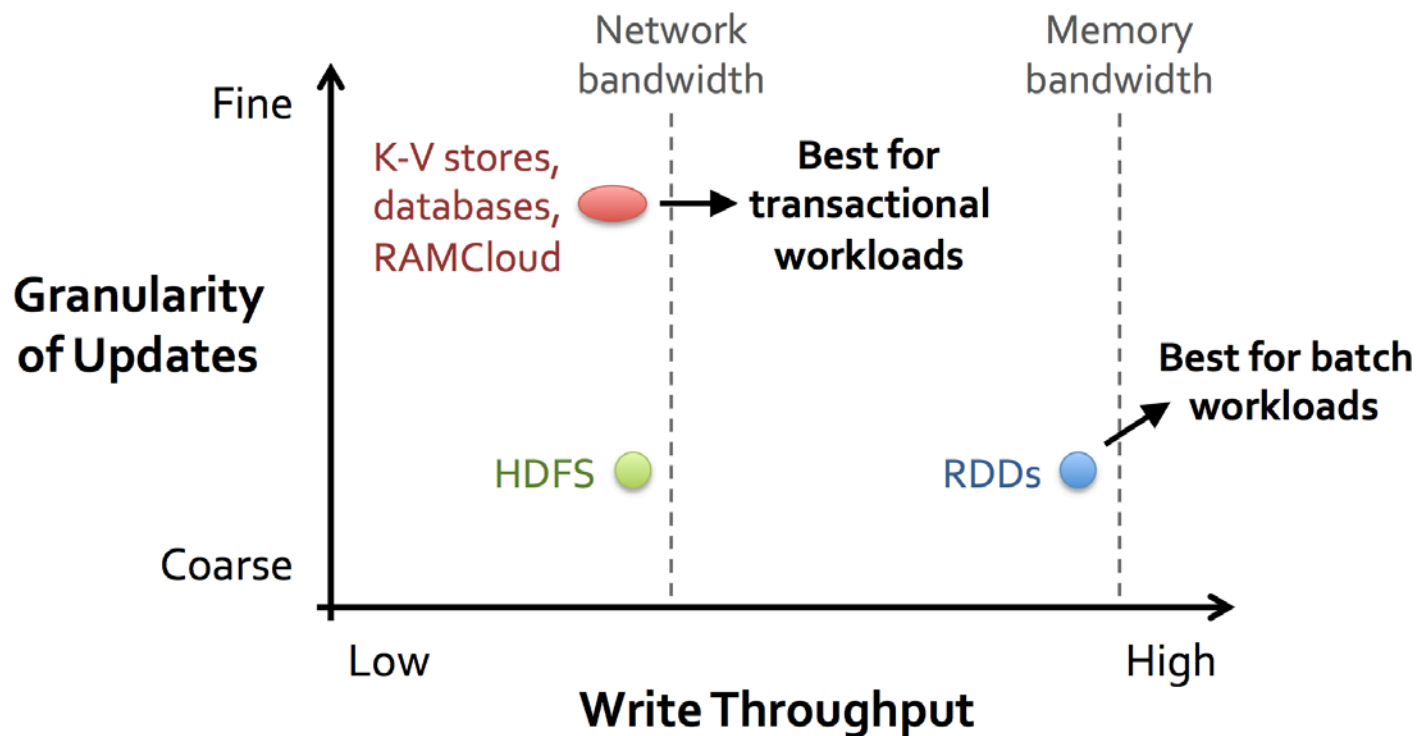




Spark



Tradeoff of Spark





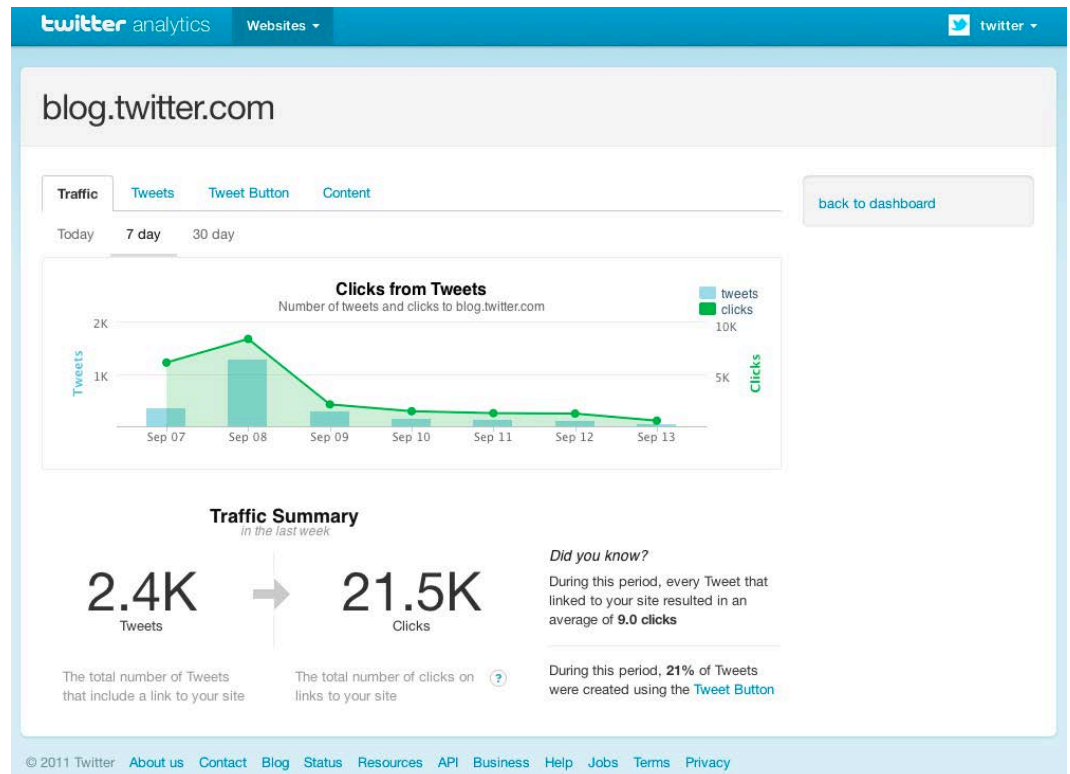
Stream Processing



Streaming Data

- Volume
- Velocity

