

Artificial Intelligence Big Data Analytics

Dr.S Girija, Dr. K Kavithamani and Dr.R Poornima

**Associative Professor, Hindusthan College of Engineering and Technology,
Coimbatore - 641 032.**

Gmail : girija6271@gmail.com

Abstract

The global economy and cultural transformations are now being driven by big data. The amount of data being collected globally is about to tip in favor of significant technical advancements that could lead to new approaches to decision-making, city planning, health care, finance, and education management. The real impact depends on our ability to use Big Data Analytics technology to find the "value" in the data, despite the fact that data complexity is increasing, including data's amount, variety, velocity, and veracity. Big Data Analytics presents a significant challenge for the development of highly scalable algorithms and systems to integrate the data and unearth significant hidden values from diverse, complicated, and enormous datasets. Potential breakthroughs include new Big Data Analytics systems, apps, techniques, and algorithms that find useful

Introduction :

Without a lot of computational capacity, it can be challenging to extract insightful information about the trends, correlations, and patterns found in big data. But it is now possible to gain more knowledge from sizable data sets thanks to the methods and tools employed in big data analytics. Any type, amount, or structure of data is included in this.

Advanced business intelligence searches are outclassed by the predictive models and statistical algorithms of data visualization with big data. In contrast to conventional business intelligence methodologies, answers are almost immediately available.

As artificial intelligence, social media, and the Internet of Things with its plethora of sensors and gadgets advance, big data will only continue to rise. Variety, volume, and velocity—the "3Vs"—are used to measure data. More of it is available than ever before.

Artificial Intelligence -- Explanation

Artificial intelligence is the name given to a range of technologies that enable computers to simulate human intelligence. Autonomous driving, picture recognition for identification, speech recognition, and managing virtual assistants like Alexa are a few examples of artificial intelligence. AI has also increased the power and accessibility of augmented analytics tools, allowing you to explore and analyze sizable, unstructured data sets and gain a deeper understanding of the numerous factors affecting your firm.

The terms Auto ML and machine learning, which describe the use of algorithms to learn and carry out tasks without human intervention, deep learning, which makes use of neural networks to find intricate patterns in massive amounts of data, cognitive computing, which

mimics how the human brain works to solve challenging problems, and natural language processing are all sub fields of AI.

Bigdata -- Explanation

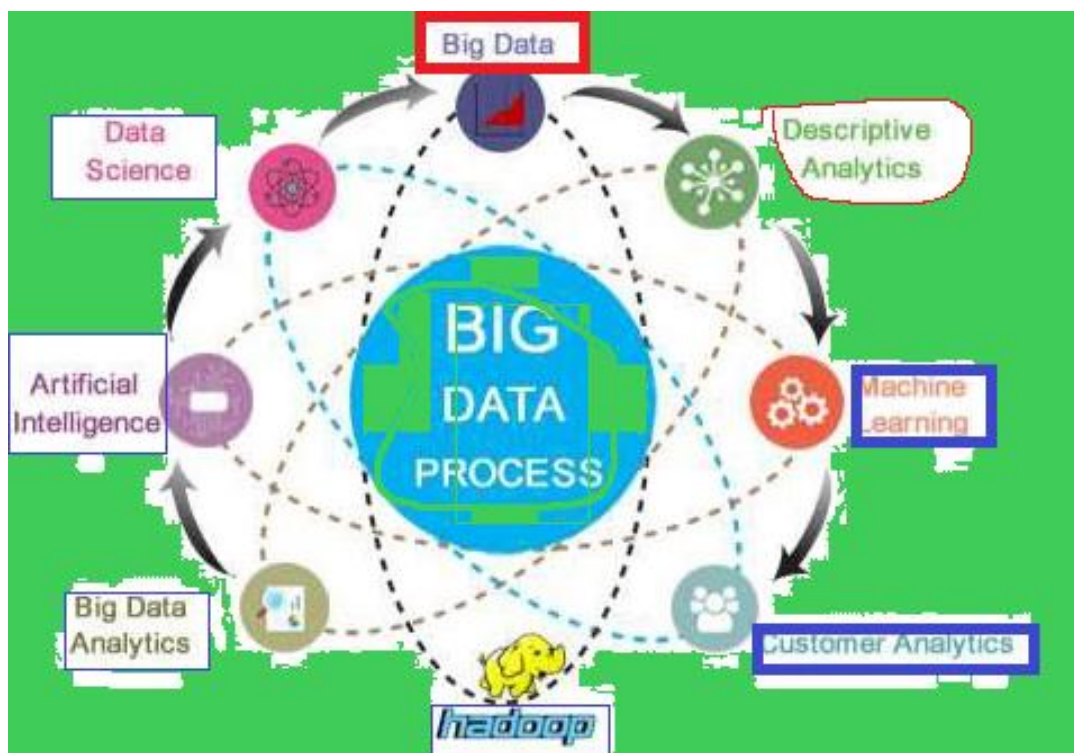
Massive, intricate, and fast-moving databases are referred to as "big data." Big data is the fuel that propels the development of AI's decision-making, as was already mentioned. Big data can be investigated and analysed to provide knowledge and insights. Big data analytics is the process of combining and analyzing vast amounts of data in order to identify patterns and provide insightful conclusions. You may boost efficiency, sales, and profits by using this to make quicker, better, data-driven decisions.

