

Big Data Analytics in Telecommunication

Nokia NET Technologies & Innovation / Norbert Kraft
code::dive conference / Wroclaw / 05-Nov-2015

Agenda

Intro

Telecommunication Data & Use Cases

What we do ...

Anomaly & Root Cause Detection

Why we do ...

Time Series Analysis & Prediction

How we do ...

Software & Methods

Short Introduction

- Software researcher & data analyst
- Nokia Technology & Innovation
- Long history in SW development
- Project Leader **NDI** research project:

‘**N**etwork **D**ata **I**ntelligence’



What is a data analyst?

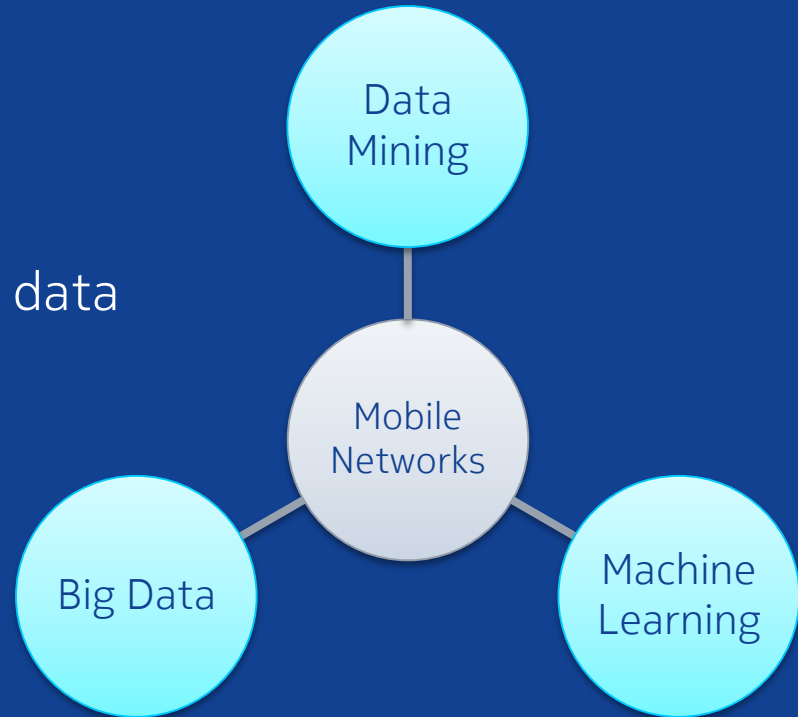
A Person ...

who knows more about programming
than a mathematician ...

