

# Big Data Mining

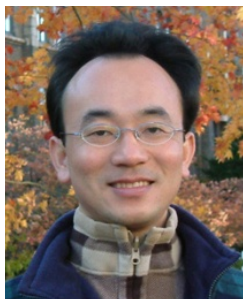
## 巨量資料探勘

# 大數據、AI人工智慧與深度學習 (Big Data, Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning)

1062DM02

MI4 (M2244) (2995)

Wed, 9, 10 (16:10-18:00) (B206)



Min-Yuh Day

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淡江大學 資訊管理學系

<http://mail.tku.edu.tw/myday/>

2018-03-14



# 課程大綱 (Syllabus)

週次 (Week) 日期 (Date) 內容 (Subject/Topics)

- |   |            |  |
|---|------------|--|
| 1 | 2018/02/28 | 和平紀念日(放假一天) (Peace Memorial Day) (Day off)   |
| 2 | 2018/03/07 | 巨量資料探勘課程介紹<br>(Course Orientation for Big Data Mining)                             |
| 3 | 2018/03/14 | 大數據、AI人工智慧與深度學習<br>(Big Data, Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning)           |
| 4 | 2018/03/21 | 關連分析 (Association Analysis)  |
| 5 | 2018/03/28 | 分類與預測 (Classification and Prediction)  |
| 6 | 2018/04/04 | 兒童節(放假一天)(Children's Day) (Day off)  |
| 7 | 2018/04/11 | 分群分析 (Cluster Analysis)  |
| 8 | 2018/04/18 | 個案分析與實作一 (SAS EM 分群分析) :<br>Case Study 1 (Cluster Analysis - K-Means using SAS EM) |

# 課程大綱 (Syllabus)

週次 (Week)	日期 (Date)	內容 (Subject/Topics)
9	2018/04/25	期中報告 (Midterm Project Presentation)
10	2018/05/02	期中考試週
11	2018/05/09	個案分析與實作二 (SAS EM 關連分析) : Case Study 2 (Association Analysis using SAS EM)
12	2018/05/16	個案分析與實作三 (SAS EM 決策樹、模型評估) : Case Study 3 (Decision Tree, Model Evaluation using SAS EM)
13	2018/05/23	個案分析與實作四 (SAS EM 迴歸分析、類神經網路) : Case Study 4 (Regression Analysis, Artificial Neural Network using SAS EM)
14	2018/05/30	期末報告 (Final Project Presentation)
15	2018/06/06	畢業考試週

**Big Data**

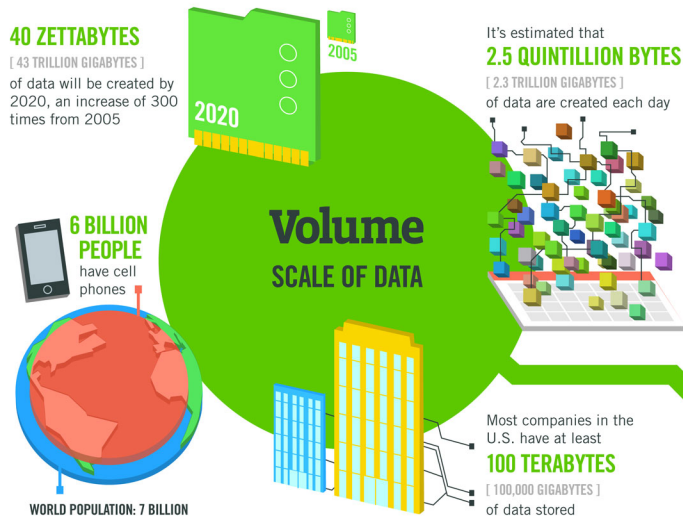
**AI**

**Deep Learning**



# **Big Data Analytics and Data Mining**

# Big Data 4 V



## The FOUR V's of Big Data

From traffic patterns and music downloads to web history and medical records, data is recorded, stored, and analyzed to enable the technology and services that the world relies on every day. But what exactly is big data, and how can these massive amounts of data be used?

As a leader in the sector, IBM data scientists break big data into four dimensions: **Volume, Velocity, Variety and Veracity**

Depending on the industry and organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. Companies can leverage data to adapt their products and services to better meet customer needs, optimize operations and infrastructure, and find new sources of revenue.

By 2015  
**4.4 MILLION IT JOBS**  
will be created globally to support big data, with 1.9 million in the United States

As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be

**150 EXABYTES**  
[ 161 BILLION GIGABYTES ]



**30 BILLION PIECES OF CONTENT**  
are shared on Facebook every month



**Variety**  
DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA

By 2014, it's anticipated there will be

**420 MILLION WEARABLE, WIRELESS HEALTH MONITORS**

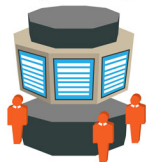
**4 BILLION+ HOURS OF VIDEO**  
are watched on YouTube each month



**400 MILLION TWEETS**  
are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users

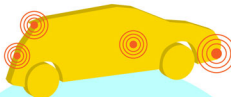


The New York Stock Exchange captures  
**1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION**  
during each trading session



**Velocity**  
ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA

Modern cars have close to **100 SENSORS** that monitor items such as fuel level and tire pressure



By 2016, it is projected there will be  
**18.9 BILLION NETWORK CONNECTIONS**  
— almost 2.5 connections per person on earth



**1 IN 3 BUSINESS LEADERS**

don't trust the information they use to make decisions



**27% OF RESPONDENTS**

in one survey were unsure of how much of their data was inaccurate

**Veracity**  
UNCERTAINTY OF DATA

Poor data quality costs the US economy around

**\$3.1 TRILLION A YEAR**



**Value**

# AI

# Deep Learning

# Artificial Intelligence (AI)

# **Definition of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.)**

# Artificial Intelligence

**“... the science and  
engineering  
of  
making  
intelligent machines”  
(John McCarthy, 1955)**

# Artificial Intelligence

**“... technology that  
thinks and acts  
like humans”**



# Artificial Intelligence

**“... intelligence  
exhibited by  
machines or  
software”**

# 4 Approaches of AI

<b>Thinking Humanly</b>	<b>Thinking Rationally</b>
<b>Acting Humanly</b>	<b>Acting Rationally</b>

# 4 Approaches of AI

<p><b>Thinking Humanly</b></p> <p>“The exciting new effort to make computers think . . . <i>machines with minds</i>, in the full and literal sense.” (Haugeland, 1985)</p> <p>“[The automation of] activities that we associate with human thinking, activities such as decision-making, problem solving, learning . . .” (Bellman, 1978)</p>	<p><b>Thinking Rationally</b></p> <p>“The study of mental faculties through the use of computational models.” (Charniak and McDermott, 1985)</p> <p>“The study of the computations that make it possible to perceive, reason, and act.” (Winston, 1992)</p>
<p><b>Acting Humanly</b></p> <p>“The art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people.” (Kurzweil, 1990)</p> <p>“The study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people are better.” (Rich and Knight, 1991)</p>	<p><b>Acting Rationally</b></p> <p>“Computational Intelligence is the study of the design of intelligent agents.” (Poole <i>et al.</i>, 1998)</p> <p>“AI . . . is concerned with intelligent behavior in artifacts.” (Nilsson, 1998)</p>

# 4 Approaches of AI

**2.**

**Thinking Humanly:  
The Cognitive  
Modeling Approach**

**3.**

**Thinking Rationally:  
The “Laws of Thought”  
Approach**

**1.**

**Acting Humanly:  
The Turing Test  
Approach** (1950)

**4.**

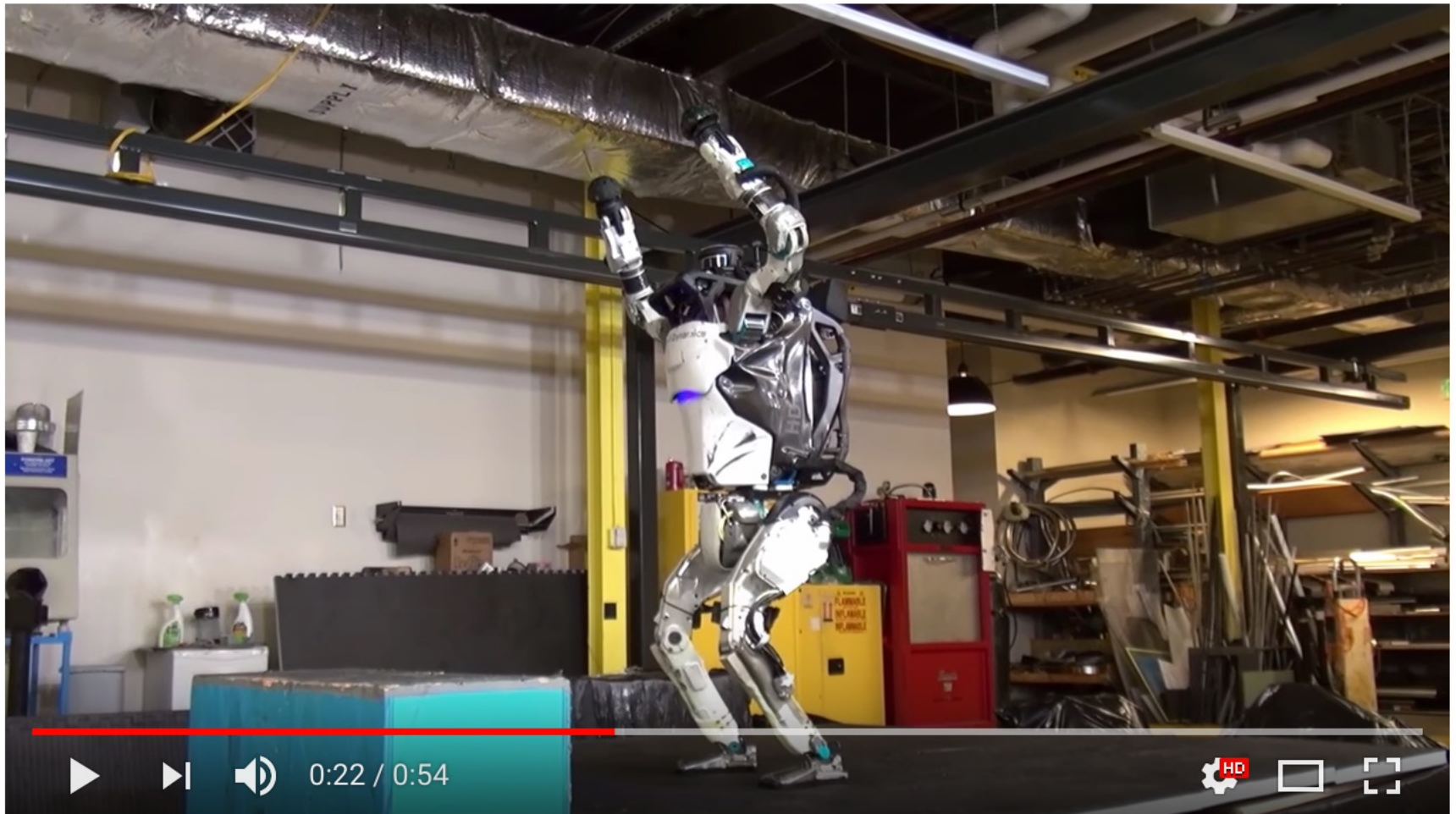
**Acting Rationally:  
The Rational Agent  
Approach**

# **AI Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach**

(Alan Turing, 1950)

- **Natural Language Processing (NLP)**
- **Knowledge Representation**
- **Automated Reasoning**
- **Machine Learning (ML)**
- **Computer Vision**
- **Robotics**

# Boston Dynamics: Atlas



#13 ON TRENDING

What's new, Atlas?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fRj34o4hN4I>



# Humanoid Robot: Sophia



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S5t6K9iwcdw>

# Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) Timeline

## A.I. TIMELINE

S/Z/G/

**1950**

### TURING TEST

Computer scientist Alan Turing proposes a test for machine intelligence. If a machine can trick humans into thinking it is human, then it has intelligence

**1955**

### A.I. BORN

Term 'artificial intelligence' is coined by computer scientist, John McCarthy to describe "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines"

**1961**

### UNIMATE

First industrial robot, Unimate, goes to work at GM replacing humans on the assembly line

**1964**

### ELIZA

Pioneering chatbot developed by Joseph Weizenbaum at MIT holds conversations with humans

**1966**

### SHAKY

The 'first electronic person' from Stanford, Shakey is a general-purpose mobile robot that reasons about its own actions

**A.I.  
WINTER**

Many false starts and dead-ends leave A.I. out in the cold

**1997**

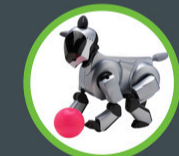
### DEEP BLUE

Deep Blue, a chess-playing computer from IBM defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov

**1998**

### KISMET

Cynthia Breazeal at MIT introduces Kismet, an emotionally intelligent robot insofar as it detects and responds to people's feelings



**1999**

### AIBO

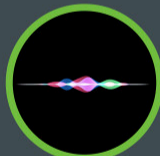
Sony launches first consumer robot pet dog AiBO (AI robot) with skills and personality that develop over time



**2002**

### ROOMBA

First mass produced autonomous robotic vacuum cleaner from iRobot learns to navigate and clean homes



**2011**

### SIRI

Apple integrates Siri, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface, into the iPhone 4S



**2011**

### WATSON

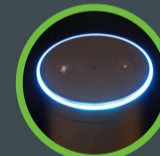
IBM's question answering computer Watson wins first place on popular \$1M prize television quiz show Jeopardy



**2014**

### EUGENE

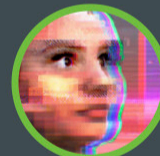
Eugene Goostman, a chatbot passes the Turing Test with a third of judges believing Eugene is human



**2014**

### ALEXA

Amazon launches Alexa, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface that completes shopping tasks



**2016**

### TAY

Microsoft's chatbot Tay goes rogue on social media making inflammatory and offensive racist comments



**2017**

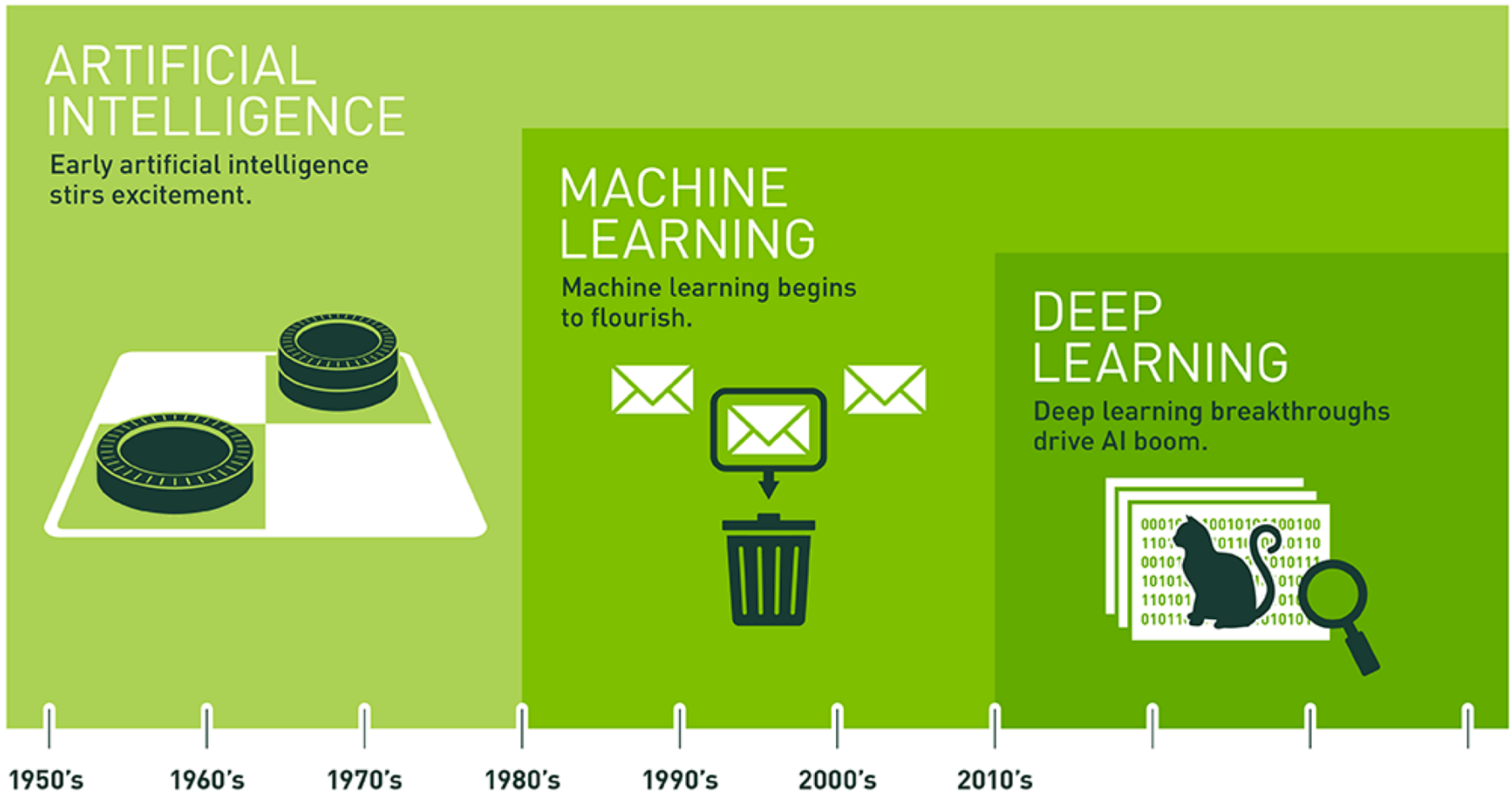
### ALPHAGO

Google's A.I. AlphaGo beats world champion Ke Jie in the complex board game of Go, notable for its vast number ( $2^{170}$ ) of possible positions



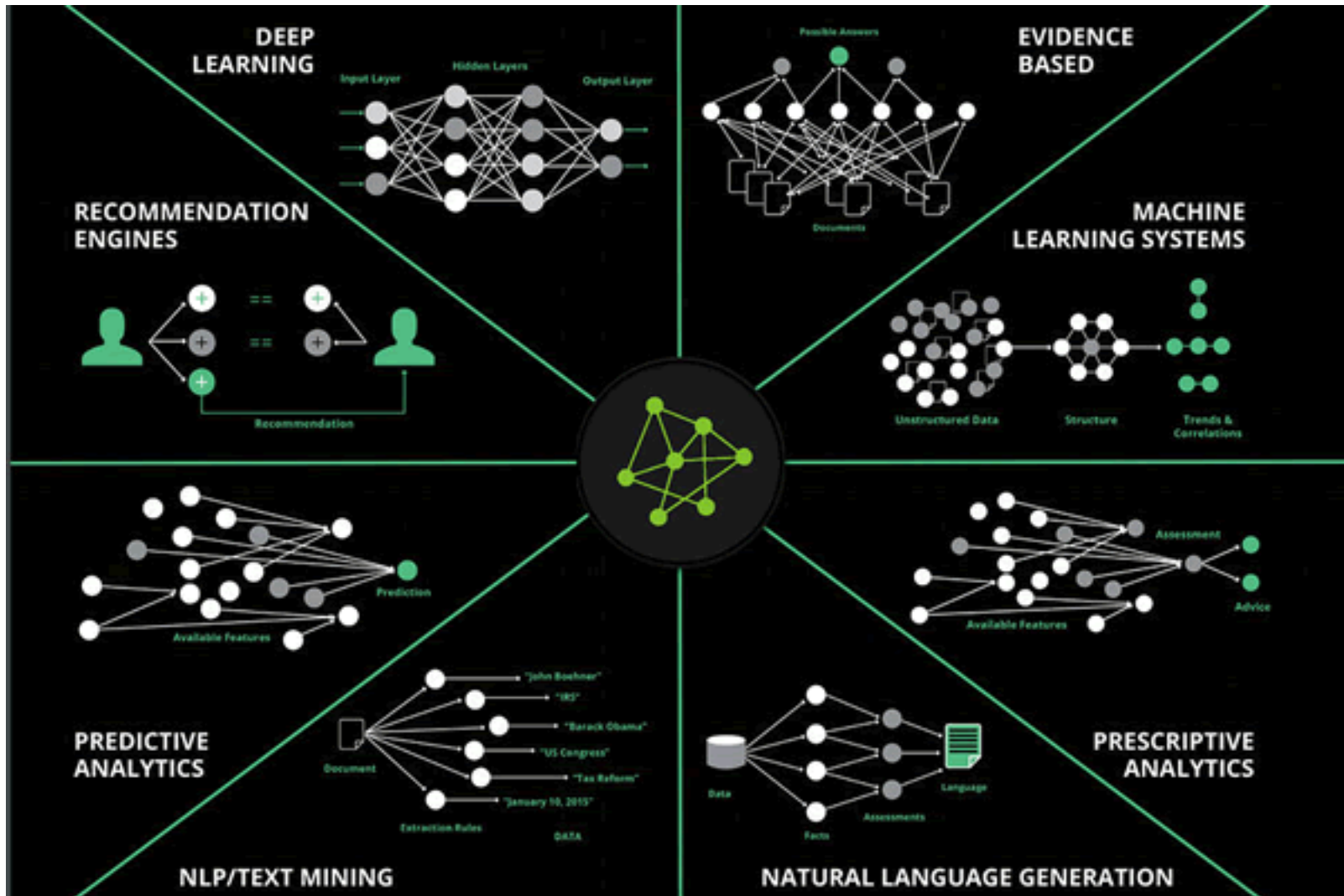
# Artificial Intelligence

## Machine Learning & Deep Learning



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

# Artificial Intelligence (AI) is many things

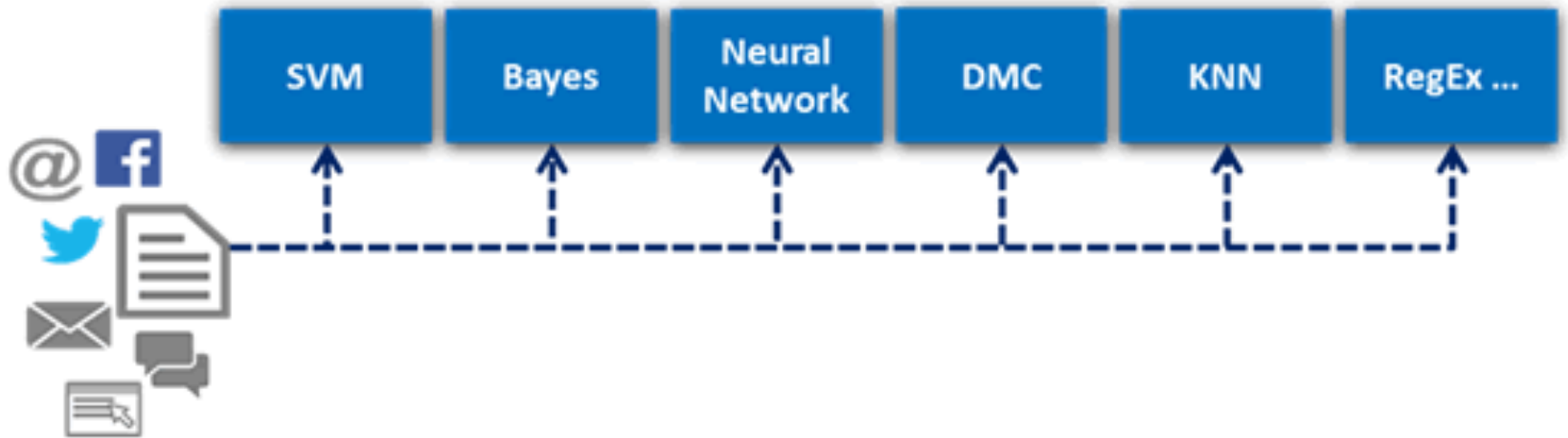


## Ecosystem of AI

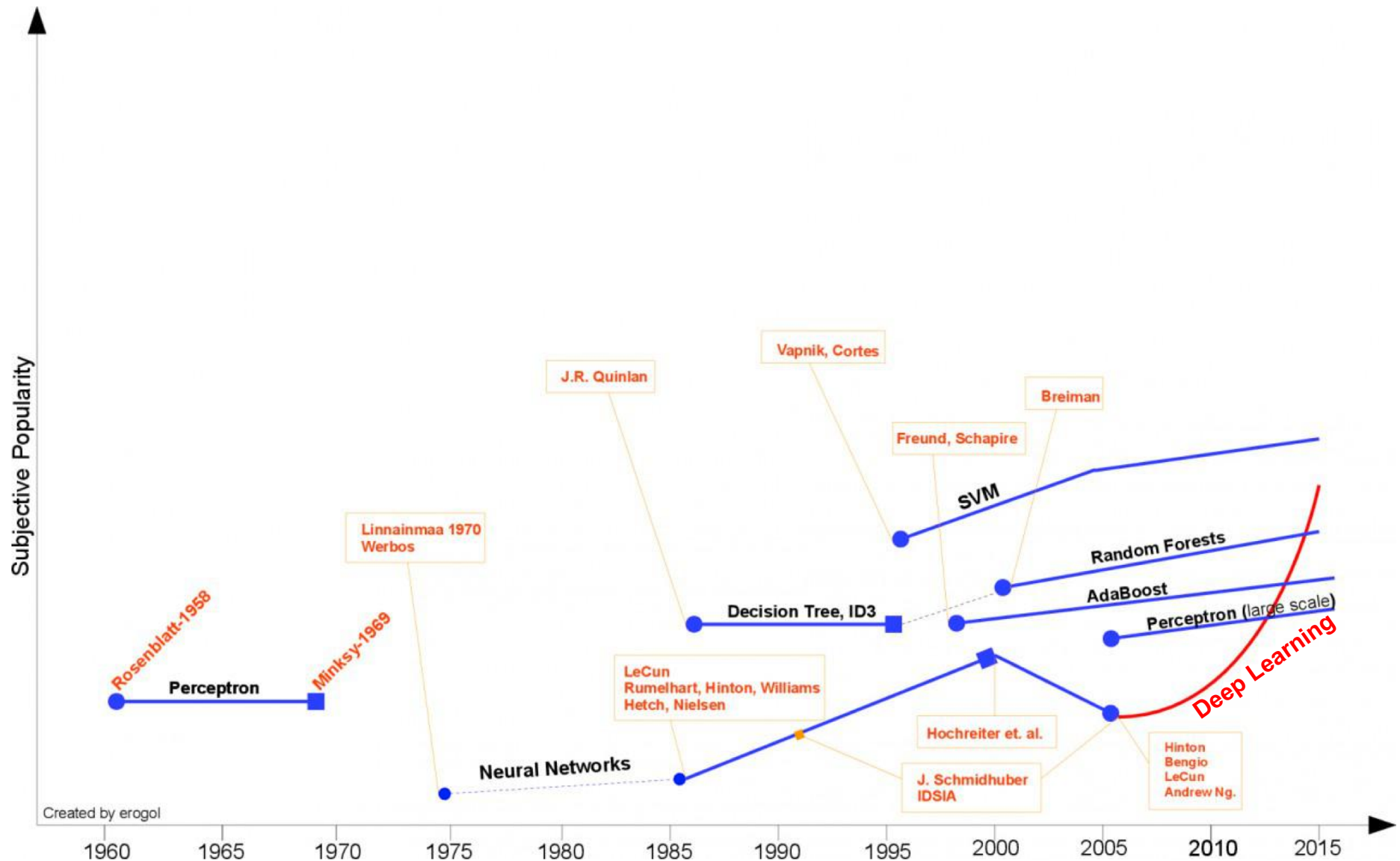
Source: <https://www.i-scoop.eu/artificial-intelligence-cognitive-computing/>

