**Cloud Computing** 

# BIG DATA in CLOUD

### 6 Generasi Manajemen Data

 4000 BC
 1800
 1960
 1980
 2000

 Manual Processing - Paper and Pencil

Mechanical-Punched card

Stored Program - sequential record processing

Online - Navigational Set Processing

NonProcedural - Relational

Multi-Media Internetwork

### **Big Data**

•Volume

•Velocity

•Variety

### **Atribut Big Data**

#### VOLUME



90% of the data in the world today was created in the last two years.



The number of RFID tags sold globally is projected to rise from 1.2 million in 2011 to 209 billion in 2021.



Wal-Mart handles more than 1M customer transactions every hour, feeding databases more than 2.5 petabytes of data.

#### VARIETY



Growing at 35% a year, cloud-based medical data, like medical records, exams, imagery and pathology reports, is expected to reach 14 exabytes- in 2015.



86% of organizations admit that unstructured data is important to their organization, yet only 1 1% have clear procedures and policies for managing unstructured data in place.



A twin-engine Boeing 737 generates 240TB of data from sensor networks during a coast-to-coast flight today.

#### VELOCITY



Amazon uses real time marketing to show the right ads to the right customers across 4 million web sites.



Companies like Reuters and Nokia have set up SMS alerts for farmers on weather and crop prices to inform their decisions in real-time.



With real-time electronic access to medical-monitoring equipment, doctors can now remotely monitor patients from their offices, during hospital rounds or while on call.

### Prinsip Big Data

otidak membuang data apapun karena residu tersebut mungkin akan menjadi penting sejalannya waktu.

### **Big Data Processing Software**

Pengolahan Big Data diklarifikasi menjadi 2 jenis metode :

- Pengolahan data berbasis batch
- Pengolahan data berbasis real-time

## Big Data Processing Software (Google)

 Google memiliki teknologi canggih yang memungkinkannya mampu mengolah dan memanfaatkan Big Data dengan tepat.

• Teknologi :

Google Bigtable

Google MapReduce

Google File System (GFS)

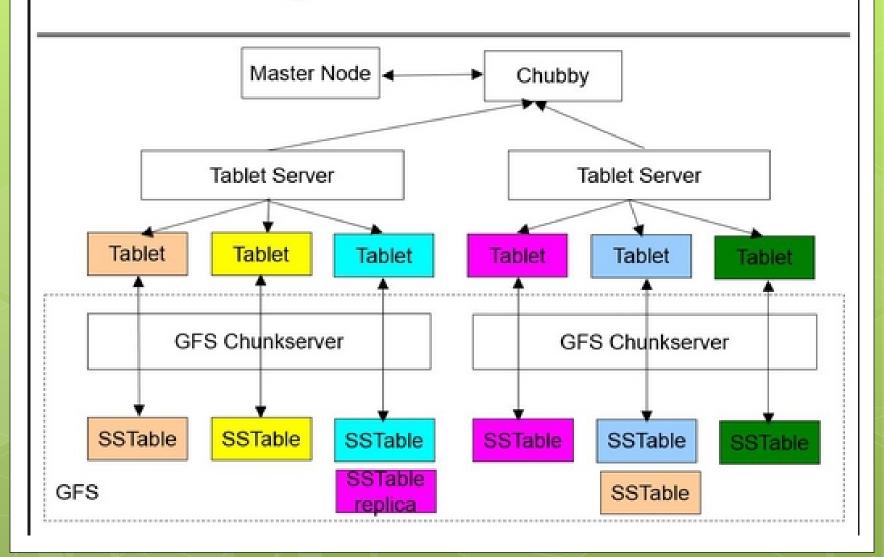
### Google Bigtable

 System penyimpanan data terdistribusi yang ditujukan untuk mengelola data yang terstruktur dan didesain sebagai system yang handal untuk mengelola data dalam skala petabytes dan dalam ribuan mesin (komputer)

### Google Bigtable(Cont..)

- Google menggunakan Bigtable dalam lebih dari 60 produk dan proyeknya termasuk :
- Google web indexing, Google Analytics, Google Finance, Orkut, Personalize Search, Writely dan Google Earth.

