Macroarea di Ingegneria
Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Ingegneria Informatica

Introduction to Big Data

Corso di Sistemi e Architetture per Big Data

A.A. 2022/23

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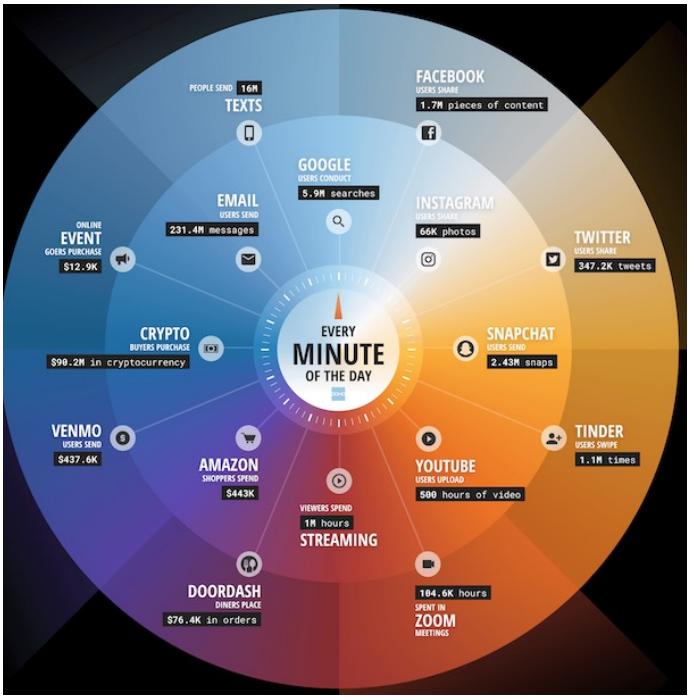
Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria Informatica

Why Big Data?

How much data is created every single minute of the day?

Global Internet population in Jan. 2023: 5.16 billion (64.4% of world population)

1 billion in 2005



Source: www.domo.com/data-never-sleeps

How much data?

- Big data volume: from Terabytes to Zettabytes
  - How big is a Zettabyte?
  - 1 ZB = 2^{70} B = 2^{40} GB ≈ 10^{21} B
    - Remember that $2^{10} = 1024 \approx 10^3$
- 120 Zettabytes of data generated by 2023

  120 Zettabytes ($120 \times 2^{70} \approx 120 \times 10^{21}$) …

  ≈ 120,000 Exabytes ($120{,}000 \times 10^{18}$) ...

  ≈ 120,000,000 Petabytes ($120{,}000{,}000 \times 10^{15}$) ...

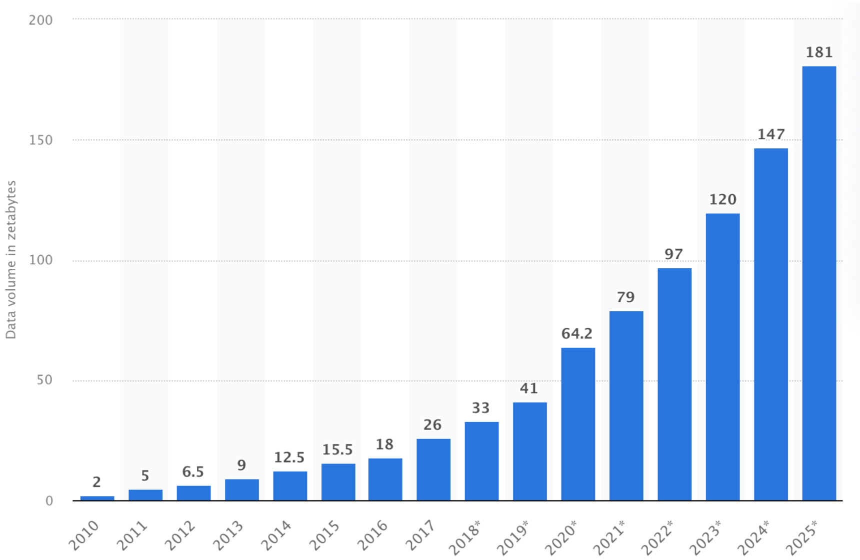
  ≈ 120,000,000,000 Terabytes ($120{,}000{,}000{,}000 \times 10^{12}$) …

  ≈ 120,000,000,000,000 Gigabytes ($120{,}000{,}000{,}000{,}000 \times 10^{9}$) …

  ≈ 120,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes!
- Bigger than Zettabytes? Yottabytes!
  - 1 YB = 2^{80} B ≈ 10^{24} B

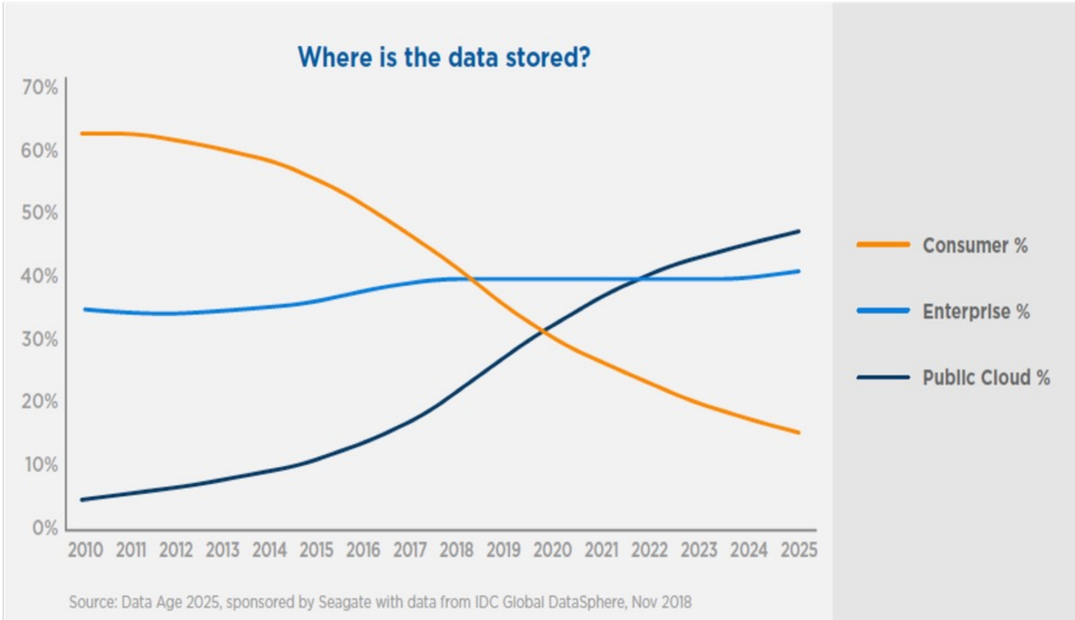
How much data?

- Recent explosion in data volume
  - In 2013: 90% of all the data in the world was generated over the last two years
  - 48x growth from 2010 to 2022



Where is data stored?