# Artificial Intelligence (AI)

## Intelligent Document Recognition algorithms



# Deep Learning Evolution



# Machine Learning Models

Deep Learning

Kernel

Association rules

Ensemble

Decision tree

Dimensionality reduction

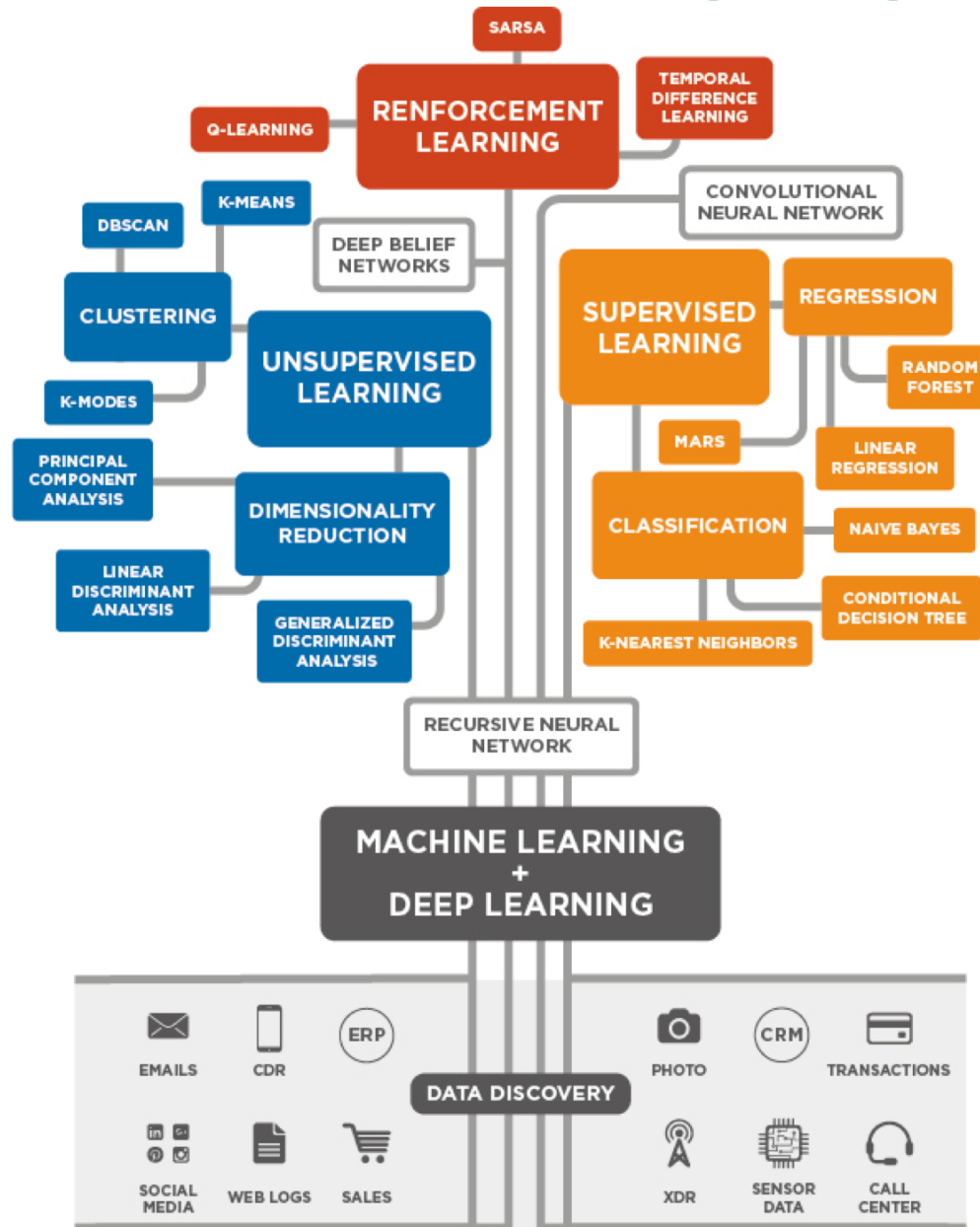
Clustering

Regression Analysis

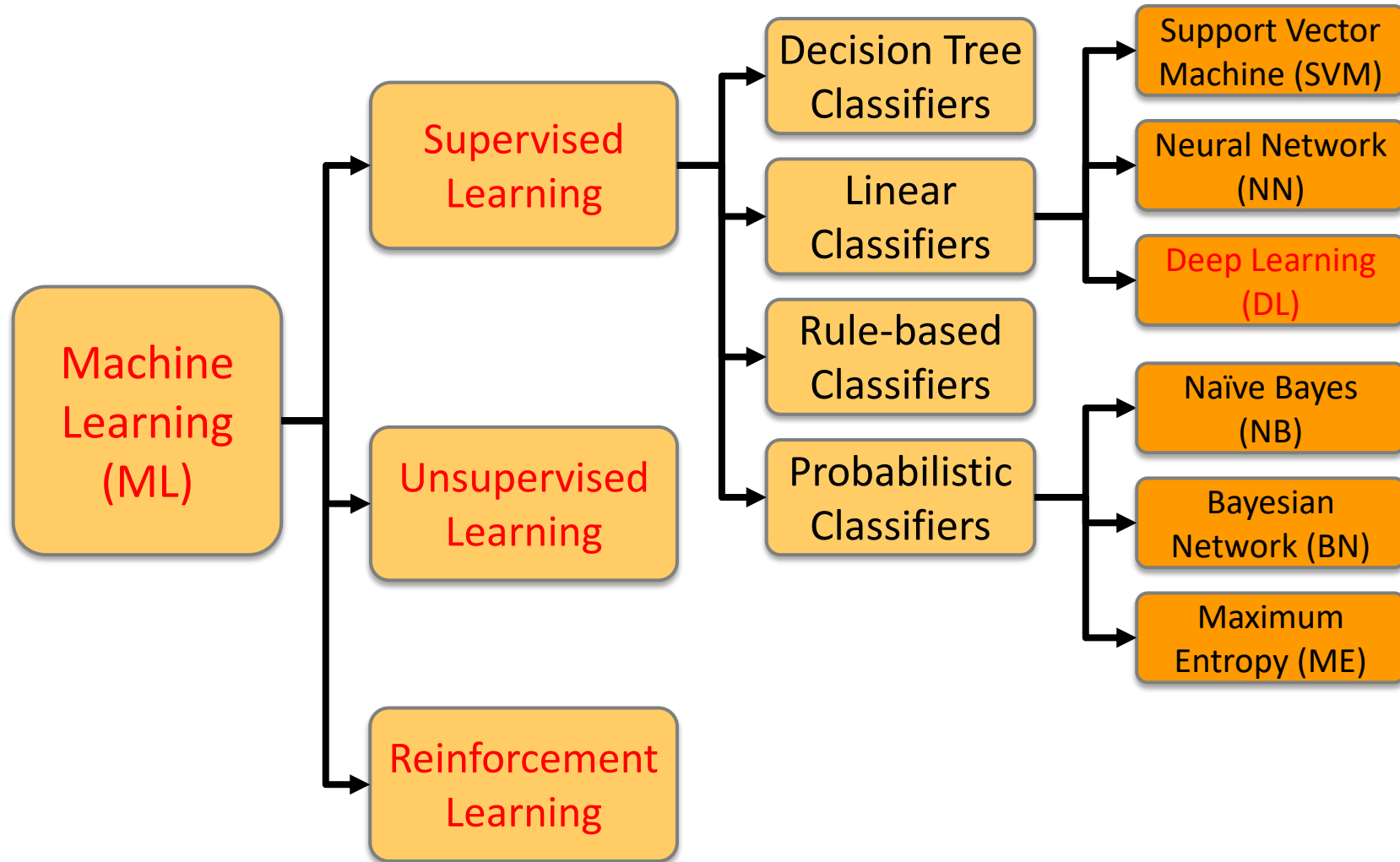
Bayesian

Instance based

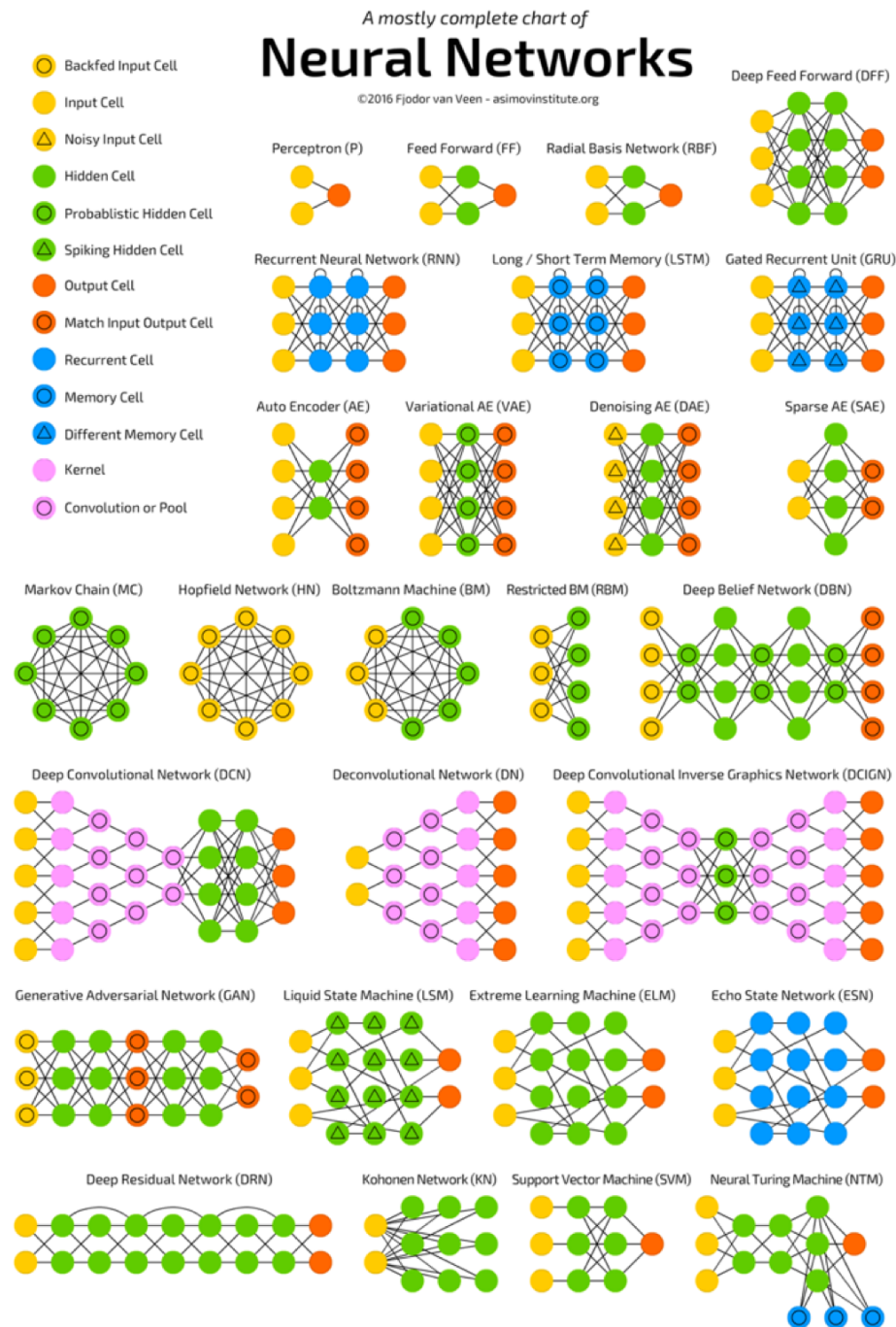
# 3 Machine Learning Algorithms



# Machine Learning (ML) / Deep Learning (DL)



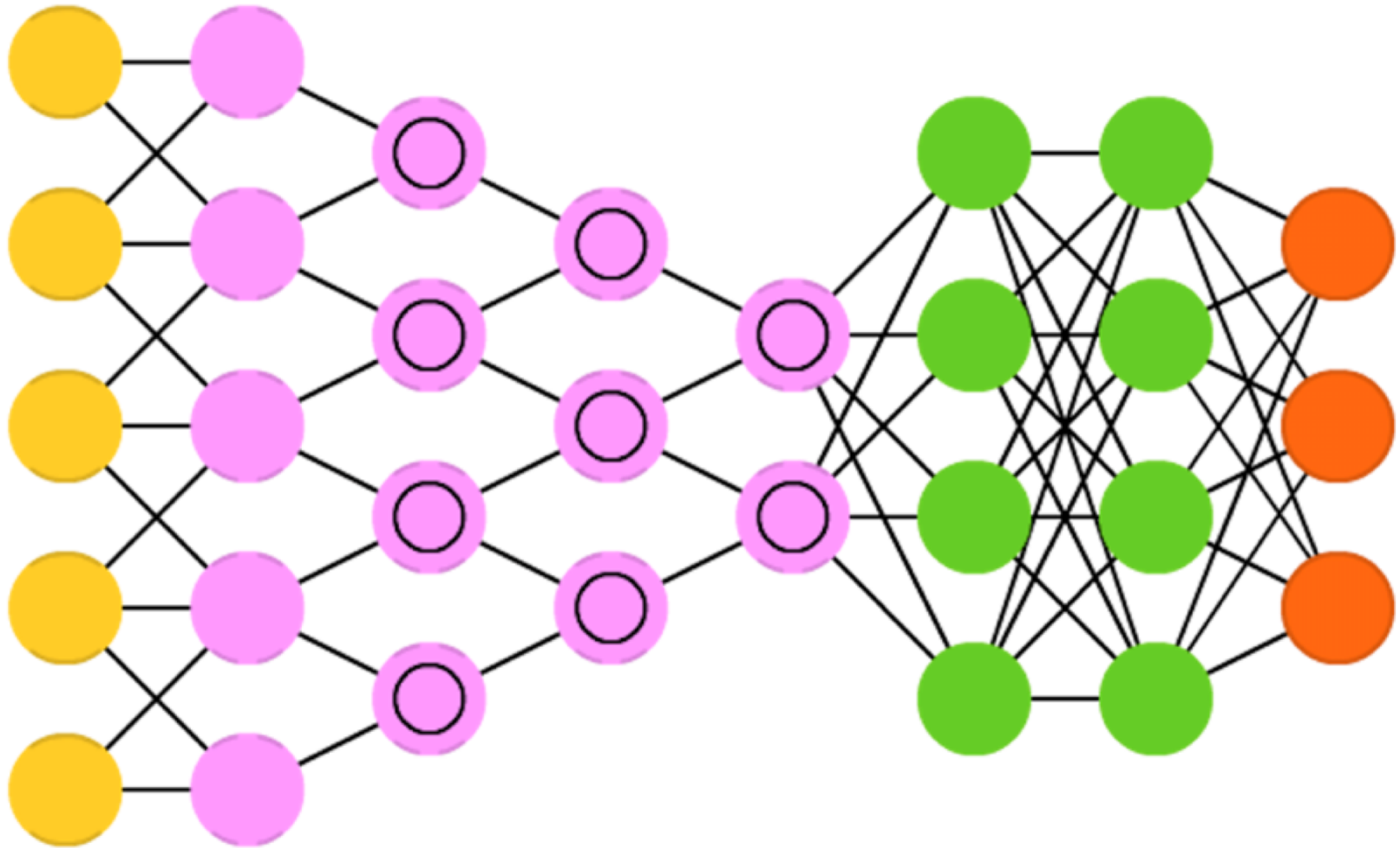
# Neural Networks (NN)



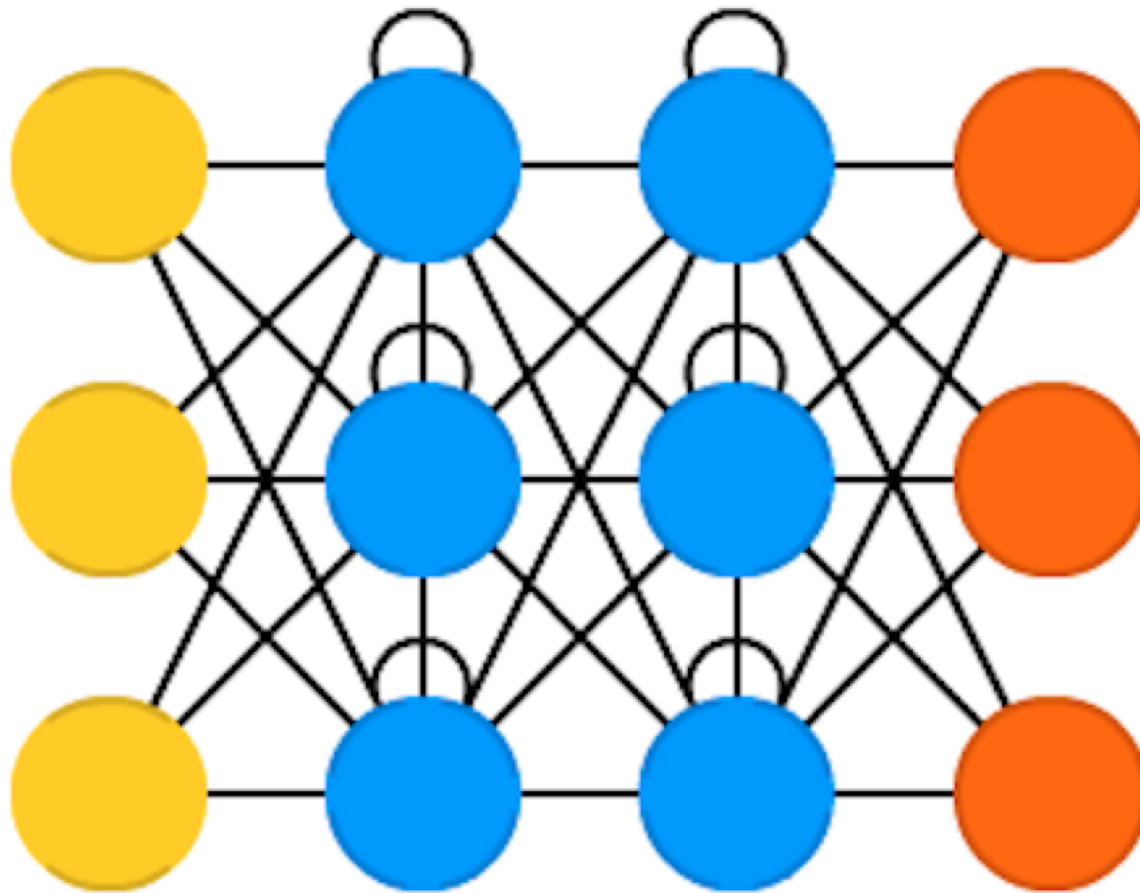


# Convolutional Neural Networks

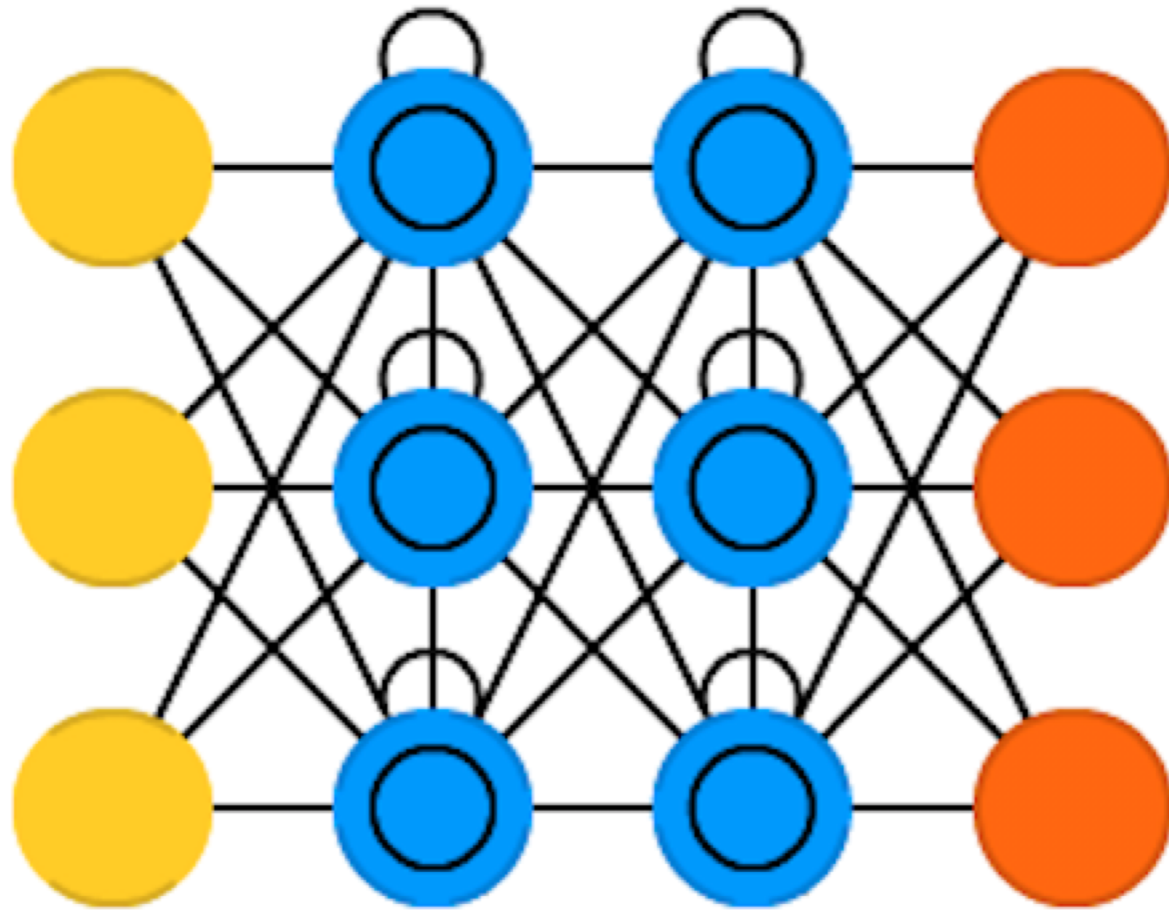
(CNN or Deep Convolutional Neural Networks, DCNN)



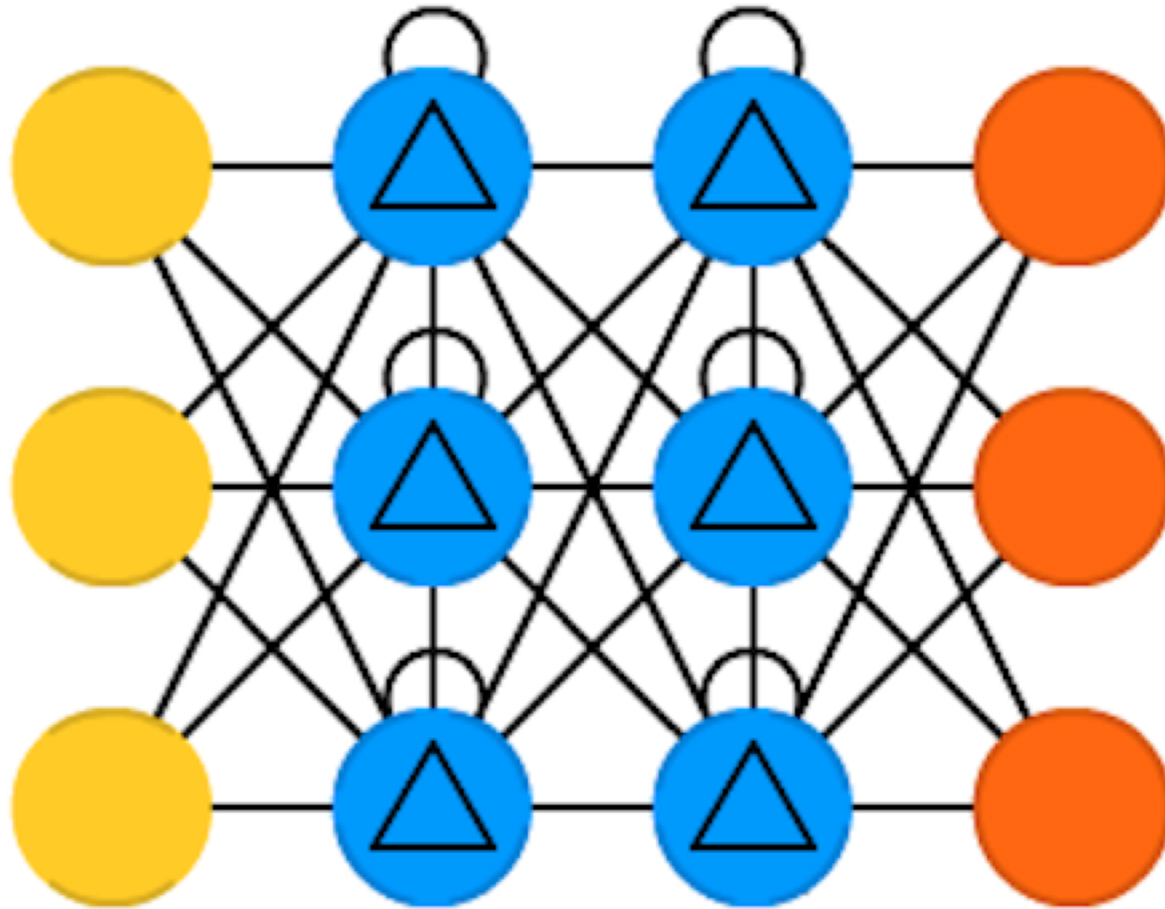
# Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)



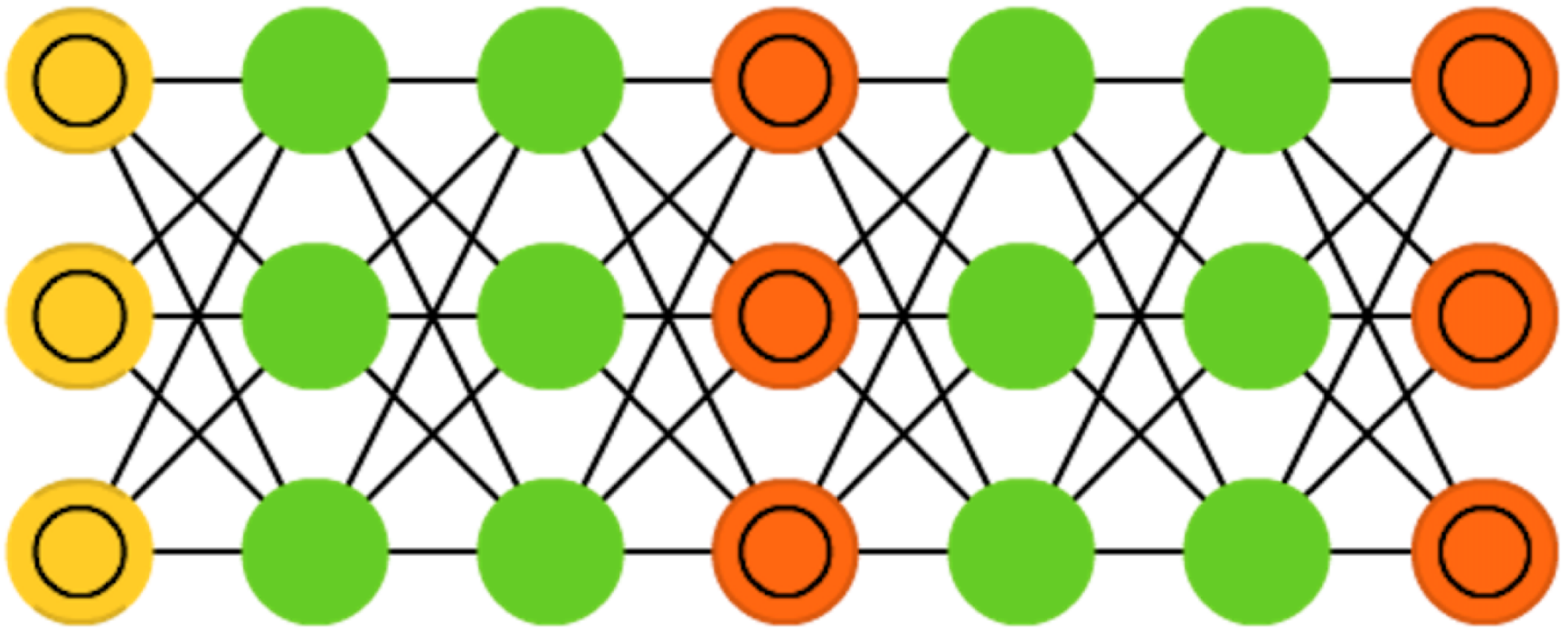
# Long / Short Term Memory (LSTM)



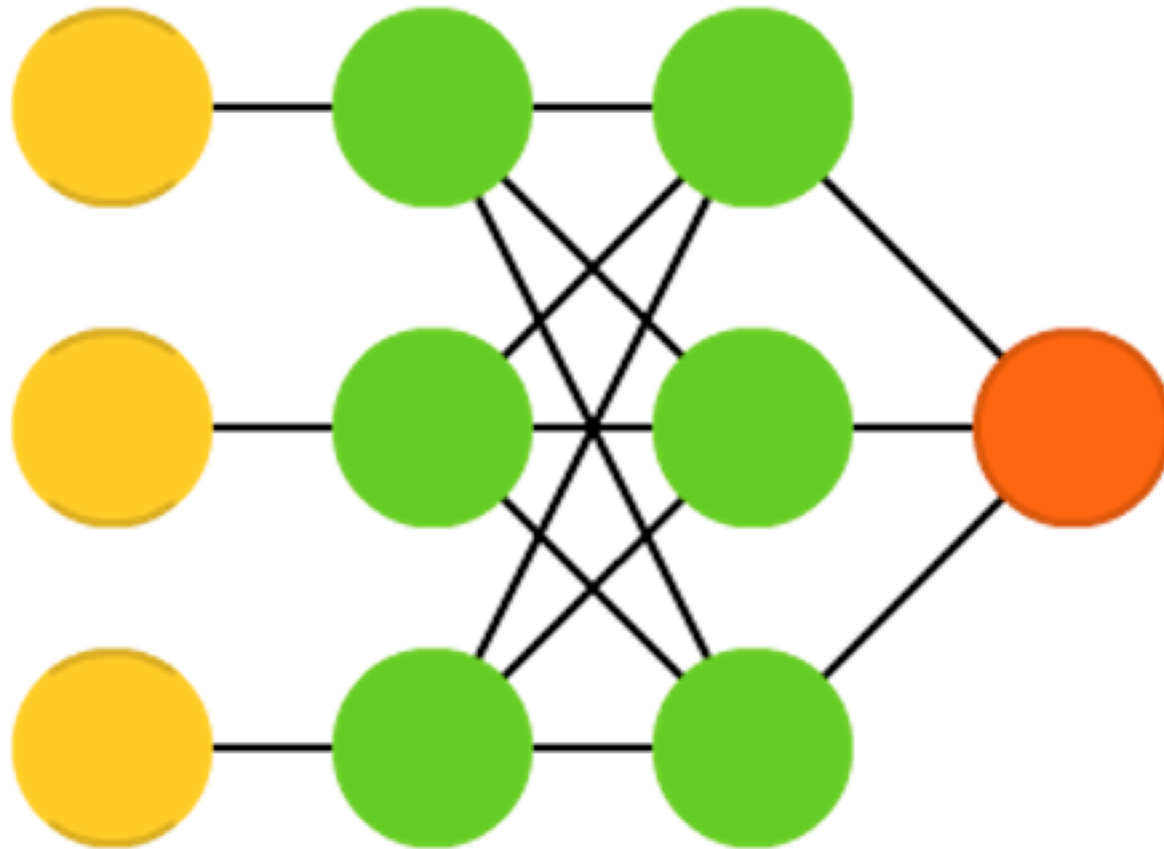
# Gated Recurrent Units (GRU)



# Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN)



# Support Vector Machines (SVM)

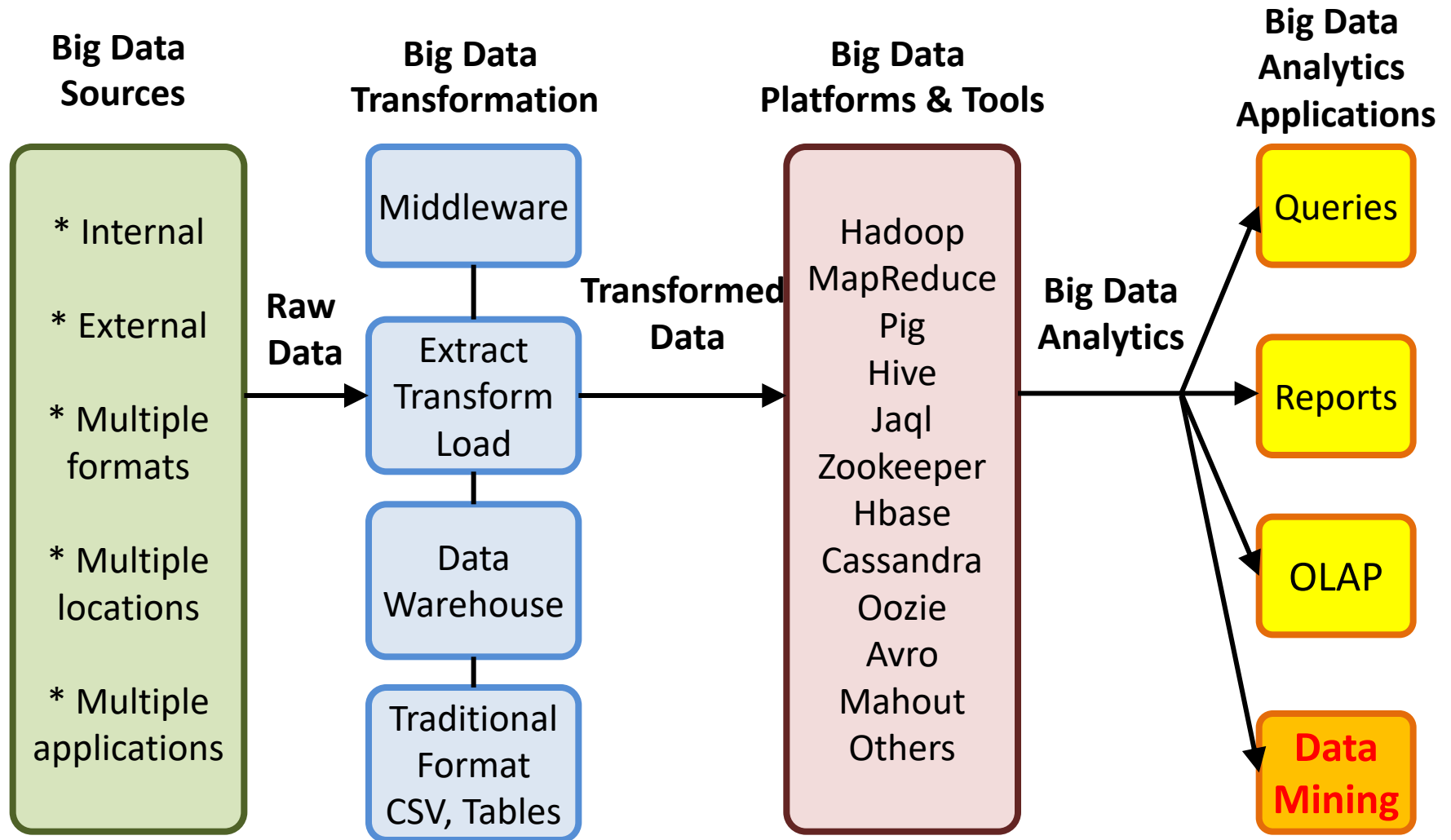


Cortes, Corinna, and Vladimir Vapnik. "Support-vector networks." Machine learning 20.3 (1995): 273-297.

