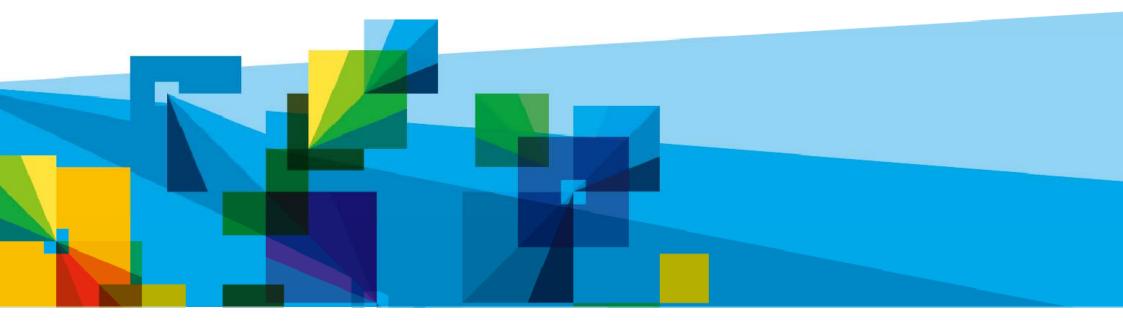


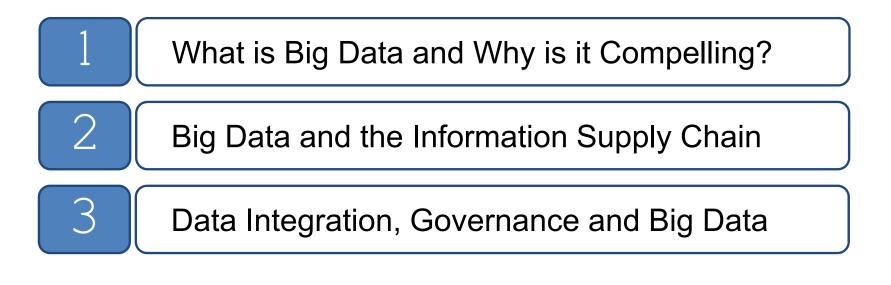
Big Data, Integration & Governance

28 - 30 August | Canberra; Melbourne; Sydney



Agenda





How do organizations find value?

Traditional Methods

- Value is easily identifiable
- Methods for discovering value are well known and relatively straightforward
- Many entrants

Modern Methods

- Value is not obvious
- Methods are complex and require efforts on entirely different scale
- Few entrants

Kalgoorlie's Super Pit

What is Big Data?

Extracting insight from an immense volume, variety and velocity of data, in context, beyond what was previously possible.





Vestas optimizes wind turbine placement and operating life expectancy

- Analyze 2.8 petabytes of climate data to predict weather patterns at potential sites.
- More data means more accurate and richer models and results
 - Granularity 27km x 27km grids: driving to 9x9, 3x3 to 10m x 10m simulations
- Reduced response time for wind forecasting from weeks to hours
- Shortened time to develop a wind turbine site by nearly a month



Asian telco reduces billing costs and improves customer satisfaction

- Ensure real-time mediation and analysis of 6 billion Call Detail Records per day
- Uses stream computing for real-time data integration and analytics
 - Data processing time reduced from 12 hours to 1 second
 - Hardware cost reduced to 1/8th
- Proactively address issues (e.g. dropped calls) impacting customer satisfaction

Big Data: at-rest and in-motion



Data at-rest Hadoop-based Analytics

- Analyze massive variety and volume of all data types
- Explore data to understand potential value to business



