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What we'll be covering

#### Focusing on BD Vs

"What is Big Data? A meme and a marketing term, for sure, but also shorthand for advancing trends in technology that open the door to a new approach to understanding the world and making decisions."

Lohr [15]



Image from [6].

### Doug Laney, META Group

The origin of "Big Data" ideas and definitions.

- Started in the e-commerce Mergers and Acquisitions arena
- Used to explain why traditional Relational Database Management Systems (RDMS) wouldn't scale
- Intended audience was non-technical management

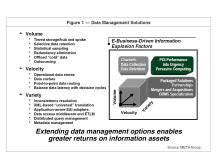


Image from [12].

Take away: traditional RDMS don't/won't scale and different approaches are needed.



### Laney's original BD Vs

#### Figure 1 — Data Management Solutions

#### Volume

- Tiered storage/hub and spoke
- Selective data retention
- Statistical sampling Redundancy elimination
- Offload "cold" data
- Outsourcing

#### Velocity

- Operational data stores
- Data caches
- Point-to-point data routing
- Balance data latency with decision cycles

#### Variety

- Inconsistency resolution
- XML-based "universal" translation
- Application-aware EAI adapters
- Data access middleware and FTLM
- Distributed query management
- Metadata management

#### E-Business-Driven Information Explosion Factors Channels POI Performance **Data Collection** Info Urgency **Data Retention** Pervasive Computing Packaged Solutions **Partnerships** Mergers and Acquisitions Volume DBMS Specialization Velocity

#### Extending data management options enables greater returns on information assets

Source: META Group



#### Velocity

- Frequency of data generation/delivery
- Think of data from a device, or sensor, robots, clicklogs
- Real-time analysis is small (9%) [19].
- Most Big Data analytics is batch

#### Variety

- Data from a multitude of different sources.
- Not all data is useful.

- Data is lost during "normalization"
- Hopefully not important data, when in doubt: keep it somehow
- Gets away from relational databases

#### Volume

- Store relational records?
- Store transactional records?
- How long to keep data available?
- How to access data?
- How to migrate data?



#### Volume — what does it mean for Big Data?

How much is there? And, how do we store it?

- Store relational records?
- Store transactional records?
- How long to keep data available?
- How to access data?
- How to migrate data?

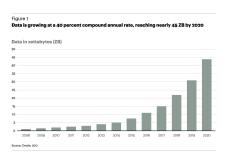
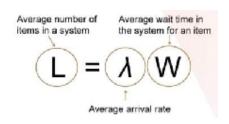


Image from [10].

See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metric\_prefix for list of prefixes.

### Velocity — what does it mean for Big Data?

- Frequency of data generation/delivery
- Think of data from a device, or sensor, robots, clicklogs
- Real-time analysis is small (9%) [19].
- Most Big Data analytics is batch



Known as "Little's Law" [13]

Take away: data is generated at a high speed, it must be analyzed before the next set of data is delivered.

### Variety — what does it mean for Big Data?

Not all data is the same.

- Data from a multitude of different sources.
- Not all data is useful.
- Data is lost during "normalization"
- Hopefully not important data, when in doubt: keep it somehow
- Gets away from relational databases



## The original Vs have been expanded

#### Lots more Vs.

- Vagueness
- Validity
- Value
- Variability
- Variety
- Velocity
- Venue

- Veracity
- Viability
- Vincularity
- Virility
- Viscosity
- Visibility
- Visible

- Visualization
- Vitality
- Vocabulary
- Volatility
- Volume

We'll delve into these now.

Modern Vs

### Big Data as 3 Vs

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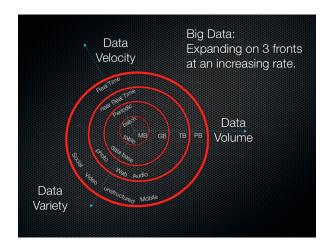


Image from [20].

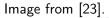


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Modern Vs

### Big Data as 4 Vs



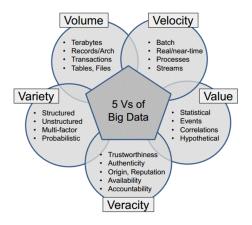




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Modern Vs

#### Big Data as 5 Vs



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Modern Vs

#### Big Data as 6 Vs

#### Volume Value Multi-domain data · Spectrum modeling User/device data · Spectrum prediction · Geolocation data · Spectrum management Big Velocity Variety · Data in motion · Crowd sensing Spectrum · Stream computing · Geolocation database · Batch algorithms Data · Heterogeneous sensors Real-time algorithms · Different data types Veracity Viability · Spectrum data quality · Variable selection · Variable relevance · Data uncertainty · Variable relationship · Data security

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Modern Vs

### Big Data as 7 Vs

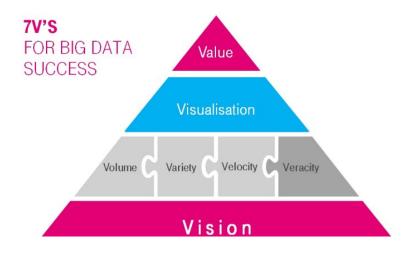


Image from [21].