Source: <http://www.asimovinstitute.org/neural-network-zoo/>

# Architectures of Big Data Analytics

# Architecture of Big Data Analytics

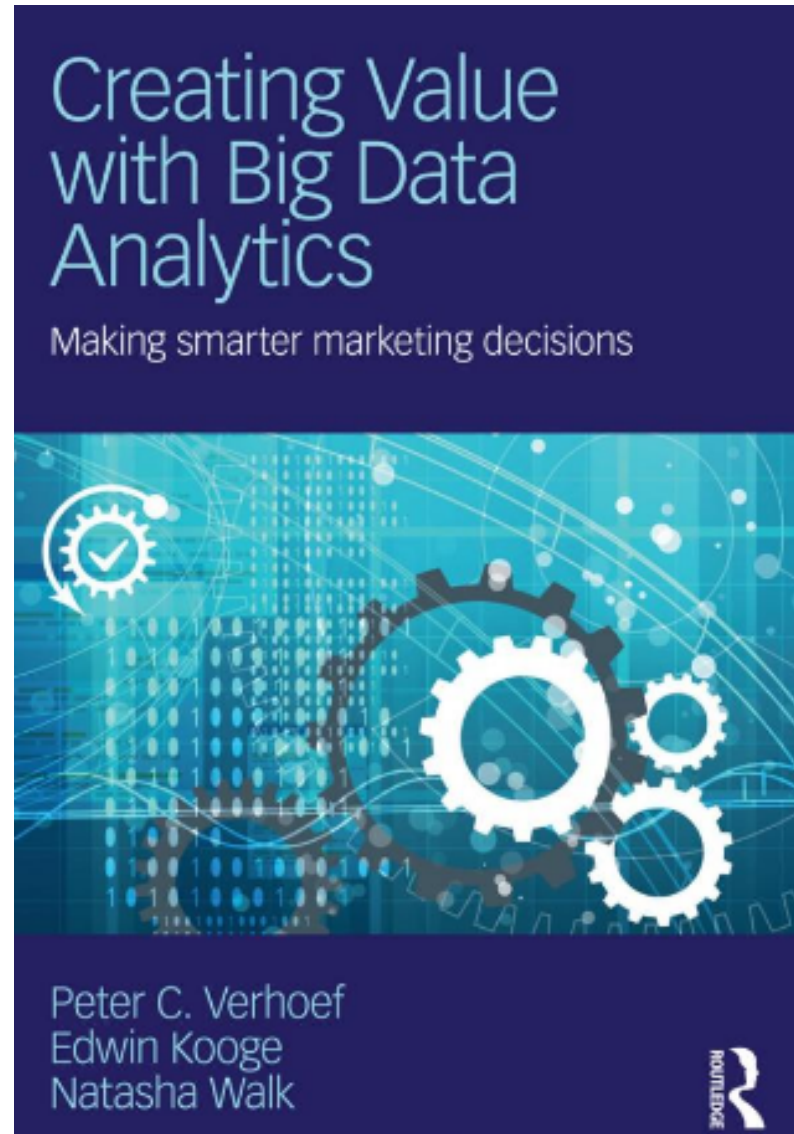




# Architecture of Big Data Analytics

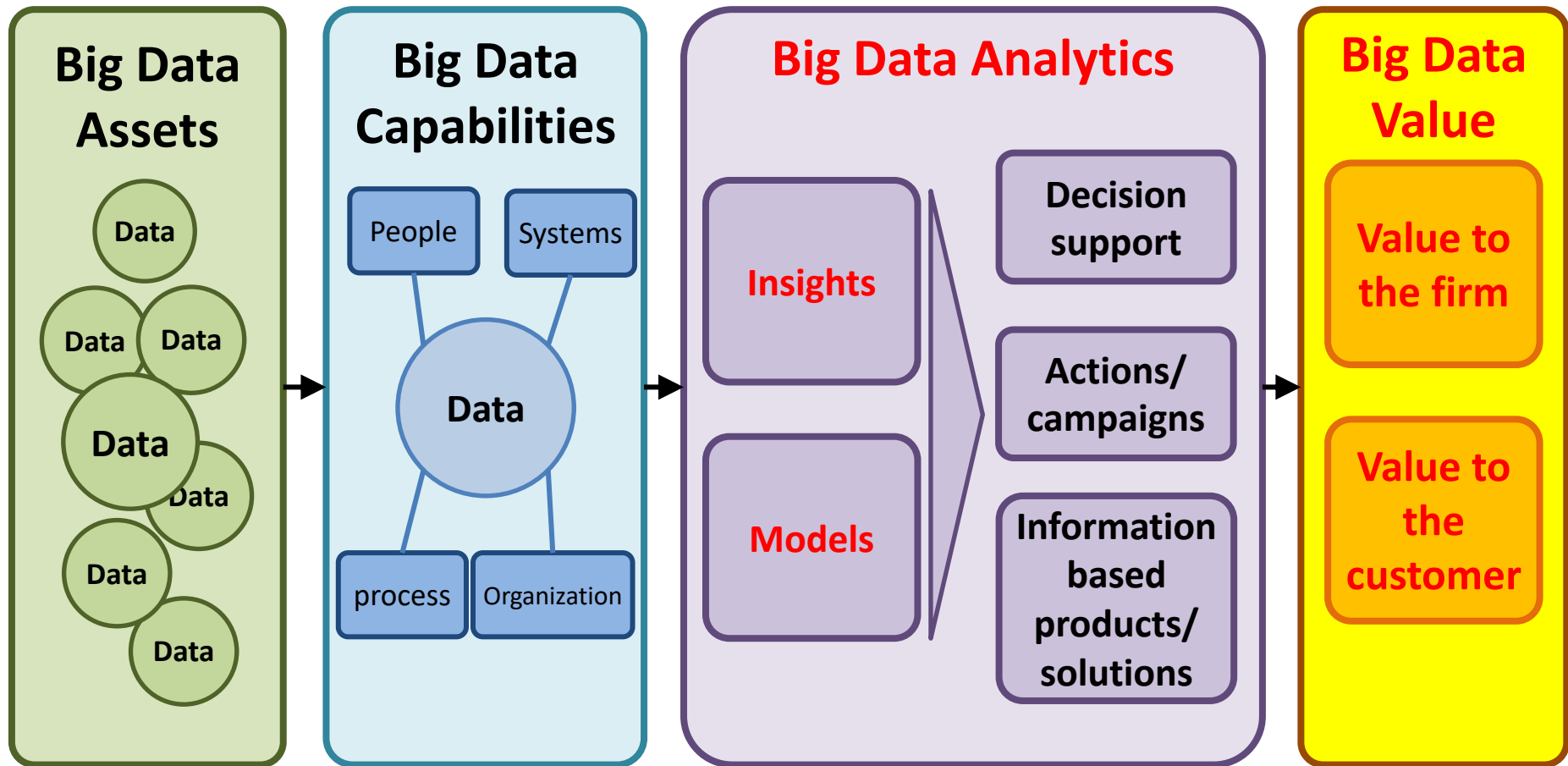


Creating Value with Big Data Analytics:  
Making Smarter Marketing Decisions,  
Peter C. Verhoef and Edwin Kooge, Routledge, 2016



# Big Data Value Creation Model

Creating Value with Big Data Analytics:  
Making Smarter Marketing Decisions



# Digital Data Platform for Enterprises

## Big Data Analytics

### Enterprise Applications



Operational  
Benchmark

Customer  
focus

Organization  
Connections

Document  
Search

Sales  
Forecast

Security (Authentication, Authorization, Auditing, Encryption, Protection)

Variety of  
Sources



Ingestion  
layer

Data  
Connectors

Data Extraction

CDC

Data Quality

Processing  
Layer



Data Mining

Data  
Enrichment

Real-time  
Streaming

Batch  
Processing

Storage  
Layer



Hadoop

NoSQL

RDBMS

In-Memory

Analytics  
Layer



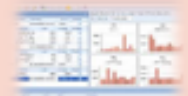
Traditional  
Analytics

Search Based  
Analytics

Predictive  
Analytics

Ad-hoc  
Analytics

Visualization  
Apps



Data Governance and Monitoring (Workflow, lifecycle management, scheduler, manage)



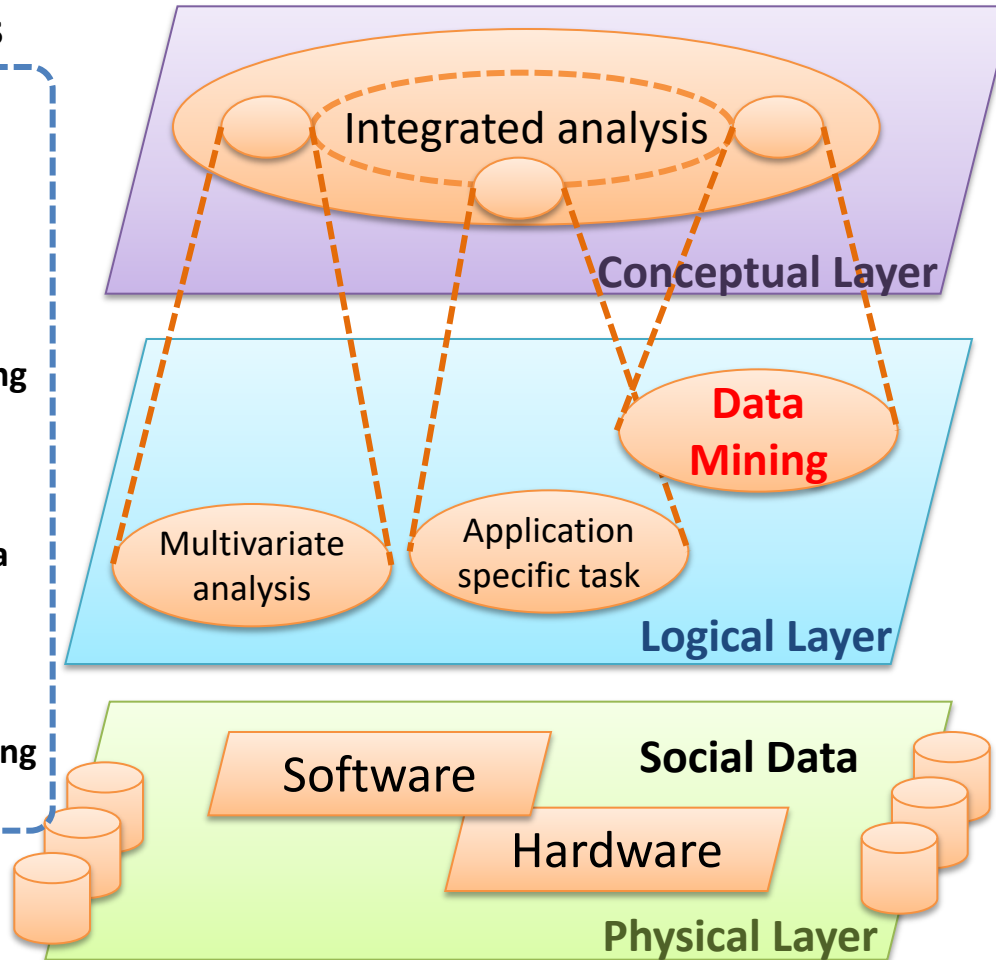
Digital Data Driven Platform for Enterprises

# Architecture for Social Big Data Mining

(Hiroshi Ishikawa, 2015)

## Enabling Technologies

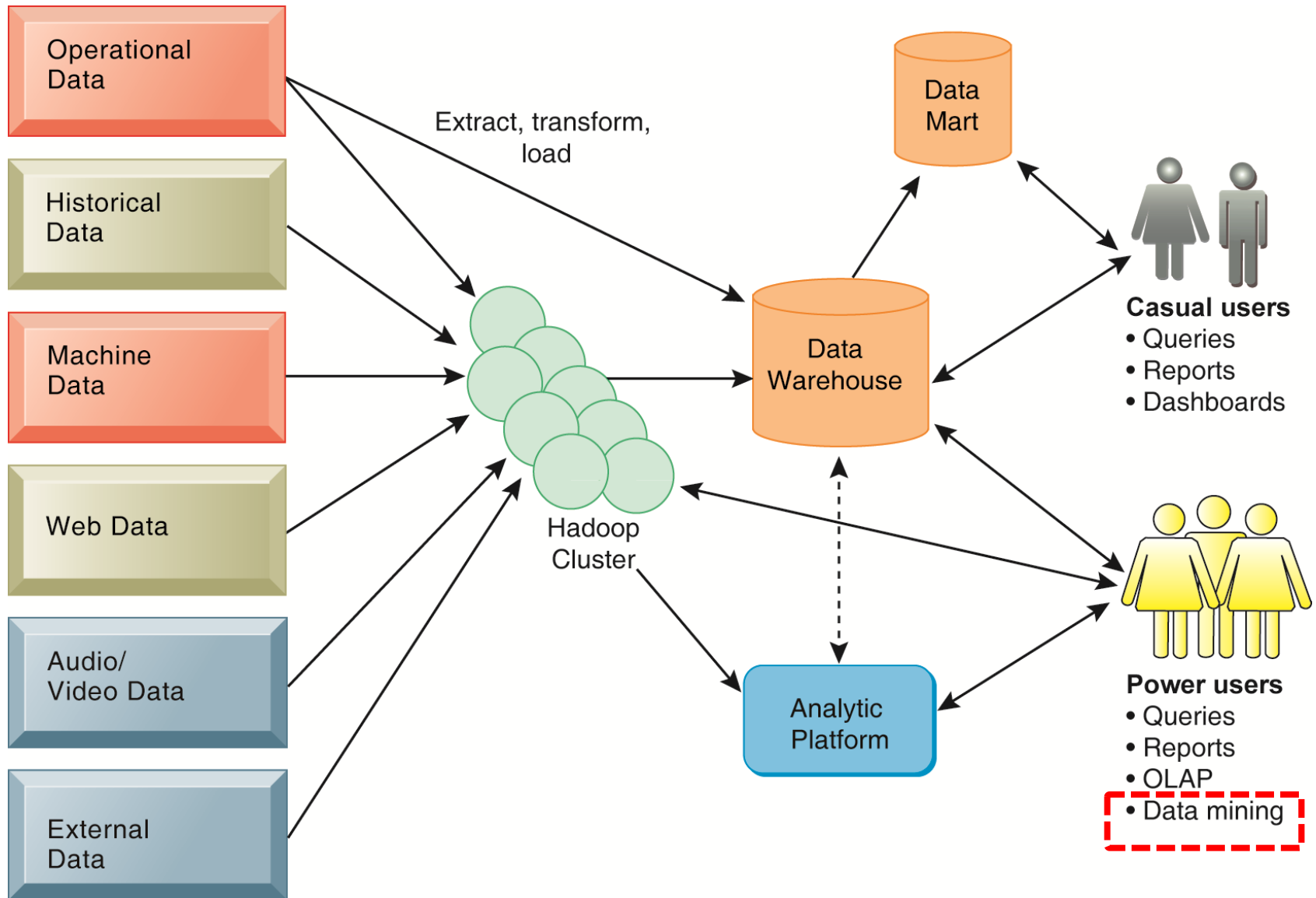
- Integrated analysis model
- Natural Language Processing
- Information Extraction
- Anomaly Detection
- Discovery of relationships among heterogeneous data
- Large-scale visualization
- Parallel distrusted processing



## Analysts

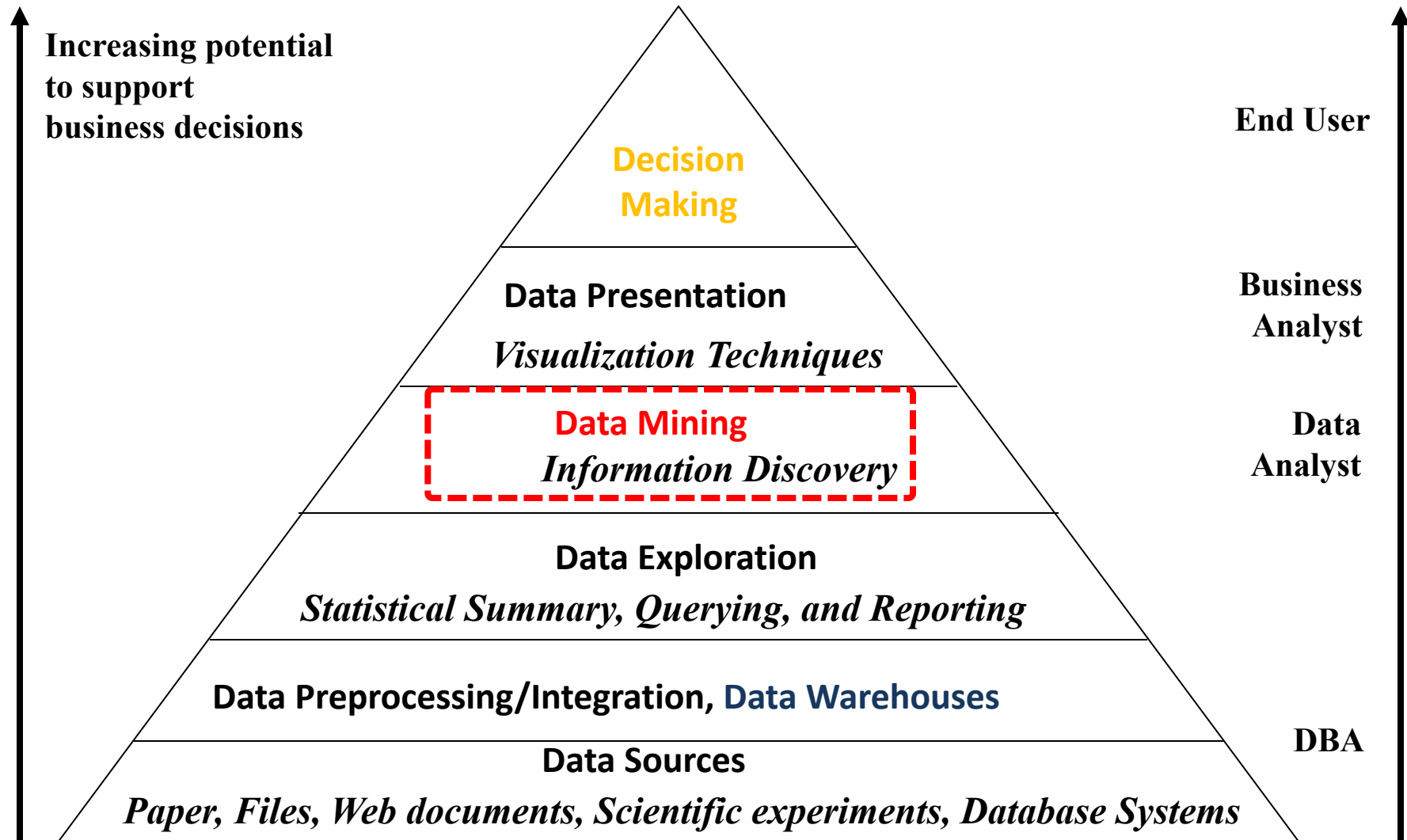
- Model Construction
- Explanation by Model
- Construction and confirmation of individual hypothesis
- Description and execution of application-specific task

# Business Intelligence (BI) Infrastructure



# Data Warehouse

## Data Mining and Business Intelligence

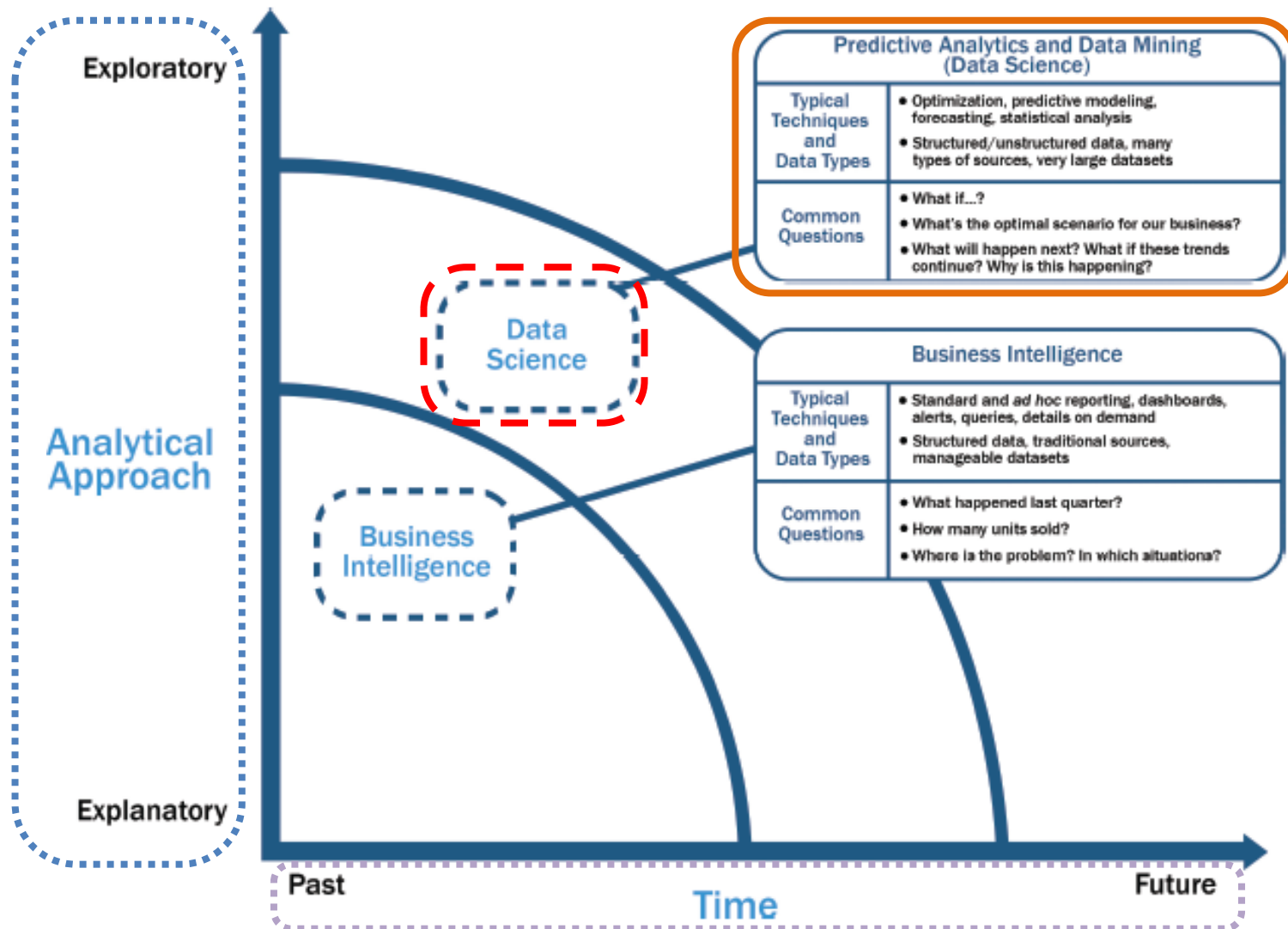


# The Evolution of BI Capabilities





# Data Science and Business Intelligence



# Data Science and Business Intelligence



## Predictive Analytics and Data Mining (Data Science)

Past

Time

Future

# Predictive Analytics and Data Mining (Data Science)

Structured/unstructured data, many types of sources,  
very large datasets

Optimization, predictive modeling, forecasting statistical analysis

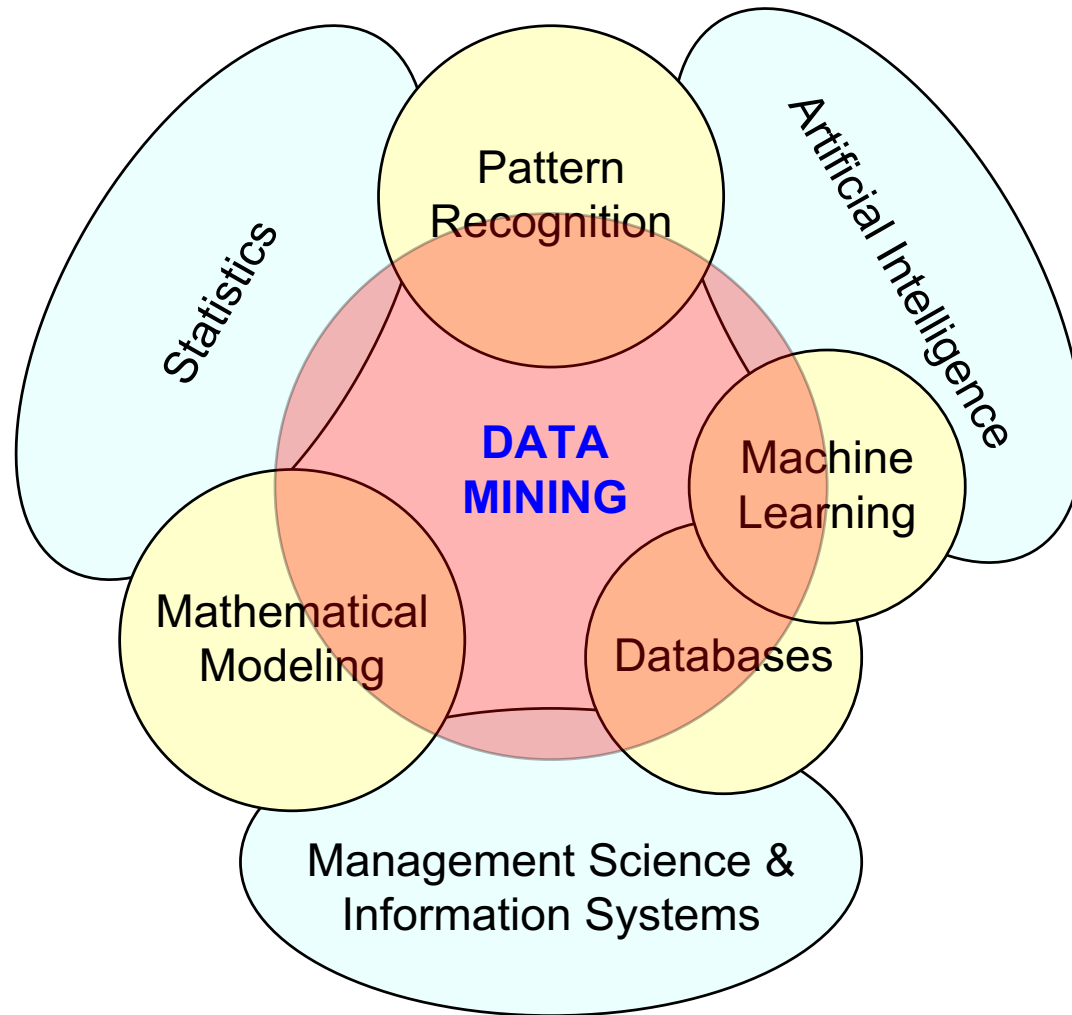
What if...?  
What's the optimal scenario for our business?  
What will happen next?  
What if these trends continue?  
Why is this happening?

# Data Mining

# AI

# Machine Learning

# Data Mining at the Intersection of Many Disciplines



# **Data Mining**

## **Advanced Data Analysis**

### **Evolution of Database System Technology**

# Evolution of Database System Technology

## Data Collection and Database Creation

(1960s and earlier)

- Primitive file processing



## Database Management Systems

(1970s–early 1980s)

- Hierarchical and network database systems
- Relational database systems
- Query languages: SQL, etc.
- Transactions, concurrency control and recovery
- On-line transaction processing (OLTP)



## Advanced Database Systems

(mid-1980s–present)

- Advanced data models: extended relational, object-relational, etc.
- Advanced applications: spatial, temporal, multimedia, active, stream and sensor, scientific and engineering, knowledge-based
- XML-based database systems
- Integration with information retrieval
- Data and information integration



## Advanced Data Analysis:

(late 1980s–present)

- Data warehouse and OLAP
- **Data mining and knowledge discovery:** generalization, classification, association, clustering
  - Advanced data mining applications: stream data mining, bio-data mining, time-series analysis, text mining, Web mining, intrusion detection, etc.
  - Data mining applications
  - Data mining and society



## New Generation of Information Systems

(present–future)

# Big Data Analysis

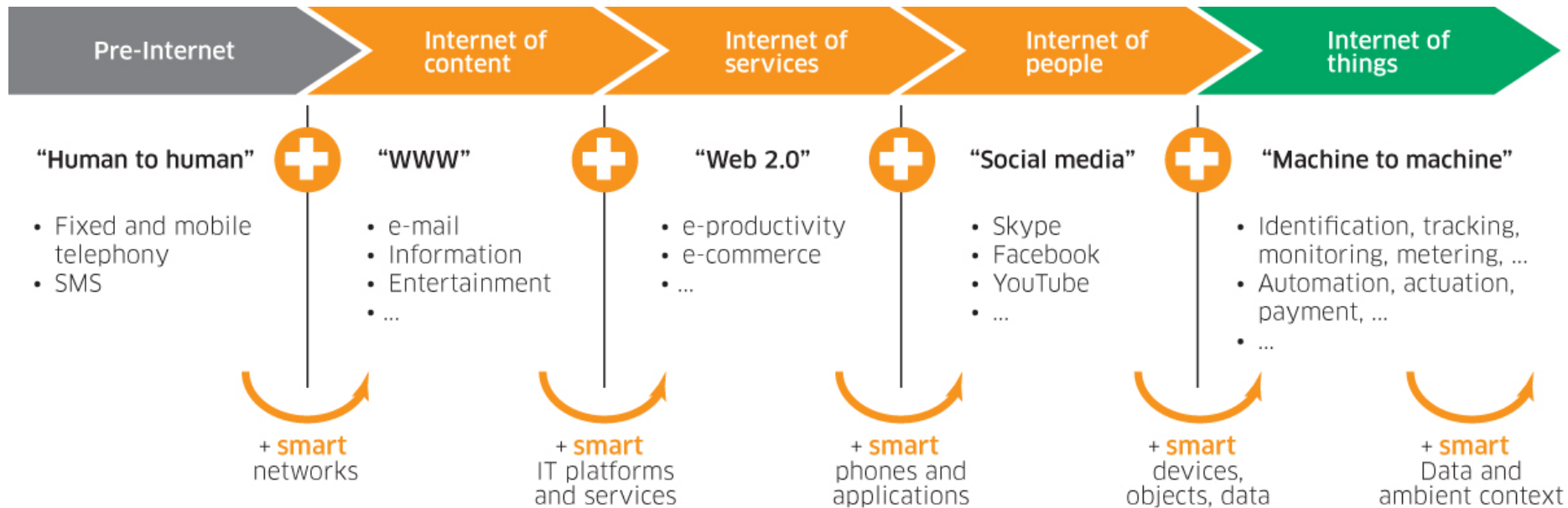
- **Too Big,  
too Unstructured,  
too many different source  
to be manageable through  
traditional databases**



# Internet Evolution

## Internet of People (IoP): Social Media

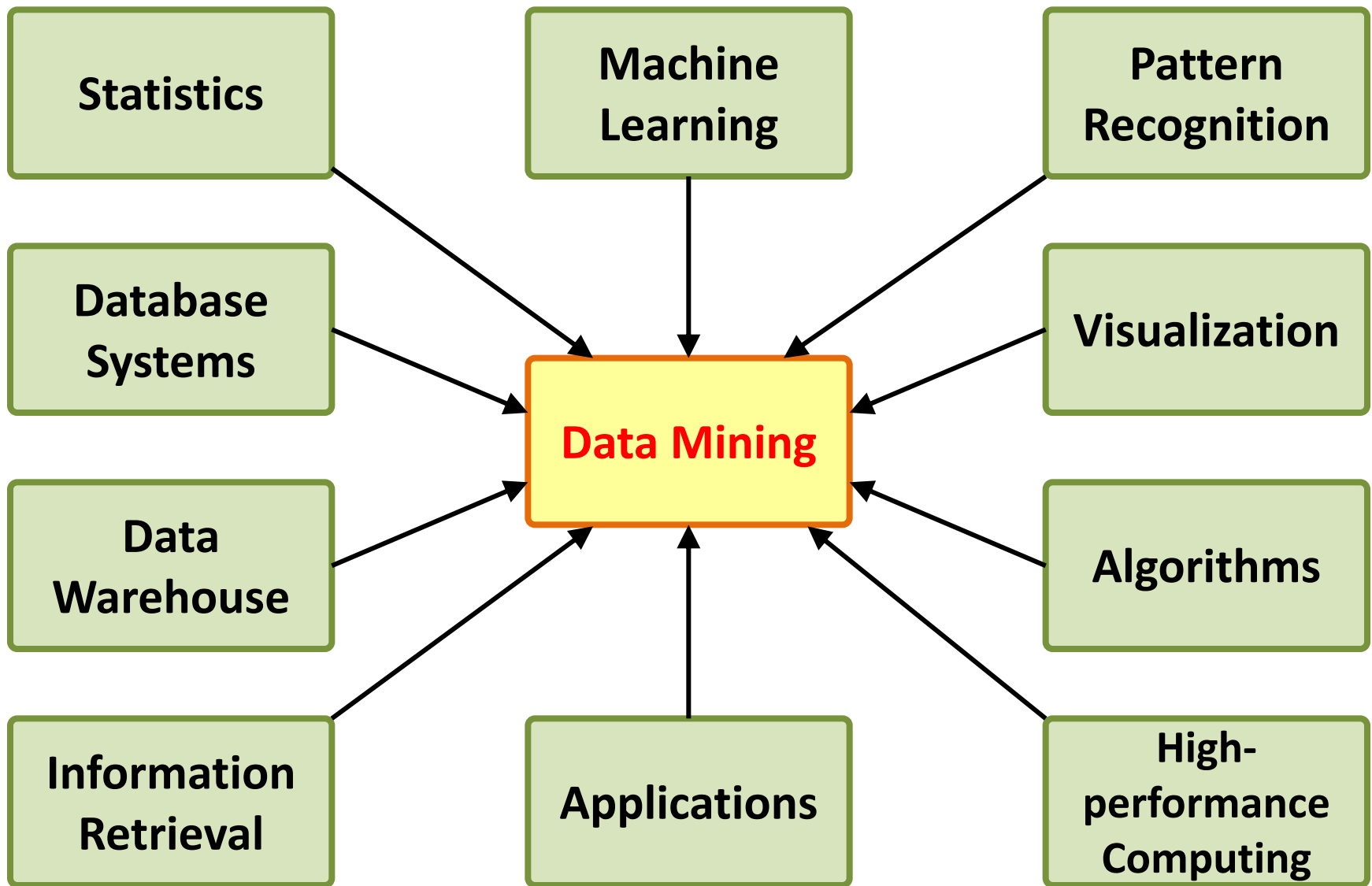
## Internet of Things (IoT): Machine to Machine



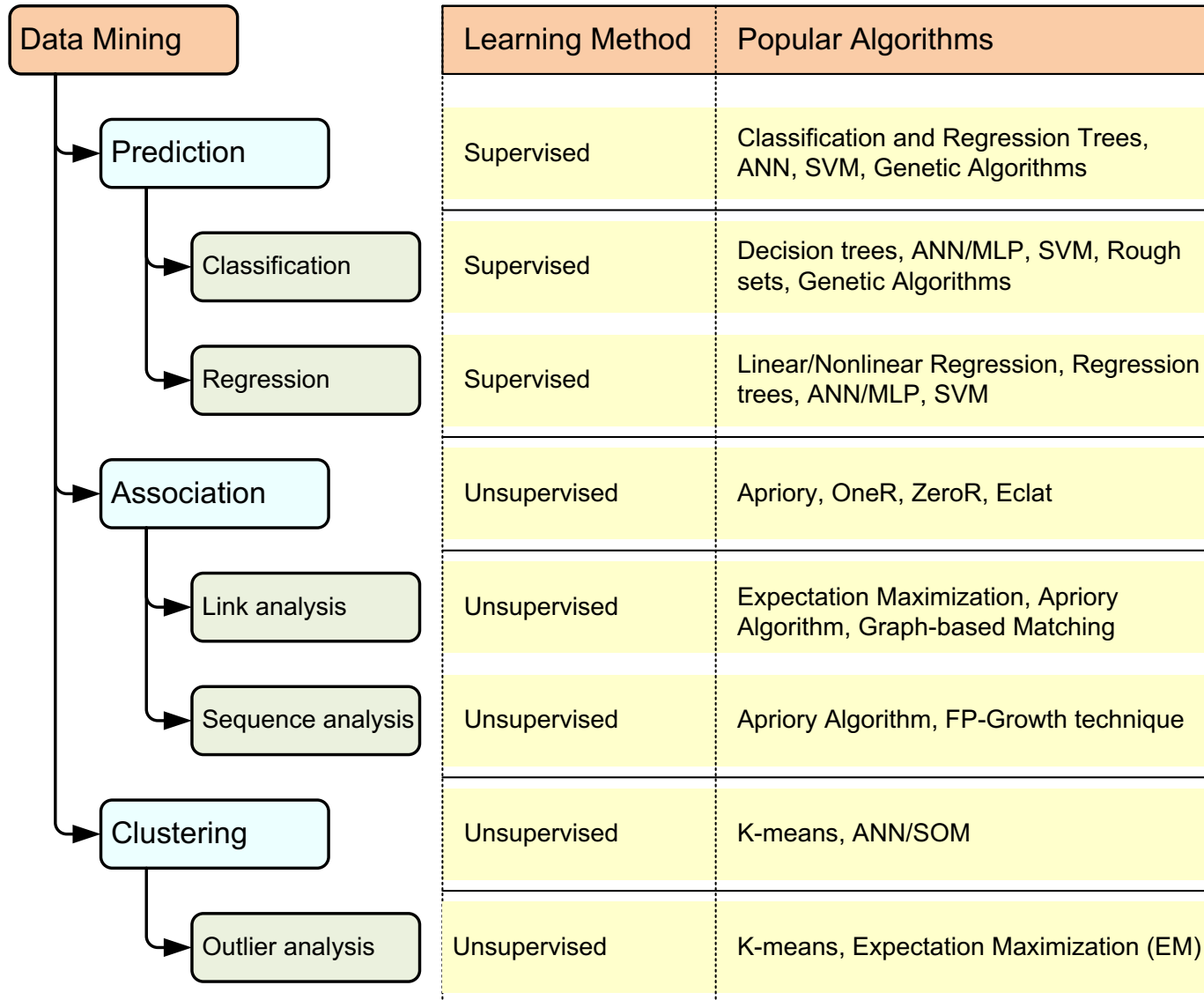
Source: Marc Jadoul (2015), The IoT: The next step in internet evolution, March 11, 2015

