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**HOCHSCHULE
LUZERN**

Informatik

Big Data Seminar 3

Big Data bei der Swisscom

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Big Data Seminar der Hochschule Luzern, 27.09.2016

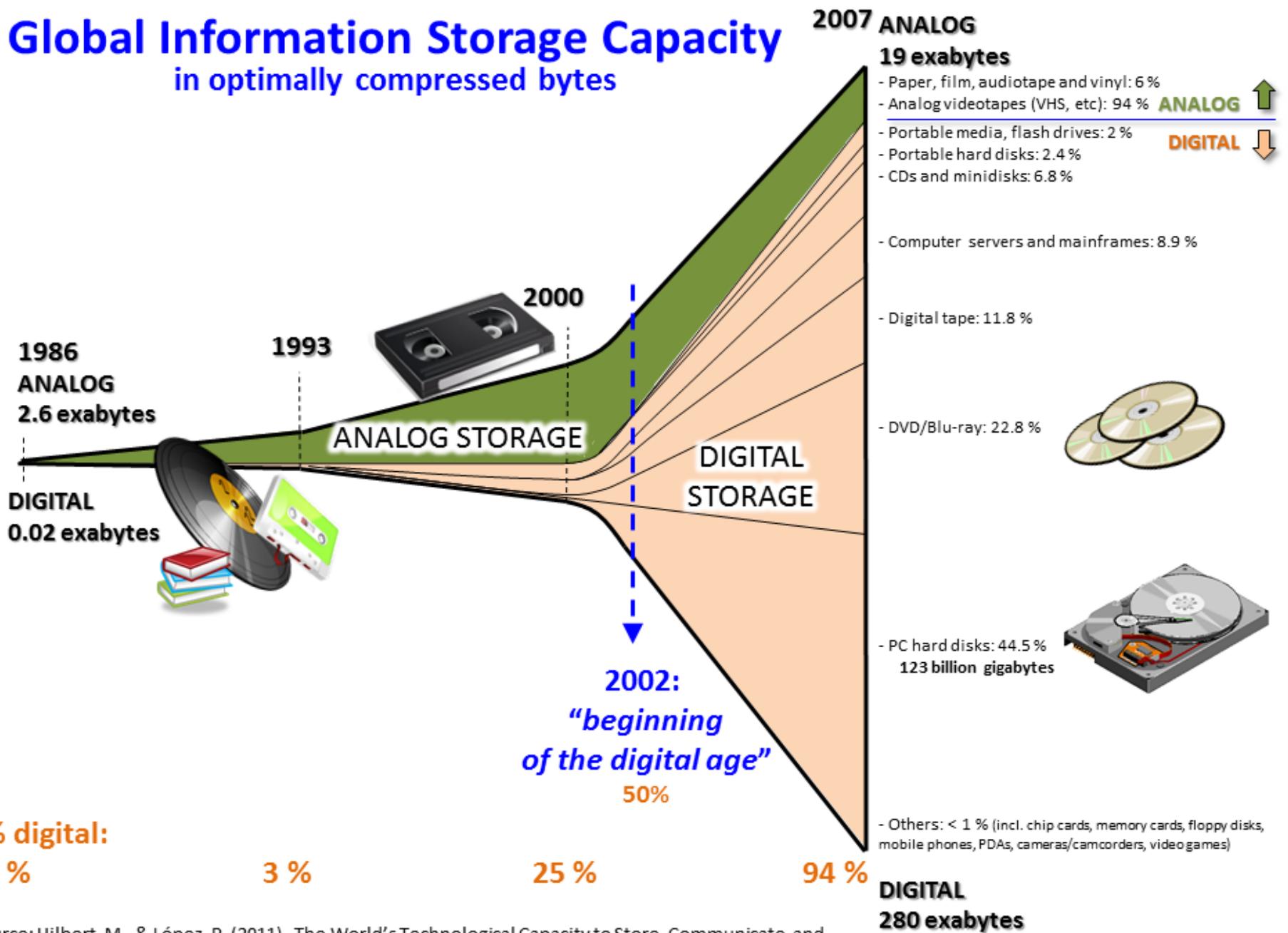
What Happens in an Internet Minute?



And Future Growth is Staggering



Global Information Storage Capacity in optimally compressed bytes



Source: Hilbert, M., & López, P. (2011). The World's Technological Capacity to Store, Communicate, and Compute Information. *Science*, 332(6025), 60–65 <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/332/6025/60>

4, 29.09.2016

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FACEBOOK
GOOGIE
MICROSOFT
NSA/CIA
STAATSSCHUTZ
→ ALLES DIE SELBE
SAUBANDE

BIG DATA
SUCKERS

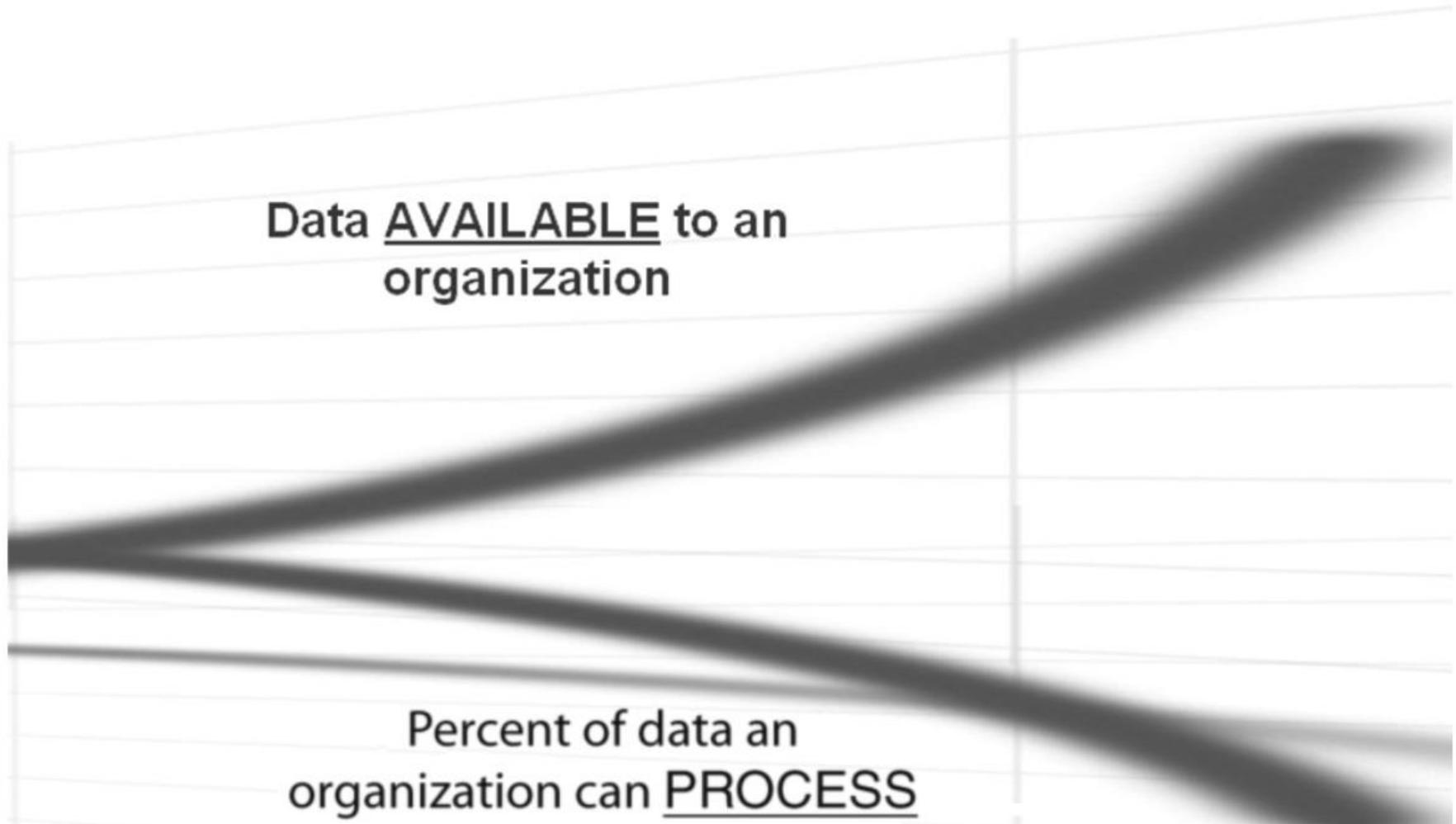
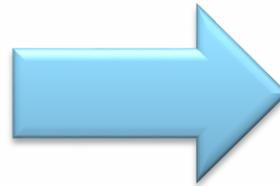


