



Cloud & Big Data



Shadi Ibrahim

Inria, Rennes - Bretagne Atlantique Research Center

Era of Big Data



Big Data



Big Data





Big Data

01 Business 17 OCTOBRE 2013 6,90 €
LE MAGAZINE QUI MET L'ENTREPRISE À L'HEURE DU NUMÉRIQUE





Big Data





Big Data





Big Data



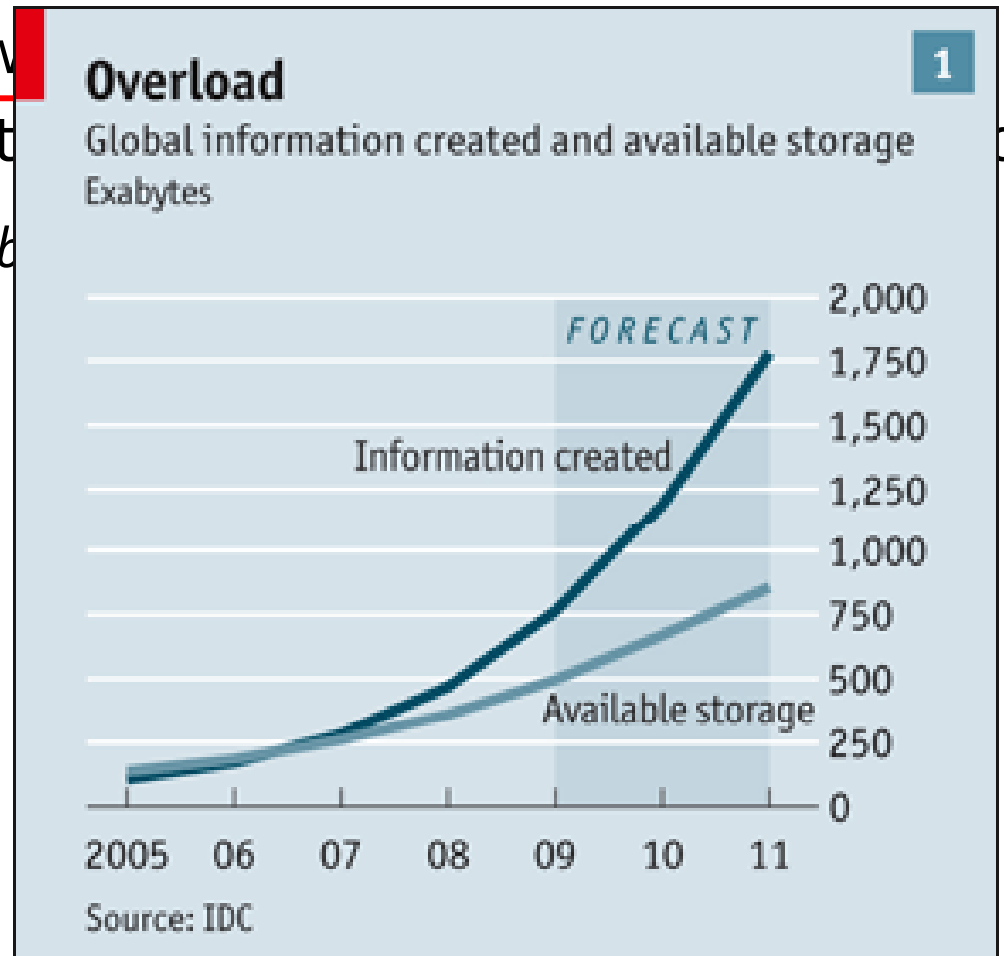
What is Big Data?

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“Big data refers to data sets whose size is beyond the ability of typical database software tools to capture, store, manage and analyze.” - *The McKinsey Global Institute, 2011*

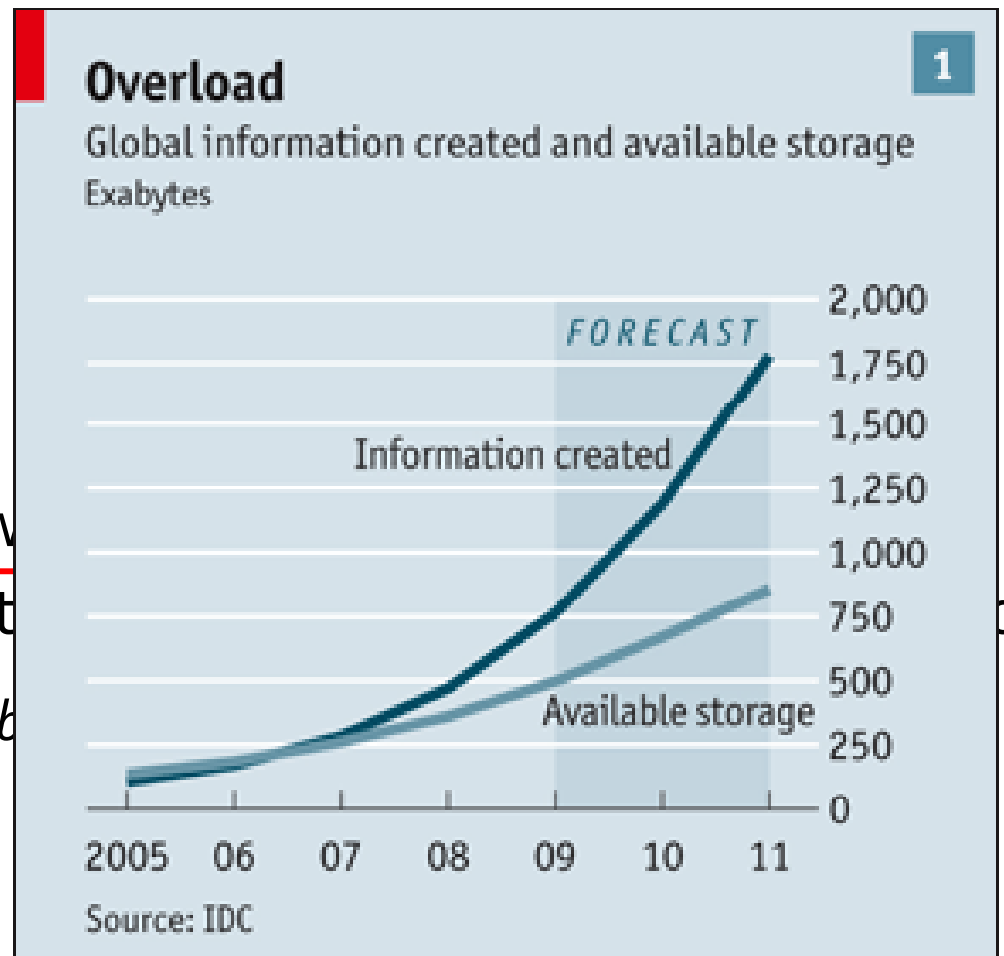
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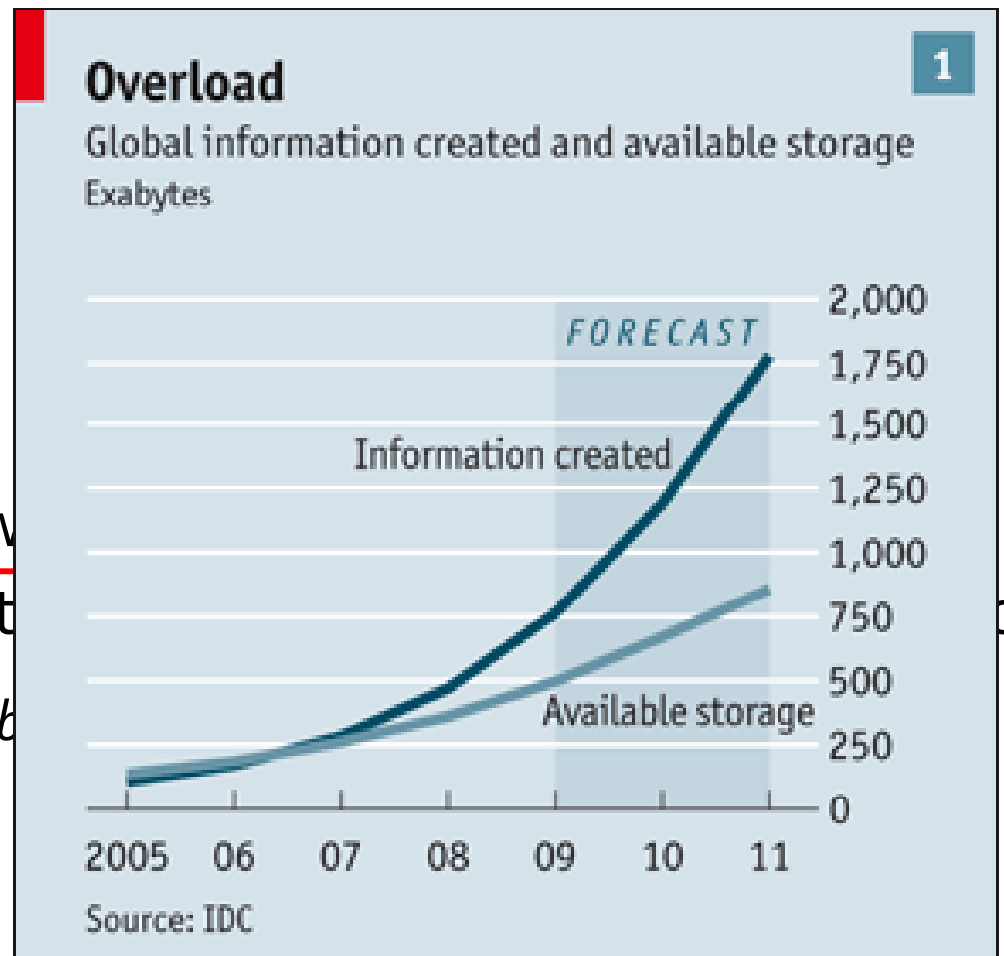
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“Big data is the term for a collection of data sets so large and complex that it becomes difficult to process using on-hand database management tools or traditional data processing applications. - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_data

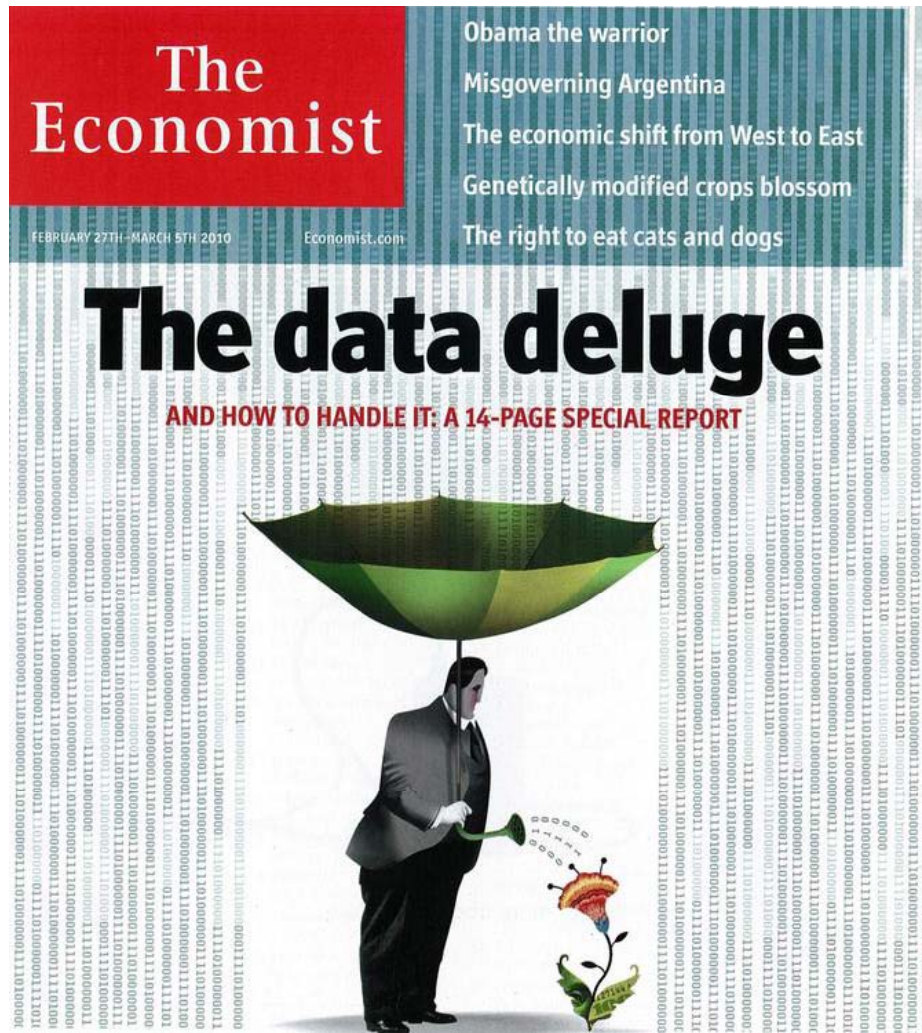
How *big* is Big Data ?

