

Mestrado em Engenharia Informática KE





Large Scale Data Handling

1. Characteristics

2. Modeling and Management

3. MapReduce

4. Hadoop

The concept of Big Data remains so far a relative term with regard to the boundary between what is and is not considered Big Data.

For a company such as Google, the concept and size of Big Data is much different from that assumed for a medium-sized company.

BIG DATA CONCEPT

The most accepted definition was given by Douglas Laney. Laney observed that Big Data grew in three different dimensions:



However, other authors have crossed these characteristics by adding several other V's to this definition, such as:

- Value,
- Veracity,
- Visualization,
- Viscosity,
- Virality,
- among others.

The 4th most consensual V's is undoubtedly the **veracity**.

VOLUME

The volume of data gives the large amount of data, mostly described in several petabytes or even more. However, not even this definition is consensual among the authors, since the definition depends on the type of data being analyzed.

VELOCITY

The velocity concerns both the rate of data generation and the speed of analysis they require. Big Data Velocity deals with the speed at which data flows in from sources.

VARIETY

The variety of data has increased exponentially due to the diversity of collection sources. Data can have several organizations and reach the collection point in a structured, semi-structured or even unstructured way. In addition, data formats must be taken into account.

VERACITY

Veracity encompasses the reliability inherent in some sources of data collection. For example, information taken from a social network cannot be given the same relevance as information taken from hospital software.

Why Is Data Modeling Necessary?

Large amounts of data imply a system or method to keep everything in order.

The process of sorting and storing data is called "data modeling".

A data model is a method by which we can organize and store data.

Proper models and storage environments offer the following benefits to large data:

- Performance,
- Cost,
- Efficiency, and
- Quality

Performance: Ensures fast query and reduces I/O output.

Cost: Significantly reduces data redundancy, reducing storage and computing costs for the large data system.

Efficiency: They greatly improve the user experience as well as the efficiency of data use.

Quality: They make data statistics more consistent and reduce the possibility of computing errors.

6 TIPS FOR MODELING BIG DATA

O1 DON'T IMPOSE TRADITIONAL MODELING

O2 DESIGN A SYSTEM, NOT A SCHEMA

03 LOOK FOR BIG DATA MODELING TOOLS

04 FOCUS ON DATA THAT IS CORE TO YOUR BUSINESS

05 DELIVER QUALITY DATA

6 LOOK FOR KEY INROADS INTO THE DATA

Big Data Management is a set of practices that promotes the

- collection,
- organization,
- administration and
- interpretation

of large volumes of data.

• Adequacy

Ability to analyze a large amount of information, structured or not, allows the detection and correction of errors in stored information

Integration

Ability to filter and classify data so that it can later be handled assuming a standardized structure.

Migration

Ability to move data from one environment to another quickly and conveniently.

Management

Ensure the availability and security of data, ensuring that it follows all the organization's policies and standards.

BIG DATA MANAGEMENT: ADVANTAGES

Increase in company revenue

More accurate decision making

Strategy improvement

Team productivity and efficiency

DATA WAREHOUSE VS DATA LAKE





What is a Data Lake?

A data lake is a repository that stores all of organization's data — both structured and unstructured. Think of it as a massive storage pool for data in its natural, raw state (like a lake).



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