



BIG DATA AND ANALYTICS

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OUR RESEARCH: SURVIVING THE DATA FLOOD



SOME QUESTIONS AROUND BIG DATA ANALYTICS

1. What is Big Data?
2. What is different this time?
3. Why is it important?
4. What does the future look like?

BIG DATA – 3V, AND MORE?



BIG DATA IS PARALLELIZATION



Read on 10 000 machines:
10 000 times faster

BIG DATA IS SCALABILITY

ON COMMODITY HARDWARE

LOTS OF COMMODITY HARDWARE...
...BIG DATA IS FAULT TOLERANCE



BIG DATA IS PLATFORMS AND MIDDLEWARE



Lightning-Fast Cluster Computing



Storm

Distributed and fault-tolerant realtime computation



H₂O

DATA SIFT



FIRST, THERE WAS MAP REDUCE

- Distribute data over commodity hardware (HDFS etc.) in data center
- Map and distribute computation to computers storing the data
- Choose fix, batch-oriented form of calculation: Map -> Reduce

MAP REDUCE, EXAMPLE



- Word count: "read -> map -> reduce -> write"

```
...
public static class Map extends MapReduceBase implements Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> {
    private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
    private Text word = new Text();

    public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, OutputCollector<Text, IntWritable> output, Reporter reporter) throws IOException {
        String line = value.toString();
        StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(line);
        while (tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
            word.set(tokenizer.nextToken());
            output.collect(word, one);
        }
    }
}

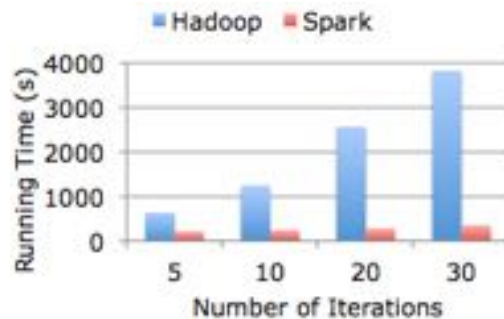
public static class Reduce extends MapReduceBase implements Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {
    public void reduce(Text key, Iterator<IntWritable> values, OutputCollector<Text, IntWritable> output, Reporter reporter)
    throws IOException {
        int sum = 0;
        while (values.hasNext()) {
            sum += values.next().get();
        }
        output.collect(key, new IntWritable(sum));
    }
}
...
```

NEXT-GEN MAP REDUCE

- Handle real-time, interactive and iterative tasks: Necessary for machine learning etc.
- Resilient distributed data sets – in-memory caching etc.
 1. Transformations: Map, filter, join...
 2. Actions: Count, collect, save...
- Faster, easier, more powerful



```
file = spark.textFile("hdfs://...")  
  
file.flatMap(line => line.split(" "))  
      .map(word => (word, 1))  
      .reduceByKey(_ + _)
```



SPARK, REAL-WORLD EXAMPLE

- Incomprehensible example:

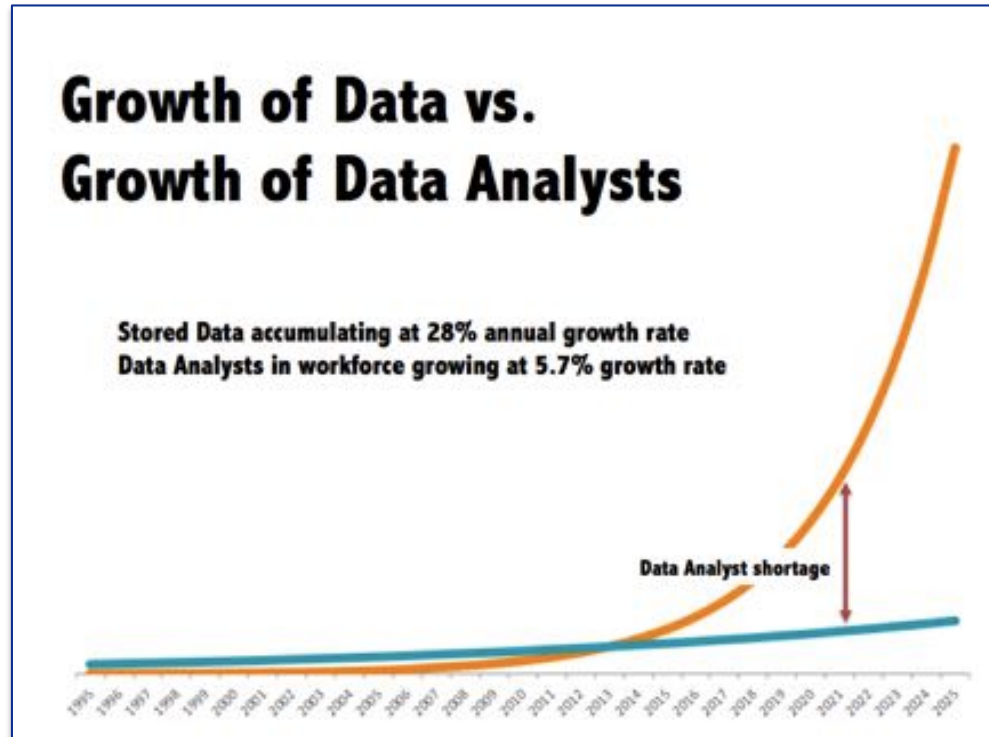
```
logs.map(log => (log.data, log)).groupByKey()  
    .filter(_._2.size >= minimumValue)  
    .map(xLogsPair => new Aggregate(Pair(xLogsPair._1,  
    logsExpanded(xLogsPair._2))))
```

- Defines both *what/how* and hints on *how to parallelize*

IS THAT IT?

