Big Data and the Cloud

Trends, Applications, and Training

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Data Explosion

Data becomes available at a rapid pace

- Forrester estimates that data volume doubles every 18 months for mission critical applications
- **Difference: real time data from business processes for decision making**
- Web site tracking, customer goals, market segments, CRM,..
- Social networking comments, postings, tweets, pictures,..

Data Explosion

- Mobile applications, location based and personal data
- **Sensor data, Internet of Things, Web of Things**
- One estimate says that 30 Billion devices will be connected in the internet of things by 2020
- DNA sequencing, Space data,…

Big Data Acquisition

Tracking of

- business processes
- products, shipments, distributions
- behavior , activities and distribution of customers
- public assets (road network, water resources, etc.)
- environment, atmosphere, weather, pollution, …

Big Data Use

Explosion of interest due to

- dramatic drops in the cost of hardware and the increase of capacity and speed
- Proliferation of new sensing devices
- Recognizing their value for real time decision making

Decision makers should base their real time decisions on data not intuition only

- Evaluate, improve react in real time in their business process

Making sense of diverse data, understanding customer behavior, define customer segments, offer competitive services,..

Big Data Analytics

Analytics involves

- **building** models
- **training** the models and estimating their parameters
- **validating** the models
- **applying** them in the problem domain
- **visualizing** the results

Big Data Analytics

- Categories of Analytics
  - **Descriptive**: model the past behavior
  - **Predictive**: forecast based on available data
  - **Prescriptive**: assess actions, assist decision making

- Analytics tools may involve:
  - Data mining, text mining
  - Statistical and quantitative analytics
  - Predictive analytics tools
  - Data Visualization tools

Big Data Challenges

- **Variety**: data types, data integration
- **Velocity**: data production, change, continuous data tracking, speed of interaction
- **Volume**: archival speed of access
- **Veracity**: data reliability and trust
- **Value**: data exploitation for profit,…

Cloud Computing

Cloud computing delivers computing services, data storage, computation, networking, to users through internet infrastructure and standards (service oriented computing)

- Services are offered at any location, any time
- Scalable services (Big Data)
- Services of any quantity that the users want
- Costs based on the resources used

Advantages of Cloud Computing

- Drives computing resources to commoditization and price competition
- Resources are always available
- Services paid according to use. Offers availability and reliability of computing through Service Level Agreements
- Global user reach: services are accessible by web mobiles, etc., at any point, any time

Cloud Offerings

- **IaaS**: Infrastructure as a Service: Offers services of computing resources

- **PaaS**: Platform as a Service: Offers Services of development tools

- **SaaS**: Software as a Service: Offers Services of Software applications

Infrastructure as a Service

- Large amount of computing resources to satisfy requests for services for resources from the internet
- **Virtualization services** allow to pull together physical resources to satisfy the needs of service requests
- **Server virtualization** functionality abstracts the physical resources and presents them as virtual machines that appear to the application and users as a physical system
  - Servers may run different OS's
- **Hypervisors** are management layers that facilitate launching of virtual machines from the virtual disk (Hyper-V,..)

Infrastructure as a Service

- **Storage virtualization** distributes redundant files or blocks across physical storage
  - Load balancing, pricing billing facilitated
  - Many companies offer storage services for robustness, scalability, reliability, availability, replication control
- **Amazon Elastic Computing (EC2)** is IaaS accessed through REST and SOAP service interfaces.
  - Provides Elastic Block Storage with replication
- Major IaaS providers: Amazon, Google, Microsoft

Storage and Processing Services

- **Tiered Storage Architectures** for archival nature applications in the cloud, big data types (broadcasting, video, space data), back up,..
  - 1. PCI Flash Storage, transfer rate 1500MB/sec at 26 US$ per GB
  - 2.SSD Solid State Drives, t.r. 500MB/sec at 2 US$ per GB
  - 3. SAS SCSI Disks t.r. 200 MB/sec at .70 US$ per GB
  - 4. SATA Disks and Tape Drives, t.r. 140-150 MB/sec at .04 US$ per GB

- Long archival life in new optical disks (preservation, film industry)

- Data placement for system and application data important problem

Storage and Processing Services

Hadoop has become a dominant open source Framework for storage and large scale distributed processing of large data sets in commodity hardware.

Provides HDFS, YARN, MapReduce.

