(Big) Data Modeling

01 **Introd**uction





CS

MD 2021/2022

Notice

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Bibliography

Many examples and images are extracted and adapted from:

Guy Harrison. Next Generation Databases: NoSQL, NewSQL and Big Data. Apress,

2015.





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Big Data



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The (Big)Data Era



The Economist, Feb 25, 2010



300 QUADRILLION FILES

WIRED The New York Times Bloomberg Businessw

Bloomberg Businessweek FO

Forbes WALL STREET JOURNAL

Introduction to Analytics and Big Data – Hadoop © 2012 Storage Networking Industry Association. All Rights Reserved.



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The (Big)Data Era

Information from the Internet of Things:

We have gone beyond the decimal system

Today data scientist uses Yottabytes to describe how much government data the NSA or FBI have on people altogether.

In the near future, **Brontobyte** will be the measurement to describe the type of sensor data that will be generated from the IoT (Internet of Things)



Megabyte

500TB of new data per day are ingested in Facebook databases

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Gigabyte

Brontobyte

This will be our digital

universe tomorrow...

		Mul	tiples	of	bytes		V•T•E
I	Dec	imal			Binary	,	
Value		Metric	Value		IEC		JEDEC
1	В	byte	1	В	byte	В	byte
1000	kВ	kilobyte	1024	KiB	kibibyte	KB	kilobyte
1000 ²	MB	megabyte	1024 ²	MiB	mebibyte	MB	megabyte
1000 ³	GB	gigabyte	1024 ³	GiB	gibibyte	GB	gigabyte
1000 ⁴	ΤВ	terabyte	1024 ⁴	TiB	tebibyte		-
1000 ⁵	PB	petabyte	1024 ⁵	PiB	pebibyte		-
1000 ⁶	EΒ	exabyte	1024 ⁶	EiB	exbibyte		-
1000 ⁷	ZB	zettabyte	1024 ⁷	ZiB	zebibyte		-
1000 ⁸	YB	yottabyte	1024 ⁸	YiB	yobibyte		-





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The (Big)Data Era

- The current Internet is estimated to hold 4.7 billion web pages (March 2016)
- There are over 1.5 billion websites on the world wide web today. Of these, less



- In 2014 the Internet it was estimated to have a capacity of 10^24 bytes, i.e. 1 000 000 exabytes
- Cisco estimates the traffic in 2016 to be around 1.1 zetabytes, and to double by



From where the DATA comes?







Data producers

- Everything and everyone is producing data nowadays
 - Users in the Internet
 - Mobile users (mobile devices, photos/videos, tweets)
 - Science and researchers
 - Industries (plants, cars, connected devices)
 - Computers monitoring processes, and producing data
 - Sensors (e.g. IoT, remote sensors, satellites)





Data producers by activity area



Retail

- CRM Customer Scoring
- Store Siting and Layout
- Fraud Detection / Prevention
- Supply Chain Optimization



Advertising & Public Relations

- Demand Signaling
- Ad Targeting
- Sentiment Analysis
- Customer Acquisition



Financial Services

- Algorithmic Trading
- Risk Analysis
- Fraud Detection
- Portfolio Analysis



Media & Telecommunications

- Network Optimization
- Customer Scoring
- Churn Prevention
- Fraud Prevention



Manufacturing

- Product Research
- Engineering Analytics
- Process & Quality Analysis
- Distribution Optimization



Energy

Smart Grid
Exploration



Government

- Market Governance
- Counter-Terrorism
- Econometrics
- Health Informatics



Healthcare & Life Sciences

- Pharmaco-Genomics
- Bio-Informatics
- * Pharmaceutical Research
- Clinical Outcomes Research



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Big Data Characteristics

Volume

- Variety
- Velocity
- Variability
- Veracity

Big data is high volume, high velocity, and/or high variety information assets that require new forms of processing to enable enhanced decision making, insight discovery and process optimization.

[Gartner's definition]

"Big Data is data that exceeds the processing capacity of conventional database systems. The data is too big, moves too fast, or does not fit the structures of your database architectures. To gain value from this data, you must choose an alternative way to process it". (Dumbill, 2013)





Big Data: Volume

- (Gandomi & Haider, 2015):
 - **Volume** is a characteristic which indicates the magnitude of data
 - Data size is relative and varies according to the periodicity and the type of data. It is impractical to define a specific threshold for Big Data volume, as different types of data require different technologies to deal with it (e.g., tabular data and video data)
- (Krishnan, 2013):
 - Volume characterizes the amount of data that is continuously generated.
- (Zikopoulos & Eaton, 2011):
 - The main cause for the ever increasing volume is the fact that we currently store all our interactions with the majority of services available in our world.





