

CSP 554—Big Data Technologies

Assignment – 1

Q1) What was the problem with the Google flu detection algorithm?

Sol.) The main problem with the Google flu detection algorithm was, it predicts more than double count of doctor visit for the influenza illness than the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This all happened because the algorithm was measuring the flu trend by measuring the count of keywords. It does not analyze why people were searching for those keywords. In this case, the model was making prediction using only the search queries from previous few years.

Also, the two main issue that contributed to this mistake are: -

1. Big Data Hubris
2. Algorithm Dynamics

Q2) What is big data hubris?

Sol.) Big data hubris can be defined as the misunderstanding of making big data as a substitute, rather than a supplement to, traditional data collection and analysis. Also, the quantity of data does not mean that we can ignore foundational issues of measuring and validation among data.

Q3) What approach could have been used to improve the Google flu detection algorithm?

Sol.) Google flu detection algorithm can be improved over time if the developer had changed the methodology of flu detection as “why these trending flu-related keywords are searched for” instead of “creating the data by the count of trending flu keywords

At the same time, the concept of the algorithm dynamics should also be very precise and limited, as it is also one of the main factors which make the algorithm show wrong data contributing to high error %.

Q4) What is “algorithm dynamics?”

Sol.) Algorithm dynamics are the changes made by engineers to improve the commercial service and by consumers in using that service. Algorithm dynamics are important because it helps the algorithm to adapt to the new changes as per the changes happening to the society in a period of time.

Q5) What aspect of algorithm dynamics impacted the Google flu detection algorithm?

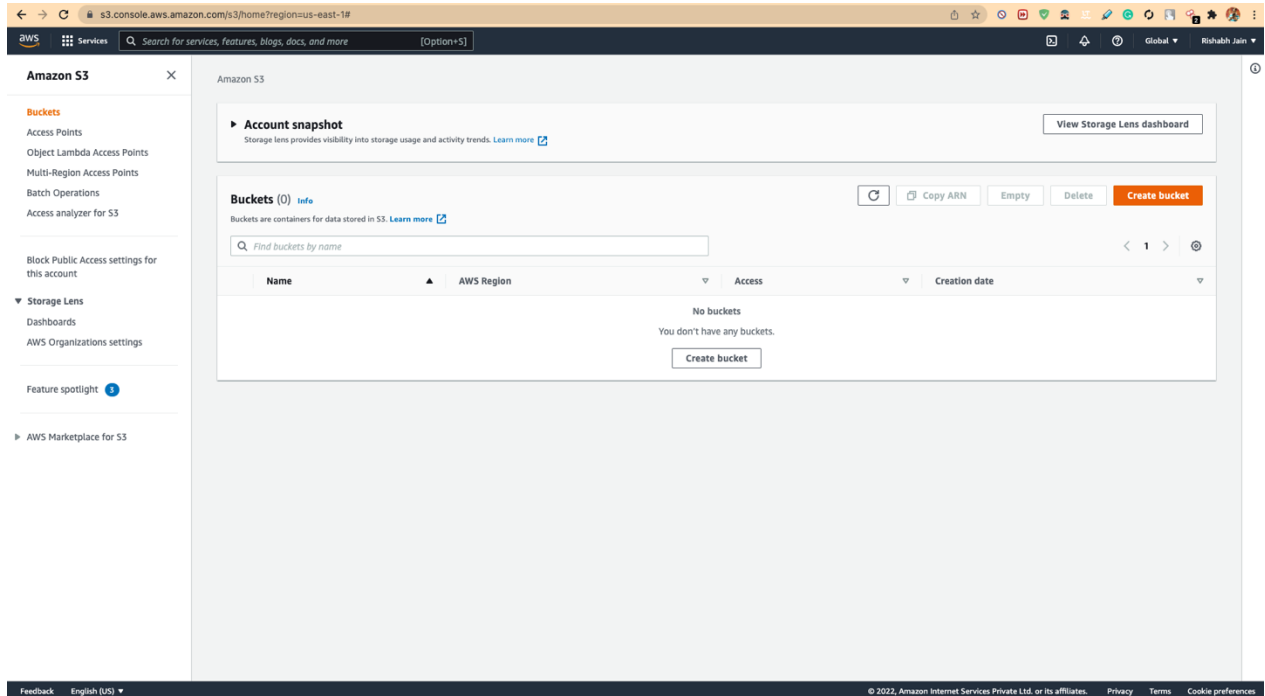
Sol.) Algorithm dynamics leads the GFT to act abnormally, and it starts showing the unstable reflection of the prevalence of the flu. GFT uses the relative frequency of search terms in its model, improvements made in the GFT algorithm adversely affects the GFT estimates

The changes and modifications contributed to biased data collection, which leads to the high % error and showed double the count of actual data.