- Data is increasingly stored in public Cloud

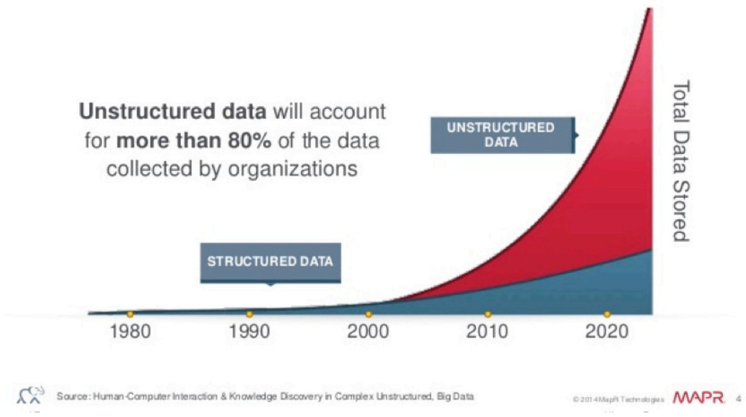


Big data statistics and economic impact

- Every person produces roughly 1.7 MB per second
- Internet users produce about 2.5 EB of data each day
- Google, Amazon, Meta, Apple and Microsoft store (and process) EBs of users data in their hyperscale data centers
  - Which data?
- Big data market reached $160 billion in 2021 and it is expected to reach $273 billion by 2027
- 91% of organizations are investing in Big Data and AI
- Using Big Data and ML algorithms, Netflix saved $1 billion per year on customer retention

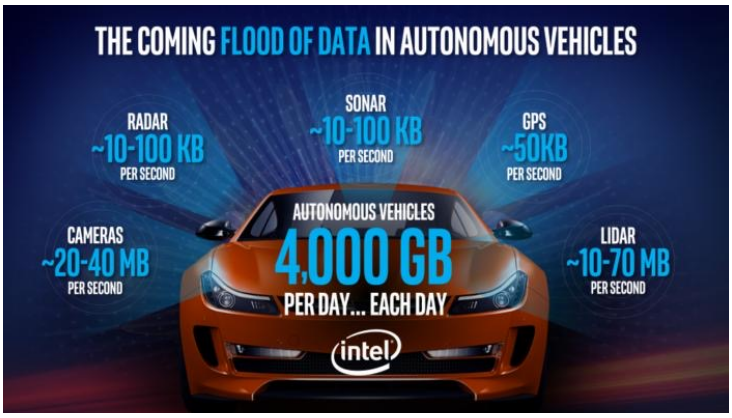
Big data driving factors

- Big Data is growing fast
  - Smartphones
  - Social networks
  - Internet of Things (IoT)
- Exponential growth in unstructured data



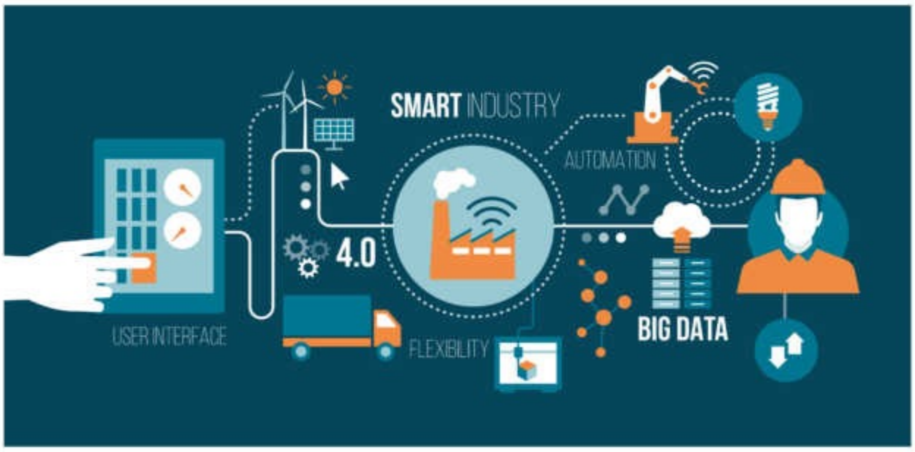
How Big? IoT impact

- IoT largely contributes to increase Big Data challenges
  - By 2023 over 15 billion IoT devices installed worldwide, over 29 billion estimated in 2030
- Example: self-driving cars
  - Just one autonomous car will use 4 TB of data/day



IoT impact: Industrial IoT

- Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT): network of physical objects, systems, platforms and applications that contain embedded technology to communicate and share intelligence with each other, with external environment and with people



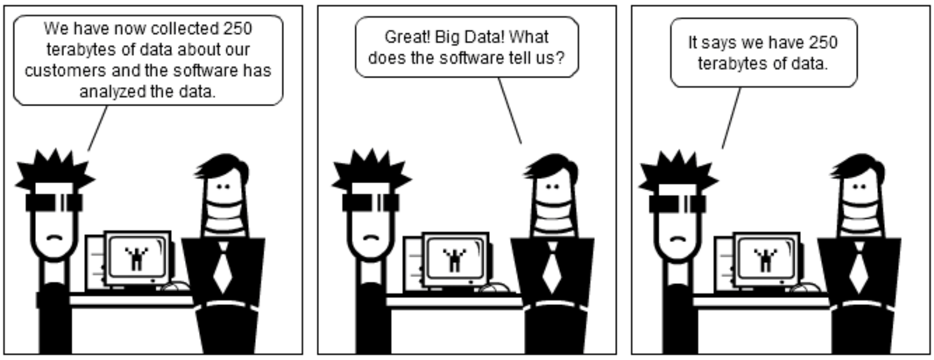
Big Data definitions

Different definitions

- “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, 2012*
- “Big data primarily refers to data sets that are too large or complex to be dealt with by traditional data-processing application software.” *Wikipedia, 2023*
- “Big data is mostly about taking numbers and using those numbers to make predictions about the future. The bigger the data set you have, the more accurate the predictions about the future will be.” *Anthony Goldbloom, Kaggle’s founder*

… so, what is Big Data?

- "Big Data" is similar to "small data", but bigger
- But bigger data requires different approaches: scale changes everything!
  - New methodologies, tools, architectures
- …with an aim to solve new problems or old problems in a better way



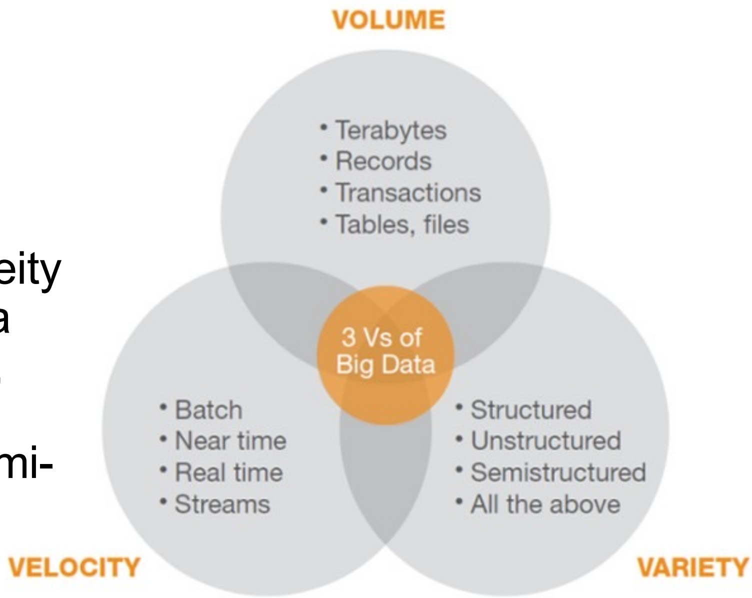
Gartner's Big data definition

- The most-frequently used and perhaps, somewhat abused definition (revised version by Gartner, 2012)

  Big data is high volume, high velocity, and/or high variety information assets that require new forms of processing to enable enhanced decision making, insight discovery and process optimization.

