Big Data Technologies and Datasets

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Course Prerequisites

- Programming (Python)
- Statistics
- Databases
- Information Systems Engineering

Grade components

- Exam 60%
- HW 40% (theory + coding, 2 HW assignments)

3

Course Schedule

Lecture	Topic	HW
1	Introduction	
2	Distributed RDBMS	
3	NoSQL DBMS	
4	Hadoop ecosystem & architecture	
5	Lab 1 (MongoDB, Redis)	
6	MapReduce	RDBMS + NoSQL MapReduce
7	Spark	
8	SQL for big data	
9	Lab 2 (Hadoop, Spark)	Hadoop + Spark + SQL
10	Lab 3 (Sqoop, Hive, Impala)	
11	Guest Lecture	
12	Machine learning for big data + Mllib	

Big Data Technologies and Datasets

Lecture 1 – Introduction

Heavily based on slides by Assaf Araki (Intel Advanced Analytics Team)

Outline

- Analytics
- Big Data

Analytics Overview

7

Big Data Analytics Today

"My daughter got this in the mail!" he said. "She's still in high school, and you're sending her coupons for baby clothes and cribs? Are you trying to encourage her to get pregnant?"



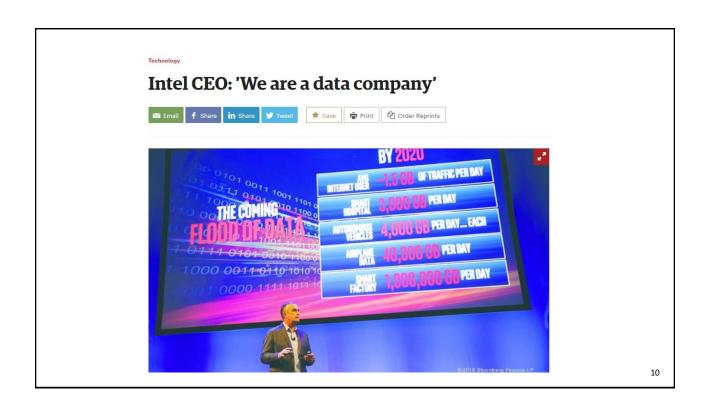
Historical data + Algorithms = Hidden Patterns

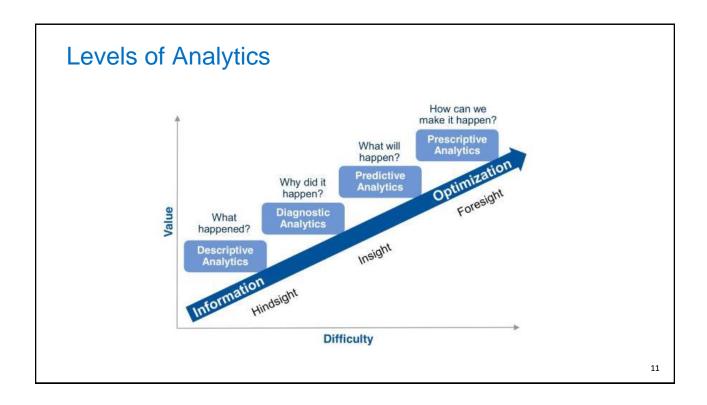
Business Analytics

- Business analytics (BA) is the practice of iterative, methodical exploration of an organization's data with emphasis on statistical analysis.
- BA is used to gain insights that inform business decisions and can be used to automate and optimize business processes.
- Data-driven companies treat their data as a corporate asset and leverage it for competitive advantage.