Artificial Intelligence and Big Data concepts - togetherness

Big data and AI work nicely together. AI is used in big data analytics to enhance data analysis. AI thus requires a tremendous amount of data in order to learn and improve decision-making processes.

IT professionals and computer scientists quickly came to the conclusion that it would be impossible for human beings to sort through all of that data, parse it (make it into a format that a machine can understand), and analyze it to improve business decision-making processes. The invention of artificially intelligent programs is necessary to overcome the enormous barrier of gaining understanding from complex data.

Data experts and people with a master's in business analytics or data analytics are expected to be in high demand in the coming years as firms develop their big data and artificial intelligence capabilities. Utilizing and managing the volume of data being generated by all of our computers, mobile phones, tablets, and the Internet of Things is the objective.



Big Data Vs AI

Artificial intelligence (AI) will continue to be in high demand for the foreseeable future, and big data is most definitely here to stay at this point. Without data, AI would be useless, and it would be impossible to learn to understand data without AI. AI and data are collaborating in a beneficial way.

Combining the two fields of study allows us to start spotting and forecasting future trends in business, technology, commerce, entertainment, and everything in between.

Big Data and AI: Their Relationship

Big data and artificial intelligence work well together. Big data analytics uses AI for better data analysis, however AI needs a vast amount of data to learn from and enhance decision-making processes. Because of this convergence, you may more quickly and effectively uncover useful insights from your massive data warehouses using advanced analytics capabilities like augmented or predictive analytics. With the aid of big data AI powered analytics, you can provide your users with the user-friendly tools and dependable technology they need to derive high-value insights from data, promoting data literacy throughout your company and enabling it to experience the advantages of becoming a fully data-driven organisation.

Combining big data and AI technology can help businesses increase production and efficiency Through:

- Awareness of emerging market and sector trends and the ability to capitalize on them.
- Automatic customer segmentation and consumer behavior analysis.
- Digital marketing initiatives adaptation and effectiveness enhancement.
- Use of big data, AI, and predictive analytics-driven intelligent decision support systems.

What advantages does AI offer Big data?

Business organisations in a number of sectors and industries are being impacted by AI and big data. Listed below are a few advantages:

Customer's entire body in visible. To provide deeper insights into each person, businesses are utilizing the startling rate at which our digital footprints are growing. In the past, companies would move data in and out of data warehouses and create static reports that took a long time to develop and an even longer period to change. Dispersed, automated, and intelligent organizations are now using intelligent analytics solutions. These technologies are constructed on top of data lakes, which are used to simultaneously collect and aggregate data from various sources. As a result, how businesses view their customers is evolving.