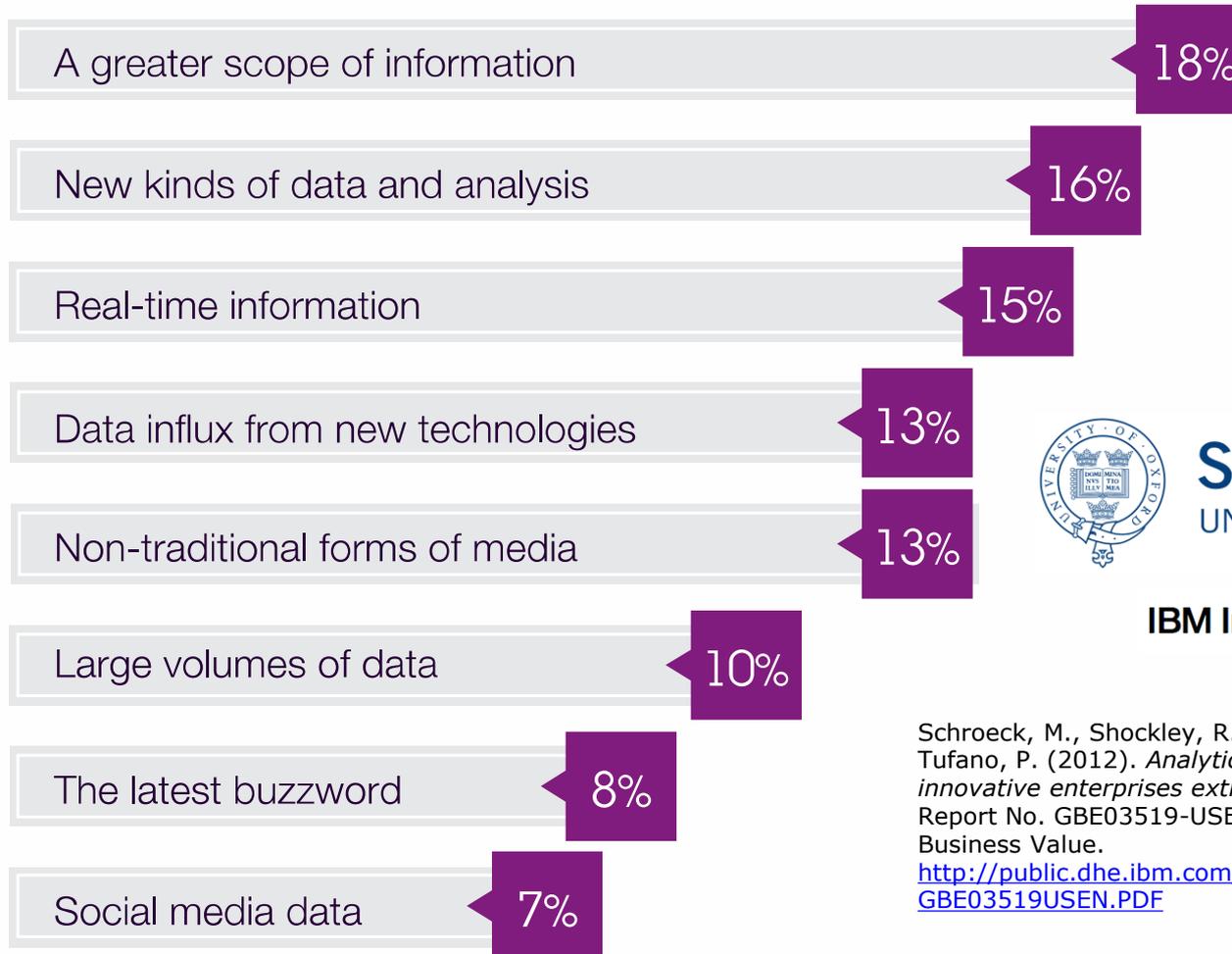
Figure 1-2 *The volume of data available to organizations today is on the rise, while the percent of data they can analyze is on the decline.*

IBM, Zikopoulos, P., & Eaton, C. (2011). *Understanding Big Data: Analytics for Enterprise Class Hadoop and Streaming Data* (1st ed.). McGraw-Hill Osborne Media. Retrieved from https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/community/blogs/SusanVisser/entry/flashbook_understanding_big_data_analytics_for_enterprise_class_hadoop_and_streaming_data?lang=en

From Big Data to Lean Knowledge



Defining big data



Saïd Business School
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IBM Institute for Business Value

Schroeck, M., Shockley, R., Smart, J., Romero-Morales, D., & Tufano, P. (2012). *Analytics: The real-world use of big data - How innovative enterprises extract value from uncertain data* (Executive Report No. GBE03519-USEN-00). New York: IBM Institute for Business Value.
<http://public.dhe.ibm.com/common/ssi/ecm/gb/en/gbe03519usen/GBE03519USEN.PDF>

Respondents were asked to choose up to two descriptions about how their organizations view big data from the choices above. Choices have been abbreviated, and selections have been normalized to equal 100%. Total respondents=1144.