HDFS: distributed filing system, services blocks

YARN: resource manager, tries to place processing tasks near the data, cluster coordinator allocates tasks

MapReduce has become an important programming model for processing Big Data and Cloud applications

- It gives a programmatic model for distributing and parallelizing heavy data processing jobs
- Input is split in appropriate sizes, described with key/value pairs and distributed for parallel map processing.
- Output is in different key/value pairs and sent to a different set of processors for summarizing
- Redundant copies are sent, scheduler checks the progress, for reliability

Storage and Processing Services

- Implementation of Map/Reduce in most platforms
- Elastic MapReduce is an implementation on the Amazon EC2 Storage Cloud Services
- Tradeoff of communication and processing costs
- Criticism for lack of innovation, no complex query processing, learning a new language

Storage and Processing Services

- Amazon Elastic MapReduce includes support for large data bases stored on Hadoop file system with SQL-like language and full Map/Reduce
  - No transactions, limited subquery
- Hive: SQL-like offering on top of Hadoop using MapReduce
- Impala: SQL-like on Hadoop on Share Nothing
- HAWO: dbms optimization, HDFS to give work to dbms workers

Data Integration

Data Integration is often a major issue for Big Data Analytics

- Information integration from diverse data types and languages
- The eXtreme Analytics Platform (XAP) supports analytics processing from multiple structured and unstructured sources
  - Runs on a modified version of Hadoop, uses a script language that is converted to MapReduce
- Business Process Execution Language (BPEL), a SOAP Services standard, has been proposed as a language for coordinating data exchange in clouds, passing references to data between services to guarantee correct processing

Continuous Analytics Support

- Applications: weather predictions, stock quotes, steams,..
- Stream processing Frameworks can be deployed on Cloud offerings
- Continuous Analytics as a Service extends DBMS models to provide continuous services through an SQL-like interface to static and streams of data
- SAP HANA One provides real- time analytics for SAP applications on AWS
  - In memory platform, monthly subscription

Continuous Analytics Support

- Storm: real time stream processing Framework based on data flow programming
  - In contrast to Map/Reduce which is batch processing
- Storm applications are designed as a DAG where edges are streams and direct data from a node to another
- Processes run indefinitely, until they are killed
- storm-deploy aims to make Storm available on AWS EC2

Database Trends

- The database market is healthy
- 30 Billion US$, projected 35 Billion by 2017 (Forrester)
- OLTP and DW grow 10% per year

Relational OLTP

- Relational OLTP target to improve performance using Scale Out Architectures
- Scale out Architectures are share nothing architectures using many servers
- Use horizontal partitioning of tables to place data from different tables on the same server (sharding)
- Cheaper by far in comparison to scale up, better reliability
- More complex application software for the sharding, and security issues
- Recent advances aim to automate sharding, resharding, load balancing

Enterprise Data Warehousing (EDW)

- EDWs store data for business intelligence, analytics, etc.
- Use Extract Transform Load (ETL) to move from OLTP to DW
- DW vendors move to offer appliances: purpose built applications tuned to specific environments and workloads.
  - One button deployment, simplified maintenance, support, virtualization, availability, high interconnect,…
- EDWs move to NoSQL, Graph Databases, KeyValue Stores, Document Stores

Graph Databases

- Speedup access to data having many relationships
- Applications in social networks, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, recommendation engines, dependency analysis, etc.
- Neo4j, AllegroGraph, IBM DB2 NoSQL, Graph Store,…

Key Value Stores

- Store key and value pairs
- Can store dynamic number of key value pairs per record
- Fast access to distributed data
- Leave out some SQL features
- DynamoDB (simple key value), Apache Cassandra, Amazon, IBM, Oracle

Document Stores

- Schemaless, records have variable types and many attributes
- Columns can have more than a value
- Nested structure of records
- Apache Couch DB, MarkLogic Server, MongoDB,..

Object Databases

- Tuned to object programming environments
- Objectivity, GemStone,..