Forecasting and price optimisation improvements : Traditionally, businesses use data from the previous year to forecast their sales for the current year. With conventional methods, forecasting and pricing optimisation might be challenging due to a number of issues, including shifting trends, worldwide pandemics, or other difficult-to-predict factors. Big data is giving businesses the capacity to spot patterns and trends early on and forecast how they will impact performance in the future. By providing businesses with additional knowledge about what might more likely occur in the future, it aids them in making better decisions.

Businesses that use big data and AI-based methods, particularly in retail, are able to enhance seasonal forecasting while lowering errors by as much as 50%.

Enhanced client acquisition and retention : Businesses are better able to understand their consumers' interests, how their goods and services are used, and the factors that lead customers to discontinue using or buying their products thanks to big data and AI. Businesses can more clearly ascertain what their clients are truly seeking for and monitor their behavioral trends with the aid of big data apps. They can use those patterns to improve their services, boost conversion rates, reinforce client loyalty, spot trends earlier, or find other ways to generally improve consumer pleasure.

Security online and avoiding fraud : For companies of all sizes and types, fighting fraud is an ongoing struggle. Businesses that use big data-powered analytics to find patterns of fraud can spot odd system behaviour and stop criminals. Big data systems have the capacity to sift through extraordinarily enormous amounts of data from transactional or log data, databases, and files in order to identify, prevent, detect, and neutralize any fraudulent behavior. These systems can also use a variety of data sources, including internal and external data, to alert companies about cybersecurity issues that haven't yet materialized in their own systems. Without the ability to handle and analyze huge amounts of data, this would not be possible.

Locating and reducing potential dangers : Any business' capacity to endure and develop depends on its capacity to foresee, prepare for, and respond to continuing changes and hazards. By enabling early detection of potential threats, aiding in the calculation of exposure to risks and prospective losses, and facilitating changes, big data is becoming valuable in the field of risk management. Organizations are also employing big data-driven models to pinpoint and address customer and market risks as well as problems brought on by unforeseen events like natural disasters. Businesses can consume information from numerous data sources and synthesize it to provide better situational awareness and understanding of how to allocate workers or resources to counter emerging dangers.

Big Data and Machine Learning Comparison

| Big Data | Machine Learning |
|--|--|
| Numerous uses for big data exist, such as gathering sales data and doing financial analysis. | Self-driving cars and sophisticated recommendation systems both use machine learning as their underlying technology. |
| Big Data can be divided into three types: semi-structured, unstructured, and structured. | supervised learning, unsupervised learning, semi-supervised learning, and reinforcement learning are the key categories under which machine learning falls. |
| .It aids in the analysis, archiving, management, and organisation of a substantial amount of unstructured data sets. | The employment of diverse algorithms to analyse input datasets is helpful. It makes use of programmes like Numpy, Pandas, Scikit-Learn, TensorFlow, and Keras. It makes use of tools like Apache Hadoop and MongoDB. |
| Big data mostly deals with extracting raw data and searching for a pattern that aids in developing sound decision-making skills. | In machine learning, programmes or systems pick up knowledge from training data and use it to forecast future outcomes using a variety of techniques. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Because it deals with high-dimensional data, the intricacy of feature recognition is evident | Because it just uses one or two dimensions of data, it is relatively simpler to identify characteristic. |
|--|--|

An ideal machine learning model doesn't need human input.

Because it primarily deals with a vast amount of high-dimensional data, human intervention is required. It helps with better customer service, product recommendations, virtual personal assistance, email spam screening, automation, speech/text recognition, and other tasks. Additionally, it is beneficial in fields as many as stock market analysis, healthcare, agriculture, gaming, and environmental protection.

Data production will keep increasing at an incredible rate. Global data is expected to increase by 61% to 175 zettabytes by 2025, according to IDC, and 75% of people will use data on a regular basis. The only way businesses will ever be able to make sense of the massive amounts of data they are storing is with the aid of machine learning. Big data will play a significant role in the machine learning process, and businesses who do not use it will fall behind.

Big data and AI examples

Numerous businesses are already utilising the power of big data and AI in a number of ways after seeing the potential of machine learning-enhanced big data analytics.