3V model for Big Data

1. **Volume**: data size challenging to store and process (how to index, retrieve)
2. **Variety**: data heterogeneity because of different data types (text, audio, video, record) and degree of structure (structured, semi-structured, unstructured data)
3. **Velocity**: data generation rate and analysis rate



- Defined in 2001 by D. Laney

The extended (3+n)V model

4. **Value**: Big data can generate huge competitive advantages
   – "Big data technologies describe a new generation of technologies and architectures, designed to economically extract value from very large volumes of a wide variety of data, by enabling high-velocity capture, discovery, and/or analysis." (IDC, 2011)
   – "The bigger the data set you have, the more accurate the predictions about the future will be" (A. Goldbloom)
5. **Veracity**: regards quality or insightfulness of data, issues related to uncertainty of accuracy and authenticity of data
6. **Variability**: data flows can be highly inconsistent with peaks
7. **Visualization**

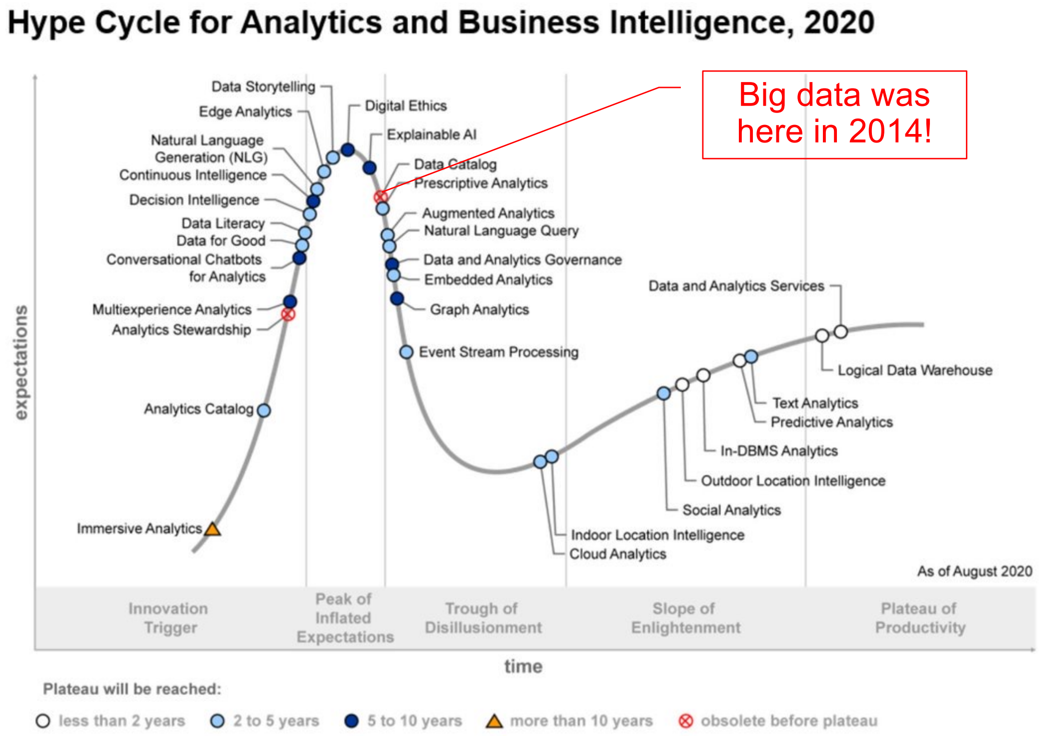
Big Data visualization

- Presentation of data in a pictorial and graphical format
- Why? Our brain processes images 60,000x faster than text
- A first example:

Big Data visualization

- Some examples
  – Flight patterns in US
    www.aaronkoblin.com/work/flightpatterns
  – Pollution map waqi.info
  – Ocean surface currents
    www.nasa.gov/topics/earth/features/perpetual-ocean.html
  – World tweet map www.omnisci.com/demos/tweetmap

Gartner's 2020 hype cycle for analytics and business intelligence



Source: Gartner
ID: 444807

Why now?

- Because we have data
  – Data is already in digital form
  – 24% of data growth from 2022 to 2023
- Because we can
  – 400$ for a drive in which to store all the music of the world
  – More than 40 years of Moore's law: we have large computing resources

Examples of Big Data applications in very diverse sectors

- Customer analytics in retail industry
  - E.g., to increase customer retention and loyalty
- Predictive maintenance for Industry 4.0
  - E.g., detecting anomalous machine states to reduce maintenance costs
- Crime prevention
  - To analyze crime patterns and trends
- Health care
  - E.g., to diagnose and treat genetic diseases
- Finance
  - To anticipate customer behaviors and create strategies for banks and financial institutions

Examples of Big Data applications in very diverse sectors

- Government sector, e.g. using Open Data
  www.europeandataportal.eu
  dati.gov.it
- Education
  - E.g., to improve the learning process, to design a new course
- Space science
  - E.g., astronomical discoveries

Batch vs. real-time analytics

- ***Batch analytics***: analysis of set of data collected over a period of time and that has already been stored
  - We will study **batch processing engines**

- ***Real-time analytics***: analysis of high-velocity, continuous data streams as soon as they are ingested without (or before) storing them
  - Goal: get insights immediately (or very rapidly after) data enters the system
  - We will study **stream processing engines**

