



## Challenges of the IoT and Big Data

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#### Overview

- Introduction
  Some definitions
- 2. Exercise
- 3. The Context and History
- 4. Expertise and Roles
- 5. Is the IoT and Big Data always a force for good?
- 6. Conclusions



### Selected definitions

**loT**: A network of pervasive connected objects able to collect and exchange data from embedded sensors, with the infrastructure and services to support them. (Various)

Big Data: High volume, high velocity, and/or high variety information assets that require new forms of processing to enable enhanced decision making, insight discovery and process optimization. (Gartner 2012)

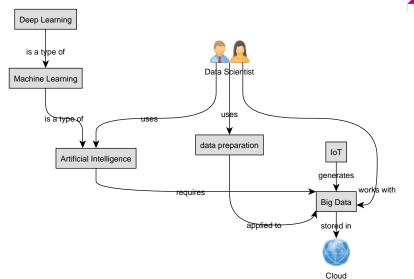
**Data Scientist**: can ask the right questions, {generate} and consume the results of analysis of Big Data effectively. (McKinsey 2011)

Artificial Intelligence: the capability of a machine to imitate intelligent human behavior (Webster 2017)

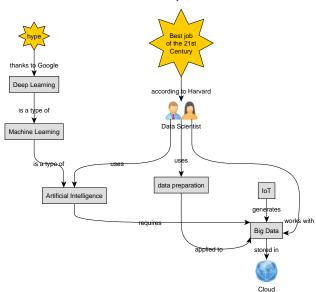
Machine Learning: Branch of computer science {and related fields} that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed. (Samuel 1959)

**Deep Learning**: Use of very large neural networks with many layers of "neurons" that can be trained to generate robust models of their input, whose classification performance scales with the amount of data supplied. (Various)

## Relationships between terms



Annotated Relationships between terms!



## Interlude: Examples of Big Data

#### Exercise

In pairs, please consider (real world) processes generating *Big Data*. Can you come up with 3 examples in 2 minutes?

Prehistory, or more than 10 years ago. . .

#### Data Generation

- Transactions (bank, retail)
- Activity, e.g., texts
- Basic e-commerce

#### **Data Processing**

- Databases, SQL, stored procedures
- Consultants, system integrators
- Proprietary statistical software

- Reporting: looking back
- Descriptive statistics
- Simple plots

The first (batch) wave: 2007-2011

#### Data Generation

- As before...
- Web activity: comments, etc.
- 360degree view

### Data Processing

- As before...
- NoSQL
- hadoop ecosystem (batch analytics)

- As before...
- Personalisation and recommendation
- Predictive Analytics

The second (streaming) wave: 2012-2015

#### Data Generation

- As before...
- Social Media!
- IoT (early adopters)

### Data Processing

- As before...
- Apache Spark
- R vs. python

- As before...
- Data understanding
- Weak AI: assistants, etc.

## The current (machine) wave: 2016-?

#### Data Generation

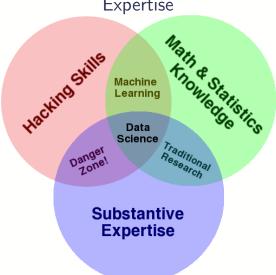
- As before...
- Machinegenerated (e.g., fake news)
- IoT (mainstream)

#### **Data Processing**

- As before...
- Microservices: move function to data
- Decoupled databases with schema-on-read

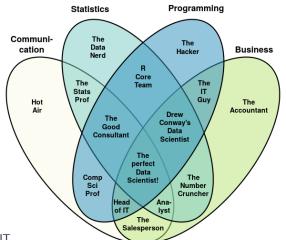
- As before...
- Deep learning inflection point
- Visualisation

Drew Conway's 3-set Venn Diagram of Data Science Expertise



## Stephan Kolassa's 4-set Venn Diagram of Data Science Expertise

#### The Data Scientist Venn Diagram



## Gartner suggests the need for a Citizen Data Scientist

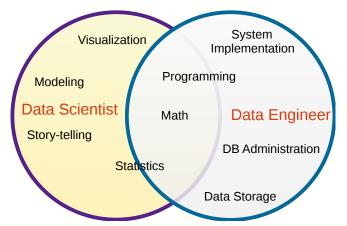


Source:

http://www.kdnuggets.com/2016/03/cartoon-citizen-data-scientist.html

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## Data Scientist vs Data Engineer



Also the traditional roles of Data Analyst and Software Engineer. . .

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# Complete the following disadvantages of IoT and Big Data

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#### Conclusions

- Computing is becoming more interdisciplinary
- Research challenges: how to do things better: faster, more accurate, less energy, . . .
- Societal challenges: hos to use these new devices, services, interactions, . . .
- Many computing jobs to be filled so good luck!





#### Thank You

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