

Big Data
Graph Data
Incomplete Information

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A bit about the group

- Ranges from 6 (never again) to one
- Right now, 4 postdocs
- Looking for new student (one, at most two)
- Key themes: data management (3 Vs of big data - volume, variety, veracity: scalability; relational, XML, graph data; incompleteness and inconsistency), foundations (as they are needed to handle those questions)

Past students/postdocs

- Mainly academic jobs (12 out of 14 have academic positions in places such as Paris, Singapore, Santiago, Warsaw, Bordeaux; one at IBM, one at Oracle)
- Several notable awards by students:
 - BCS Distinguished Dissertation Award
 - Cor Bayeen Award
 - EPSRC postdoctoral fellowship
 - ACM SIGMOD Honorable mention (2nd prize)
 - 8 (or more) best paper awards

- Main demands to students:
 - very good background
 - interest in what they are doing
- Flexibility with projects: there is always a choice, nothing is ever imposed

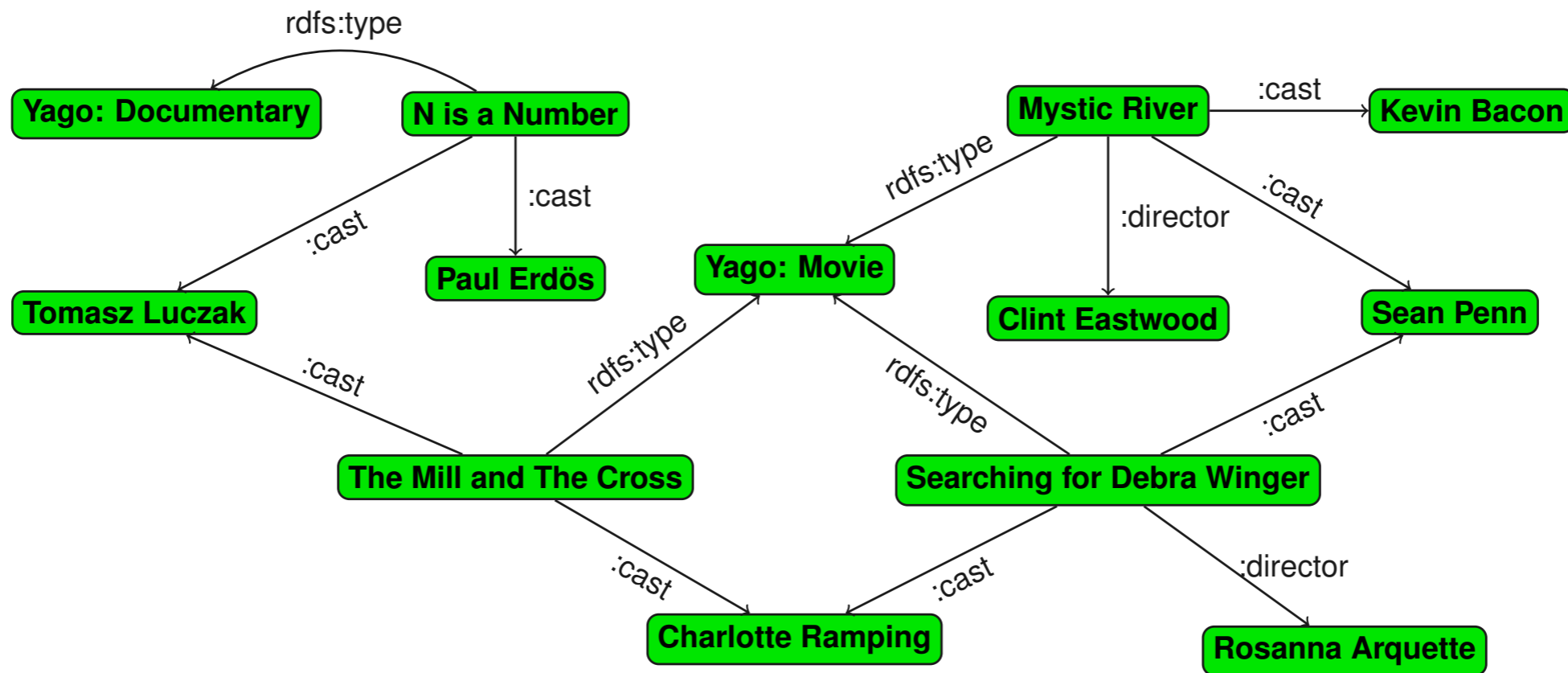
Big data and data management

- Data analytics only account for a small fraction of time invested in big data processing!
- **Data wrangling** (handling data before analyses can begin) can take up to 80% of the effort.

The 4 Vs

- **Volume, Velocity, Variety, Veracity**
- Volume - scalability (Wenfei will talk about it)
- Variety - graph data (XML is done and gone)
- Veracity - handling uncertainty

Graph Databases



Old techniques do not work.

New issues: combining **data** and **topology**

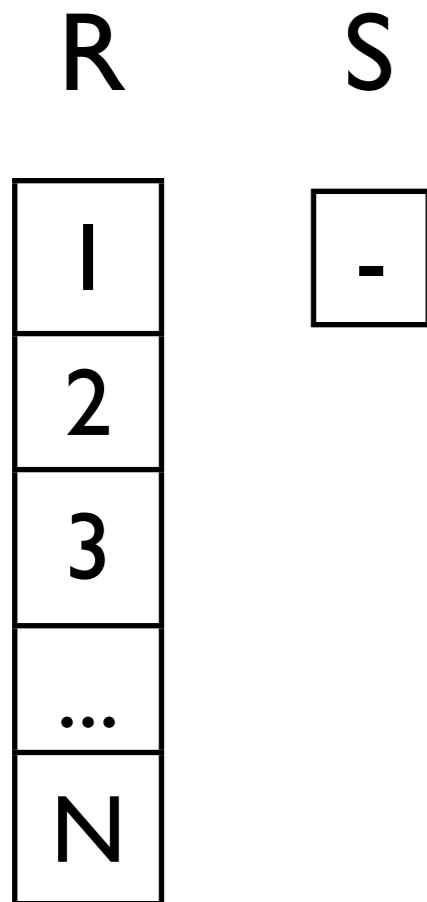
Essentially **property graphs** of products such as Neo4j

Incomplete Information

- **Practice**: incorrect answers (your laptop thinks that $|X| > |Y|$ and $X - Y = \emptyset$ are consistent!)
- **Theory**: computationally expensive notions of correctness
- It has been like that for 30+ years, until very recently
- Trying to break the **curse of incomplete information**

Why $N-1=0$ for all N

built into **SQL** standards - the tool most commonly used by data analysts



Why $N-1=0$ for all N

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R	S	Difference R-S
1	-	
2		
3		
...		
N		

Why $N-1=0$ for all N

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1	-	<pre>SELECT R.A FROM R WHERE R.A NOT IN (SELECT S.A FROM S)</pre>
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Answer: EMPTY for all N

So $N-1=0$ after all!

If interested...

- please come and talk to me
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- <https://www.google.co.uk/#q=libkin>