4V Big Data Definition von IBM

Volume



Data at scale

Terabytes to
petabytes of data

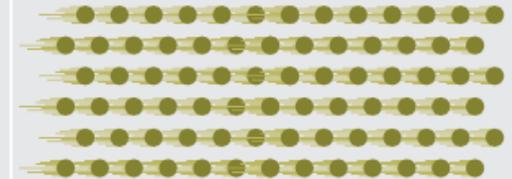
Variety



Data in many forms

Structured, unstructured,
text, multimedia

Velocity



Data in motion

Analysis of streaming data
to enable decisions within
fractions of a second

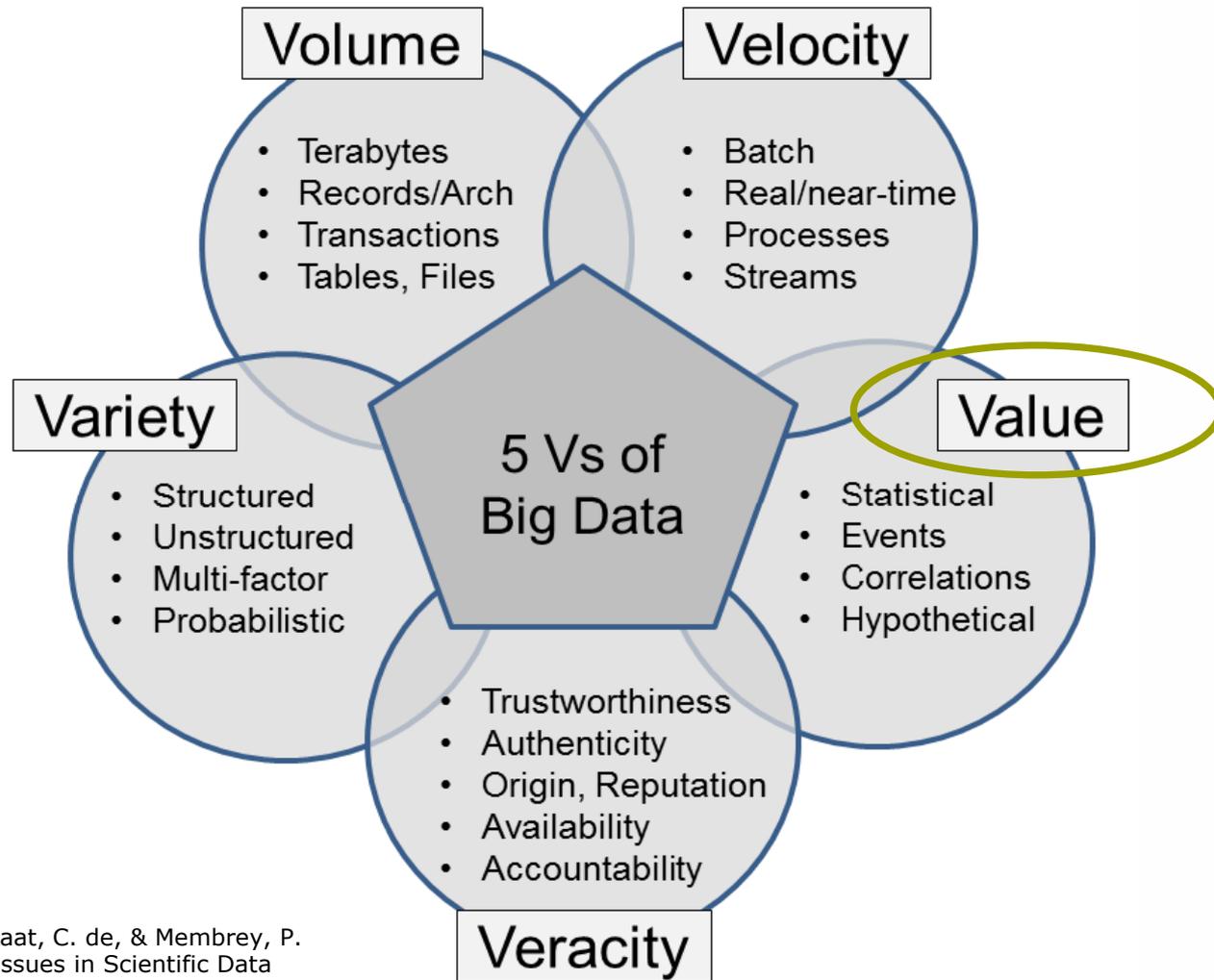
Veracity



Data uncertainty

Managing the reliability and predictability
of inherently imprecise data types

5V-Model of Big Data (Demchenko et al. 2013)



Die NIST-Standard-Definition des Begriffs „Big Data“: 4V

- US National Institute for Standards and Technology - Big Data Public Working Group:
- “*Big Data* consists of extensive **datasets** primarily in the characteristics of **volume, variety, velocity, and/or variability** that require a scalable architecture for efficient storage, manipulation, and analysis.” (NIST, 2015, p. 5)

big data \subset data

What Big Data isn't

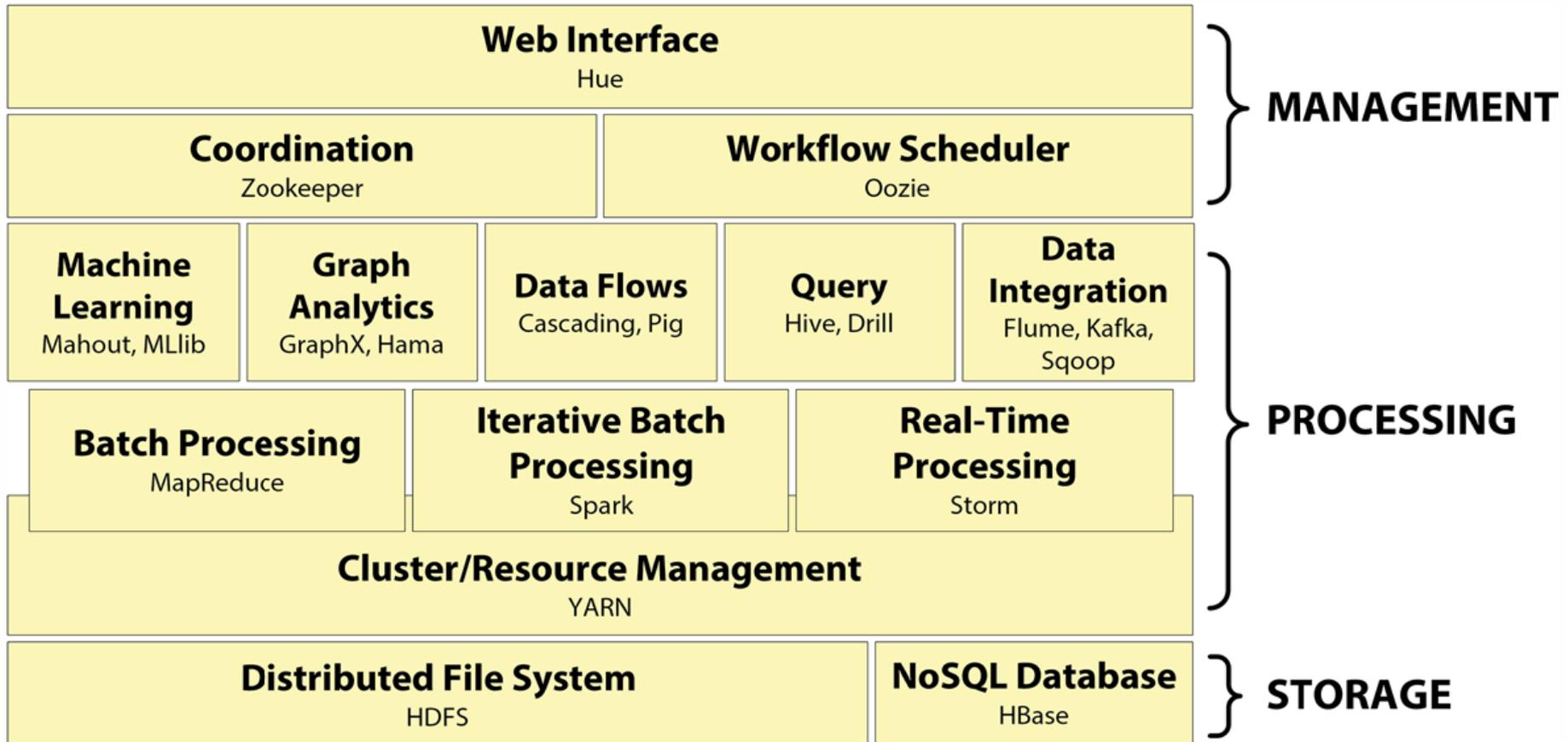
- “**Data science** is the extraction of actionable knowledge directly from data through a process of discovery, or hypothesis formulation and hypothesis testing” (NIST, 2015, p. 7)

big data \neq data science

- “The Big Data **paradigm** consists of the distribution of data systems across horizontally coupled, independent resources to achieve the scalability needed for the efficient processing of extensive datasets”. (NIST, 2015, p. 5)

big data \neq Hadoop

The Hadoop-Ecosystem



The NIST Data Lifecycle

The data life cycle consists of the following four stages:

- **Collection:** This stage gathers and stores data in its original form (i.e., raw data).
- **Preparation:** This stage involves the collection of processes that convert raw data into cleansed, organized information.
- **Analysis:** This stage involves the techniques that produce synthesized knowledge from organized information.
- **Action:** This stage involves processes that use the synthesized knowledge to generate **value** for the enterprise.



But... how
exactly?

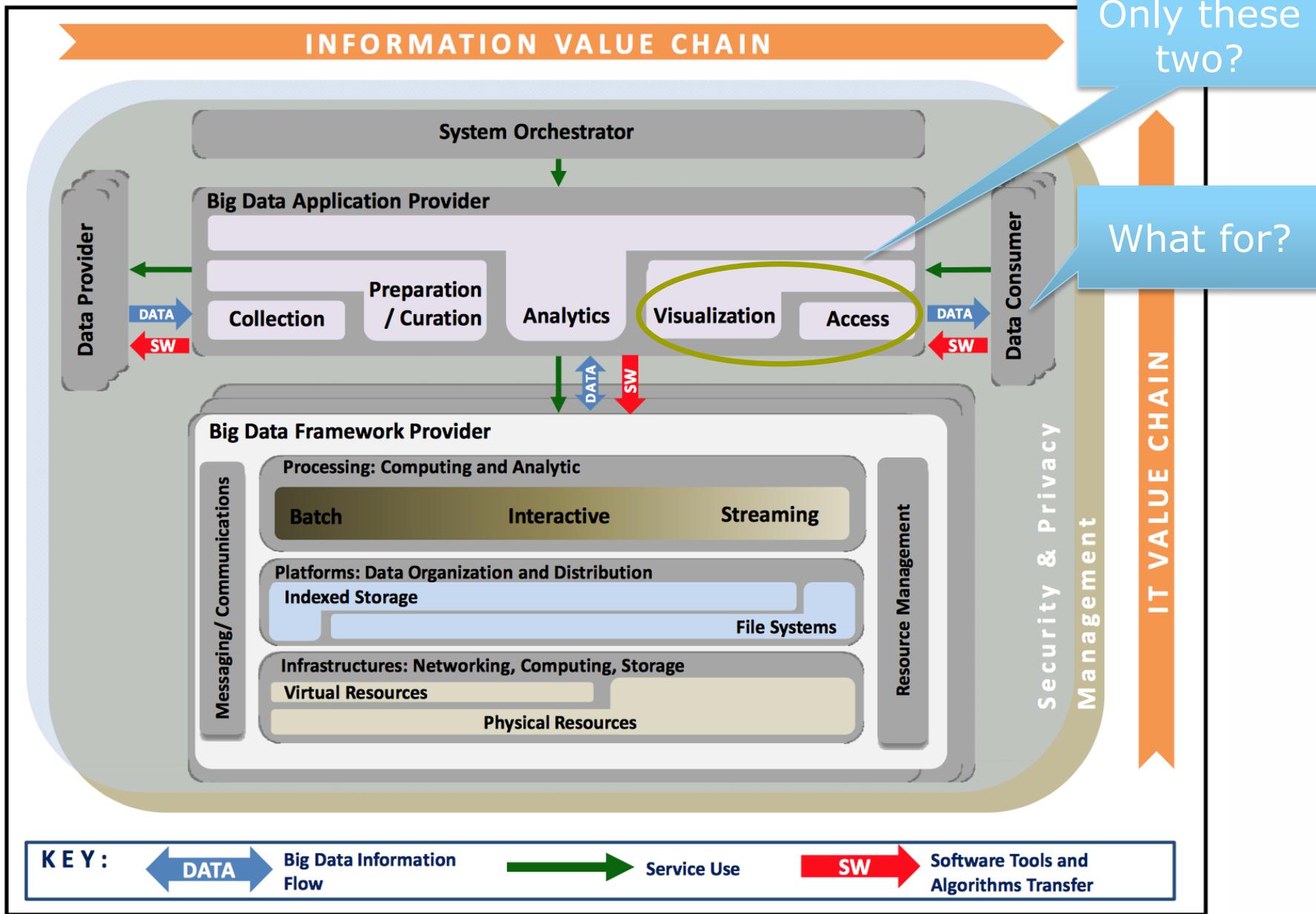
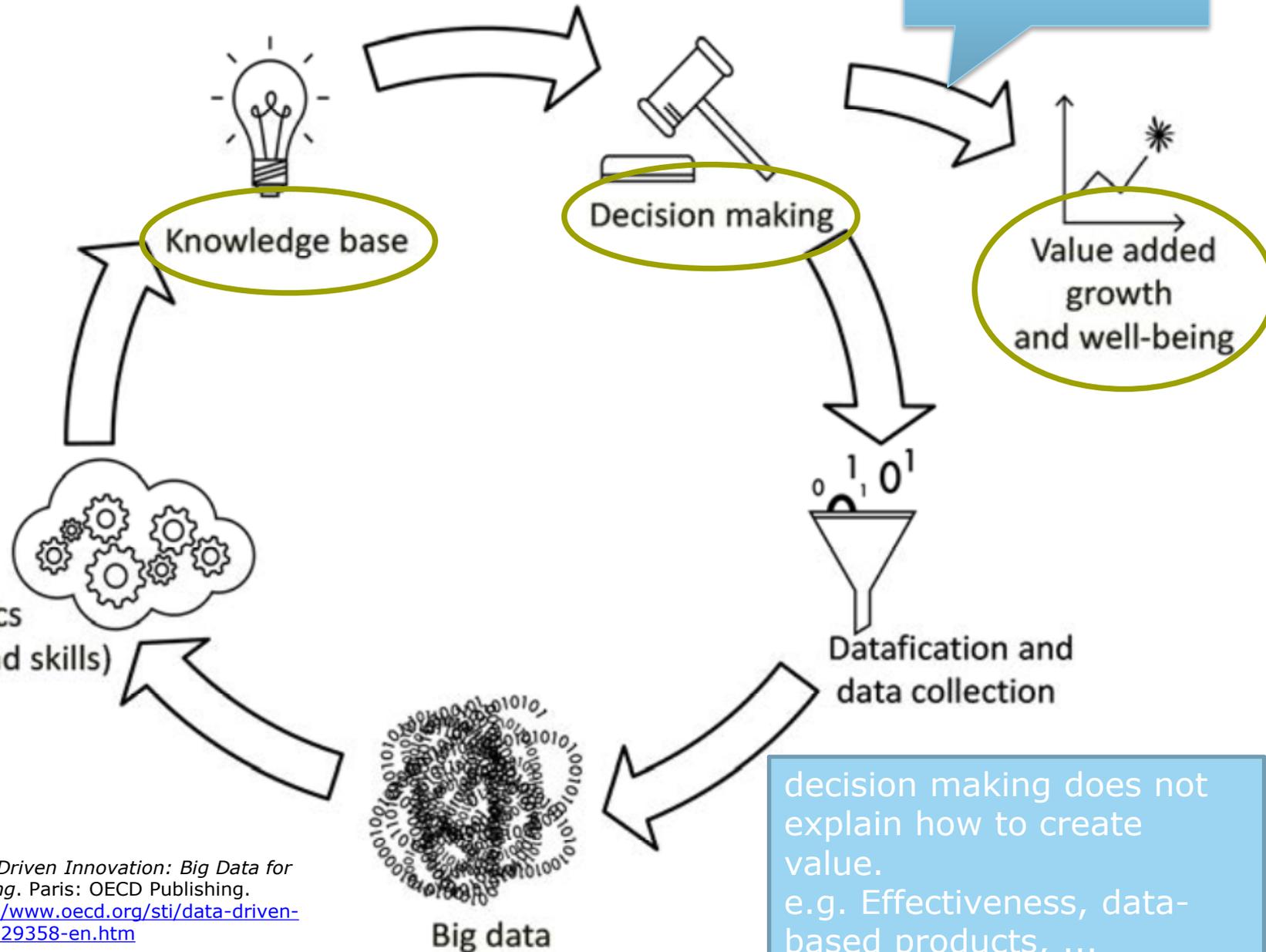