Earlier Berkeley studies estimated that by the end of 1999, the sum of human-produced information (including all audio, video recordings and text/books) was about **12 Exabytes** of data.

Eric Schmidt: Every 2 Days We Create As Much Information As We Did Up To 2003.

<http://techcrunch.com/2010/08/04/schmidt-data/>

Big picture of Big Data 1



Source: *The economist* Feb 25 2010

In 2010 The digital Universe was

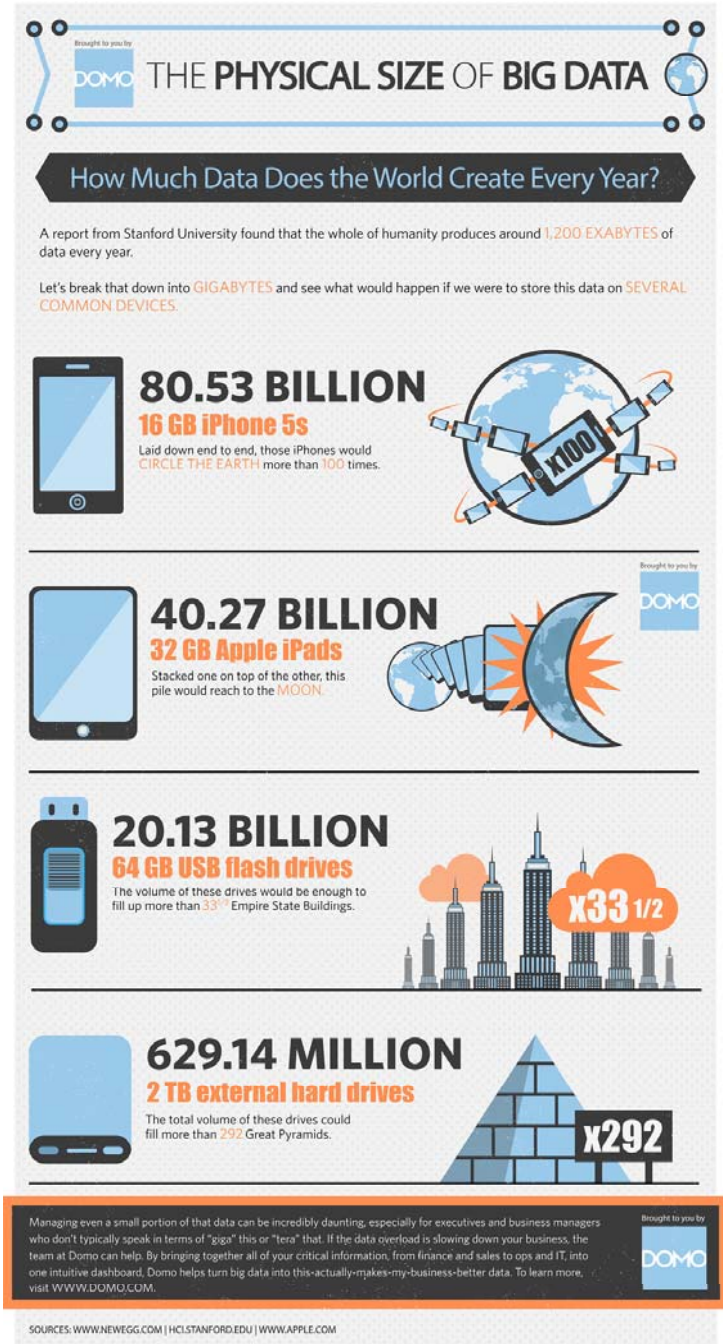
1.2 ZettaBytes

In a decade the Digital Universe will
be

35 ZettaByte

1.2 Zettabyte?

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1.2 Zettabyte?



How Much Data Does the World Create Every Year?

A report from Stanford University found that the whole of humanity produces around **1,200 EXABYTES** of data every year.

Let's break that down into **GIGABYTES** and see what would happen if we were to store this data on **SEVERAL COMMON DEVICES**.



80.53 BILLION

16 GB iPhone 5s

Laid down end to end, those iPhones would **CIRCLE THE EARTH** more than **100** times.



40.27 BILLION

32 GB Apple iPads

Stacked one on top of the other, this pile would reach to the **MOON**.



20.13 BILLION

64 GB USB flash drives

The volume of these drives would be enough to fill up more than **33 1/2** Empire State Buildings.



629.14 MILLION

2 TB external hard drives

The total volume of these drives could fill more than **292** Great Pyramids.

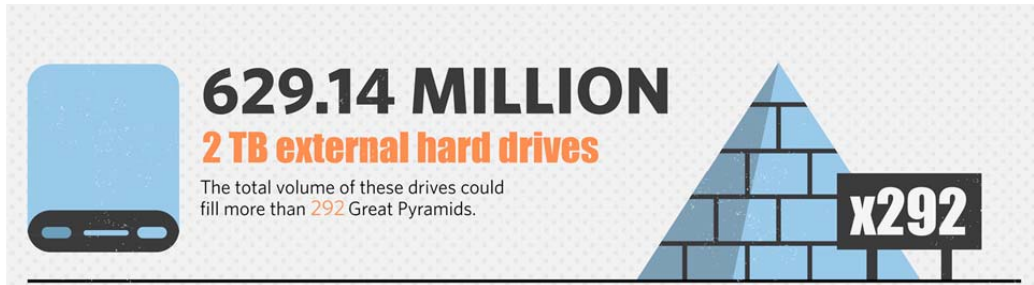


Managing even a small portion of that data can be incredibly daunting, especially for executives and business managers who don't typically speak in terms of "giga" this or "tera" that. If the data overload is slowing down your business, the team at Domo can help. By bringing together all of your critical information, from finance and sales to ops and IT, into one intuitive dashboard, Domo helps turn big data into this-actually-makes-my-business-better data. To learn more, visit WWW.DOMO.COM.



SOURCES: WWW.NEWEGG.COM | HCLSTANFORD.EDU | WWW.APPLE.COM

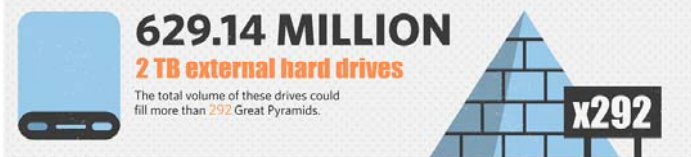
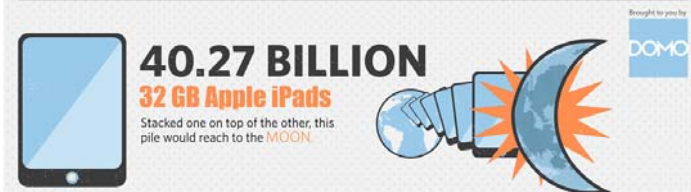
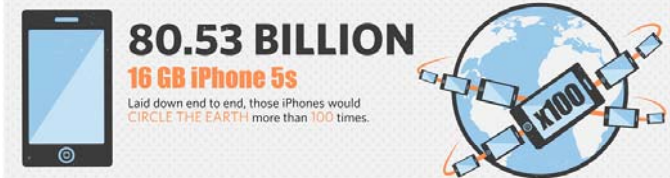
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Brought to you by
DOMO THE PHYSICAL SIZE OF BIG DATA

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The total volume of these drives could fill more than **292** Great Pyramids. **x292**

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The volume of these drives would be enough to fill up more than **33^{1/2}** Empire State Buildings. **x33 1/2**

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Megabyte (MB)	1,000KB; 2^{20} bytes	From "large" in Greek. A typical pop song is 1MB.
Gigabyte (GB)	1,000MB; 2^{30} bytes	From "giant" in Greek. A typical HD movie is 1GB.
Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	From "monster" in Greek. In America's Library of Congress, there are 100TB of data.
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	All letters delivered to homes in the US in 2008 are estimated to amount to around 5PB. Google has 10PB of data.
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	Equivalent to 10 billion GB.
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	The total amount of information on the Internet in 2008 was 100ZB. The total amount of information on the Internet this year is forecast to be 200ZB.
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	Currently too big to imagine.



The prefixes are set by an intergovernmental agreement. Yotta and Zetta were added in 1991; terms for larger amounts have yet to be established.

Source: The Economist

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Kilobyt
Megab
Gigaby
Teraby
Petaby
Exabyt
Zettab
Yottab

A B C D E F G H I J K L
M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
, . ' " ? & -

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of non zero is about 2MB

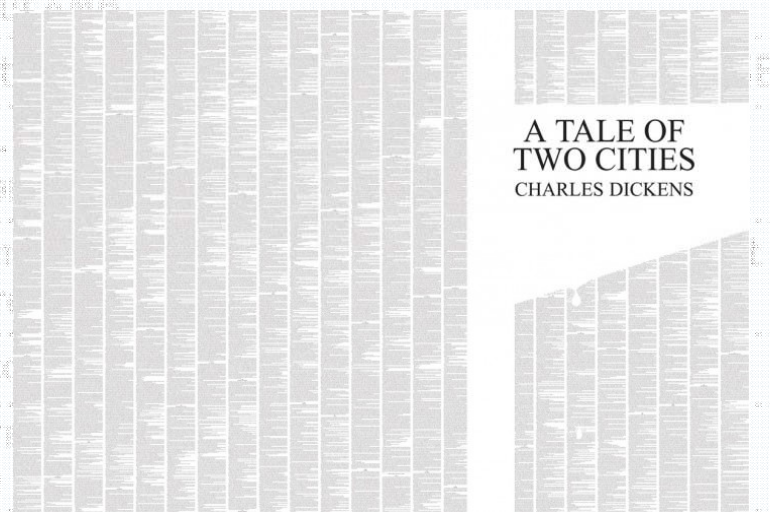
Variable Type	Keyword	Bytes Required	Range
Character	char	1	-128 to 127
Unsigned character	unsigned char	1	0 to 255
Integer	int	2	-32768 to 32767
Short Integer	short int	2	-32768 to 32767
Long Integer	long int	4	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,438,647
Unsigned Integer	unsigned int	2	0 to 65535
Unsigned Short integer	unsigned short int	2	0 to 65535
Unsigned Long Integer	unsigned long int	4	0 to 4,294,967,295
Float	float	4	1.2E-38 to
Double	double	8	2.2E-308 to
Long Double	long double	10	3.4E-4932 to 1.1E+4932

of 15 10100001 00 00 000000 1.2E38
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Gigabyte (GB)	1,000MB; 2^{30} bytes	From "giant" in Greek. A typical CD-ROM is 700MB
Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	From "monster" in Greek. The complete works of Shakespeare in America's Library of Congress are 125TB
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	All letters delivered by Amazon.com in 2007 were 5PB. Google processes 100PB of data a day
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	Equivalent to 10 billion CDs
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	The total amount of information on the Internet in 2007 was 1.5ZB. This year is forecast to be 2.5ZB
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	Currently too big to imagine

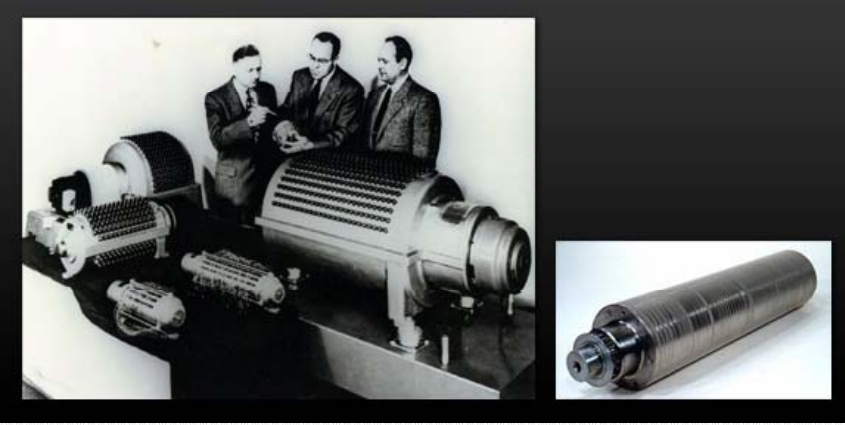


Source: <http://royal.pingdom.com/2008/04/08/the-history-of-computer-data-storage-in-pictures/>

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Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	From "monster" in Greek. A typical DVD-ROM is about 4.7GB
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	All the data on the Internet is about 1PB
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	Estimated to be the amount of data that will be created by the world's major corporations by 2011
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	The amount of data that will be created by the world's major corporations by 2020
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	Current world's major corporations are creating about 100ZB of data per year



A TALE OF TWO CITIES
CHARLES DICKENS

Source: <http://royal.pingdom.com/2008/04/08/the-history-of-computer-data-storage-in-pictures/>

Magnetic drum memory
A 16-inch-long drum from the IBM 650 computer.
It had 40 tracks, 10 kB of storage space, and spun at 12,500 revolutions per minute.