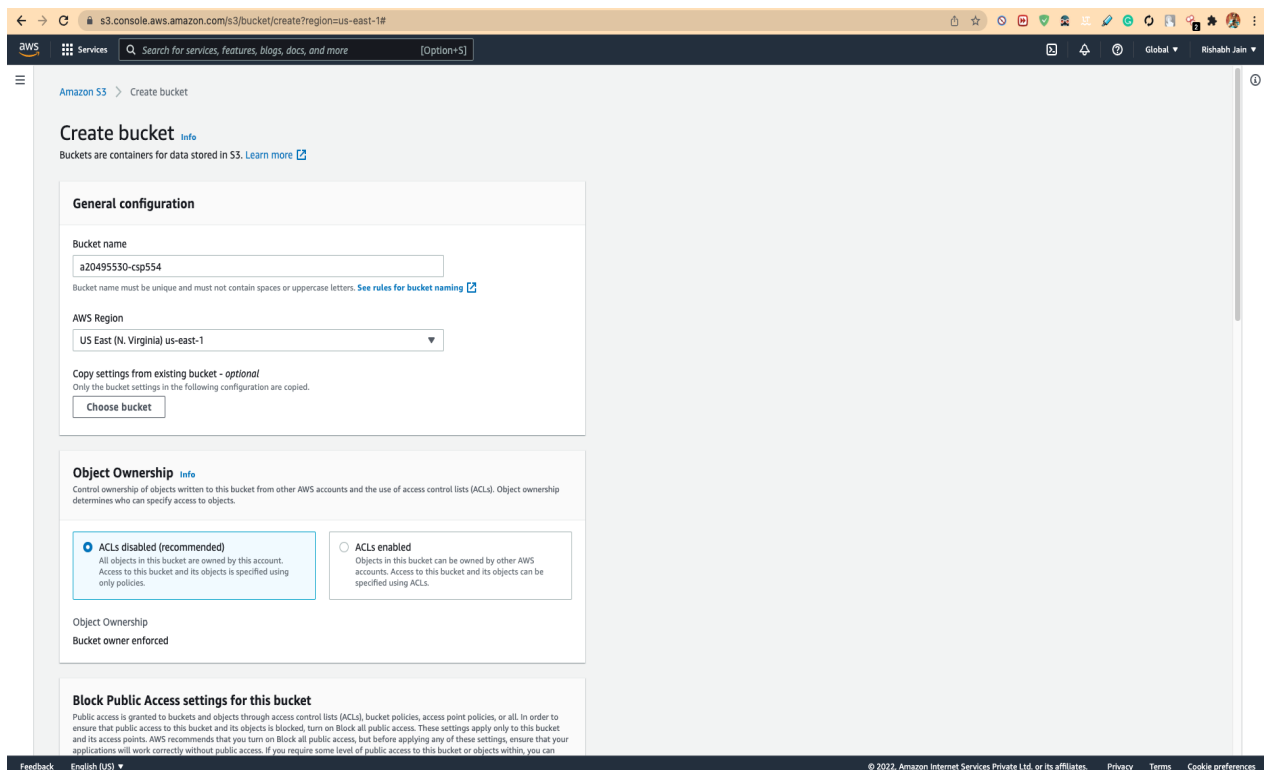
Name – Rishabh Jain
Mail – rjain35@hawk.iit.edu
Course – CSP 554

Q6)

1. Below screen shot shows the S3 (Simple Storage Service) dashboard of the AWS cloud.



2. Next step is to create your own S3 bucket. Please find the chain of screen shot for the same.



Name – Rishabh Jain
Mail – rjain35@hawk.iit.edu
Course – CSP 554

The screenshot shows the 'Block Public Access settings for this bucket' page in the AWS S3 console. The page is titled 'Block Public Access settings for this bucket' and includes a detailed explanation of public access and its control. The 'Block all public access' checkbox is checked, and it lists four sub-settings that are all checked: 'Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)', 'Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)', 'Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies', and 'Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies'. Below this, the 'Bucket Versioning' section shows 'Enable' selected. The 'Tags' section shows 'No tags associated with this bucket' and an 'Add tag' button. The footer includes 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information for 2022.

Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to this bucket and its objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to this bucket or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

☒ **Block all public access**

Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

- ☒ **Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.
- ☒ **Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.
- ☒ **Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.
- ☒ **Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

Bucket Versioning

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning

☐ Disable
☒ Enable

Tags (0) - optional

Track storage cost or other criteria by tagging your bucket. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.

[Add tag](#)

Feedback English (US) © 2022, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced settings' page in the AWS S3 console. It includes the 'Tags' section, 'Default encryption' section, and 'Advanced settings' section. The 'Server-side encryption' is set to 'Disable'. Under 'Advanced settings', 'Object Lock' is set to 'Disable'. A note states: 'Object Lock works only in versioned buckets. Enabling Object Lock automatically enables Bucket Versioning.' Another note states: 'After creating the bucket you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.' The 'Create bucket' button is highlighted in orange. The footer includes 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information for 2022.

Tags (0) - optional

Track storage cost or other criteria by tagging your bucket. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.

[Add tag](#)

Default encryption

Automatically encrypt new objects stored in this bucket. [Learn more](#)

Server-side encryption

☒ Disable
☐ Enable

Advanced settings

Object Lock

Store objects using a write-once-read-many (WORM) model to help you prevent objects from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. [Learn more](#)

☒ Disable
☐ Enable

Permanently allows objects in this bucket to be locked. Additional Object Lock configuration is required in bucket details after bucket creation to protect objects in this bucket from being deleted or overwritten.

① Object Lock works only in versioned buckets. Enabling Object Lock automatically enables Bucket Versioning.

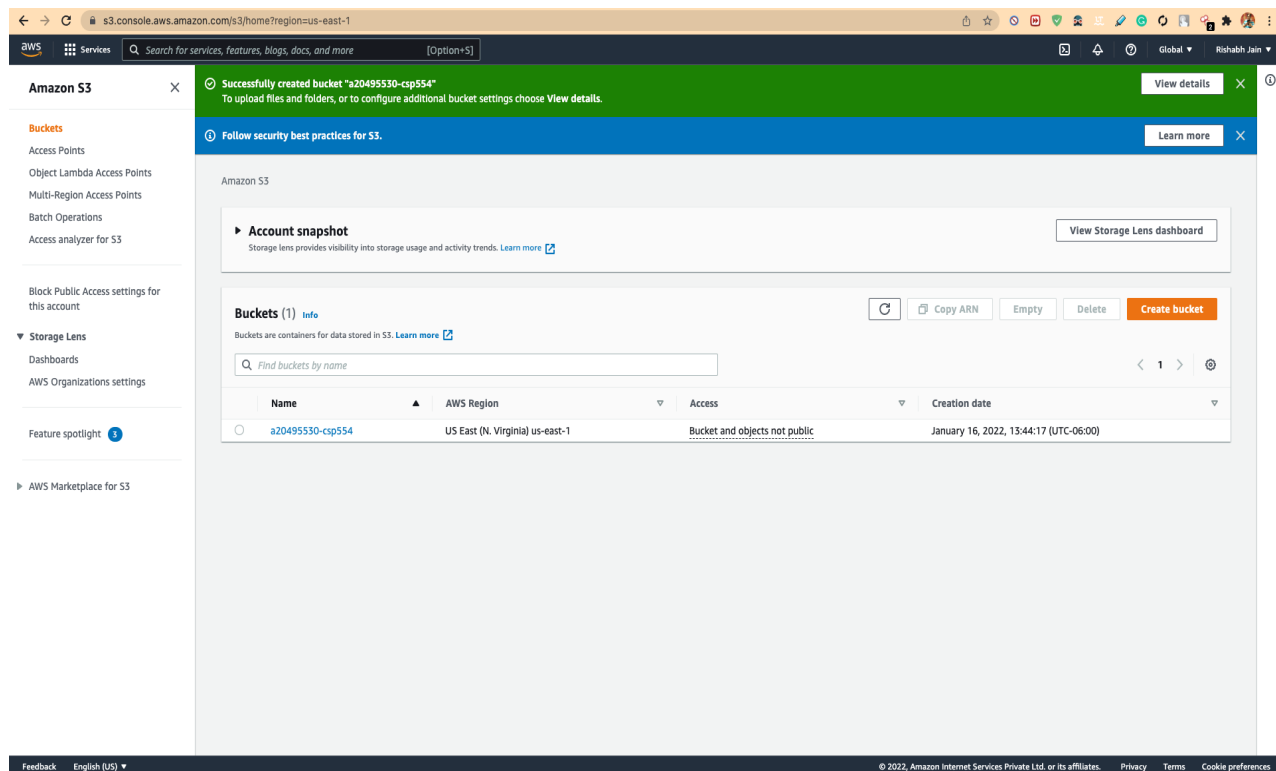
② After creating the bucket you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