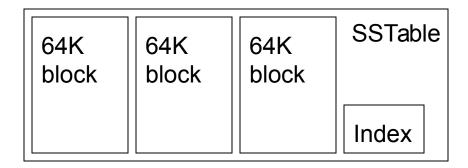
### BigTable Architecture





### **SSTable**

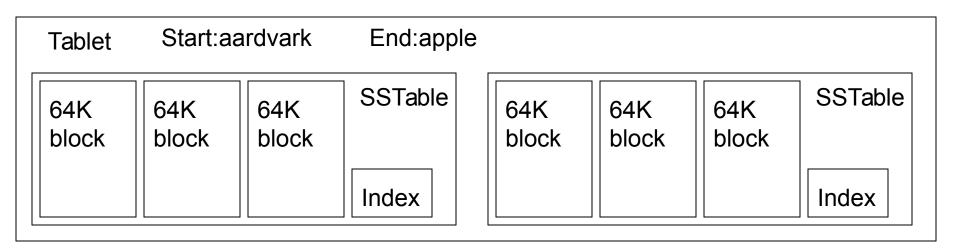
- Immutable, sorted file of key-value pairs
- Chunks of data plus an index
  - ☐ Index is of block ranges, not values





### **Tablet**

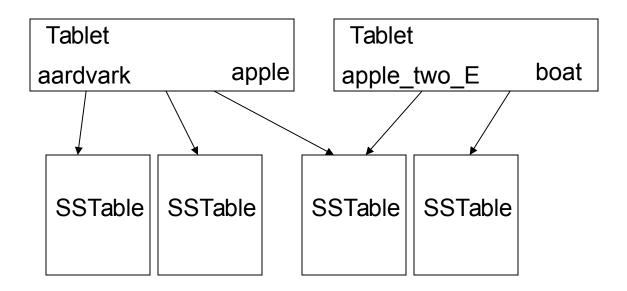
- Contains some range of rows of the table
- Built out of multiple SSTables



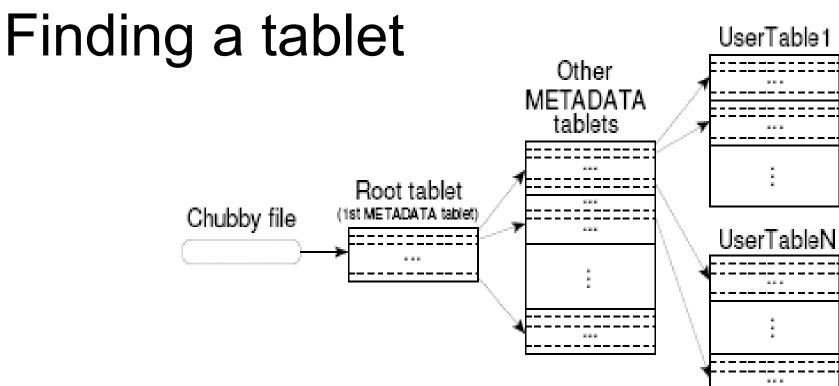


### **Table**

- Multiple tablets make up the table
- SSTables can be shared
- Tablets do not overlap, SSTables can overlap







- Stores: Key: table id + end row, Data: location
- Cached at clients, which may detect data to be incorrect
  - $^{oxtime}$  in which case, lookup on hierarchy performed
- Also prefetched (for range queries)



### Servers

- Tablet servers manage tablets, multiple tablets per server. Each tablet is 100-200 MB
  - ☐ Each tablet lives at only one server
  - □ Tablet server splits tablets that get too big
- Master responsible for load balancing and fault tolerance

### Google MapReduce

 Model pemrograman rilisan Google yang ditujukan untuk memproses data berukuran raksasa secara terdistribusi dan paralel dalam cluster yang terdiri atas ribuan komputer.

## Google File System (GFS)

Salah satu jenis dari media penyimpanan data seperti halnya hard disk drive (HDD), flash disk, DVD-R dan sebagainya. Bedanya, GFS menyimpan data-nya secara terdistribusi pada komputer-komputer dalam suatu cluster.

GFS bisa menyimpan data super besar yang tidak bisa disimpan dalam suatu HDD paling besar sekalipun.



## Google File System

- Large-scale distributed "filesystem"
- Master: responsible for metadata
- Chunk servers: responsible for reading and writing large chunks of data
- Chunks replicated on 3 machines, master responsible for ensuring replicas exist

### Hadoop

Apache telah merilis software open source yang dikenal dengan nama **Hadoop** untuk mengebangkan dan menjalankan aplikasi MapReduce.