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Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	From "monster" in Greek. In America's Library of Congress
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	All letters delivered by the U.S. Postal Service in 2007, to around 5PB. Google
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	Equivalent to 10 billion TB
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	The total amount of information on the Internet in 2007. This year is forecast to be 1 ZB
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	Currently too big to imagine

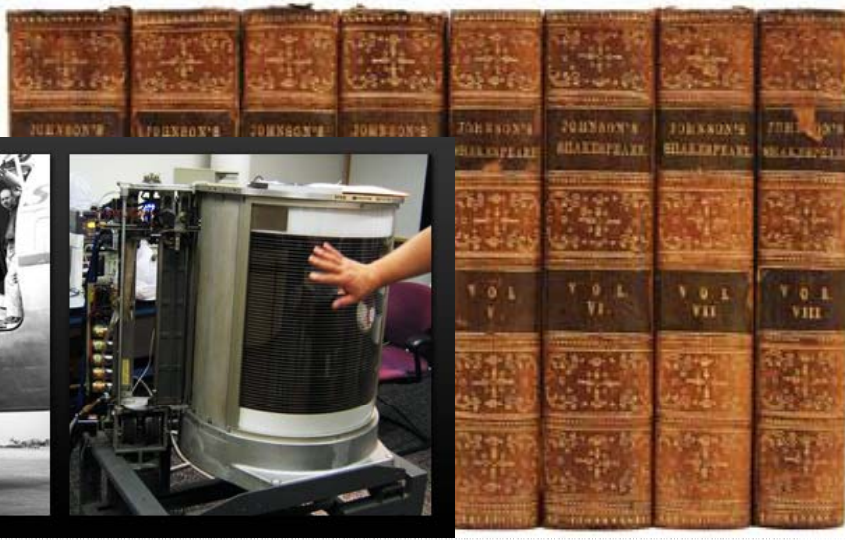


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Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	As for "pet" in "petal".
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	From "ex" in "exit".
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	The prefix "zetta" is from the Sanskrit word "zeta" meaning "seven".
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	From "yotta" in Sanskrit, meaning "ten to the eighth power".

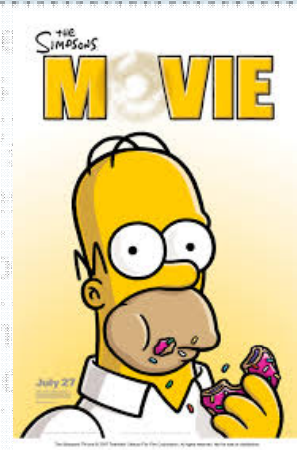


IBM Model 350, the first-ever hard disk drive. 5 Million Characters (5MB).

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Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	From "monster" in Greek. All the data in America's Library of Congress is about 1TB
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	All letters delivered by America's postal service in 2007 is about 5PB. Google processes about 10PB of data every day
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	Equivalent to 10 billion copies of the Encyclopedia Britannica
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	The total amount of information on the Internet in 2007 is about 1ZB. This year is forecast to be around 2ZB
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	Currently too big to imagine

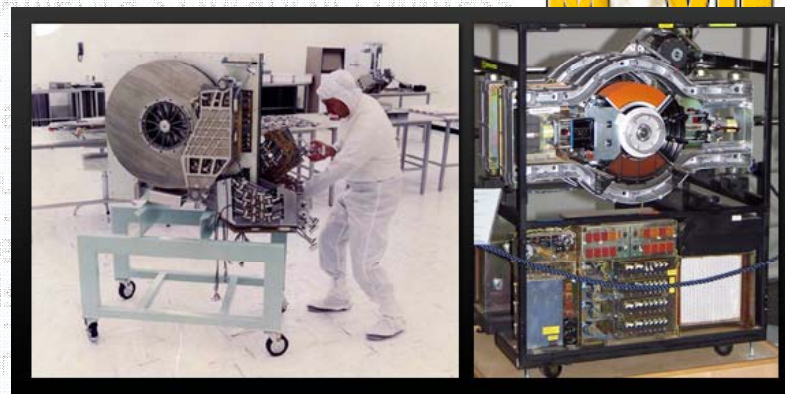


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A 250 MB hard disk drive from 1979

The IBM 3380 from 1980, the first gigabyte-capacity hard disk drive. (250KG, 81K\$)

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Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	From "monster" in Greek. All the catalogued books in America's Library of Congress total 15TB

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Zettabyte (ZB)

Yottabyte (YB)



1 TB (500 \$)

All letters delivered by America's postal service in the year 2000 amount

to around 5PB. Google processes

Equivalent to 10 billion copies

The total amount of information

this year is forecast to be around

Currently too big to imagine



Source: The Economist

The prefixes are set by an intergovernmental group, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC). Yotta and Zetta were added in 1991; terms

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Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	All letters delivered by America's postal service this year will amount to around 5PB. Google processes around 1PB every hour

Exabyte (EB) 1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes Equivalent to 10 billion copies of *The Economist*



Next 500 TB / month	\$0.0285 per GB
Next 4000 TB / month	\$0.0280 per GB
Over 5000 TB / month	\$0.0275 per GB










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Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	Equivalent to 10 billion copies of <i>The Economist</i>
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	The total amount of information in existence this year is forecast to be around 1.2ZB
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	Currently too big to imagine

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Source: *The Economist*

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Kilobyte (KB)	1,000, or 2^{10} , bytes	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: yellow; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">1 EB =</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">8,192,000</div> <div style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">217,872,340</div> <div style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">1,497,965,714</div> <div style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">728,177,777,778</div> <div style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">500,000</div> <div style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">4,772,185,884,444</div> <div style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">9,162,596,898,133,330</div> </div> <div style="width: 60px; text-align: center;">  125GB  4.7GB  700MB  144MB  2TB  0.21MB  0.12KB </div> </div>
Megabyte (MB)	1,000KB; 2^{20} bytes	
Gigabyte (GB)	1,000MB; 2^{30} bytes	
Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	

The prefixes are si

Source: *The Economist*

Yotta and Zetta were added in 1991; terms for larger amounts have yet to be established.

Data inflation

Unit	Size	What it means		
Bit (b)	1 or 0	Short for "binary digit", after the binary code (1 or 0) computers use to store and process data		
Byte (B)	8 bits	Enough information to create an English letter or number in computer code. It is the basic unit of computing		
Kilobyte (KB)	1,000, or 2^{10} , bytes	1 EB =		
Megabyte (MB)	1,000KB; 2^{20} bytes		8,192,000	 125GB
Gigabyte (GB)	1,000MB; 2^{30} bytes		217,872,340	 4.7GB
Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes		1,497,965,714	 700MB
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes		728,177,777,778	 144MB
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes		500,000	 2TB
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes		4,772,185,884,444	 0.21MB
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes		9,162,596,898,133,330	 0.12KB

The prefixes are si

Yotta and Zetta were

Source: <https://www.backupify.com/history-of-data-storage/>

Data inflation

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Byte (B)	8 bits	Enough information to create an English letter or number in computer code. It is the basic unit of computing
Kilobyte (KB)	1,000, or 2^{10} , bytes	From “thousand” in Greek. One page of typed text is 2KB
Megabyte (MB)	1,000KB; 2^{20} bytes	From “large” in Greek. The complete works of Shakespeare total 5MB. A typical pop song is about 4MB
Gigabyte (GB)	1,000MB; 2^{30} bytes	From “giant” in Greek. A two-hour film can be compressed into 1-2GB
Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	From “monster” in Greek. All the catalogued books in America’s Library of Congress total 15TB
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	All letters delivered by America’s postal service this year will amount to around 5PB. Google processes around 1PB every hour
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	Equivalent to 10 billion copies of <i>The Economist</i>
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	The total amount of information in existence this year is forecast to be around 1.2ZB
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	Currently too big to imagine

The prefixes are set by an intergovernmental group, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Yotta and Zetta were added in 1991; terms for larger amounts have yet to be established.

Source: *The Economist*

Data inflation

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Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	From "thousand" in Greek. That's about the size of a hard drive
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	From "five" in Greek. That's about the size of a large data center
Exabyte (EB)	1,000PB; 2^{60} bytes	From "six" in Greek. That's about the size of a very large data center
Zettabyte (ZB)	1,000EB; 2^{70} bytes	From "seven" in Greek. That's about the size of a massive data center
Yottabyte (YB)	1,000ZB; 2^{80} bytes	From "eight" in Greek. That's about the size of a huge data center

1,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

Equivalent to:

- Every person on earth tweeting for 100 years
- 125 million years of your favorite 1-hour TV show

The prefixes are

Source: The Economist

Data inflation

Unit	Size	What it means
Bit (b)	1 or 0	Short for "binary digit", all computers use to store and
Byte (B)	8 bits	Enough information to create a character in computer code. It is the
Kilobyte (KB)	1,000, or 2^{10} , bytes	From "thousand" in Greek.
Megabyte (MB)	1,000KB; 2^{20} bytes	From "large" in Greek. The size of a typical pop song is about
Gigabyte (GB)	1,000MB; 2^{30} bytes	From "giant" in Greek. A typical DVD is about
Terabyte (TB)	1,000GB; 2^{40} bytes	From "monster" in Greek. The size of the Library of Congress is about
Petabyte (PB)	1,000TB; 2^{50} bytes	All letters delivered by America's Postal Service are about
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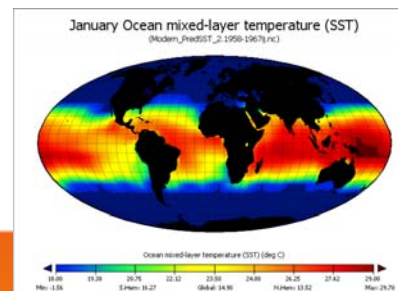
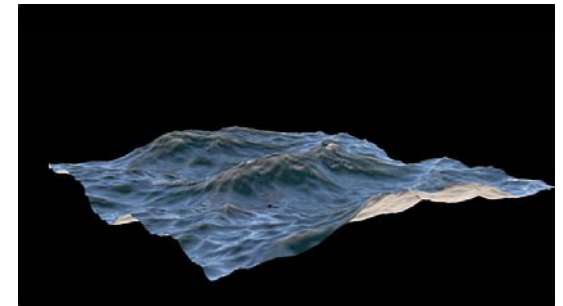
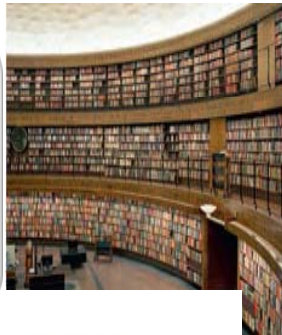
Source: *The Economist*