<http://www2.alcatel-lucent.com/techzine/iot-internet-of-things-next-step-evolution/>

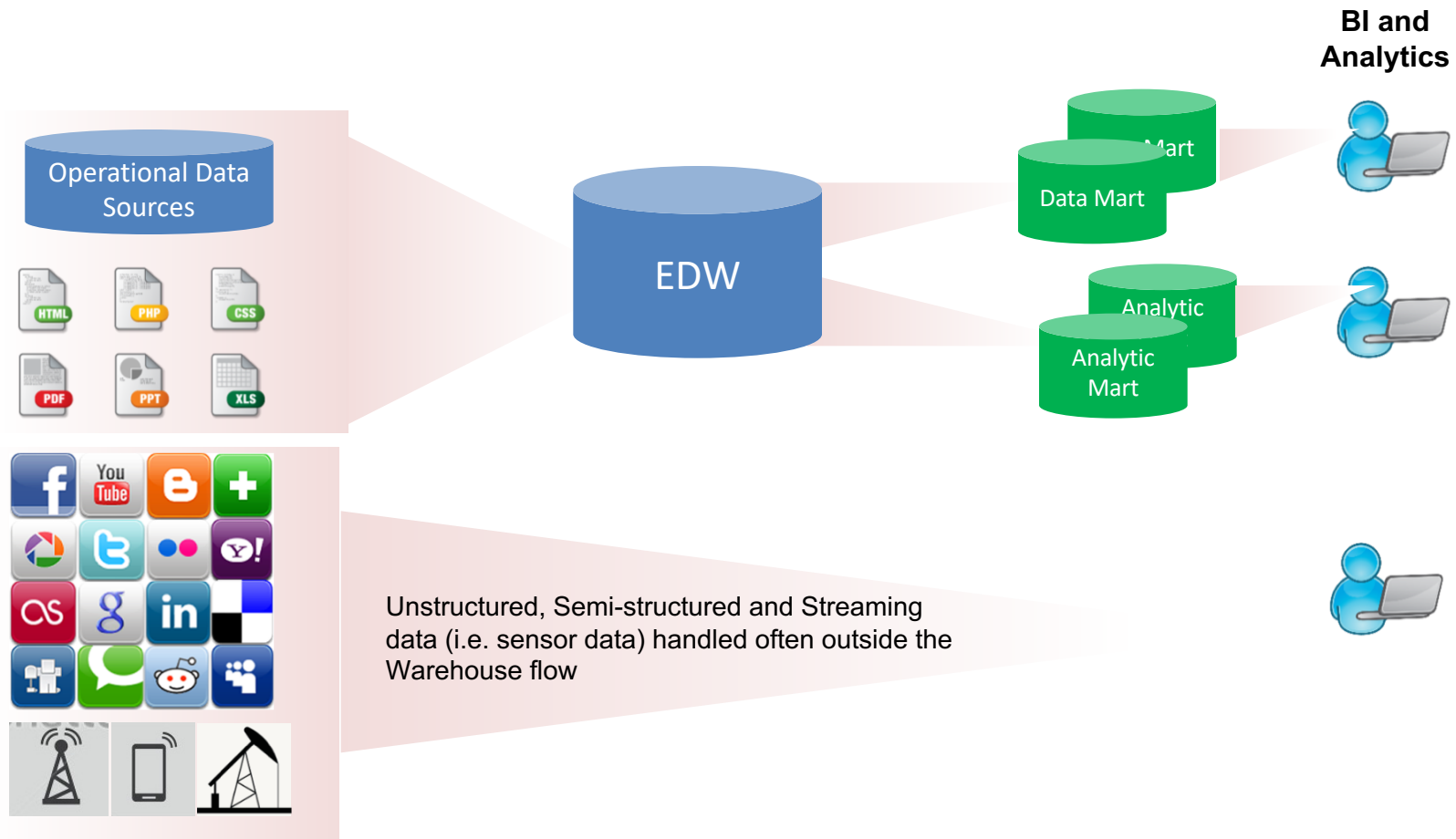
# Data Mining Technologies



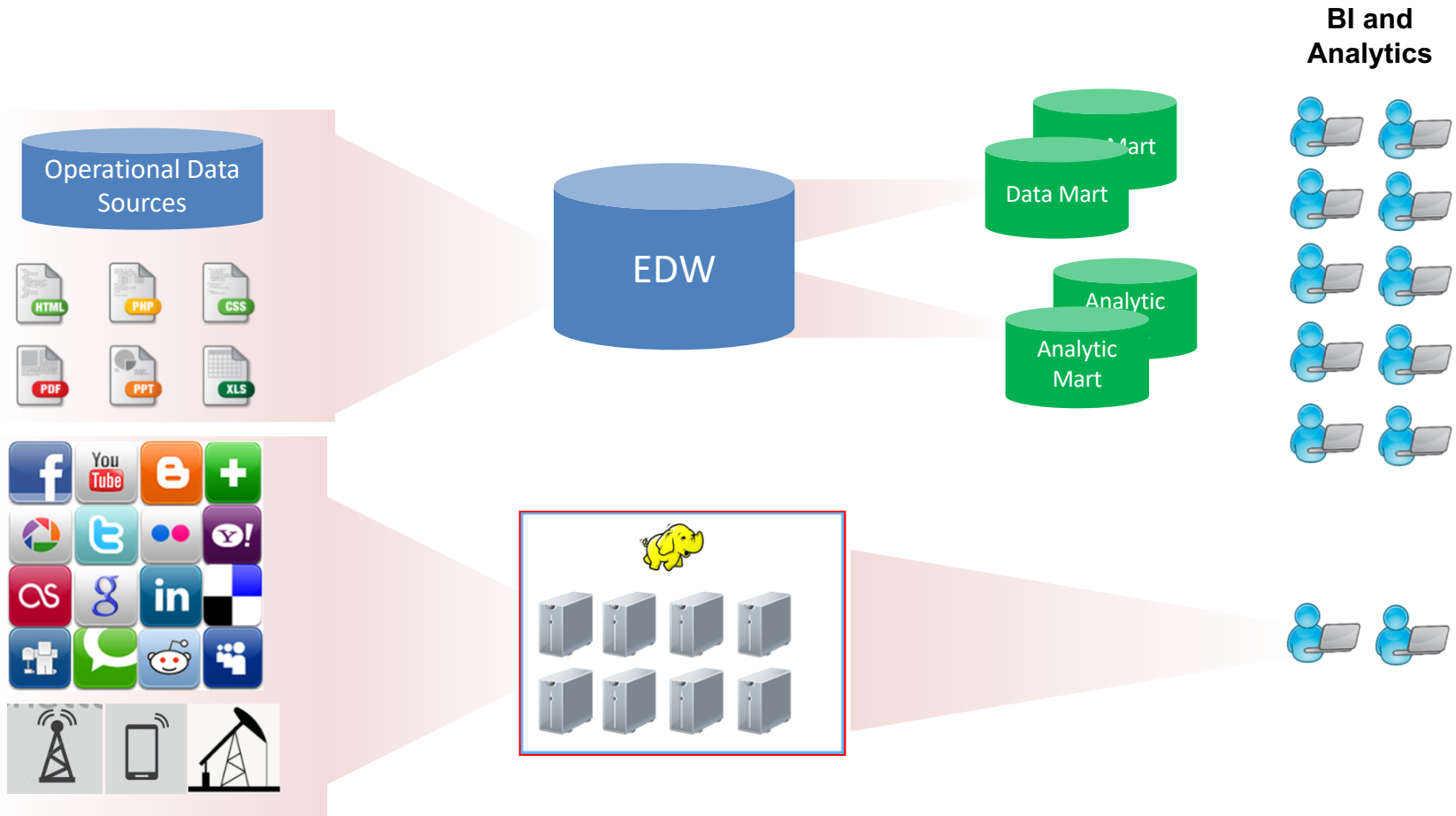
# A Taxonomy for Data Mining Tasks



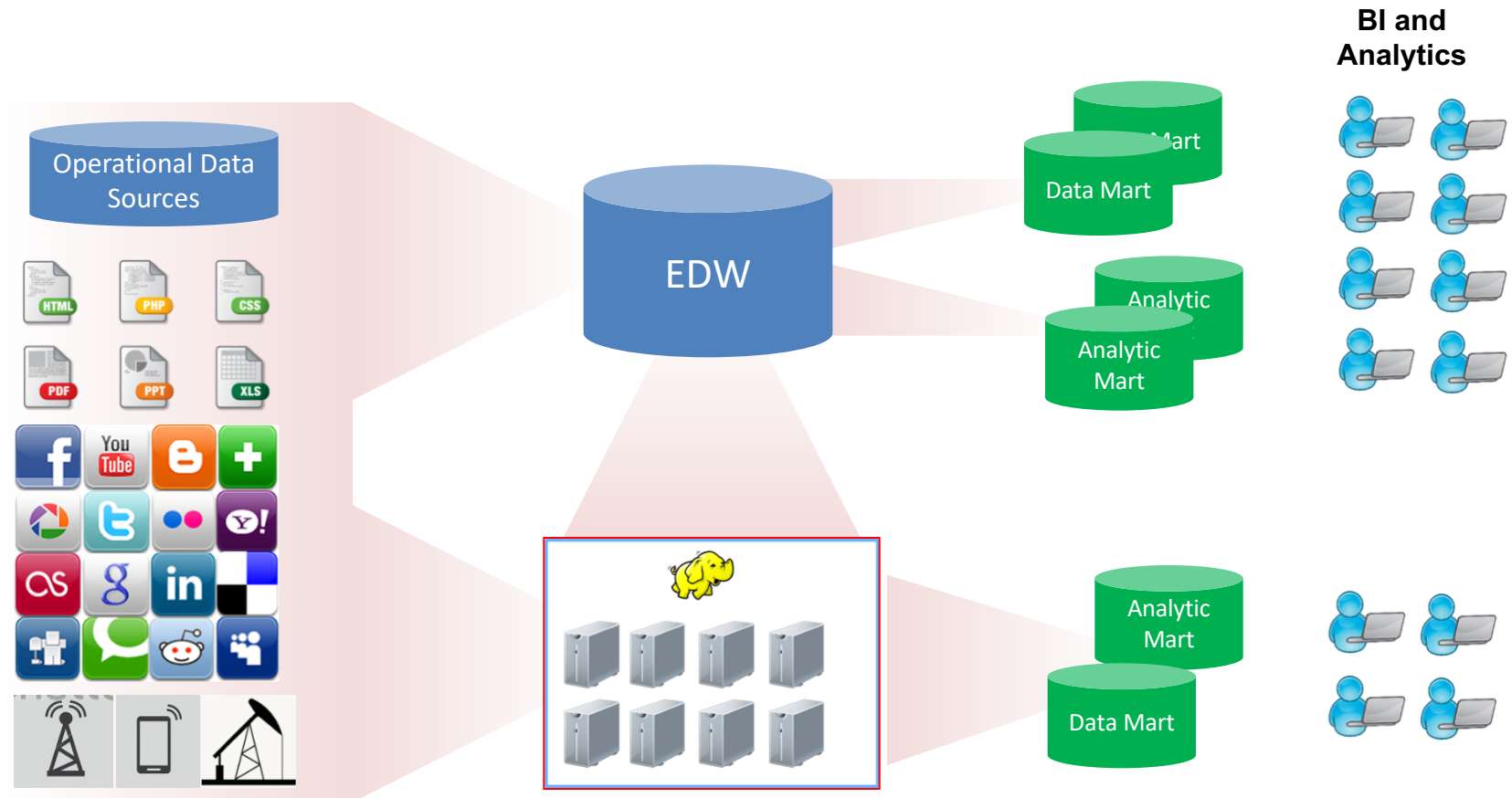
# Traditional Analytics



# Hadoop as a “new data” Store

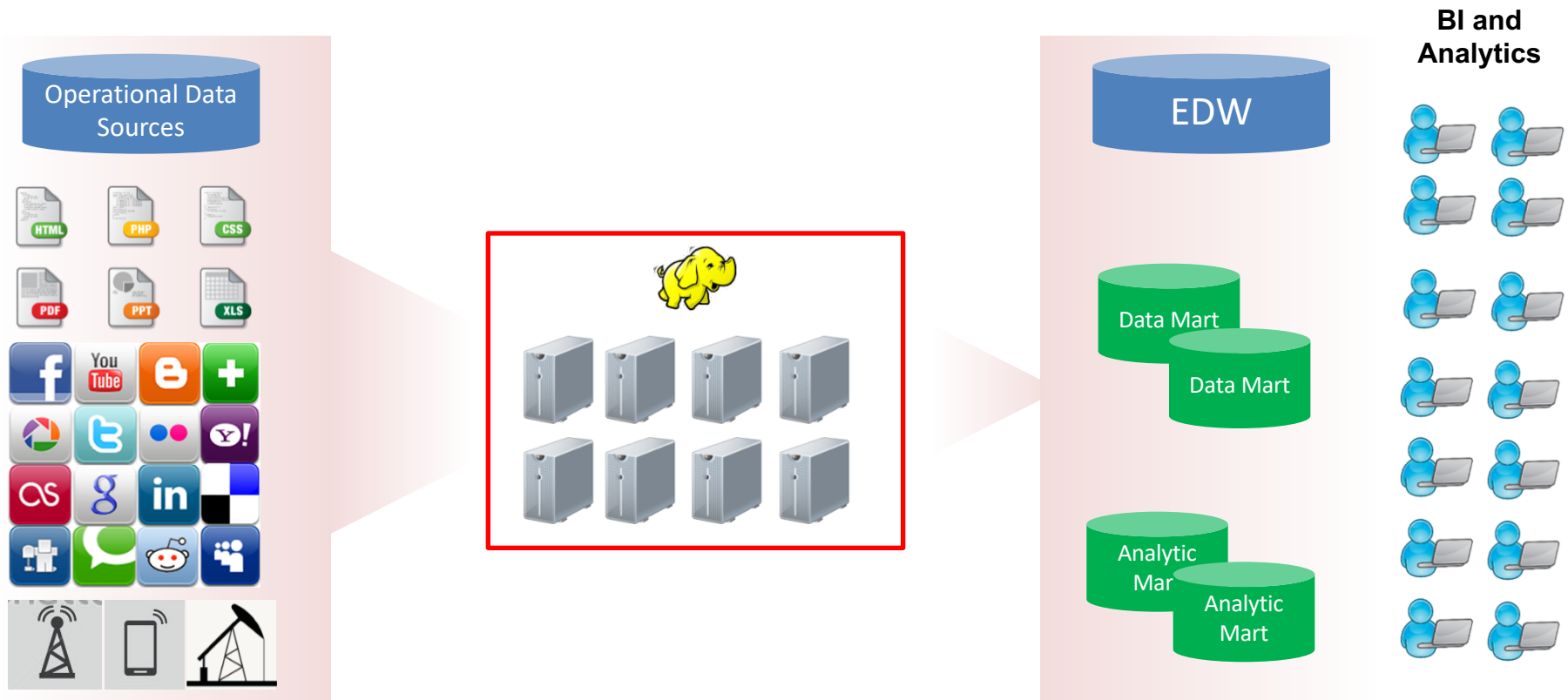


# Hadoop as an additional input to the EDW



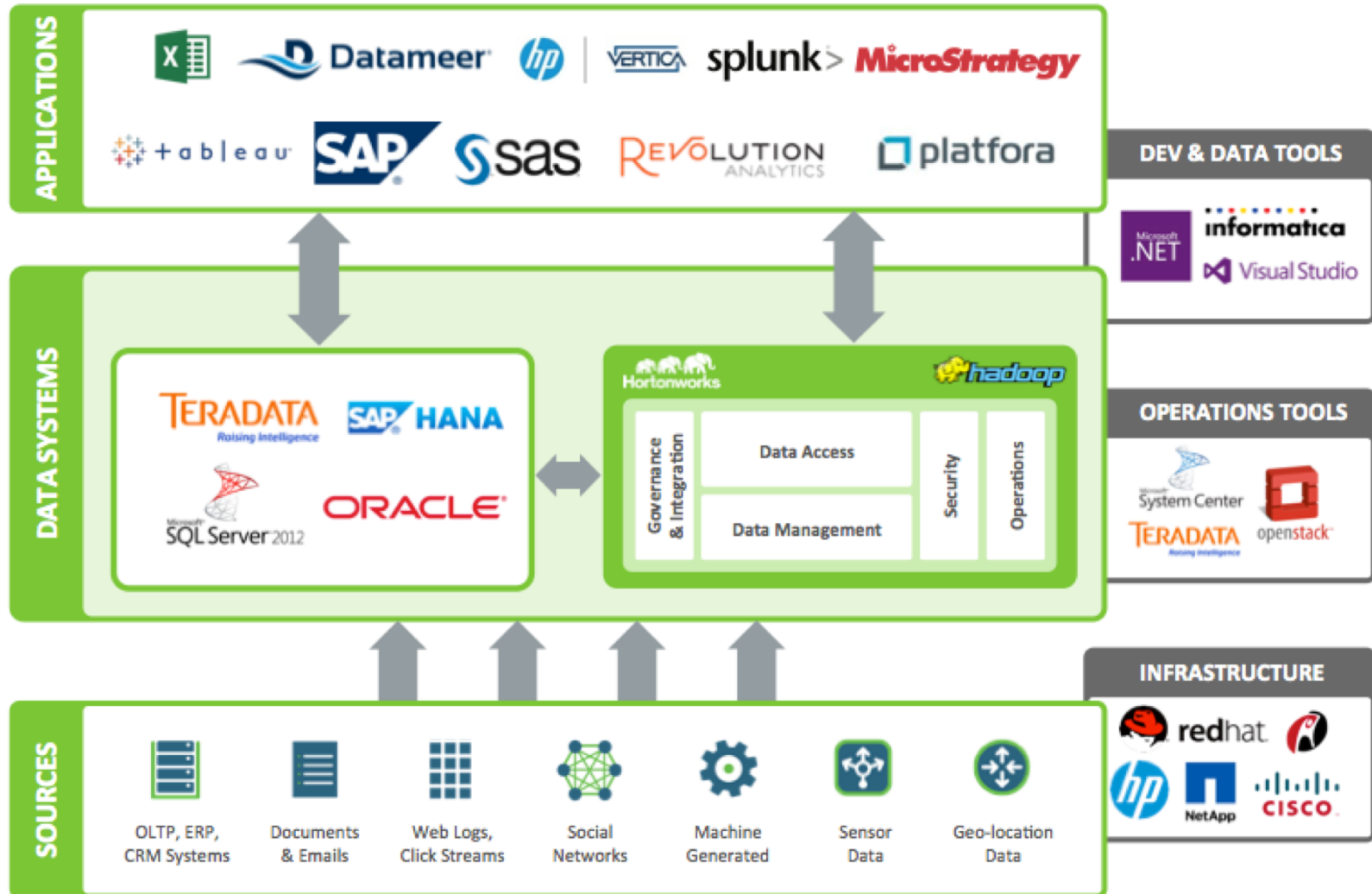
# Hadoop Data Platform As a “staging Layer” as part of a “data Lake”

– Downstream stores could be Hadoop, data appliances or an RDBMS



# SAS Big data Strategy

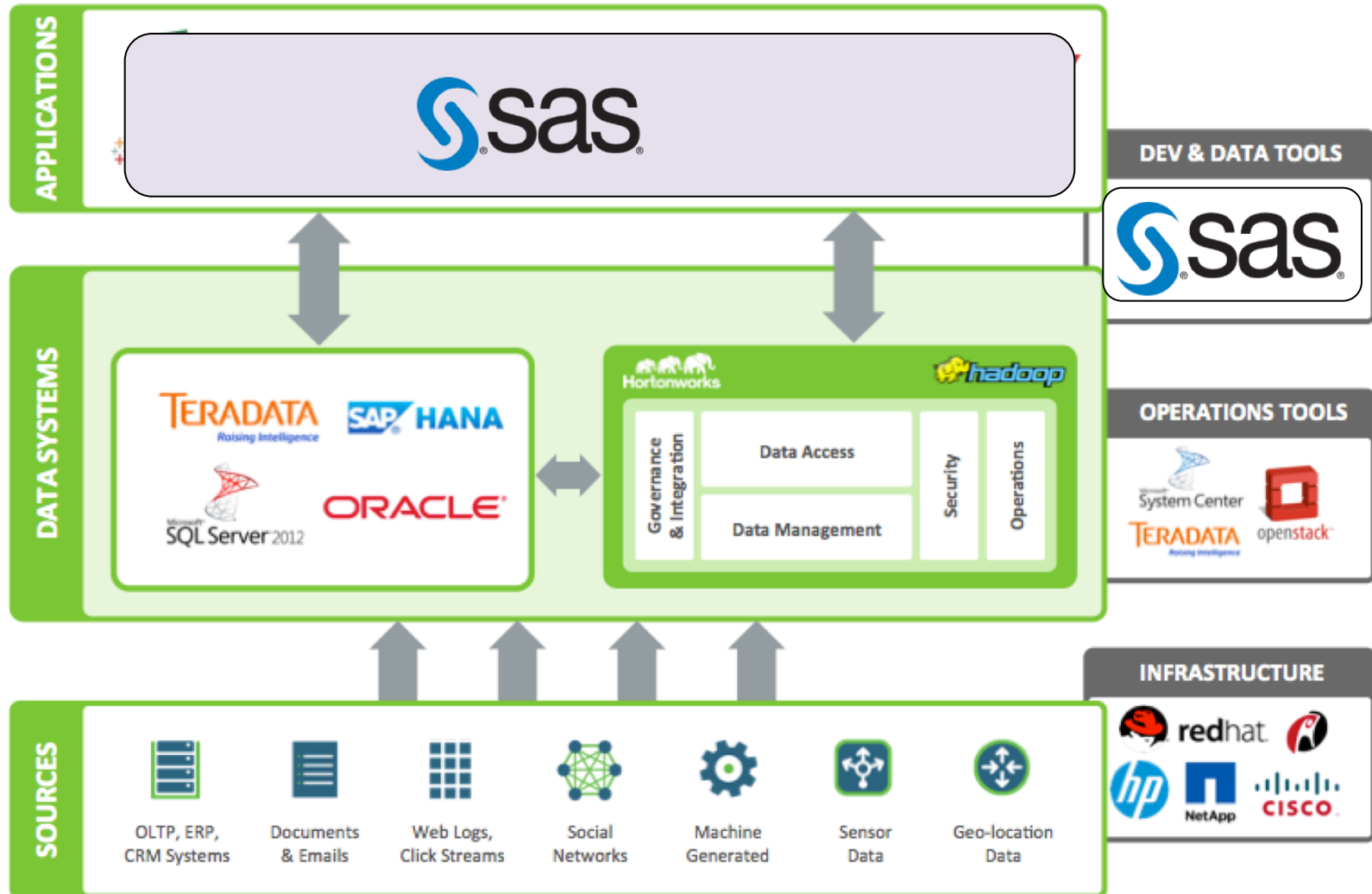
## – SAS areas



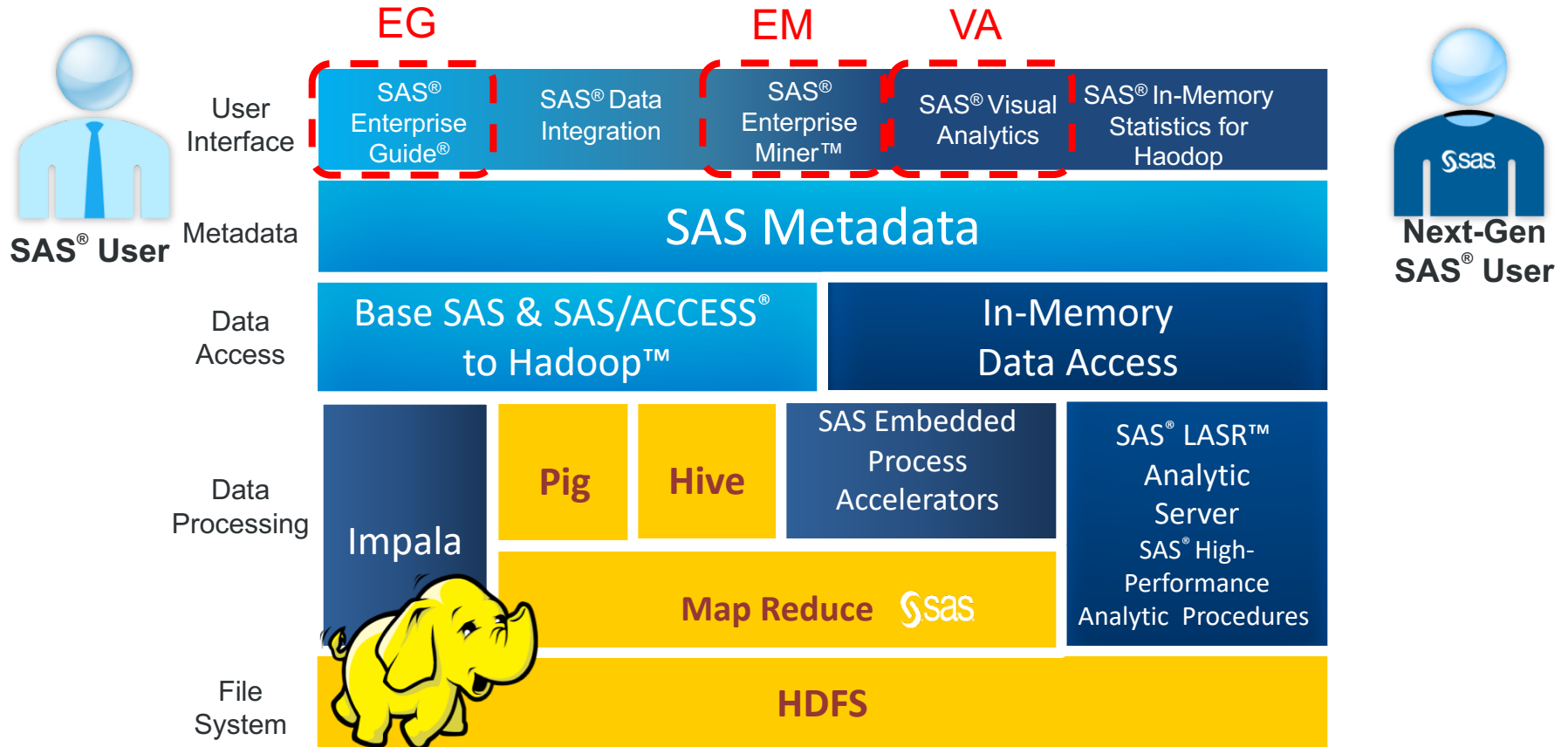


# SAS Big data Strategy

## – SAS areas

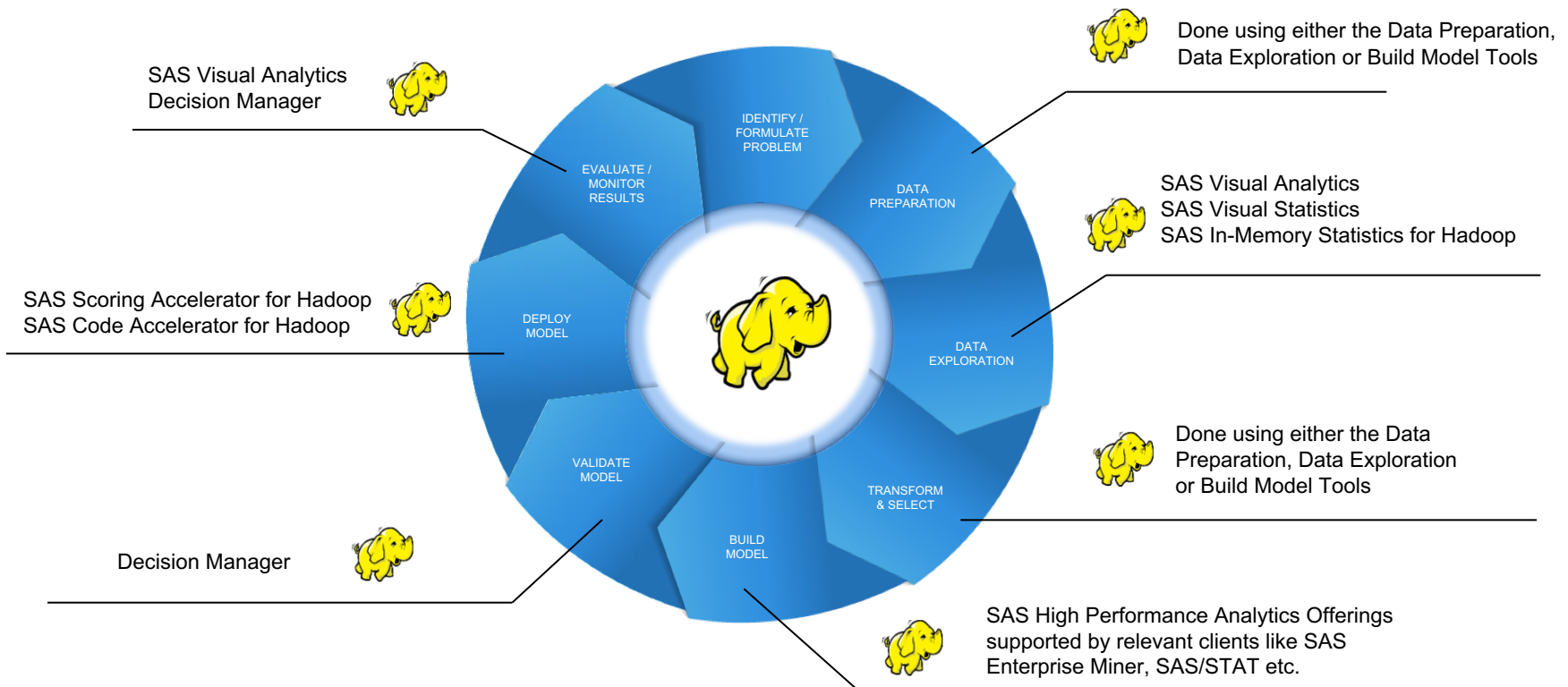


# SAS® Within the HADOOP ECOSYSTEM



# SAS enables the entire lifecycle around HADOOP

SAS enableS the entire lifecycle around HADOOP



# **Big Data, Big Analytics:**

**Emerging Business Intelligence  
and Analytic Trends  
for Today's Businesses**

# Big Data, Prediction vs. Explanation

# **Big Data:**

# **The Management Revolution**

# Business Intelligence and Enterprise Analytics

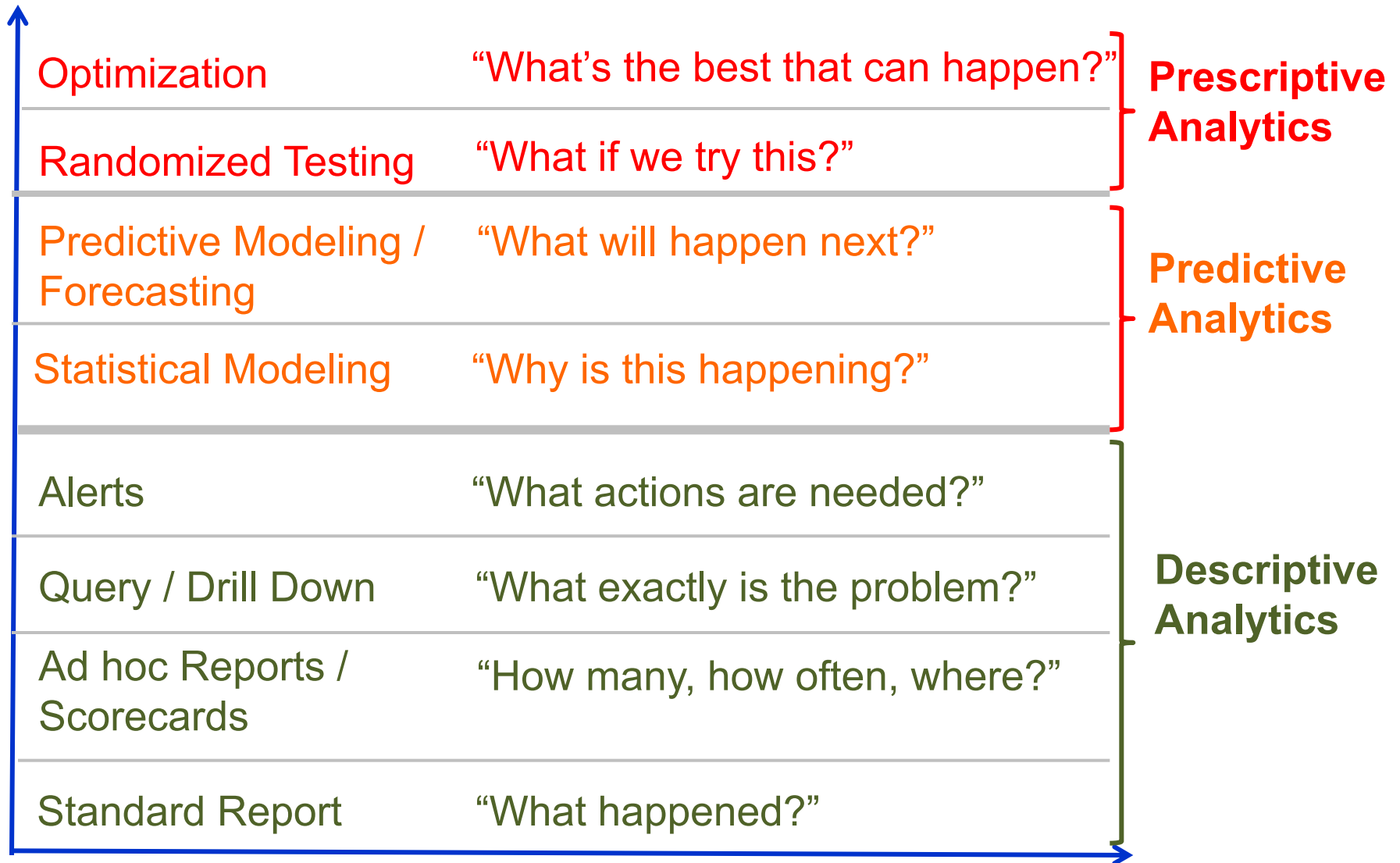
- Predictive analytics
- Data mining
- Business analytics
- Web analytics
- **Big-data** analytics

