



# **SYBASE IQ PROVIDES ADVANCED ANALYTICS TO UNLOCK CRITICAL BUSINESS INSIGHTS**

**DIAL NUMBERS:**

**1-866-803-2143**

**1-210-795-1098**

**PASSCODE: SYBASE**

# YOUR HOSTS FOR TODAY

Your Host...



**David Jonker**  
Product Marketing  
Sybase, an SAP Company

Guest Speaker...



**Philip Howard**  
Research Director,  
Bloor Research

# HOUSEKEEPING

## Questions?

Submit via the 'Questions' tool on your Live Meeting console, or  
call **1-866-803-2143** United States, **1-210-795-1098** Other  
Password SYBASE  
Press \*1 during the Q&A segment

## Presentation copies?

Select the printer icon on the Live Meeting console

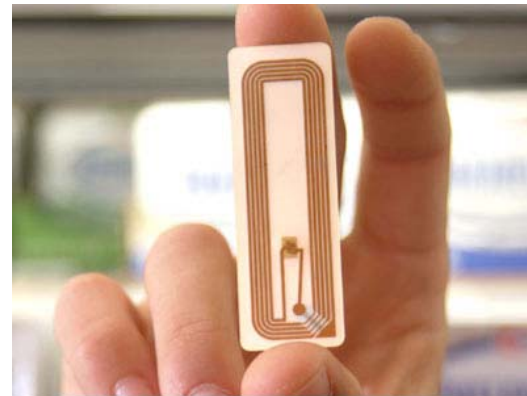


## **Big data and the warehouse**

**Philip Howard**  
**Research Director – Bloor Research**

- What is different about big data?
- Why would you want to take a big data-based approach?
- How would you deploy it using Sybase IQ?





## DIGITAL MOBILE

Example of a typical Call Detail Record

### MOBILE TERMINATED RECORD

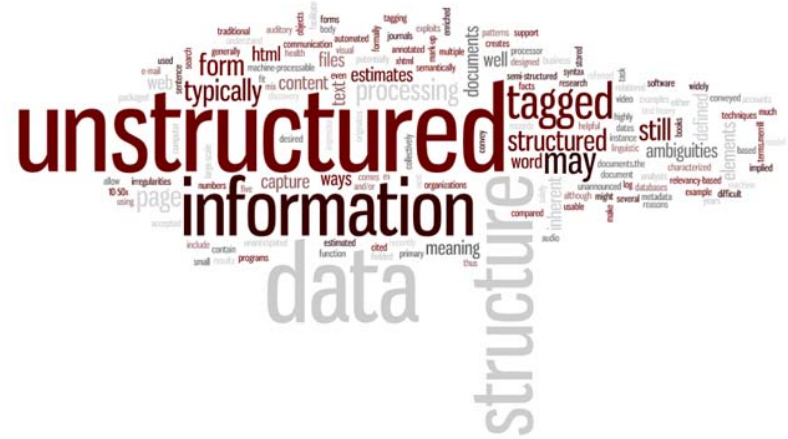
RECORD LENGTH: xxxxxx  
 RECORD TYPE: xxx  
 RECORD NUMBER: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 RECORD STATUS: xxxxxxxx  
 CHECK SUM: xxxxxxxx  
 CALL REFERENCE: xxxxxxxx  
 EXCHANGE ID: xxxxxxxx  
 INTERMEDIATE RECORD NUMBER: xxxxxxxx  
 INTERMEDIATE CHARGING INDICATOR: xxxxx  
 A SUBSCRIBER NUMBER: xxxxxxxx  
 B SUBSCRIBER IMEI: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 B SUBSCRIBER NUMBER: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 B CATEGORY: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 MS CLASS MARK II: xxxxxxxx  
 IN CIRCUIT GROUP NUMBER: xxxxxxxx  
 B SUBSCRIBER FIRST LOCATION: xxxxxxxx  
 LOCATION ID: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 CELL ID: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 B SUBSCR. LAST LOCATION EX ID: xxxxxxxx  
 B SUBSCRIBER LAST LOCATION: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 LOCATION ID: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 CELL ID: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 CHARGEABLE SERVICE TYPE: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 CHARGEABLE SERVICE CODE: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 SECONDARY SERVICE TYPE: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 SECONDARY SERVICE CODE: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 NON TRANSPARENCY INDICATOR: xxxxxxxx  
 HALF RATE INDICATOR: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 SET UP START TIME:  
 DATE: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 TIME: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 CHANNEL ALLOCATED TIME:  
 DATE: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 TIME: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 CHARGING END TIME:  
 DATE: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 TIME: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 CHARGEABLE DURATION: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 SUCCESS INDICATOR: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 DATA VOLUME: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 CALL TYPE: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 TARIFF CLASS: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 DTMF SENDER INDICATOR: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  
 ADVICE OF CHARGE INDICATOR: xxxxxxxx