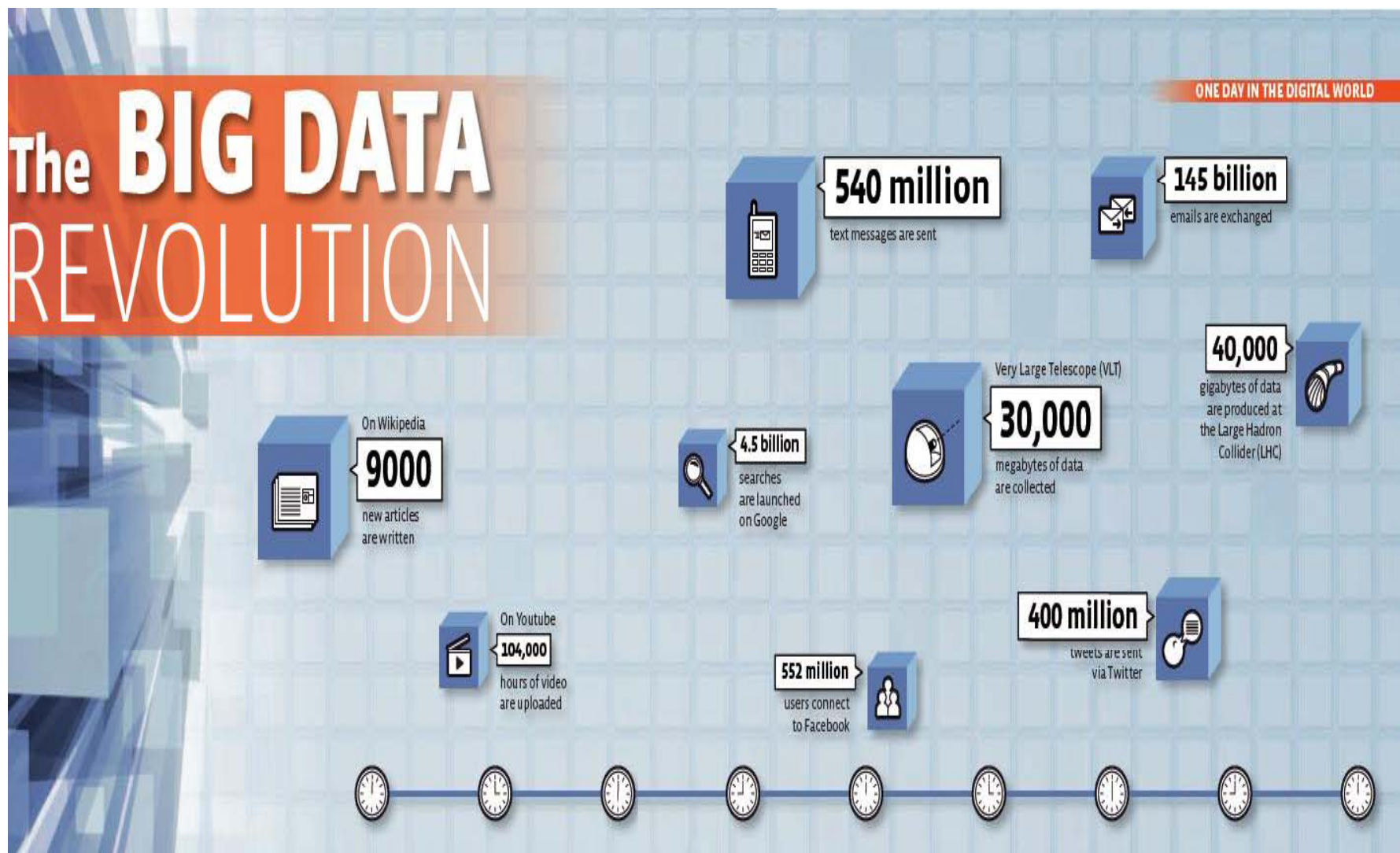
**KEEP
CALM
BECAUSE
I DON'T
KNOW**

What are the sources of Big Data?

What are the sources of Big Data?

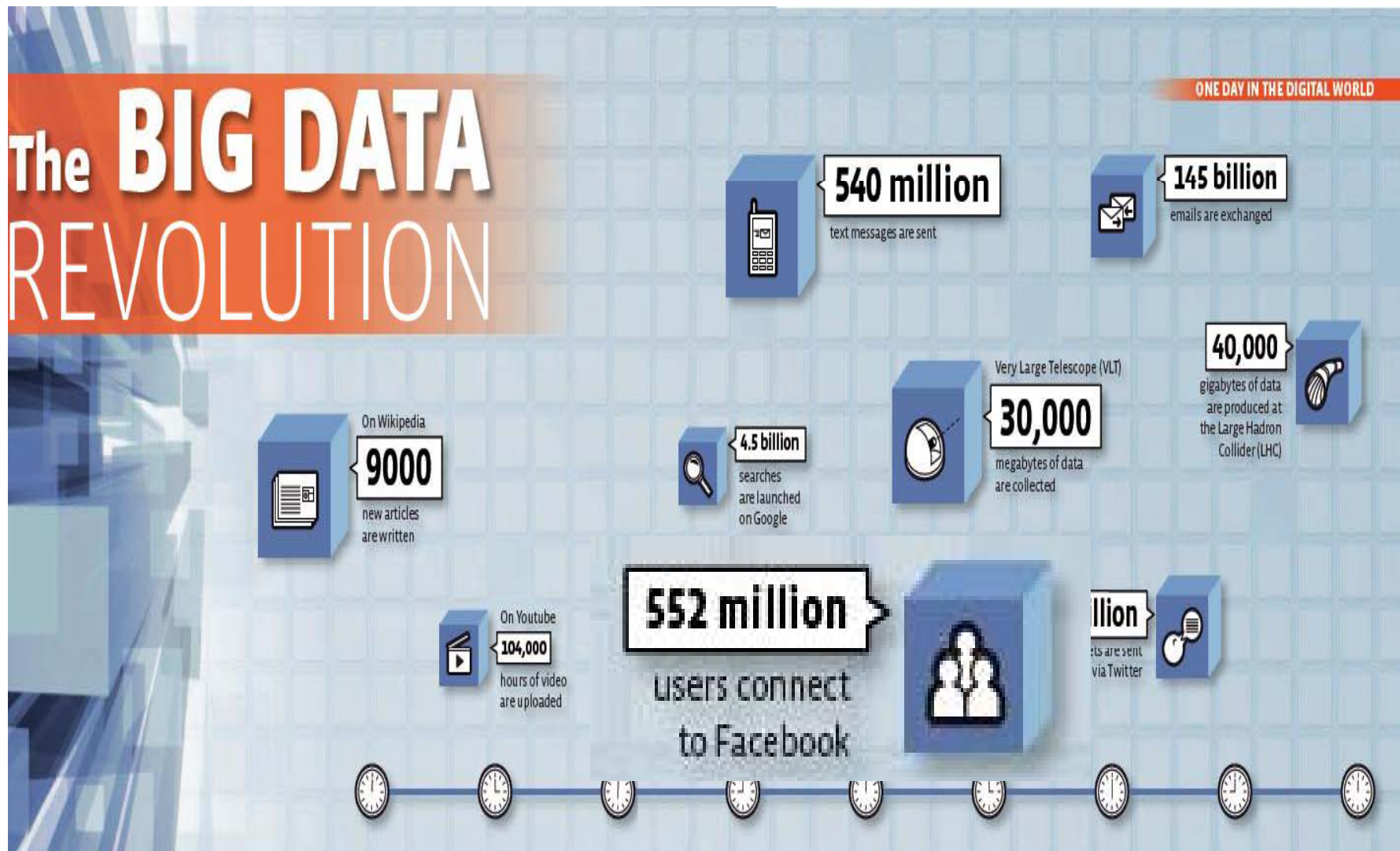


How much Data are we producing in a day ?



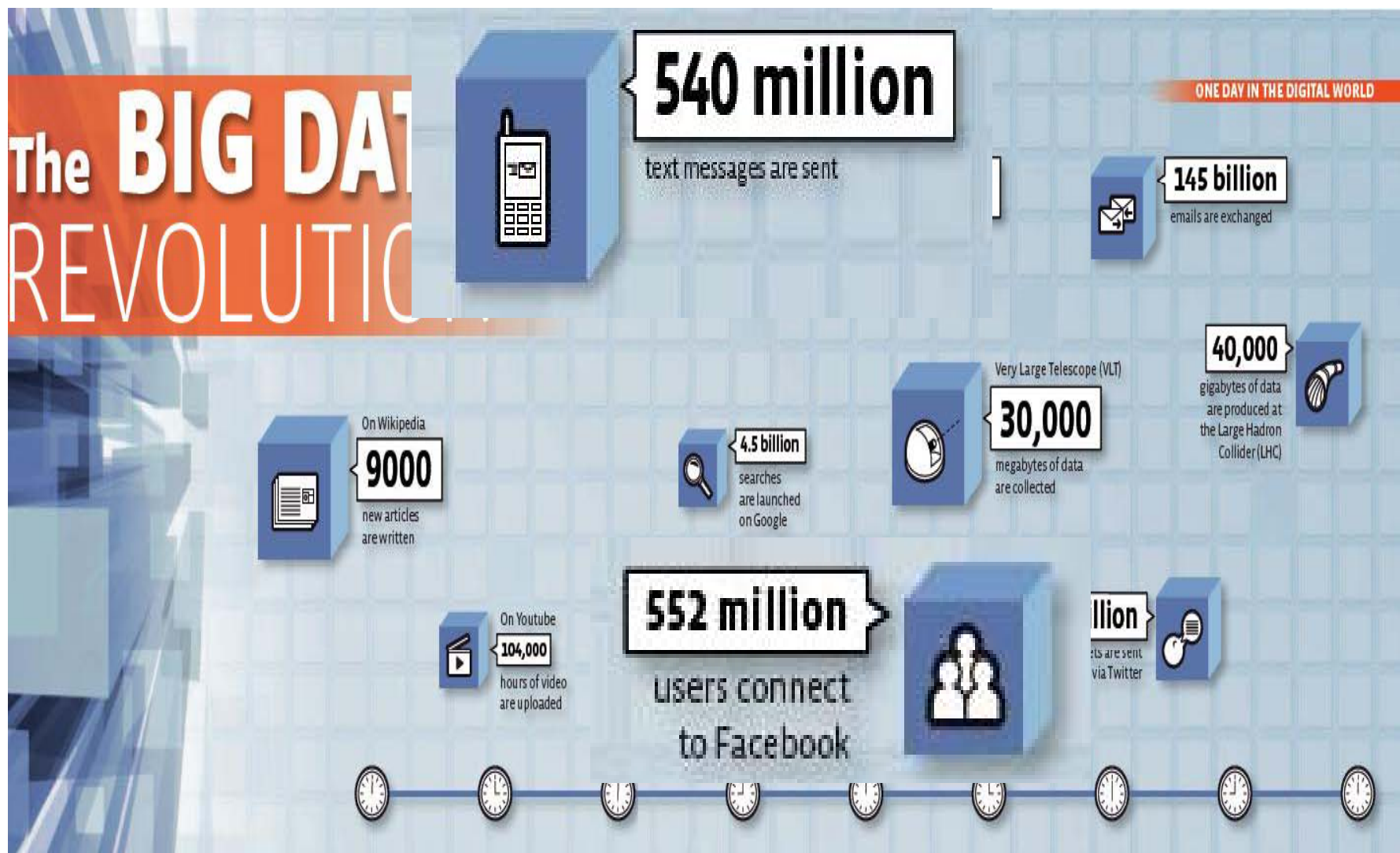
Source: CNRS Magazine 2013

How much Data are we producing in a day ?



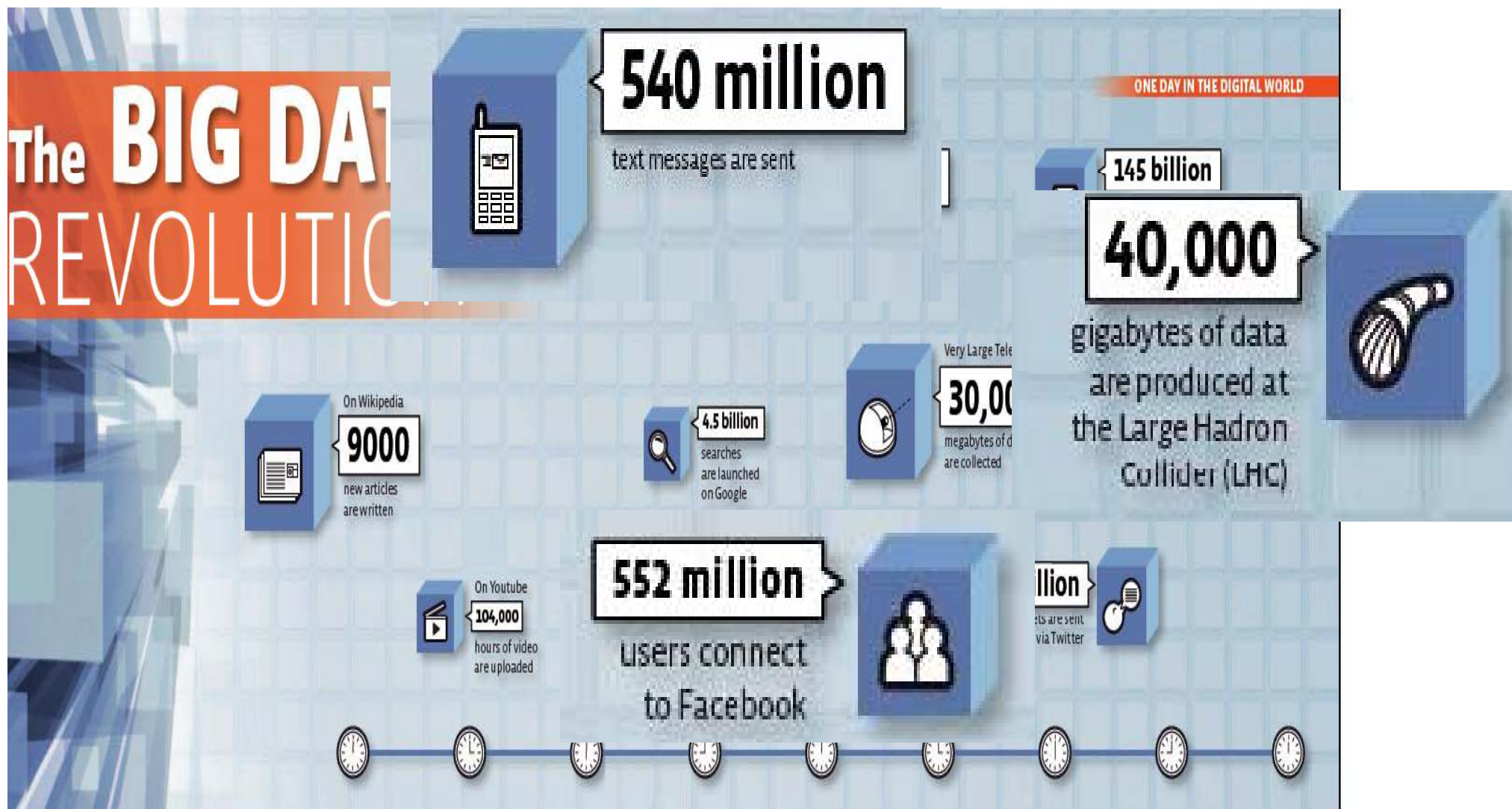
Source: CNRS Magazine 2013

How much Data are we producing in a day ?



