CBD2204 Week 5

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1. Big Data, Business Strategy, Solutions

1.1 the meaning of Big Data

- volume, variety and velocity
 - volume: large amounts of data
 - variety: diverse data types & structures
 - velocity: speed of new data creation
- structured, semi-structured, quasi-structured and unstructured data
- the need for data science
 - goes beyond "business intelligence"
 - in-depth statistical analysis, forecasting
 - "what if ...?", "what will happen next?"
 - analytics + exploration

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1.2 big data strategies

- working within the Big Data Ecosystem
- using data science principles:
 - visualization
 - modeling
 - not just data analytics, but exploration!
- creating business strategy from data-science insights
 - o examples:
 - determining target market segments or demographics
 - optimizing profits through timing of sales events or inventory build-up
 - incentive programs

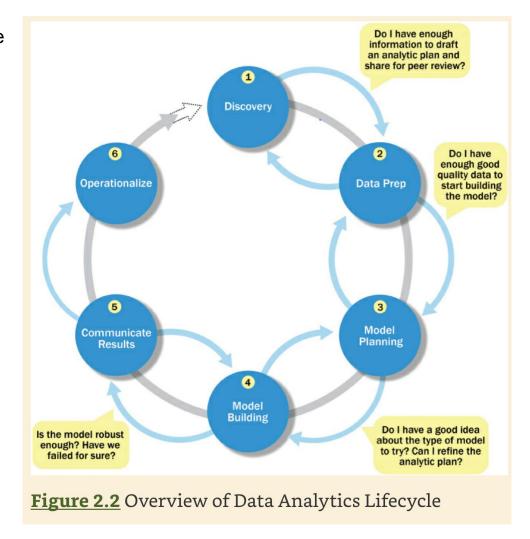
1. Big Data, Business Strategy, Solutions

1.3 how to create big data strategies

- utilize data scientists
 - recall the characteristics of the data scientist:
 - quantitative skill, technical aptitude, critical thinking, curious and creative, communicative and collaborative
 - reframe business challenges as analytics challenges
 - design, implement, and deploy statistical models and data mining techniques on Big Data
 - develop insights that lead to actionable recommendations
- provide data scientists with the necessary infrastructure:
 - recall the "analytics sandbox":
 - workspaces that are purpose-built for experimenting with data
 - flexible and agile data warehouses
- invoke the Data Analytics Lifecycle

the various phases of the Data Analytics Lifecycle

please read
Section 2.1.2 in the
text, Data Science and
Big Data Analytics:
Discovering, Analyzing,
Visualizing and
Presenting Data



2.1 Evaluate current methods of real-time analytics

- we have looked at a variety of data visualization and analysis techniques using R and R Studio
- one version of *R Studio* can run on servers to provide real-time analytics (later)

2.2 Discuss the Big Data value proposition and monetization

- we have looked at case studies, and have examined various data sets (tidyverse, course materials)
- does visualization work? (graphs, plots, etc.)
- does analysis work? (correlation, regression, modeling)
- can analytics provide business insights that improve business performance?

- 2.3 Discuss how Big Data can be utilized in a *collaborative economy*:
 - a collaborative economy is a "peer-to-peer" or "sharing" economy that has empowered individuals and has been disruptive to traditional large businesses (examples include Uber, AirBnB, Craiglist)
 - further reading:
 - https://hbr.org/2015/01/the-sharing-economy-isnt-about-sharing-at-all
 - https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/collaborative-economy.asp
 - https://datafloq.com/read/how-big-data-makes-the-sharing-economy-possible/ e/2710

"Nearly all of the platforms used to connect people in the <u>sharing economy are hosted online</u>. Using the data they receive from their users (such as name, location data, and preferences), a giant database is accessed to filter results that will be relevant to the user. The team at the corporate offices can monitor a massive "team" of service providers using <u>data they collect from users</u> (ratings, reviews, and more), and provide customer service for both customers and those providing the services. By remotely managing everything, they keep the overhead low and take a cut of whatever profits their service rakes in. Automation and <u>big data</u> takes care of the heavy lifting, and the company's employees can focus on troubleshooting and other tasks that require the human touch."

- recall that data science still requires human beings to perform, it is not automated (and likely will not be for many, many years!)
- Big Data can allow service providers to focus on providing the actual service, knowing that they are getting optimized opportunities for building their businesses

- 2.4 Discuss issues of privacy where it concerns Big Data
 - recall the Target case study, in which the company had information about the pregnancy status of its customers (even before certain family members were aware!)
 - having more columns (random variables) can provide more insights into a problem, but having this information can be a security issue for both the company and the consumer
 - how do you feel about your information and spending habits being recorded and passed around within the Big Data ecosystem?