- Still not that easy to write – special kind of developers
- Fantastic productivity in the right hands
- Developer support limited
- Parallelization is difficult
- Pretty difficult to write advanced analytics

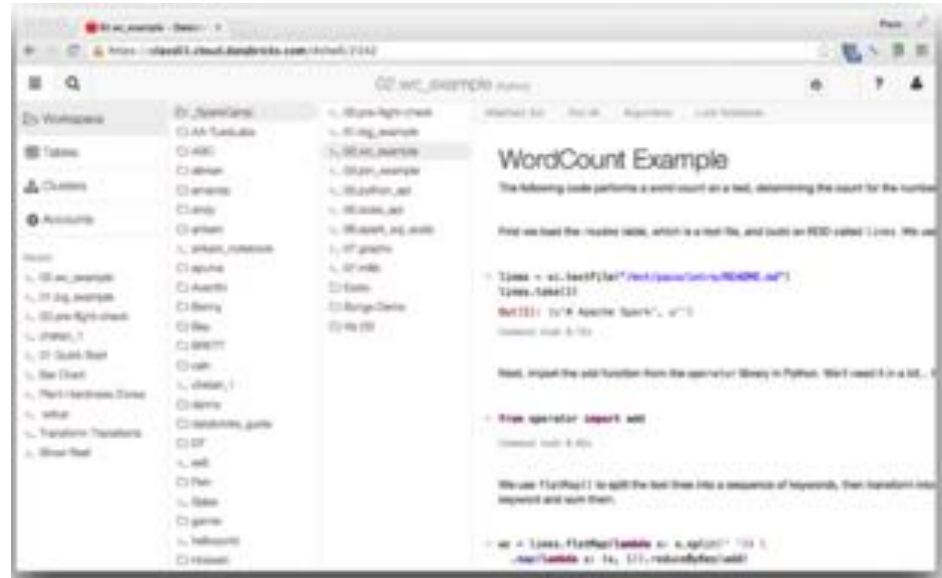
WHO USES THIS?



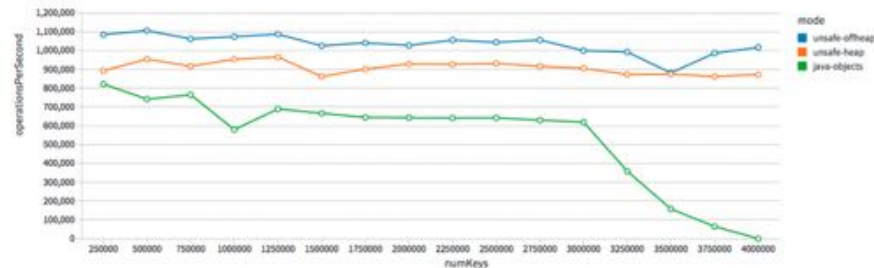
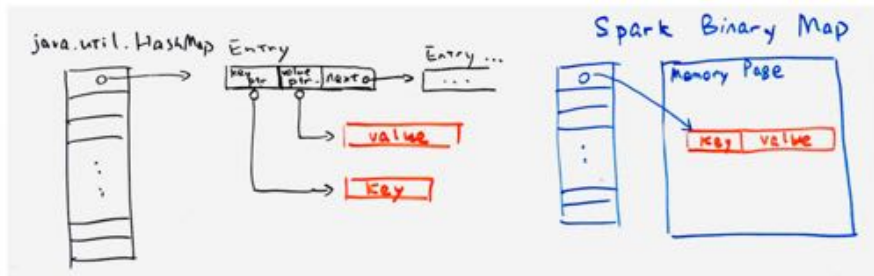
SCALABILITY IS OFTEN NO LONGER THE MAIN ISSUE –
ANALYTICS, EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY ARE

ACCESSIBLE BIG DATA TOOLS?

- Higher-level abstractions (RDDs -> Dataframes etc.)
- R and Python interfaces
- Libraries:
 - Spark MLib, GraphX
 - FlinkML, Gelly
 - ...
- Higher level languages
- Imperative Big Data processing
- ...



RAW PERFORMANCE MATTERS



<https://databricks.com/blog/2015/04/28/project-tungsten-bringing-spark-closer-to-bare-metal.html>

BID DATA

<http://bid2.berkeley.edu/bid-data-project/>

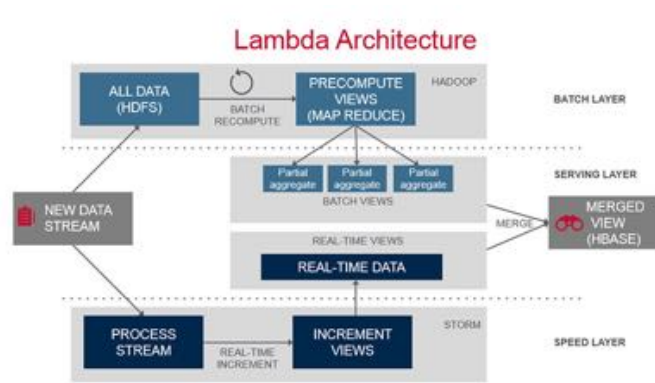
DATA AT REST...



... TO DATA IN MOTION



FROM LAMBDA ARCHITECTURE...



<https://www.mapr.com/sites/default/files/otherpageimages/lambda-architecture-2-800.jpg>

...TO UNIFIED ARCHITECTURE

WHAT IS DIFFERENT THIS TIME?

