

Introduction to Big Data

Based on “Big Data: Hype or Hallelujah?” by Elena Baralis

http://dbdmg.polito.it/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/BigData_2015_2x.pdf

[illegible]

Google Flu trends



- February 2010
 - Google detected flu outbreak two weeks ahead of CDC data (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – U.S.A)
 - Based on the analysis of Google search queries



Google Flu trends

google.org Flu Trends

[Google.org home](#)

Flu Trends

Select country/region

[Home](#)

[How does this work?](#)

[FAQ](#)

Flu activity

Intense
High
Moderate
Low
Minimal

Explore flu trends around the world

We've found that certain search terms are good indicators of flu activity. Google Flu Trends uses aggregated Google search data to estimate flu activity. [Learn more](#)



Nowcasting

February 2010


- Google detected flu outbreak two weeks ahead of CDC data (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Analysis of series



Data on the Internet...


■ Internet live stats


- <http://www.internetlivestats.com/>



4,485,508,861
Internet Users in the world



1,752,142,970
Total number of Websites



193,688,718,339
Emails sent *today*



5,222,289,027
Google searches *today*



4,990,992
Blog posts written *today*



572,159,945
Tweets sent *today*



5,348,093,035
Videos viewed *today*
on YouTube


62,832,046
Photos uploaded *today*
on Instagram



107,175,151
Tumblr posts *today*



2,435,900,914
Facebook active users



795,537,418
Google+ active users



357,398,865
Twitter active users



278,573,312
Pinterest active users


287,236,096
Skype calls *today*


110,341
Websites hacked *today*


5,664,059,486 GB
Internet traffic *today*


3,065,544 MWh
Electricity used *today*
for the Internet

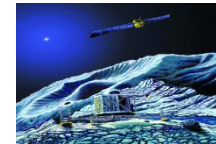

2,507,959 tons
CO₂ emissions *today*

Who generates big data?

- User Generated Content (Web & Mobile)
 - E.g., Facebook, Instagram, Yelp, TripAdvisor, Twitter, YouTube

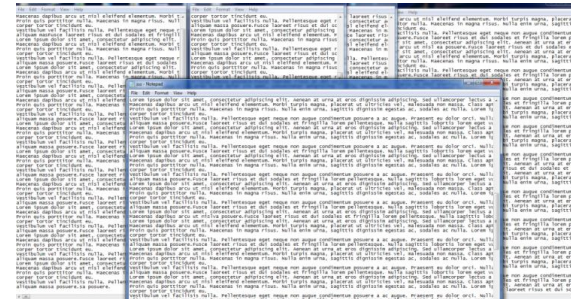


- Health and scientific computing

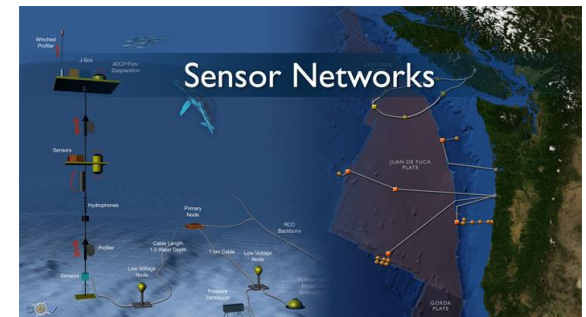
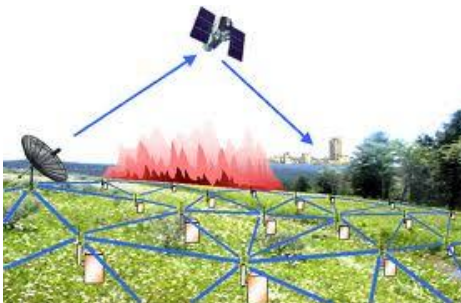


Who generates big data?