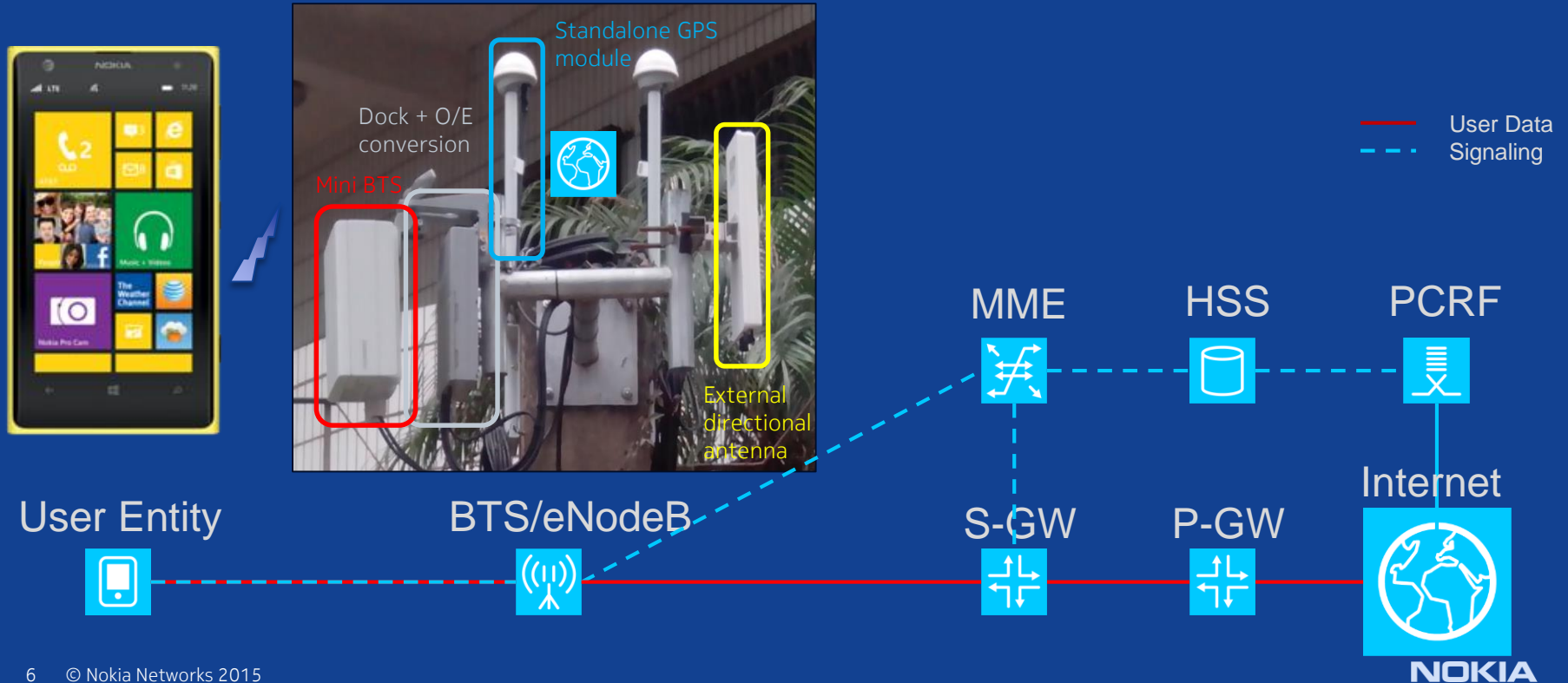
... and who knows more about statistics
than a programmer.

Research Project Network Data Intelligence

- Nokia research project
- Technology exploration
- Generate new insights in telecom data
- Raise new business opportunities



End to End Mobile Broadband More Than an End Device