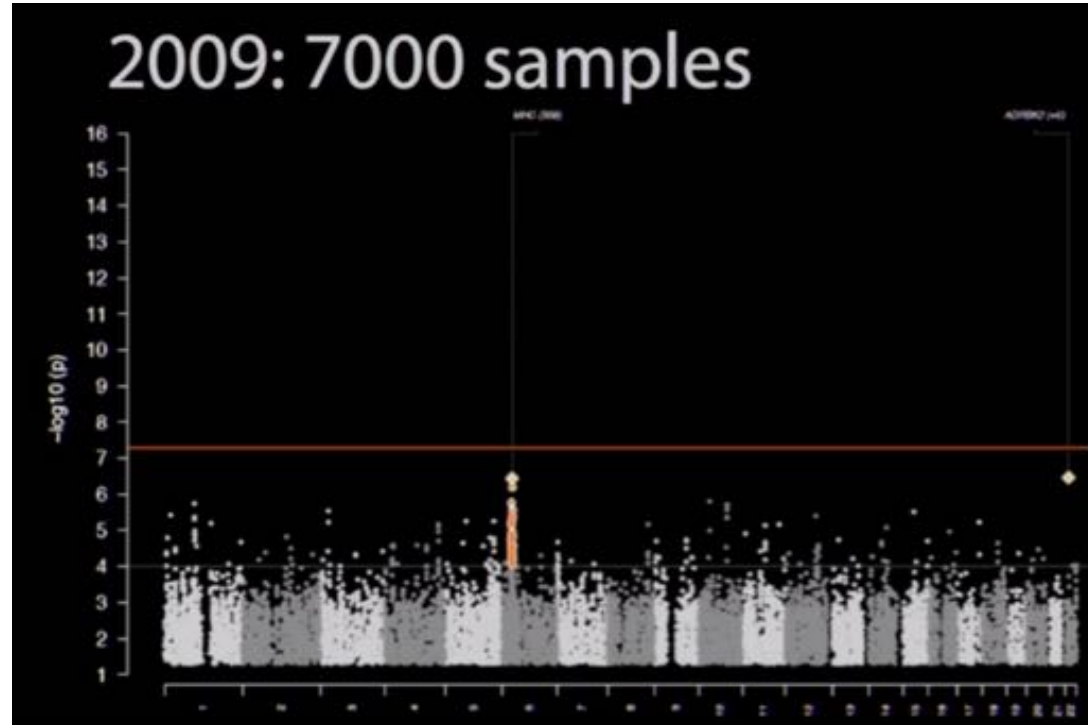
- Haven't we seen this before? AI, Data Mining etc.?
- Things are a bit different this time around:
 1. We have the computational power and middleware (cloud, Big Data middleware)
 2. We have the data (Human generated, IoT)
 3. We have the algorithms

THE UNREASONABLE EFFECTIVENESS OF DATA

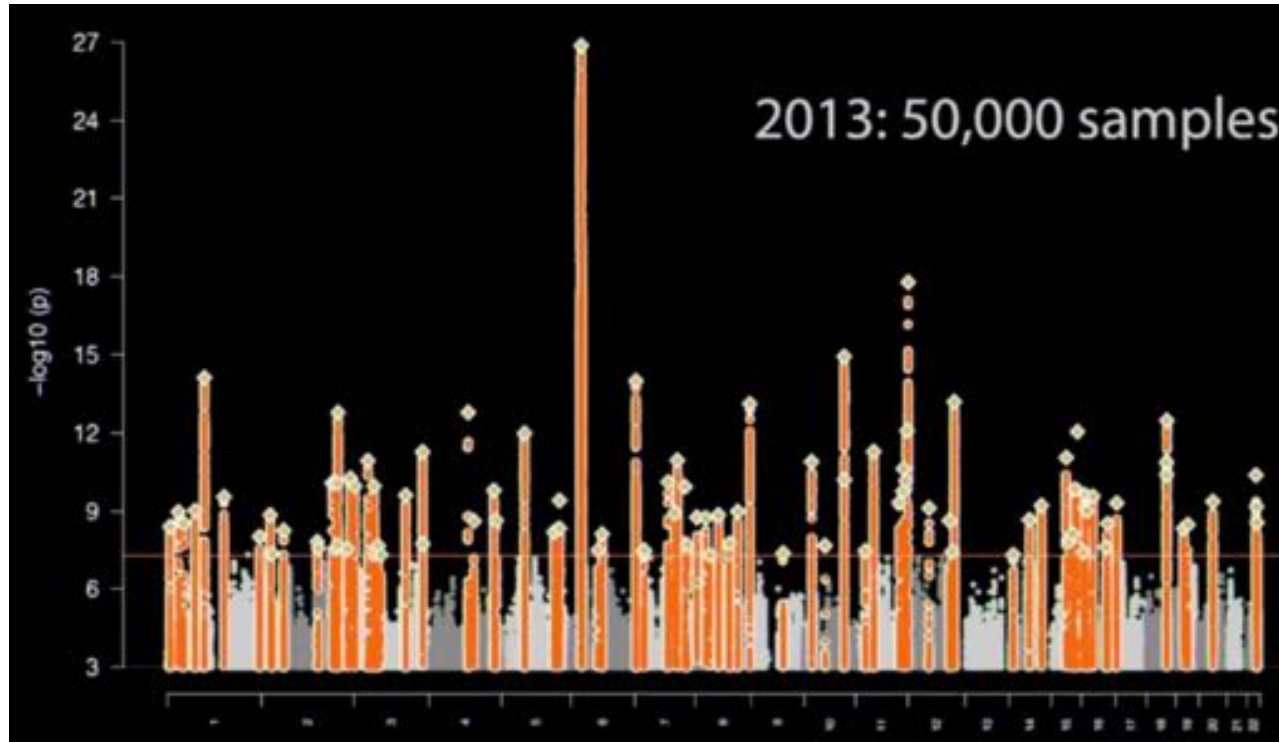
- In a wide array of academic fields, the ability to effectively process data is superseding other more classical modes of research.

