

## BIG DATA: TECHNOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS

5 Data-Driven Paradigm and Big Data Use Cases

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### Data-Driven Paradigm

- How to utilize those raw data
  - *to learn new insights,*
  - *predict trends and changes,*
  - *introduce innovation and market leads, and*
  - *create new opportunities?*

### Data-Driven Paradigm (DDP)

- Big data will change the way we live, work and think (Mayer-Schonberger & Cukier, 2013):



### Data-Driven Paradigm (DDP)

- Changes introduced by DDP (Mayer-Schonberger & Cukier, 2013):
  - (1) Use the whole data, rather than sampling (eg, Walmart)
  - (2) Accept correlation; identification of causality may not be possible (eg. Amazon sales recommendation by people vs products)
  - (3) Accept the probability of prediction (eg, Moneyball)
  - (4) Big data outperforms experts (eg, Amazon reviewers, Wisdom of crowd)
    - Emerging Data-driven marketers
  - (5) *Datafication of things* (eg, car seat data)
  - (6) Leverage data as it is captured, process in real-time
  - (7) Movement of value from physical items to brands, ideas, and intellectual rights

### Data-Driven Paradigm

(1) Use the whole data, rather than sampling  
Reduce effort required to leverage data

**TRADITIONAL APPROACH**

Small amount of carefully organized information

- Carefully cleanse information before any analysis
- Use ETL

**BIG DATA APPROACH**

Large amount of messy information

- Analyze information as is, cleanse as needed
- Use ELT

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### Data-Driven Paradigm

(2) Accept correlation; identification of causality may not be possible  
Data leads the way—and sometimes correlations are good enough

**TRADITIONAL APPROACH**

Hypothesis Question Answer Data

Start with hypothesis and test against selected data

**BIG DATA APPROACH**

Data Exploration Insight Correlation

Explore all data and identify correlations

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### Data-Driven Paradigm (DDP)

(5) Datafication of things: digital footprints

- Quantify/measure as many *granular data* as possible
- Transform a phenomenon into *quantified data* for tabulation and analysis
  - Data consumable by algorithms
  - Text searchable
    - Enable *culturomics* that study human behavior and cultural trends
- Digitization is not the same as datafication
  - Google books: only for reading
- Spice up your proprietary data with third-party data
- Let the data speak for itself

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### Data-Driven Paradigm (DDP)

(5) Datafication of things: Examples

- Google's page rank algorithm
- Facebook's "likes"
- Two hedge funds started analyzing tweets as signals for investment in the stock market
- Asthma hospitalization rate analysis: EHR data + Twitter data + Weather data
- GE's Leap aircraft engine design research:
  - Trajectory mechanical data + weather data + sensor data
    - Add sensors to engine: generates 1TB data per day
  - An aircraft engine becomes smaller, cleaner and more efficient
  - Saving \$3M per year, with less noise and pollution

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## Data-Driven Paradigm (7) Leverage data as it is captured, real-time, no latency

### TRADITIONAL APPROACH



Analyze data *after* it's been processed and landed in a warehouse or mart

### BIG DATA APPROACH



Analyze data *in motion* as it's generated, in real-time

@grasemknows

IBM

## Strategies of Increasing Value of the Data in DDP

### 1. Reuse

- Let others see your data
- Ex: *Mobile phone companies sell their geo-location data to another company*

### 2. Merging/Combining different data sets

- Merge data from multiple sources
- Ex: *IBM merged data from Honda, Pacific Gas & Electric company – even the weather to predict the best places to install car charging points*

### 3. Twofers with multiple application options

- Find a secondary use of data
- Ex: *Google street view: map service, driverless cars, real-estate service*

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## Data Market

### 1. Those that own the data

- Linkedin, Facebook, Amazon, Banks
- They will control the market

### 2. Those that have the capacity to analyze the data

- Decide.com (Purchased by eBay), Technical consulting companies

### 3. Those with big data mentality

- Apply unique ideas on how to take advantage of the data and increase value
- Business consulting companies

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## The 4<sup>th</sup> Paradigm

- Data-Intensive scientific discovery is called the 4<sup>th</sup> paradigm of science:

- Discovery is guided by data rather than by a model

*"The world of science has changed ... data-intensive science [is] so different that it is worth distinguishing [it] ... as a new, fourth paradigm for scientific exploration."* - Jim Gray

- Examples:

- Recommender systems in Netflix and Amazon: Pure data (user ratings of movies or products) allows an empirical prediction of what users like.

- The End of Traditional Science

<http://www.wired.com/wired/issue/16-07>



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## Dark Side of Data-Driven Paradigm (DDP)

- (1) Privacy exposed during data collection
- (2) “Probability and Punishment”
- (3) Data Dictatorship as an absolute truth

## Dark Side of Data-Driven Paradigm (DDP)

### (1) Privacy exposed during data collection

- The classic notice ‘*I have read and accept the conditions*’ is no longer valid.
  - The user only gives permission for the first use made of the information, but not the next, or any unknown use in the future.