InfoSphere BigInsights

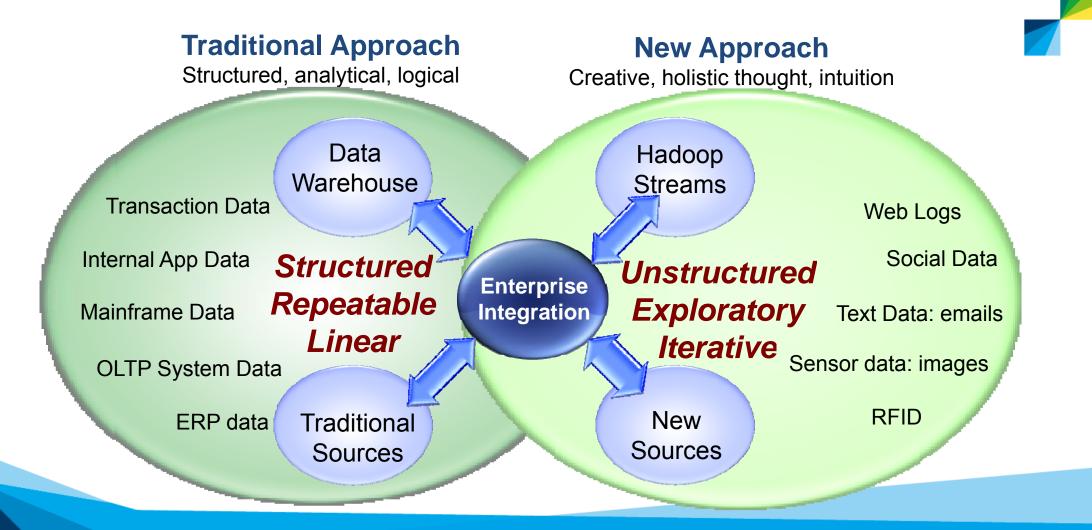
Data in-motion Stream-based Analytics

- Analyze streaming data with multiple data types
- Respond to millions of events per second as they happen

InfoSphere Streams



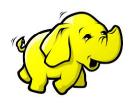
Information quantity and diversity



What is Hadoop

Description

- Apache Hadoop is a platform and a framework that supports data-intensive applications
- It enables applications to work with thousands of commodity hardware nodes in a cluster and scale out to processing petabytes of data by pushing processing to the data ("data locality")
- Two primary technologies
 - 1. Map/Reduce
 - 2. Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)



Observations

- Great benefits
 - ✓ Scalable
 - ✓ Fault Tolerant
 - ✓ Low cost per compute
- Some challenges
 - Relatively immature
 - ✓ Tooling is just now emerging
 - ✓ Few trained proficient resources
 - ✓ Lacks features that would be considered enterprise class

Why is Big Data so Compelling





Creates the opportunity to do something previously unachievable – Previously may not have had the ability to scale processing so large



Reduces cost model and aligns opportunity to investment

Scaling is based on low cost commodity hardware (cost per compute)



Removes processing burden on alternative infrastructures

 Analytical processing across structure/unstructured lends itself to Big Data platforms over other conventional technologies

What Big Data is not

A Magic Pill



"Can I run my <<insert ERP name>> on top of Hadoop?" There are some things that Big Data simply doesn't do well (updates/deletes, transactional consistency, guaranteed delivery, etc...)

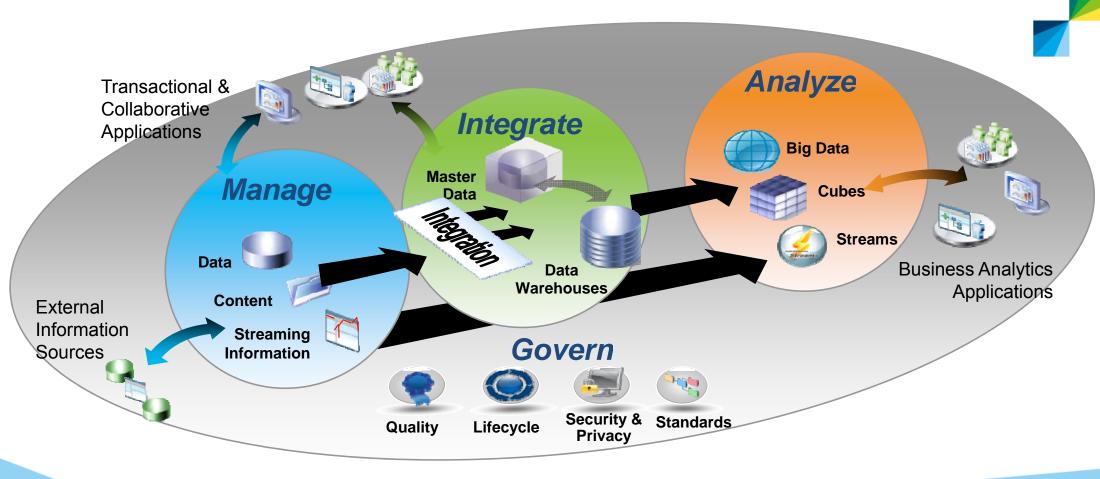
People still need to consume information in a common form, using consistent values, and governed calculations.