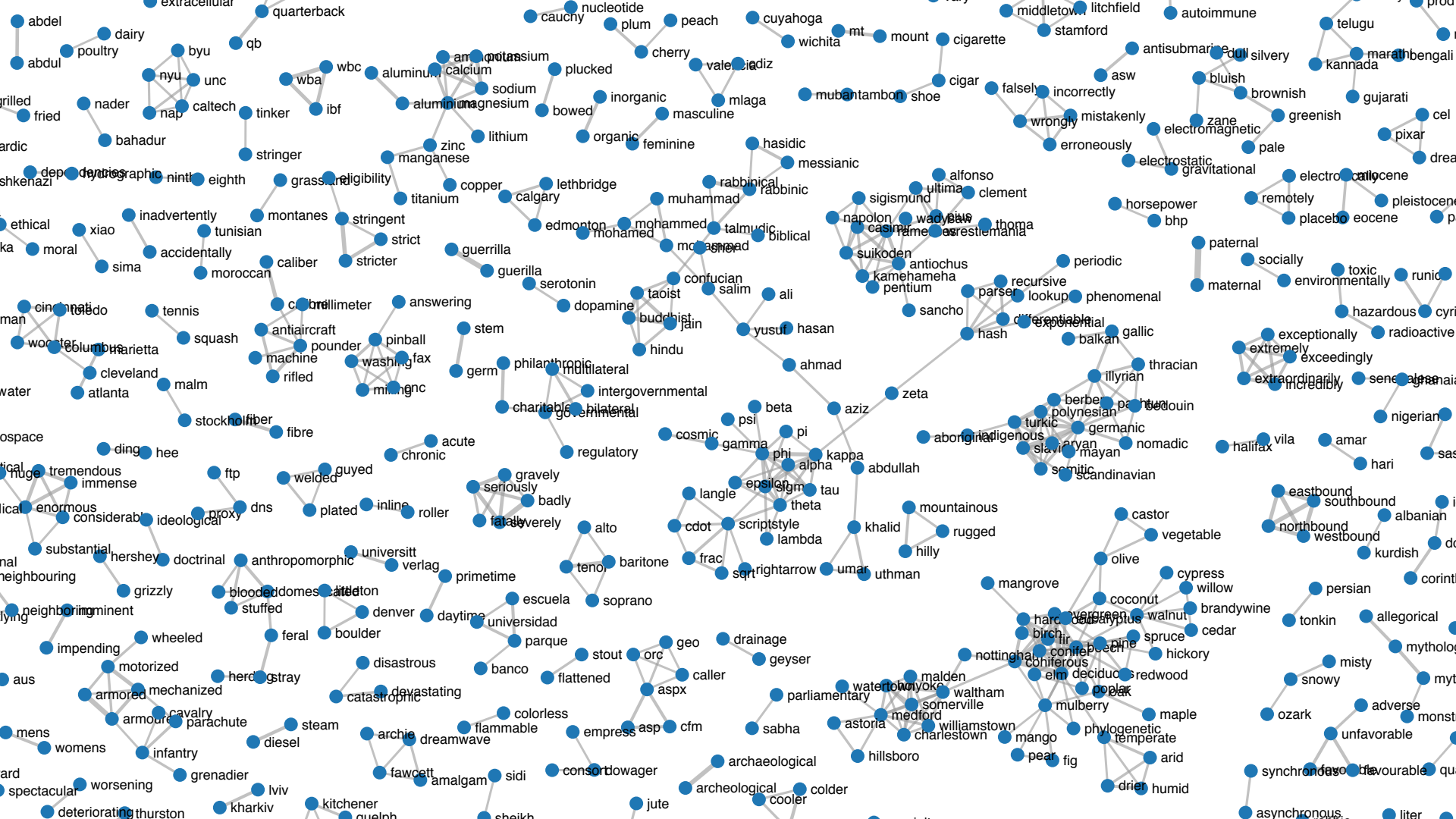
*"More data trumps better algorithms"**

EXAMPLE: POPULATION SCALE GENOMICS



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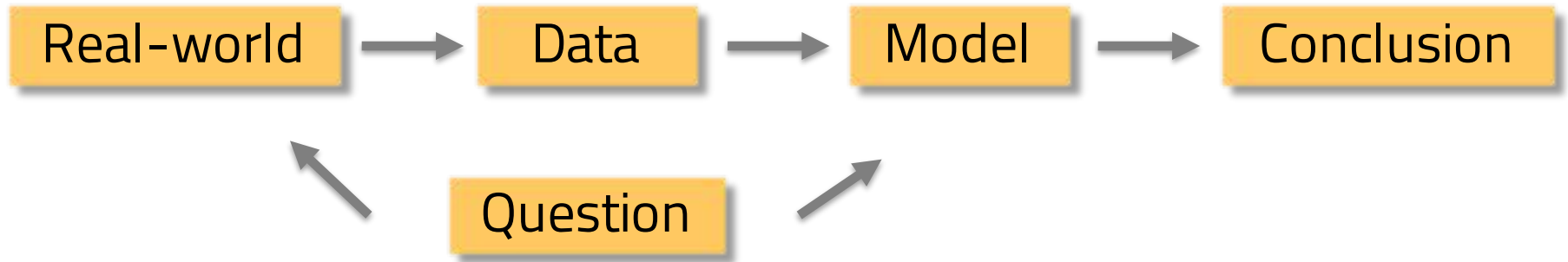
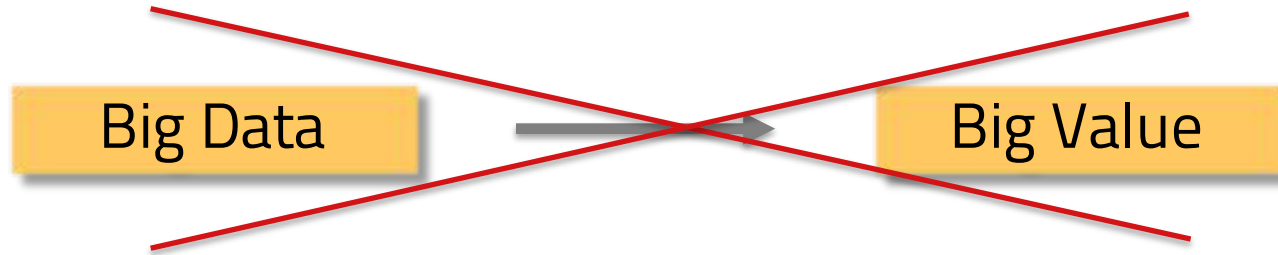
BIG DATA – A BIG MISTAKE?