Some (estimated) Numbers ... German Telekom (2012)

36.6 Million Subscribers for German Telekom

Total of 113 Million Subscribers in Germany

~70 000 Radio Cells in Germany

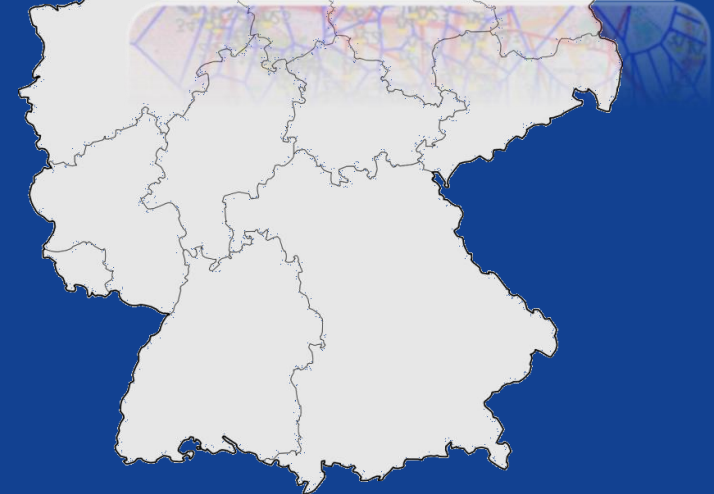
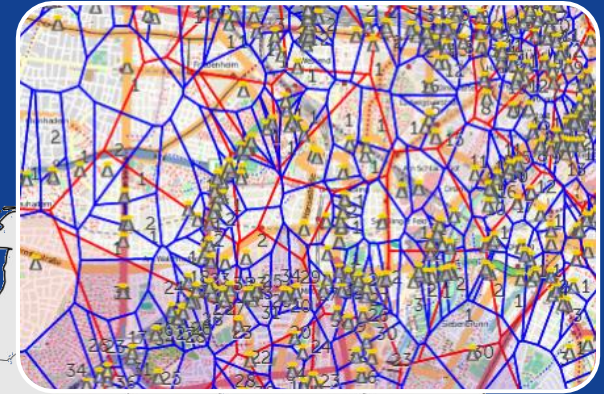
~100 Million GBytes traffic volume (*2011)