A Big Garbage Bin

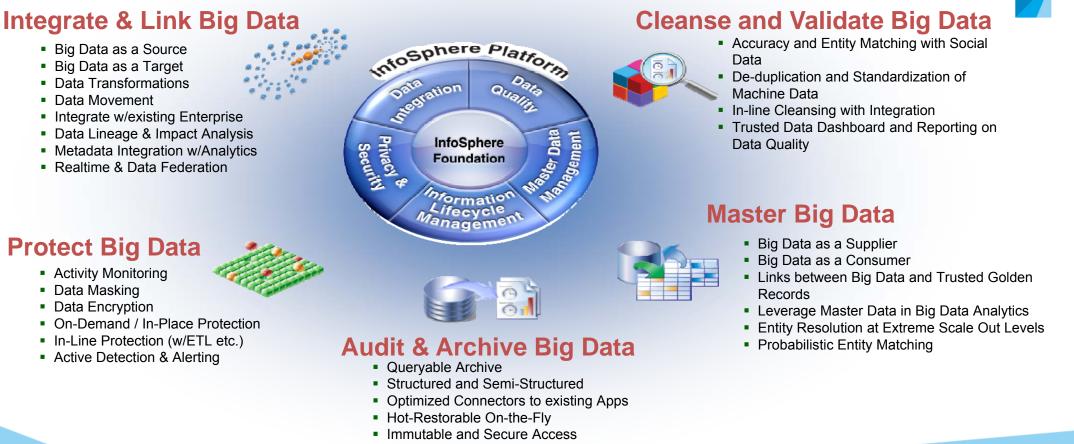


"a big garbage bin with just store all data into it without schema"

Fitting into the Information Supply Chain



Information & Governance for Big Data



Automated Legal Hold Capability for Data Freeze

IBM's Big Data Platform

New analytic applications drive the requirements for a big data platform

- Integrate and manage the full variety, velocity and volume of data
- Apply advanced analytics to information in its native form
- Visualize all available data for ad-hoc analysis
- Development environment for building new analytic applications
- Workload optimization and scheduling
- Security and Governance



Analytic Lifecycle drives Governance Requirements



Exploratory Analytics	Discovered Insight	>	Influenced Decisions	Standard Business	
Even in traditional Business Intelligence stack, technology in this category is typically not required to be full governed			Once the data becomes part of the decision making process of the organization, all of the standard controls become relevant		
- Little security concerns			- Protect, Secure, Encrypt		
- No audit trail standards			- Track access and changes		
- No data retention requirements		- 1 - C	- Preserve data for N years		
- Little to no regulation			- Legislated requirements for industry		
- Data quality not strategic			- Data quality imperatives		
- Sources of information are "interesting"			- Sources of information must be "trusted"		

No difference in data governance requirements once the data is used for making operational business decisions

Information Server and Governance



Business Metadata

 Business rules, Stewardship, Business Definitions, Auditing Terminology, Glossaries, Algorithms and Lineage using business language.



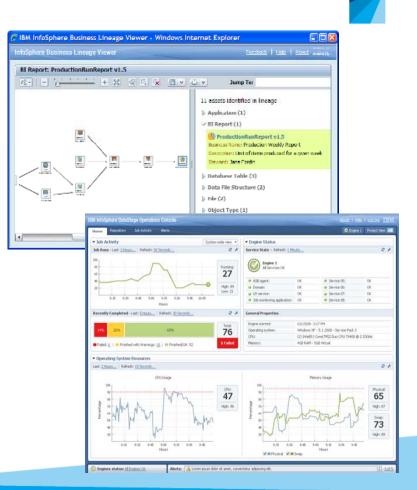
Technical Metadata

 Defines Source and Target systems, their Table and Fields structures and attributes, Documentation for Auditing Derivations and Dependencies. Audience: Specific Tool Users – BI, ETL, Profiling, Modeling.



Operational Metadata

 Information about application runs: their frequency, record counts, component by component analysis and other statistics for auditing purposes. Audience: Operations, Management and Business Users.



"Bigger" Data Integration Challenges





More sources and targets

Big Data introduces additional data stores that need to be integrated

New data store types

 Big Data has added and will continue add new data stores (noSQL) that don't easily lend themselves to conventional methods for data movement

New data types and formats

Unstructured data; polymorphic data structures; JSON, Avro, ???

Larger volumes

 Solutions need to move, transform, cleanse and otherwise prepare huge data volumes

"Bigger" Data Integration Common Use Cases



Any to Big Data



Big Data to Any



"I need to mix in traditional sources into Hadoop so that I can run the analytical models I need."