$$F(X + \Delta X) = F(X) \oplus H(\Delta X)$$





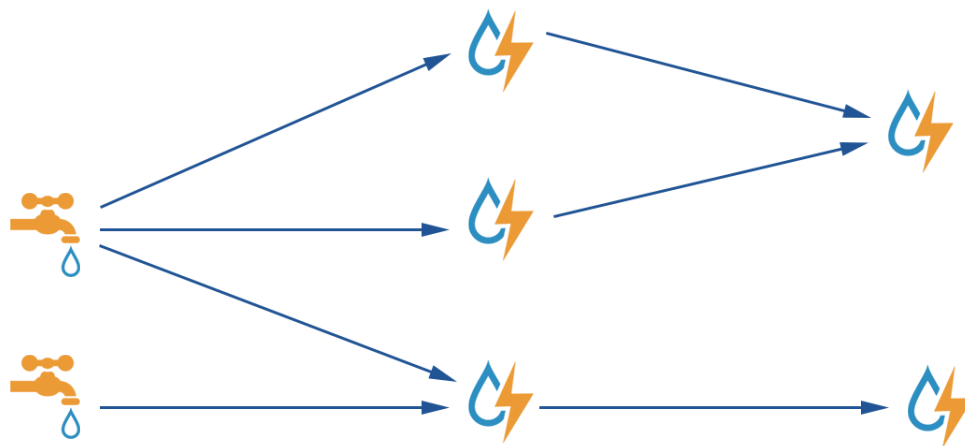
Stream Processing

Requirements of Stream Processing

- ❑ Realtime
- ❑ Fault Tolerance (Data/System)