Big Data: Variety

- Gandomi & Haider, 2015) Data can be classified as:
 - structured (e.g., transactional data, spreadsheets, relational databases;
 - semi-structured (e.g., web server logs and Extensible Markup Language - XML);
 - **unstructured** (e.g., social media posts, audio, video, images);





(Gandomi & Haider, 2015) - Velocity, referring either to

- the rate at which data is generated or
- to the speed of analysis and decision support.

Data can be generated at different rates, ranging from batch to real-time (streaming)



Big Data Characteristics



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Big Data Characteristics





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The never ending story



The 42 V's of Big Data and Data Science (Tom Shafer, April 1st 2017)



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The virtuous cycle of big data





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Big Data Impacts

- Digital footprint (produced anyways for free)
- n = N (no sampling, but potential bias)
- Data-fusion (unstructured and incomplete)
- Real-time (dynamic)
- Machine Learning (no need for theory)

[What is Big Data]







Digital footprint (produced anyways for free)

>n = N (no sampling, but potential bias)

> Data-fusion (unstructured and incomplete)



Source: Hilbert, M. (2015). Big Data for Development: A Review of Promises and Challenges. *Development Policy Review*.



Database Systems Evolution





Three database revolutions

1951: Magnetic Tape 1955: Magnetic Disk 1961: ISAM 1965: Hierarchical model 1968: IMS 1969: Network Model 1971: IDMS		2003: MarkLogic 2004: MapReduce 2005: Hadoop 2005: Vertica 2007: Dynamo 2008: Cassandra 2008: Hbase 2008: Hbase 2008: Nuo DB 2009: MongoDB 2010: VoltDB 2010: VoltDB 2010: Hana 2011: Riak 2012: Areospike 2014: Splice Machine
1950 - 1972 Pre-Relational	1972 - 2005 Relational	2005 - 2015 The Next Generation
	1970: Codd's Paper 1974: System R 1978: Oracle 1980: Commerical Ingres 1981: Informix 1984: DB2 1987: Sybase 1989: Postgres 1989: SQL Server	

N V



1951: Magnetic Tape 1955: Magnetic Disk 1961: ISAM 1965: Hierarchical model 1968: IMS 1969: Network Model 1971: IDMS 1950 - 1972

Pre-Relational

Index Sequential Access Method



- Mainframe computers
- Enforce Schema and access path
- Inflexible
- Record at a time processing
- Reporting written in procedural languages (COBOL)





1951: Magnetic Tape 1955: Magnetic Disk 1961: ISAM 1965: Hierarchical model 1968: IMS 1969: Network Model 1971: IDMS	
1950 - 1972	1972 - 2005
Pre-Relational	Relational
	1970: Codd's Paper
	1974: System R
	1978: Oracle
	1980: Commerical Ingres
	1981: Informix
	1984: DB2
	1987: Sybase
	1989: Postgres
	1989: SQL Server
	1995: MySQL

2003: MarkLogic 2004: MapReduce 2005: Hadoop 2005: Vertica 2007: Dynamo 2008: Cassandra 2008: Hbase 2008: Nuo DB 2009: MongoDB 2010: VoltDB 2010: VoltDB 2010: VoltDB 2010: VoltDB 2010: VoltDB 2010: Hana 2011: Riak 2012: Areospike 2014: Splice Machine 2014: Splice Machine 2015: The Next Generation 1970: Codd's Paper 1974: System R 1976: Commerical Ingres 1981: Informix 1982: Commerical Ingres 1981: Informix 1982: SQL Server 1995: MySQL			
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1989: Postgres 1989: SQL Server 1995: MySQL		1987: Sybase	
1989: SQL Server 1995: MySQL		1989: Postgres	
1995: MySQL		1989: SQL Server	
		1995: MySQL	

Edgar F. Codd realized at the end of 1960s that existing database systems:

- Were hard to use
- Lacked a theoretical foundation
- Mixed logical and physical implementations

Codd, E. F. (1970). "A relational model of data for large shared data banks" (<u>PDF</u>). Communications of the ACM. 13 (6): 377–387. doi:10.1145/362384.362685.