"Now that I know something new, how do I move this back into my applications and warehouses so that it is easily consumable."

Big Data Hub



"I need to transform and cleanse information to make it (re)usable for analytics but can't afford to move TBs across the network frequently."

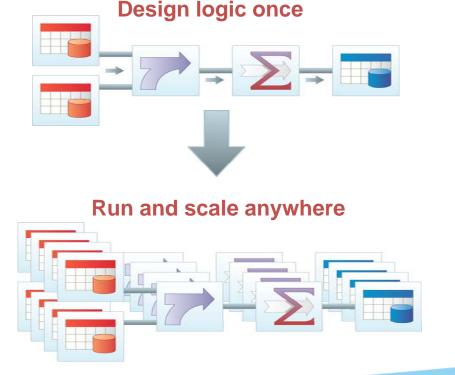
InfoSphere DataStage : "Hadoop-ish" ETL

Built upon principles of Massively Parallel Processing

- Automatic pipeline partitioning across job logic components
- Automatic data partitioning based on user-defined or dbms driven partitioning
- Ability to scale application across SMP, MPP or Grid environments as specified at job runtime to fully abstract the job logic from the processing environment.

Data Integration Specific Optimizations

 Industry unique dynamic repartitioning of data in stream to support sources & targets which are partitioned differently without having to land information to disk



A few Customer Stories



Healthcare organization runs 200,000 programs built in Information Server on a grid/cluster of low commodity hardware.



- Financial institution desensitizes 200 TB of data one Saturday each month to populate their development environments.
- Medical research organization combines text analytics running inside Information Server to process 200 million medical documents a weekend and create indexes to support optimal retrieval by end users.

Marketing Technology and Services Company has been running a 600 node grid of Information Server for 8 years processing billions of records regularly

Comprehensive Integration Platform

One Design Environment

Single design paradigm advances time to value

One Set of Design Artifacts

Logic represented by one set of design objects regardless of deployment styles

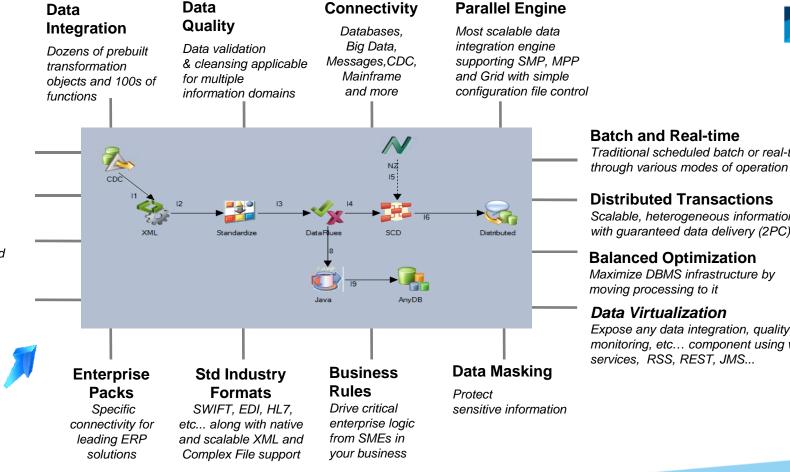
One Metadata Store

Maximizes business & IT collaboration and accelerates data governance efforts

One Administration Center

Integration of install, security, auditing, connectivity, logging reduces TCO

As part of InfoSphere Information Server, directly benefits from other aspects of the suite - data profiling, mapping specifications, etc...



Traditional scheduled batch or real-time

Scalable, heterogeneous information fabric with guaranteed data delivery (2PC)

