## **Definition and Characteristics of Big Data**

"Big data is high-volume, high-velocity and high-variety information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing for enhanced insight and decision making." -- Gartner

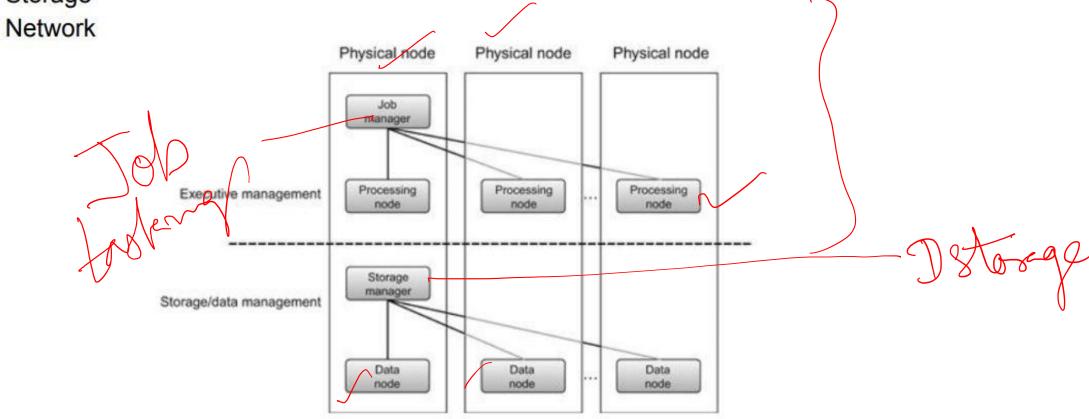
which was derived from:

"While enterprises struggle to consolidate systems and collapse redundant databases to enable greater operational, analytical, and collaborative consistencies, changing economic conditions have made this job more difficult. E-commerce, in particular, has exploded data management challenges along three dimensions: volumes, velocity and variety. In 2001/02, IT organizations much compile a variety of approaches to have at their disposal for dealing each." – Doug Laney

## **Key Computing Resources for Big Data**

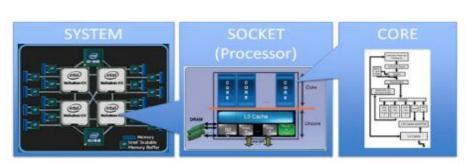
- Processing capability: CPU, processor, or node.
- Memory

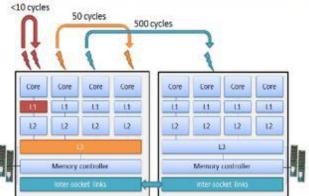
Storage



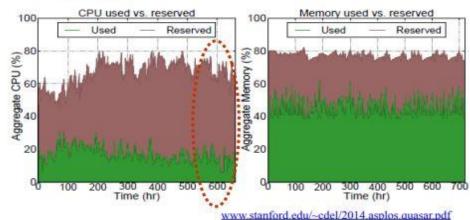
## Scalability — Scale Up & Scale Out

- · Scale out
  - Use more resources to distribute workload in parallel
  - Higher data access latency is typically incurred
- Scale up
  - Efficiently use the resources
  - Architecture-aware algorithm design