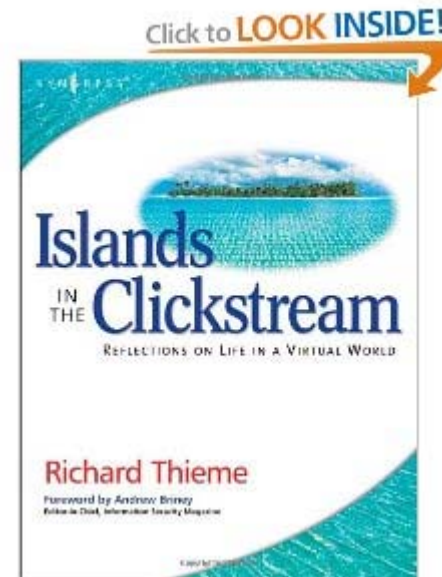
Illustration A: Sample of information to be found in a Call Detail Record (CDR)





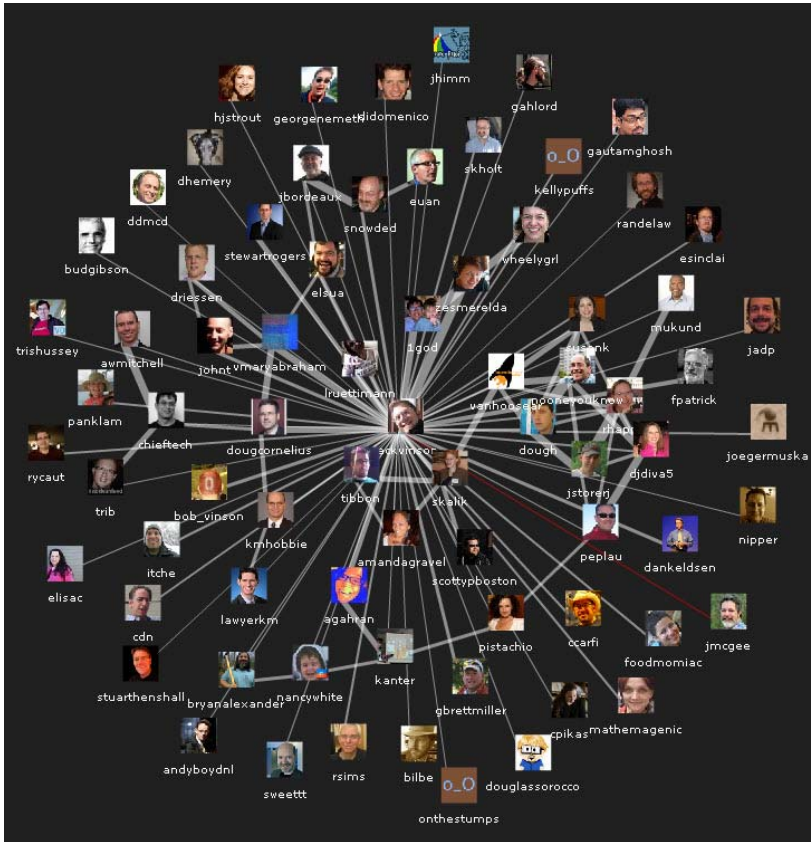




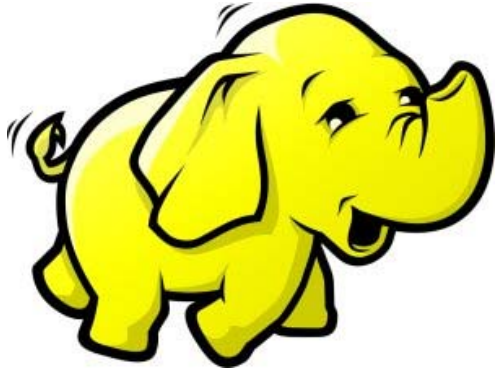












**Key-value model:  
warehousing**



**Cassandra**

**Column-family model:  
write once**



**mongoDB**

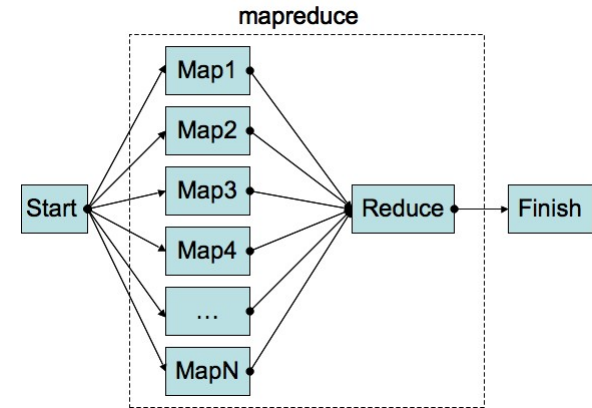
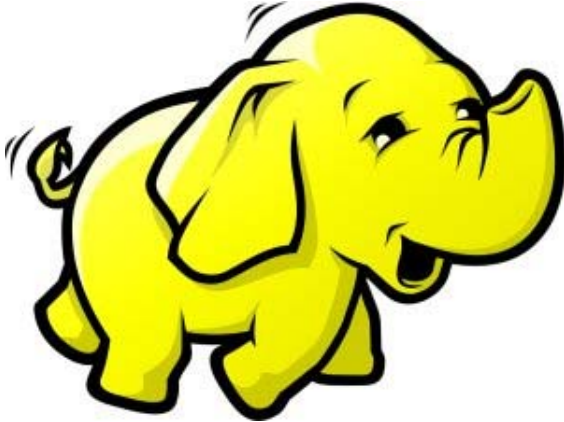
**Document model:  
operational**