Figure 1: NIST Big Data Reference Architecture

(OECD 2015)

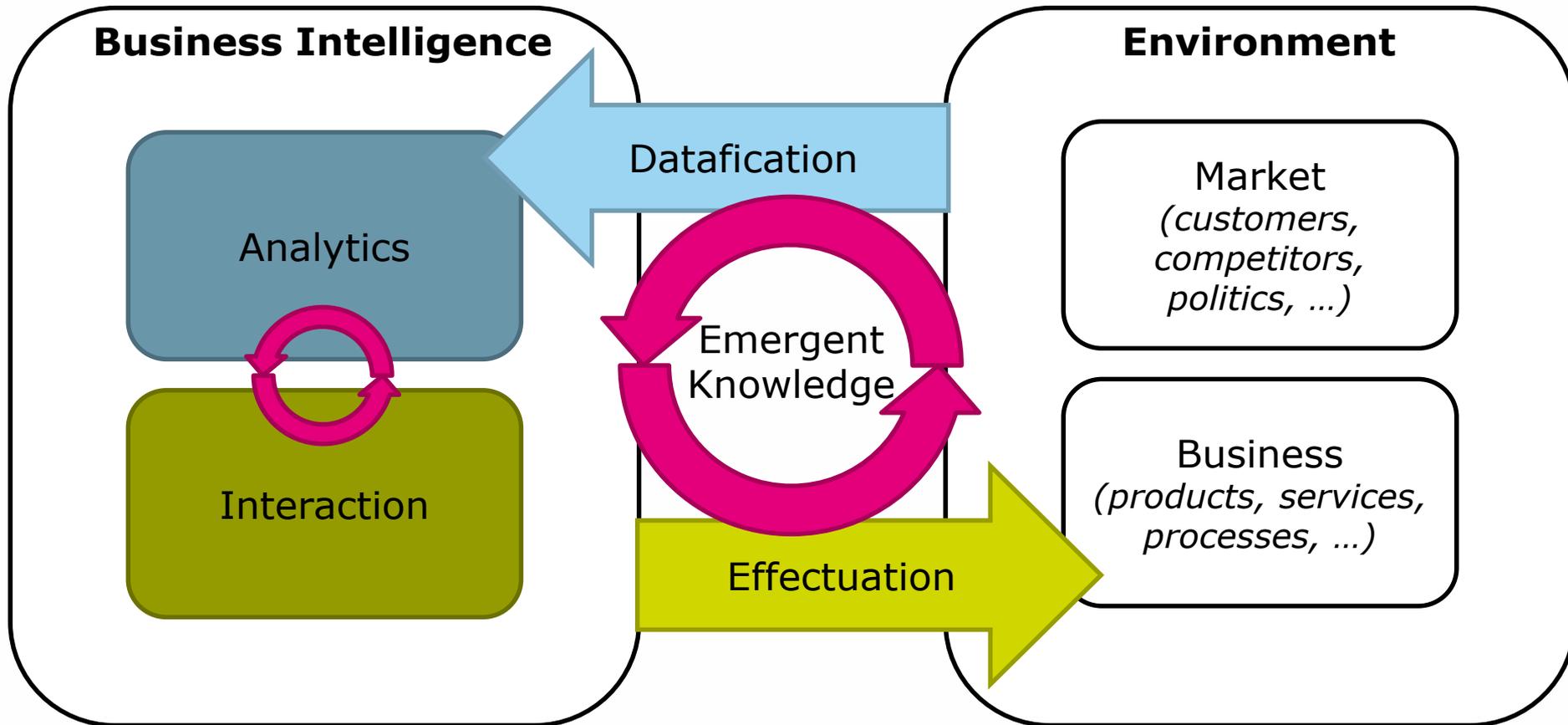
Figure 1.7. The data value cycle

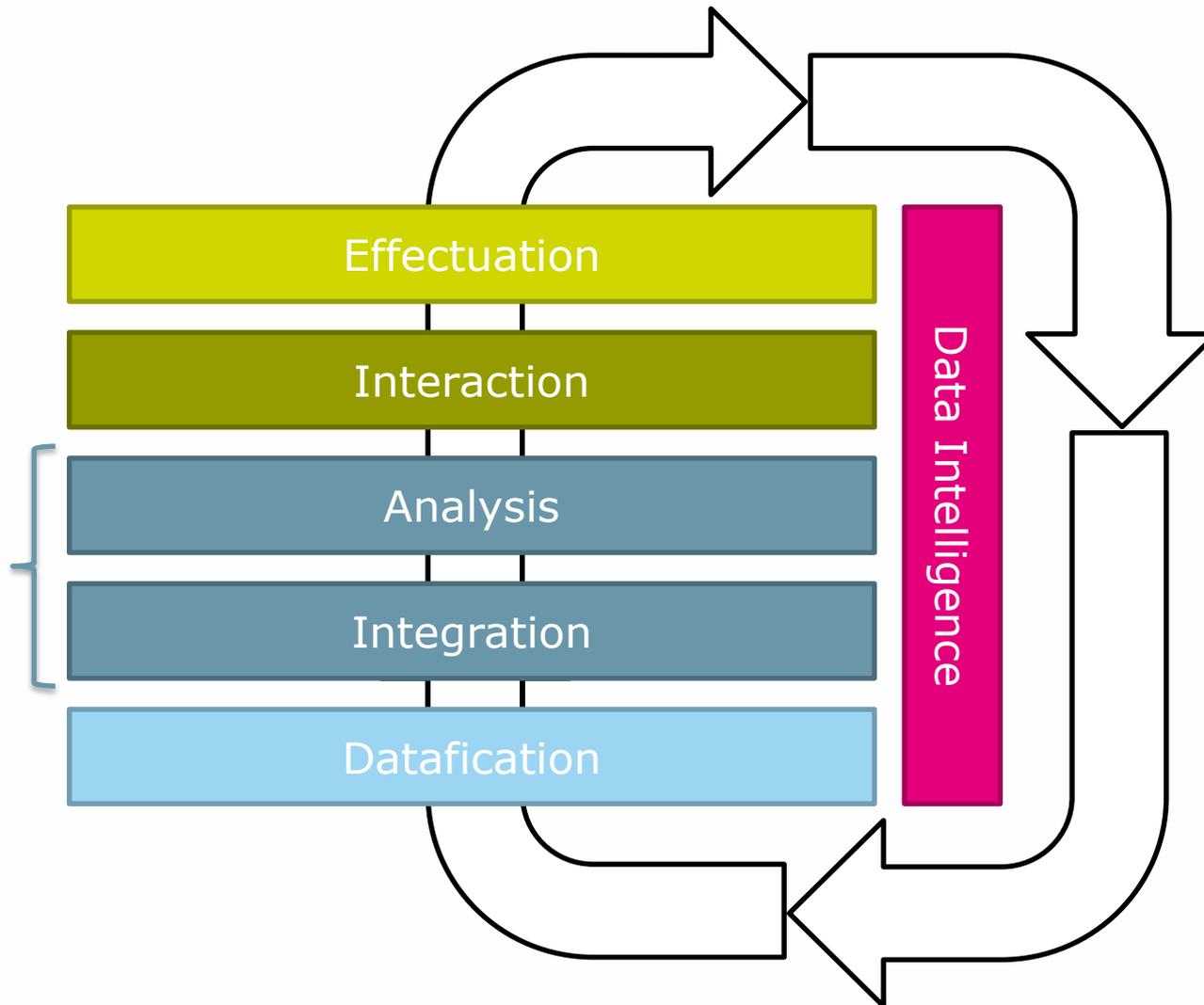