Source: CNRS Magazine 2013

How much Data are we producing in a day ?



Source: CNRS Magazine 2013



1 **NEW** DEFINITION IS ADDED ON **URBAN**

1,600+ **READS ON Scribd.**

13,000+ HOURS **MUSIC** STREAMING ON **PANDORA**

12,000+ **NEW ADS** POSTED ON **craigslist**

370,000+ MINUTES **VOICE CALLS ON skype**

98,000+ **TWEETS**



320+ **NEW** **twitter** ACCOUNTS

100+ **NEW** **Linked in** ACCOUNTS

1 **associated content** **NEW** ARTICLE IS PUBLISHED

THE **WORLD'S LARGEST** COMMUNITY CREATED CONTENT!!

20,000+ **NEW** POSTS ON **tumblr.**

13,000+ **iPhone** APPLICATIONS DOWNLOADED



QUESTIONS ASKED ON THE INTERNET...

100+ **Answers.com** 40+ **YAHOO! ANSWERS**



600+ **NEW** VIDEOS

25+ HOURS **TOTAL** DURATION

70+ **DOMAINS** REGISTERED

60+ **NEW** BLOGS

168 MILLION **EMAILS** ARE SENT

694,445 **SEARCH** QUERIES

1,700+ **Firefox** DOWNLOADS

695,000+ **facebook.** STATUS UPDATES

50+ **WORDPRESS** DOWNLOADS



125+ **PLUGIN** DOWNLOADS

79,364 **WALL** POSTS

510,040 **COMMENTS**

1,500+ **BLOG** POSTS



Google



GO-Globe.com

Inria

Intro to Big Data – INRIA S.IBRAHIM

Particle accelerators in physics

Our Data-Driven world: Science



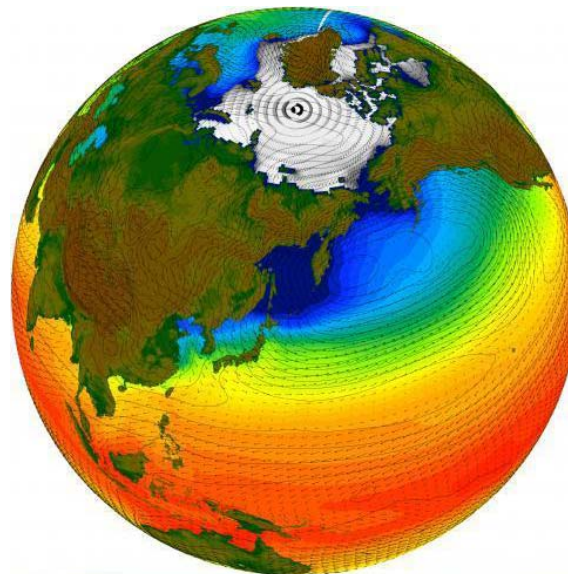
CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC) generates **15 PB** a year

Astronomical instruments



SQUARE KILOMETRE ARRAY (SKA) :The world's largest radio telescope) will collect **1 PB** a day ~ **400 PB** a year

Climate Simulations



The NASA Center for Climate Simulation (NCCS) stores **32 petabytes** of climate observations and simulations on the Discover supercomputing cluster.



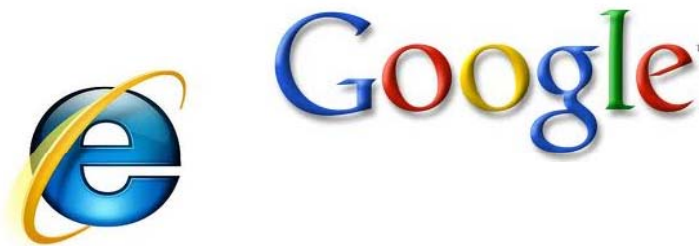
Genome sequencers in biology

Our Data-Driven world

Web Data

Our Data-Driven world

Web Data



- Google processes **20 PB** a day (2008)
- eBay has **6.5 PB** of user data + 50 TB/day (5/2009)

Our Data-Driven world

Social Networks

Our Data-Driven world **Social Networks**

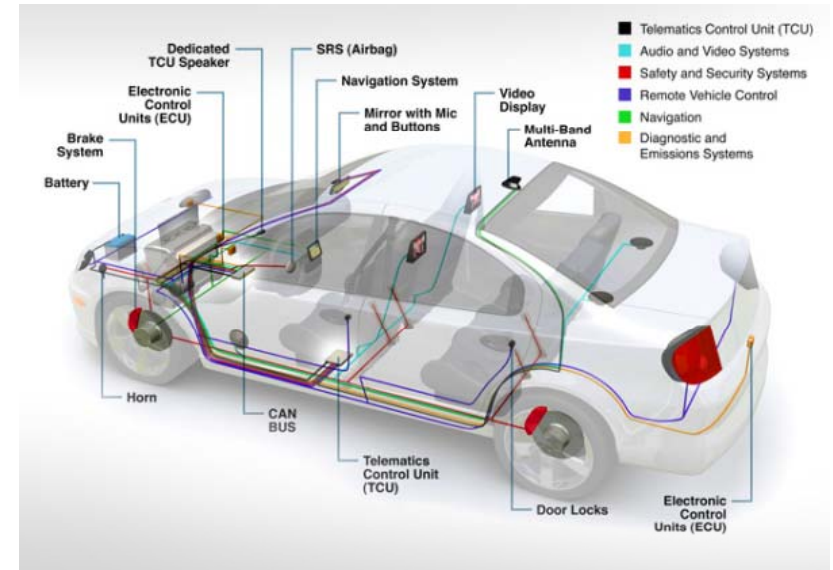


- Facebook has 2.5 PB of user data + 15 TB/day (4/2009)
- Twitter Generate approximately 12 TB of data per day

Our Data-Driven world **Industry**



AIRBUS



A single airplane engine generates more than 10 TB of data every 30 minutes.

Our Data-Driven world

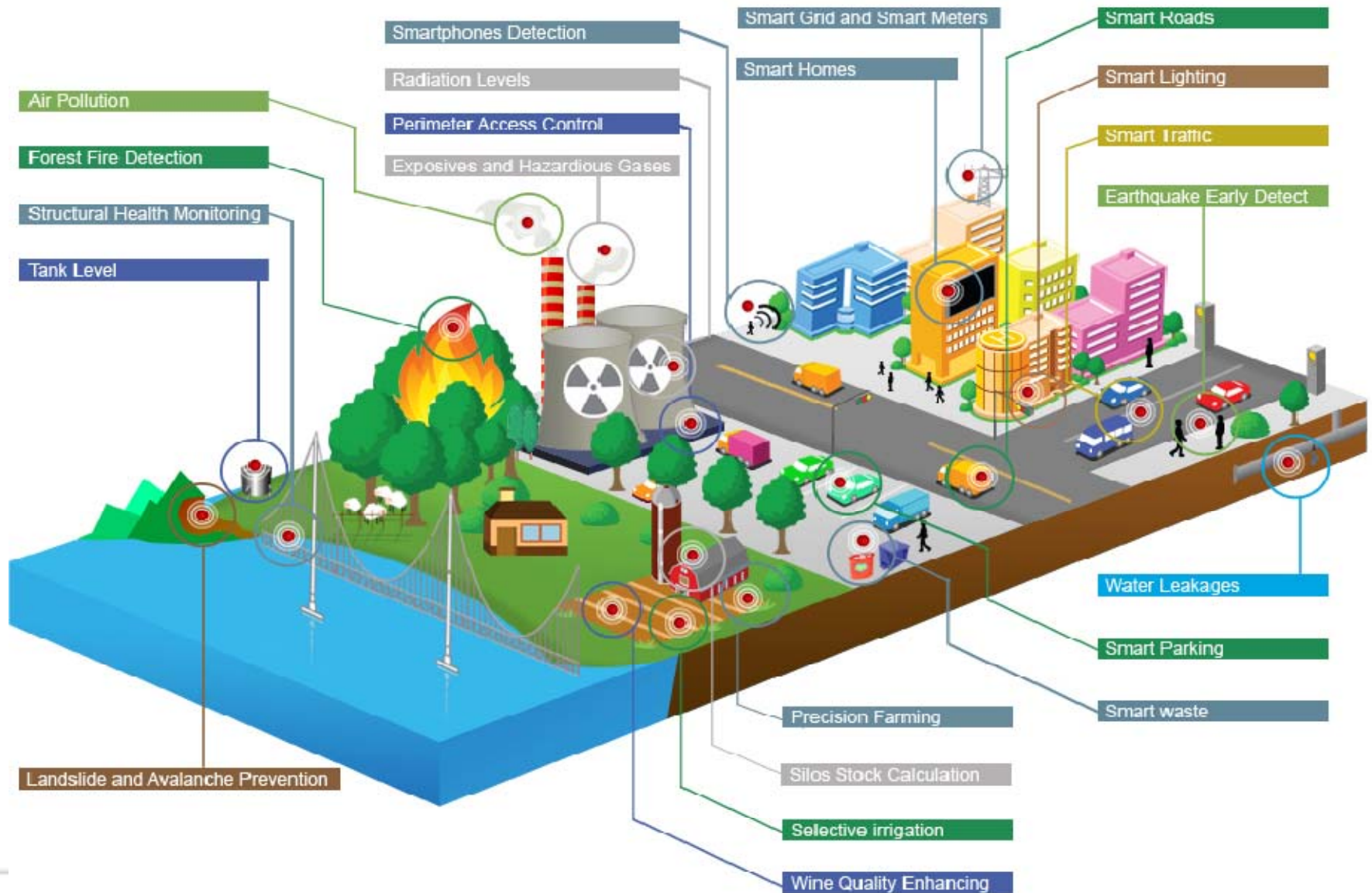
Business & Commerce

Our Data-Driven world **Business & Commerce**



- New York Stock Exchange **1TB** of data everyday
- Walmart's customer transactions generate 2.5 petabytes of data every hour.

Our Data-Driven world **Internet of Things**



Our Data-Driven world **More Examples**

GPS Systems



Internet Service Providers



at&t



Credit Card Companies



Our Data-Driven world ■■■.and More

Phone Systems



Movie Rental Sites



HDTV players with internet connectivity



Recommendation Systems



What is Big Data used for?



What is Big Data used for?

- Harnessing scientific discoveries



What is Big Data used for?

- Harnessing scientific discoveries
- Initiating early warning of natural disasters (e.g., floods, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes)



What is Big Data used for?

- Harnessing scientific discoveries
- Initiating early warning of natural disasters (e.g., floods, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes)
- Reports
 - » Track business processes, transactions



What is Big Data used for?

- Diagnosis



AIRBUS



- Decisions

facebook

Google

What is Big Data used for?

- Diagnosis
 - » Why is user engagement dropping?
 - » Why is the system slow?
 - » Prevent failures
 - » Detect spam, worms, viruses, DDoS attacks
- Decisions



What is Big Data used for?