**Stardog**<sup>★</sup>

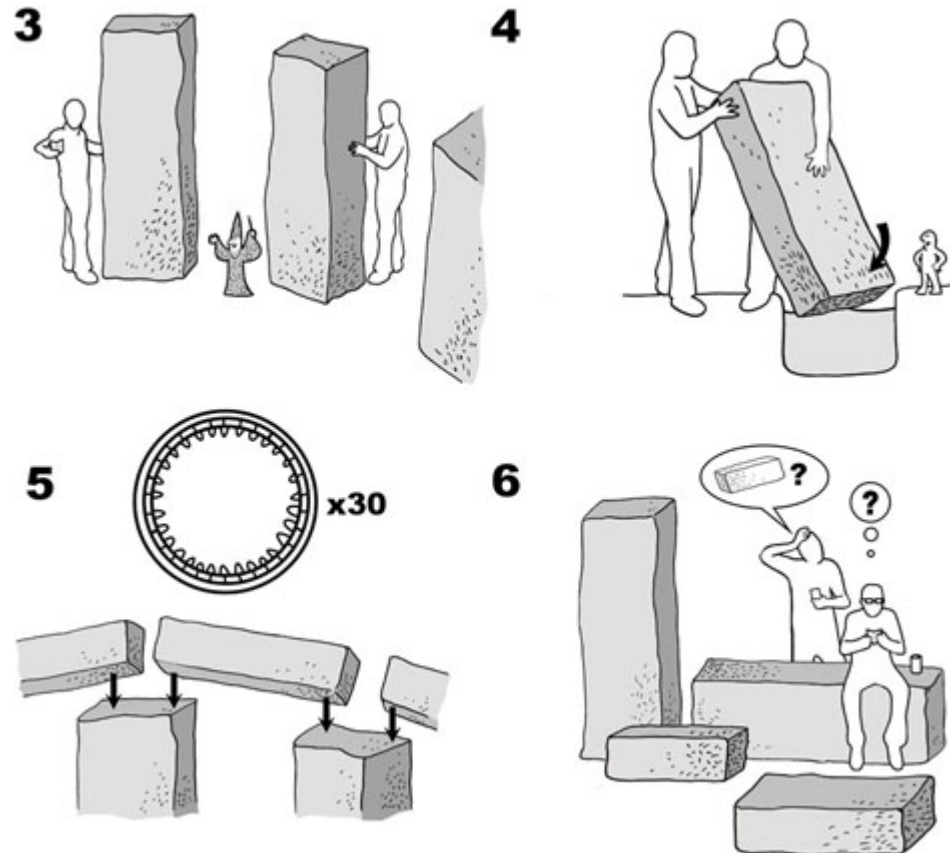


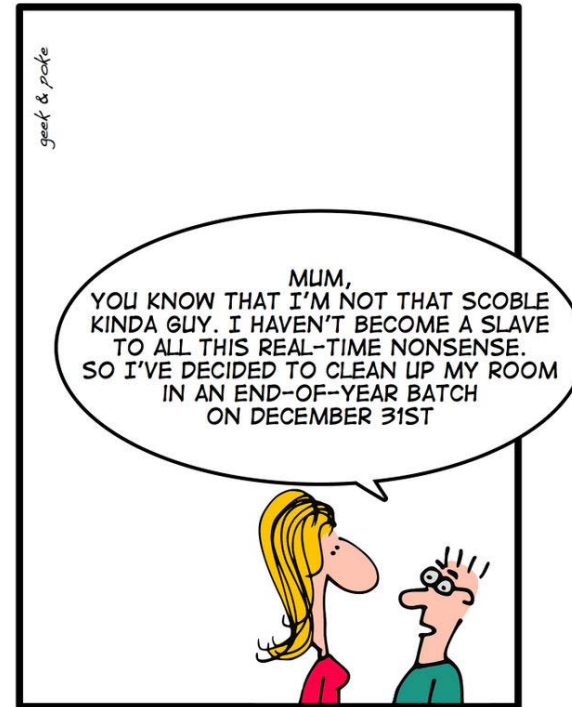




REDUNDANCY

Because you can never be too sure.