[Cancel](#) [Create bucket](#)

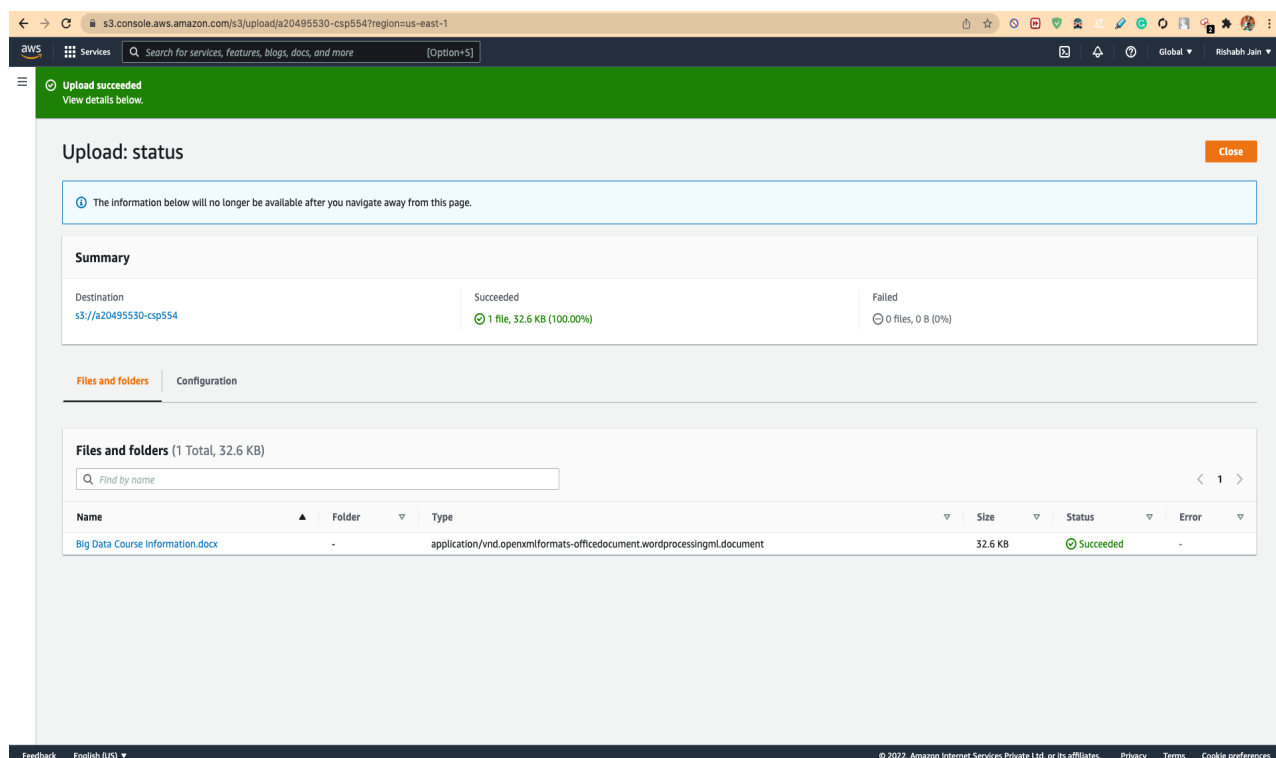
Feedback English (US) © 2022, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Name – Rishabh Jain
Mail – rjain35@hawk.iit.edu
Course – CSP 554