Examples of real-time analytics

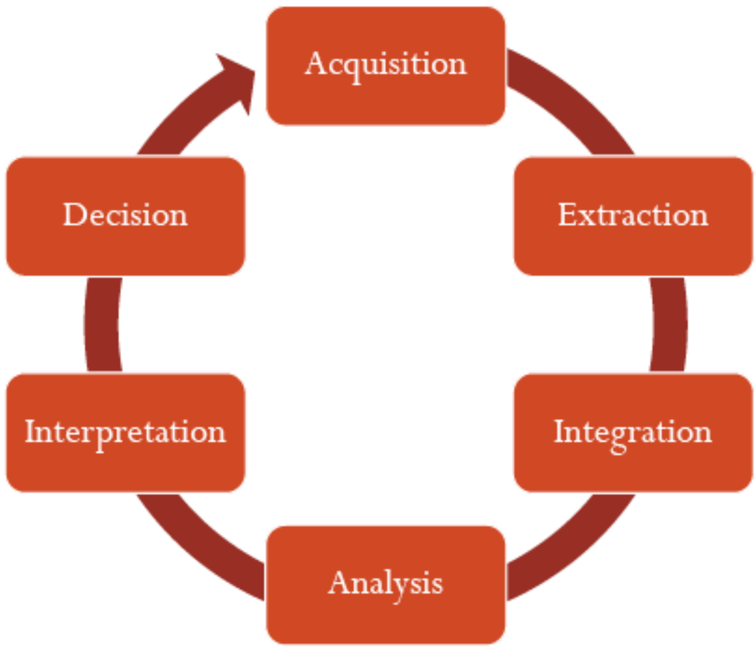
- Grand Challenge at DEBS conferences debs.org/grand-challenges/
  - Over high volume sensor data: analysis of energy consumption measurements (DEBS 2014)
  - Over high volume geospatial data streams: analysis of taxi trips based on a stream of trip reports from New York City (DEBS 2015)
  - Over social network: to identify posts that trigger the most activity and large communities that are involved in a topic (DEBS 2016)
  - Over maritime transportation data: to predict destinations and arrival times of ships (DEBS 2018)
  - Technical analysis of market data: to compute specific trend indicators and detect patterns resembling those used by traders to decide on buying or selling (DEBS 2022)

… other example of real-time analytics in very diverse sectors

- Medicine
  - To track epidemic diseases, to prevent diseases through wearable health care technologies
- Security
  - To detect frauds or DDOS attacks, to recognize behavioral patterns
- Urban traffic management
  - To address traffic congestion and lack of parking, to plan public transportation

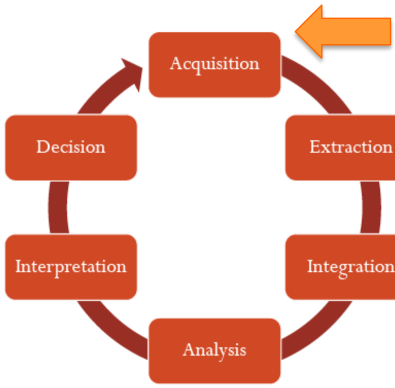
The Big Data process

- 6 stages of the Big data analytics lifecycle



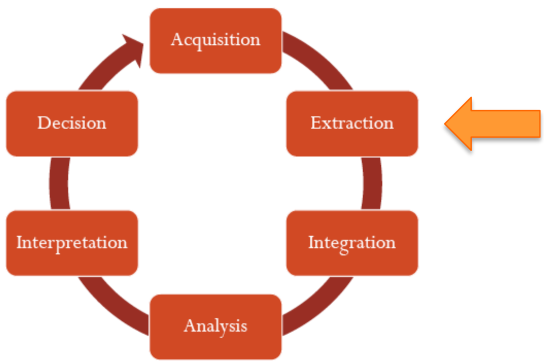
The Big Data process

- Acquisition
  - Requires:
    - Selecting data
    - Filtering data
    - Generating metadata
    - Managing data provenance
      - E.g., GDPR compliance



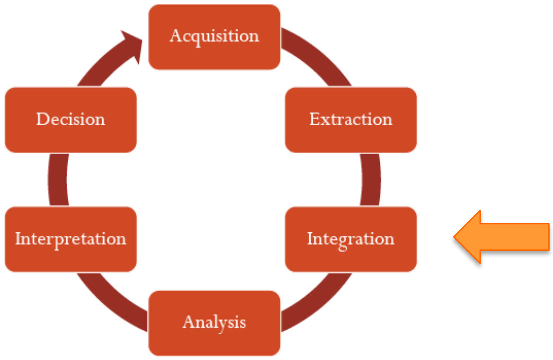
The Big Data process

- Extraction
  - To transform data into a format that can be used by Big data processing frameworks
  - Requires:
    - Data transformation
    - Data normalization
      - E.g., avoid duplication
    - Data cleaning
      - Remove corrupted or inaccurate data (e.g., outliers)
      - Impute missing data using some data imputation technique
    - Data aggregation
      - E.g., from multiple sources (e.g., because of multiple data providers)



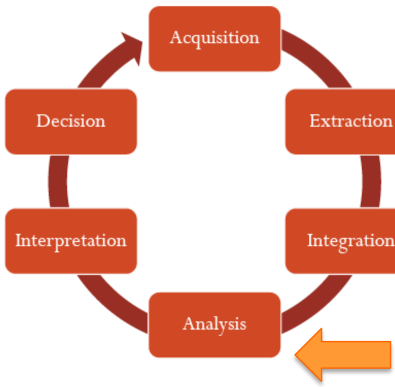
The Big Data process

- Integration
  - Requires:
    - Standardization
    - Conflict management
    - Reconciliation
    - Mapping definition



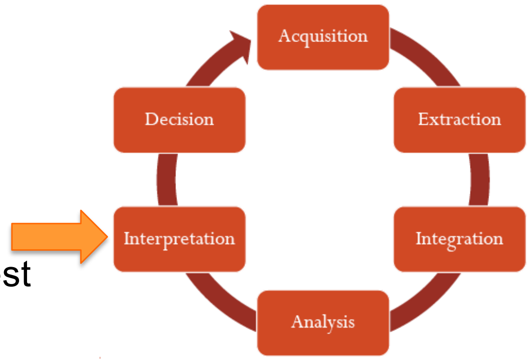
The Big Data process

- Analysis
  - Requires:
    - Data analytics techniques
      - Statistics
      - Data mining
      - Machine learning
      - Visualization



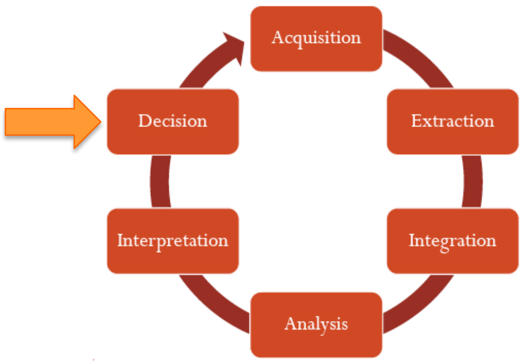
The Big Data process

- Interpretation
  - Requires:
    - Knowledge of domain
    - Knowledge of data provenance
    - Identification of patterns of interest
    - Flexibility of the process



The Big Data process

- Decision
  - Requires:
    - Managerial skills
    - Continuous improvement of the process (loop)



Some techniques for Big Data analytics

BUSINESS ANALYTICS

	Descriptive	Diagnostic	Predictive	Prescriptive
Questions	What happened ? What is happening ?	Why it happened ? Why it is happening ?	What will happen ? Why will it happen ?	What should do ? Why should do ?
Enablers	- Dashboard - Scorecards - Business reporting - Data warehouse	- Business reporting - Dashboard - Data warehouse	- Data mining - Forecasting - Text mining - Web/media mining	- Simulation - Optimization - Decision modeling - Expert system
Outcomes	Minutely defined problems and opportunities	Ability to drill down to the root cause.	Accurate projection of conditions and states	Best possible business prospect