Data normalization



Relational theory defines

- Tuples
- Relations
- Constraints
- Algebra (operations)

Data should be normalized



Commercial database systems

- IBM started the development of a prototypical relational database system in 1974
- Relational databases gained importance in the 1980s with the advent of minicomputers
 - First release of Oracle in 1979
 - Mid 1980s the benefits were clear, namely SQL for reporting and analytics
 - Gained the "Database Wars" by the end of the 1980s
 - In the 1990s client-server computing was introduced and fitted well with RDBMs





Commercial database systems

- Three major characteristics of RDBMs:
 - Codd's relational model
 - SQL language

OLTP systems

- ACID transaction model
 - Atomic: The transaction is indivisible—either all the statements in the transaction are applied to the database or none are.
 - Consistent: The database remains in a consistent state before and after transaction execution.
 - Isolated: multiple transactions can be executed by one or more users simultaneously, one transaction should not see the effects of other inprogress transactions.
 - **Durable**: changes are expected to persist



Operational Systems (most - OLTP)

- OLTP On Line Transaction Processing
 - Systems that support the running activities of the organization
 - Examples:
 - Point of sale in stores;
 - ATM and Bank operations
 - e-commerce (amazon, iTunes, etc)
 - Some characteristics:
 - Thousand of operations per second
 - Repeated operations dealing with small amounts of data (insert, update, remove)
 - Real Time



DW and OLAP systems

OLAP – On Line Analytical Processing

- Systems that provide the users the necessary capabilities to analyze many and different aspects of organization activities and its performance.
- Examples
 - How well certain product is selling in different regions? How well is the evolution in the market from its introduction?
 - Which are the top ten selling product in each region? and globally?
- Some characteristics:
 - Small number of queries (per day), when compared with OLTP systems
 - Large amount of data processed in each query, in order to obtain a small output.
 - It is hard to predict the queries and in general they are much more diverse, when compared with OLTP systems
 - Reading and processing data but no writing.

Multidimensional Design





Object oriented programming

- OO programming resulted in productivity gains in the IT sector
- OO was a serious challenge to RDBMS due to representation mismatch of the models
- OO is akin to network models
- Could lead to performance problems...



Multiple SQL queries required




Object oriented DBMS

- OODBMs did not succeed in the market
- Big RDBMs vendors introduced these features in their products (that were rarely used)
- This was a programmers' issue and introduced problems for the business data consumers
- Compromise attained with Object Relational Mapping frameworks
- RDBMs mastered the scene till mid 2000s

Complex Data Types: Spatial, XML, JSON





Third Database revolution

- Massive web-scale applications required new advancements in database technology
 - To represent and process search engine indexes: Hadoop, Elasticsearch
 - To handle massive online e-commerce (e.g. Amazon): DynamoDB
 - Cloud computing: AWS and DynamoDB
 - XML and JSON storage: document databases (e.g. CouchDB, MongoDB)
- **NoSQL databases:** Distributed Non-Relational Database Management System" (DNRDBMS)
 - Reject constraints of the relational model in particular strict consistency and schemas
 - **NewSQL databases:** The End of an Architectural Era (It's Time for a Complete Rewrite)
 - Enhanced or modified the fundamental principles: relational model or ACID transactions (
- BigData systems: Hadoop ecosystem, including Spark



Modeling the data

- Relational databases most of the times are not appropriate for supporting big data applications because:
 - Huge amounts of data (volume)
 - High frequency generation (velocity)
 - The structure constantly evolving and changing, storing everything (variety)
 - Mash-up of data from different sources
 - Need to explore data links that often require joins
 - High-availability requirements of Web 2.0
 - Difficult to scale horizontally
- Motivates the NoSQL movement:
 - "non SQL", "non relational" or "not only SQL"



IDC's "three platforms" model: three waves of DB Techs







Brewer's CAP theorem

- It is impossible for a distributed computer system to simultaneously provide all three of the following guarantees:
 - Consistency (every read receives the most recent write or an error)
 - Availability (every request receives a response, without guarantee that it contains the most recent version of the information)
 - Partition tolerance (the system continues to operate despite arbitrary partitioning due to network failures)
- Since network failures are unavoidable one has to choose between

consistency and availability.

The CAP theorem is for failures!





