# FIT1043 Introduction to Data Science Module 3 Data Types and Storage

Lecture 5: characterising data and "big" data

Monash University

# Discussion: SAS Visual Analytics

#### Advantages:

- visualisation with no coding or programming!
- handles large amounts of data easily
- flexible range of analytics
- capability of drilling down
- more accessible to broader range of users
- cross-platform so available almost anywhere

#### Disadvantages:

vendor "lock-in"



## Discussion: SAS Business Model

- not a "data-based" business
- a traditional business offering tools, Application as a Service (AaaS)
- more of a high-end, commodity analytics tool
  - i.e., not aimed at the boutique client with unique or sophisticated requirements
    - greater capability that Excel

#### Unit Schedule: Modules

Module	Week	Content
1.	1	overview and look at projects
	2	(job) roles, and the impact
2.	3	data business models
	4	application areas and case studies
3.	5	characterising data and "big" data
	6	data sources and case studies
4.	7	resources and standards
	8	resources case studies
5.	9	data analysis theory
	10	data analysis process
6.	11	issues in data management
	12	data management frameworks

## Video: How Big is Big Data?

#### Watch the video:

- "Big Ideas: How Big is Big Data?" by Patricia Florissa, VP at EMC
- According to the video, what aspect of big data makes it big?

# Characterising Data (ePub section 3.1)

## some general characteristics of data sets used to assess a project

- ▶ the V's
  - the first charactisations by someone with a penchant for alliteration
- metadata
  - data about data is critical to understanding
- dimensions of data
  - infographics on data dimensions (how big is "big")
- growth laws
  - understanding the exponential growth

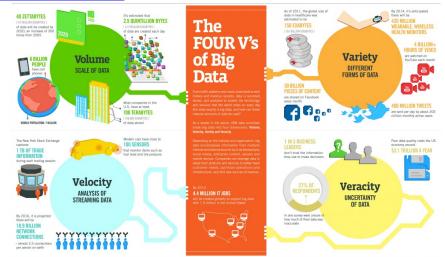


# Characterising Data The V's

the first charactisations of big data were by someone with a penchant for alliteration ... others followed

#### The Four V's of Big Data

"The Four V's of Big Data," by IBM (infographic)



IBM

Sources: McKinsay Global Institute, Twitter, Cisco, Gartner, EMC, SAS, IBM, MEPTEC, QAS

## Big Data

#### From Big data on Wikipedia:

Big data usually includes data sets with sizes beyond the ability of commonly used software tools to capture, curate, manage, and process data within a tolerable elapsed time. Big data "size" is a constantly moving target, ...

- don't always ask why, can simply detect patterns
- a cost-free byproduct of digital interaction
- enabled by the cloud: affordability, extensibility, agility

## Big Data and "V"s

2001 Doug Laney produced report describing 3 V's:

"3-D Data Management: Controlling Data Volume, Velocity and Variety"

- these characterise bigness, adequately
- other V's characterise problems with analysis and understanding

Veracity: correctness, truth, i.e.. lack of ...

Variability: change in meaning over time, *e.g.*, natural language

other V's characterise aspirations

Visualisation: one method for analysis

Value: what we want to get out of the data

think of any more? write a blog!



# Characterising Data Metadata

data about data is critical to understanding

#### MetaData

metadata ::= structured information that describes, explains, locates, or otherwise makes it easier to retrieve, use or manage an information resource.

#### metadata is:

- data about data
- structured so that a computer can process & interpret it

#### MetaData (cont.)

#### MetaData can be:

Descriptive: describes content for identification and retrieval

e.g. title, author of a book

Structural: documents relationships and links

e.g. chapters in a book, elements in XML,

containers in MPEG

Administrative: helps to manage information

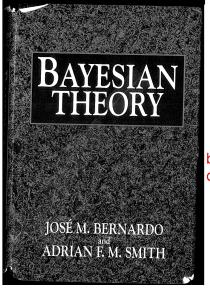
e.g. version number, archiving date, Digital Rights

Management (DRM)

#### Examples: EXIF Metadata



#### Examples: Book Metadata



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#### book metadata listed on about third page

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data Bernardo, José M.

Bayesian theory / José M. Bernardo, Adrian F.M. Smith.
p. cm. — (Wiley series in probability and mathematical

tatistics)
Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

I. Bayesian statistical decision theory. I. Smith, Adrian F.M.
II. Title. III. Series.
OA279.5.847 1993

93-37554 CIP

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

519.5'42-dc20

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

#### Examples: Media Metadata

Format Container: .avi, .mp4, .mov, .ogg, .flv, .mkv, etc.