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Modern Vs

#### Big Data as 8 Vs

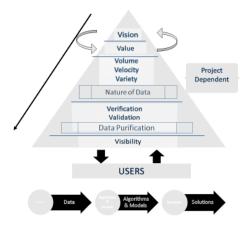


Image from [8].



# Vs (part 1 of 7)

Num.	Year	V	Definition	Source
1	2001	Variety	no greater barrier to effective data management will exist than the va-	[12, 16]
			riety of incompatible data formats, non-aligned data structures, and in- consistent data semantics.	•
2	2001	Velocity	E-commerce has also increased point- of-interaction (POI) speed and, con- sequently, the pace data used to sup- port interactions and generated by in- teractions.	[12]
3	2001	Volume	E-commerce channels increase the depth/breadth of data available about a transaction (or any point of interaction).	[12]

References

## Vs (part 2 of 7)

Num.	Year	V	Definition	Source
4	2013	Validity	is the data correct and accurate	[2, 14,
			for the intended use.	16, 17,
				25]
5	2013	Value	How to determine the prescriptive	[2, 7,
			value of data?	14, 22,
				25, 26,
				11, 9,
				4, 1]
6	2013	Variability	Many options or variable interpreta-	[2, 7,
			tions can confuse interpretation.	16, 22,
				26]

# Vs (part 3 of 7)

Num.	Year	V	Definition	Source
7	2013	Veracity	to the biases, noise and abnormality in data.	[2, 7, 14, 17, 25, 26, 18, 9, 4, 5, 1]
8	2013	Viability	can the data be analyzed in a way that makes it decision-relevant?	[7, 16]
9	2013	Virility	Defined by some users as the rate at which the data spreads; how often it is picked up and repeated by other users or events.	[26]

# Vs (part 4 of 7)

Num.	Year	V	Definition	Source
10	2013	Viscosity	used to describe the latency or lag time in the data relative to the event being described.	[26]
11	2013	Visibility	the state of being able to see or be seen - is implied. [14, 25, 16]	
12	2013	Visualization	Making all that vast amount of data comprehensible in a manner that is easy to understand and read. With the right analyses and visualizations, raw data can be put to use otherwise raw data remains essentially useless.	[22]

# Vs (part 5 of 7)

Num.	Year	V	Definition	Source
13	2013	Volatility	how long is data valid and how	[16,
			long should it be stored.	17]
14	2014	Vagueness	confusion over the meaning of big	[2]
			data (Is it Hadoop? Is it something	
			that weve always had? Whats new	
			about it? What are the tools? Which	
			tools should I use? etc.)	
15	2014	Venue	distributed, heterogeneous data	[2]
			from multiple platforms, from differ-	
			ent owners systems, with different	
			access and formatting requirements,	
			private vs. public cloud.	

References

# Vs (part 6 of 7)

Num.	Year	V	Definition	Source
16	2014	Vocabulary	schema, data models, semantics, ontologies, taxonomies, and other content- and context-based metadata that describe the datas structure, syntax, content, and provenance.	[2]
17	2015	Vincularity	it implies connectivity or linkage.	[16]
18	2015	Visible	We live in an increasingly visual world and the statistics of increase in the number of images and videos shared on the Internet is staggering.	[16]

References

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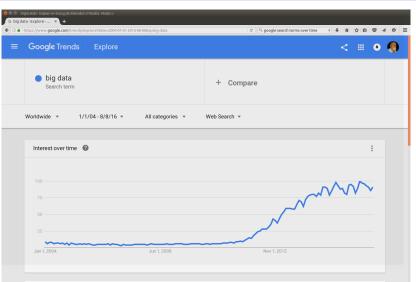
A long list of Vs

# Vs (part 7 of 7)

Num.	Year	V	Definition	Source
19	2015	Vitality	criticality of the data is another concept that is crucial and is embedded in the concept of Value.	[16]

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Big Data over time

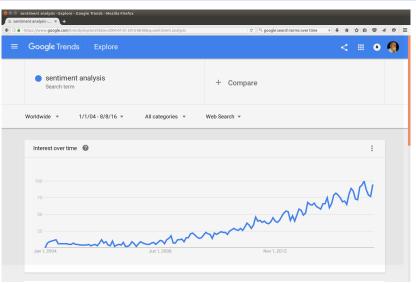


Data source: Google Trends (www.google.com/trends).



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Big Data over time



Data source: Google Trends (www.google.com/trends).



#### Q & A time.

Q: Name two families whose kids won't join the Marines.

A: The Halls of Montezuma and the Shores of Tripoli.



#### What have we covered?

- Big Data Vs had a specific point of origin
- The list of Big Data continues to grow
- Big Data can be a very nebulous term



Conclusion

References

Next: Publicly available sources of Big Data.

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