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Added value, complexity

Some techniques for Big Data analytics

- *Data mining*: anomaly detection, association rule mining, classification, clustering, regression, summarization
- *Machine learning*: supervised learning, unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning
- *Crowdsourcing*
  – Outsourcing human-intelligence tasks to a large group of unspecified people via Internet

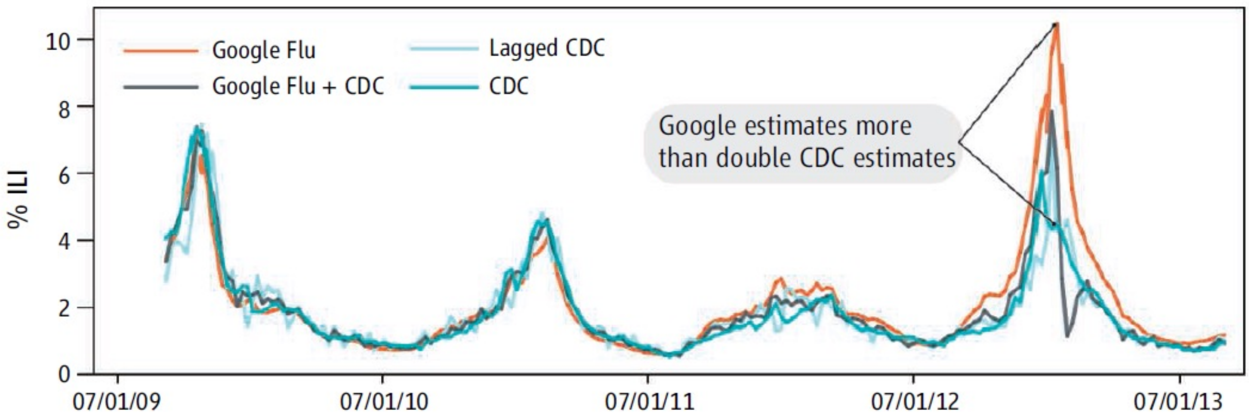
In this course we focus on systems and architectures for Big Data, not on data analysis techniques

Risks and challenges of Big Data

- Effectiveness of data analysis
- Performance
  - Efficiency
  - Scalability and elasticity
    - Scale linearly as workloads and data volumes grow
  - Fault tolerance
  - Sustainability
    - Data grows faster than energy on chip
- Heterogeneity
  - Data, processing environment, network latencies, …
- Flexibility
- Privacy and security
- Costs

Effectiveness of Big data analysis

- A famous example of inaccurate analysis
- Google Flu Trends' predictions
  - Sometimes very inaccurate: over the interval 2011-2013, when it consistently overestimated flu prevalence and over one interval in the 2012-2013 flu season predicted twice as many doctors' visits as those recorded



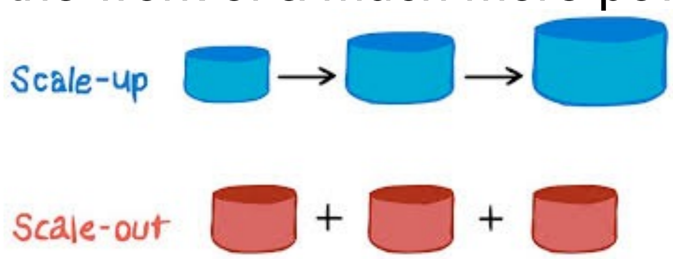
Lazer et al., "The Parable of Google Flu: Traps in Big Data Analysis". *Science*. 343 (6176): 1203–1205. doi:10.1126/science.1248506

Taming performance: distribution and replication

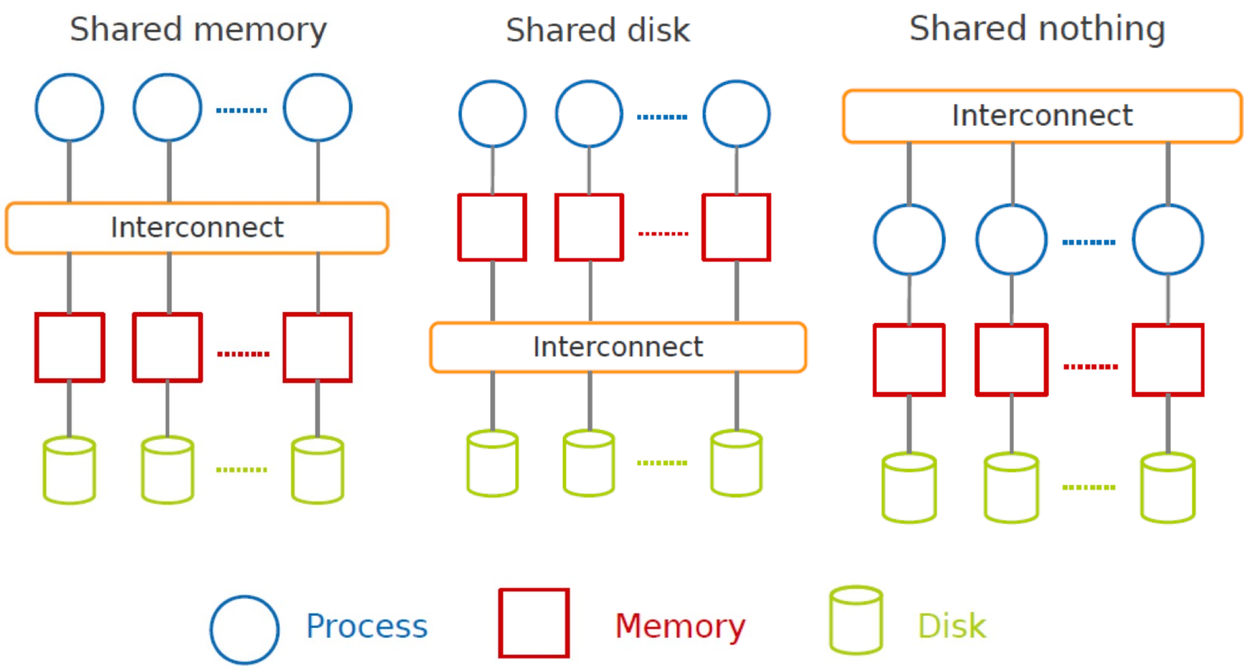
- Distributed architecture
  - Common architectural solution for Big Data processing: cluster of commodity hardware resources, also in Cloud
  - Scale out (horizontally), not up (vertically)!
  - Challenges: *elasticity* and data processing at the *network edges*
- Distributed processing
  - **Shared-nothing** model
  - New programming paradigms, e.g., functional programming
- Resource replication
  - The well-known solution to achieve fault tolerance
  - Eventual consistency (CAP theorem!)