- Diagnosis
 - » Why is user engagement dropping?
 - » Why is the system slow?
 - » Prevent failures
 - » Detect spam, worms, viruses, DDoS attacks
- Decisions
 - » Personalized medical treatment
 - » Decide what ads to show



5 Ways Big Data Will Change the World

THE FLOOD OF BIG DATA



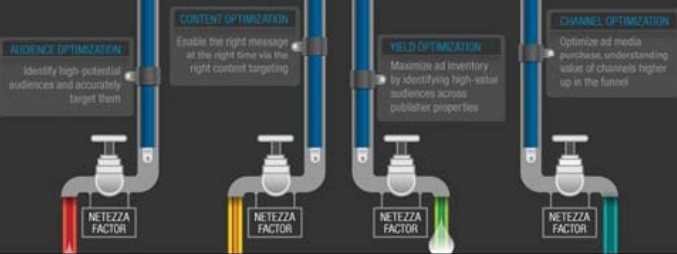
BIG DATA = BIG OPPORTUNITY



CAPITALIZING ON THIS OPPORTUNITY WILL REQUIRE:

RULES-DRIVEN INTEGRATION OF DISPARATE DATA IMPROVED OPERATING INFRASTRUCTURES NETWORK OF DATA-CENTRIC TECHNOLOGY AND PARTNERS MARKETING DATA GOVERNANCE

MARKETERS CAN THEN OPTIMIZE IN FOUR PRIMARY WAYS:



AHIM

Big Data @ Work

Organizations in all industries are under increasing pressure to capitalize on data



Healthcare

The average amount of data per hospital will increase from 167TB to 665TB in 2015, driven by the enormous growth of medical images and electronic medical records.¹

With Big Data

Medical professionals can improve patient care and reduce costs by extracting relevant clinical information from vast amounts of data to better understand the past and predict future outcomes.



Customer Service

Today, 86% of consumers quit doing business with a company because of a bad customer experience, up from 59% four years ago.²

With Big Data

Service representatives can use data to gain a more holistic view of their customers, understanding their likes and dislikes in real-time in order to resolve a problem or capitalize on happy clients faster.

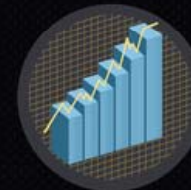


Insurance

Insurance companies and government agencies each gather fraud data related to their own individual missions. But the kind, quality and volume of data compiled varies widely.³

With Big Data

An insurance or citizen services provider can apply advanced analytics to data and detect fraud quickly, before funds are paid out.



Financial Services

Wall Street alone delivers 5 new research documents every minute. Dow Jones publishes upwards of 19,000 news items per day.⁴

With Big Data

Financial services professionals can better understand market changes through improved business insight from data, helping to anticipate performance gaps and more accurately assess investment alternatives.



Retail

\$145 billion in total sales are missed each year because retailers don't have the right products in stock to meet customer demand.⁵

With Big Data

Retailers can better understand their customers by analyzing sales trends and incorporating more accurate forecasting, ultimately increasing customer loyalty and revenue.



Communications

5 billion global subscribers in the telco industry are demanding unique and personalized offerings that match their individual lifestyles.⁶

With Big Data

Communications providers can use data to create a more personalized customer experience and avoid losing customers to competitors.

¹Information gathered by IBM

² North American Health Care Provider Information Market Size & Forecast, Enterprise Strategy Group
³ Customer Experience Impact Report, Harris Interactive
⁴ Coalition Against Insurance Fraud

⁵ The Future of News in Trading, Dow Jones, June 2011
⁶ IHL Group, Dec 2011
⁷ IBM Global CFO Study 2010

Medicine



Aetna is using reams of data to try to get early diagnosis, **prevention and treatment of heart disease and diabetes.**

UCLA is using Big Data analysis to prevent **complications from brain injuries.**

The American Society of Clinical Oncology is using Big Data to help it **find the best treatments for cancer.**

<http://insights.wired.com/profiles/blogs/5-ways-big-data-will-change-the-world#axzz3nHefVA1j>

Security



There is a **pedometer** application that can actually **identify people based on their gait, how they walk.**

A new security firm called **Pindrop** is using Big Data analysis to help banks and other financial institutions **identify callers** to ensure the person on the other end of the line is who they say t..

Pindrop is able to listen to more than **100 different background sounds on a phone call** to tell where the call is coming from and whether it is a cell phone, land line, of VOIP. They can tell you if the person claiming to be in Nebraska is actually calling from Nigeria.

<http://insights.wired.com/profiles/blogs/5-ways-big-data-will-change-the-world#axzz3nHefVA1j>

Urban Planning

Tracking the movements of people and how that could impact urban planning.

Cities are using data discovery techniques to examine the myriad of ways small changes can impact a big urban centers.

The Urban Center for Computational Data talks about *computer models helping cities to figure out how things like a new bus line might impact crime, employment, and energy usage in parts of a city*. There is little question that how our cities are built and function will be changed by data analytics.

<http://insights.wired.com/profiles/blogs/5-ways-big-data-will-change-the-world#axzz3nHefVA1j>

Consumer Products

The tremendous rise in online shopping has created piles of data to better *understand what consumers want and how they shop*.

It even allows companies to customize their *pricing models based on who is shopping and when they want to buy*.

<http://insights.wired.com/profiles/blogs/5-ways-big-data-will-change-the-world#axzz3nHefVA1j>

Elections

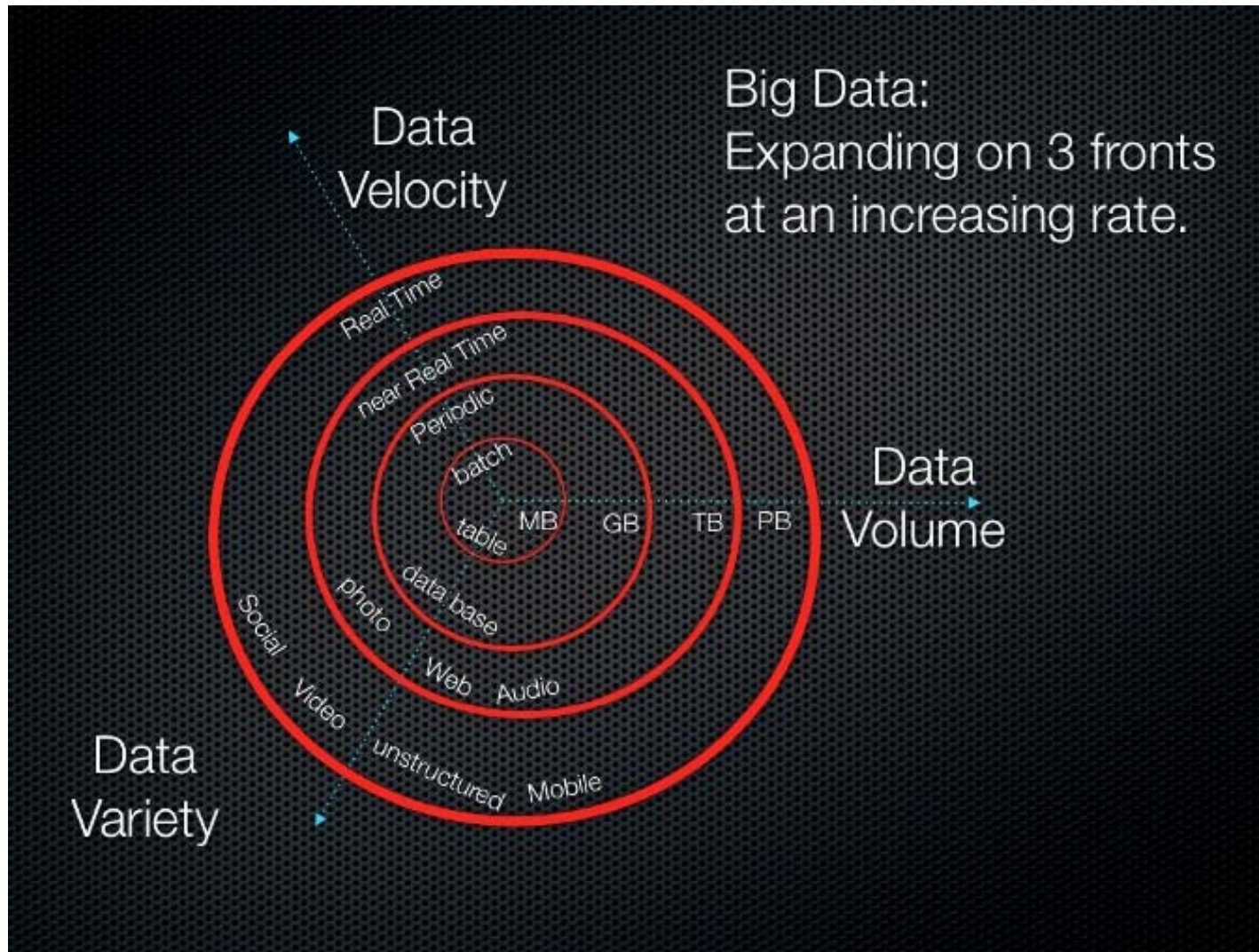
In the 2012 presidential election, the Obama Campaign made use of voter models on a scale never before seen.

They were able to *identify specific voters who would make a difference in the election and target messages to those voters.*

I am not talking about something general like, “**we need to appeal to soccer moms,**” I am talking about true specifics like, “**the Johnson family Maple Lane in Columbus, Ohio will vote for us if they know our stance on social security.**” It seems insane to think that presidential politics has gotten that local, but it has and it worked. There is little question that the Obama campaigns sophisticated methods of get out the vote and swing voter identification swung a very close election their way.

<http://insights.wired.com/profiles/blogs/5-ways-big-data-will-change-the-world#axzz3nHefVA1j>

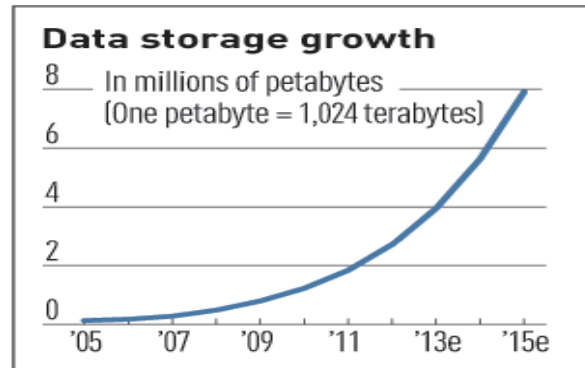
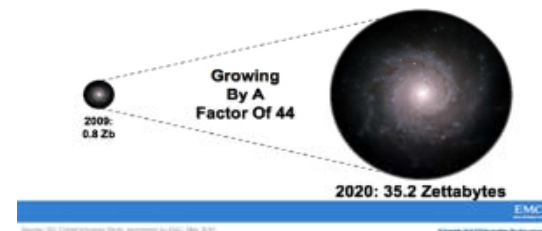
Big Data: Challenges



Volume (Scale)

- **Data Volume**
 - » 44x increase from 2009 to 2020
 - » From 0.8 zettabytes to 35.2 zzb
- Data volume is increasing exponentially

The Digital Universe 2009-2020

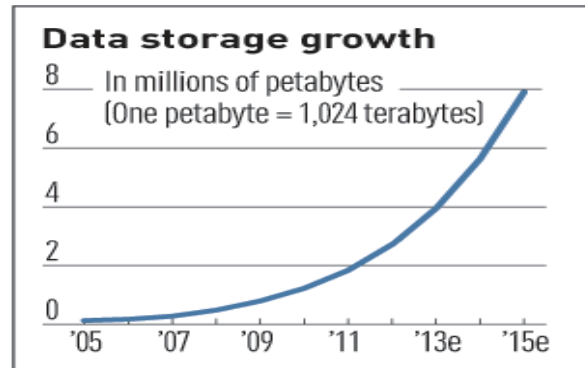
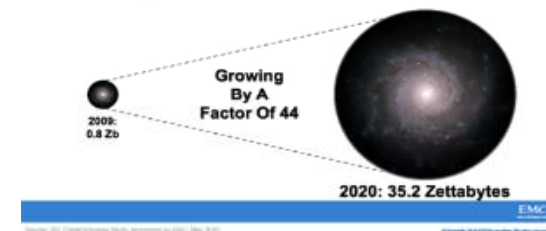