- Stream (K-V Tuple)
- Spout
- Bolt
- Topology





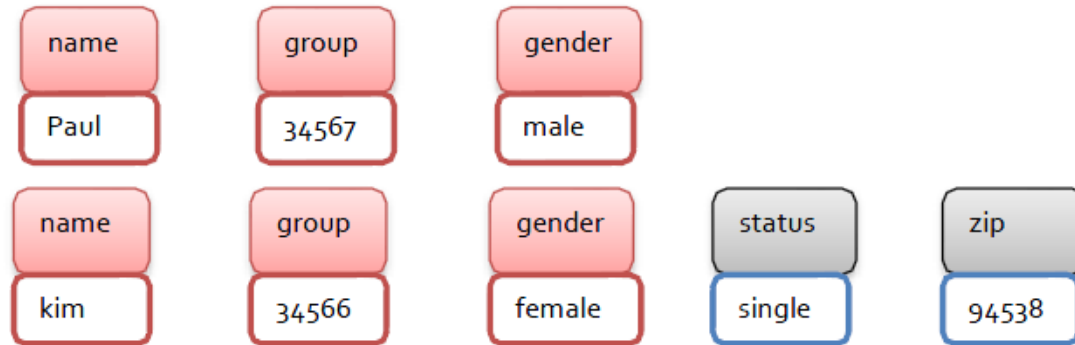
NoSQL Database

RDBMS vs NoSQL

Big Data

- Variety
- Sparse

- Key-Value
- Column-Oriented
- Document-Oriented



key	name	group	gender	status	zip
356	Paul	34567	male	null	null
54	kim	34566	female	single	94538





NoSQL Database



CAP

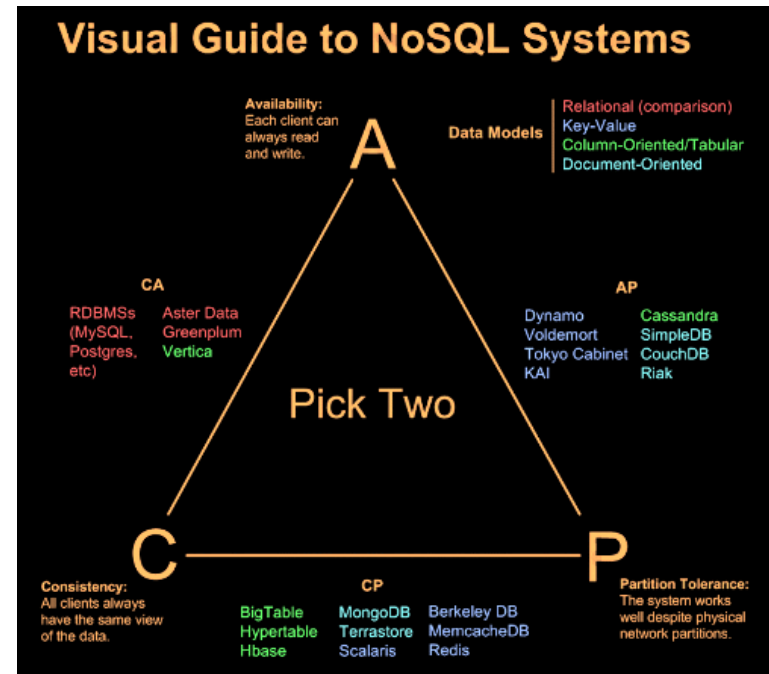
- Consistency
- Availability
- Partition Tolerances

RDBMS

- Atomicity
- Consistency
- Isolation
- Durability

NoSQL

- Basically Available
- Soft-state
- Eventually Consistent





NoSQL Database



- ❑ HBase
- ❑ Cassandra
- ❑ MongoDB
- ❑ Accumulo
- ❑ Redis
- ...

- ❑ Tradeoff between consistency and availability.
- ❑ Weak with complex SQL operations.