- “Four oversimplified articles of faith:”
 1. Data analysis produces uncannily accurate results
 2. Every single data point can be captured, making old statistical sampling techniques obsolete
 3. It is passé to fret about what causes what, because statistical correlation tells us what we need to know
 4. “The End of Theory”: With enough data, the numbers speak for themselves
- Practitioners do not necessarily believe this, and neither should you

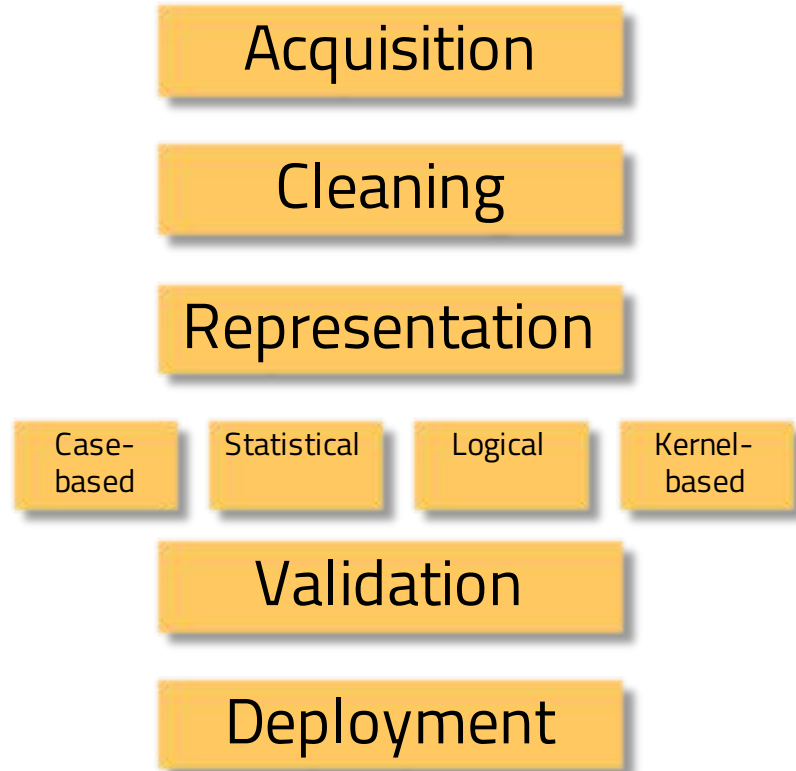
BIG DATA TO BIG VALUE?



BIG DATA TO BIG VALUE?



BDA: WORKFLOW NOT FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT



EVERYTHING IS ABOUT MACHINE LEARNING ANYWAY...

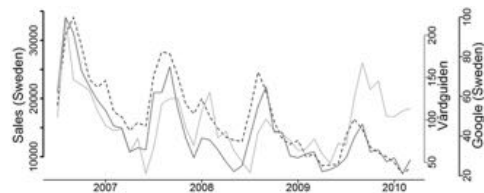
A Few Useful Things to Know About Machine Learning

Pedro Domingos

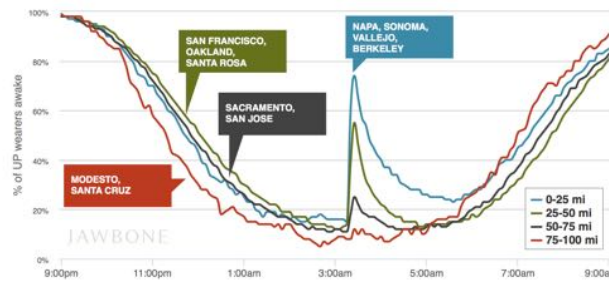
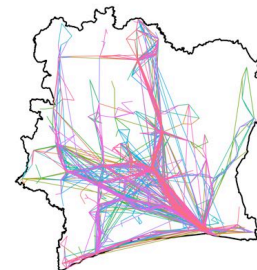
CACM 55:10

<http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2347755>

LET'S START WITH THE OBVIOUS

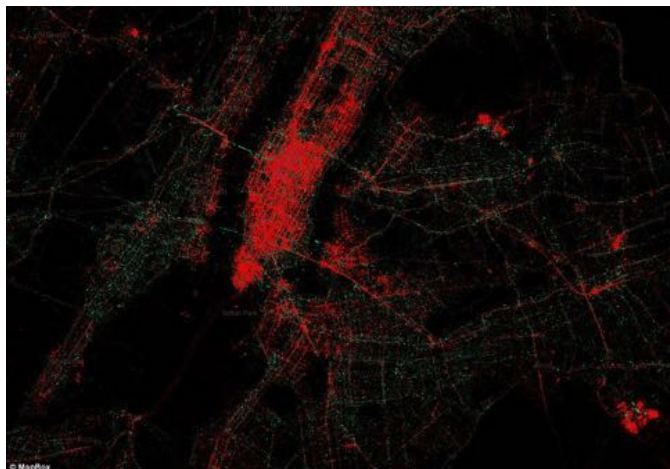


Lindh, J et al: PLoS ONE 7(11), 2012.

