



---

## **Understanding the Role of Big Data for Business Development and Transformation**

*Harsh Anil Gondane<sup>1</sup>, Ankita Manohar Nimburkar<sup>2</sup>, Falguni Rajaram Sawai<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>UG Student, BCCA Sem VI, Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies and Research, Nagpur, Maharashtra [IN]

<sup>2</sup>UG Student, BCCA Sem VI, Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies and Research, Nagpur, Maharashtra [IN]

<sup>3</sup>UG Student, BCCA Sem VI, Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies and Research, Nagpur, Maharashtra [IN]

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55248/genpi.4.623.44918>

---

### **ABSTRACT**

Huge amounts of data have come accessible to decision-makers in the digital age. Big data refers to datasets that aren't only large, different, and hastily changing, making standard tools and procedures ineffective. Due to the accelerating rise of similar data, methodologies must be delved into and given to handle and uproot value and information from these datasets. moreover, decision-makers must be suitable to extract useful information from such a dissimilar and constantly changing data set, including anything from everyday transactions to customer dealings and social media data. Big data analytics, which is the operation of advanced analytics ways to large amounts of data, can give similar value. In the present study, the significance and types of big data are discussed in this research paper.

---

Keywords: The digital age, big data, datasets, decision-makers

---

### **Introduction**

With the spectacular rise of huge information analytics and artificial intelligence, big data analytics is taking part in a significant role in big data, artificial intelligence, management, governance, and society. However, among the educational community, shaping the scope of big data analytics and the way to develop it remains a fundamental question. This analysis proposes an enormous data-derived little data methodology to overcome these difficulties. distinguishing big data analytics as a single study topic and proposing an enormous data analytics spectrum. big data analytics encompasses a large variety of technologies, as well as data mining, data science, and systems. The study shows that, when considering the degree of significance, data mining, machine learning, data science and systems, artificial intelligence, distributed computing and systems, and cloud computing make up the majority of the big data analytics spectrum.

Consider a world while not data storage a place wherever each detail is a couple of single person or organization, every dealing completed, and each element that will be proved is destroyed as shortly because it's used. Organizations would lose the power of important necessary information and experience, conduct in-depth analyses, and make new prospects and advantages as a result. The vacuity of effects, purchases made, jobholders used, and so on has come crucial for day-after-day continuance. data is the foundation upon which each company could prosper. Nowadays in the coming tech world, Mobile bias are presumably to make a brand new massive sluice of information, and big businesses like Google, Apple, Facebook, and Yahoo are commencing to consider it nearly to uncover intriguing patterns to enhance stoner experience. Despite the factual fact that the term " big data" is extensively used, it all the same confounds several. big data has been used to describe a large range of motifs, as well as large quantities of data, social media analytics, coming-generation data operation capabilities, real-time data, and much further.

Data analysis has become the essence of the market. it's a detailed approach that doesn't let a company have a biased plan regarding the customers' demands. It simply brings out the proper market prediction and helps organizations create fast and smart choices consequently. the most recent client trends, the prediction of behavior, straightforward interpretation, business profitability, and lots of different vital information brought by the data analytics process. The big data boom has brought with it the deluge of data associated with an overarching demand from corporates to take a position in it. Business investments of any quiet demand ROI. The return on investment that companies ask for from the huge database they collect, is twofold. they want the info to supply key insights which will be turned into a competitive advantage for the business and they want this competitive advantage to translate into revenues.

---

## Review of Literature

The literature Review for the present study is as follows:

1. Nada Elgendy and Ahmed Elragal (2014) studied the cutting-edge problem of big data, which has recently attracted a lot of attention due to its supposedly unmatched prospects and advantages. In the age of digital technology we live in today, enormous amounts of high-speed data are produced every day. Along with inherent features and patterns, these data also contain hidden knowledge that should be retrieved and put to use. By applying sophisticated analytical methods to enormous data sets and revealing hidden insights and valuable knowledge, big data analytics can be used to leverage corporate transformation and improve decision-making.
2. Olawande Daramola & Ayodele Adebisi (2019) The authors attempted to present a comprehensive view of big data by streaming analytics methods and techniques, benchmarks or methods of evaluation used, and key issues in big data stream analysis in order to highlight the signpost of future research directions. To comprehend and identify the tools and technologies, the authors conducted a thorough literature review. Although much of the research has been concentrated on big data at rest (i.e., big data batch processing), there has been a surge in interest in analyzing large data in motion (i.e., big data stream processing).
3. Ben Kei Daniel (2019) - The use of big data in education has inspired researchers and developers to think about how to process and generate data using a variety of technologies to support student learning. Many academic institutions are taking their time implementing Big Data projects in spite of the expanding body of knowledge about big data in education and its obvious value to learning.
4. D. P. Acharjya, Kauser Ahmed P. In recent years, data has been produced at an exponential rate. Analyzing this data is difficult for a layperson. In order to achieve that, we review the numerous research issues, issues, and problems in this study, as well as the technologies needed to analyze these significant amounts of data. This study's findings indicate that each big data platform has a single focus. Some of them are designed to be utilized in groups. While some people are great at processing, others are great at real-time analysis. Every big data platform has a unique set of capabilities. For instance, various statistical analyses were used in the analysis. Machine learning applications include data mining, intelligent analysis, cloud computing, quantum computing, and data stream processing.