Secara garis besar Hadoop terdiri atas HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System) dan Hadoop MapReduce. HDFS adalah versi open source-nya GFS (Google File System), dan Hadoop MapReduce adalah versi open source dari Google MapReduce.

### Hadoop(Cont..)

- Keunggulan:
- Sederhana
- Fleksibel dalam Ukuran
- Handal, anti Gagal

### Big Data vs Traditional BI

- Big Data = Buttom-Up sedangkan Traditional BI = Top-down
- Ruang Lingkup :
- Big Data : lebih luas
- Traditional BI: terbatas, BI tidak pernah bisa mengantisipasi banyaknya gambar, file MP3, video dan media sosial.

## Mengapa perlu mengintegrasikan Big Data untuk bisnis?

- Peningkatan pemahaman pelanggan
  - Menggunakan solusi CRM.
- Peningkatan layanan pelanggan
  - Membantu meningkatkan pengalaman pelanggan dan pada saat yang bersamaan mengevaluasi ROI aplikasi CRM.
- Mendukung pengambilan keputusan
  - Memiliki statistik untuk menghadapi pelanggan sehingga mendukung keputusan

## Mengapa perlu mengintegrasikan Big Data untuk bisnis? (Cont..)

### Melihat tren

 membantu menganalisis kegiatan pelanggan yang telah lalu untuk menjelaskan perilaku masa depannya.

### Menetapkan patokan

- Solusi CRM dengan *big data* terpadu memungkinkan perusahaan menetapkan pembiayaan selama periode waktu dibandingkan dengan pesaingnya.

### Perusahaan yang menggunakan Big Data

 Yahoo!, Amazon, IBM, Microsoft, Facebook, Twitter, Hewlett-Packard, LinkedIn, RECRUIT, Rakuten Japan, dan masih banyak lagi.

### Contoh:

- Microsoft (Windows Azure Hadoop)
- Oracle (Big Data Appliance)
- SAP (Hana)
- EMC (GreenPlum Hadoop)

### Etika Big Data

### Privacy isn't dead

Kata lain dari aturan dalam informasi. Private tidak selalu berarti rahasia, tetapi memastikan bahwa privasi data adalah mendefinisikan suatu masalah dan menegakkan aturan informasi. Aturan tersebut juga tidak selalu mengenai aturan tentang pengumpulan data tetapi juga tentang penggunaan data dan retensinya.

### Etika Big Data(Cont..)

 Shared private information can still remain confidential. (berbagi informasi tetapi tidak menghilangkan nilai kerahasiaan dari informasi tersebut)

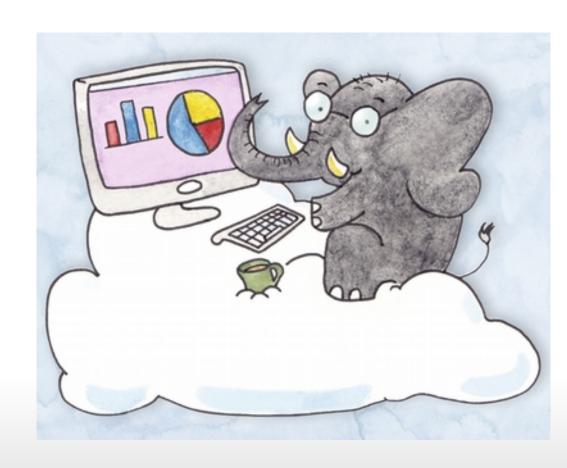
Setiap data/informasi yang dibuat dan dishare tidak berarti bahwa nilai kerahasiaan pada data tersebut bisa dilihat oleh banyak orang.

### Etika Big Data(Cont..)

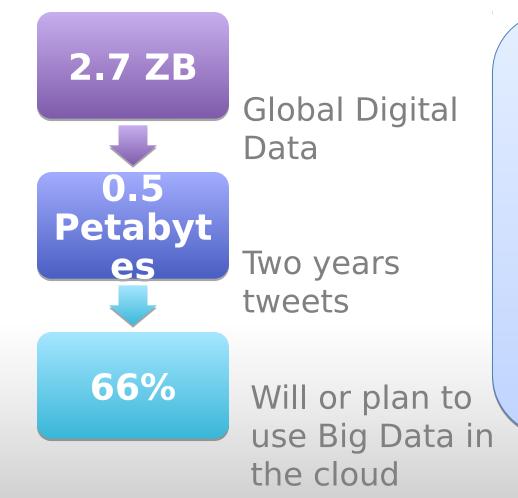
• Big data requires transparency.