Scaling out vs. scaling up

- Two different ways of addressing the need for more processor capacity, memory and other resources
- **Scaling up** (or vertical scalability) refers to purchasing and installing a more powerful server
  - E.g., with more processing capacity and RAM
- **Scaling out** (or horizontal scalability) means adding other lower-performance servers to collectively do the work of a much more powerful one



Shared nothing vs. other parallel architectures

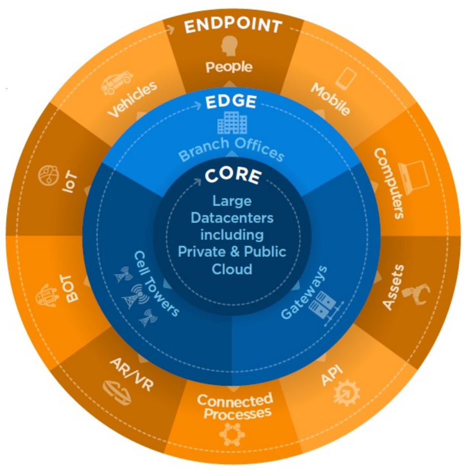


D. DeWitt and J. Gray, "Parallel database systems: the future of high performance database systems", *ACM Communications*, 1992

Big Data architectures

- Ingest data
- Process data
- Analyze data
- Store data

- Where?



Where to process Big Data

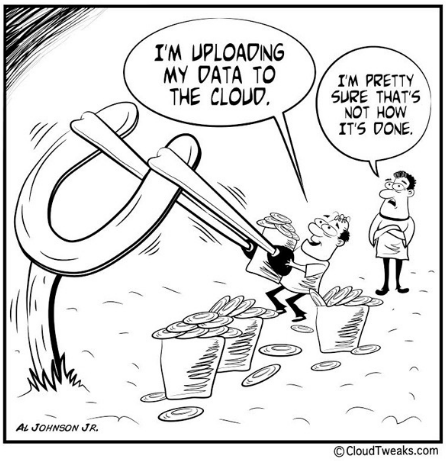
- The traditional way: using a cluster of servers on premises
  - Compute nodes are stored on racks
    - 8-64 compute nodes on a rack
  - There can be many racks of compute nodes
    - The nodes on a single rack are connected by a network, typically gigabit Ethernet
    - Racks are connected by another level of network or a switch
    - The bandwidth of intra-rack communication is usually much greater than that of inter-rack communication
- Cons:
  - Need to manage hardware infrastructure and processing platforms (acquire, install, configure, …)

Where to process Big Data

- The Cloud way: using Cloud analytics services
- Some examples
  - Amazon EMR and Google Dataproc: Hadoop and Spark clusters (plus high-level frameworks) in the Cloud
- Pros:
  - Gain Cloud scalability and elasticity
  - Do not need to manage and provision the infrastructure and the platform

Where to process Big Data

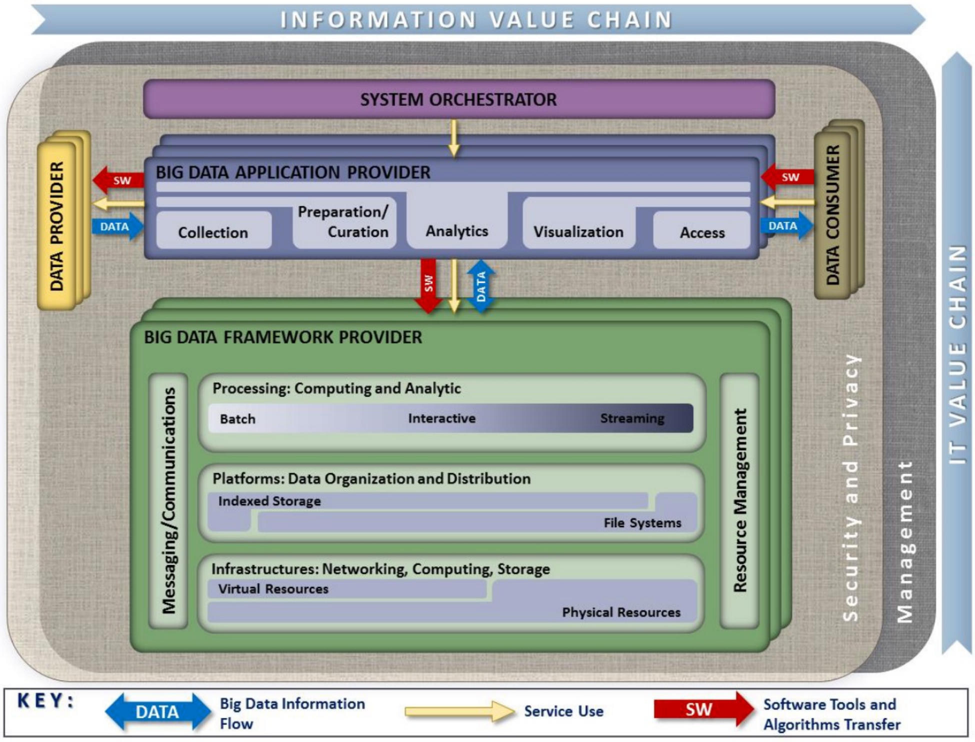
- But Cloud data centers are located in the network core
- Main challenges:
  - Move data to Cloud
    - Latency is not zero (because of speed of light)!
    - Minor issue: network bandwidth
  - Data security and privacy



Where to process Big Data

- The new scenario: edge/fog computing
  - "The cloud close to the ground": many micro data centers located at the network edge
  - Move data processing close to data producers and data consumers