- Log files
 - Web server log files, machine system log files

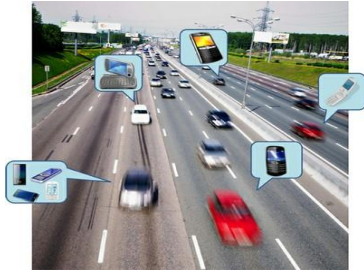


- Internet Of Things (IoT)
 - Sensor networks, RFIDs, smart meters



An example of Big data at work

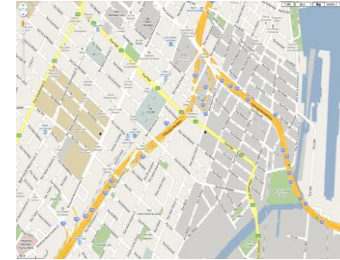
Crowdsourcing



Sensing



Map data

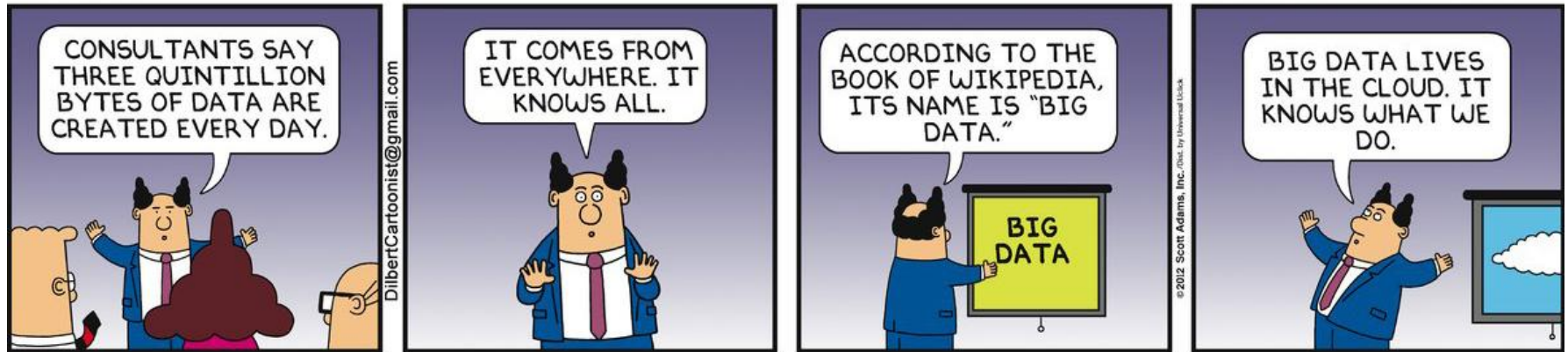


Computing



Real time traffic info
Travel time forecast/nowcast

What is big data?



- Many different definitions
 - “Data whose scale, diversity and complexity require new architectures, techniques, algorithms and analytics to manage it and extract value and hidden knowledge from it”

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 - "Data whose **scale**, **diversity** and **complexity** require new architectures, techniques, algorithms and analytics to manage it and extract value and hidden knowledge from it"

What is big data?



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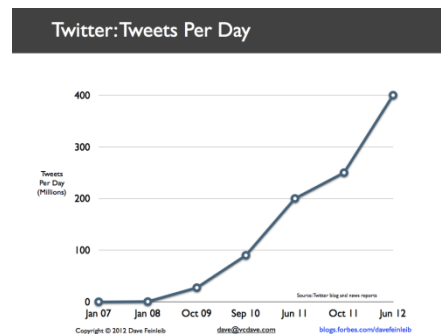
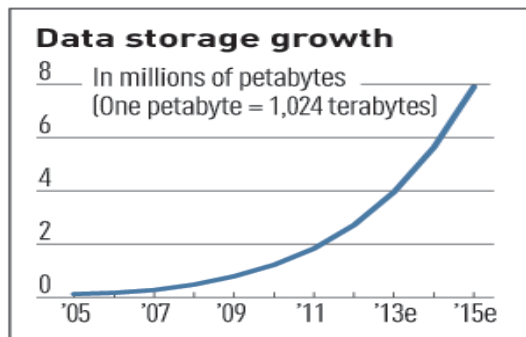
The Vs of big data

- The 3Vs of big data
 - **V**olume: scale of data
 - **V**ariety: different forms of data
 - **V**elocity: analysis of streaming data
- ... but also
 - **V**eracity: uncertainty of data
 - **V**alue: exploit information provided by data