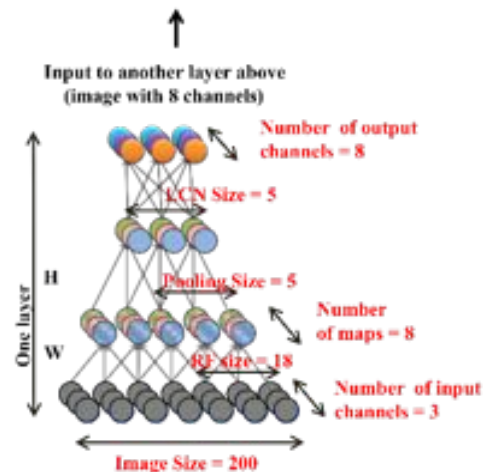


It is a key component of digital services It will help us understand the world better

...BUT IT IS REALLY, REALLY DIFFICULT



Sample bias, data veracity



Model complexity

SCALABLE, PRIVACY-PRESERVING MOBILITY ANALYTICS FROM NETWORK DATA

Urban planning



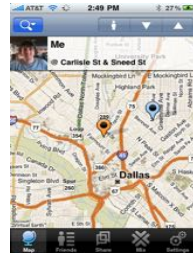
Traffic management



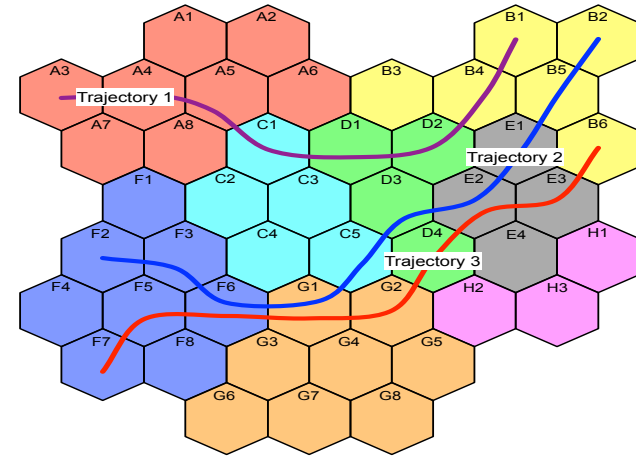
Network management



Crisis management



Consumer applications



AN UNSOLVABLE PROBLEM?

- Moving datasets can be difficult
 - Large and sensitive (business value, integrity issues, etc.)
 - Can allow for re-identification in anonymized data
- Combining several datasets outside their collection entity is key to many (public) applications, *but...*

Centralized datasets:

Technically feasible

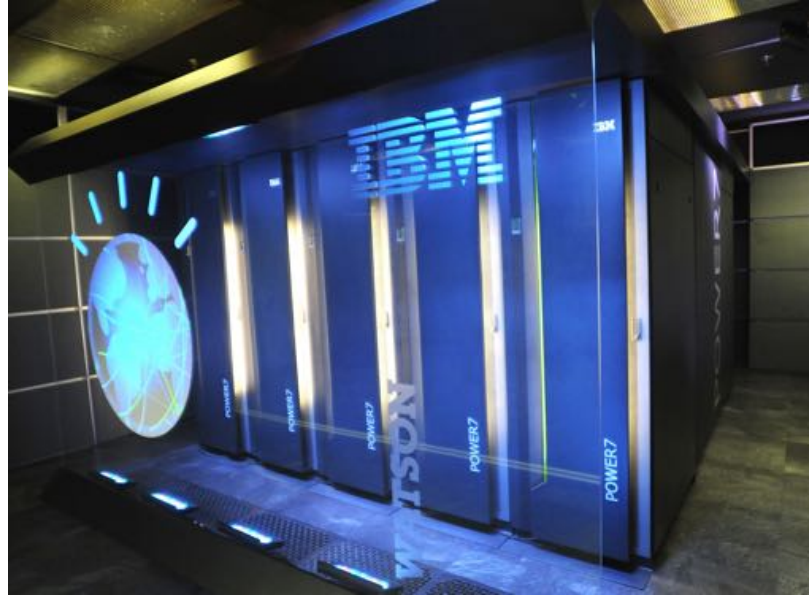
Politically hard

Federated datasets:

