

#### WHO AM I?













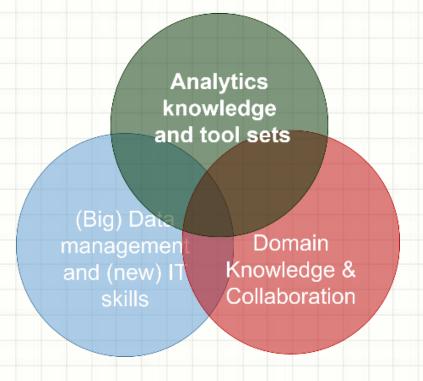
# **CHALLENGE OF BIG DATA MODELING & OPPORTUNITY FOR STATISTICIAN**

## Different Practice Between Statistician and Data Scientist

Data Statistician Scientist **Need to get** Data is given data (i.e. for (i.e. in text database) files) Focus on Focus on modeling results **Bring data to** Bring model to model data **Further away Embedded** in from production production system

system

## Three Pillars of Knowledge for Success in Data Science



## Three Pillars of Knowledge for Success in Data Science

- Understand and prepare data
- Statistical methods and problem solving
- Machine learning and data mining experience

Analytics
knowledge
and tool sets

(Big) Dax
managemen
and (new) IT
skills

Collaboration

- Unstructured data
- Big data infrastructure
- Database and data retrieval
- Software: Hadoop, SQL, R, Python ...
- "Cloud" Solution

- Teamwork
- Problem definition
- Communication skill
- Strategic planning & execution

## Opportunity for Statistician: not too different from what we do!

Data Already have strong Information modeling background Big Dat Knowledge Infrastructure is relatively **EASY to** learn! **Usually have** Insight soft skills from consulting projects **Automatic Decision & Action** 

Big Data Infrastructure, Integration,
Automation & Execution



Partially solved by "Cloud" Platform



#### History of Statistician in the America

Data in pieces of paper

American Statistical Association

1839

2<sup>nd</sup> oldest continuously operating professional society in the US Data in tapes or punch cards

First Statistical Laboratory in US Universities

1934

Iowa State University with study of Agriculture

Data in one computer's disk or memory

Data Science Revolution

2010

Easy access to data become universal in all areas

Data in the cloud

Now

2017

#### New Wave of Industrial Revolution

PB

#### **Internet of Things**

Automatic analytical decision to optimize how machines work and communicate with human to utilize the full capability

2016

**TB** 

#### **Internet Revolution**

1950

Information technology that changes how human communicate and interact

KB

#### **Industrial Revolution**

Machines and factories that change the way of how human live with efficient productivity.

1900

2000

1800

#### Advantages of Cloud Environments

- Scalability and maintenance becomes behind scenes and usually taken care of by the infrastructure provider
- Massive data set is easier to get for analysis
- Efficient model training on larger amount data become possible
- Model deployment to production environment is much easier
- Model refresh becomes relative automatic tasks

## A few free cloud environments providers for learning purposes

- Databrick Community Edition
- Amazon AWS cloud environment
- Microsoft Azure cloud environment
- Google cloud platform

- Two short videos for how to use Databrick community edition which can run R/Python/SQL/Scala:
  - https://youtu.be/vx-3-htFvrg
  - <a href="https://youtu.be/C7uCNwoF9h0">https://youtu.be/C7uCNwoF9h0</a>

### DATABASE MANAGEMENT (SQL)

One of the key elements that many Statistician lack, but really easy to learn!

#### Why Database Management System

- When the data is beyond computer's memory or hard disk, a database management system is need to management data.
- Even data can be fit into computer's hard disk,
  database management systems provides a much
  better way to manage data such as Extract
  /Transform/Load (i.e. ETL) and ensure data integrity
- SQL standards make it easy to deal with different database management system including the modern big data infrastructure (such as Hadoop/Hive)

#### Main Database Concepts

- Database -> table -> rows (records) & columns (fields) -> one data cell
- Mechanism for fast data retrieval: Key / Partition / Index
- Row-oriented vs. column-oriented databases
- Hard disk vs. in memory
- Distributed and parallel
- A lot of work is done behind sense, and users can focus on writing SQL

#### Main SQL functions

- Simple data retrieval using SELECT statement
- Combine data from multiple tables using JOIN and UNION
- Sort data using ORDER BY
- Aggregating using GROUP BY
- Subset selection using WHERE and HAVING
- Change data using UPDATE, INSERT, and DELETE
- A few videos that describe the basic SQL functions through my YouTube channel:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCiQRHcIhhqeiUXKpJCe Qnpg

### LINUX SYSTEM COMMAND

Another element that some (theoretical) Statistician lack, but really easy to start!

#### Why Linux Operation System

- Most production system and big data system requires Linux operation system knowledge
- Multiple user system that allow many user to use at the same time
- High availability that the system can run days or months without restarts
- It is easy to start and obtain the basic knowledge for every day usage
- It is indeed take time to be an expert in using it

#### **SUMMARY**

- Big data modeling is challenging for statistician in data retrieval, model scalability, and model implementation and integration
- Statistician do have the advantage of in-depth understanding of the models and can go beyond just calling functions from packages
- Cloud environment lowers the barrier for statistician to become successful data scientist

# QUESTIONS? MLI@ALUMNI.IASTATE.EDU

THANK YOU!