Netflix uses machine learning algorithms to better understand each individual user and produce more individualized suggestions. As a result, the user stays longer on their platform, which enhances the overall user experience.

Google employs machine learning to offer people a more helpful and personalized experience. They use machine learning for a variety of things, including predictive language in emails and improved directions for customers attempting to find a particular location.

Big data and artificial intelligence are made possible by, and natural language processing, Starbucks is able to offer personalised communications to customers based on information from previous transactions. Starbucks uses its "digital flywheel" with AI-enabled skills to generate over 400,000 personalised weekly emails with varied promotions and offers, as opposed to merely creating a small number of emails with offers for the large Starbucks audience on a monthly basis.

Companies will continue to leverage the capabilities of machine learning, big data, visualization tools, and analytics to help their organizations make decisions by analyzing raw data. These more individualised interactions wouldn't be feasible without big data. It will come as no surprise that businesses who do not mix big data and AI will struggle to satisfy their digital transformation needs in the coming years and fall behind.

combining AI and big data

AI and big data can work together to deliver better outcomes. The AI engine is initially fed with data to make it smarter. In addition, less human interaction is needed for the AI to work

properly. Finally, the less dependent society is on humans to operate it, the closer society will be to realizing the full potential of this ongoing AI/big data cycle.

Determination :

For businesses of all types, using AI for big data analytics represents a huge opportunity. For the majority of businesses, it should be among a select few top objectives. The good news is that, despite big data's and machine learning's extreme complexity, software powered by artificial intelligence already exists to offer a simple and convenient way to take advantage of it.

References:

- [1] F. Boccardi, R. W. Heath, A. Lozano, T. L. Marzetta, and P. Popovski, "Five Disruptive Technology Directions for 5G," *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 52, no. 2, pp. 74-80, Feb. 2014.
- [2] M. Paolini, "Mastering Analytics: How to Benefit From Big Data and Network Complexity," [online]. <http://content.rcrwireless.com/20170620> Mastering Analytics Report.
- [3] S. Bi, R. Zhang, Z. Ding, and S. Cui, "Wireless Communications in the Era of Big Data," *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 53, no. 10, pp. 190-199, Oct. 2015.
- [4] 3GPP TR 23.793, "Study on Access Traffic Steering, Switching and Splitting support in the 5G system architecture," V0.1.0 Aug. 2017.
- [5] S. Han, C.-L. I, G. Li, and S. Wang, "Big Data Enabled Mobile Network Design for 5G and Beyond," *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 55, no. 9, pp. 150- 157, Sep. 2017.
- [6] X. Cheng, L. Fang, L. Yang, and Shuguang Cui, "Mobile Big Data: The Fuel for Data-Driven Wireless," *IEEE Internet Things J.*, vol. 4, no. 5, pp. 1489-1516, Oct. 2017.
- [7] X. Cheng, L. Fang, X. Hong, and L. Yang, "Exploiting mobile big data: Sources, Features, and Application," *IEEE Netw.*, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 72- 79, Jan./Feb. 2017.
- [8] A. Engelbrecht, "Computational Intelligence: An Introduction," 2nd ed. NY, USA: John Wiley & Sons, 2007.
- [9] O. Acker, A. Blockus, and F. Potscher, "Benefiting From Big Data: A New Approach for the Telecom Industry," [online]. <https://www.strategyand.pwc.com/reports/benefiting-big-data>.
- [10] C. Jiang, H. Zhang, Y. Ren, Z. Han, K.-C. Chen, and L. Hanzo, "Machine Learning Paradigms for Next-Generation Wireless Networks," *IEEE Wireless Commun. Mag.*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 98-105, Apr. 2017.
- [11] M. Chen, U. Challita, W. Saad, C. Yin, and M. Debbah, "Machine Learning for Wireless Networks with Artificial Intelligence: A Tutorial on Neural Networks," [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1710.02913.pdf>, accessed on Feb 1, 2018.
- [12] S. A. Kyriazakos and G. T. Karetos "Practical Radio Resource Management in Wireless Systems," Boston, USA: Artech House. 2004.