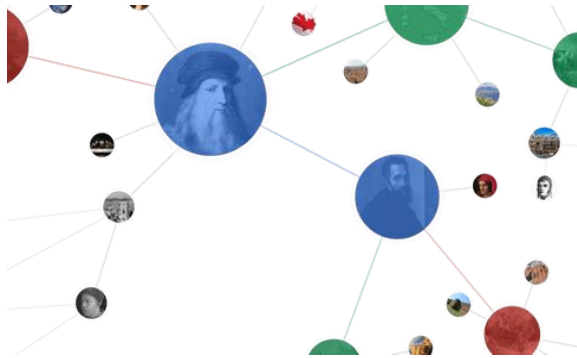
Technically difficult

Politically solvable

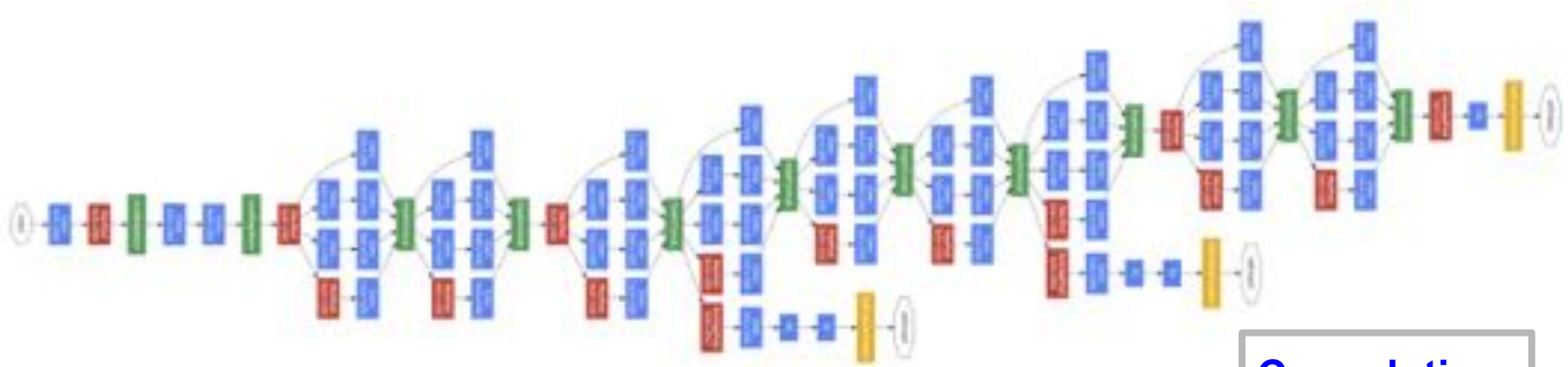
BIG DATA: KEY COMPONENT IN AUTOMATION



MASSIVE LEARNING SYSTEMS

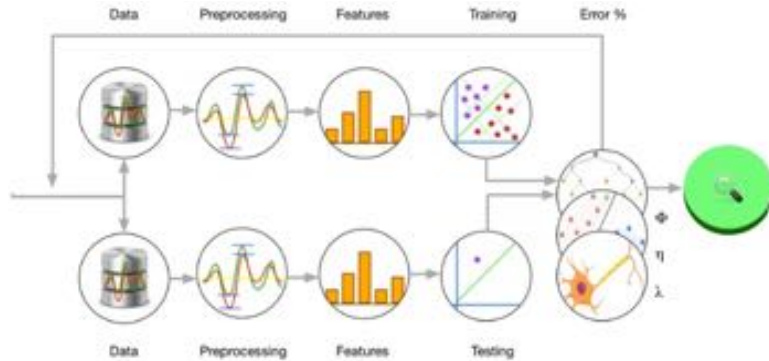


LARGER AND LARGER REPRESENTATIONS



Convolution
Pooling
Softmax
Other

UNIFICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING?

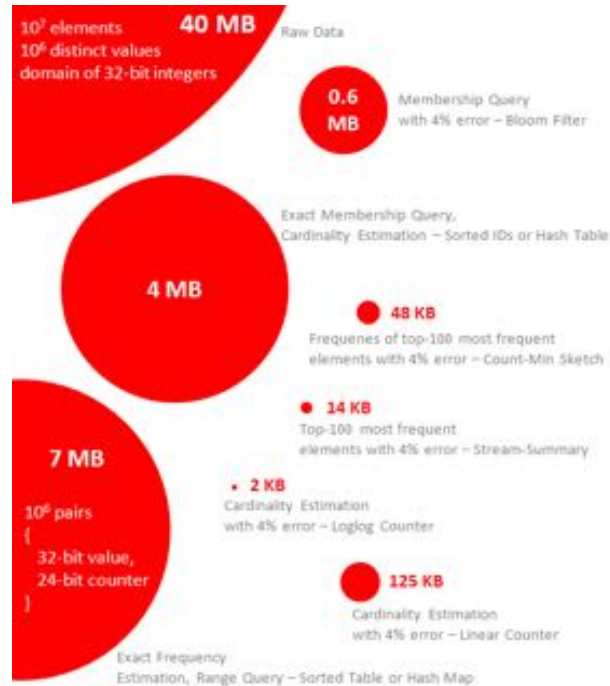


Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers

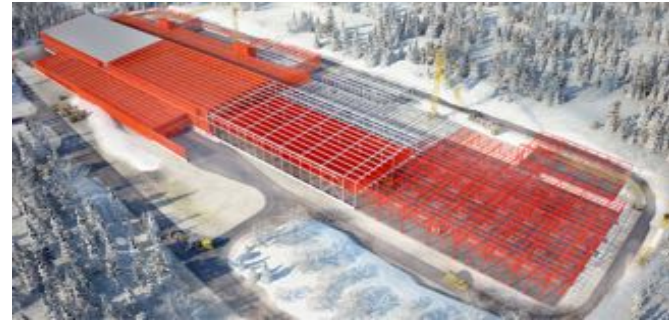
S. Boyd, N. Parikh, et al.

http://stanford.edu/~boyd/papers/admm_distr_stats.html

MOVING TO PROBABILISTIC APPROXIMATIONS



ANALYTICS EVERYWHERE



ANALYTICS AS A SERVICE



WHERE ARE WE GOING?

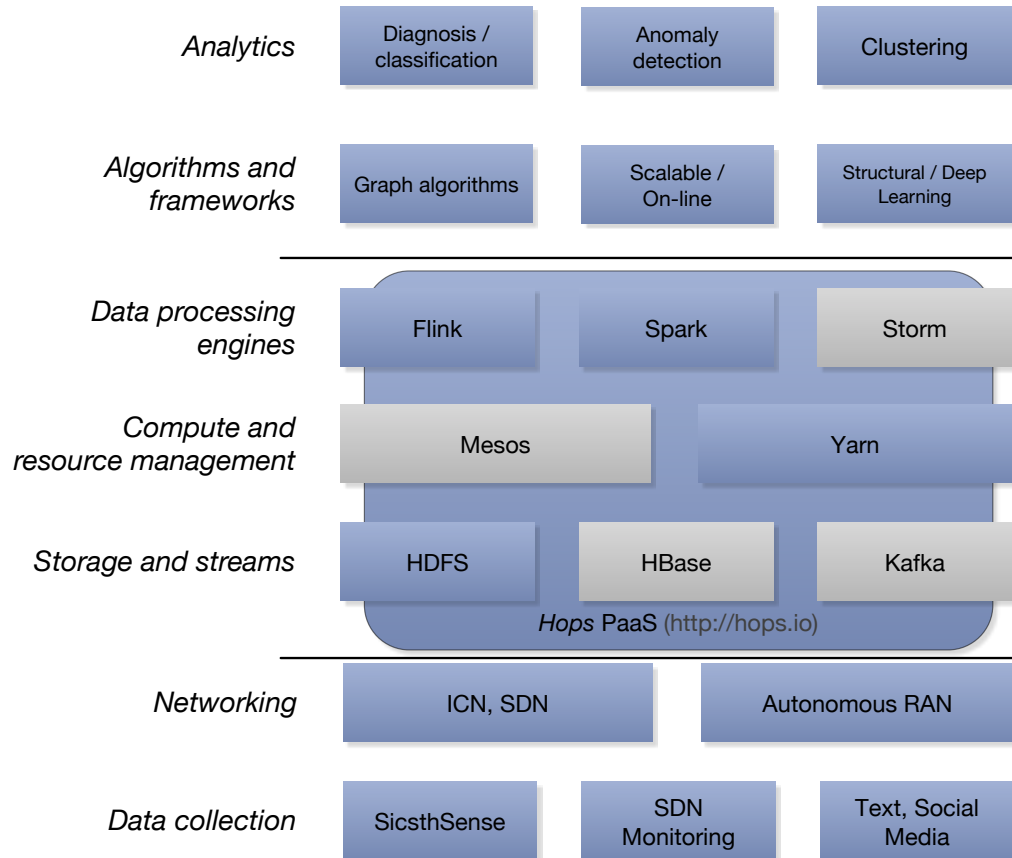
- ① Advanced analytics is moving towards large-scale Machine Learning
- ② Computation and storage platforms need to adapt and develop