Specialized Databases

- Include mobile, cloud, in memory, standalone
- Cloud data bases automate the provisioning, administration, backup, recovery, availability, security, scalability
- No need for data base administrator, backups,..
- Economies of scale through elastic computing

Specialized Databases

- Database as a Service (AWS RDS, simplified DBMS)
- Amazon offers Oracle and Microsoft SQL Server as managed virtual machines
- Amazon Dynamo DB (key value)
- Oracle, Microsoft, Salesforce offerings in the cloud

Network Services and the Cloud

- The Cloud uses internet for offering the services of resources
- This adds orders of magnitude of delay for accessing the data than accessing it through local area nets
- Microsecond access VS tens of milliseconds for going across the US (30 ms only due to speed of light)

Network Services and the Cloud

- Within organizations:
  - Bandwidth of switches 50 Gb/s
  - Personal capacity 1Gb/s
- Border routers for enterprises: 1-10 Mb/s speed depending on the length of cables
- Moving services to cloud represents bandwidth reduction of about 1000 times
- Amazon cost calculations show that even with 10-100 Mb/s bandwidth costs are 75% to 99% of the average bill
- Some predictions that bandwidth supply and demand differences will grow

Distributed Clouds

- Distributed Clouds is the only way to reduce bandwidth demand
- Move data and computation near to consumption
- Programmable private networks can dynamically adjust the data flow over the physical network
- The OpenFlow Protocol (Stanford) permits applications to reprogram the network during the course of the application
- Allow the network to recognize the application and give the agreed services

Federated Distributed Clouds

GENI network (NSF)

- 50 Clouds at Universities and R&D Centers in the US
- A Cloud has 80-100 cores and terabytes of storage
- Cloud is programmable. Can allocate virtual machines anywhere in the net, specify precisely how they interconnect, traffic priorities, etc.

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

PaaS acts as a run time environment that supports a development and on-line collaboration

- Development environments, integration services, workflow facilities, HTML, JavaScript, visualization tools, collaboration services,..
- Services for developers (as opposed to administrators of IaaS)
- Google Application Engine, Microsoft Azure, Salesforce,..

Software as a Service (SaaS)

SaaS Provides services directly consumable by end users (as opposed to developers)

- Services like ERP, CRM, etc., are centrally managed and updated
- A problem is that they offer a complete functionality based on a model (of the vendor) that may not be the business model of the customer
- Salesforce, NetSuite, healthcare solutions, transport, logistics, etc.

Cloud Native Workloads

- Data serving, search, social, mobile apps, batch processing
- Web apps (web 2.0), rich internet apps (videos, games)
- NoSQL and HPC for scientific apps
- Batch processing like data mining, BI, disaster recovery, development, testing
- Elasticity and transient usage requirements

Trends and Directions

- Current Public Cloud offerings highly emphasize the fast development of virtual machines as inexpensively as possible
- They are not strong in providing service automation, orchestration, management of workflows
- IaaS is strongly dominated by Amazon, Google, Microsoft, huge investments, difficult to compete
- Emphasis should be placed on higher service layers and their tight integration

Trends and Directions

- Today clouds are highly centralized, non sustainable.
- Develop NaaS giving virtualization to Networks
- Develop distributed federated Clouds moving the execution near the data
- Offer Database as a Service, Messaging as a Service, Identity as a Service, Network as a Service
- Database tuning, self healing, automatic notifications, workflow management, ETL, Hadoop as a Service
- IT as a Service, Service Ontologies

Trends and Directions

- Visualization in the cloud is problematic because the cloud acts as a batch model of computation and network connections are too slow for interaction
  - Use sampling
  - Make map reduce, and cloud dbms's interactive
  - Iterative facetted explorations in the cloud
- Dashboard adaptation, domain visualization

Graduate Level Research

- TUC has several researchers in Big Data and Cloud related topics
- ECE School information systems
  - Data bases, map/reduce, sensor networks, Storm, security, heterogeneous data processing, federated architectures, medical, biomedical, biodiversity applications,..
- Environmental Engineering School
  - Water resources, pollution, weather prediction, traffic, energy,..
- Industrial Engineering (business data)
- Mineral Resources (3D earth data, seismic data, space data)