Expose any data integration, quality, monitoring, etc... component using web

Applying Data Quality - Differences & Implications

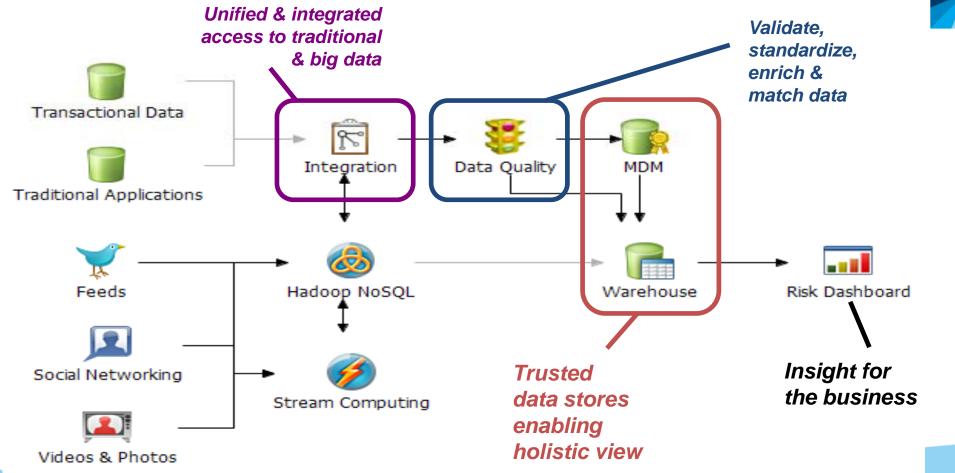


Big Data may include invalid values, information noise, and incomplete.

Data that will be relied upon, must monitor and cleanse for such cases.

- Big data information is primarily machine-captured rather than manually entered
 - Requirement to potentially check the validity of the collection process rather than incorrect user entry
- Big data information is not owned by the enterprise
 - Information may be incomplete and degree of reliability may differ significantly
- Big data information is of a finer grain and higher volume
 - Importance of taking data volume and complexity into consideration of business value assessment / return on investment study
 - Need to "filter out the noise" before applying data quality

Making Big Data Quality Trusted



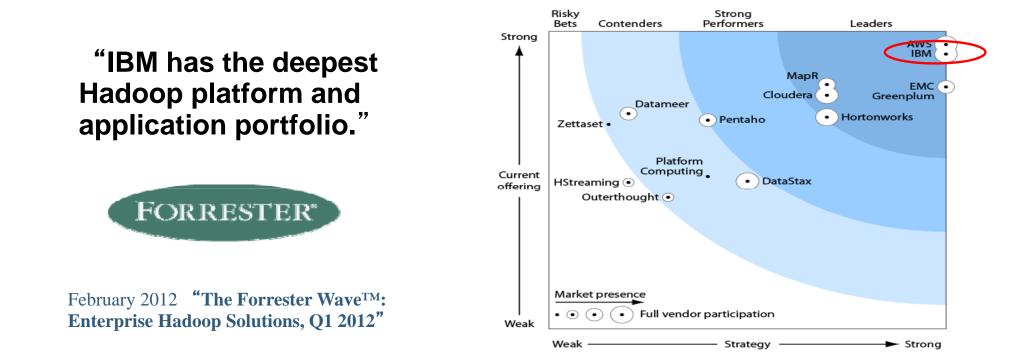


Information Integration and Governance

- Integrate any type of data to the big data platform
 - Structured
 - Unstructured
 - Streaming
- Govern big data
 - Secure sensitive data
 - Lifecycle management to control data growth
 - Validate, cleanse & control data quality holistically
 - Master data to establish single version of the truth
 - Align business & IT based on end-to-end metadata



Recognized for Big Data Leadership



Thoughts on Getting Started

Get Educated

- Forum content
- Big Data University
- Books / Analyst papers

Schedule a Big Data Workshop

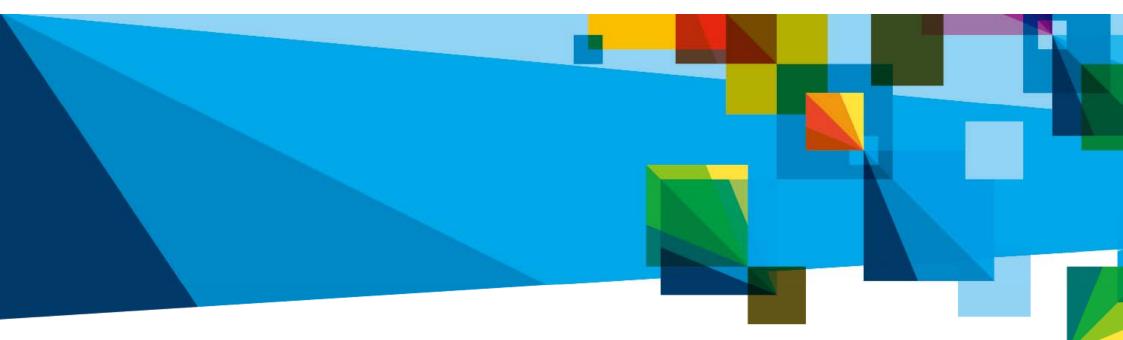
- Free of charge
- Best practices
- Industry use cases
- Business uses
- Business value assessment



Big Data, Integration & Governance

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Thank You