

Mohamed Ahmad El Seblani, PhD student;
N. Ghilyak, PhD, associated prof.
(BSTU, Minsk)

CLASS TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS OF BIG DATA

The category of large Big Data includes information which is no longer possible to process by conventional methods, including structured data, media and random objects. Some experts believe that in order to work with them to replace the traditional monolithic systems have new massively parallel solutions. From the name we can assume that the term `great data` simply refers to the large amounts of data management and analysis. According to the report McKinsey Institute `big data: the new frontier for innovation and competition` (Big data: The next frontier for innovation, competition and productivity), the term `great data` refers to data sets whose size is beyond the capabilities of typical databases for named, storage, management and analysis of information. And global repository of data, of course, continue to grow [1].

Big Data suggest something more than just an analysis of huge amounts of information. The problem is not that organizations create huge amounts of data, but the fact that most of them are presented in a format that bad associated traditional structured format database – a web-based magazines, videos, text documents, computer code, or, for example, geospatial data. Everything is stored in a variety of different storage facilities, sometimes even outside the organization. As a result, corporations can have access to a huge amount of their data and do not have the necessary tools to establish the relationship between these data and make on the basis of their significant conclusions. Add to this the fact that the data is now updated more and more, and you get a situation where the traditional data analysis methods can not keep up with the vast amounts of constantly updated data, which ultimately paves the way for big data technologies [2]. The aim of the further work with big data is the development of methods and algorithms for processing large data scoring model.

REFERENCES

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