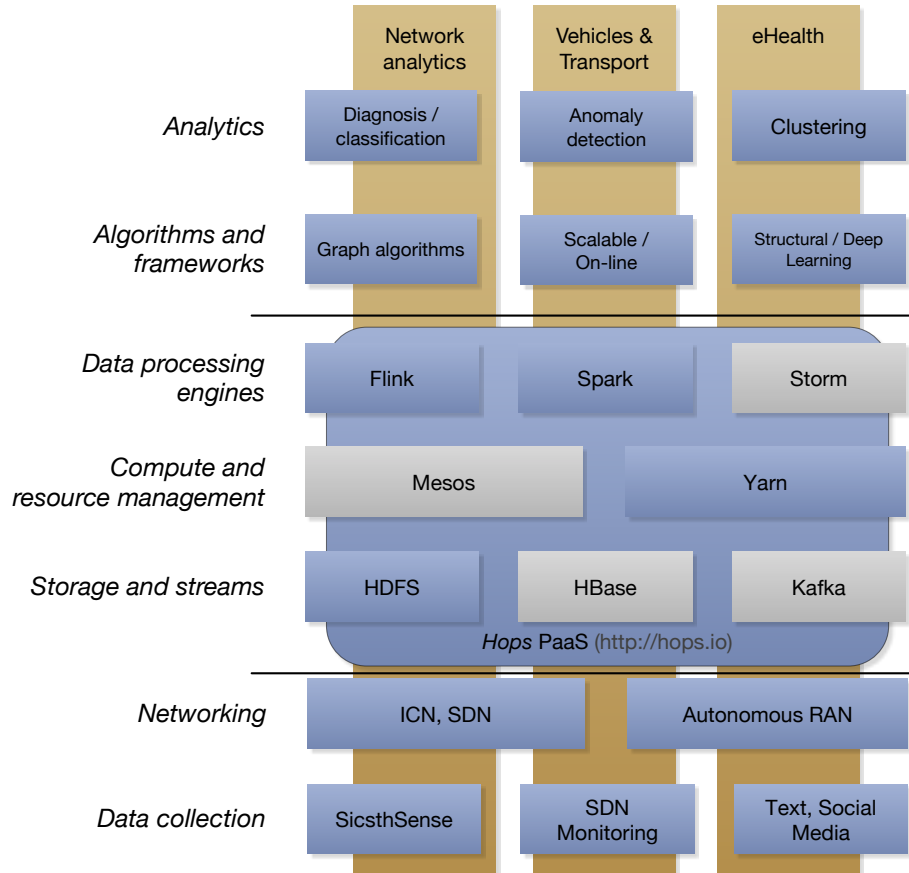
LearningMachines@SICS

Analytics and system development on real data and use cases

THE DATA DRIVEN SYSTEMS STACK, SICS



DATA DRIVEN SYSTEMS, APPLICATION EXAMPLES



EXPERIENCE FROM APPLICATIONS

- Big Data can be *made* small – consider the complete application
- Big Data can become small very quickly
- Beware of sample bias
- Distribute models, not data
- Distributed solutions, Statistical Machine Learning, and Bayesian statistics can help

DISCUSSING APPLICATIONS: IT IS NOT OBVIOUS WHAT IS DIFFICULT

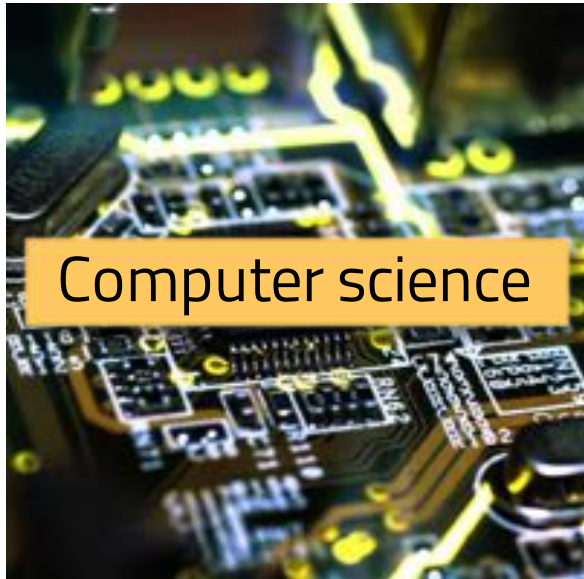


IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY
AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

WHAT ABOUT INTEGRITY?

- Not all Big Data data is integrity sensitive!
 - Media, measurements, science, ...
- How data is (or potentially is) used is everything
- Surveillance and data driven services are very different
- It all comes down to trust
 - Transparency is key
 - Laws and regulations? How do we manage sales, sharing?

THE END OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



...BUT JUST REMEMBER...

We're not there yet – things are moving fast!

WWW.SICS.SE