How exactly?

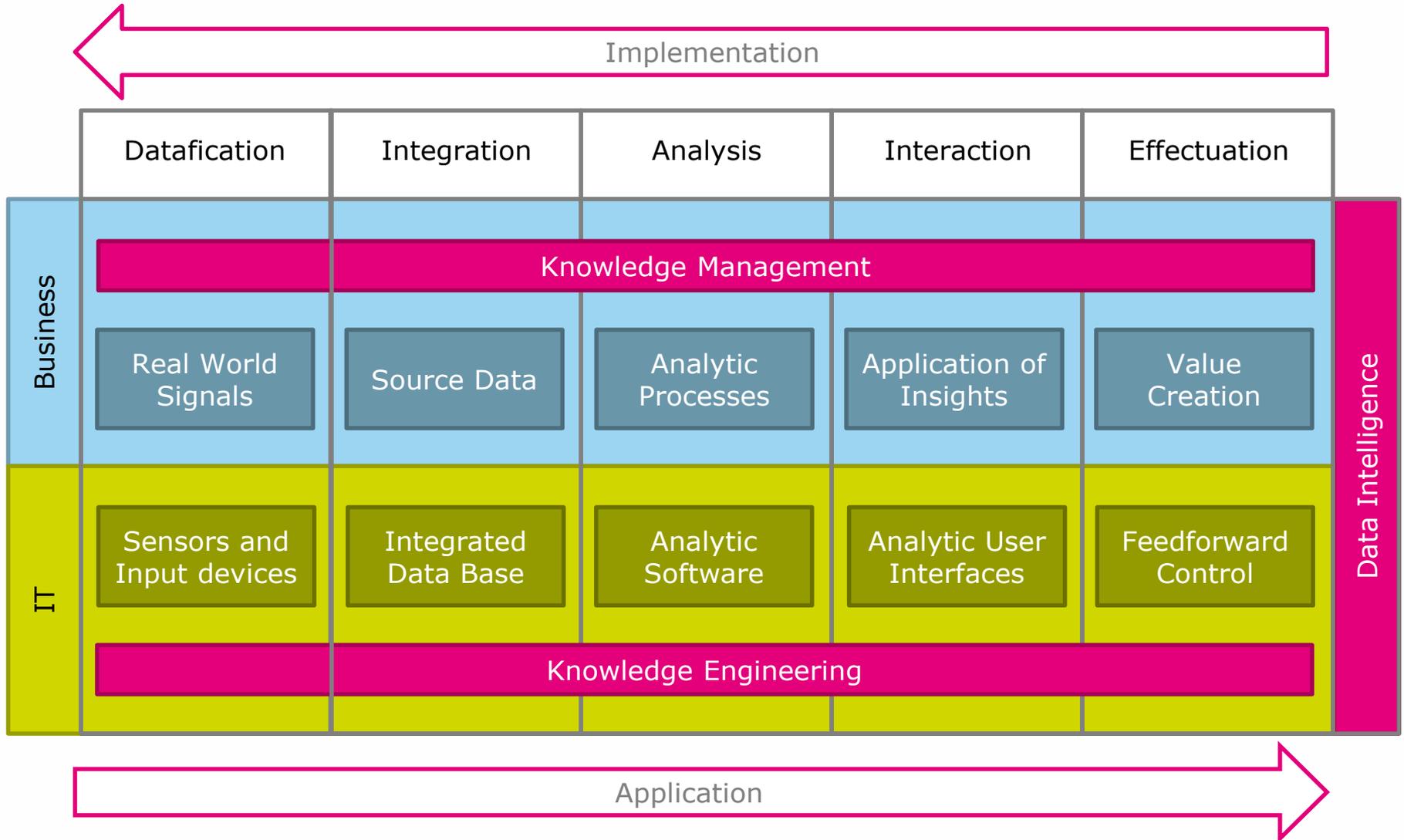
decision making does not explain how to create value.
e.g. Effectiveness, data-based products, ...