Brewer's CAP theorem



http://blog.nahurst.com/visual-guide-to-nosql-systems



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Visual Guide to NoSQL Systems



http://blog.nahurst.com/visual-guide-to-nosql-systems

Abadi's PACELC theorem

- In order to guarantee availability under partitioning, one has to replicate data
- As soon as a DBMS replicates data, a tradeoff between consistency and latency arises. But when replicating data over a WAN, there is no way around the consistency/latency tradeoff.
- If there is a partition (P), how does the system trade off availability and consistency (A and C); else (E), when the system is running normally in the absence of partitions, how does the system trade off latency (L) and consistency (C)?

http://cs-www.cs.yale.edu/homes/dna/papers/abadi-pacelc.pdf





Abadi's PACELC theorem

- The default versions of Dynamo, Cassandra, and Riak are PA/EL systems: <u>if a</u> <u>partition occurs</u>, they give up consistency for availability, and under normal operation they give up consistency for lower latency.
 - Giving up both Cs in PACELC makes the design simpler; once a system is configured to handle inconsistencies, it makes sense to give up consistency for both availability and lower latency.
- Fully ACID systems such as VoltDB/H-Store and Megastore are PC/EC: they refuse to give up consistency, and will pay the availability and latency costs to achieve it. BigTable and related systems such as HBase are also PC/EC.

http://cs-www.cs.yale.edu/homes/dna/papers/abadi-pacelc.pdf





Abadi's PACELC theorem

- MongoDB can be classified as a PA/EC system. In the baseline case, the system guarantees reads and writes to be consistent.
- PNUTS is a PC/EL system. In normal operation, it gives up consistency for latency; however, if a partition occurs, it trades availability for consistency.

http://cs-www.cs.yale.edu/homes/dna/papers/abadi-pacelc.pdf





ACID versus BASE

- Atomicity
- Consistency
- Isolation
- Durability

Consistency

Availability

- **B**asically-**A**vailable
- Soft-state
- Eventual Consistency





Consistency Models

- **Strict consistency**: A read will always return the most recent data value.
- **Causal consistency**: Reads may not return the most recent value, but will not return values "out of sequence." This implies that if one session created updates A, B, and C, another session should never see update C without also being able to see update B.
- **Monotonic consistency**: In this mode, a session will never see data revert to an earlier point in time. Once we read a data item, we will never see an earlier version of that data item.
- **Read your own writes**: This is a form of eventual consistency in which you are at least guaranteed to see any operations you executed.
- **Eventual consistency**: The system may be inconsistent at any point in time, but all individual operations will eventually be consistently applied. If all updates stop, then the system will eventually reach a consistent state.
- Weak consistency: The system makes no guarantee that the system will ever become consistent—if, for instance, a server fails, an update might be lost.







No SQL Quadrants



NoSQL quadrants







Key-value stores







Column oriented



supe		
name	 name	Super
value	 value	



		supe	r column n	ame	supe	er column n	ame]	Super
row key		name		name	name		name		Column
		value		value	 value	1	value		Family
	Γ.								









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Document Stores







Graph databases



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There are no silver-bullet solutions, in most of the cases you will end with a RDBMs but occasionally not.

One Size doesn't fit all!!!







The Semantic Web Vision





The World Wide Web

- The World Wide Web changed the ways knowledge and information are shared
- From this point of view, the World Wide Web has been a success supported mostly in the existence of amazing search engines.
 - The uncontrolled exponential growth of the Web brought new challenges...







Web 1.0 and 2.0 jargon

- Web 1.0
 - A huge portal of documents, in which information can be retrieved
 - Directories
 - Too static and read-only
- Web 2.0
 - The social web
 - Document (and information) sharing
 - Collaboration
 - User-centered

http://news.netcraft.com/





 ≈ 2005

Daily use of the WWW



Web of Documents

- Most of today's Web content is designed and appropriate for human consumption
- Even Web content that is generated automatically is usually then processed and

presented without the original structural information (e.g. from databases)

- Typical Web usage of today needs people
 - for seeking and making use of information,
 - searching for and getting in touch with other people,
 - reviewing catalogues of online stores and ordering products by filling out forms, ...
- A Web in machines, for humans' usage





Planning a trip

- One has to consult several sites, with different styles, purposes, languages, ...
- Mentally integrate the data and understand it
- Apply personal preferences

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- How could we do a program to perform such a task?
- Note that those pages most likely are already based in structured data, but one can't access it (easily)

LABORATORY FOR



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			co	untries in e	urope with les	s population t	han portugal - Google Search	1					+
Google	countr	ies in euro	pe with le	ss popul	ation than	portugal	٩		+Jose	 0	+		
	Web	Images	News	Maps	Videos	More -	Search tools				1	¢	

About 82,300,000 results (0.53 seconds)

Portugal - OECD Better Life Index

www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/countries/portugal/ -

People in **Portugal** work 1 691 hours a year, slightly **less than** the OECD average of 1 A well-educated and well-trained **population** is essential for a **country's** social ... areas, much more **than** the 12 % average of OECD **European countries**.

