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HDip Business Systems Analysis Data Analytics

Big Data and Emerging Trends:

- Learn what Big Data is and how it is changing the world of analytics
- Understand the motivation for and business drivers of Big Data analytics
- Become familiar with the wide range of enabling technologies for Big Data analytics

Big Data - Definition and Concepts

- Big Data means different things to people with different backgrounds and interests
- Traditionally, “Big Data” = massive volumes of data
 - E.g., volume of data at NASA, Google, ...
- Where does the Big Data come from?
 - Everywhere! Web logs, RFID, GPS systems, sensor networks, social networks, Internet-based text documents, Internet search indexes, detail call records, astronomy, atmospheric science, biology, genomics, nuclear physics, biochemical experiments, medical records, scientific research, military surveillance, multimedia archives, ...

Big Data - Definition and Concepts

- Big Data is a misnomer!
- Big Data is more than just “big”
- The Vs that define Big Data
 - Volume
 - Variety
 - Velocity

Examples

- ▶ Boeing jet - 20 TB/hr
- ▶ Facebook - 500 TB/day.
- ▶ YouTube – 1 TB/4 min.

Fundamentals of Big Data Analytics

- Big Data by itself, regardless of the size, type, or speed, is worthless
- Big Data + “big” analytics = value
- With the value proposition, Big Data also brought about big challenges
 - Effectively and efficiently capturing, storing, and analyzing Big Data
 - New breed of technologies needed (developed (or purchased or hired or outsourced ...))

Big Data Considerations

- You can't process the amount of data that you want to because of the limitations of your current platform.
- You can't include new/contemporary data sources (e.g., social media, RFID, Sensory, Web, GPS, textual data) because it does not comply with the data storage schema
- You need to (or want to) integrate data as quickly as possible to be current on your analysis.
- You want to work with a schema-on-demand data storage paradigm because the variety of data types involved.
- The data is arriving so fast at your organization's doorstep that your traditional analytics platform cannot handle it.
- ...

Critical Success Factors for Big Data Analytics

- A clear business need (alignment with the vision and the strategy)
- Strong, committed sponsorship (executive champion)
- Alignment between the business and IT strategy
- A fact-based decision-making culture
- A strong data infrastructure
- The right analytics tools
- Right people with right skills

Enablers of Big Data Analytics

- In-memory analytics
 - Storing and processing the complete data set in RAM
- In-database analytics
 - Placing analytic procedures close to where data is stored
- Grid computing & MPP
 - Use of many machines and processors in parallel (MPP- massively parallel processing)
- Appliances
 - Combining hardware, software and storage in a single unit for performance and scalability

Challenges of Big Data Analytics

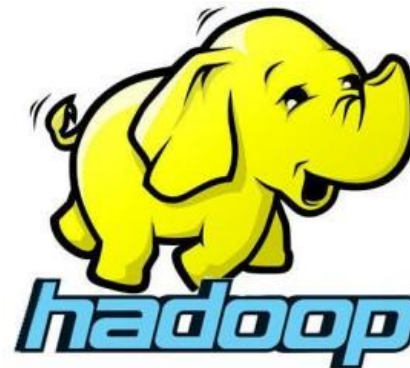
- Data volume
 - The ability to capture, store, and process the huge volume of data in a timely manner
- Data integration
 - The ability to combine data quickly and at reasonable cost
- Processing capabilities
 - The ability to process the data quickly, as it is captured (i.e., stream analytics)
- Data governance (... security, privacy, access)
- Skill availability (... data scientist)
- Solution cost (ROI)

Business Problems Addressed by Big Data Analytics

- Process efficiency and cost reduction
- Brand management
- Revenue maximization, cross-selling/up-selling
- Enhanced customer experience
- Churn identification, customer recruiting
- Improved customer service
- Identifying new products and market opportunities
- Risk management
- Regulatory compliance
- Enhanced security capabilities
- ...

Big Data Technologies

- MapReduce ...
- Hadoop ...
- Hive
- Pig
- Hbase
- Flume
- Oozie
- Ambari
- Avro
- Mahout, Sqoop,



Big Data Technologies

MapReduce



- MapReduce distributes the processing of very large multi-structured data files across a large cluster of ordinary machines/processors
- Goal - achieving high performance with “simple” computers
- Developed and popularized by Google
- Good at processing and analyzing large volumes of multi-structured data in a timely manner
- Example tasks: indexing the Web for search, graph analysis, text analysis, machine learning, ...

Big Data Technologies

Hadoop



- Hadoop is an open source framework for storing and analyzing massive amounts of distributed, unstructured data
- Originally created by Doug Cutting at Yahoo!
- Hadoop clusters run on inexpensive commodity hardware so projects can scale-out inexpensively
- Hadoop is now part of Apache Software Foundation
- Open source - hundreds of contributors continuously improve the core technology
- **MapReduce + Hadoop = Big Data core technology**

Big Data Technologies

Hadoop



- **How Does Hadoop Work?**

- Access unstructured and semi-structured data (e.g., log files, social media feeds, other data sources)
- Break the data up into “parts,” which are then loaded into a file system made up of multiple nodes running on commodity hardware using HDFS
- Each “part” is replicated multiple times and loaded into the file system for replication and failsafe processing
- A node acts as the **Facilitator** and another as **Job Tracker**
- Jobs are distributed to the clients, and once completed the results are collected and aggregated using MapReduce

Big Data And Data Warehousing

- What is the impact of Big Data on DW?
 - Big Data and RDBMS do not go nicely together
 - Will Hadoop replace data warehousing/RDBMS?
- Use Cases for Hadoop
 - Hadoop as the repository and refinery
 - Hadoop as the active archive
- Use Cases for Data Warehousing
 - Data warehouse performance
 - Integrating data that provides business value
 - Interactive BI tools

Coexistence of Hadoop and DW

1. Use Hadoop for storing and archiving multi-structured data
2. Use Hadoop for filtering, transforming, and/or consolidating multi-structured data
3. Use Hadoop to analyze large volumes of multi-structured data and publish the analytical results
4. Use a relational DBMS that provides MapReduce capabilities as an investigative computing platform
5. Use a front-end query tool to access and analyze data

Big Data Vendors

- Big Data vendor landscape is developing very rapidly
- A representative list would include
 - Cloudera - cloudera.com
 - MapR – mapr.com
 - Hortonworks - hortonworks.com
 - Also, IBM (Netezza, InfoSphere), Oracle (Exadata, Exalogic), Microsoft, Amazon, Google, ...

Software,
Hardware,
Service, ...