Business Intelligence (BI) is a *cognitive socio-technical system*

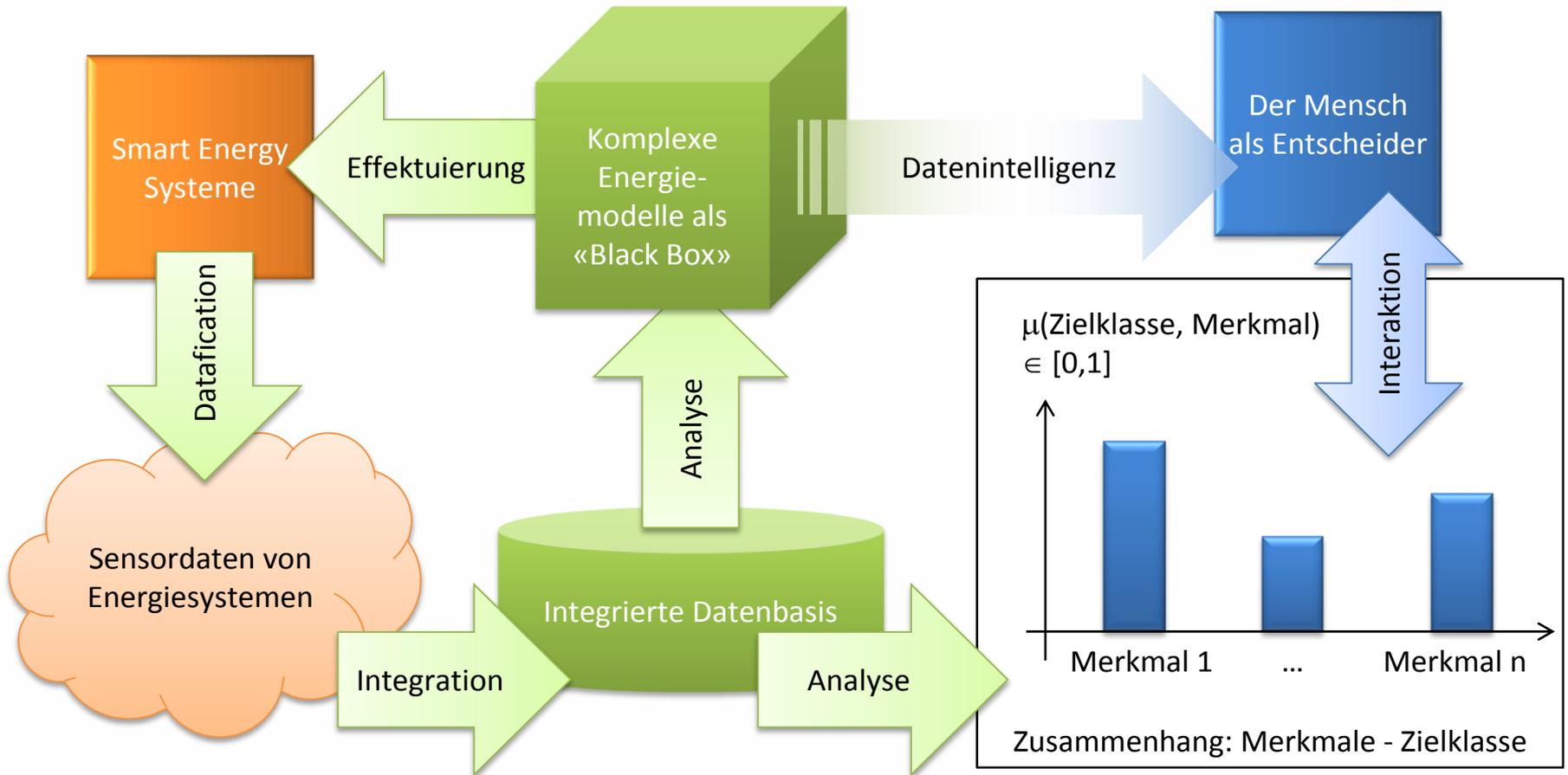




BDM^{cube} for business IT alignment in big data management



Case Study: enersis suisse AG



[2] Kaufmann, M., Koller, T., Kurochina, D., Stoffel, K., Hemmje, M. (2017). Induktive Datenvisualisierung für Smart Energy mit dem IFC-Filter: Fallstudie enersis suisse AG. To appear in: Meier, A., Portmann, E. (Ed.) Smart City - Strategie, Governance & Projekte. (to appear)

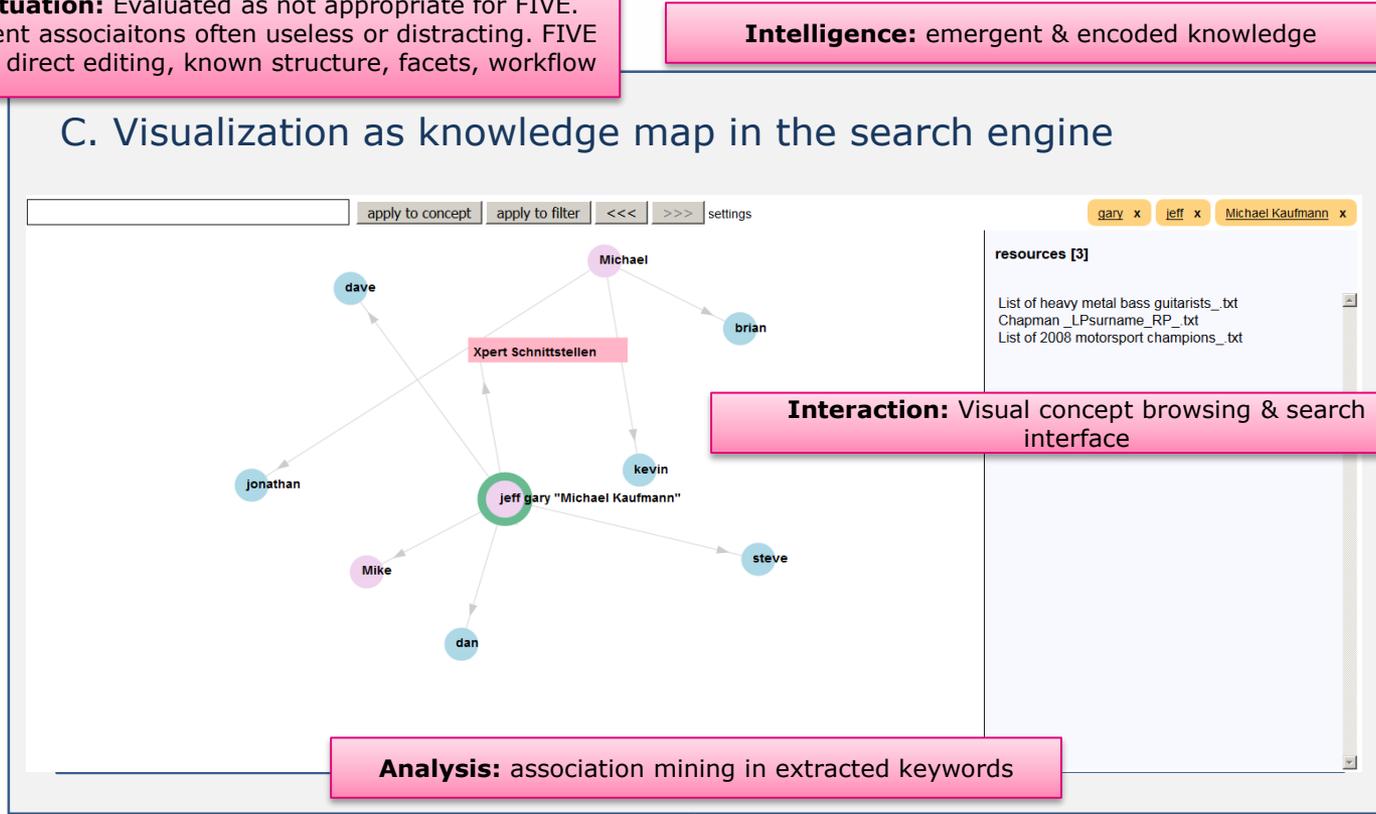
[3] Kaufmann, M., Meier, A., & Stoffel, K. (2015). IFC-Filter: Membership function generation for inductive fuzzy classification. Expert Systems with Applications, 42(21), 8369–8379. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2015.06.034>

Case Study FIVE Informatik AG: Integration of Predefined Ontologies and Emergent Knowledge Graphs in a Concept Brower

Wilke, G., Emmenegger, S., Lutz, J., & Kaufmann, M. (2016). Merging Bottom-Up and Top-Down Knowledge Graphs for Intuitive Knowledge Browsing. In T. Andreassen et al. (Eds.), *Flexible Query Answering Systems 2015* (pp. 445–459). Springer
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-26154-6_34