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx Number of Calls & SMS per Day

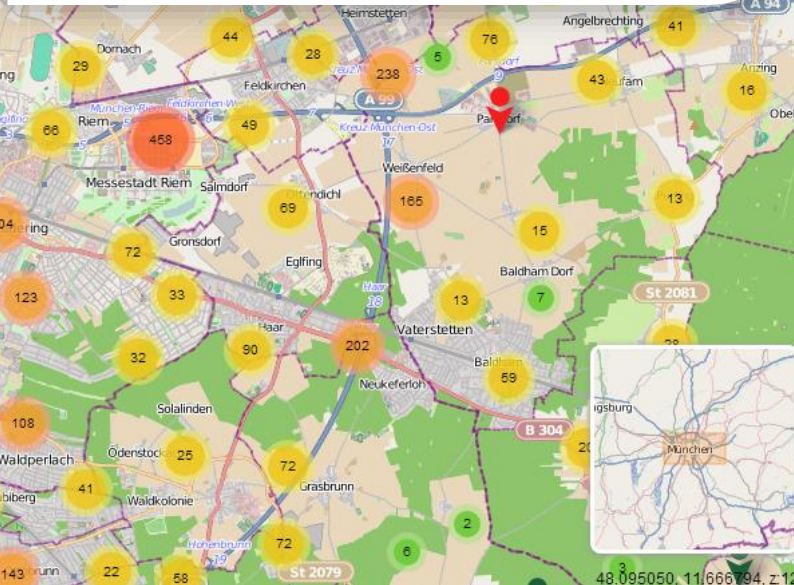
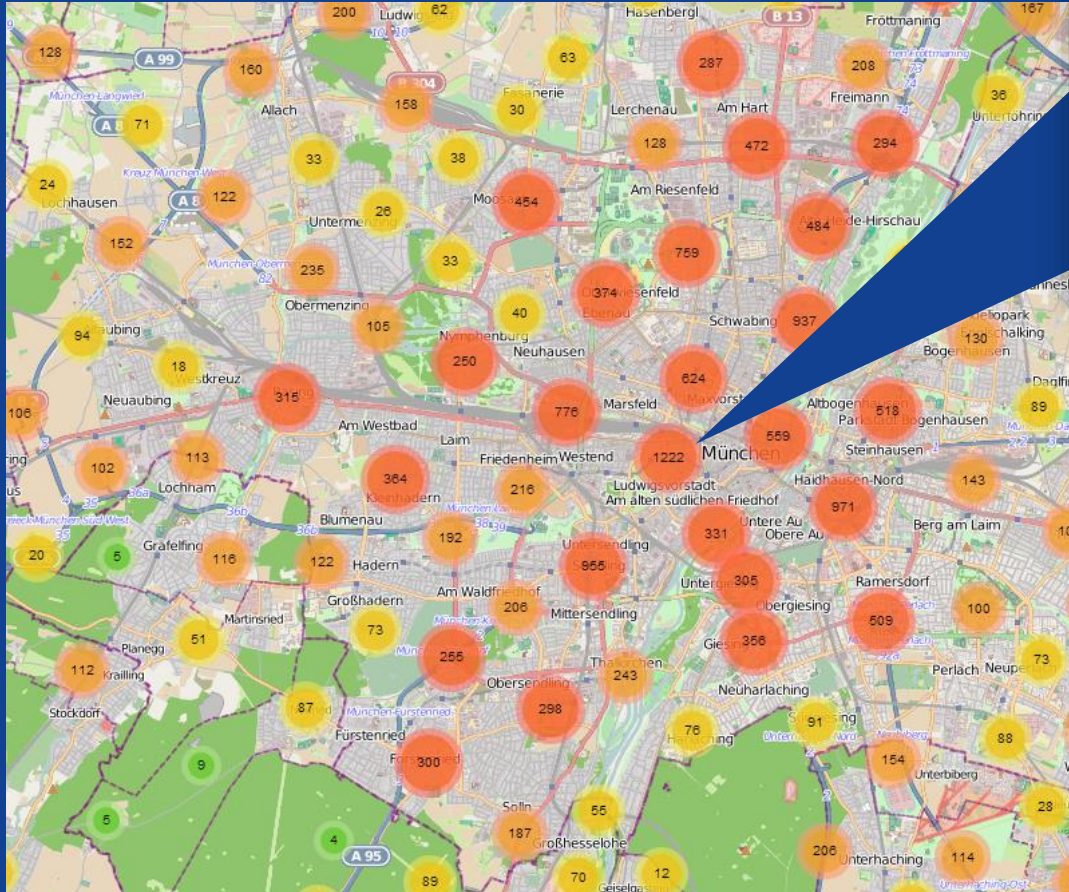
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx Number of Internet connections