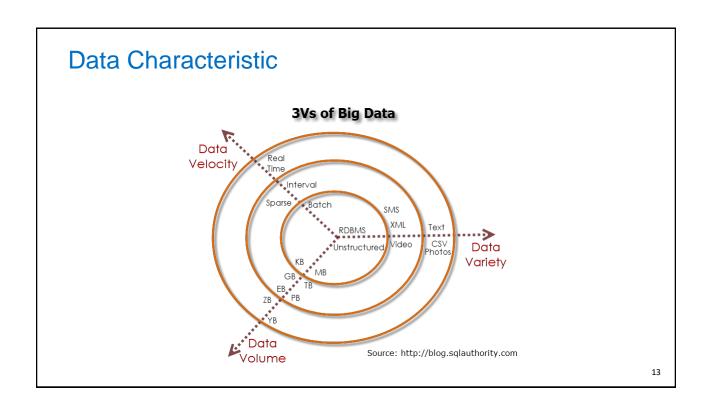


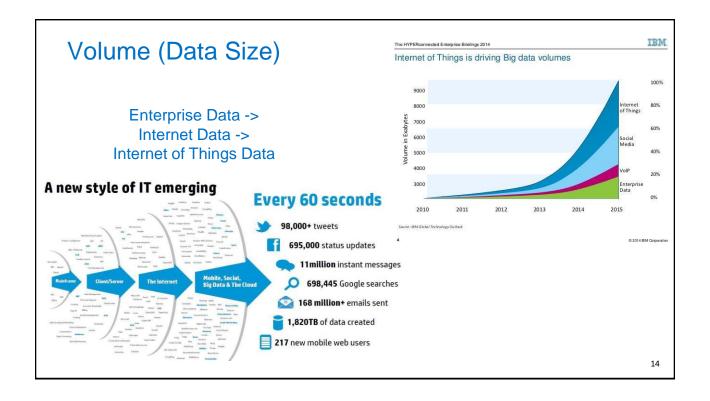
WhatIs.com

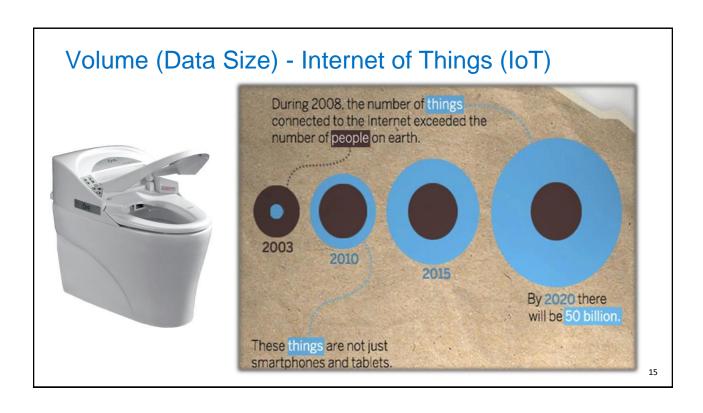


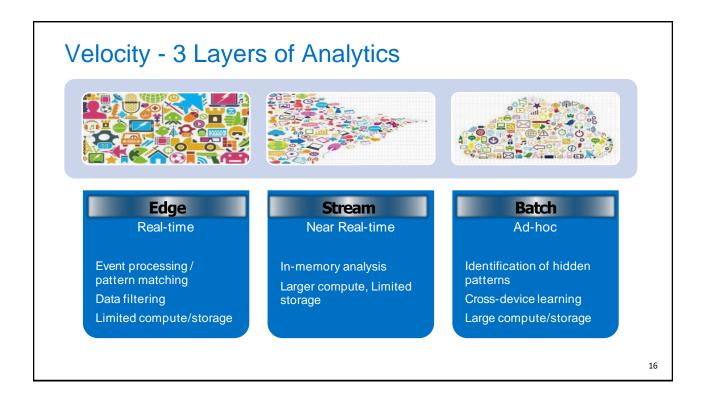


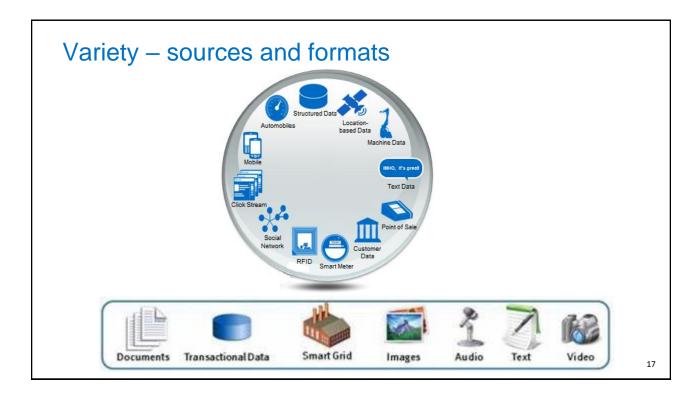
Big Data Overview









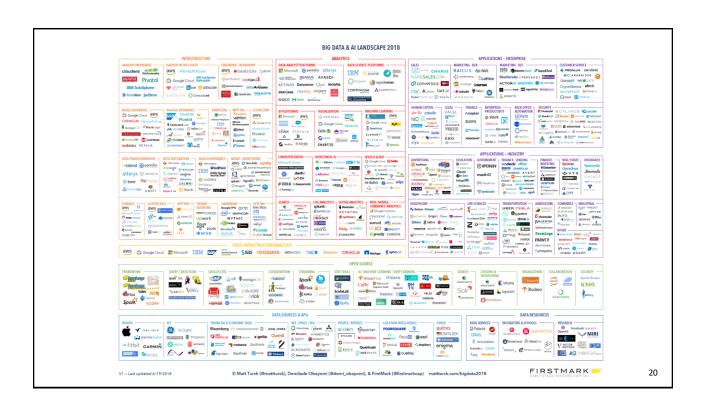


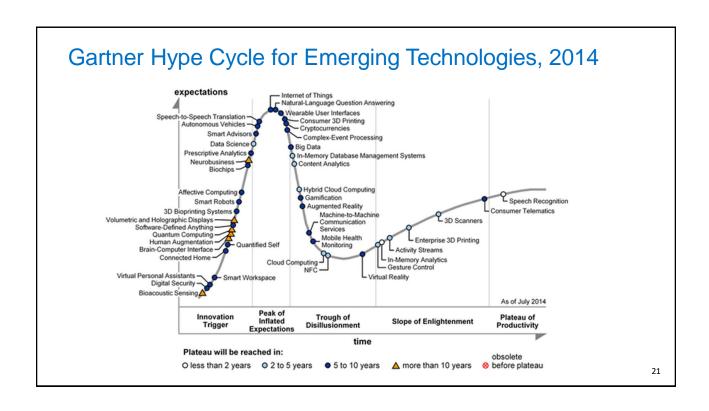
What are BigData Platforms?

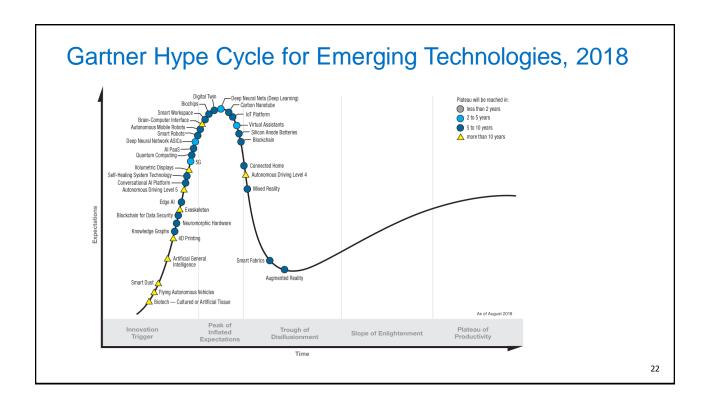
- Big Data Definitions
 - Wikipedia* a collection of data sets so large and complex that it becomes difficult to process using on-hand database management tools
 - Forrester* / Gartner* 3V's (Volume, Velocity & Variety) or 4V's (and Veracity)
 - Moore's Law of Big Data "The amount of nonsense packed into the term BIG DATA doubles approximately every two years" (Mike Pluta)
 - "Big data is like teenage sex: everyone talks about it, nobody really knows how to do it, everyone thinks everyone else is doing it, so everyone claims they are doing it..." (Prof. Dan Ariely)
- From a processing point of view:
 - Big Data is simply: A Cluster.

Why A Cluster?

- Main Characteristics
 - Distributed small portion of data reside on each node
 - Share nothing each node is an autonomic unit of CPU, RAM and storage
 - Processing occurs where data reside (minimal data movement)
 - Scale Out vs. Scale Up







Big Data Limitations



- Limitations of Big Data Platforms
 - Not all platforms have same APIs (e.g. R, Java, Scala, Python etc.)
 - Most platform are for specific purposes (batch vs. real time, key-value vs. document, etc.)
 - Solutions are immature (lack of features, e.g. security)
 - ...
- Limitations of Big Data Analytics The Distribution Curse
 - Most algorithms written Sequential
 - It requires a change in the Data Scientist's mind set to create & implement distributed algorithms
 - No cross platforms code Different APIs and processing methods
 - Can't leverage existing algorithms (e.g. R has more than 4000 packages)