Big data akan berpengaruh ketika penggunaan sekunder dari set data yang menghasilkan prediksi baru dan kesimpulan.

## Big Data In the Cloud



## Big Data In The Cloud



43% think

that data analytics could be improved in their organization if data analytics was part

of cloud services

## Large ISV Case Study

- Application
  - -Call Center surveillance
- Background
  - -Previously voice data
- Goal for a new system
  - -Monitor data & voice
  - -Multiple data sources
  - -Advanced correlations



## Ever Growing Data

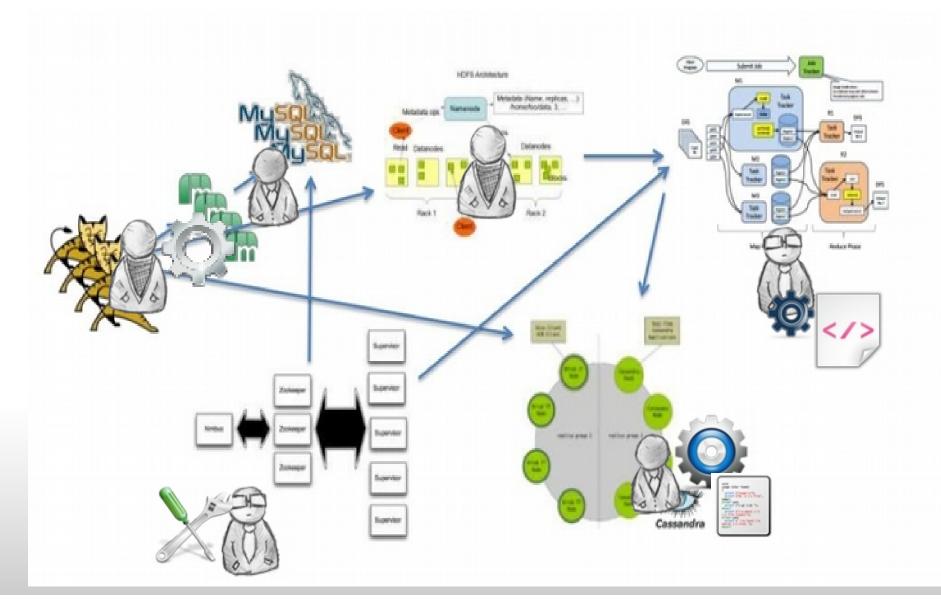
Deeper Correlation

Tight Performance

# A Classic Case for..



### A Typical Big Data System...



Business Cost **Impact** Customer Satisfaction Time to Market Competiveness Infrastructure Lower Margins

### Big Data in the Cloud Reasons

### Skills

- Do you really need/want this all in-house?
- Huge amounts of external data.
  - –Does it make sense to move and manage all this data behind your firewall?
- Focus on the value of your data
  - Instead of big data management.

## Big Data in the Cloud...

- Auto start VMs
- Install and configure app components
- Monitor
- Repair
- (Auto) Scale
- Burst...



# Big Data in the Cloud...



Running Bare-Metal for high I/O workloads, Public cloud for sporadic workloads.

### Big Data in the Cloud...



Automation
 Through the Entire
 Stack

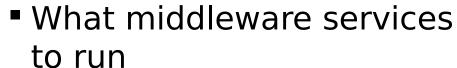




# Consistent Management

Recipes consistent description for running any





- Dependencies between services
- How to install services
- Where application and service binaries are
- When to spawn or terminate instances
- How to monitor each of the services.



# The Right **Cloud for** the Job (Cloud **Portabili** ty)



# Choosing the Right Cloud for the Job

```
com pute {
  tem plate "SMALL_LINUX"
}
```

```
SMALL_LINUX : tem plate {
    im age Id "1234"
    m achineM em oryM B 3200
    hardware Id "103"
    rem oteD irectory "/root/gs-fles"
    localD irectory "upload"
    keyFile "gigaPGHP.pem"
    options ([
        "openstack.securityGroup" : "default",
        "openstack.keyPair" : "gigaPGHP"
        ])
        privileged true
}
```

```
SMALL_LINUX : tem plate
 im age Id "us-east-1/am i-76f0061f"
 rem oteD irectory "/hom e/ec2-user/gs-fles"
 m achineMemoryMB 1600
 hardware Id "m 1.sm all"
 location Id "us-east-1"
 loca Directory "up load"
 keyFile "m yKeyFile.pem "
 options ([
              "securityGroups": ["default"]as
String[],
              "keyPair": "m yKeyFile"
             1)
             overrides (["iclouds.ec2.am i-query":"",
             "jclouds.ec2.cc-am i-query":""])
                          privileged true
```