SmartPhone is always 'ON'

Radio Cell Layout of Munich



Total number of Radio Cells: Munich Example



Some Secret about Big Data (... you might have never heard)

Big data is useless ... only Information counts

Id	IMSI	IMEI	Radio cell id	RNC	Error code	IP address	ports
xxx	2345		45	1	0x0af	10.1.	80		

Big Data



Information

Customer A has some trouble, specifically if he enters radio cell B during business hours, because he is using an old fashioned smart phone with a wrong setup and additionally his office location has a bad radio coverage.

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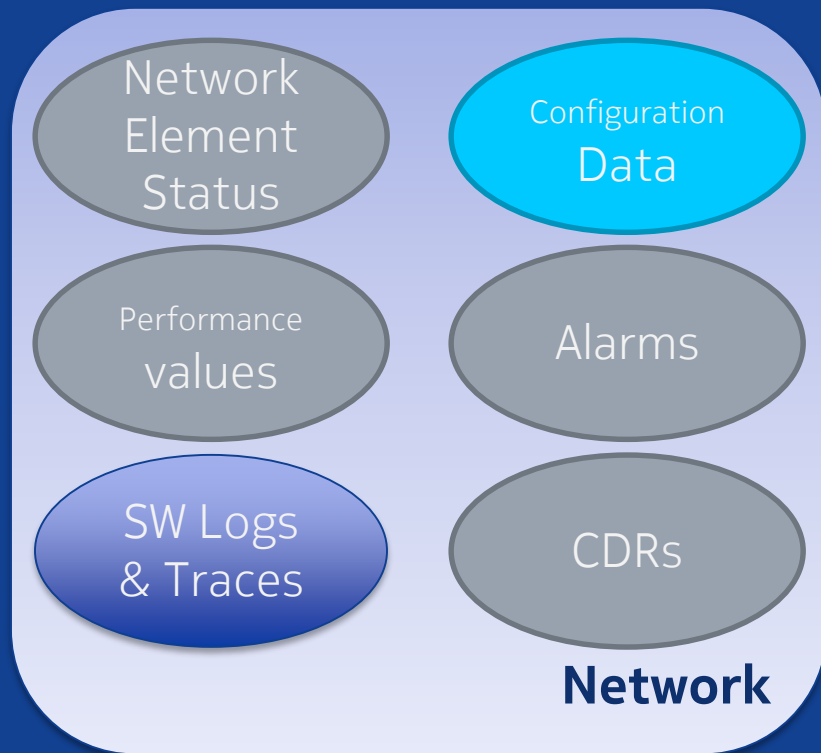
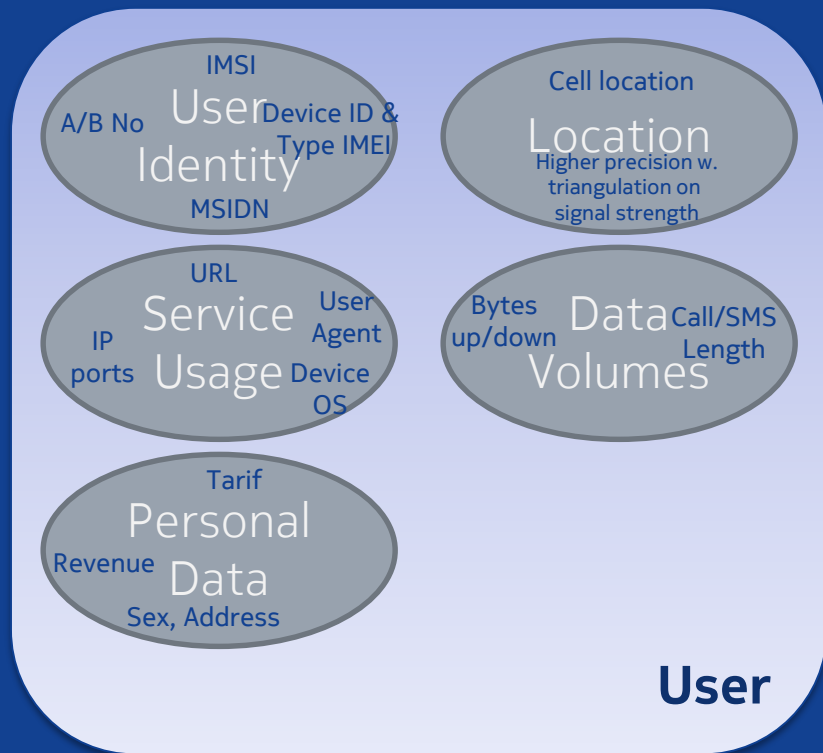
structured