ELK



Elasticsearch

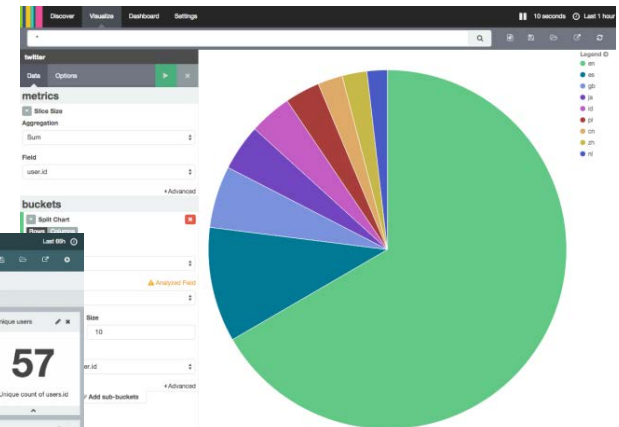
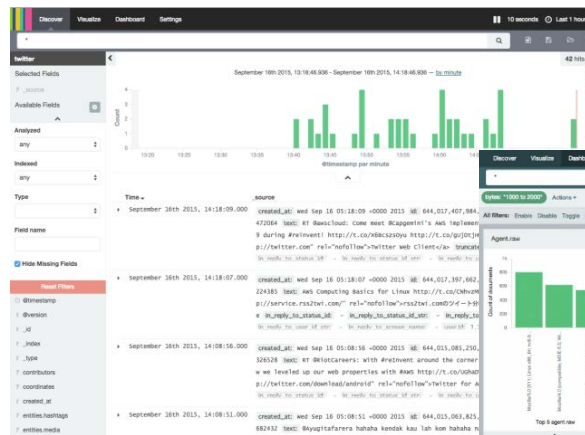
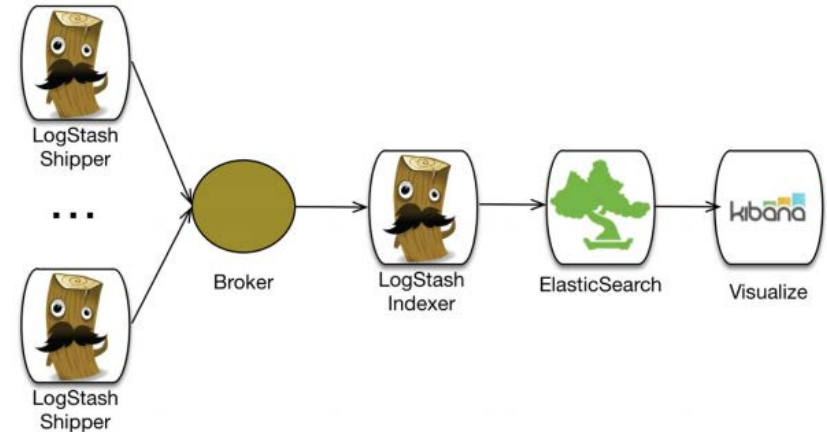
- Real-Time Full-Text Search