## Dark Side of Data-Driven Paradigm (DDP)

### (2) “Probability and Punishment”

- Preventive policies already use Big Data to establish which individuals, neighbourhoods, or cities should be subject to increased surveillance to prevent crime
- Big Data’s predication ability may be mis-used
  - Ex: Criminal prediction
- **There must be monitoring performed by people to ensure that individuals are judged on their deeds, and not by what an algorithm predicts they might do.**

## Dark Side of Data-Driven Paradigm (DDP)

### (3) Data Dictatorship as an absolute truth

- Big Data analysis results are not the absolute truth
- Monitoring and transparency are emerging solutions
  - A new types of professional called “the Algorithmist” is needed to perform the monitoring and transparency
  - They should **guarantee confidentiality and impartiality with a Hippocratic oath similar to doctors and lawyers.**
  - Their work should focus on monitoring current Big Data practices

## Values in Big Data Projects

- Automate decision-making
- Generate deeper business insights
  - Who are my most valuable customers?
  - Who are my most influential customers?
  - What are most important products?
  - What are my most successful campaigns?
- Optimize
  - Reduce costs
  - Mitigate risks across operational and financial aspects
- Personalize
- Design new processes
  - Uncover new revenue opportunities
  - Garner new products, customers, markets

## Creating Big Data Projects

1. Add more detailed transaction data
2. Add unstructured data
3. Add low-latency, real-time, data
4. Integrate predictive analytics

## Getting Values in Big Data Projects

1. Data-driven culture
  - Look at the data dispassionately, without relying on intuition
  - Emergence of data-driven marketers and data-driven economy
  - Ex: Apple, Google, Wal-mart, with their supply-chain management
2. Analytical talent around data science
  - Innovations can come from doing diagnostics, predictive, and prescriptive analytics
3. Understanding on big data solutions
  - Hadoop ecosystems, NoSQL
5. Leadership
  - Data analytic life cycle: from business strategy, questions, data, solution, evaluation, monitoring): CDO disciplines

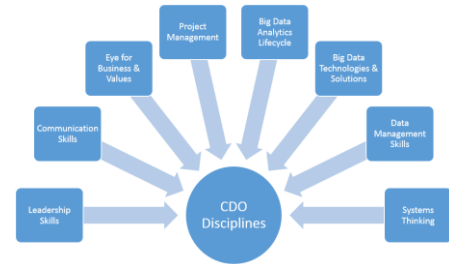
## Chief Data Officer (CDO)

- A CDO provides **vision** and **strategy** for all data management initiatives:
  - Is a champion for **global data policies, standards, governance, quality**, data source management, education, and vendor relationships across the enterprise
  - Identifies **business questions** and **metrics** in business context
  - Oversees **big data project roadmap and workflows** from conceptual analysis to deployment

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## Who is a Chief Data Officer (CDO)?



## Use Cases in Big Data Projects

- **Marketing and sales growth**
  - **Operational and financial performance improvement**
  - **Risk and compliance management**
  - **New product and service innovation**
  - **Direct/Indirect data monetization**
- (Gartner, 2015)

## Big Data Use Cases

- **Healthcare**
  - Early detection of a disease (e.g., Alzheimer)
  - Customized drugs based on patient's history
  - Early detection of epidemics with crowdsourcing
  - Smart health projects with care networks for older people
  - Integrating genomic analysis with healthcare
  - Disease prevention, flu forecast and prevention
  - Detecting abnormal situations in ICU
  - IBM Watson (Seton Health Care Family use Watson to learn 2M patient data annually)

## Big Data Use Cases

- **Customer analysis**
  - Personalized coupon
  - Fraud detection for IRS, social security claims
  - Churn analysis
  - Better user profiling, more targeted marketing
  - More customized (optimized) pricing and automated bidding on a number of exchanges
  - Geo-marketing via cell phone (restaurants, retail)
  - Expand your existing customer analytics with social media data
    - They influence each other

## Big Data Use Cases

- **Web**
  - Better taxonomies to classify text (news, user reports, published articles, blog posts, yellow pages etc.)
  - Detection of duplicate and fake accounts on social networks
- **Education and Academic**
  - Customized, on-demand, online education with automated grading
  - Better detection of fake reviews for systems based on collaborative filtering (in short, superior collaborative filtering technology)
- **Crime prevention**
  - Criminal protection by predicting likely locations of criminal activities

## Big Data Use Cases

- **Disaster/risk prevention/detection**
  - Fire prevention based on geodata, household data, lifestyle data
  - Preparation against Tsunami, taipoon
  - Detection of earthquakes, solar flares - including intensity forecasting
- **Public service improvement**
  - Optimizing electricity trading and delivery
  - Smart utility meters with sensors
  - Drafting new laws from complaints and social phenomenon
  - Personalized labor support system (Germany, saving 10B euro saving)
  - Compliance detection using its event management solution (HP)
- **Terror prevention**
- **Defense application**

## Big Data Use Cases

- **Technical applications**
  - Image classification (Facebook, Flickr)
  - Voice recognition and NL processing (Siri, Watson)
  - Body movement recognition (Robot)