unstructured

Highly structured

What the Operator (needs to ...) know about ...

Mobile Network Data on 'Signaling' not on Content!



Attention

Network Data is **Personal Data**



But

- Strictly limited by (inter)national laws
- Very complex field under continuous change
- Different views in different countries
- Restrictions on use beyond network management scope
- Usage requires customer permission

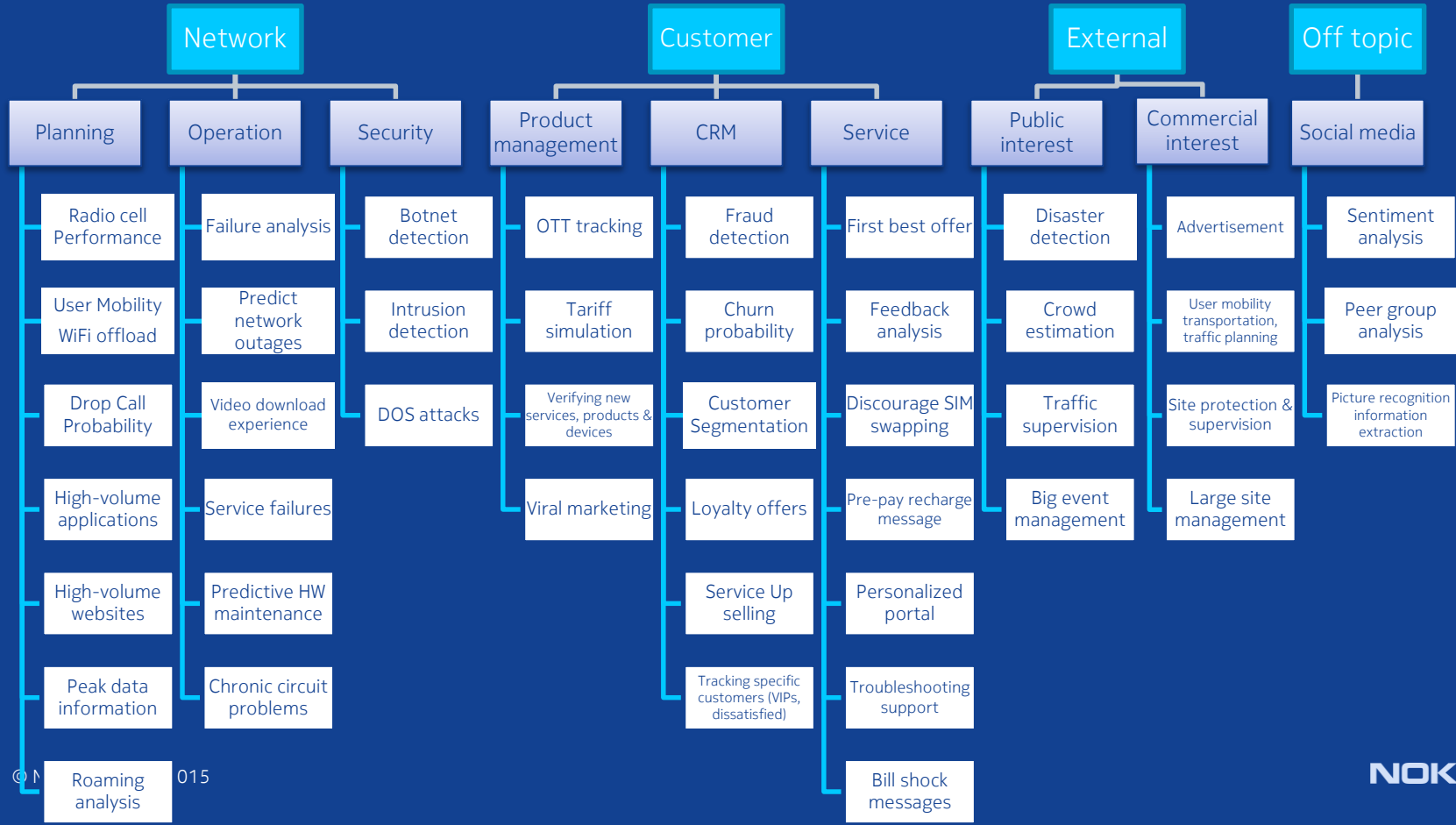
Meta data

- Network operators have the right to use this data for management purposes
 - Billing
 - Fault diagnosis
 - Network improvement
 - Support activities

User data

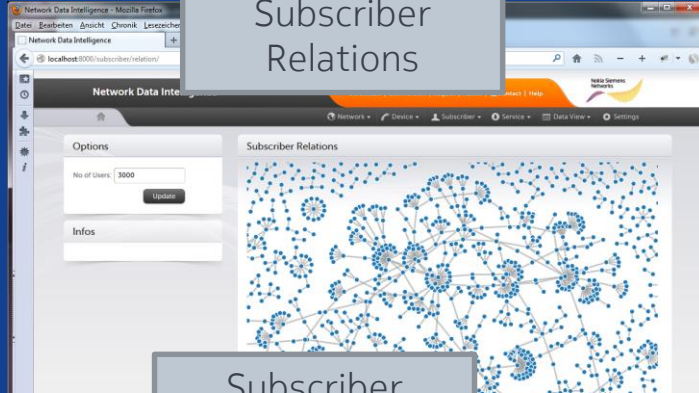
- Strictly limited access allowed with judicial order acc. local laws