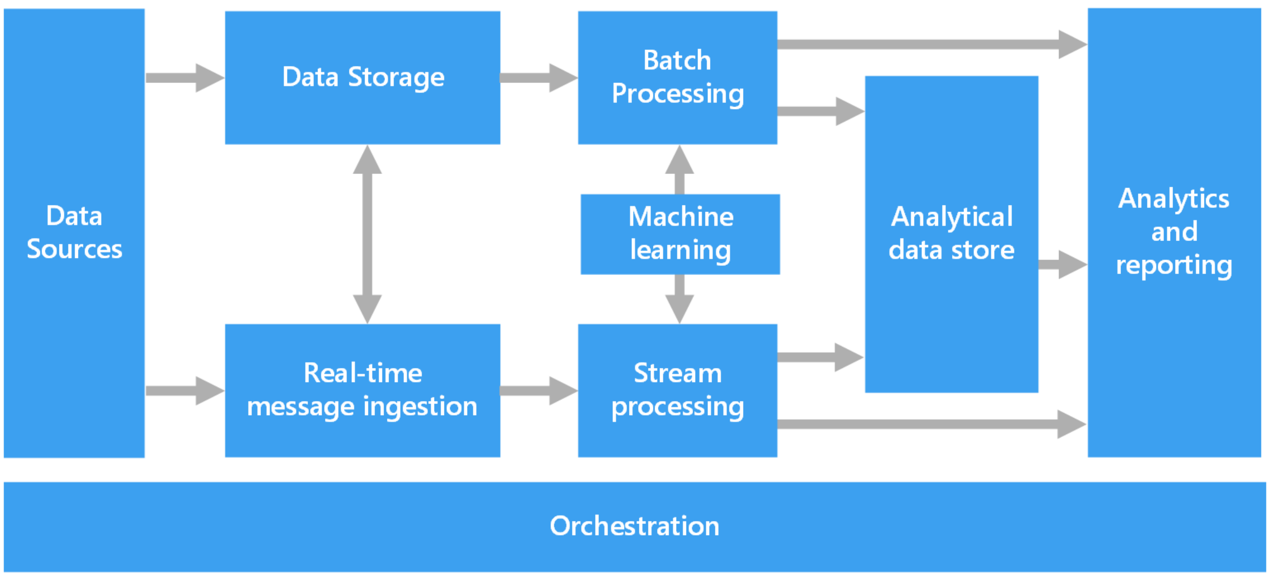
NIST Big Data reference architecture



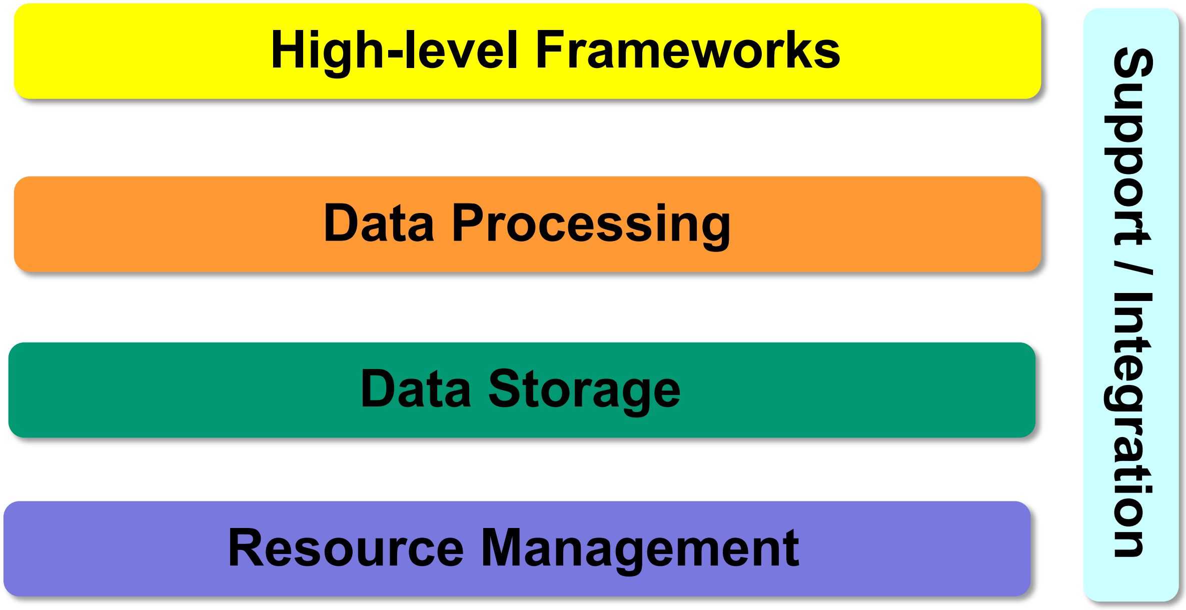
doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.1500-6r2