Graduate Level Research

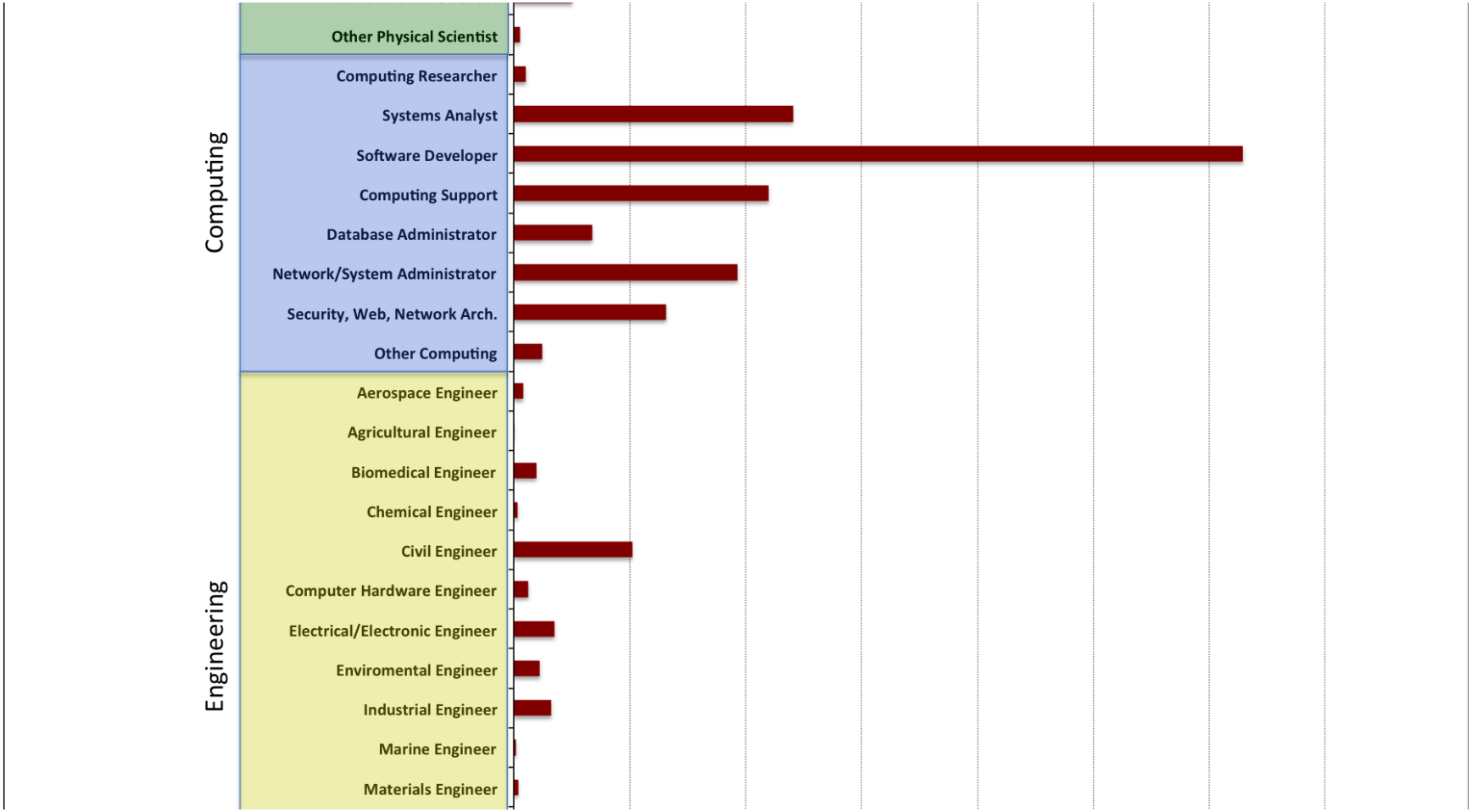
- Difficult in Universities that do not have rich cloud infrastructure and apps

- New Cycles of R&D [J. Zysman, UC Berkeley, describing the approach of the top American Technical Universities]:
  - In a fast moving cloud era there can not be a clean separation between research strategies and innovation strategies.
  - Cloud developments occur in collaboration. Requires fast product delivery, testing, maintenance
  - Filling in the research projects as they go along
  - EU Marie Curie Training programs with industry

MEng Training

- TUC has research oriented MEng, PhD programs
- What is the training that should be given to engineers in 1.5 to 2 years of residence or distance learning to meet the needs of the industry? Distance learning with our platform ?
- Depends on the country..
- Looked at major sites in the US offering jobs and the skills that require
- Major by far demand for software engineering, especially in the areas of Web Applications, Web Services, for years.
- Analytics demand started moving fast, but they may need also business knowledge, data management and software

MEng Training



MEng Training

Big Data, Web and Mobile Services

- Course areas:
  - Big data and Analytics
  - Web Application Development (SE)
  - Service Oriented Engineering
  - Cloud Technologies, Algorithms and Architectures
  - User Interfaces and Visualization
  - Mobile Computing
  - Security
- Selections mostly from other Schools
- Selections in advanced probability and statistics
- Collaborative project with integrated development (4 months)

Conclusions

- Big Data and Cloud Computing has significant advantages for the industry
- There is a long way to go for offering integrated and Big Data and Cloud Services
- The industry needs should influence research and training in the Universities