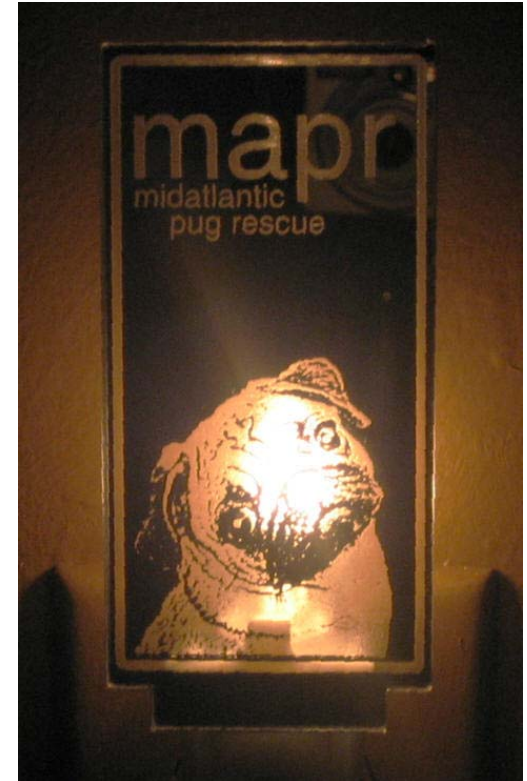


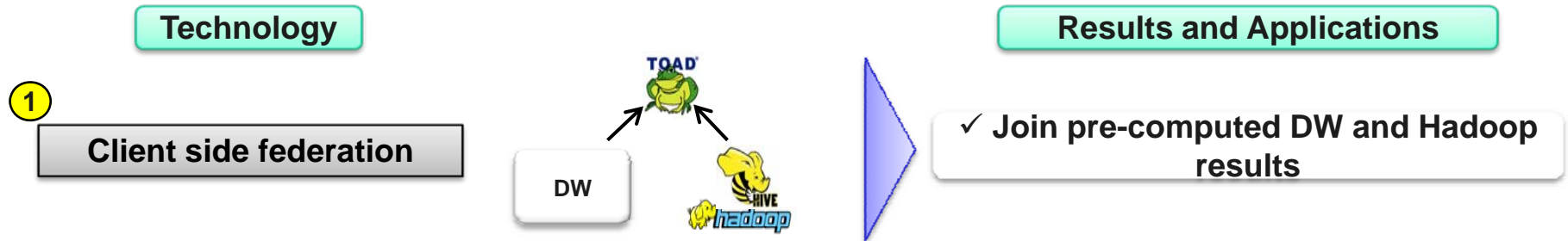


BATCH VS. REAL-TIME

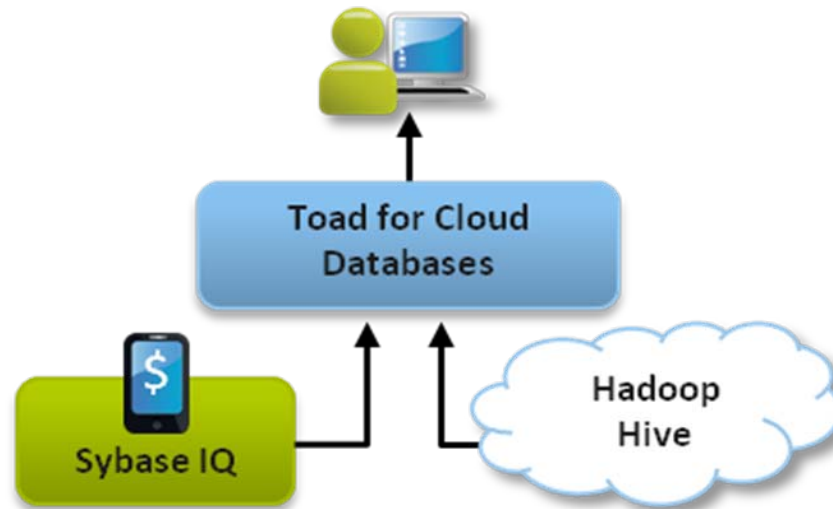


HADAPT



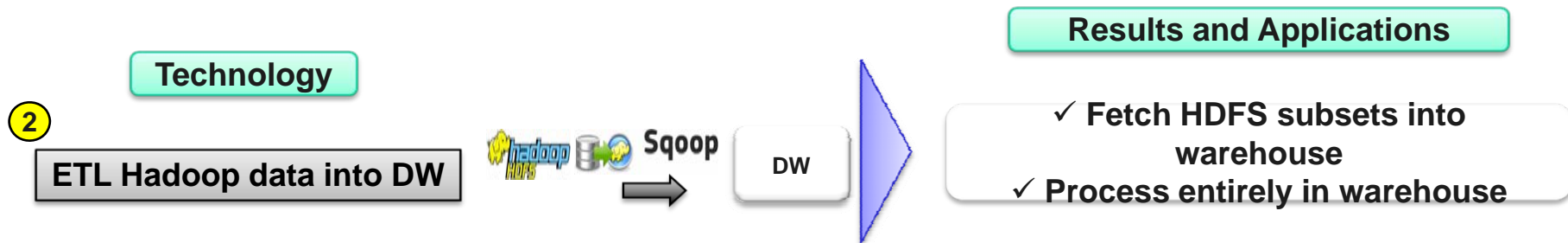


For example, in telecoms you might use a data warehouse to provide aggregated customer loyalty data while Hadoop holds aggregated network utilisation data; and then a 3<sup>rd</sup> party product such as Quest Toad for Cloud can bring the data together from both sources, linking customer loyalty to network utilisation or network faults such as dropped calls.

