

Part-A

1. Power Grid Data holds information consumed by a particular node with respect to a bus station.
2. Structured, semi-structured and unstructured data.
3. Examples of Social Media Data are followers, content engagement, reach, likes, comments, posts clicks.
4. few cloud service providers are Google cloud, Microsoft Azure, Oracle, Red Hat, Digital Ocean and Amazon web services (AWS).
5. Data Redundancy.

Part-B

1. Hadoop also does the same thing, by giving you the ability to store and process large amounts of data at once. Hadoop is an open-source software framework and is free. It allows users to process large datasets across clusters of computers.

2. The future of Data, The volume of data being produced everyday is continuously increasing, with increasing digitization. More and more businesses are starting to shift from traditional data storage and analysis methods to cloud solution. Companies are starting to realize the importance of data. All of these imply one thing the future of Big Data looking promising. It will change the way business operate, and decisions are made.

The six powerful big data use cases and their impacts on various industries:

1. Log analytics
2. E-commerce personalization
3. Recommendation engines
4. Automated candidate placement in recruiting
5. Insurance fraud detection.
6. Relevancy and retention boost for online publishing.

Part-C

Bigdata is a collection of large dataset that cannot be processed using traditional computing technique. It is not a single technique or a tool, rather it becomes a complete subject.

Velocity:
Batch
real-time
stream
Processing

Volume:
Terabyte of
data billion
of record.

Variety:
structured
unstructured
semi-structured data.

1. Volume of data: The sheer volume of data being stored today is exploding in the year 2000, 800,000 petabytes (PB) of data were stored in the world. There are lot of data created today. isn't analysed at all and that's another problem needs to be considered. This number is expected to reach 35 zettabytes (ZB) by 2020.
2. Variety of data: The volume associated with the big data phenomenon thing along new challenge for data centre trying to deal with it. with the explosion of sensor and smart device, as well as social collaboration technology data is an enterprise has become complex because it includes not only traditional relational data but also raw, semi structured and unstructured data from web pages, weblog files sensor data from active and passive system.
3. Velocity of data: A conventional understanding of velocity typically consider how quickly the data is arriving and stored and its associated rates of retrieval.
The confining idea of velocity to the growth rates associated with your data repositories, we suggest you apply this definition to data is motion: The speed of which data is overflowing.

PART-B.

3. Blind Zone: You don't know: it might be something great or maybe nothing at all, but the "don't know" is the problem. (or the opportunity depending on how you look at it). The conversation about data volumes has changed from terabytes to petabytes with an inevitable shift to zettabytes, and all this data can't be stored in your traditional systems.