Logstash

- Data Collect, Transform and Transport

Kibana

- Analysis and Visualization



Graph Database

Organic Growth \rightarrow Scale Free

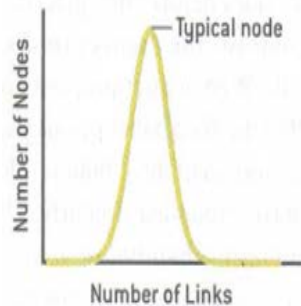
Random Network



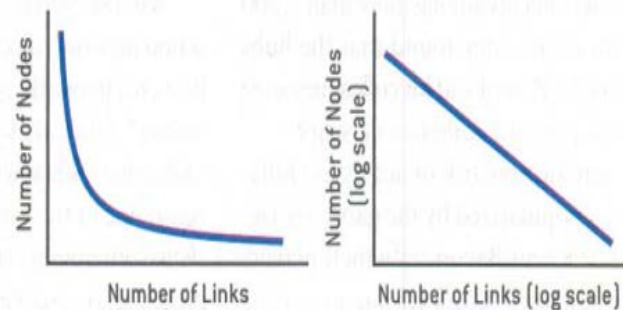
Scale-Free Network



Bell Curve Distribution of Node Linkages



Power Law Distribution of Node Linkages





Graph Database

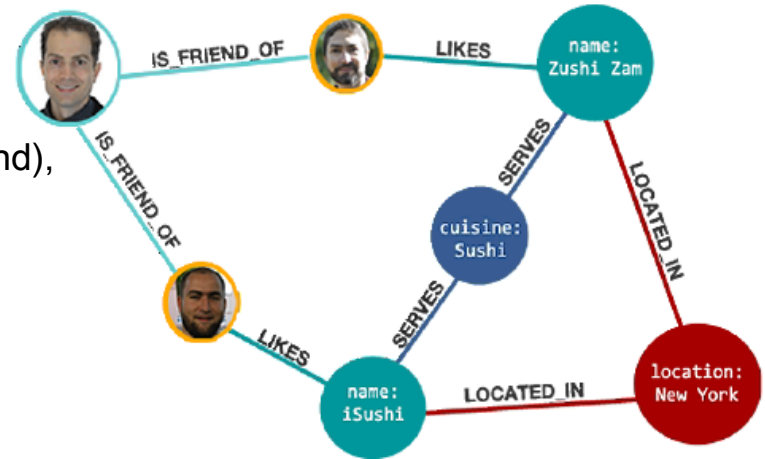


Social Recommendation



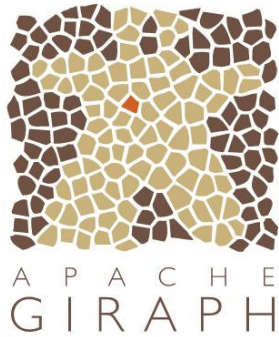
Graph Query Examples

```
MATCH (person:Person)-[:IS_FRIEND_OF]->(friend),  
(friend)-[:LIKES]->(restaurant),  
(restaurant)-[:LOCATED_IN]->(loc:Location),  
(restaurant)-[:SERVES]->(type:Cuisine)  
WHERE person.name = 'Philip'  
AND loc.location='New York'  
AND type.cuisine='Sushi'  
RETURN restaurant.name
```





Graph Analysis



- Page Rank
- Triangle Counting
- Connected Components
- Shortest Distance
- Random Walk
- Graph Coarsening
- Graph Coloring
- Minimum Spanning Forest
- Community Detection
- Collaborative Filtering
- Belief Propagation
- Named Entity Recognition

...



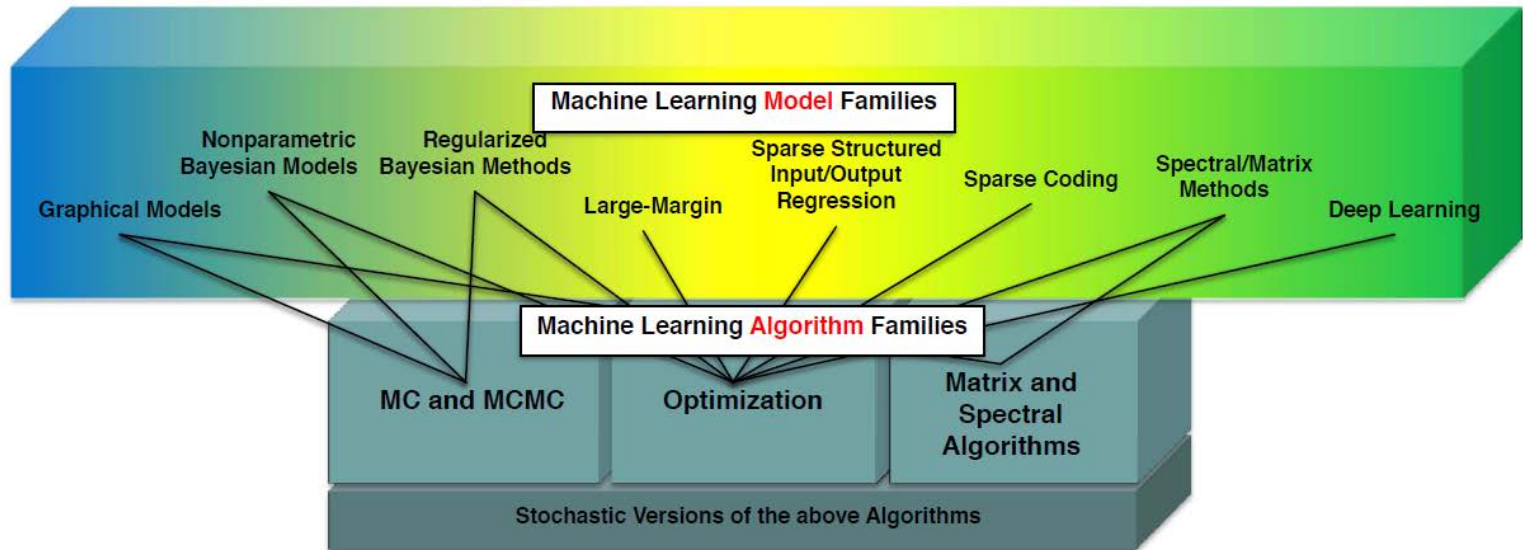


Large-Scale Machine Learning

Tasks

- Classification [Predictive]
- Clustering [Descriptive]
- Association Rule Discovery [Descriptive]
- Sequential Pattern Discovery [Descriptive]
- Regression [Predictive]
- Deviation Detection [Predictive]

...





