X-Informatics Introduction: What is Big Data, Data Analytics and X-Informatics? (Continued) Physics Use Case (Start)

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ONE SIZE DOESN'T FIT ALL

- There isn't one solution for driving an organization with big data:
 - -Hadoop is for:
 - Engineers, batch (asynchronous), map reduce (divide and conquer), unstructured, flexible problems
 - –HBase is for:
 - Engineers, real-time, large data blob, unstructured, key lookup, flexible problems
 - -Teradata (or another data warehousing solution) is for:
 - Analysts, real-time or batch, structured, flexible problems
 - -Cassandra (or MongoDB or ...) is for:
 - Engineers, real-time, smaller data blob, unstructured, key lookup, flexible problems
 - -Some problems warrant specialized solutions



Data Science Process (Continued)

The Rise of the Data Scientist

Hybrids	 Half analytical, with modeling, statistics, and experimentation skills Half focused on data management – extraction, filtering, sampling, structuring Lots of programming skills – Python, Ruby, Hadoop, Pig, Hive
Scientific	 Experimental physicists Computational biologists Statisticians with dirty hands Ecologists, anthropologists, psychologists, etc.
Impatient	 Try something and iterate Don't wait for a data person to get your data "We're a pain in the ass" Job tenure is short
Ground- breaking	 "Nobody's ever done this before" "If we wanted to deal with structured data, we'd be on Wall Street" "Being a consultant is the dead zone – too hard to get things implemented" "The output should be a product or a demo – not a report"

Tom Davenport Harvard Business School http://fisheritcenter.haas.berkeley.edu/Big_Data/index.html Nov 2012

Is Davenport Correct?

- There are the 1.5 million decision makers/ managers of McKinsey report
- Up to 190,000 "nerds"
- Davenport appears to describe nerds not the larger 1.5M body of "generalists"

Jeff Hammerbacher's Process

- 1) Identify problem
- 2) Instrument data sources
- 3) Collect data
- 4) Prepare data (integrate, transform, clean, impute, filter, aggregate)
- 5) Build model
- 6) Evaluate model
- 7) Communicate results

Another Jeff Hammerbacher Process

- 1) Obtain
- 2) Scrub
- 3) Explore
- 4) Model
- 5) Interpret

Statistician Colin Mallows

- 1) Identify data to collect and its relevance to your problem
- 2) Statistical specification of the problem
- 3) Method selection
- 4) Analysis of method
- 5) Interpret results for non-statisticians

Ben Fry Data Visualization http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Fry

- 1) Acquire
- 2) Parse
- 3) Filter
- 4) Mine
- 5) Represent
- 6) Refine
- 7) Interact