Video codec:

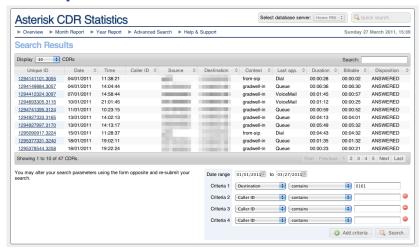
H.264, VC-1, Theora, Dirac 2.1, H.263, etc. Audio codec:

AAC, WMA, Vorbis, PCM, etc. Captioning, Video description:

SAMI, SMIL, Hi-Caption, CMML, DXFP, 3GPP TS 26.245, MPSub, etc. Metadata:

Author, Title, Location, Date, Copyright, License, etc.

#### **Examples: Call Data Record**



Asterix Call Detail Record for an IP phone system

#### Examples: Javadoc

#### Self documenting code

```
* <h1>Function Description</h1> using <b>HTML Tags</b> and {@literal <b> JavaDoc </b> }
* + + TML list element 1+ TML list element 2
  * For more details: {@link http://www.dvteclipse.com/documentation/sv/Export HTML Documentation.html DVT Documentation}
  * @param slave name - first param
  * @param min addr - second param
  * @param max addr - third param
  * @return min addr
  * @see get type
  * @see build phase
  * @author Author's name
  * @version 1.0
 function void set slave address map(string slave name,
   int min addr, int max addr);
   ubus slave monitor tmp slave monitor;
   if( bus monitor != null ) begin
     // Set slave address map for bus monitor
     bus monitor.set slave configs(slave name, min addr, max addr);
   end
   // Set slave address map for slave monitor
   $cast(tmp slave monitor, lookup({slave name, ".monitor"}));
   tmp slave monitor.set addr range(min addr. max addr):
   return min addr:
 endfunction : set slave address map
public void
                    set slave address map( string slave name, int min addr, int max addr )
                     Function Description
                     using HTML Tags and <b> JavaDoc </b>
                         . HTML list element 1
                         . HTML list element 2
                     For more details: DVT Documentation
                     Returns:
                       min addr
                     Arguments:
                       slave name - first param
                       min addr - second param
                        max addr - third param
                      See Also:
                        get type
                        build phase
                     Version:
```

1.0

## Other Metadata Examples

- Australian Government Digital Service Standard webpage
- medical bibliographic data in XML on PubMed,
- ► Doxygen: documenting the code



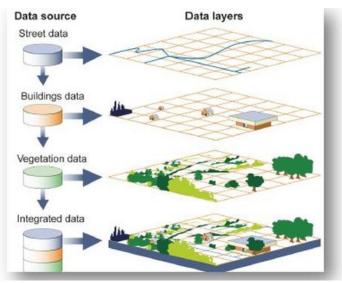
#### MetaData: Key Concepts

- Machine-readable data: data (or metadata) which is in a format that can be understood by a computer e.g., XML, JSON
- Markup language: system for annotating a document in a way that is syntactically distinguishable from the text *e.g.*, Markdown, Javadoc
- Digital container: file format whose specification describes how different elements of data and metadata coexist in a computer file e.g., MPEG