Muslim populations by country - The Guardian

www.theguardian.com > World > Islam -

Jan 28, 2011 - Muslim **populations** by **country**: how big will each Muslim **population** be by 2030? ... In the US the **population** projections show the number of Muslims more **than** doubling over the next ... In **Europe**, the Muslim share of the **population** is expected to grow by nearly 172, **Portugal**, 65,000, 0.6, 65,000, 0.6, 0.

European diaspora - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European diaspora -

Country, Percentage of the local **population**, **Population** in 0.1% of the **population** is mostly **Portuguese**, with 0.2% of mixed **Portuguese** and This figure excludes the

Go to "https://www.google.pt/webhp?hl=en"





2011



countries in europe with less population than portugal

Tudo Notícias Imagens

Mais - Ferramentas de pesquisa

Q

i 📃 📃

Cerca de 38 700 000 resultados (0,40 segundos)

Area and population of European countries - Wikipedia, the free ... https://en.wikipedia.org/.../Area_and_population_of_European_c... - Traduzir esta página

Vídeos

Mapas

This is a list of **countries** and territories in **Europe** by **population** density. ... The data for **Portugal** includes the Madeira Islands. ... inland water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, rivers) and therefore the **population** densities stated here may be **lower**.

Portugal - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portugal - Traduzir esta página

Location of **Portugal** (dark green). – in **Europe** (green & dark grey) – in the **European** Union ... It is the westernmost **country** of mainland **Europe**. of Celts invaded **Portugal** from Central **Europe** and inter-married with the local **populations**, a century later in 1031 into no less than 23 small kingdoms, called Taifa kingdoms.

European Union statistics - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union_statistics - Traduzir esta página

Statistics in the European Union are collected by Eurostat (European statistics body). ... The least densely populated country is Finland. Population figures in the table below are from 2006 or 2007 estimates. The highest and lowest figures in each ...

Demographics of the European Union - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia https://en.wikipedia.org/.../Demographics_of_the_European_Uni... ▼ Traduzir esta página The demographics of the European Union show a highly populated, culturally diverse union of ... Germany has the lowest birth rate in Europe with 8.221 births per thousand people per year. Spectacular growth in Spain's immigrant population came as the country's economy created more than half of all the new jobs in the ...

Spain and Portugal in the European Union: The First Fifteen Years https://books.google.pt/books?isbn=1135757844 - Traduzir esta página

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3	United Kingdom	67,886,011	0.53 %	355,839	1.8



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Born: November 21, 1960 (age 60 years), Quelimane, Mozambique

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Portugal is a southern European country on the Iberian Peninsula, bordering Spain. Its location on the Atlantic Ocean has influenced many aspects of its culture: salt cod and grilled sardines are national dishes, the Algarve's beaches are a major destination and much of the nation's architecture dates to the 1500s–1800s, when Portugal had a powerful maritime empire. — Google

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Capital: Lisbon

Dialing code: +351

Population: 10.31 million (2020) World Bank

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Querying the Web





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Querying the Web

Search engines are great!

- for keyword search
- improving its "understanding" capabilities for more complex "natural language" queries
- What if we want to make more elaborate queries?
 - Similar to what you may do in databases.
- What about very specialized queries?
 - E.g. in specific domains (e.g. protein structures)
 - Again similar to those to databases.





"I have a dream for the Web [in which computers] become capable of

analyzing all the data on the Web – the content, links, and transactions between people and computers. A 'Semantic Web', which should make this possible, has yet to emerge, but when it does, the day-to-day mechanisms of trade, bureaucracy and our daily lives will be handled by machines talking to machines. The 'intelligent agents' people have touted for ages will finally materialize." Tim Berners-Lee, 1999





A Web of Data

- What we need is a Web of (raw) Data?
- Use the linked data in the same way we do with linked documents
 - be able to link data independently of presentation
 - use the data to query it, present it, mine it
 - have data in a machine processable format

RDF and RDF Schema

Linked Open Data

SPARQL







Legend

Cross Domain

Geography

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The Linked Open Data Cloud



DBpedia

DBpedia is a project whose objective is to extract structured content from Wikipedia's information.

Further Reading and Summary







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Further Reading and Summary

What you should know:

- A first understand of what is BigData, its main characteristics, and the main challenges
- Understand the examples of digital footprint from the second video Martin Hilbert
- What is about the CAP theorem and its implications
- understand the NoSQL quadrants and the motivation for each one