# Three Types of Business Analytics

- Prescriptive Analytics
- Predictive Analytics
- Descriptive Analytics



# Three Types of Business Analytics



# Big Data



**Mobile  
Sensors**



**Social  
Media**



**Video  
Surveillance**



**Video  
Rendering**



**Smart  
Grids**



**Geophysical  
Exploration**

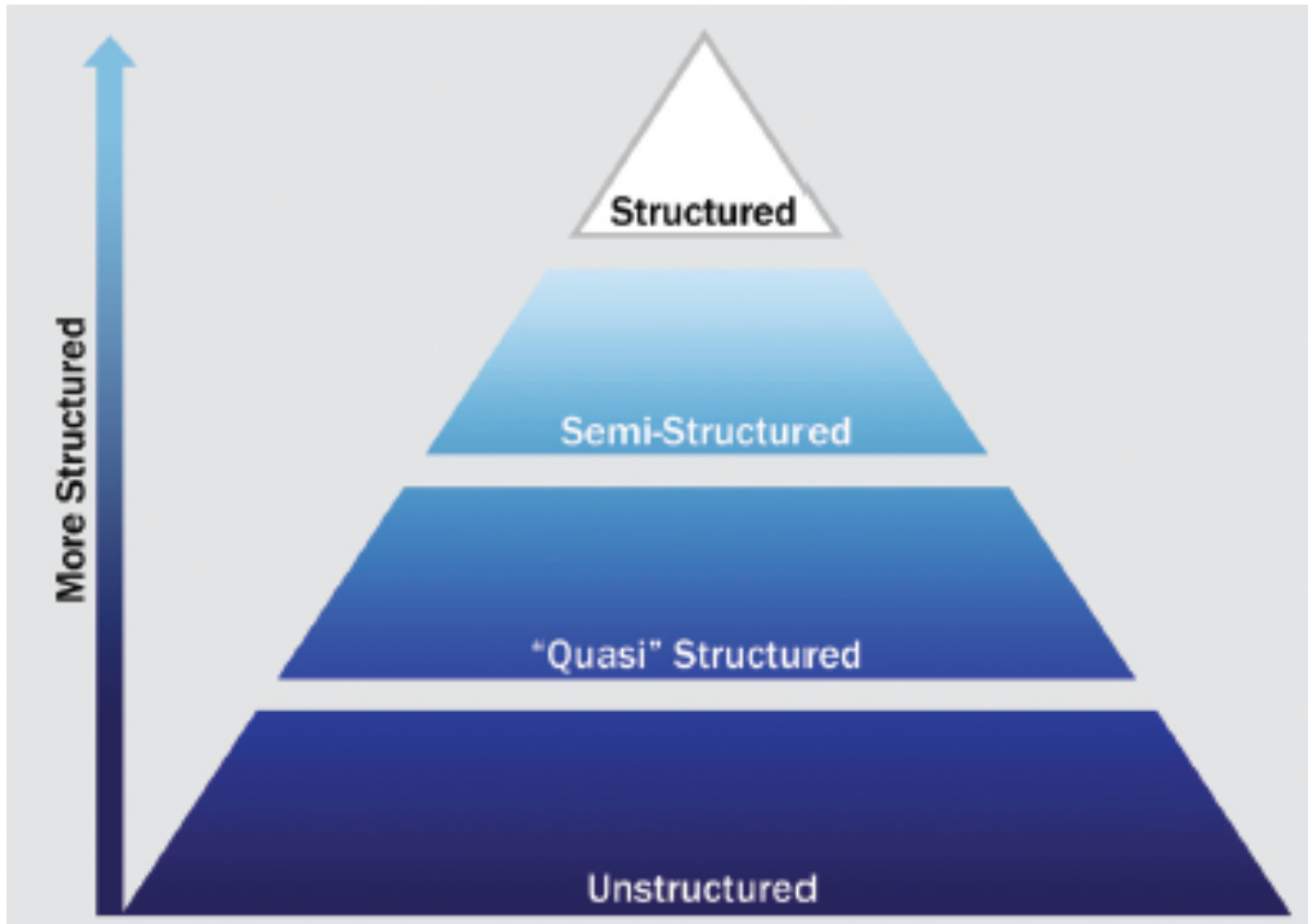


**Medical  
Imaging**

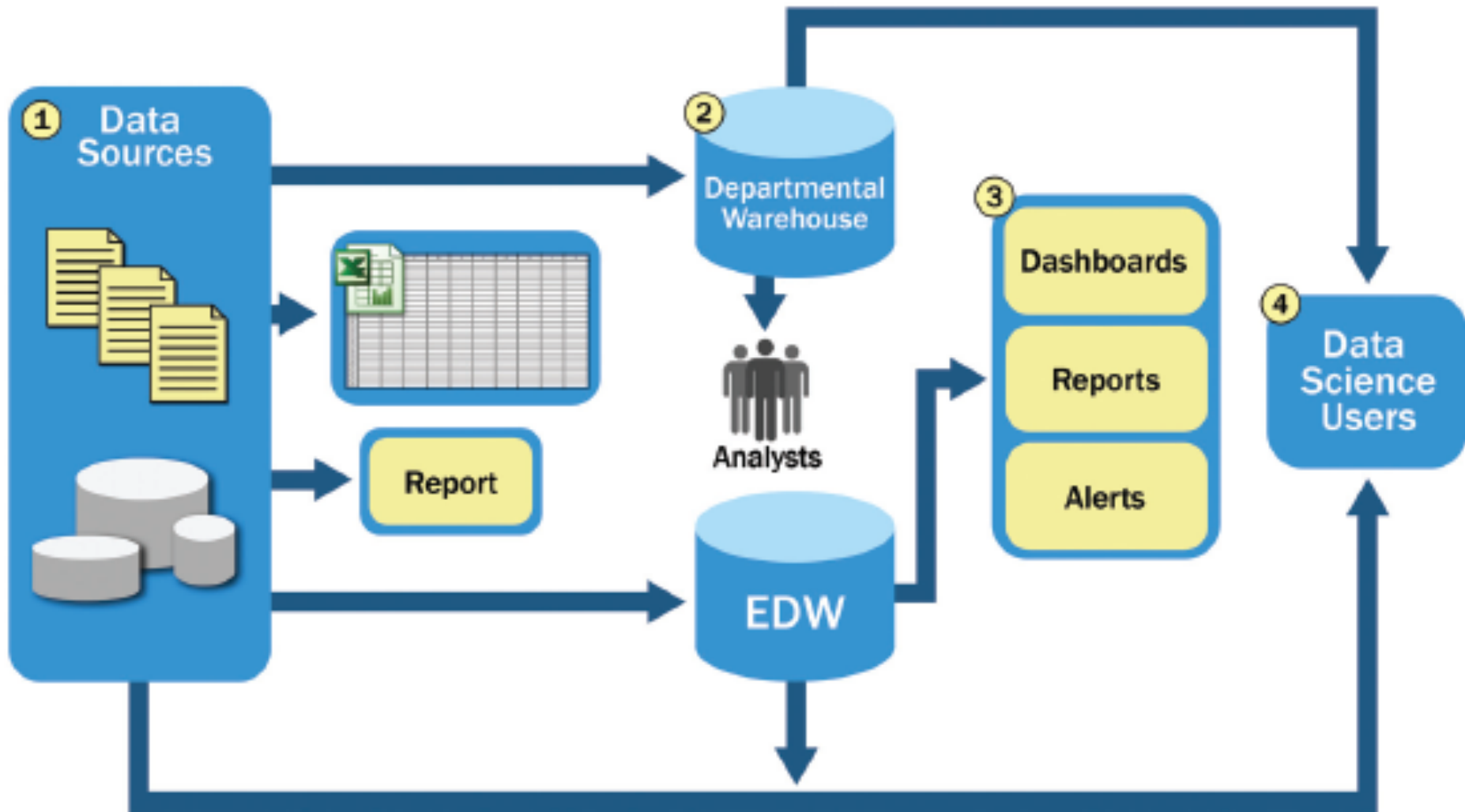


**Gene  
Sequencing**

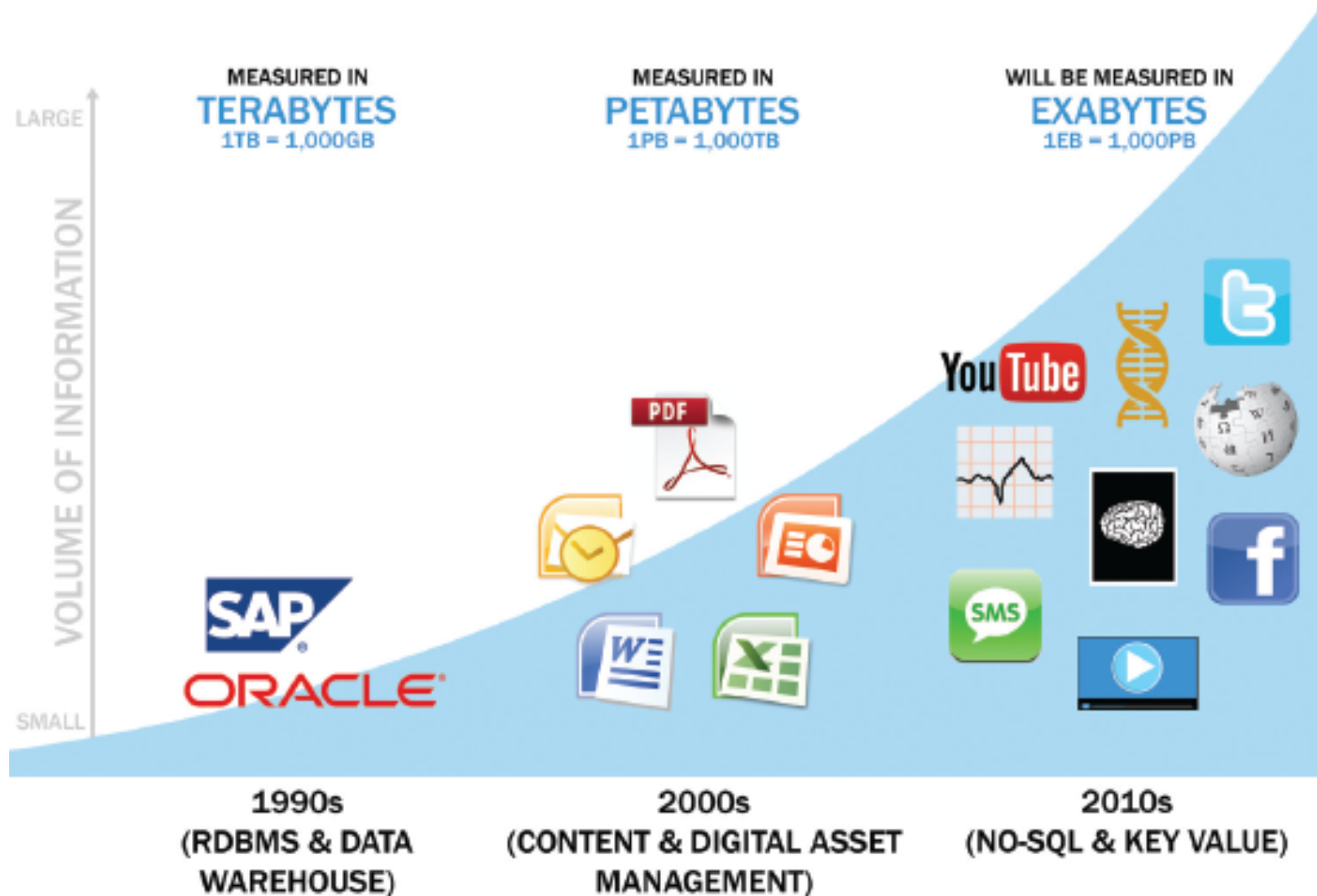
# Big Data Growth is increasingly **unstructured**



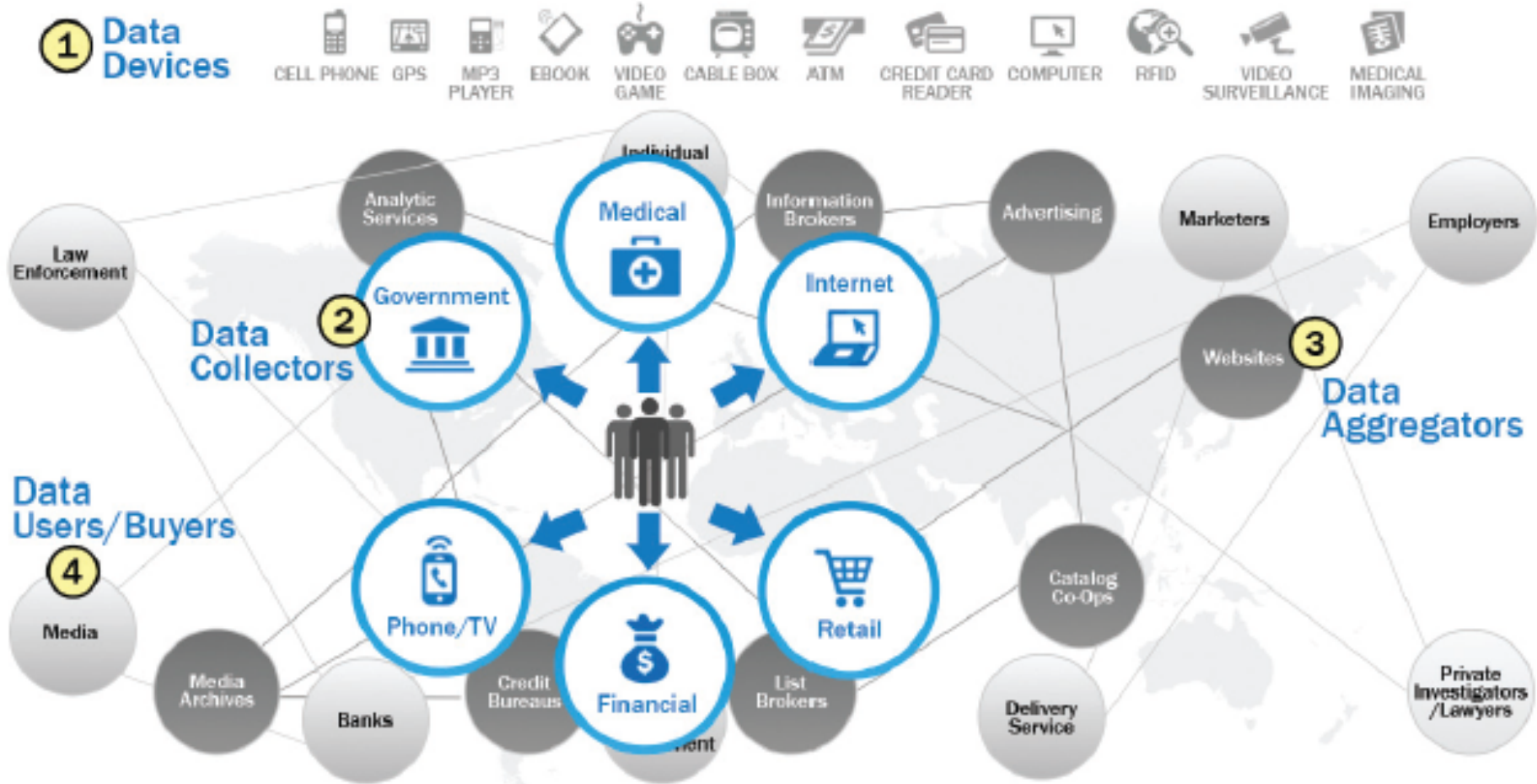
# Typical Analytic Architecture



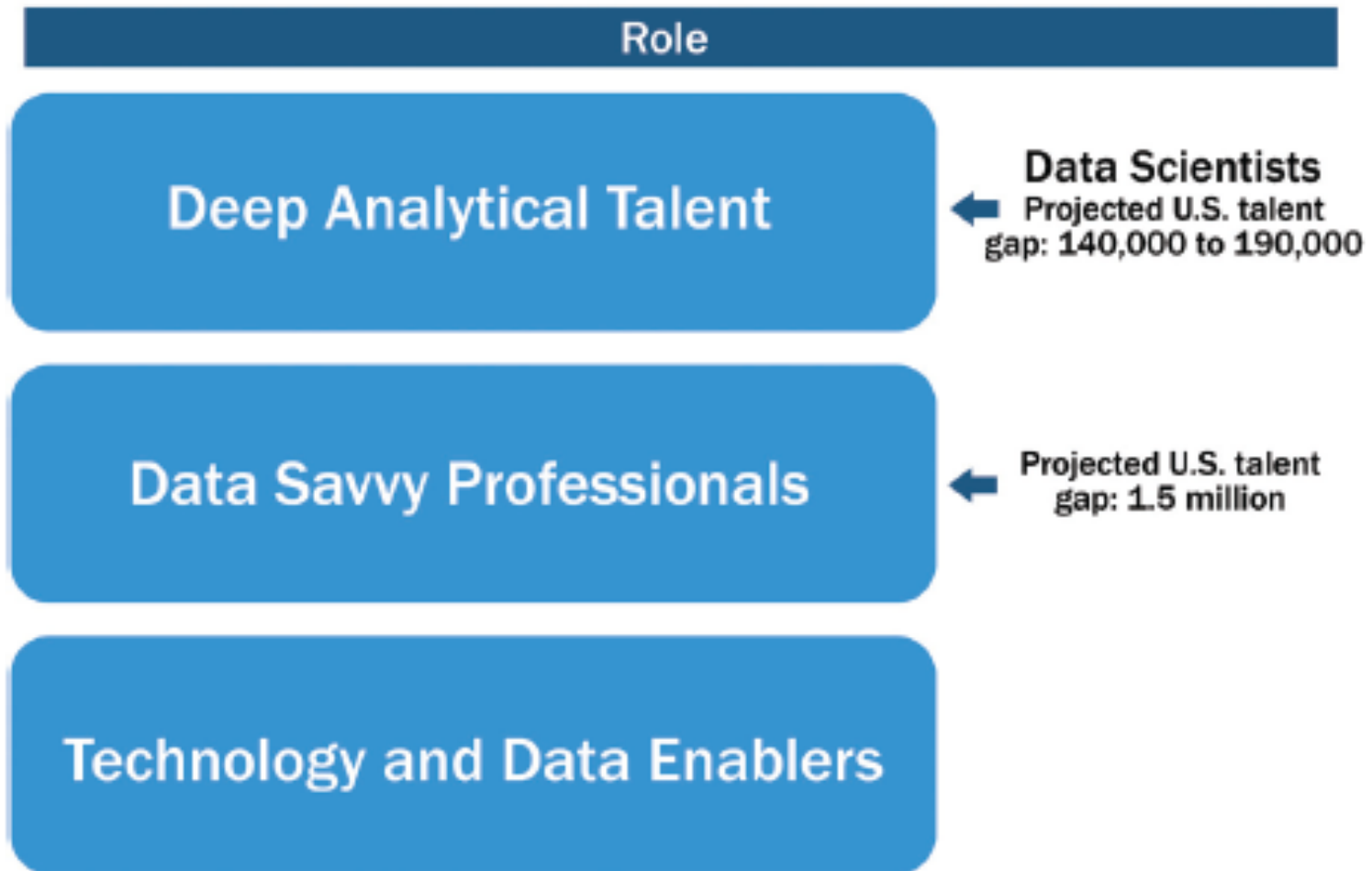
# Data Evolution and the Rise of Big Data Sources



# Emerging Big Data Ecosystem



# Key Roles for the New Big Data Ecosystem



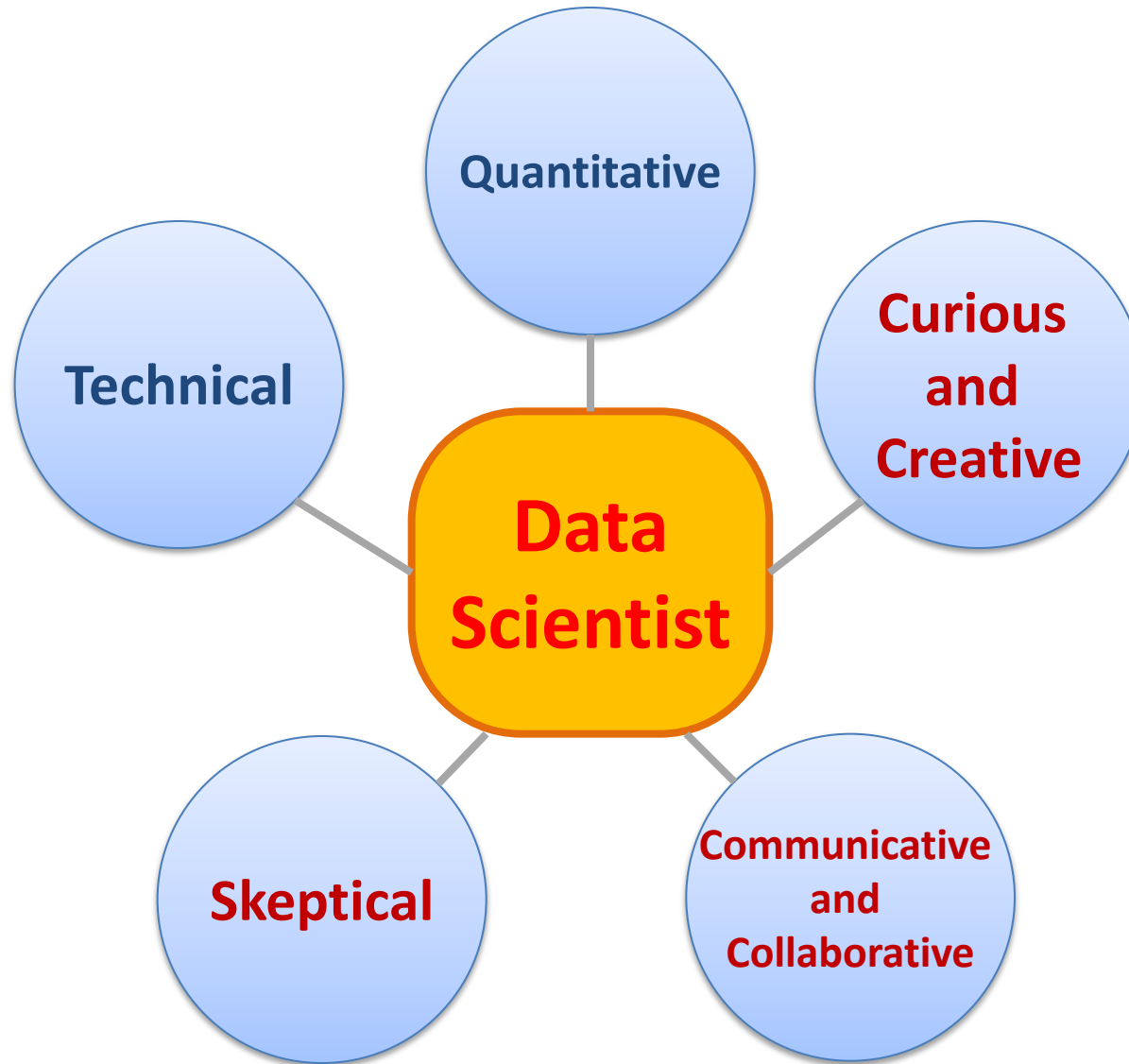
Note: Figures above reflect a projected talent gap in US in 2018, as shown in McKinsey May 2011 article "Big Data: The Next Frontier for Innovation, Competition, and Productivity"

# Profile of a Data Scientist

- **Quantitative**
  - mathematics or statistics
- **Technical**
  - software engineering,  
machine learning,  
and programming skills
- **Skeptical mind-set** and **critical thinking**
- **Curious** and **creative**
- **Communicative** and **collaborative**