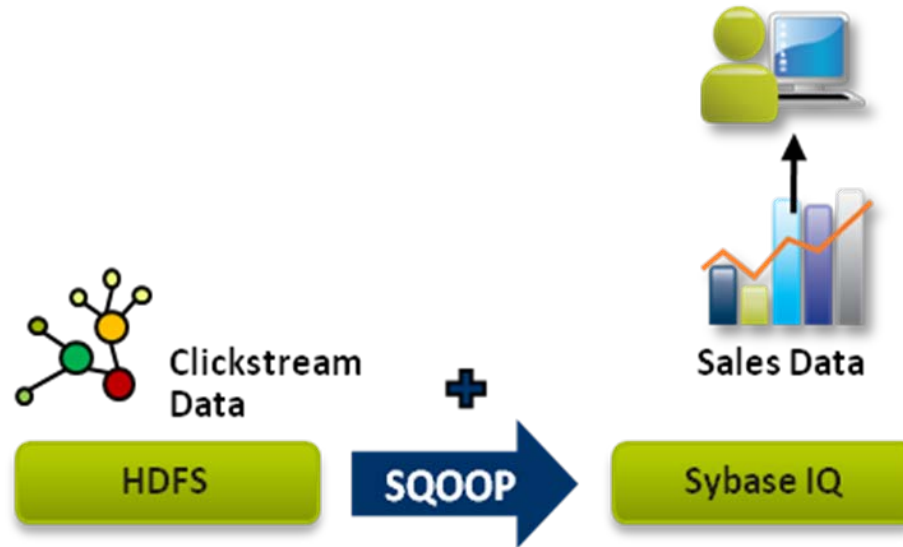


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**An example use case is in eCommerce, where clickstream data from weblogs are stored in HDFS, and outputs of MapReduce jobs on that data (to study browsing behaviour) are loaded into the data warehouse via an ETL process. The transactional sales data in the warehouse is joined with the clickstream data to understand and predict customer browsing and buying behaviour.**



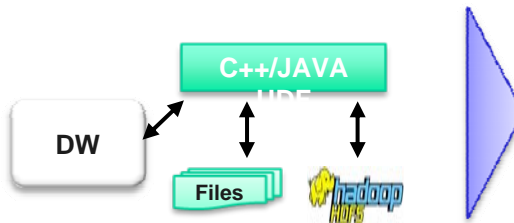
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## Technology

**3**

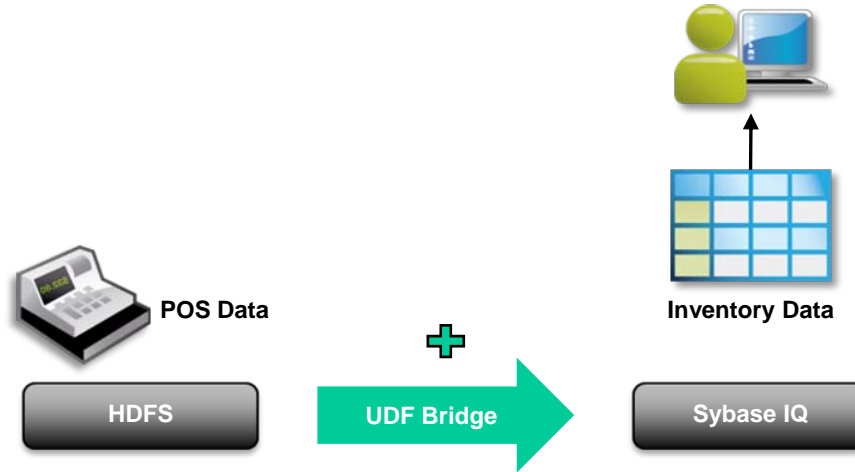
**Federate Hadoop data into DW**



## Results and Applications

- ✓ Fetch HDFS subsets by materializing inside DW as in-memory virtual tables
- ✓ Triggered on the fly as part of query