Components of a big data architecture

- Lambda architecture: both batch and stream processing

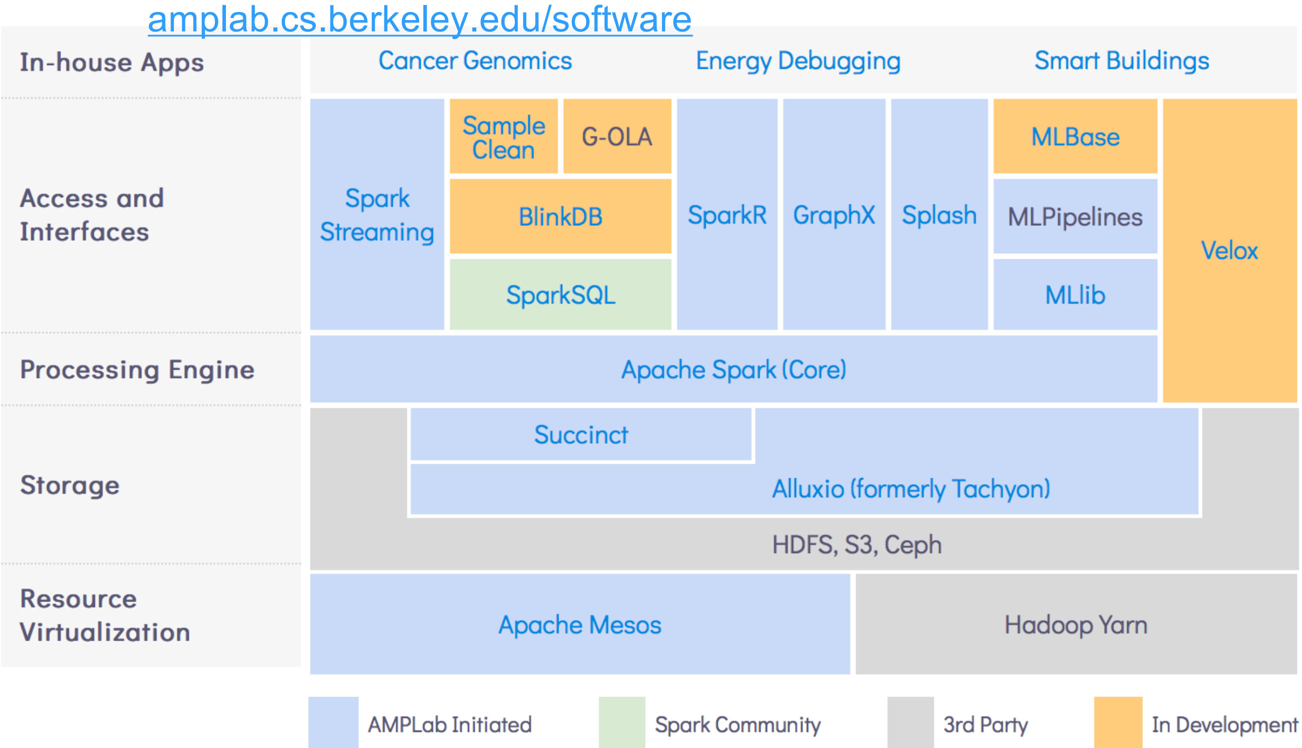


Our Big Data stack



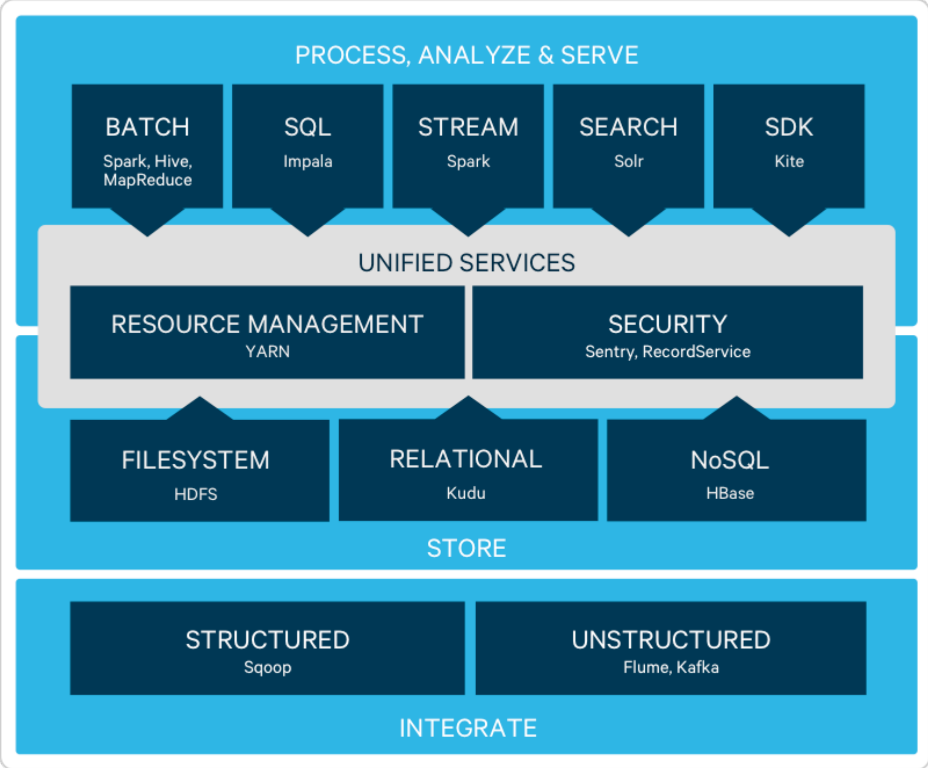
Example of Big Data stack: BDAS

- BDAS: the Berkeley Data Analytics Stack
  amplab.cs.berkeley.edu/software



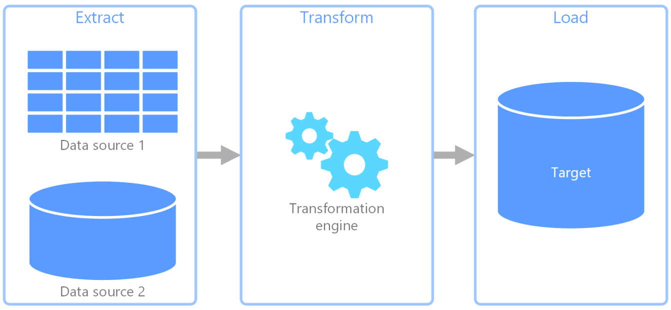
Example of Big Data stack: Cloudera

www.cloudera.com/products/open-source/apache-hadoop.html



The traditional data pipeline: ETL

- Extract, Transform, and Load (**ETL**)



- *Extract* data from different sources
- *Transform* data into a usable (i.e., proper format) and trusted resource for storing
  - Data is not usually loaded directly into the target system, but instead it is common to have it uploaded into a staging DB
- *Load* data into the target system, i.e., DB or data warehouse (DWH)
  - See databricks.com/glossary, www.databricks.com/discover/data-lakes/introduction

Break: Data warehouse

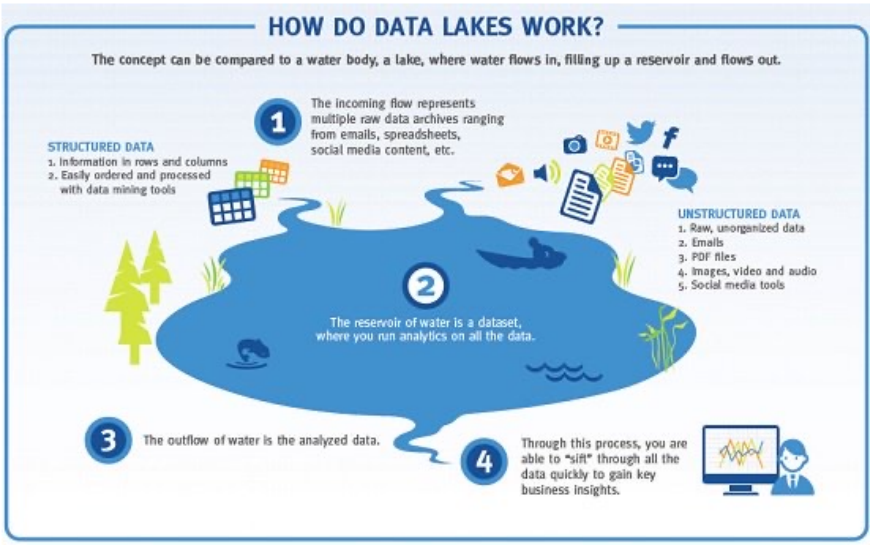
- For many years, relational DBMSs were sufficient for companies' needs
- 1990s: no longer On Line Transaction Processing (OLTP) but also On Line Analytical Processing (OLAP)
- Data warehouses were born to unite companies' structured data under one roof
- Emerged as technology that brings together an organization's collection of RDBMs under a single umbrella, allowing data to be queried and viewed as a whole
- Typically run on expensive, on-premises appliance-based hardware from vendors (e.g., Teradata and Vertica), and later became available in cloud

Break: Data warehouse

- Pros
  - Integration of many data sources
  - Data optimized for read access
  - Ability to run quick ad hoc analytical queries
  - Data audit, governance and lineage
- Cons
  - Inability to store unstructured, raw data
  - Expensive, proprietary hardware and software
  - Difficulty scaling due to the tight coupling of storage and compute power

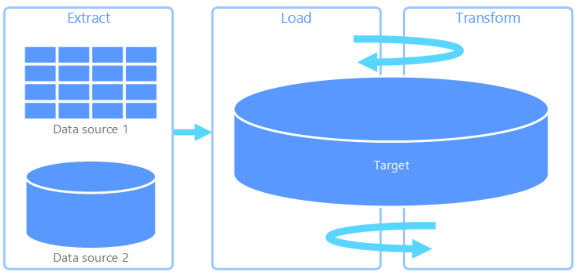
Data lake

- Method of storing data within a system or repository, in its native, raw format, that facilitates the collocation of data in a variety of formats (structured, unstructured, semi-structured), using object blobs or files
- Designed for *quickly changing data*



Paradigm shift in the data pipeline

- The new way: Extract, Load, and Transform (**ELT**)



  - *Extract* data from different sources
  - *Load* data into a **data lake**, where data is held in original format
  - *Transform* data using the processing capabilities of target system
- Advantages:
  - No need for separate transformation engine
  - Data transformation and loading happen in parallel
  - More effective when speed is critical
  - Works well when target system is powerful enough to transform data efficiently

The new trend: data lakehouse

- Data lakehouse: data lake + data warehouse
- A new architectural unification strategy
  - Integrates data lake and data warehouse to improve performance, scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness and eliminate data silos and ETL processes
  - Unifies all data to simplify data engineering processes and support business intelligence (BI) and ML workloads on all data www.databricks.com/glossary/data-lakehouse