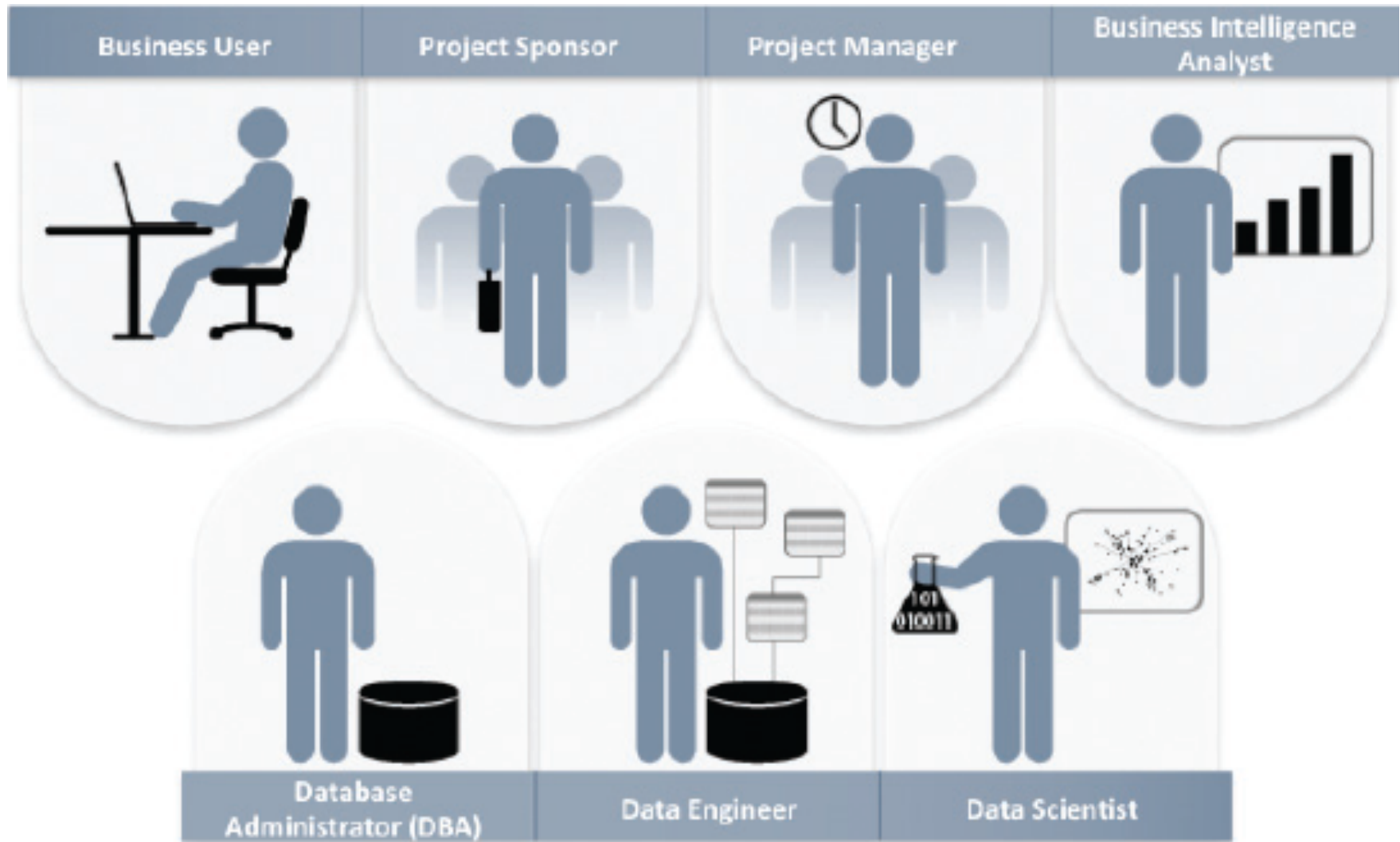


# Data Scientist Profile

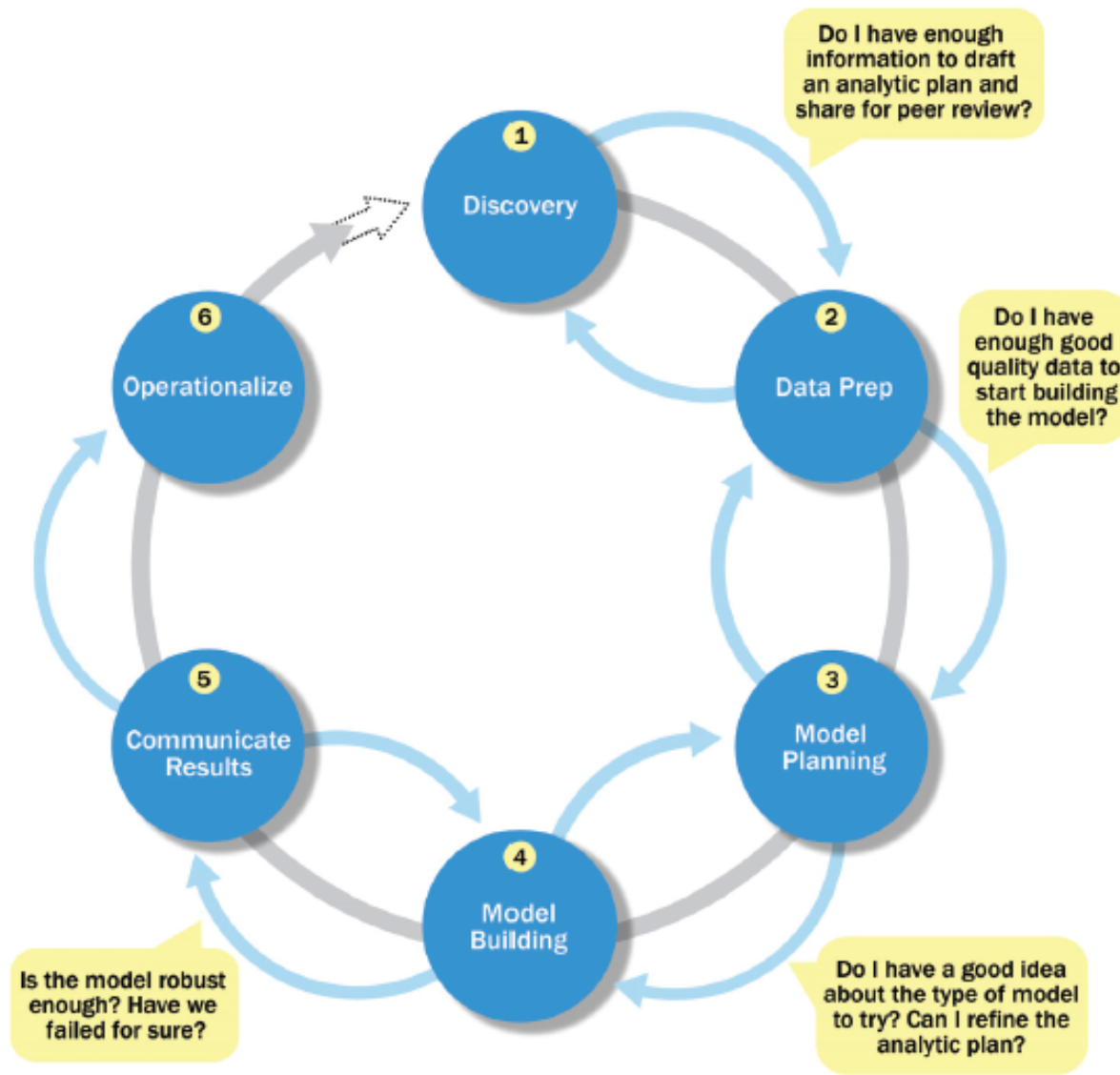


# Big Data Analytics Lifecycle

# Key Roles for a Successful Analytics Project



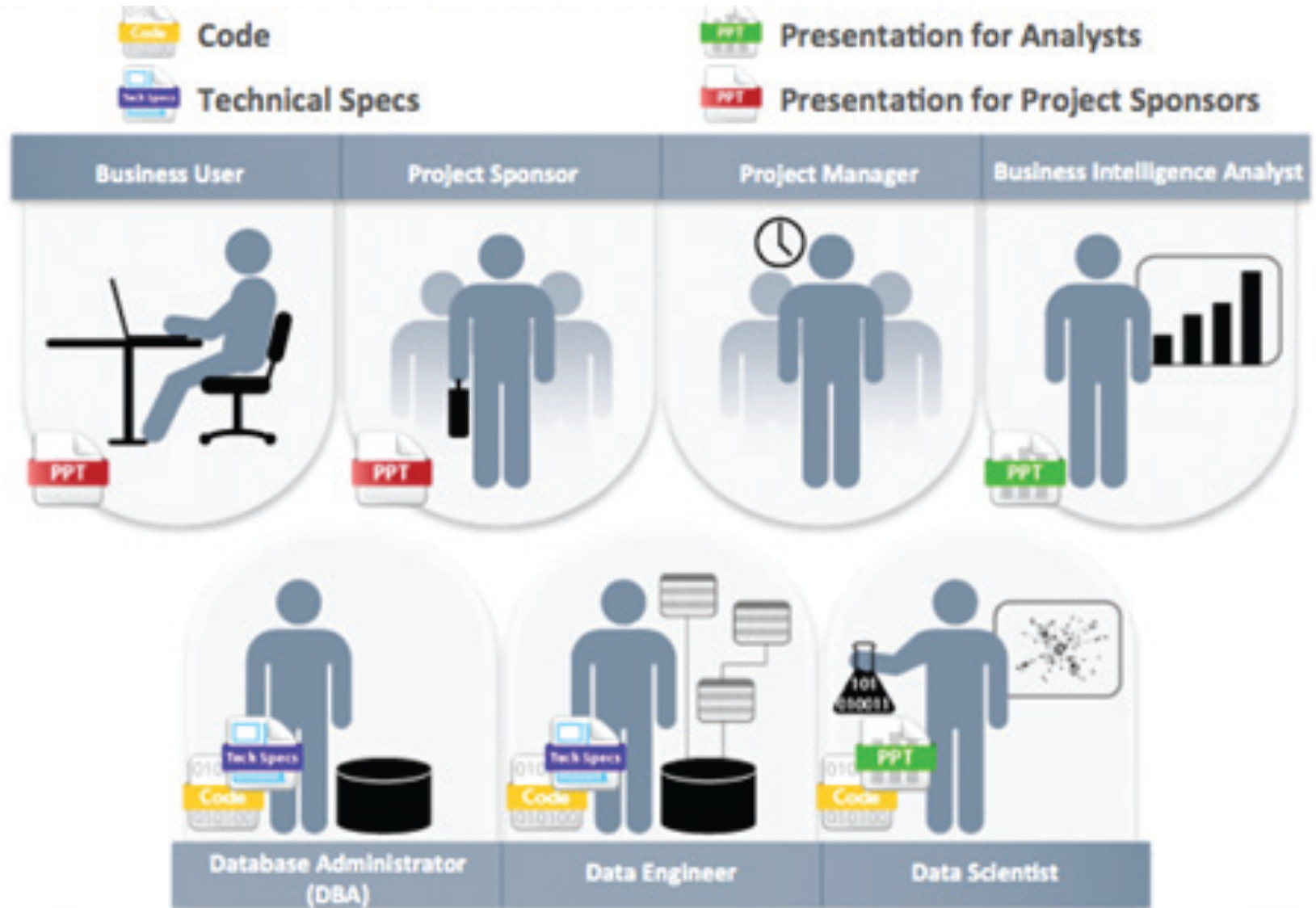
# Overview of Data Analytics Lifecycle



# Overview of Data Analytics Lifecycle

1. Discovery
2. Data preparation
3. Model planning
4. Model building
5. Communicate results
6. Operationalize

# Key Outputs from a Successful Analytics Project



# Data Mining Process

# Data Mining Process

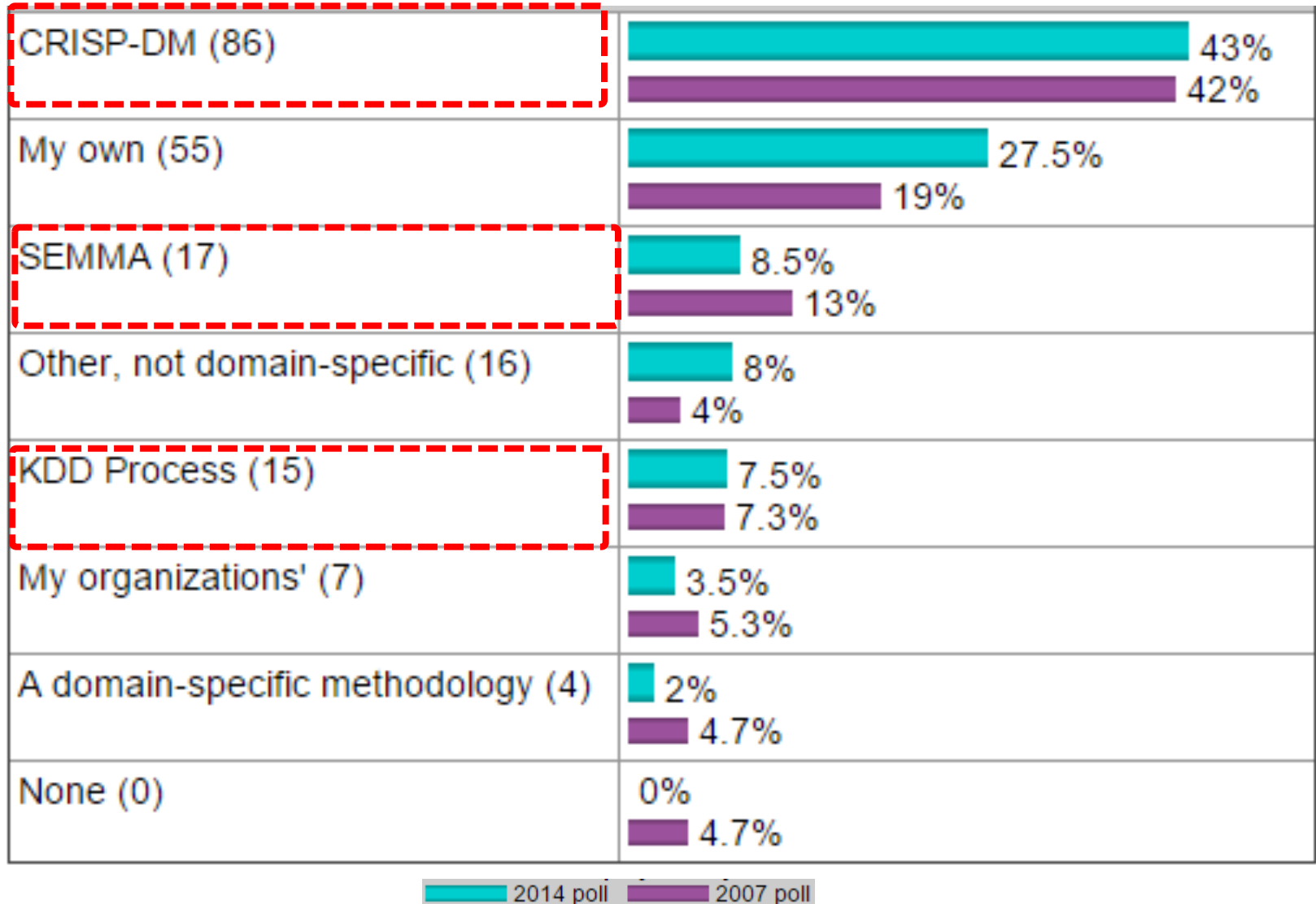
- A manifestation of best practices
- A systematic way to conduct DM projects
- Different groups has different versions
- Most common standard processes:
  - CRISP-DM  
(Cross-Industry Standard Process for Data Mining)
  - SEMMA  
(Sample, Explore, Modify, Model, and Assess)
  - KDD  
(Knowledge Discovery in Databases)



# **Data Mining Process (SOP of DM)**

What main methodology  
are you using for your  
**analytics,**  
**data mining,**  
**or data science projects ?**

# Data Mining Process





# Data Mining:

Core **Analytics** Process

The **KDD** Process for  
Extracting Useful **Knowledge**  
from Volumes of **Data**

Fayyad, U., Piatetsky-Shapiro, G., & Smyth, P. (1996).

## The **KDD Process** for Extracting Useful **Knowledge** from Volumes of **Data**.

Communications of the ACM, 39(11), 27-34.

Knowledge Discovery in Databases creates the context for developing the tools needed to control the flood of data facing organizations that depend on ever-growing databases of business, manufacturing, scientific, and personal information.

### The KDD Process for Extracting Useful Knowledge from Volumes of Data


AS WE MARCH INTO THE AGE of digital information, the problem of data overload looms ominously ahead. Our ability to analyze and understand massive datasets lags far behind our ability to gather and store the data. A new generation of computational techniques and tools is required to support the extraction of useful knowledge from the rapidly growing volumes of data. These techniques and tools are the subject of the emerging field of knowledge discovery in databases (KDD) and data mining.

Large databases of digital information are ubiquitous. Data from the neighborhood store's checkout register, your bank's credit card authorization device, records in your doctor's office, patterns in your telephone calls,

and many more applications generate streams of digital records archived in huge databases, sometimes in so-called data warehouses.

Current hardware and database technology allow efficient and inexpensive reliable data storage and access. However, whether the context is business, medicine, science, or government, the datasets themselves (in raw form) are of little direct value. What is of value is the knowledge that can be inferred from the data and put to use. For example, the marketing database of a consumer

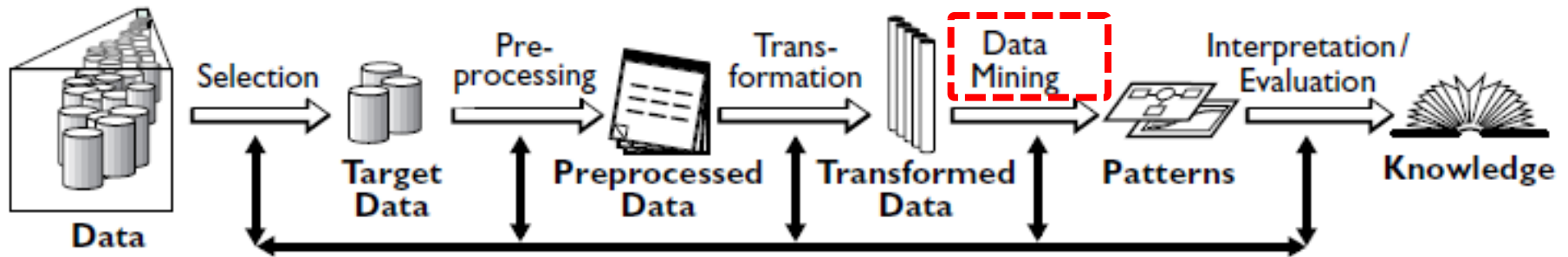
Usama Fayyad,  
Gregory Piatetsky-Shapiro,  
and Padhraic Smyth



# Data Mining

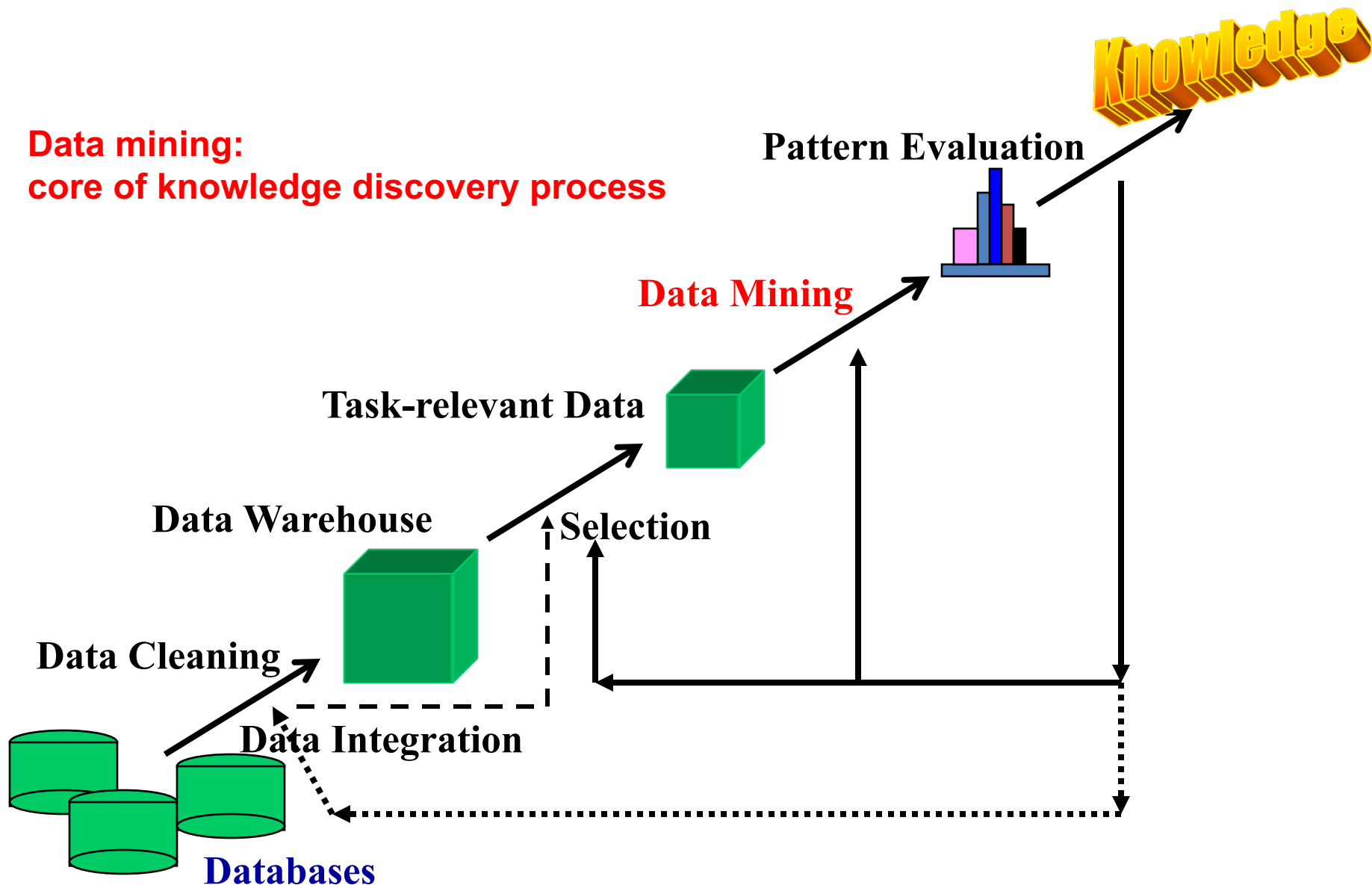
## Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) Process

(Fayyad et al., 1996)



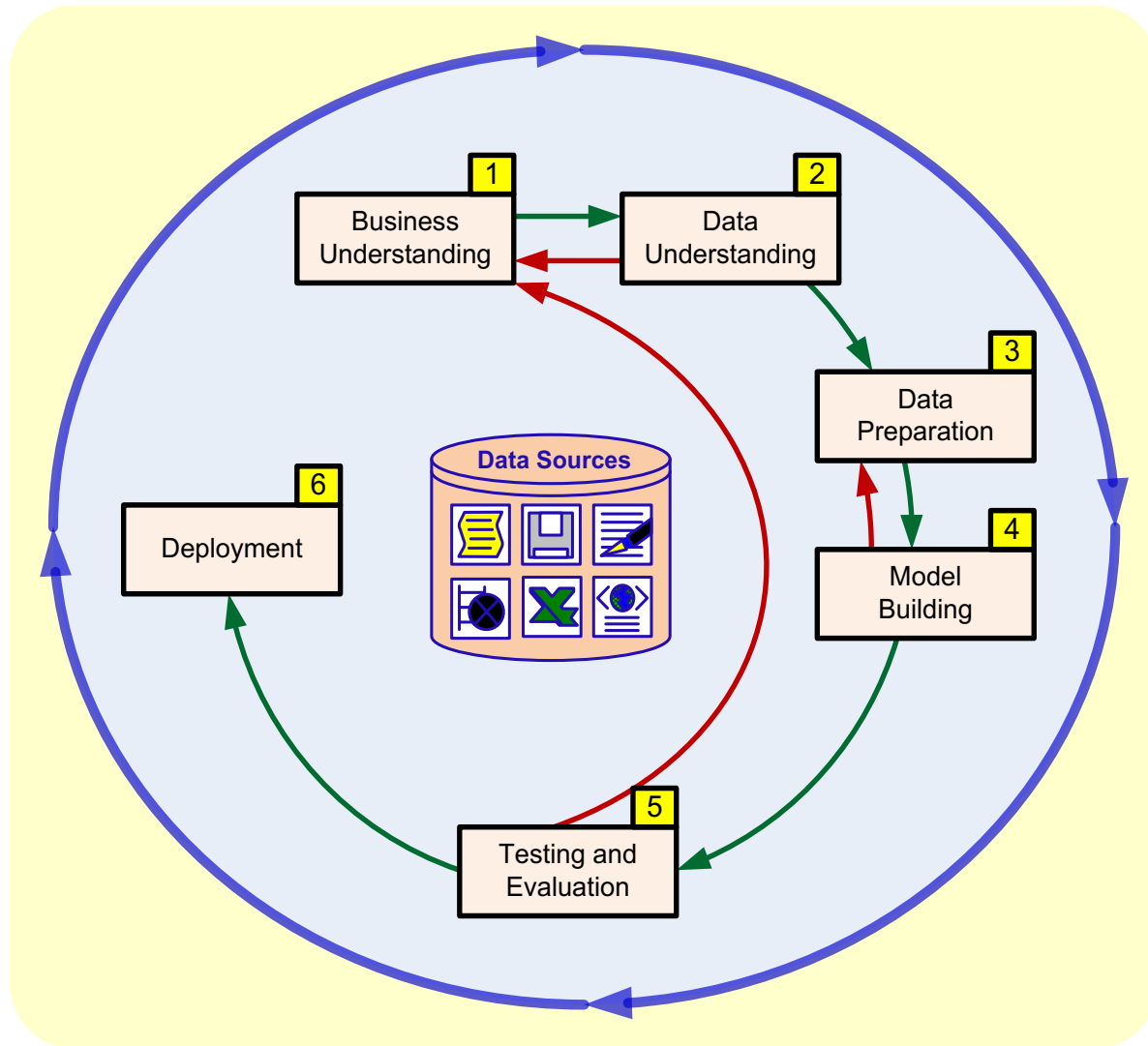
# Knowledge Discovery (KDD) Process

**Data mining:**  
core of knowledge discovery process



# Data Mining Process:

## CRISP-DM



# Data Mining Process:

## CRISP-DM

Step 1: Business Understanding

Step 2: Data Understanding

Step 3: Data Preparation (!)

Step 4: Model Building

Step 5: Testing and Evaluation

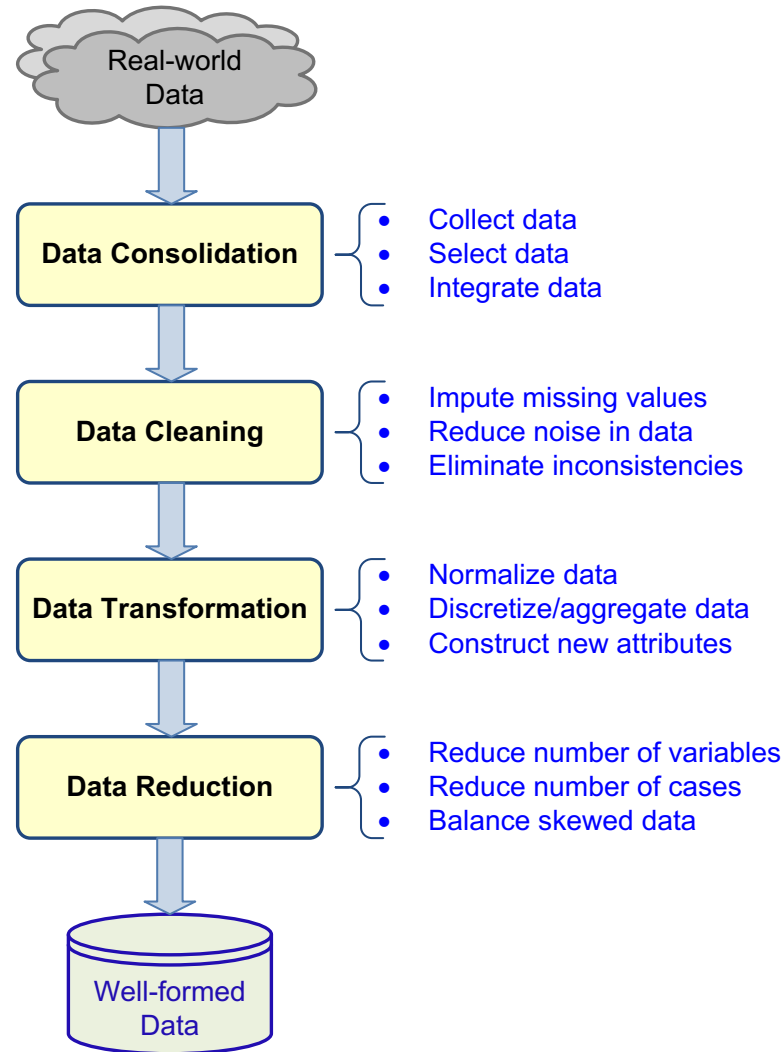
Step 6: Deployment

Accounts for  
~85% of total  
project time

- The process is highly repetitive and experimental (DM: art versus science?)

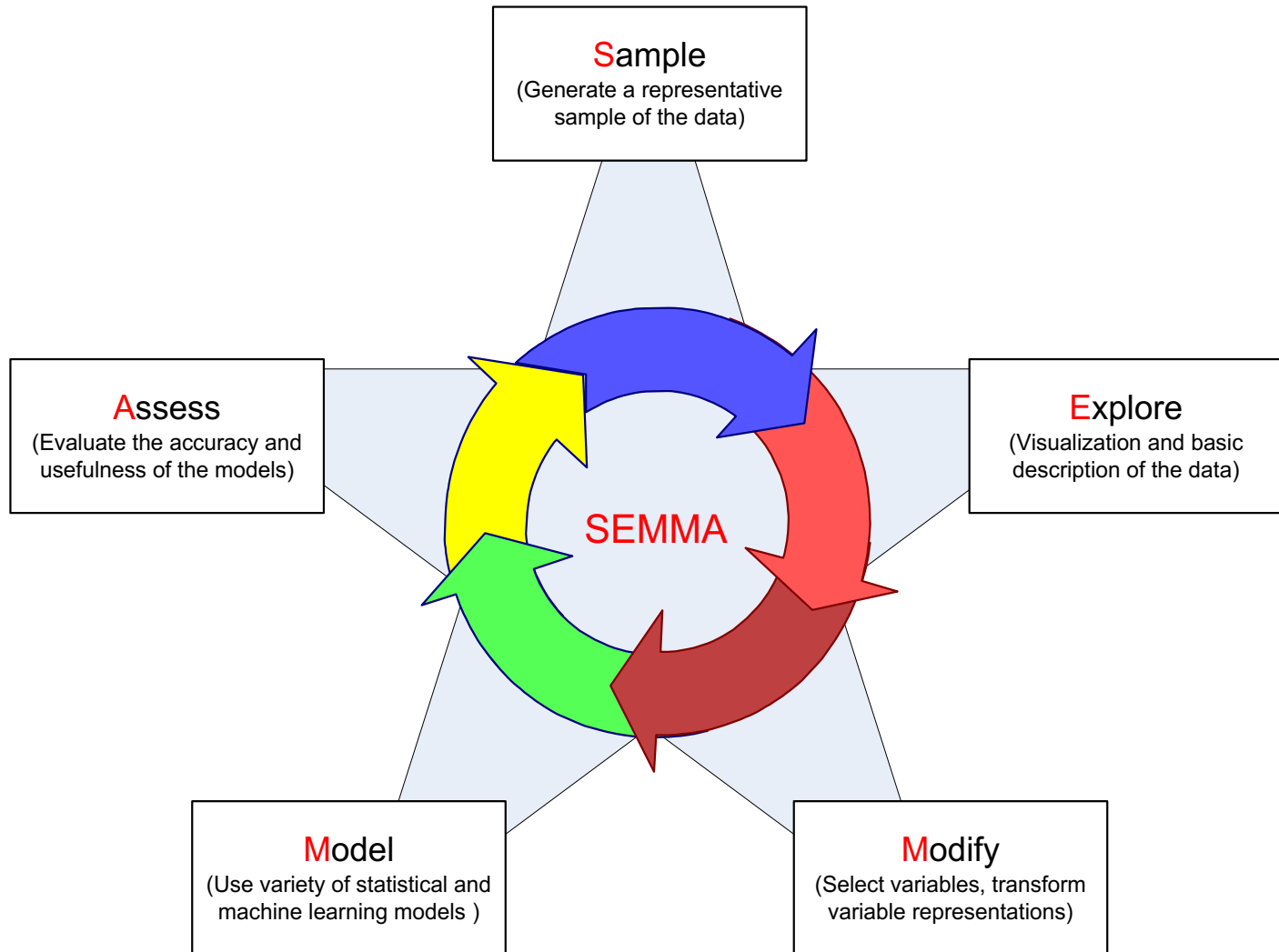


# Data Preparation – A Critical DM Task



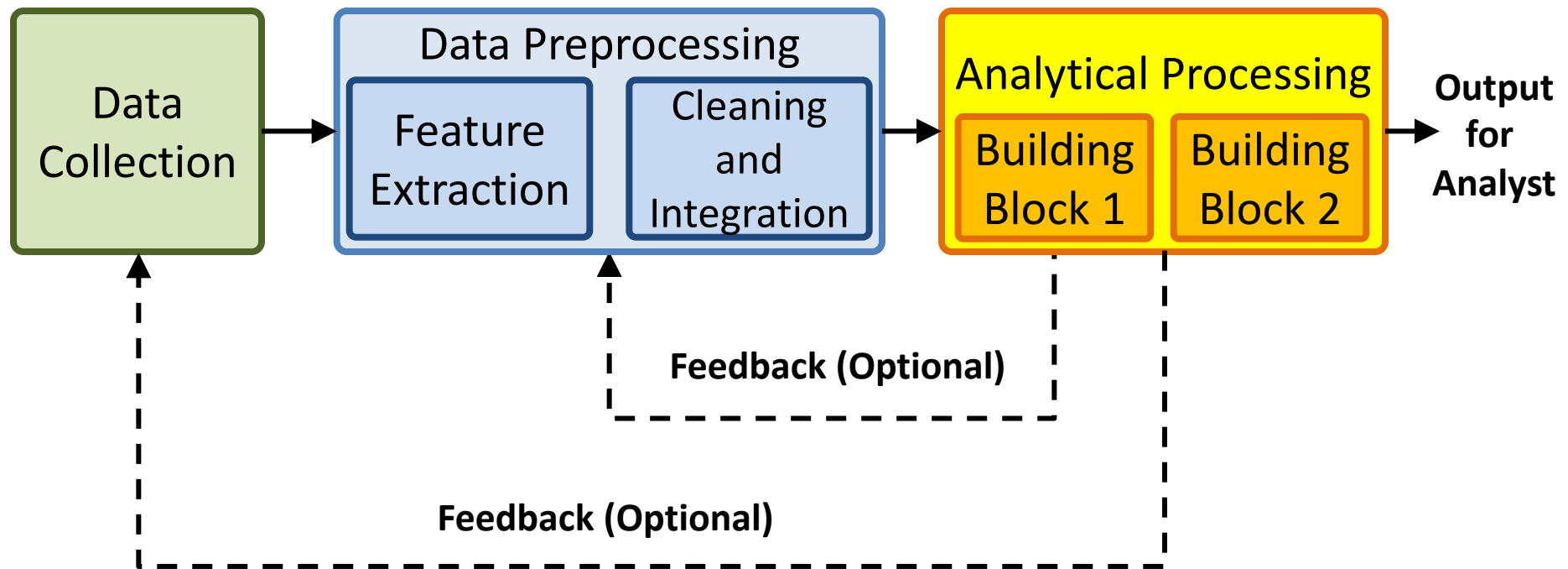
# Data Mining Process:

## SEMMA

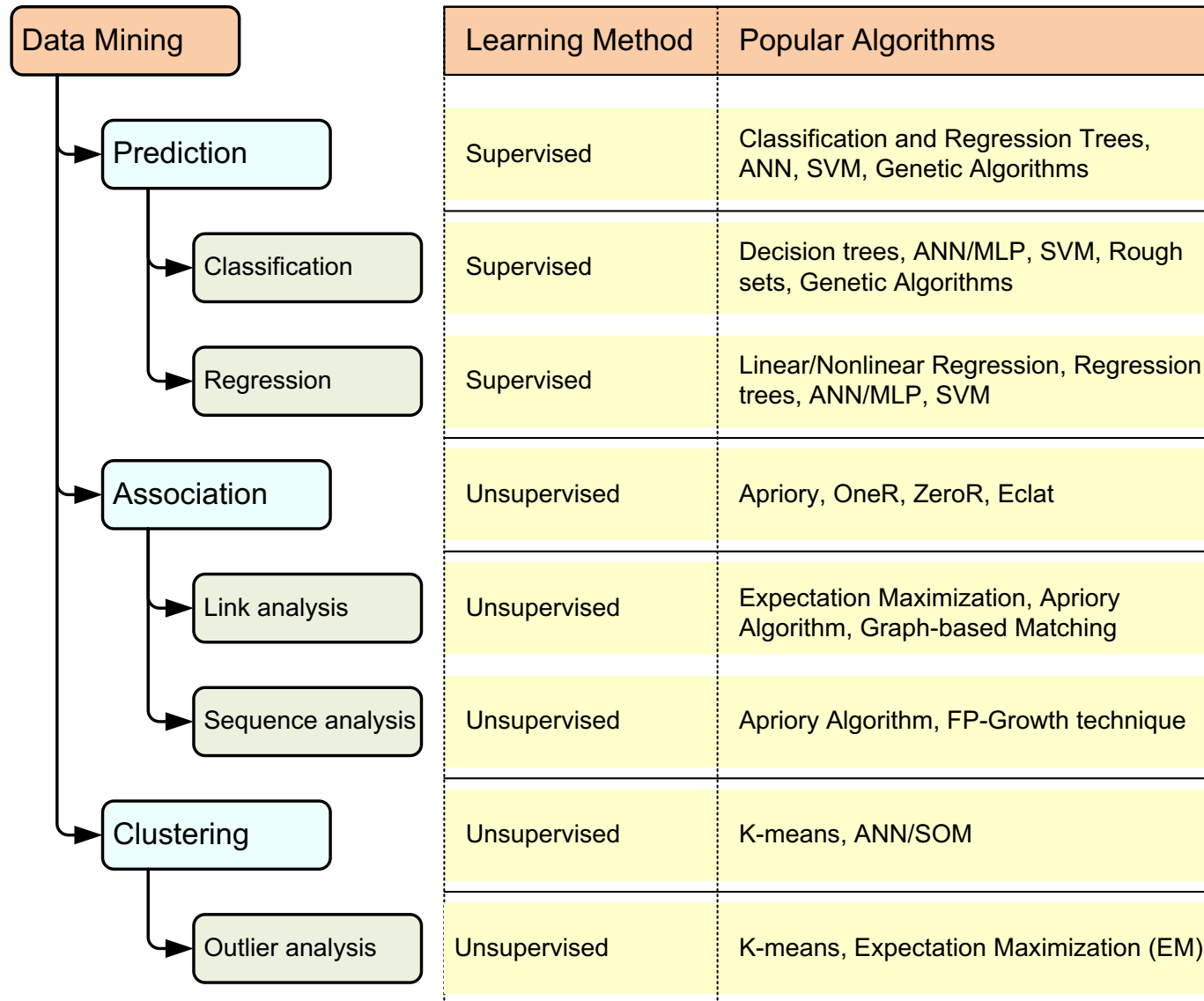


# Data Mining Processing Pipeline

(Charu Aggarwal, 2015)



# A Taxonomy for Data Mining Tasks



# **Fundamental Big Data:**

# **MapReduce Paradigm,**

# **Hadoop and Spark**

# **Ecosystem**

National  
Security

Cyber  
security

Maritime  
security

Smarter  
Transport

...