#### Characterising Data Kinds of data

a quick walkthrough of different data types

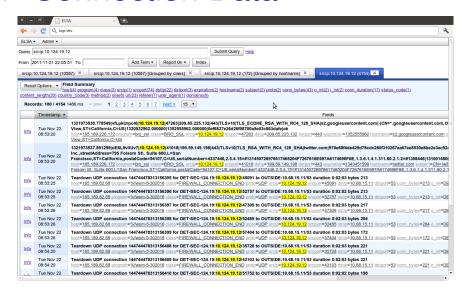
#### Geospatial Data



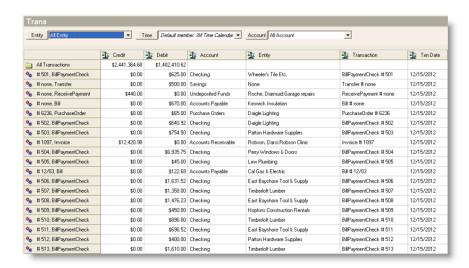
#### Linked Open Data: XML

```
- <adjunct id="com.vahoo.page.uf.hcard" updated="2009-02-05T00:04-46
                                                                       Name
  - <item rel="dc:subject rel:Card" resource="http://www.whitehouse.gov/
    - <type typeof="vcard:VCard" resource="http://www.wlatehouse.gov/
        <item rel="vcard:url" resource="http://www.wintehouse.gov/"/>
        <meta property="vcard:fn">Barack Obama</meta>
        <item rel="vcard:photo" resource="http://media.linkedin.com/mpr/shrink_80_80/p/2/000/000/0ca/2b9a3fb.jpg"/>
        <meta property="vcard:title">President of the United States of America</meta>
      - <item rel="vcard:adr">
        - <type typeof="vcard:Address">
            <meta property="vcard:locality">Washington D.C. Metro Area</meta>
          </type>
        </item>
      </type>
                                                             Title
    </iidem>
  - <item rel="dc:subject rel:Card">
    - <type typeof="vcard:VCard">
                                                                                     Organization
        <meta property="veard:title">President</meta>
      - <item rel="vcard:org">
        - <type typeof="vcard:Organization">
            <meta property="vcard:organization-name">United States of America</meta>
          </type>
        </item>
      </type>
                                                             Title
    </item>
  - <item rel="dc:subject rel:Card">
    - <type typeof="vcard:VCard">
                                                                                     Organization
        <meta property="vcard:title">US Senator</meta>
      - <item rel="vcard:org">
         - <type typeof="vcard:Organization">
            <meta property="vcard:organization-name">US Senate (IL-D)</meta>
          </type>
        </item>
      </type>
                                                             Title
    </item>
  - <item rel="dc:subject rel:Card">
    - <type typeof="yeard:VCard">
                                                                                     Organization
        <meta property="vcard:title">Senior Lecturer in Law</meta>
      - <item rel="vcard:org">
        - <type typeof="vcard:Organization">
            <meta property="vcard:organization-name">University of Chicago Law School</meta>
          </type>
        </item>
```

#### IP Connection Data



#### Transactional Data



#### **Twitter Data**



## Internet of Things Data



Source: IDC Internet of Things Spending Guide by Vertical Market 2014

# Characterising Data Dimensions of data

infographics on data dimensions (how big is "big")

#### Infographics on Data

- <u>"Data Science Matters"</u> from the datascience@berkeley Blog
- "Intelligence by Variety Where to Find and Access Big Data" from Kapow Software
- "60 Seconds Things That Happen On Internet Every 60 secs" from GO-Gulf
- "60 Seconds Things That Happen Every 60 secs Part 2" again
- Social Media Prisma from the Ethority.net site



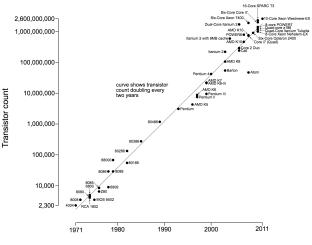
# Characterising Data Growth laws

understanding the exponential growth



#### Moore's Law

#### Microprocessor Transistor Counts 1971-2011 & Moore's Law



Date of introduction

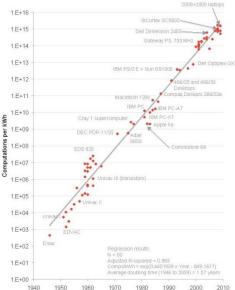
By Wgsimon (Own work) CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons



#### Moore's Law

- number of transistors per chip doubles every 2 years (starting from 1975)
- transistor count translates to:
  - more memory
  - bigger CPUs
  - faster memory, CPUs (smaller==faster)
- pace currently slowing

## Koomey's Law



By Dr Jon Koomey CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

## Koomey's Law

- corollary of Moores Law
- amount of battery power needed will fall by a factor of 100 every decade
- leads to ubiquitous computing

#### Bell's Law

Gordon Bell, Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC), 1972

- corollary of Moore's Law and Koomey's Law
- "Roughly every decade a new, lower priced computer class forms based on a new programming platform, network, and interface resulting in new usage and the establishment of a new industry."

Yes: PCs, mobile computing, cloud, internet-of-things

No: Java, big data, Hadoop, flash memory

#### Zimmerman's Law

- Zimmerman is creator of Pretty Goood Privacy (PGP), an early encription system
- "surveillance is constantly increasing"
- privacy constantly decreasing



# Next Week: Hadoop & Data Case Studies (ePub sections 3.3)