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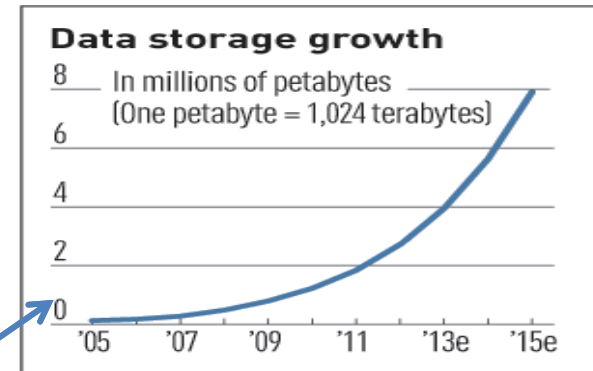
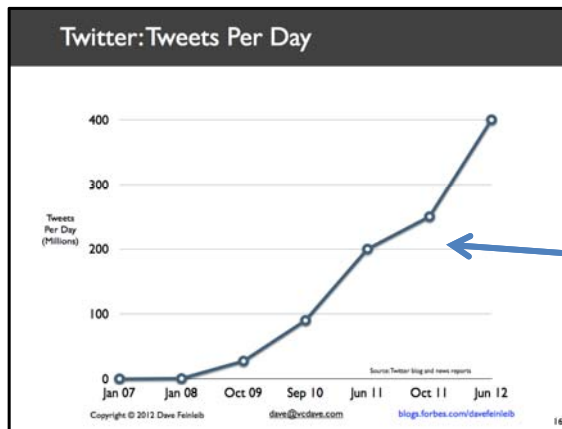
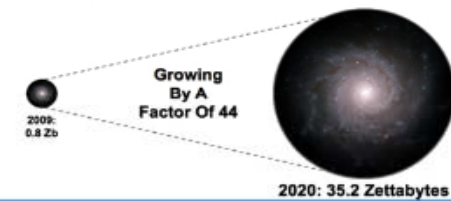
The Digital Universe 2009-2020



Volume (Scale)

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The Digital Universe 2009-2020



Exponential increase in collected/generated data



12+ TBs
of tweet data
every day



12+ TBs
of tweet data
every day



25+ TBs of
log data
every day

12+ TBs
of tweet data
every day



? TBs of
data every day



25+ TBs of
log data
every day



12+ TBs
of tweet data
every day



? TBs of
data every day



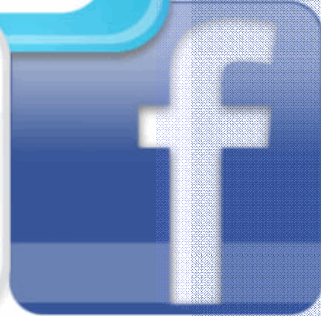
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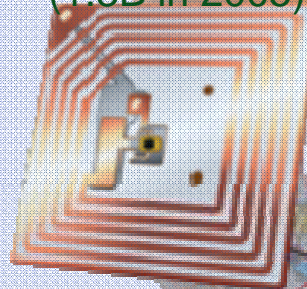
? **TBs** of
data every day



25+ TBs of
log data
every day



30 billion
RFID tags today
(1.3B in 2005)



4.6 billion
camera
phones
world wide



100s of millions
of GPS
enabled
devices sold
annually



76 million smart
meters in 2009...
200M by 2014



2+ billion
people on the
Web by end
2011



Variety (Complexity)

Relational Data (Tables/Transaction/Legacy Data)

Text Data (Web)

Semi-structured Data (XML)

Graph Data

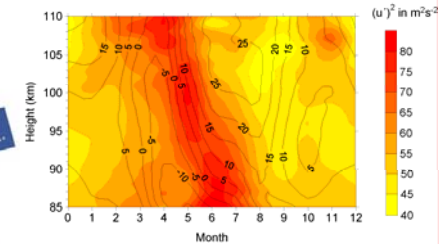
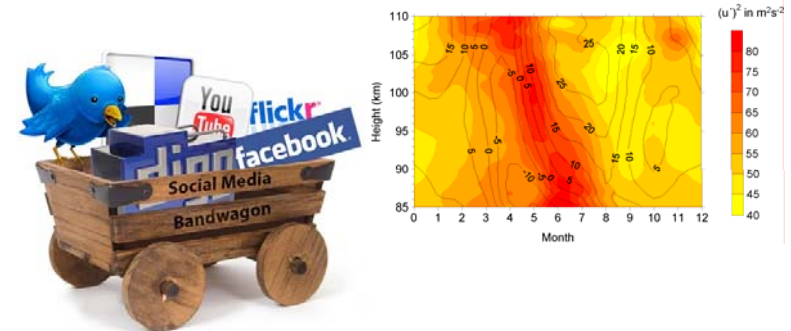
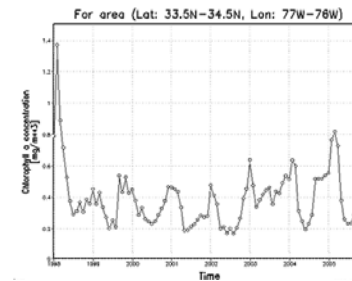
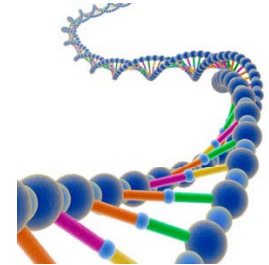
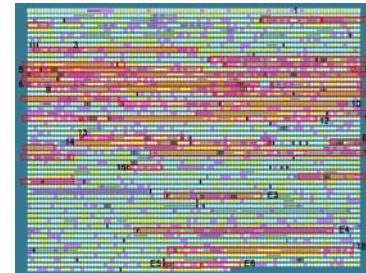
» Social Network, Semantic Web (RDF), ...

Streaming Data

» You can only scan the data once

A single application can be generating/collecting many types of data

Big Public Data (online, weather, finance, etc)



Variety (Complexity)

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Graph Data

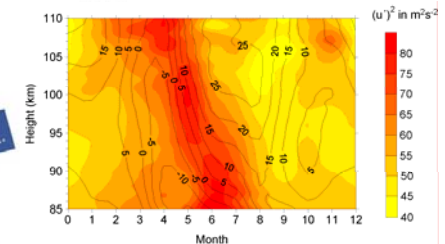
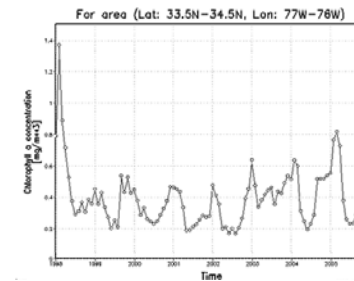
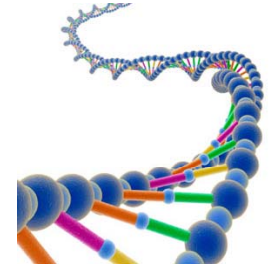
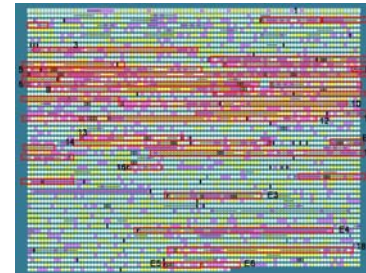
» Social Network, Semantic Web (RDF), ...

Streaming Data

» You can only scan the data once

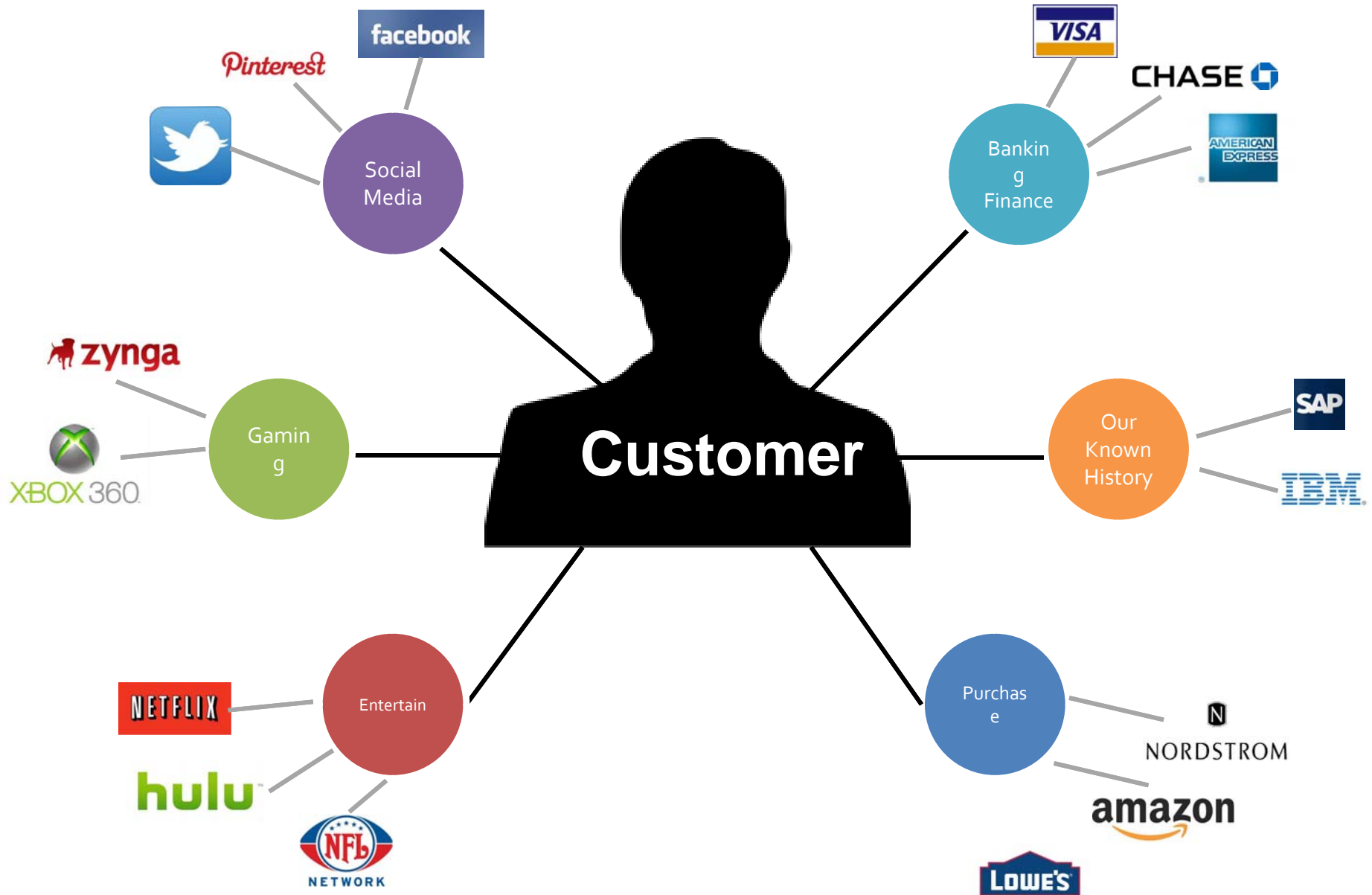
A single application can be generating/collecting many types of data

Big Public Data (online, weather, finance, etc)



To extract knowledge → all these types of data need to be linked together

A Single View to the Customer



Velocity (Speed)

- Data is begin generated fast and need to be processed fast
- Online Data Analytics
- Late decisions → missing opportunities



Velocity (Speed)