## VISUAL ANALYTICS

DYNAMIC & INTERACTIVE

Dashboard Graph  
Map

ENHANCE

Understanding Investigation  
User Experience



## BIG ANALYTICS

QUERY & FILTER

Complex queries  
 $R^2I^2$

DETECT

Anomalies  
Communities  
Typologies

PREDICT

Trending  
Real-time  
Prediction

DECIDE

Simulation  
Optimization



## BIG DATA – Batch



## BIG DATA – Real Time



Complex by nature



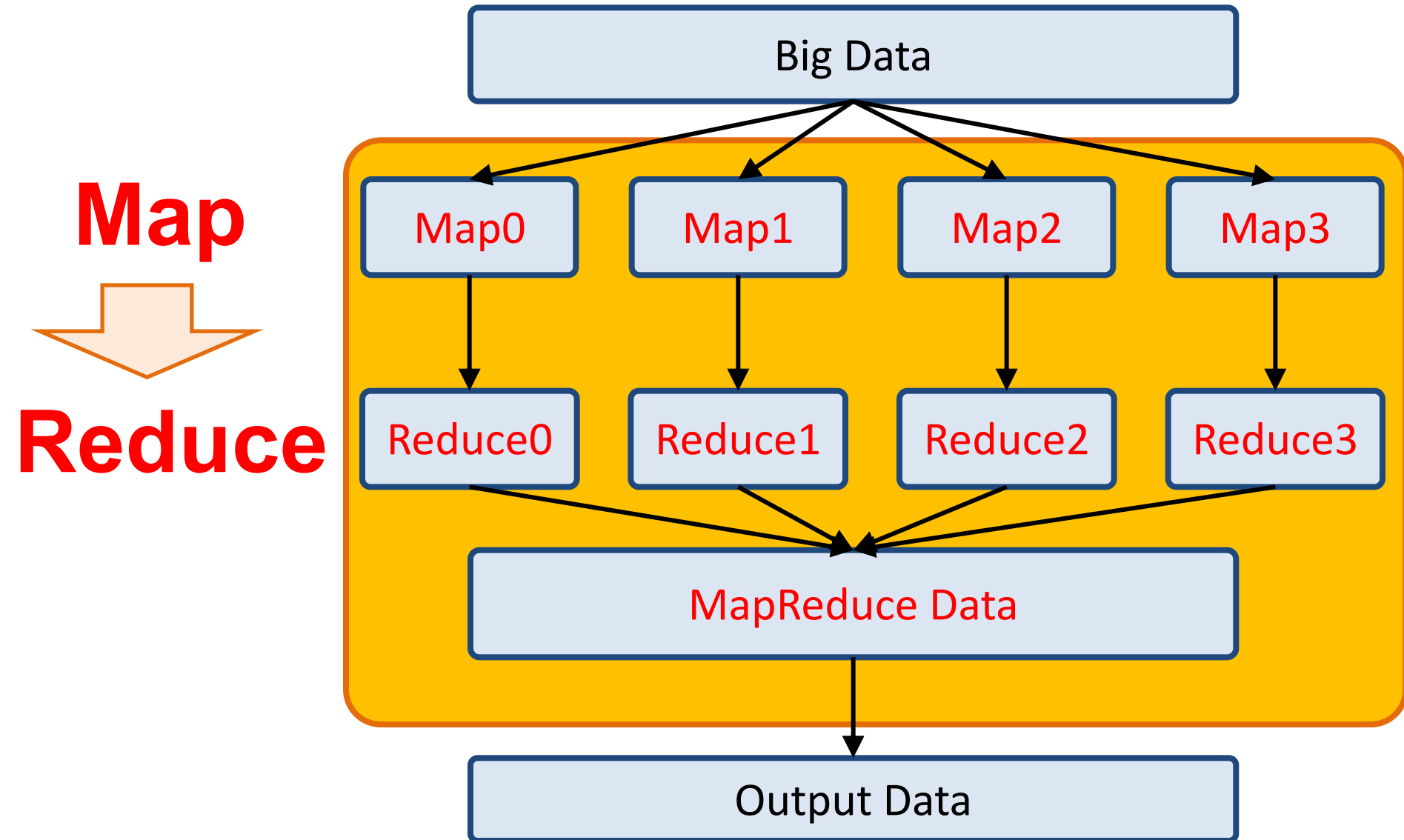
# DATA

Complex by structure



# MapReduce Paradigm

# MapReduce Paradigm





# MapReduce Word Count

## Input

Dog Love Cat  
Bird Love Bird  
Dog Bird Cat

# MapReduce Word Count

**Input**

**Output**



Dog Love Cat  
Bird Love Bird  
Dog Bird Cat

Bird, 3  
Cat, 2  
Dog, 2  
Love, 2

# MapReduce Word Count

Input

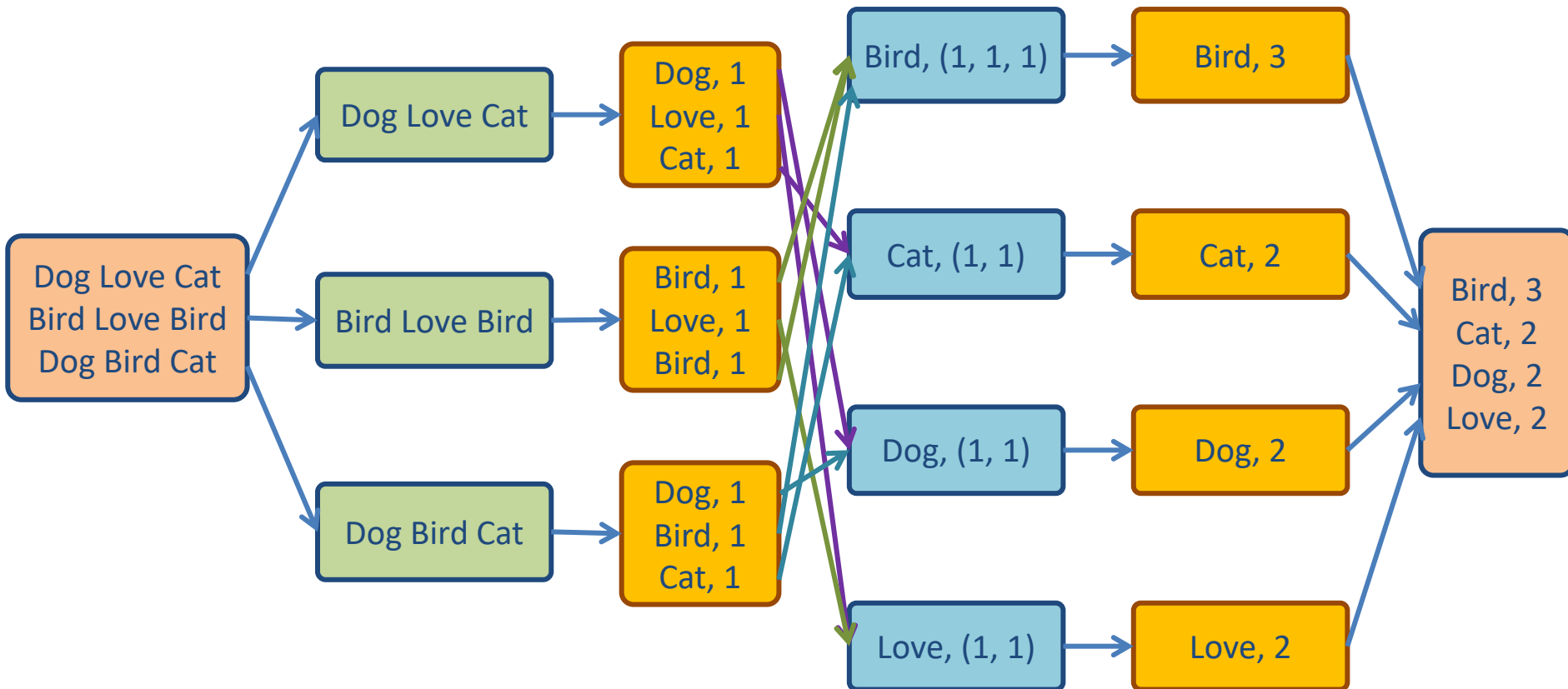
Split

Map

Shuffle

Reduce

Output



# Hadoop Ecosystem



The **Apache™ Hadoop®** project  
develops **open-source software**  
for reliable, scalable,  
**distributed computing.**