Large-Scale Machine Learning



For Specific Algorithms:

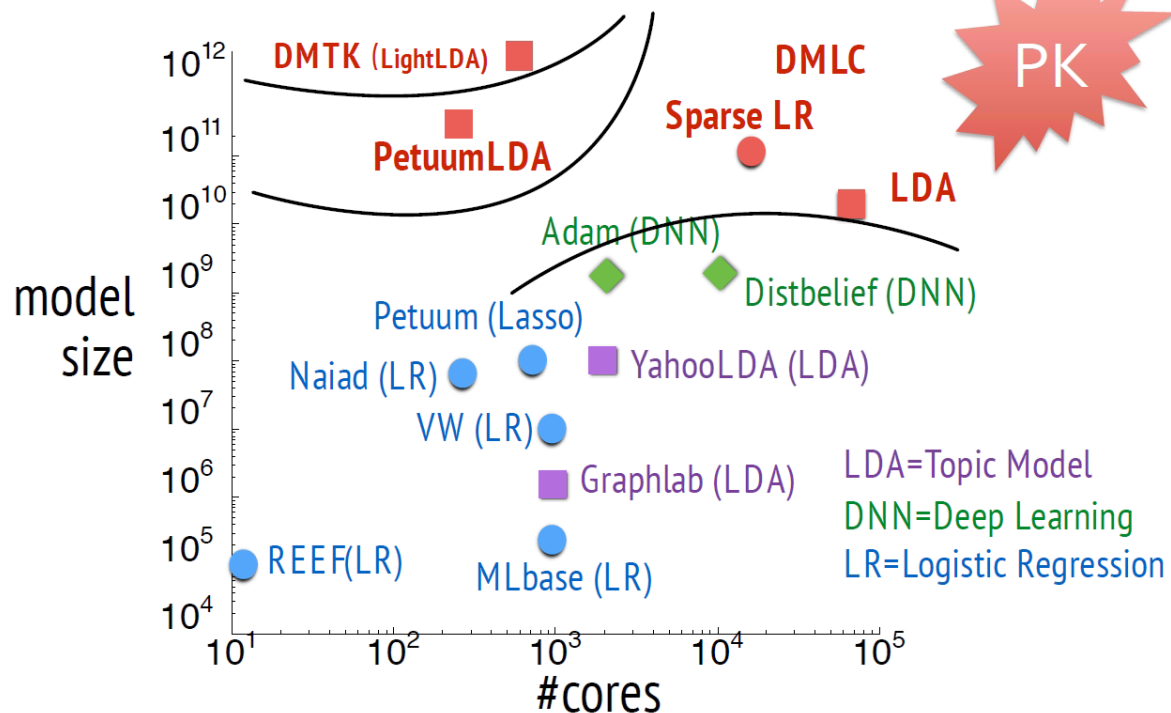
- YahooLDA (Latent Dirichlet Allocation)
- Caffe (Convolutional Neural Network)
- Torch → TensorFlow (Tensor Mathematics)

...

General Platform

- Mahout
- Spark MLlib
- DMLC @ CMU
- Petuum @ CMU
- DMTK @ MSRA

...



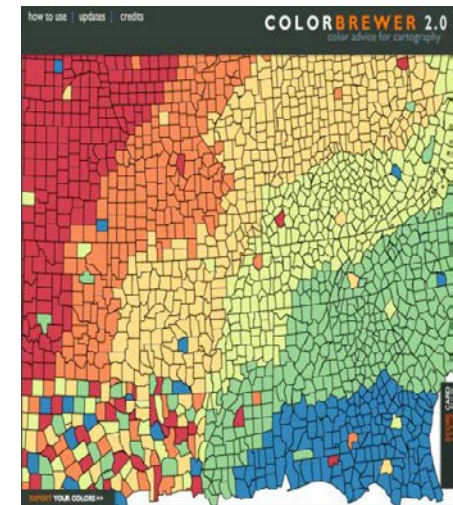


Visualization

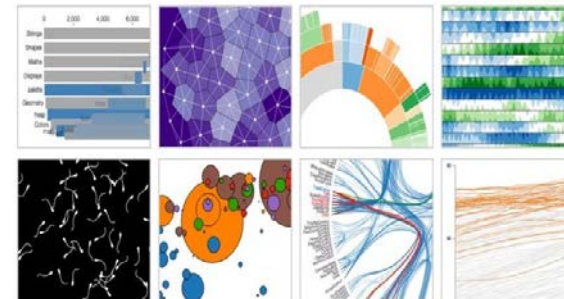


- Prefuse
- Google Refine
- Tableau
- R
- Processing
- D3 (JS)
- ColorBrewer

...



Data-Driven Documents





Thank you!

Questions?