3. A bucket is created with name “a20495530-csp554”

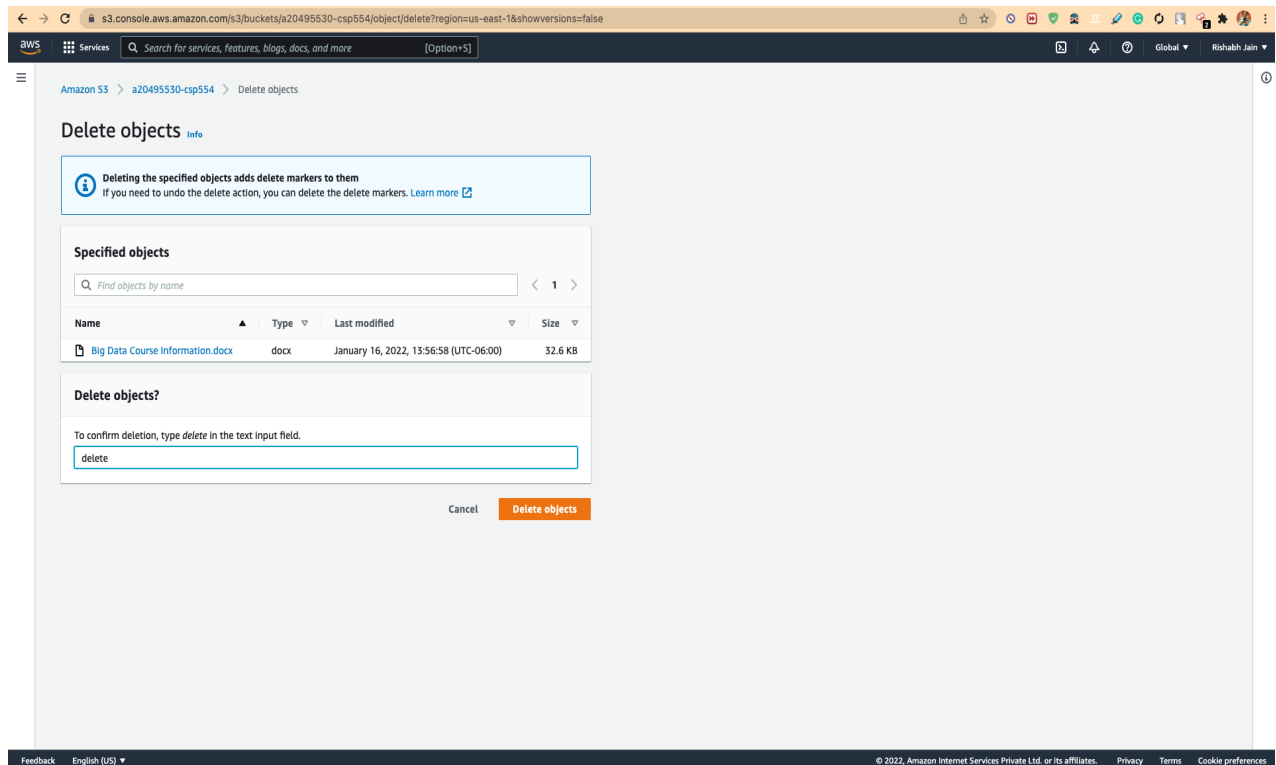


4. Uploaded the sample object successfully in newly created S3 bucket.

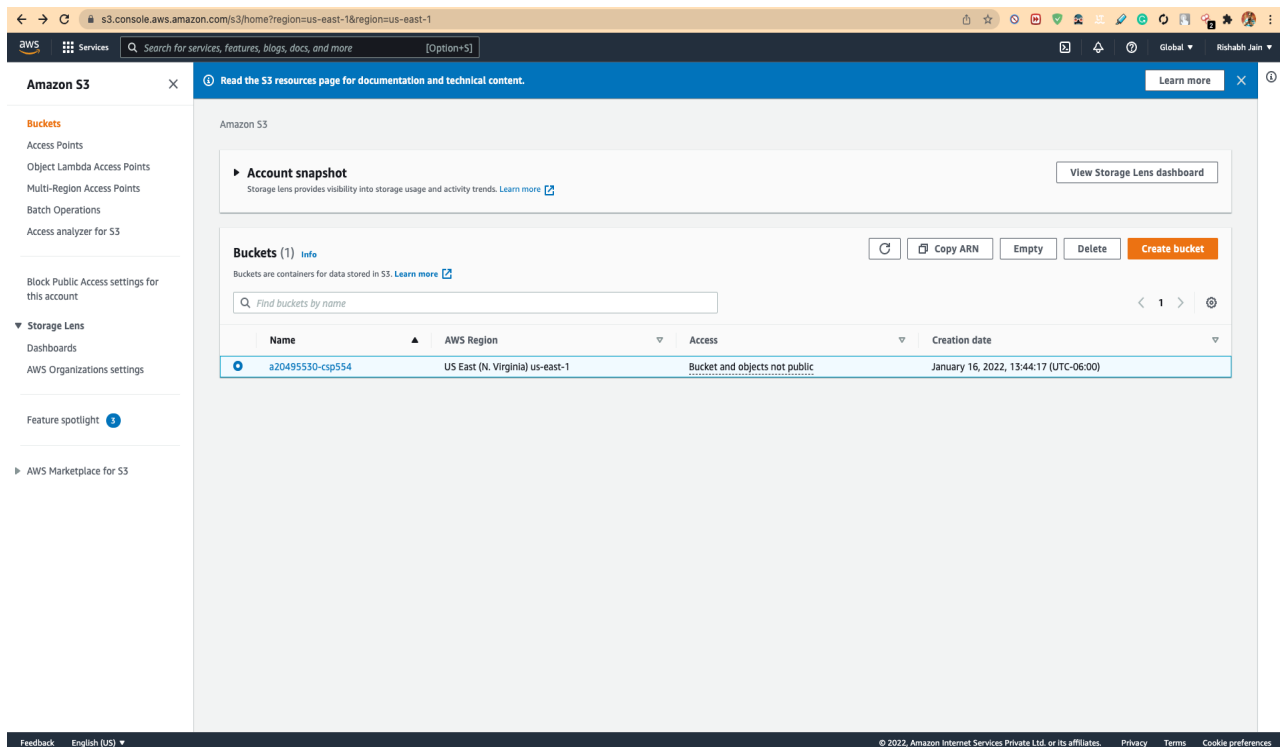


Name – Rishabh Jain
Mail – rjain35@hawk.iit.edu