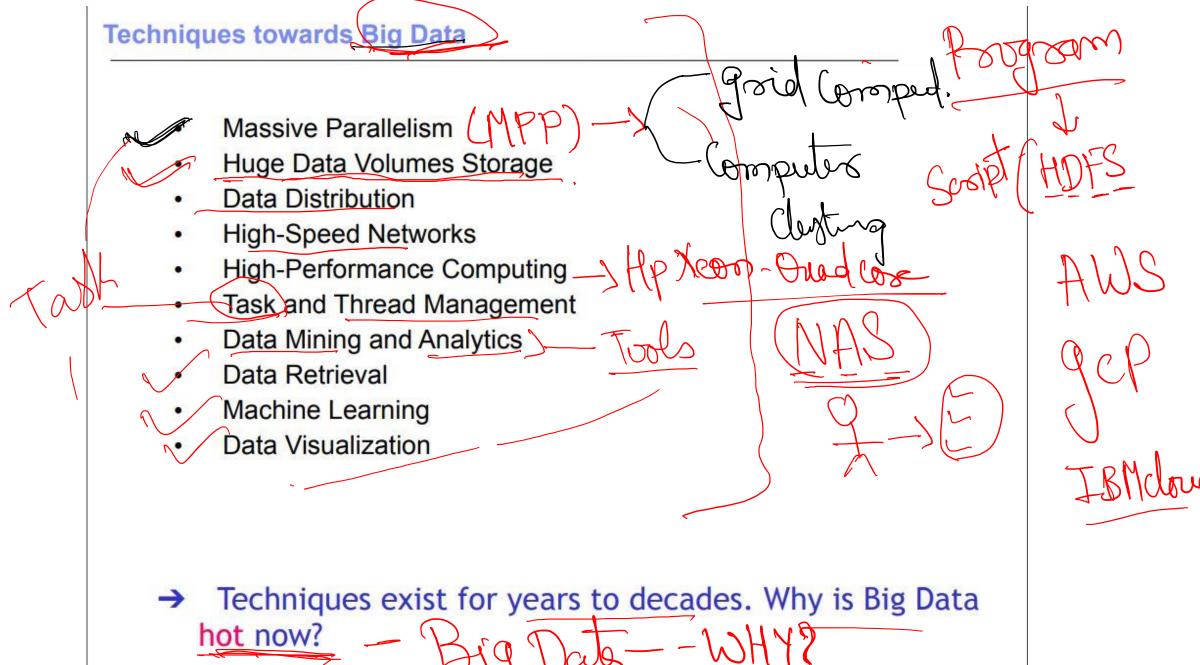




Example: Resource utilization for a large production cluster at Twitter data center

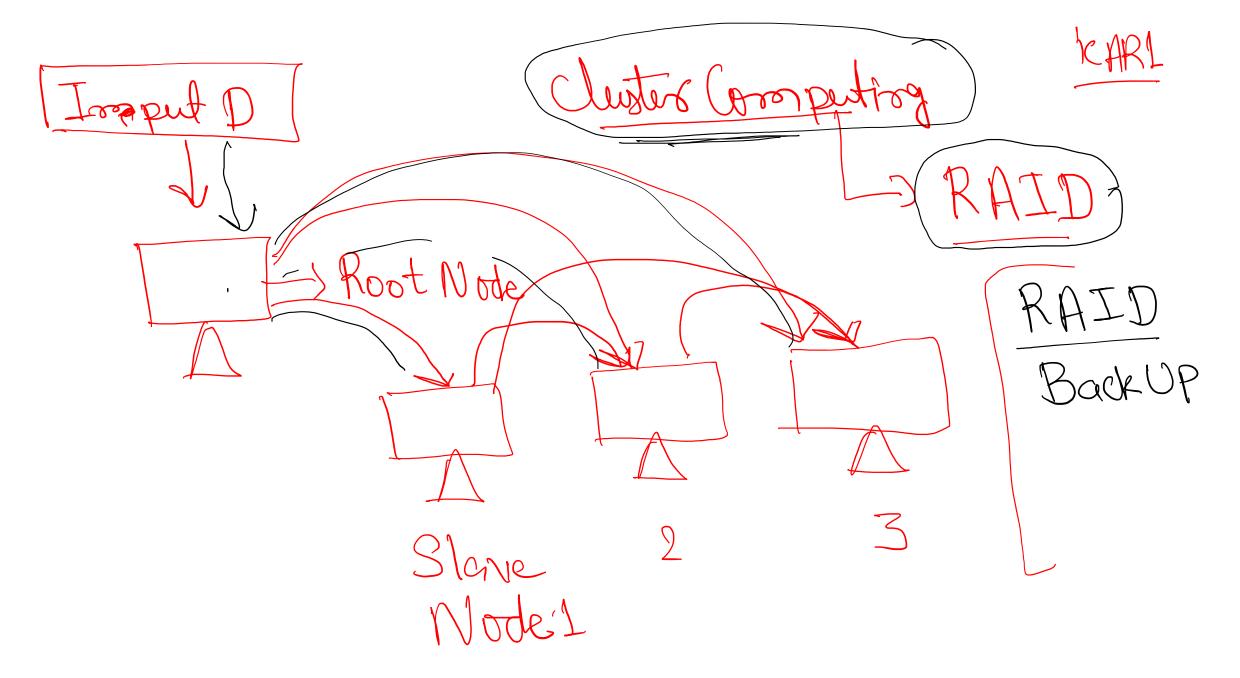


- For independent data ==> scale up may not have obvious advantage than scale out
- For linked data ==> utilizing scale up as much as possible before scale out



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More data are being collected and stored —> MS Team

Open source code

Commodity hardware / Cloud

Storage System Spork

3 gcp - Big Dote - Dates

## Why Big Data now?

- More data are being collected and stored
- Open source code
- Commodity hardware / Cloud

High-Volume \( \square \)

High-Velocity

High-Variety ~

Veracity

Value

Table

→ Artificial Intelligence