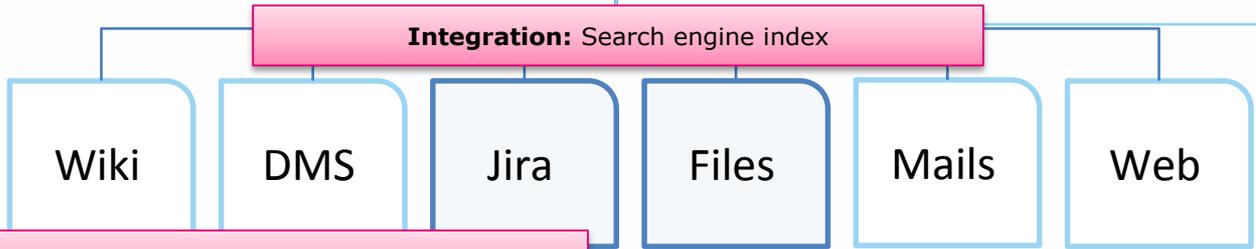
A. Text Analytics: extractions of concepts & associations

Datafication: business processes



RDF

B. Enterprise ontology: top-down structuring



Case study: Twitter Data Research @ HSLU

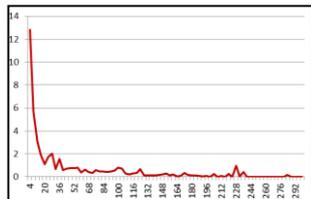
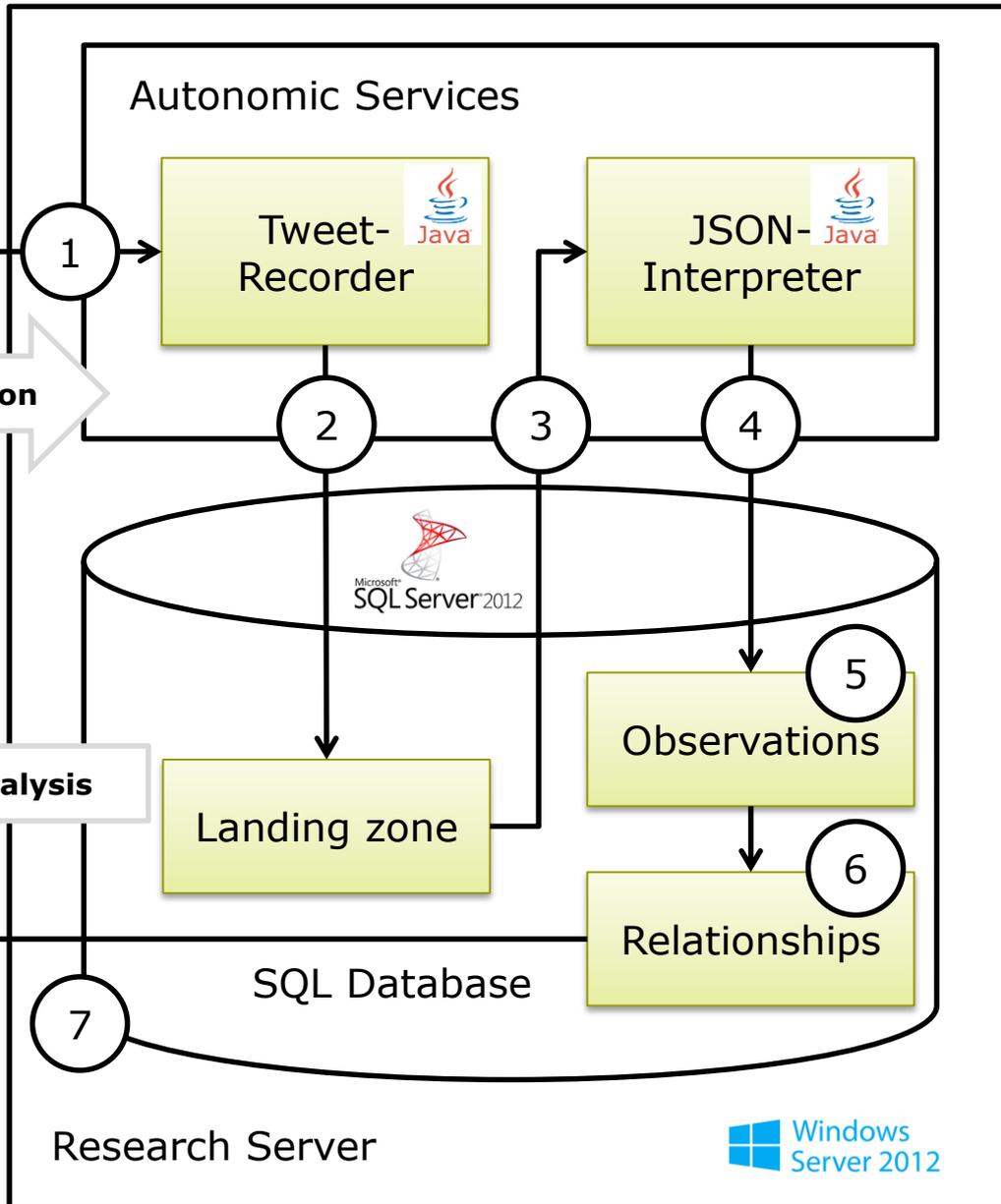
Tweeter



Twitter4J API

Datafication

Integration



Interaction:
Publication & discussion in sc. community

Effectuation:
new sc. insights; further research with Twitter data

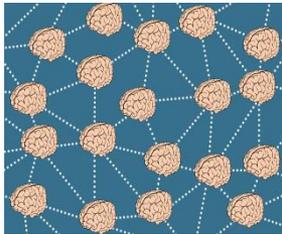
Intelligence:
applied conventional stack to big data

Delbiaggio, K., Hauser, C., Kaufmann, M. (2016). "The proximity Bias of Communication Recorded on Twitter in Switzerland", in I. Bernhard (Ed.) Uddevalla Symposium 2016, Geography, Open Innovation, Diversity and Entrepreneurship. Revised papers presented at the 19th Uddevalla Symposium, June 30th to July 2nd at Birkbeck University of London, United Kingdom.

IDS Datenwelten Hochschule Luzern

- Der interdisziplinäre Schwerpunkt (IDS) Datenwelten ist der Big Data Think Tank der Hochschule Luzern.

Experten
Netzwerk



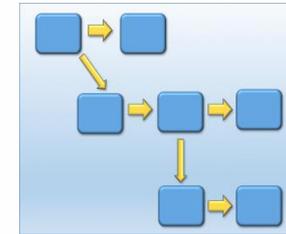
X-Lab



Events,
Hackathons



Interdisziplinäre
Projekte



- Der IDS Datenwelten möchte anhand konkreter Beispiele aufzeigen, **wie aus Daten Werte geschaffen werden können.**
- Die Besonderheit des IDS liegt in seiner **interdisziplinären Sicht** auf die nachhaltige Wertschöpfung aus Daten.

Forschungsgruppe Data Intelligence

- Datenintelligenz ist die Kompetenz einer Person oder einer Organisation, Wissen und Fähigkeiten aufgrund von Daten zu erlangen und anzuwenden.
- Die Forschungsgruppe Data Intelligence entwickelt, erforscht und evaluiert Methoden, mit denen sich Sensordaten erfassen, Wissen aus Daten gewinnen und die Interaktion mit Daten vereinfachen lässt.



Peter Sollberger



Michael Kaufmann



Mariia Astrakhantceva



Dozent/in Data Intelligence



**Partnerschaft mit dem Big Data Seminar
und der Forschungsgruppe Data Intelligence
der Hochschule Luzern – Informatik**

Lucerne University of
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hslu.ch/bigdata

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