---

## Objectives

1. To know the significance of Big data for business transformation.
2. To understand the different type of big data.

---

## Research Methodology

For collecting the data for the present data, Secondary data sources have been used. Secondary Sources include research articles, research papers, e-books, journals, etc.

### *Types of Big Data*

#### 1) **Structured data**

Numbers and text that can be readily categorized and examined are known as structured data. Network sensors integrated into electronic gadgets, cell phones, and global positioning system (GPS) devices all create this data. Sales numbers, account balances, and transaction data are all examples of structured data.

#### 2) **Unstructured data**

Customer evaluations from commercial websites, images, and other multimedia, and comments on social networking sites are examples of unstructured data. These data are difficult to divide into groups or numerically evaluate.

### 3) Metadata

Metadata is a type of information that describes and characterizes other data. The author, image type, and date generated are all examples of metadata for a picture. Metadata allows users to categorize and organize unstructured material, making it easier to deal with.

### 4) Real-time

Data that is updated in real-time Real-time data is information that is given as soon as it is gathered. This type of data is important for making judgments that require current knowledge. A stockbroker, for example, can use a stock market ticker to keep track of the most actively traded equities in real time.

### 5) Machine data

Data is collected by machines. Data can be created automatically by manufacturing systems and other machinery, information technology and telecommunications infrastructure, smart automobiles, and hand-held devices thanks to the Internet of Things (IoT), sensors, and other technologies.

---

## Conclusion

Data analytics will significantly affect the market in the upcoming years. They will be recognized as the data's custodians. They'll safeguard data privacy, look for intrusions, etc. The Internet of Things, or IoT as it is also known, will grow quickly. IoT, also referred to as the Internet of Things, will expand quickly. Big data generated by IoT will continue to be managed, analyzed, and secured in a dominant manner. Both structured and unstructured data fall under this. The coming days will be the golden time for tremendous growth in cognitive analysis Companies will become more vocal in their demands and utilize data to its fullest extent in order to secure financial gain, confirming the future application of data analytics. The open-source strategy will once more hold sway in the marketplace. Businesses will approach the accuracy and security of their data with skepticism. Data scientists will become much more necessary.

Decision-makers now have access to vast amounts of data thanks to the information age. Big data refers to datasets that are not only large but also have a high rate and variety, making it challenging to manage them with conventional tools and techniques. Solutions need to be researched and offered in order to manage and extract value and information from these datasets due to the growth of such data. Decision-makers should also be able to learn useful insights from the wide variety of rapidly evolving data, including information from social networks, daily transactions, and client interactions. Big data analytics, or the use of sophisticated analytics techniques on big data, is frequently used to provide such value.

---

## REFERENCES

1. Acharjya, D. P., & P, K. A. (2016). A Survey on Big Data Analytics: Challenges, Open Research Issues and Tools. *International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications (IJACSA)*, 7(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.14569/IJACSA.2016.070267>
2. Bhattarai, B., Paudyal, S., Luo, Y., Mohanpurkar, M., Cheung, K., Tonkoski, R., Hovsapian, R., Myers, K., Zhang, R., Zhao, P., Manic, M., Zhang, S., & Zhang, X. (2019). Big Data Analytics in Smart Grids: State-of-the-Art, Challenges, Opportunities, and Future Directions. *IET Smart Grid*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.1049/iet-stg.2018.0261>
3. *Big data analytics meets social media: A systematic review of techniques, open issues, and future directions—PMC*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 27, 2023, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7553883/>
4. *Big Data and data science: A critical review of issues for educational research—Daniel—2019—British Journal of Educational Technology—Wiley Online Library*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 27, 2023, from <https://bera-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/bjet.12595>
5. *Big data stream analysis: A systematic literature review | Journal of Big Data | Full Text*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 27, 2023, from <https://journalofbigdata.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40537-019-0210-7>
6. *COVID-19 Pandemic in the New Era of Big Data Analytics: Methodological Innovations and Future Research Directions—Sheng—2021—British Journal of Management—Wiley Online Library*. (n.d.). Retrieved May 27, 2023, from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1467-8551.12441>

7. Elgendy, N., & Elragal, A. (2014). *Big Data Analytics: A Literature Review Paper*. 8557, 214–227. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-08976-8\\_16](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-08976-8_16)
8. Gao, R. X., Wang, L., Helu, M., & Teti, R. (2020). Big data analytics for smart factories of the future. *CIRP Annals*, 69(2), 668–692. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cirp.2020.05.002>
9. Hussain, S., Çifçi, A., Tamayo, J., & Safdar, A. (2018). Big Data and Learning Analytics Model. *International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.26438/ijcse/v6i7.654663>
10. Kolajo, T., Daramola, O., & Adebisi, A. (2019). Big data stream analysis: A systematic literature review. *Journal of Big Data*, 6(1), 47. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40537-019-0210-7>
11. Maheshwari, S., Gautam, P., & Jaggi, C. K. (2021). Role of Big Data Analytics in supply chain management: Current trends and future perspectives. *International Journal of Production Research*, 59(6), 1875–1900.
12. Saggi, M. K., & Jain, S. (2018). A survey towards an integration of big data analytics to big insights for value-creation. *Information Processing & Management*, 54(5), 758–790. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ipm.2018.01.010>
13. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269936924\\_Big\\_Data\\_and\\_analytics\\_in\\_higher\\_education\\_Opportunities\\_and\\_challenges](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269936924_Big_Data_and_analytics_in_higher_education_Opportunities_and_challenges)