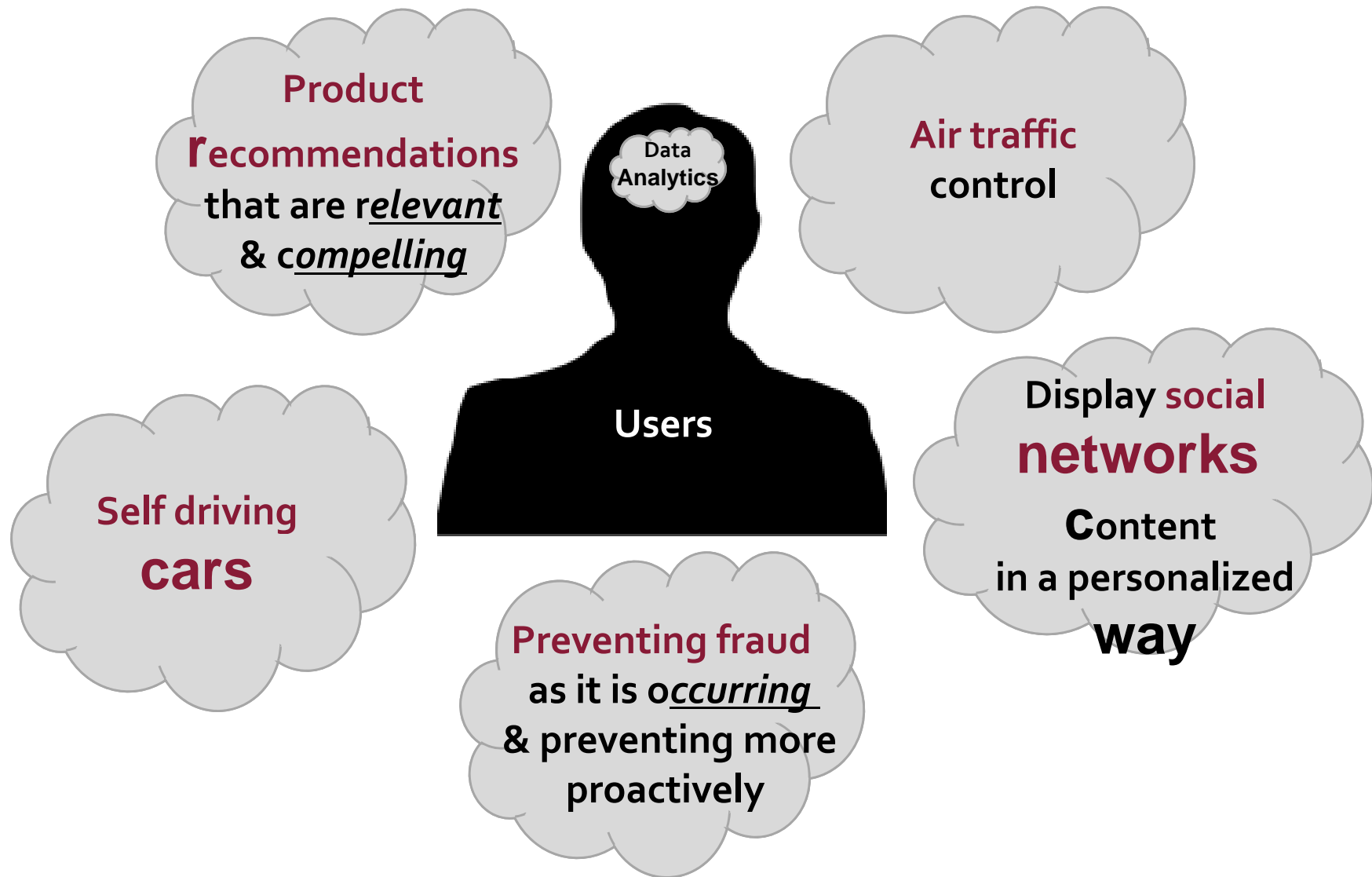
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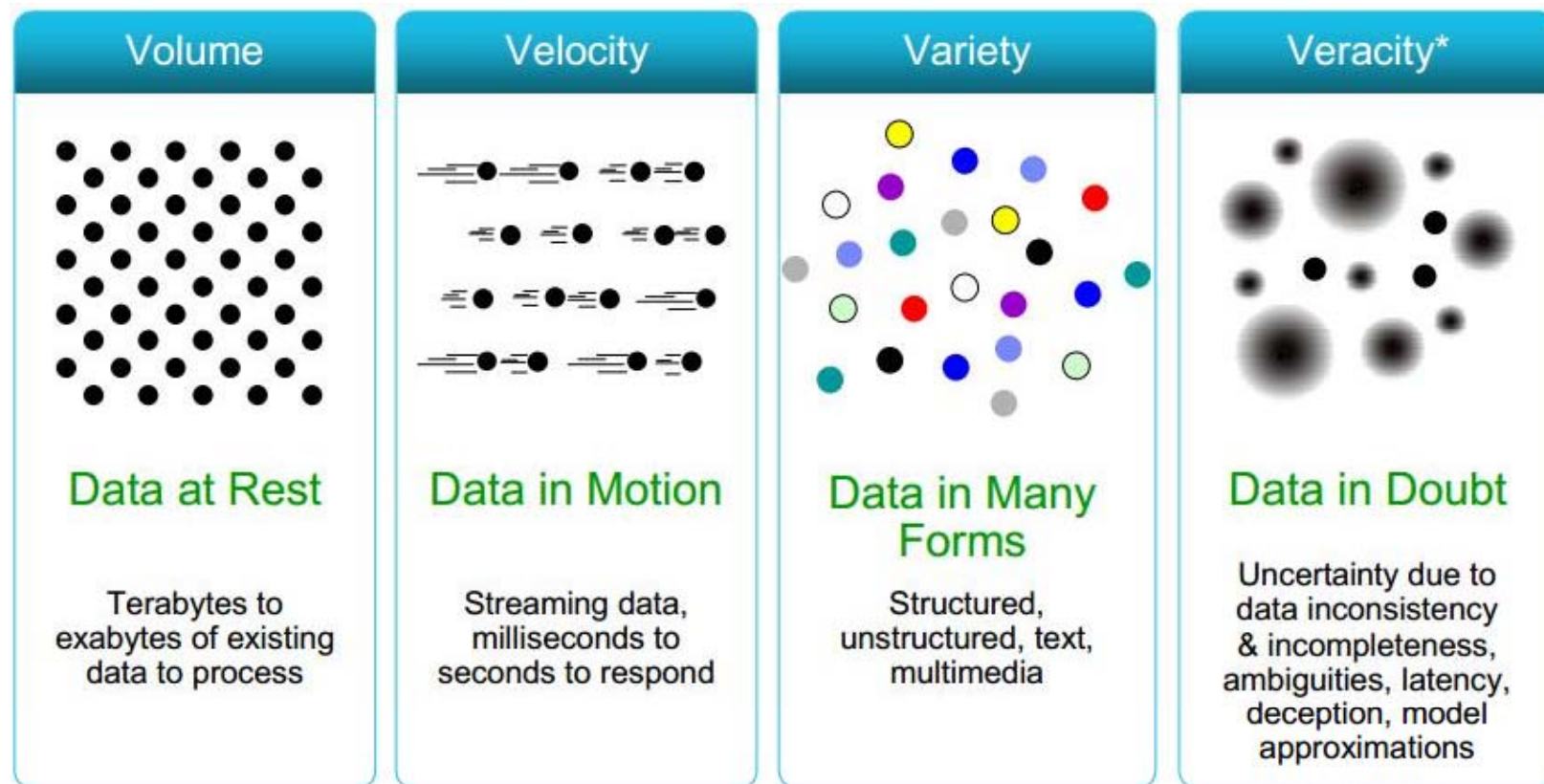
- **Examples**

- » **E-Promotions:** Based on your current location, your purchase history, what you like → send promotions right now for store next to you
- » **Healthcare monitoring:** sensors monitoring your activities and body → any abnormal measurements require immediate reaction

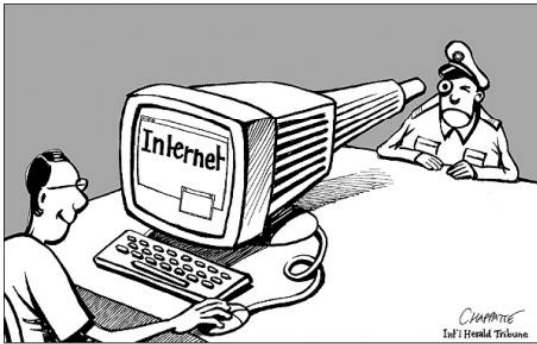
Velocity (Speed)



Some Make it 4V's



... and Privacy



Goodbye Anonymity

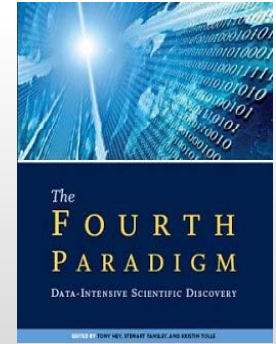
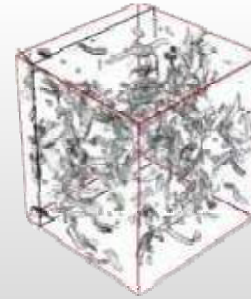


The Data Science: The 4th Paradigm for Scientific Discovery

88



$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{4\pi G\rho}{3} - K\frac{c^2}{a^2}$$



Experimental

Theoretical

Computational

The Fourth
Paradigm

Thousand
years ago

*Description of natural
phenomena*

Last few
hundred years

*Newton's laws,
Maxwell's equations...*

Last
few decades

*Simulation of
complex phenomena*

Today and the
Future

*Unify theory,
experiment and
simulation with large
multidisciplinary Data*

*Using data exploration
and data mining
(from instruments,
sensors, humans...)*

*Distributed
Communities*

Crédits: Dennis Gannon

Big Data Science:

The art of understanding huge volumes of data

Data Science is not just data analysis.

Four main topics:

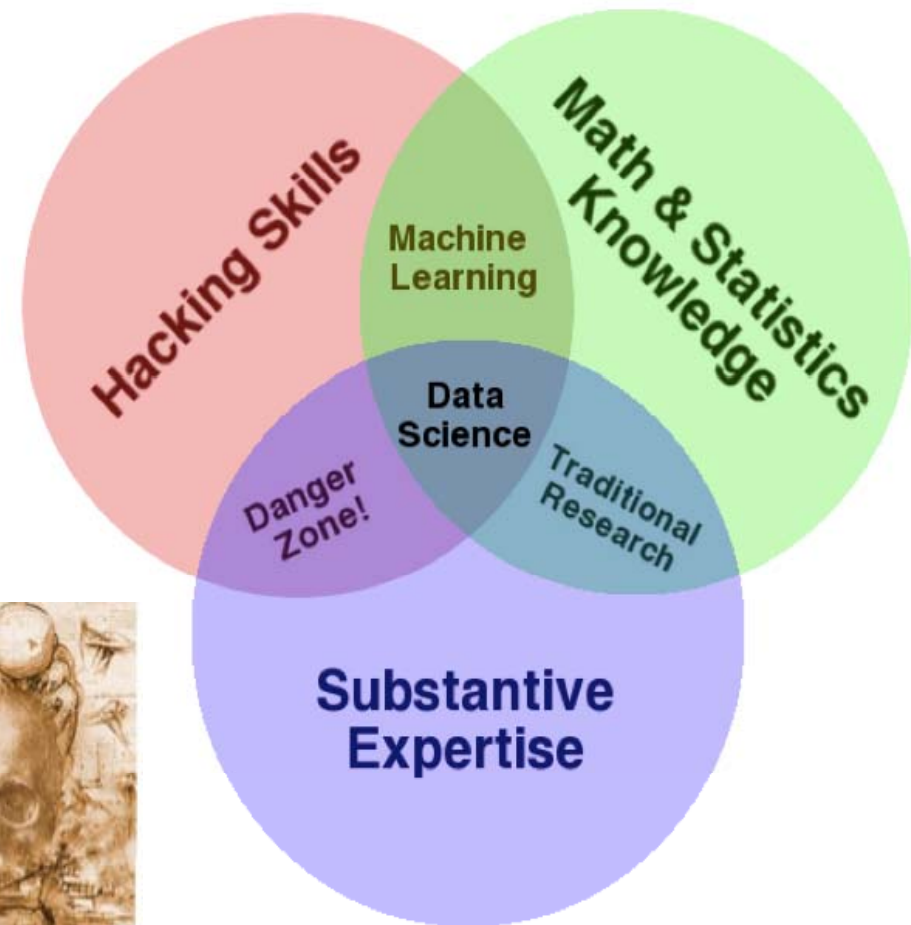
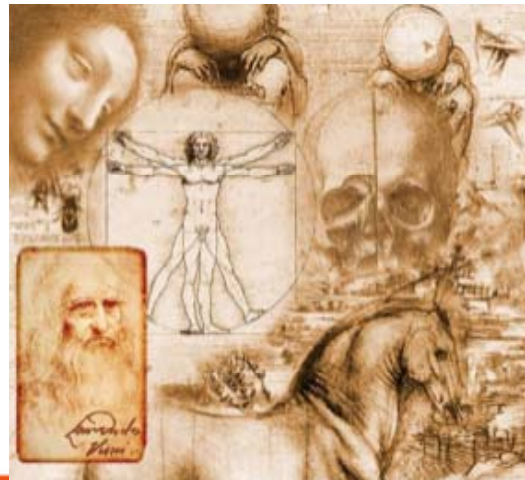
- **Data architecture:** how the data would need to be routed and organized to support the analysis, visualization and presentation of the data
- **Data acquisition:** how the data are collected, and, importantly, how the data are represented prior to analysis and presentation
- **Data analysis:** involves many technical, mathematical, and statistical aspects; still, the results have to be effectively communicated to the data user.
- **Data archiving:** preservation of collected data in a form that makes it highly reusable (data curation)

Data Scientist skills

Engineer collect & scrub disparate data sources manage a large computing cluster

Mathematician machine learning statistics

Artist visualize data beautifully, tell a convincing story



Data Scientist

“I keep saying the sexy job in the next ten years will be statisticians. The ability to take data - to be able to **understand** it, to **process** it, to **extract value** from it, to **visualize** it, to **communicate** it.”

Hal Varian, Google's chief economist

The Big Data Landscape

Apps

Vertical Apps



Operational Intelligence



Ad / Media Apps



Business Intelligence



Analytics And Visualization



Data As A Service



Infrastructure

Analytics Infrastructure



Operational Infrastructure



Infrastructure As A Service



Structured Databases



Technologies





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Soulcié

Thank you!



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KerData

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