An example here would be in retail, where point of sale (POS) detailed data is stored in Hadoop. The warehouse fetches the POS data at fixed intervals from HDFS for specific hot selling SKUs, combined with inventory data from the warehouse to predict and prevent inventory “stockouts”.

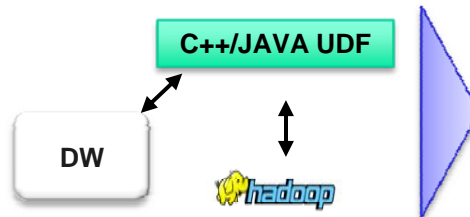


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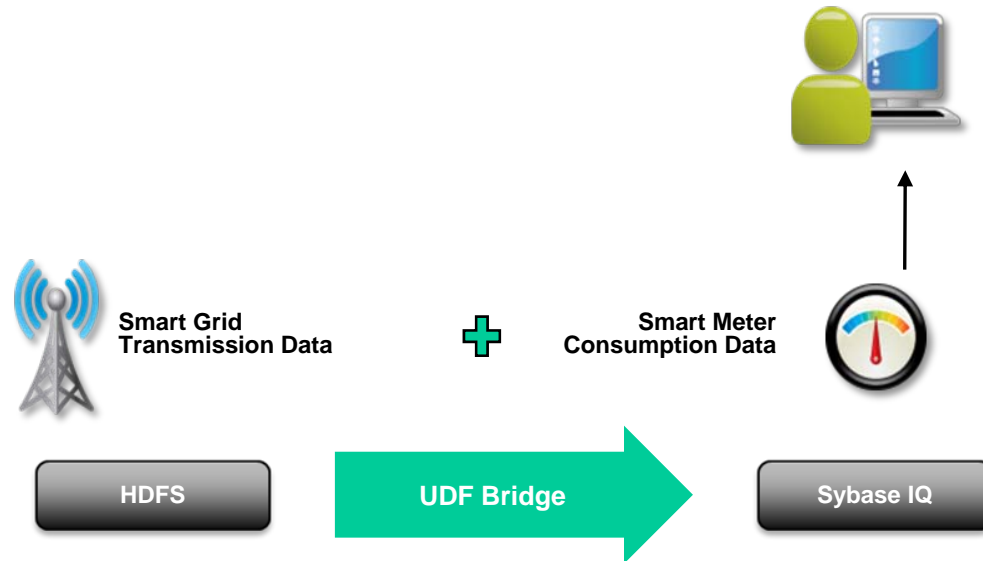
**Federate Hadoop jobs  
into DW**



## Results and Applications

✓ Trigger MapReduce job in both DW and Hadoop and join the results on the fly

**You might use this approach in the utility sector, with smart meter and smart grid data combined for load monitoring and demand forecasting. Smart grid transmission quality data (multi-attribute time series data) stored in HDFS can be computed via Hadoop MapReduce jobs triggered from the data warehouse and combined with smart meter data stored in the warehouse, to analyse demand and workload.**



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- NoSQL scale out is easier and cheaper than scale up
- Warehouse is faster, more robust and is not limited to batch processing
- SQL programmers are less expensive and easier to get
- Time stamps may be an issue

- We can now analyse data in ways that were not previously possible that can provide new insights into customer (and other) behaviour
- We can do this cost-effectively
- But there are limitations that will typically require a combined warehouse/Hadoop environment
- There are various ways in which this can be achieved.

**THANK YOU  
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