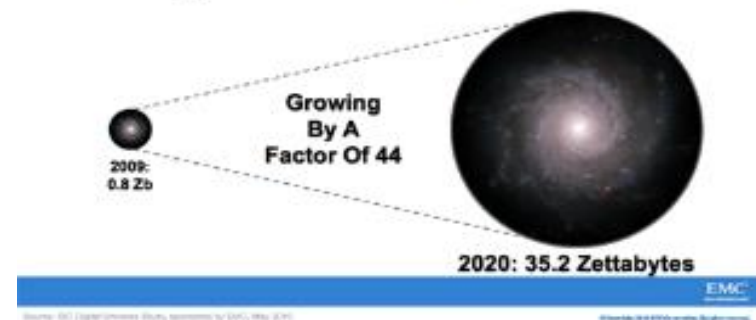
The Vs of big data

■ Volume

- Data volume increases exponentially over time
- 44x increase from 2009 to 2020
 - Digital data 35 ZB in 2020

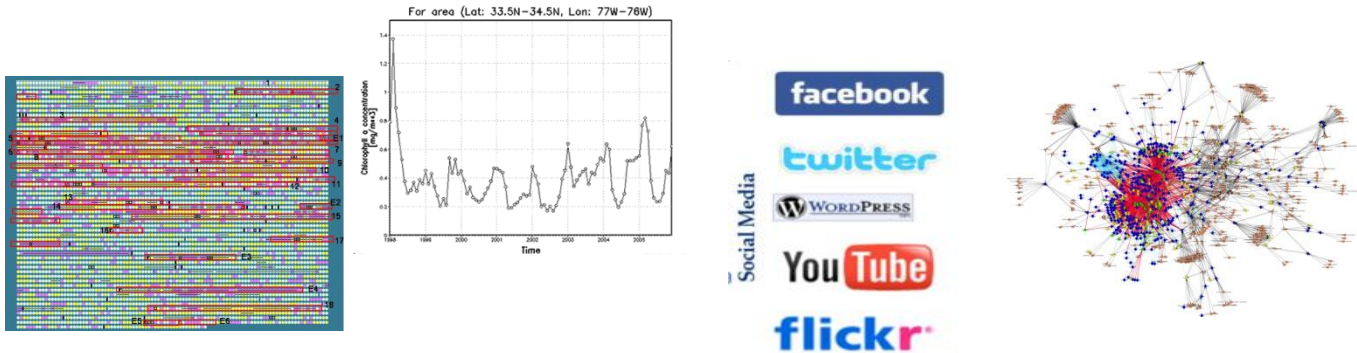


The Digital Universe 2009-2020



The Vs of big data

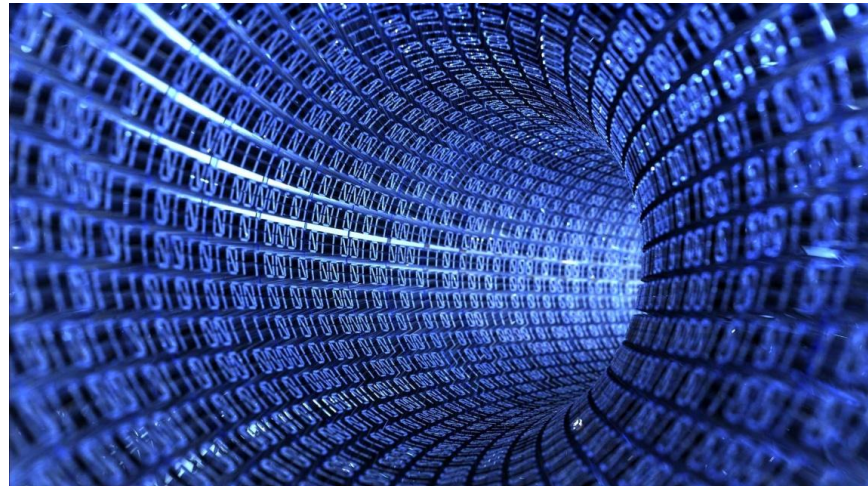
- **V**ariety
 - Various formats, types and structures
 - Numerical data, image data, audio, video, text, time series



- A single application may generate many different formats
 - Heterogeneous data
 - Complex data integration problem

The Vs of big data

- **V**elocity
 - Fast data generation rate
 - Streaming data
 - Very fast data processing to ensure timeliness