**MapReduce**

**Processing**



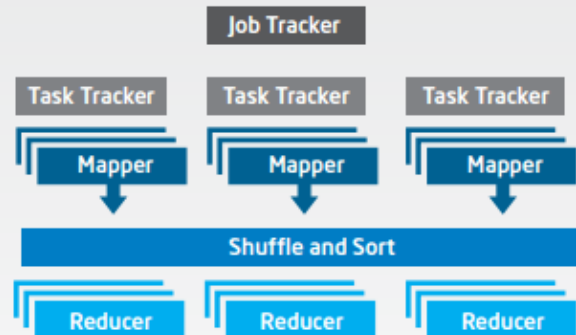
**HDFS**

**Storage**

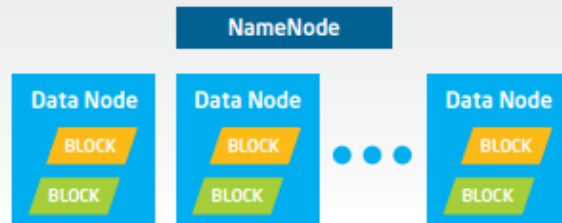
# Big Data with Hadoop Architecture

## LOGICAL ARCHITECTURE

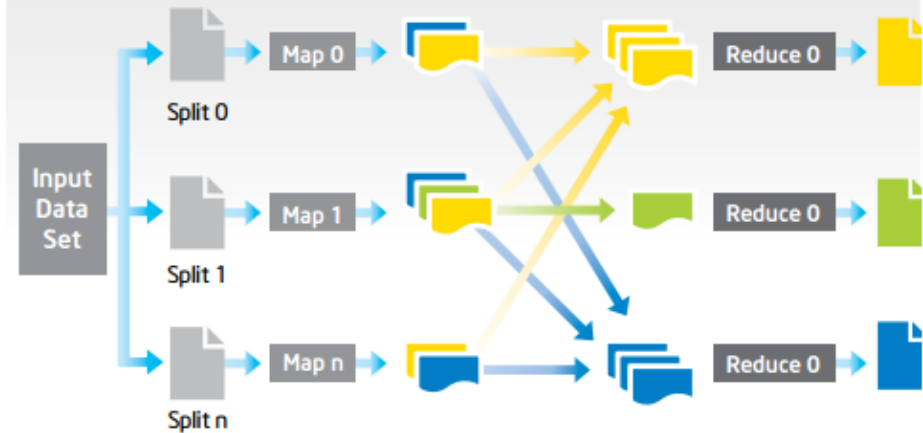
### Processing: MapReduce



### Storage: HDFS

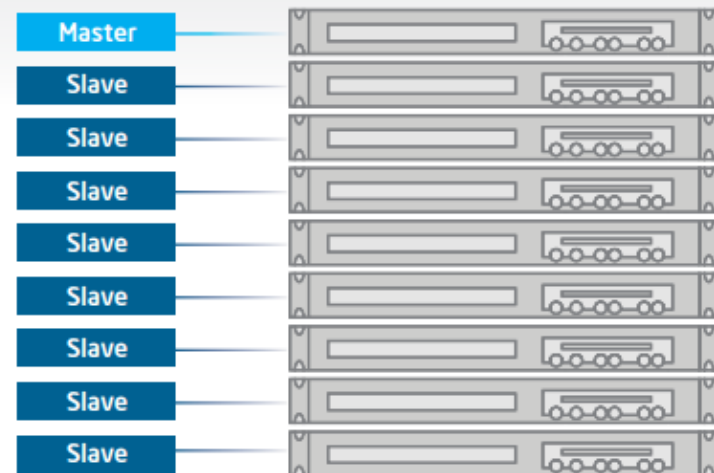


## PROCESS FLOW



## PHYSICAL ARCHITECTURE

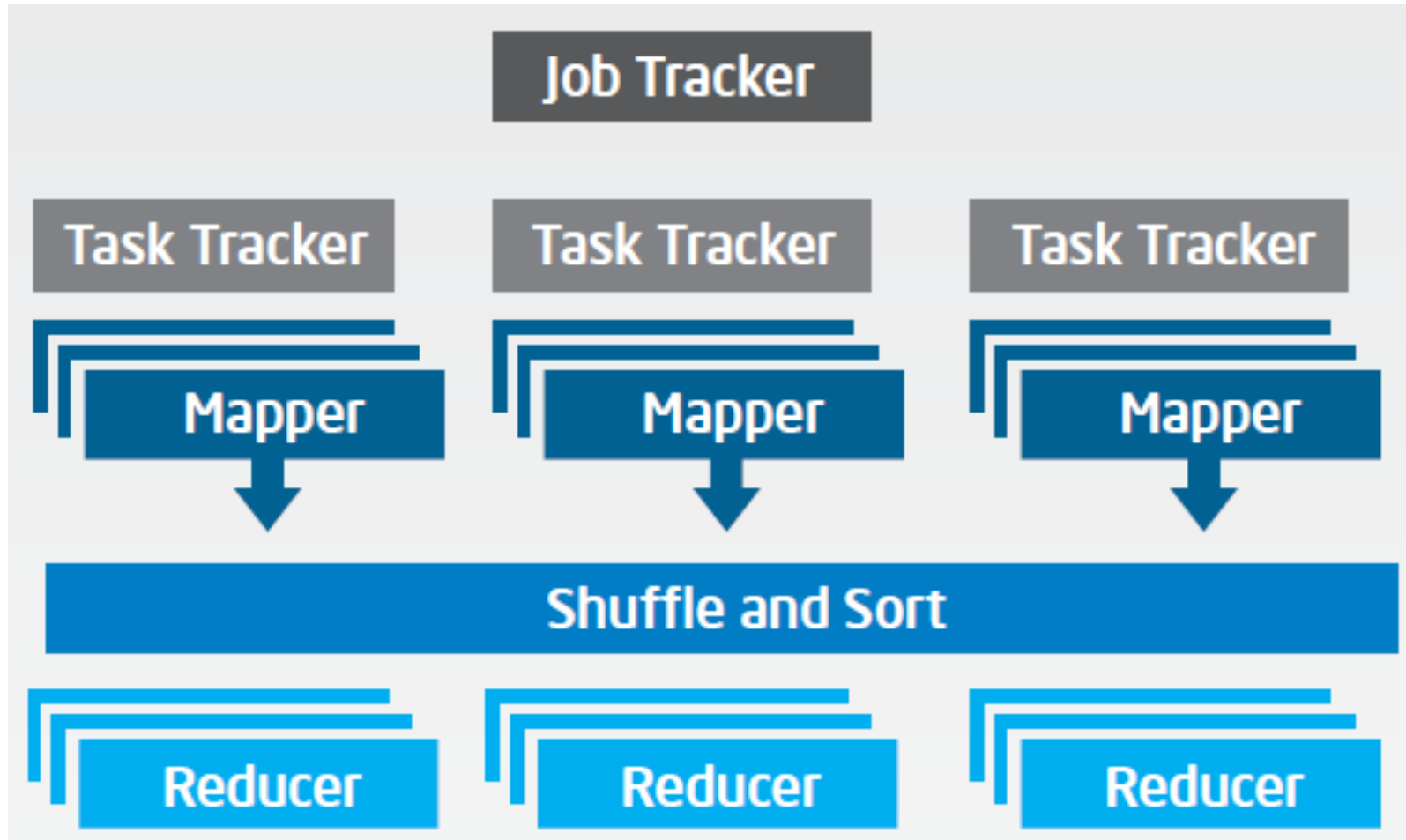
### Hadoop Cluster



# Big Data with Hadoop Architecture

## Logical Architecture

### Processing: MapReduce

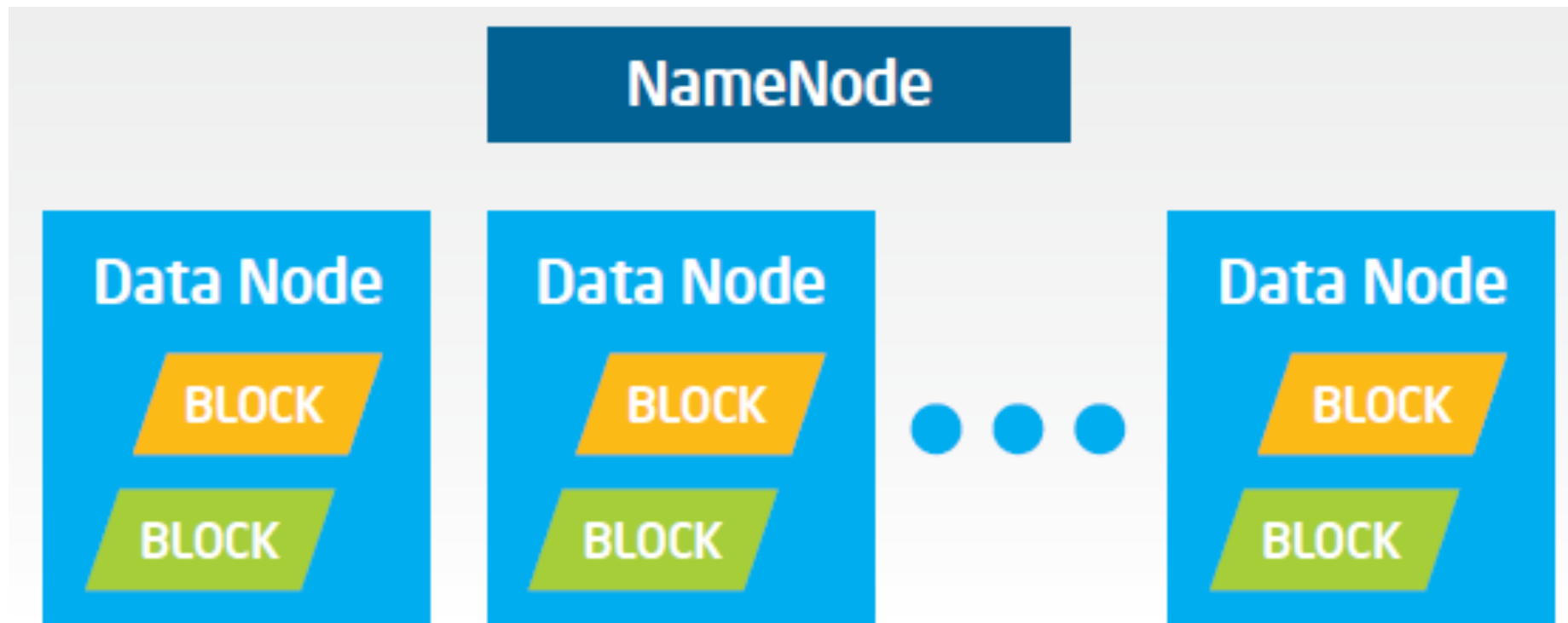




# Big Data with Hadoop Architecture

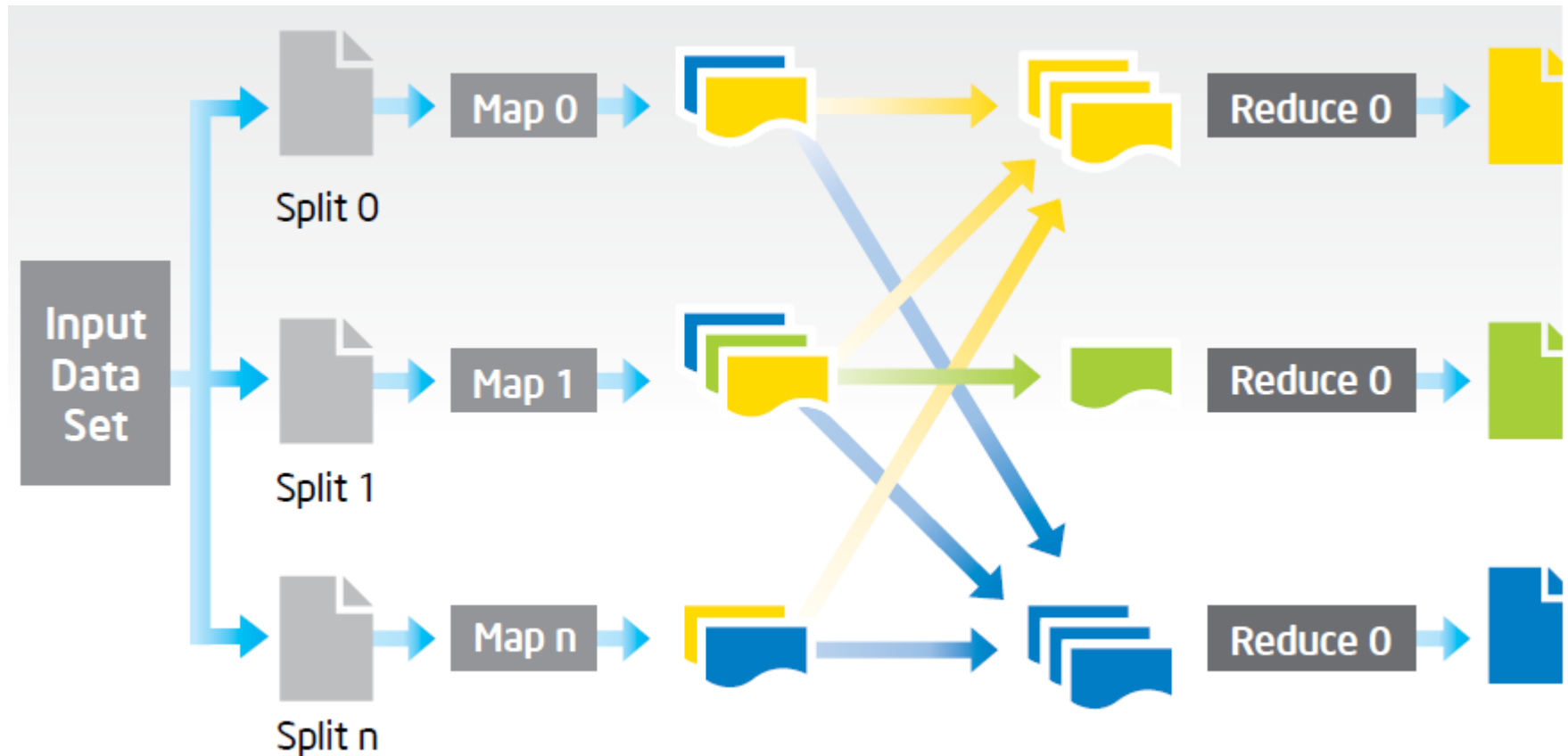
## Logical Architecture

Storage: HDFS



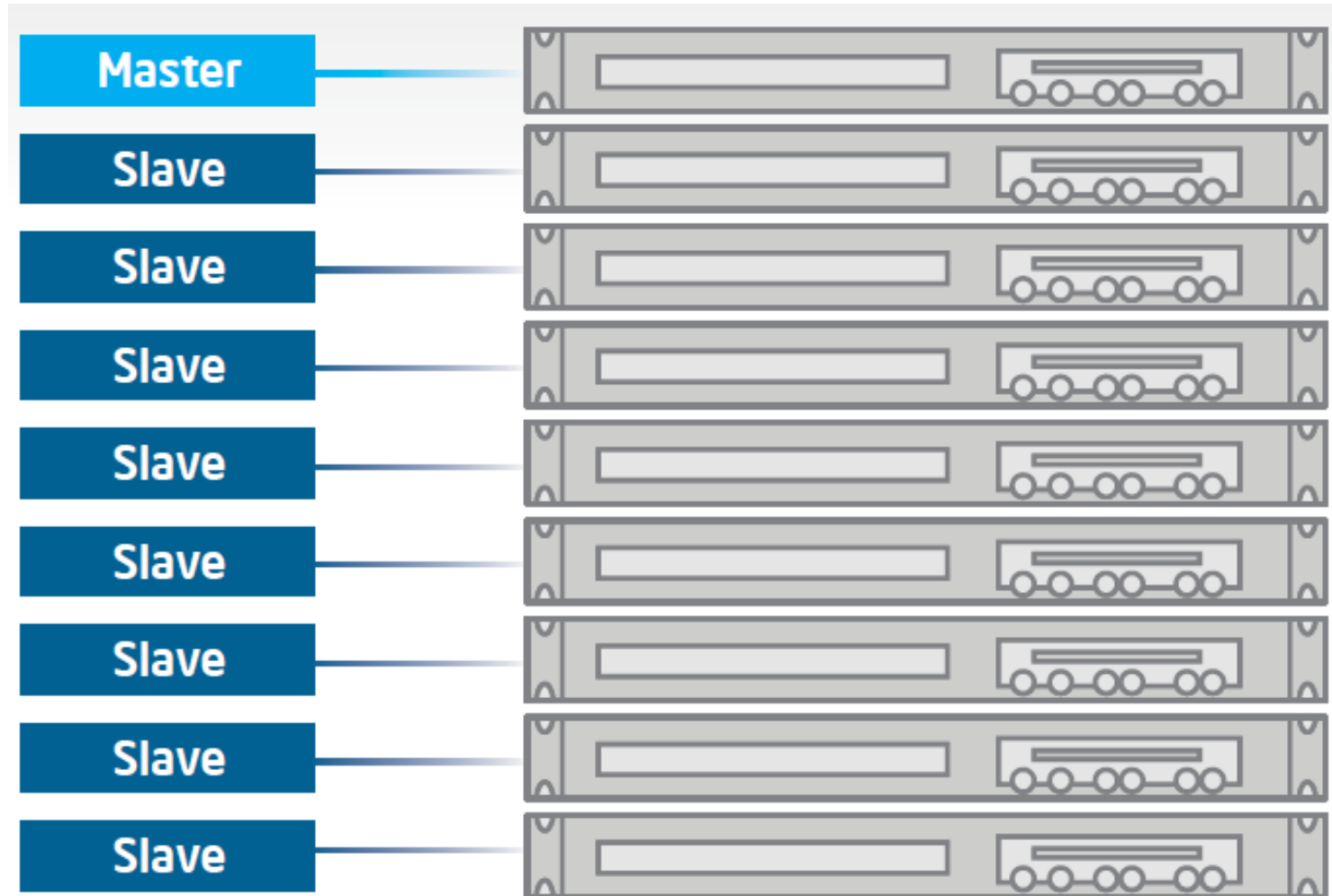
# Big Data with Hadoop Architecture

## Process Flow

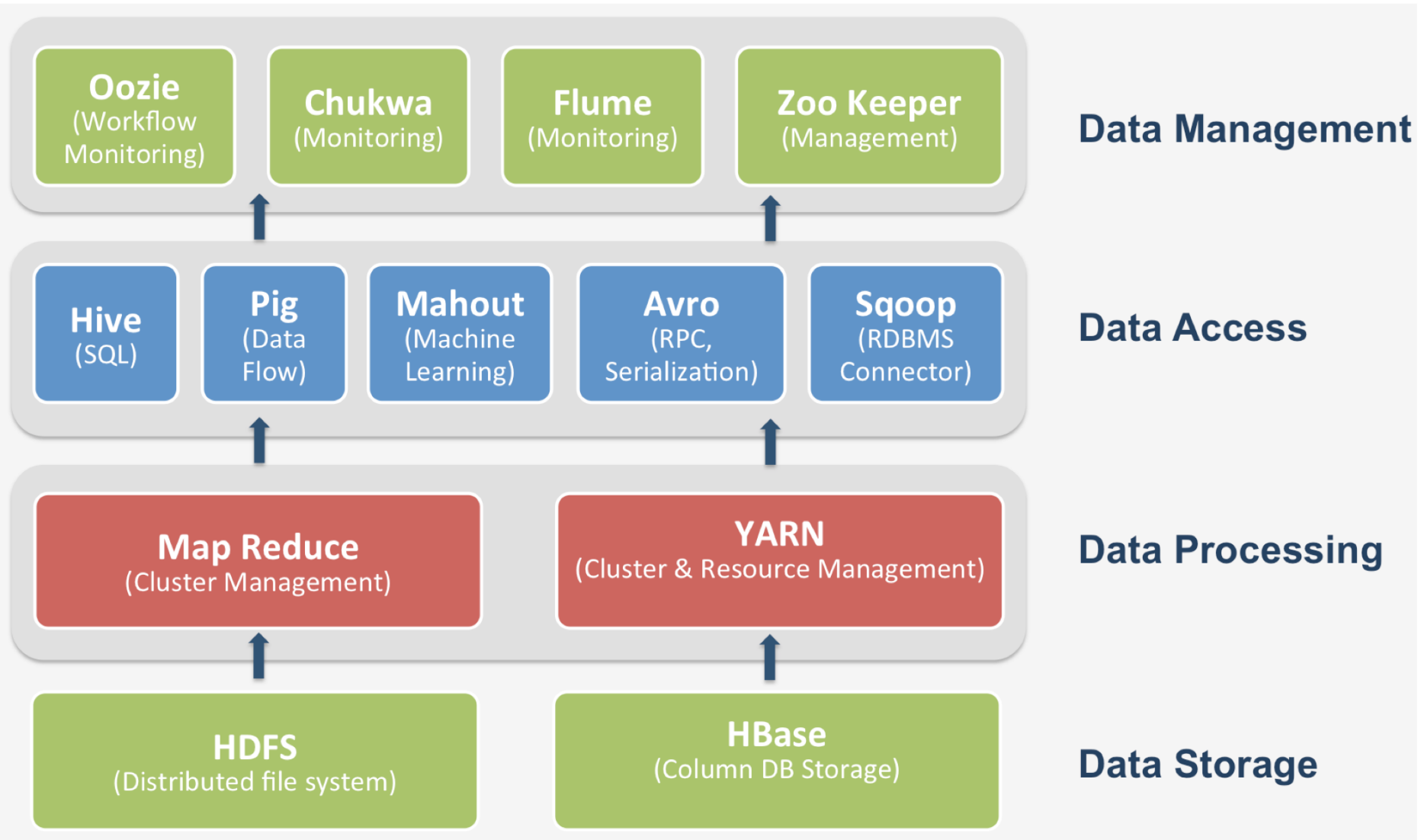


# Big Data with Hadoop Architecture

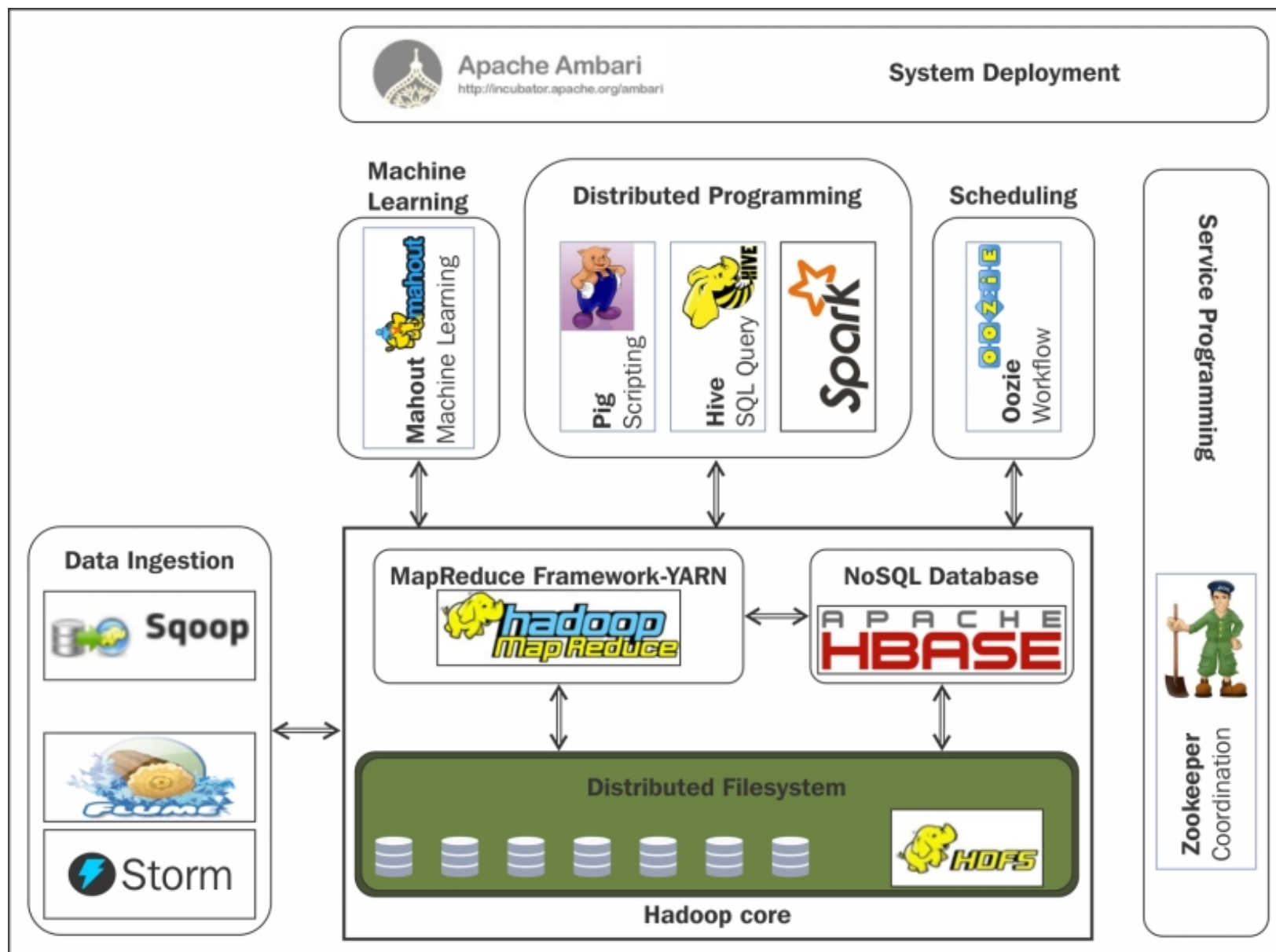
## Hadoop Cluster



# Hadoop Ecosystem

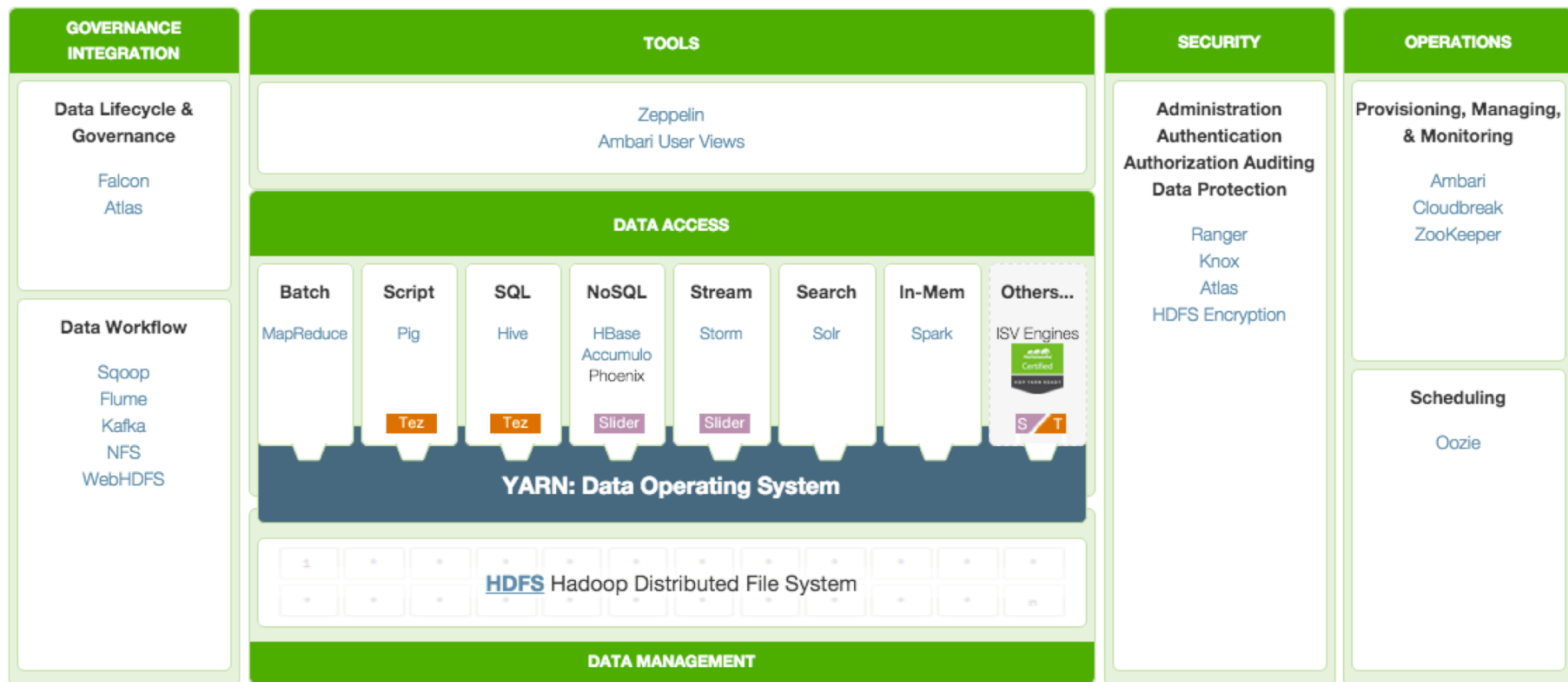


# Hadoop Ecosystem



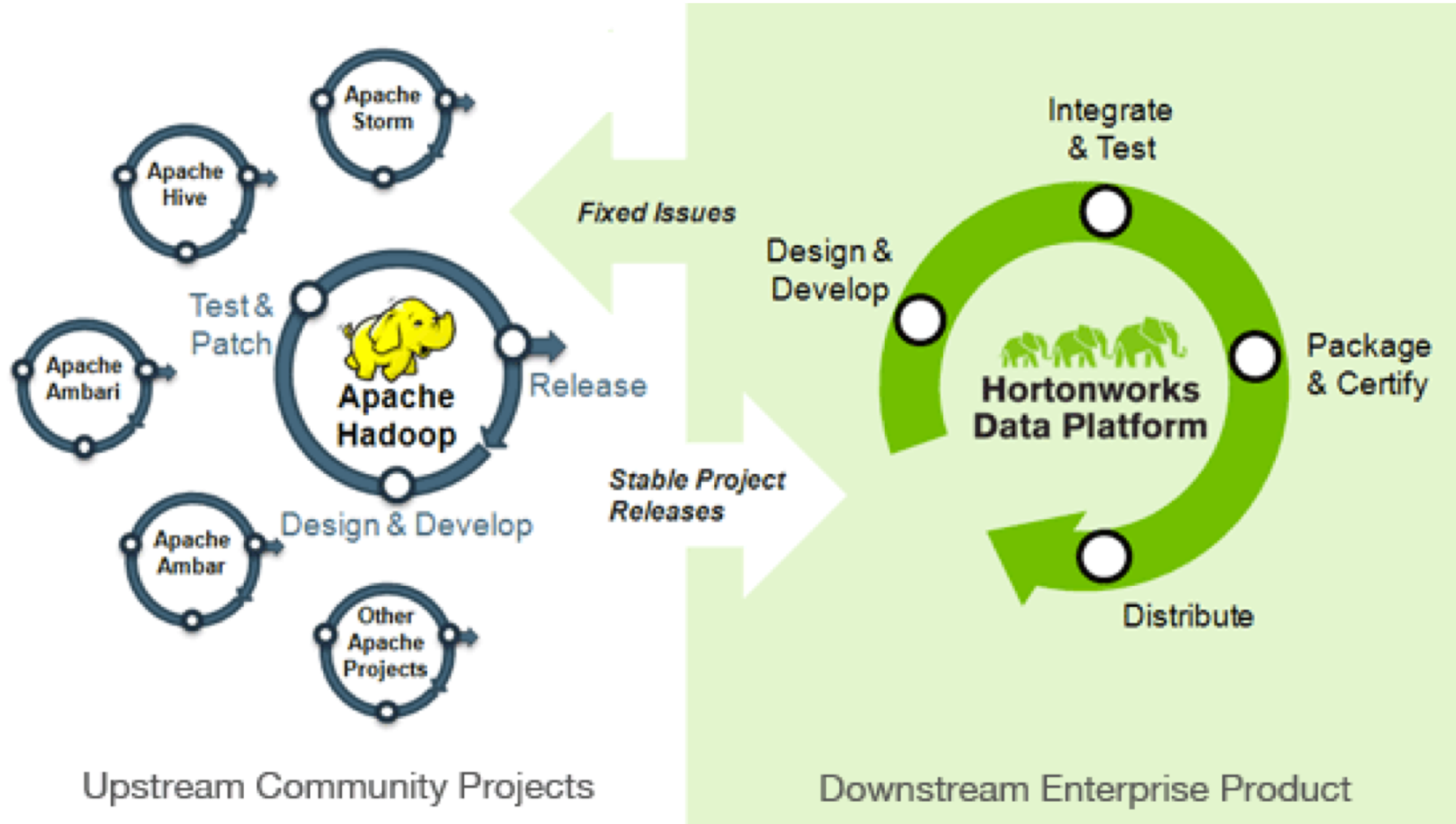
# HDP (Hortonworks Data Platform)

## A Complete Enterprise Hadoop Data Platform

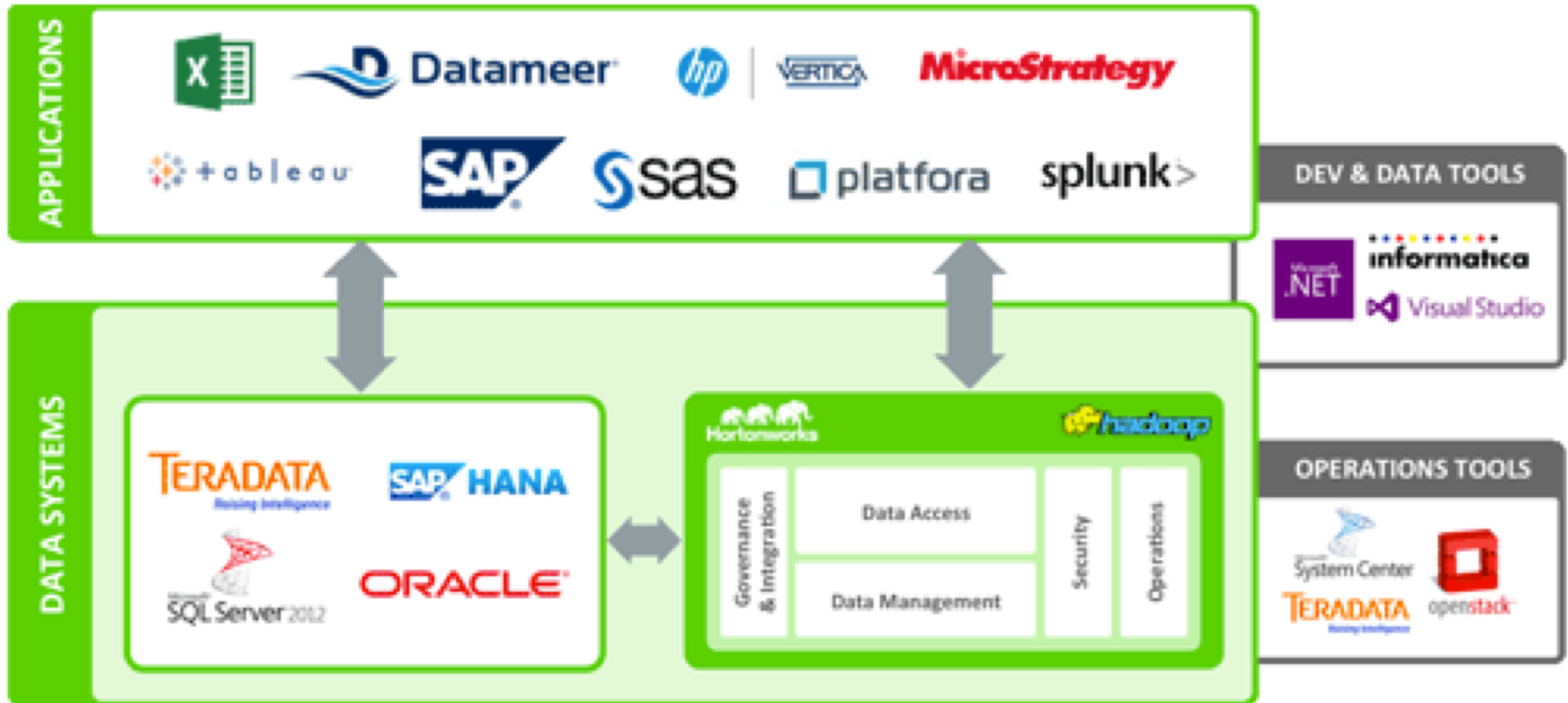


# Apache Hadoop

## Hortonworks Data Platform



# Hadoop and Data Analytics Tools

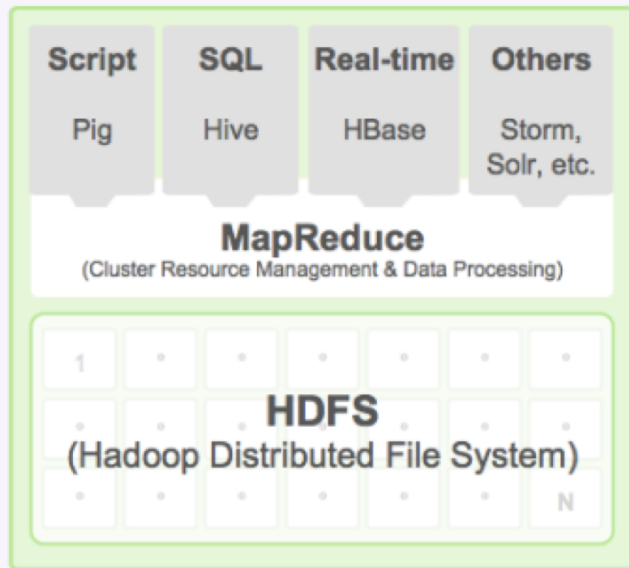




# Hadoop 1 → Hadoop 2

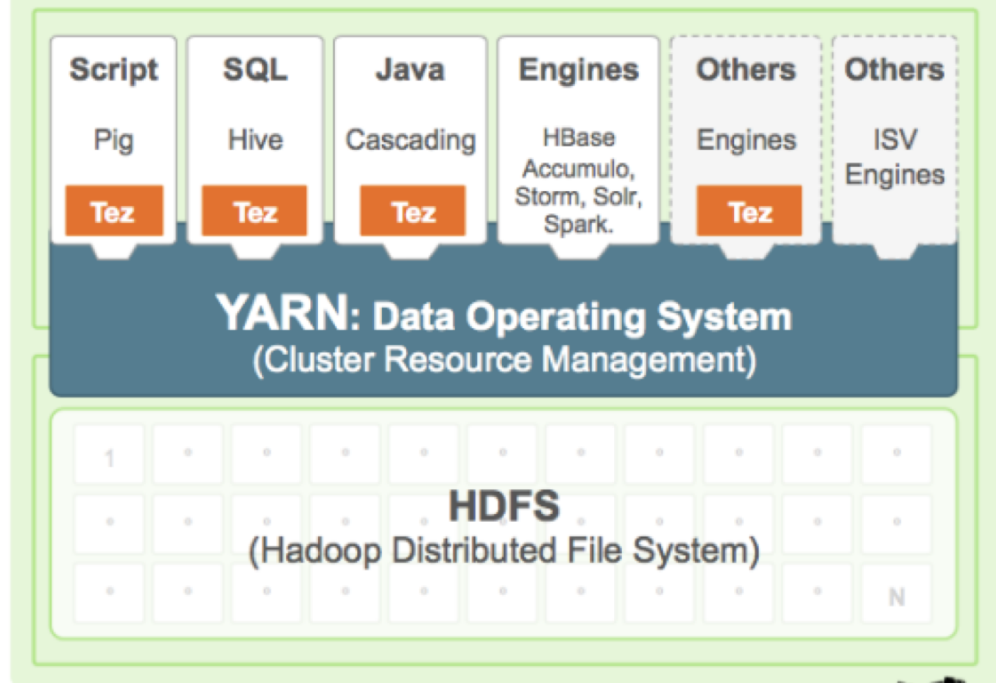
## Hadoop 1

- Silos & Largely batch
- Single Processing engine

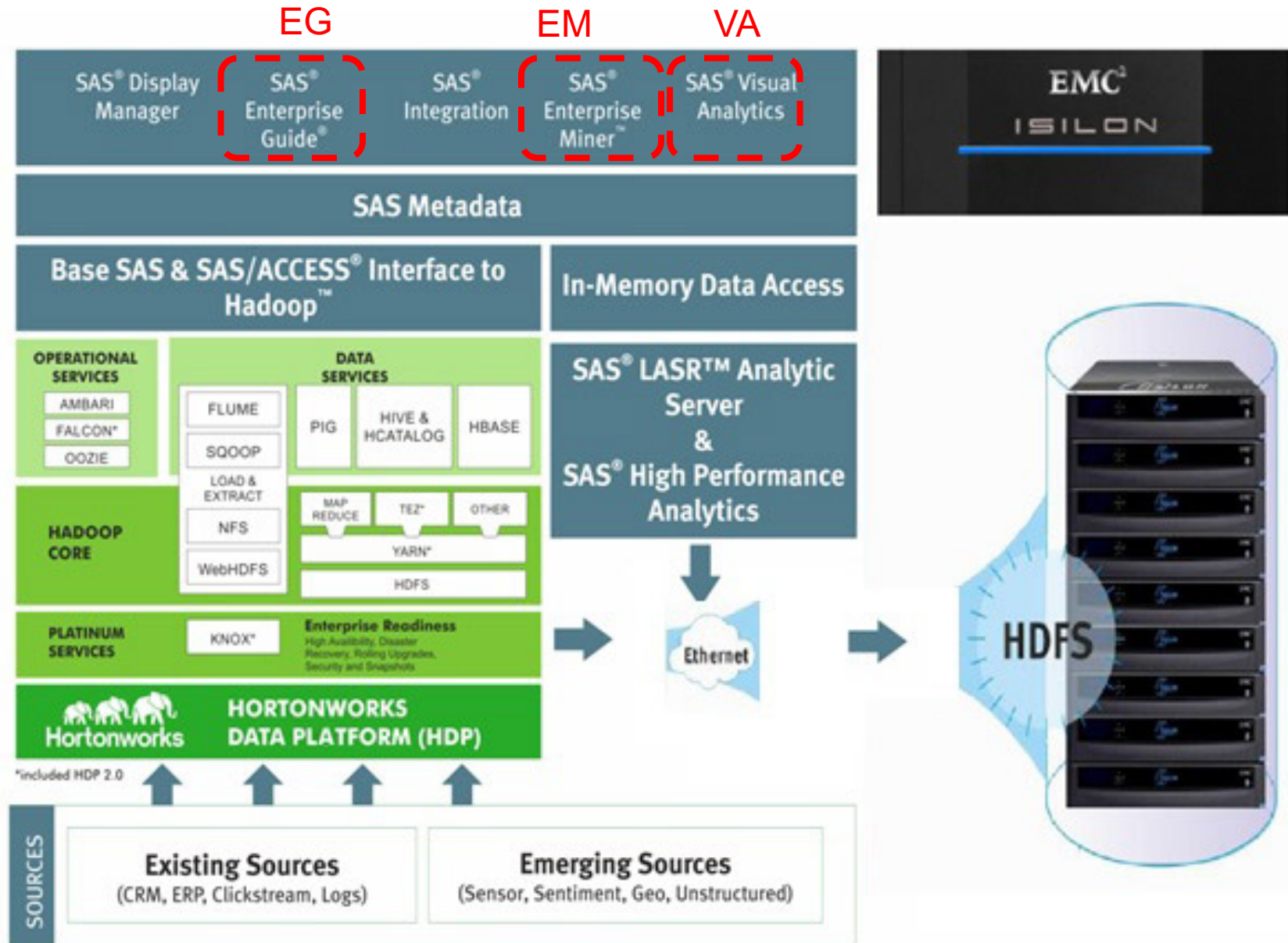


## Hadoop 2 w/ Tez

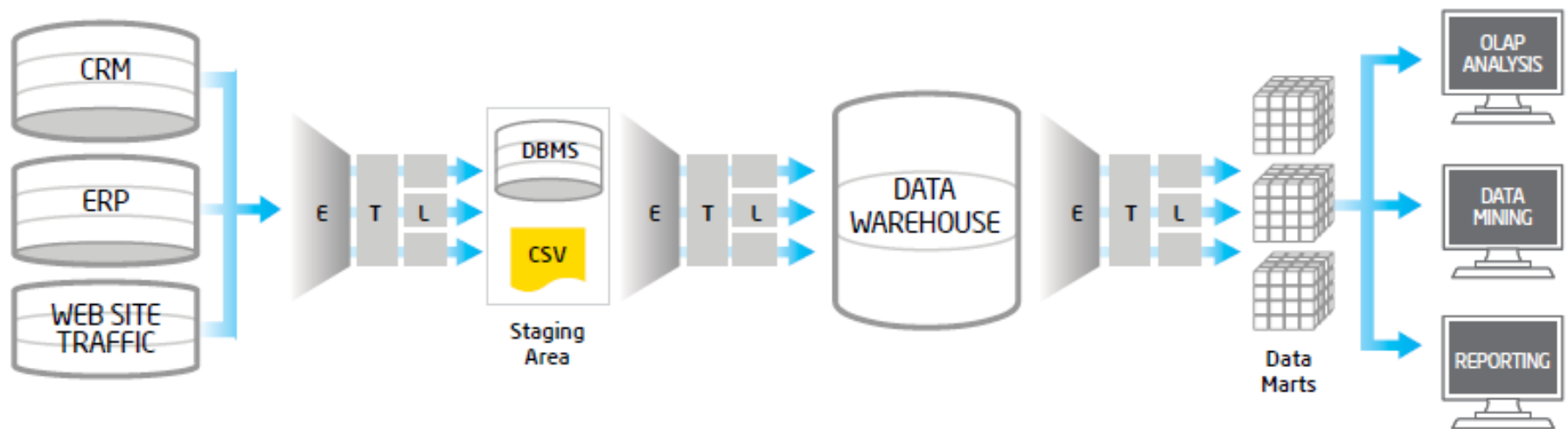
- Multiple Engines, Single Data Set
- Batch, Interactive & Real-Time



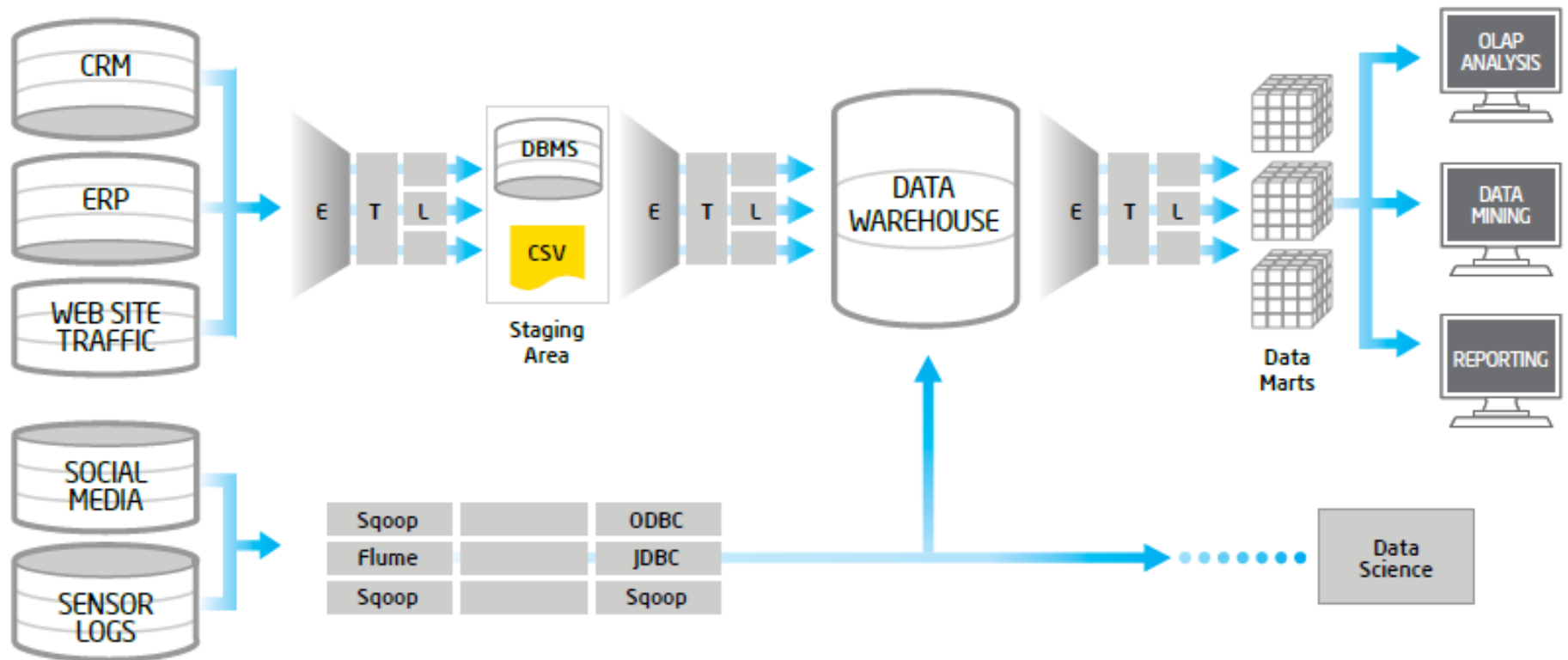
# Big Data Solution



# Traditional ETL Architecture



# Offload ETL with Hadoop (Big Data Architecture)



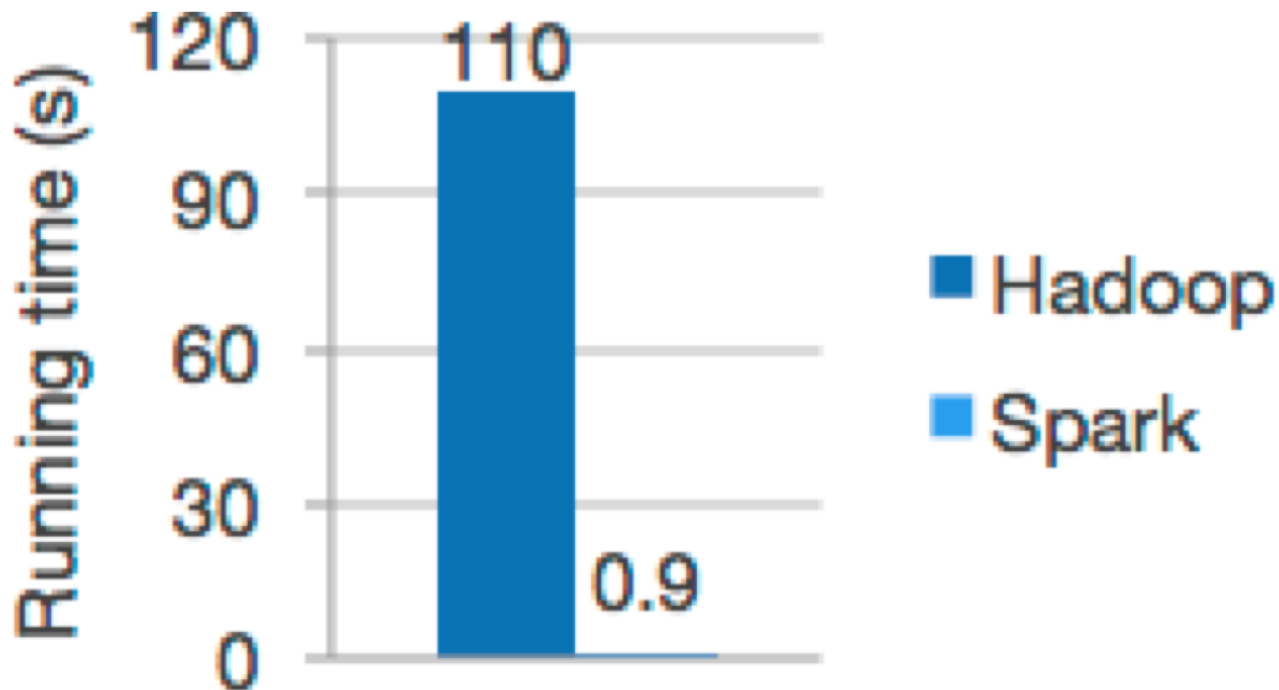
# Spark Ecosystem



*Lightning-fast cluster computing*

**Apache Spark**  
is a fast and general engine  
for  
large-scale data processing.

# Logistic regression in Hadoop and Spark



Run programs up to **100x faster** than Hadoop MapReduce in memory, or 10x faster on disk.

## Ease of Use

- Write applications quickly in Java, Scala, Python, R.





# Word count in Spark's Python API

```
text_file = spark.textFile("hdfs://...")
```

```
text_file.flatMap(lambda line: line.split())
```

```
.map(lambda word: (word, 1))
```

```
.reduceByKey(lambda a, b: a+b)
```

# Spark and Hadoop





# Spark Ecosystem

Spark  
SQL

Spark  
Streaming

MLlib  
(machine  
learning)

GraphX  
(graph)

Apache Spark



# Spark Ecosystem

Spark SQL +  
DataFrames

Streaming

MLlib  
*Machine Learning*

GraphX  
*Graph Computation*

Spark Core API

R

SQL

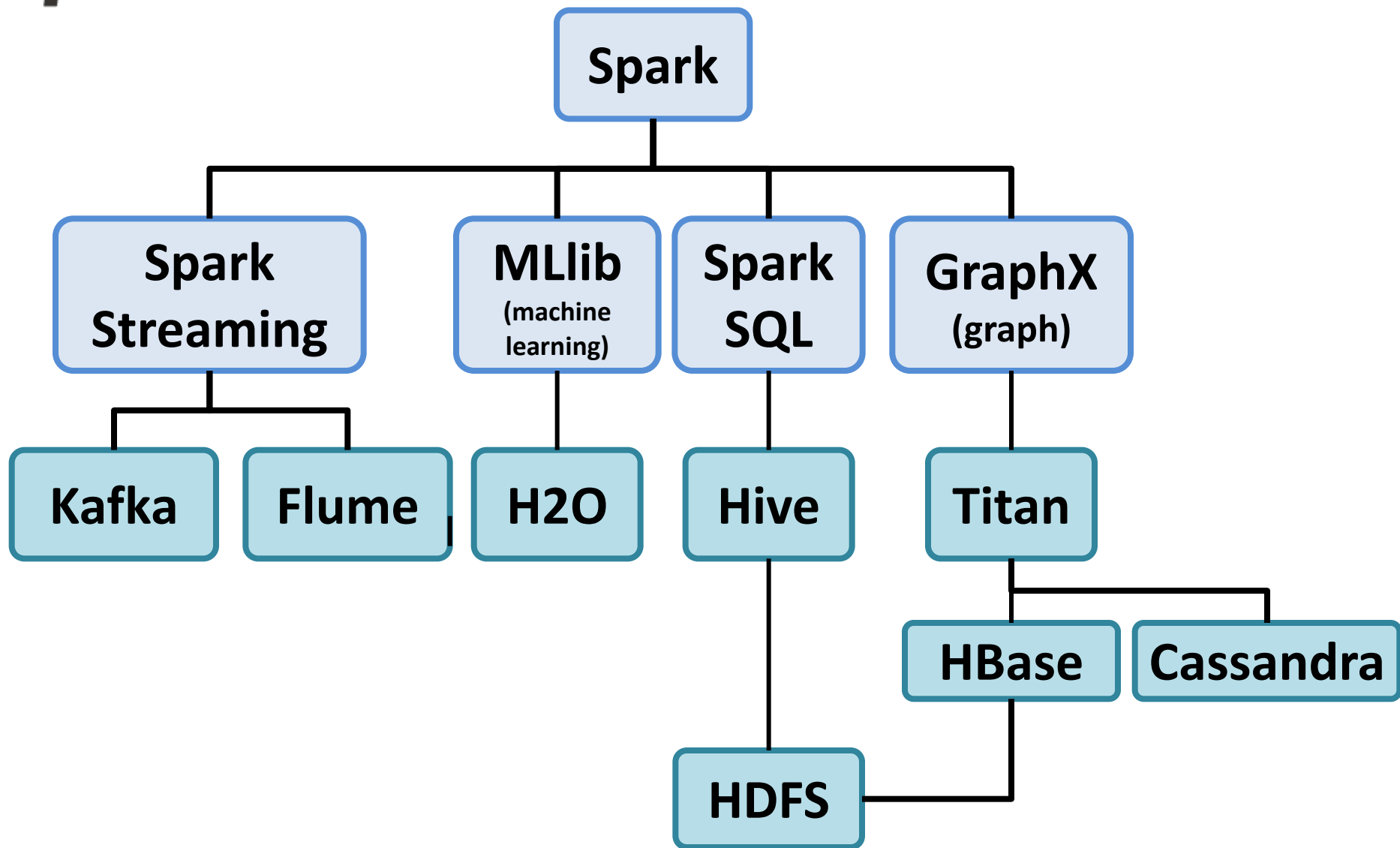
Python

Scala

Java



# Spark Ecosystem



# SMACK Stack

- **Spark**



- fast and general engine for distributed, large-scale data processing

- **Mesos**



- cluster resource management system that provides efficient resource isolation and sharing across distributed applications

- **Akka**



- a toolkit and runtime for building highly concurrent, distributed, and resilient message-driven applications on the JVM

- **Cassandra**



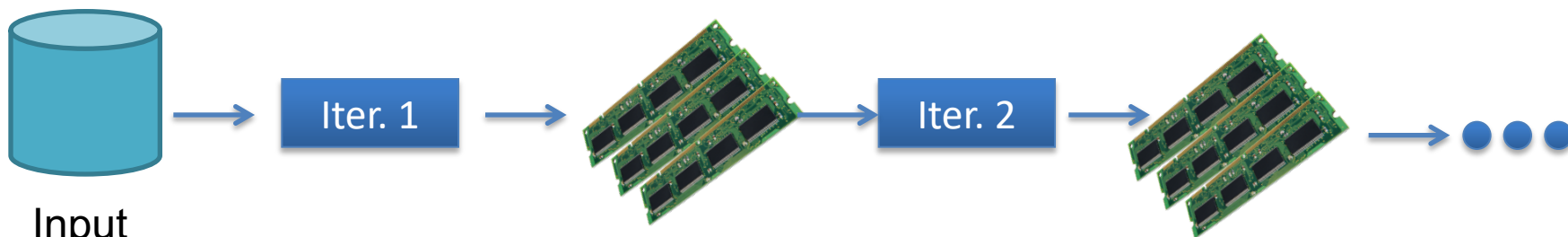
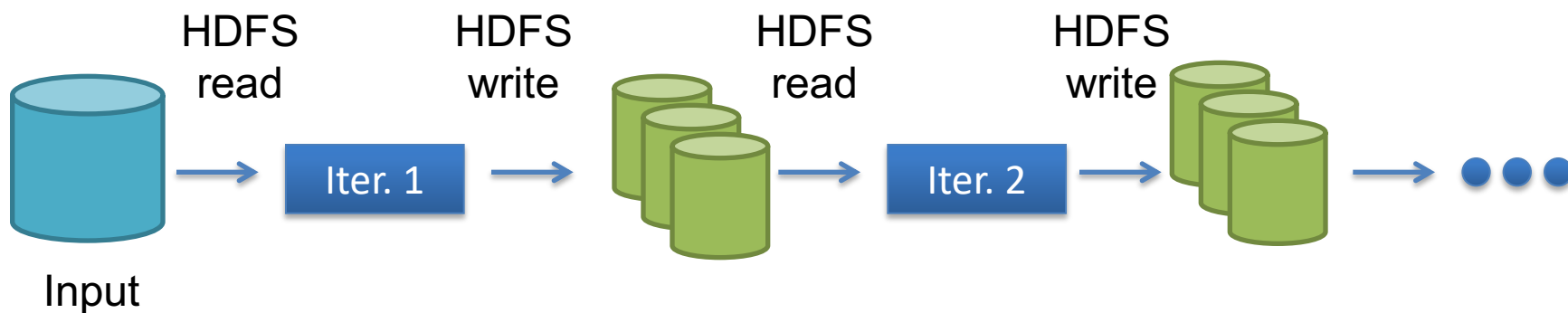
- distributed, highly available database designed to handle large amounts of data across multiple datacenters

- **Kafka**



- a high-throughput, low-latency distributed messaging system designed for handling real-time data feeds

# Hadoop vs. Spark



# Summary

- Big Data
- Artificial Intelligence
- Deep Learning
- Architectures of Big Data Analytics
- Data Mining Process
- Fundamental Big Data:  
MapReduce Paradigm,  
Hadoop and Spark Ecosystem



# References

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