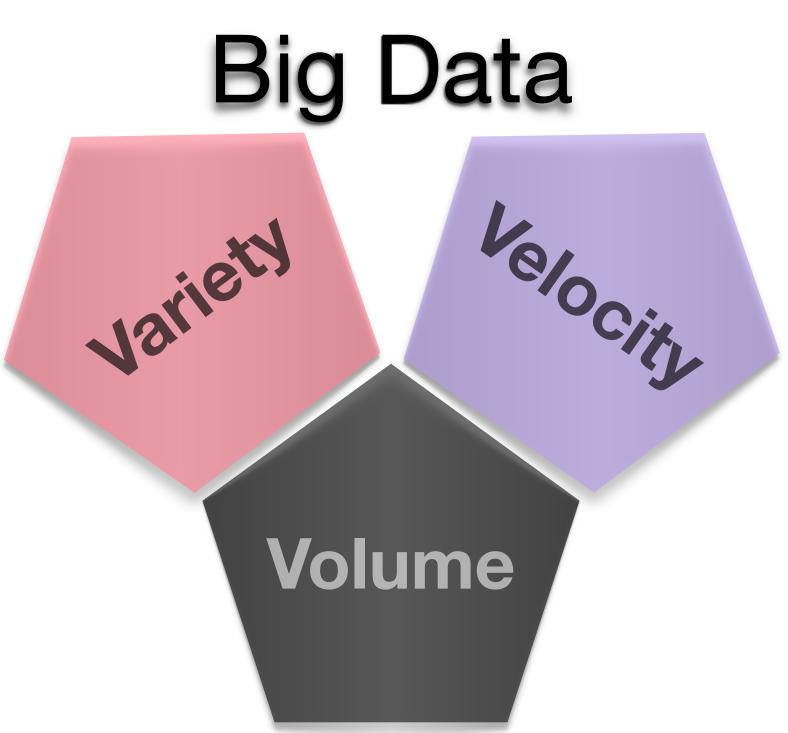
What Is Big Data?

- Big Data is all about large and complex data sets, which can be both structured and unstructured.
- It is impossible to "shovel" Big Data with structuring and analytics.
- It is a special field for a set of technologies to:
 - Obtain and clean
 - Process and analyze
 - Visualize and communicate
 - A large amount of structured and unstructured information

Big Data and Vs

- The initial definition of Big Data, was 3 Vs.
 - Volume
 - Variety
 - Velocity



Volume

- The amount of data:
 - The most straightforward V for big data.
 - How much data we have now?
 - \circ <1 ZB in 2010 (1ZB = 10²¹ bytes, or 10⁹ TB)
 - •33 ZB in 2018
 - •59 ZB in 2020 (was predicted to be 40 ZB)
 - 175 ZB in 2025.

Inte Digital Era

People's daily lives

- 4.66 billion active internet users worldwide 59.5 % of the population as of January 2021¹.
- 4.32 billion (92.6% of users) accessed the internet via mobile devices.
- 55 million of tweets/day²

Scientific discovery

- LHC (the Large Hadron Collider): 90 PB/year, 25 PB/year extra for non LHC³ (1PB = 10⁶ GB)
- LSST (Large Synoptic Survey Telescope): 20 Tb/ night, 15 PB/year

Variety

- The structure of data
 - Structured data, is only part of data we have.
 - Structured text, tweets, pictures, videos
 - Semi-Structured data
 - Semantic Web: RDF, XML
 - Unstructured data
 - Simple text files, emails, voicemails, hand-written text, recordings, etc.

Velocity

- The speed of generating data
 - The New York Stock Exchange generates one TB of new trade data, per day.
 - Meta (Facebook) generates 500 TB of photo and video, messages, comments, per day.
 - A Jet Engine generate 10 TB, per 30 minutes of flight. The flights, generate many 1000 TB, per day.
- How fast the data is generated and processed to meet the demands, determines real potential.