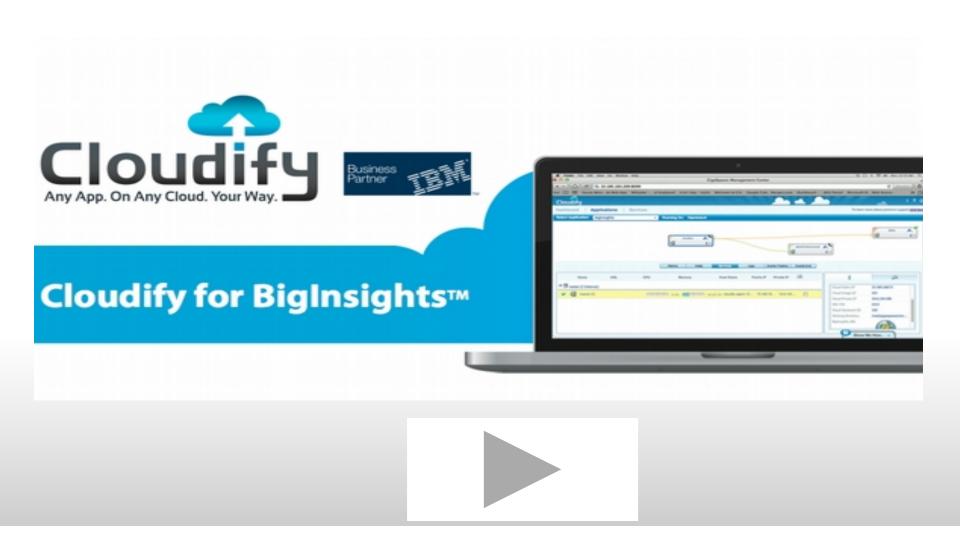
#### Automation across the stack



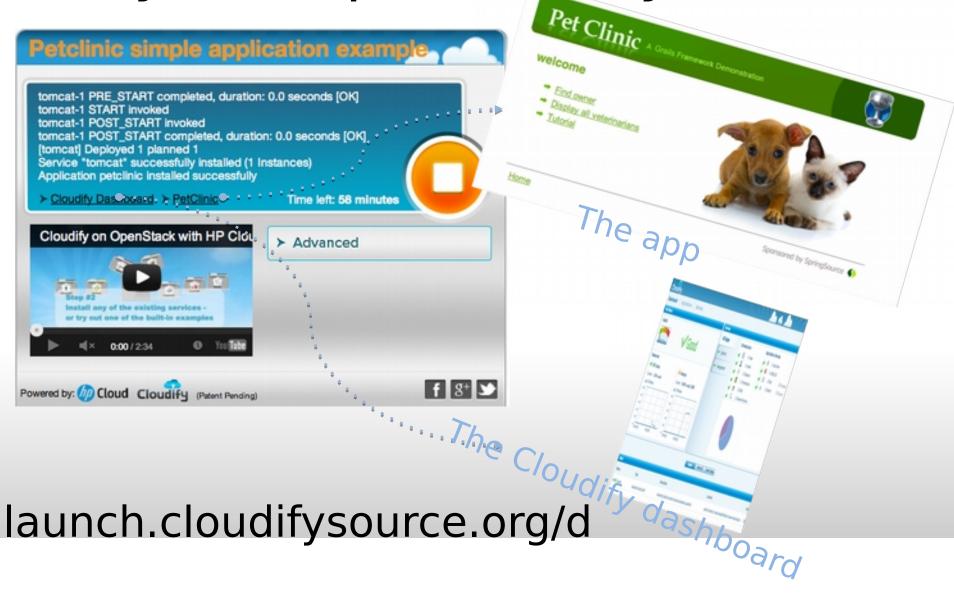


(Apache2)

#### Demo Time..



Try a simple demo yourself



# Large ISV Case Study

- Application
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- Goal for a new system
  - ✓ Monitor data & voice
  - ✓ Multiple data sources
  - ✓ Advanced correlations



Mission Accomplished

#### Additional Benefits



True Cloud Economics



One product -> any
 Customer Environment



Increased Agility

# About GigaSpaces



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