Course – CSP 554

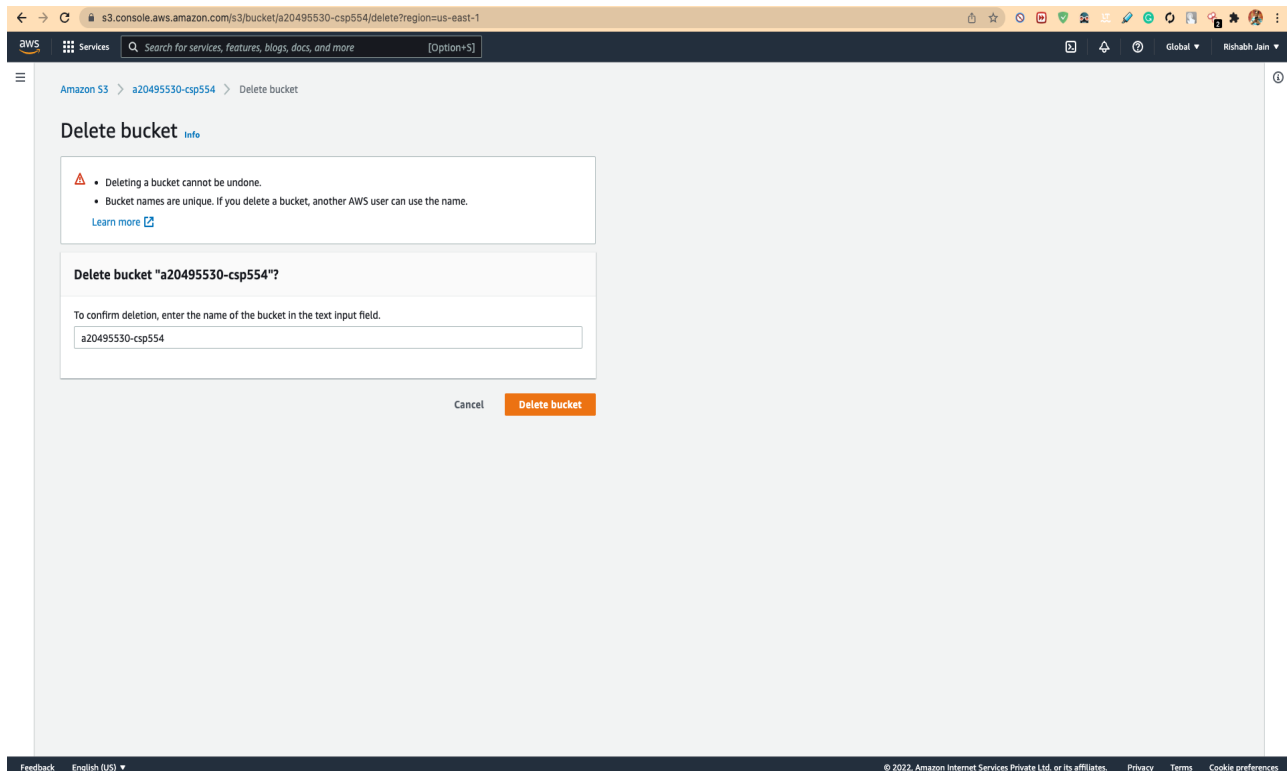
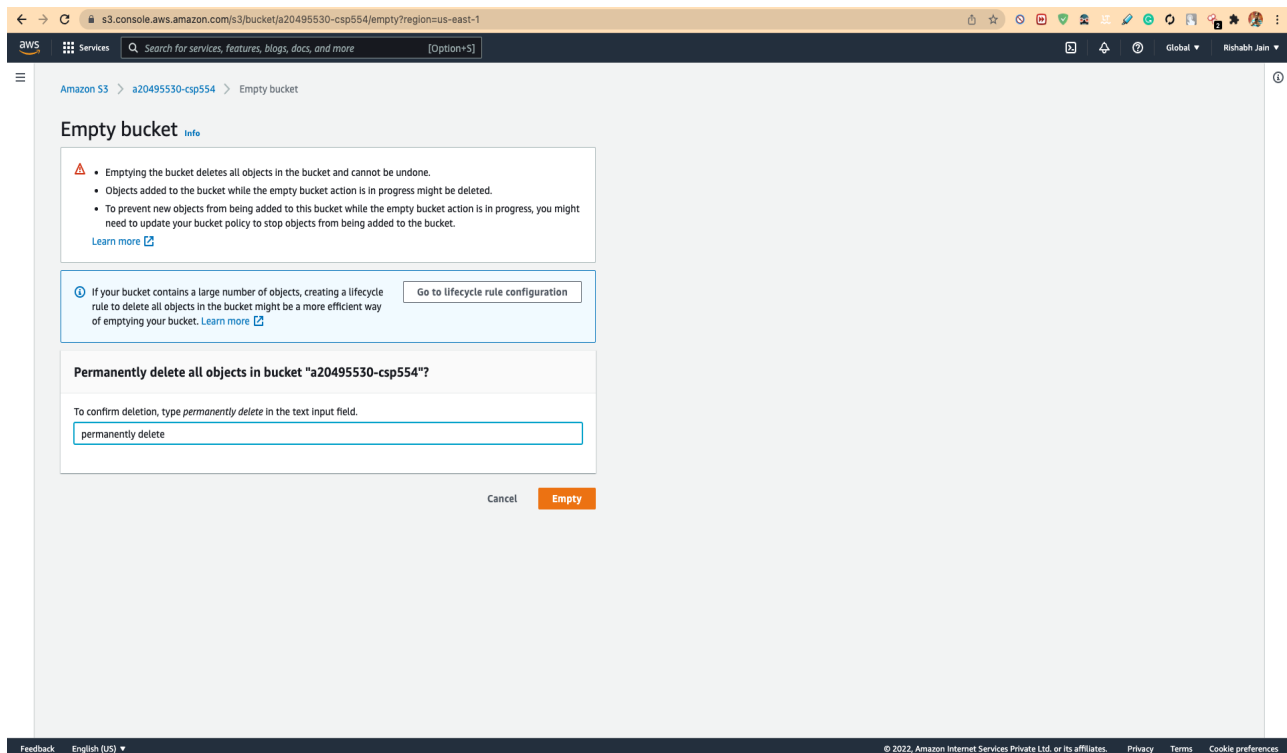
- Deleting the newly created bucket to avoid extra costing. To delete a bucket, it is mandatory that it should be empty and there is no object inside it.



First, choose the bucket you want to delete and then click on delete button showed on right side.



Name – Rishabh Jain
Mail – rjain35@hawk.iit.edu
Course – CSP 554



Name – Rishabh Jain
Mail – rjain35@hawk.iit.edu
Course – CSP 554