The Vs of big data

- Veracity
 - Data quality



Reliability

Accuracy

Timeliness

Completeness

Relevance

Consistency

Currency

Precision

Interpretability

Importance

Usability

Content

Clarity

Usefulness

Understandability

Informativeness

Freedom from bias

Conciseness

Flexibility

Sufficiency

Format

Comparability

Scope

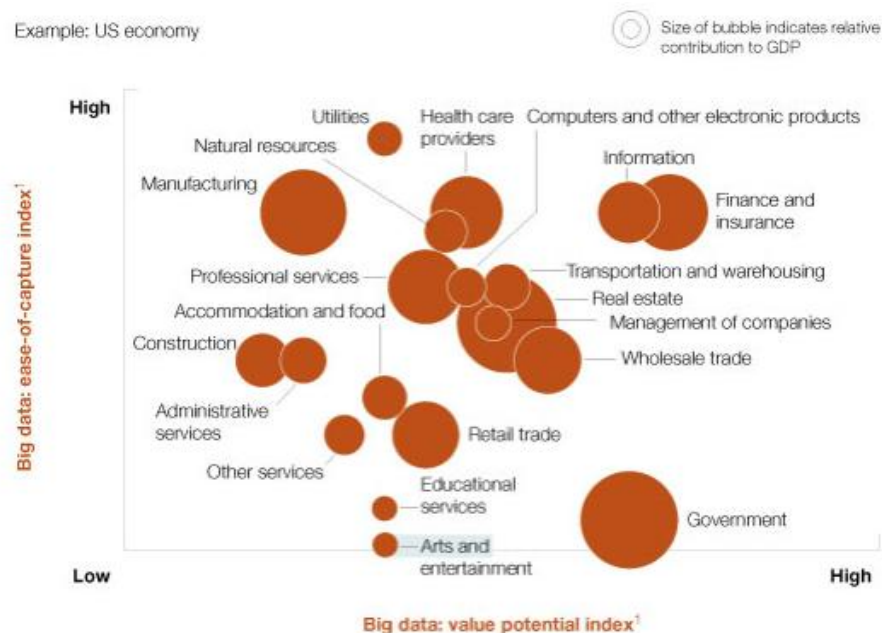
Level-of-detail

Efficiency

Quantitativeness

The Vs of big data

- Value
 - Translate data into business advantage



¹ For detailed explication of metrics, see appendix in McKinsey Global Institute full report *Big data: The next frontier for innovation, competition, and productivity*, available free of charge online at mckinsey.com/mgi.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Big data value chain



■ Generation

- Passive recording
 - Typically structured data
 - Bank trading transactions, shopping records, government sector archives
- Active generation
 - Semistructured or unstructured data
 - User-generated content, e.g., social networks
- Automatic production
 - Location-aware, context-dependent, highly mobile data
 - Sensor-based Internet-enabled devices

Big data value chain



- Acquisition
 - Collection
 - Pull-based, e.g., web crawler
 - Push-based, e.g., video surveillance, click stream
 - Transmission
 - Transfer to data center over high capacity links
 - Preprocessing
 - Integration, cleaning, redundancy elimination

Big data value chain



■ Storage

■ Storage infrastructure

- Storage technology, e.g., HDD, SSD
- Networking architecture, e.g., DAS, NAS, SAN

■ Data management

- File systems (HDFS), key-value stores (Memcached), column-oriented databases (Cassandra), document databases (MongoDB)

■ Programming models


- Map reduce, stream processing, graph processing

Big data value chain



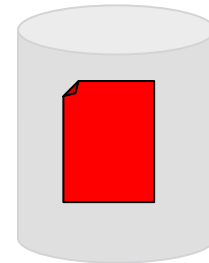
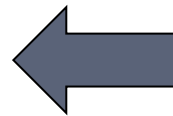
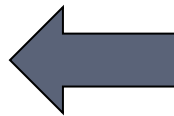
- Analysis
 - Objectives
 - Descriptive analytics, predictive analytics, prescriptive analytics
 - Methods
 - Statistical analysis, data mining, text mining, network and graph data mining
 - Clustering, classification and regression, association analysis
 - Diverse domains call for customized techniques

Big data challenges

- Technology and infrastructure
 - New architectures, programming paradigms and techniques are needed
- Data management and analysis
 - New emphasis on “data”
 -  Data science

The bottleneck

- Processors process data
- Hard drives store data
- We need to transfer data from the disk to the processor



The solution

- **Transfer the processing power to the data**
- Multiple distributed disks
 - Each one holding a portion of a large dataset
- Process in parallel different file portions from different disks

