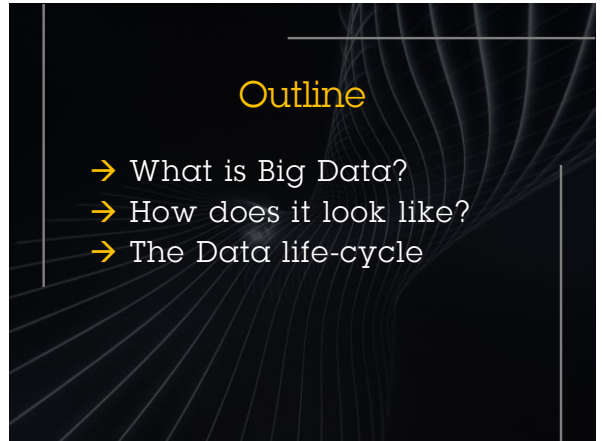


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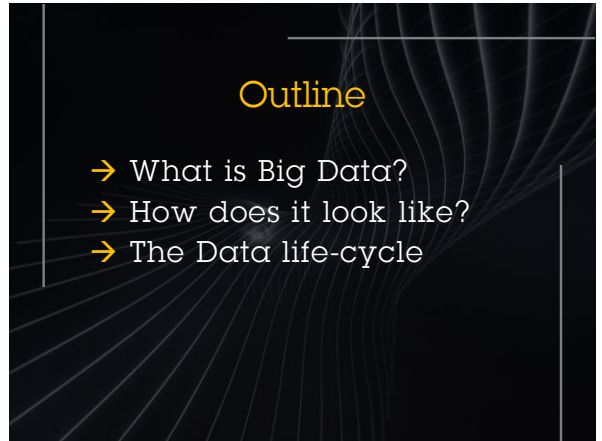


INTRODUZIONE AL BIG DATA



Outline

- What is Big Data?
- How does it look like?
- The Data life-cycle

- 
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 - How does it look like?
 - The Data life-cycle

WHAT IS BIG DATA?

Big data is defined as
"Extracting insight from an
immense volume, variety, and
velocity of data, in context,
beyond what was previously
possible."

The original need

Digital density is the value data brings to the economy: through the **integration** of the **interactions** between single data points (i.e. **connections**)

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Volume

Organizations today must now handle

- more data
- in more forms
- across a greater number of systems

Storage cost dropping

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Variety

Data is now much more heterogeneous

- 20 % is structured
- 80 % is unstructured

Unstructured grows 15x the rate of structured information

Velocity

It is the rate of generated and consumed information, or the ability to stream or process information flowing at a rapid rate, frequently in real time

Veracity

Veracity is the truthfulness of data, or data integrity

- Provenance
- History of changes
- Retention
- Relevance

Vulnerability

Data is to be kept protected and security is not to be an afterthought

Multilevel security controls are even more important than before

VALUE

Organizations in the top third of their industry regarding the usage of data-driven decision making were, on average, **5% more profitable than their competitors.** (HBR)

Review Questions

- What ARE the most important "V"'s in Big Data ?
- Why ?



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HOW DOES BIG DATA LOOK LIKE ?



Social Data: Twitter

```
"created_at": "Thu Oct 08 18:43:54 +0000 2015",  
"id": 652192712981118977,  
"id_str": "652192712981118977", "text": "twenty  
days to find a new #mayor for #rome",  
"source": "\u003ca  
href=\\"http://twitter.com/download/android\\"  
rel=\\"nofollow\\" \u003eTwitter for  
Android\u003c/a\u003e", "truncated": false,  
"in_reply_to_status_id": null .....
```

Social Data: Twitter

```
..., "user": {"id": 847963362, "id_str": "847963362",  
"name": "Angelo Ubaldo", "screen_name":  
"ubaldo_angelo", "location": null, "url": null,  
"description": "Il bello dei sistemi umani \u00e8 che  
progrediscono da soli, senza bisogno dei  
progressisti", "protected": false, "verified": false,  
"followers_count": 793, "friends_count": 805  
,"listed_count": 4, "favourites_count": 1, "statuses_co  
unt": .....
```

Machine Generated Data

```
METAR LBBG 041600Z 12003MPS  
310V290 1400 R04/P1500  
R22/P1500U +S BK 022 OVC050  
M04/M07 Q1020 OSIG  
9949//91=
```

GPS and Spatial Data

```
loc1,37.786216,-122.409074,500  
loc2,37.791134,-122.398774,250  
loc3,37.787776,-122.40122,300
```

Streaming Data

Streaming takes virtually any kind of data and makes it available in a continuous near real-time feed: Twitter firehose is an example



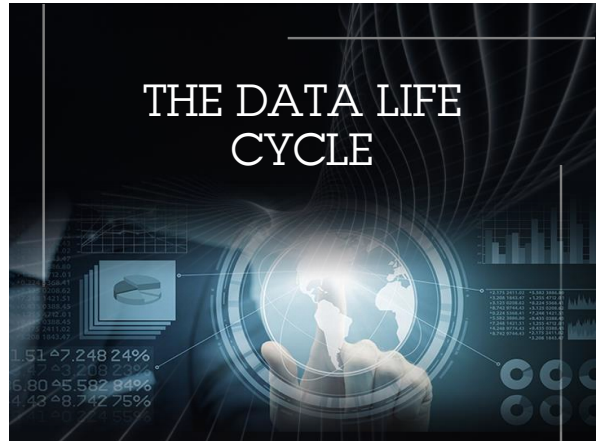
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Review Questions

- What are typical formats for "big data" type information?
- Explain streaming data and why it is important

THE DATA LIFE CYCLE



- Data is worth less as it ages
- Data value decays at different rates (half-life)
- Different factors impact the value decay of various categories

Industries and Data HL

Low High

Industries and Data HL



Data Knowledge hierarchy

- Prescriptive
- Predictive
- Descriptive



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Knowledge hierarchy: descriptive analytics

Descriptive analytics, i.e. reporting, aka BI

- "the simplest class of analytics," one that allows you to condense big data into smaller, more useful nuggets of information

- The purpose of descriptive analytics is to summarize what happened. More than 80% of business analytics - including social analytics - are descriptive

Example descriptive analytics

- number of posts, mentions, fans, followers, page views, kudos, +1s, check-ins, pins, etc.
- Revenues per sales rep last month

Knowledge hierarchy: predictive analytics

- Predictive analytics is the next step up the knowledge path
- It utilizes a variety of statistical, modeling, data mining, and machine learning techniques to study recent and historical data

Example predictive analytics:

- The input to the model is plain text, and the output of that model is a sentiment score, whether it's positive, negative, or something between +1 or -1

Knowledge hierarchy: prescriptive analytics

The emerging technology of **prescriptive analytics** goes beyond descriptive and predictive models by recommending one or more courses of action - and showing the likely outcome of each decision

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- It's basically when we need to prescribe an action, so the business decision-maker can take this information and act
- It **recommends** the best course of action for any pre-specified outcome

Review questions

- Explain why data is never in a "stable state"
- What are the differences between descriptive, predictive and prescriptive analytics ?

Exercise

- List the key data elements available in Trip Advisor
- Draw them on a chart in terms of their HL
- Identify the missing data elements

SUMMARY QUESTION

- What ARE the most important "V"s in Big Data ?
- Why ?
- What are typical formats for "big data" type information?

- Explain streaming data and why it is important
- Explain why data is never in a "stable state"
- What are the differences between descriptive, predictive and prescriptive analytics ?

