

Introduction to Big Data

October 2020 Brolinskyi Sergii



Plan of presentation

- Personal introduction
- Big Data definition and origin
- Big Data characteristics
- Common scenarios
- Real world examples
- Big Data technologies
 - Spark
 - Hadoop
 - Data Lake
- HDFS
- Map Reduce (quick introduction)
- Potential future of Big Data
- Summary





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New movies show all 99+ results



Movies & TV

Data



More data



Even MORE data



Big Data



Big Data characteristics

- Volume (10-100 TB of data)
- Variety (structured, semi-structured, unstructured sources)



- Velocity (daily batch is not enough)

Big Data characteristics



Big Data

Big data is a field that treats ways to analyze, systematically extract information from, or otherwise deal with data sets that are too large or complex to be dealt with by traditional data-processing application software.

Data volume is growing exponentially

Figure 1 - Annual Size of the Global Datasphere



Common data producers



We always had the data but only now we store and analyze it

Example of Big Data in real life



Beer and diapers are often bought together so supermarkets have them close to each other

Example of Big Data in real life





Fraud detection



Forecast



Machine learning

Big Data enablers



Distributed computing technologies







- An Apache project that combines MapReduce engine and a distributed file system (HDFS)
- An Open-Source implementation of Google's MapReduce and Google's distributed file system (GFS)
- Hadoop is typically used in a combination with other technologies and most often Java (those technologies are often referred as a Hadoop stack)

Hadoop stack



Hadoop	Database	Query	SQL to Hadoop	Machine Learning
MapReduceHDFS	HbaseCassandra	HiveQLPig Latin	• Sqoop	• Mahout





- Data Lake concept cheap storage of large amounts of unstructured data
- Microsoft owned cloud-based solution that implements HDFS interface
- Data Lake is typically used in a combination with other technologies and most often C# that are part of MS Big Data stack



HDFS



- HDFS Hadoop Distributed File System
- Files are stored and replicated across different nodes so loss of some of them is not critical and would not cause a data loss
- Files cannot be updated (the file entry can be updated with a new location)



HDFS Architecture

https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/r1.2.1/hdfs_design.html

MapReduce (quick intro)

- Basically 2 steps and works with Key-Value format of data
 - Map split the data and preprocess it
 - Reduce aggregate the results.



MapReduce (example)

It is the beginning of the year and students want to make a contact list of new profs. Each student is assigned to find a prof by his name in the university and then put them into the group chat.

- Key = professor name and basic information
- Value = professor contact data





Small data when growing becomes big data and can't be processed withing one computer so there is a set of technologies that allow to stock and analyze those data of big volume, velocity and variety. Those technologies form the Big Data stack.