Map of Big Data Analytics Use Cases

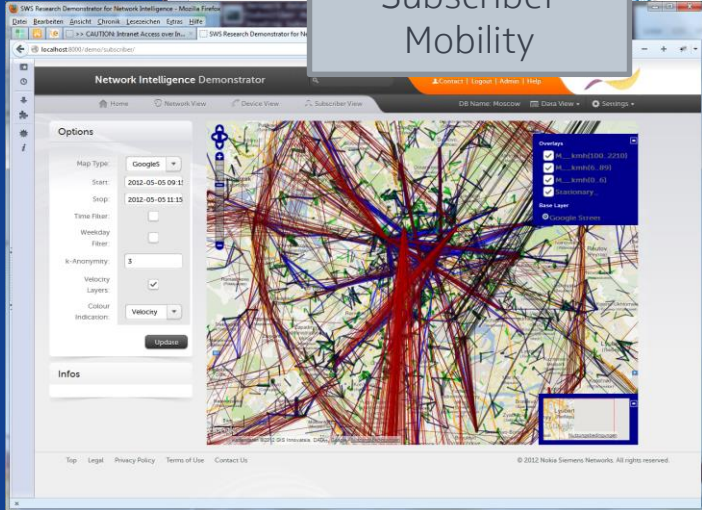


Use Cases from the NDI Project

Subscriber Relations



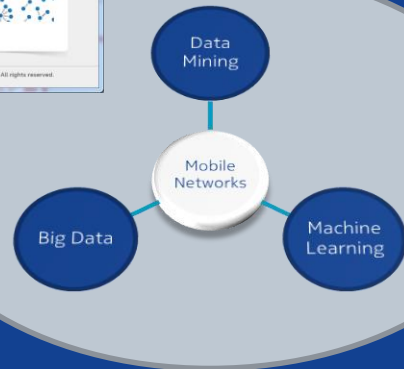
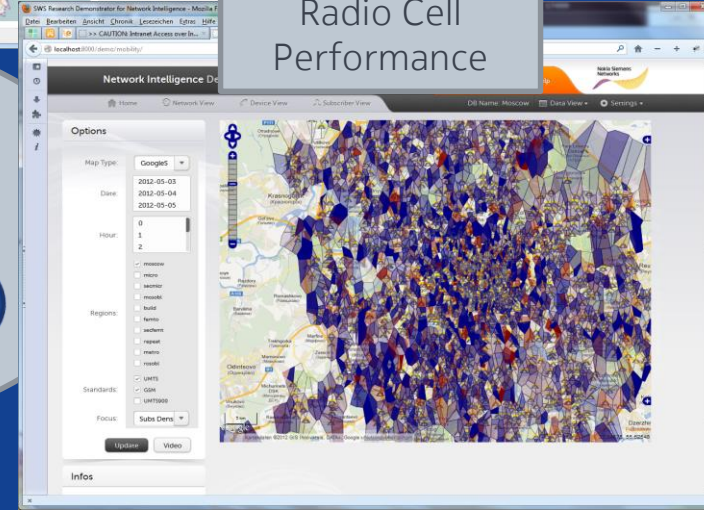
Subscriber Mobility



Real Time Service Dash Board



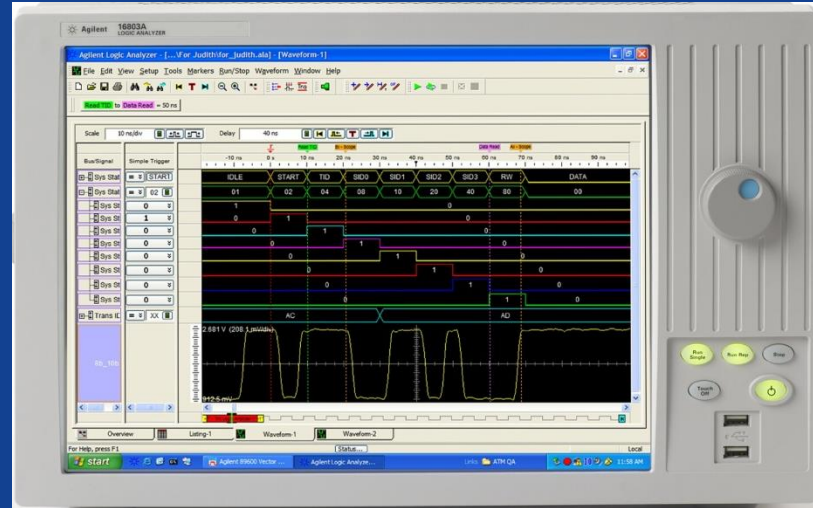
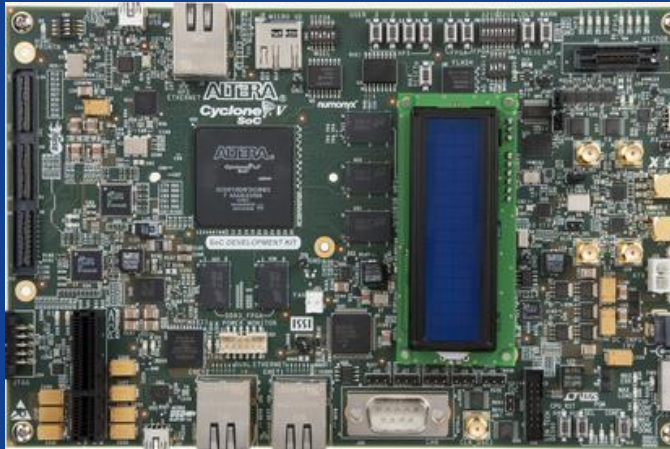
Radio Cell Performance



Basic Thoughts

Get to Know what's going on - Example

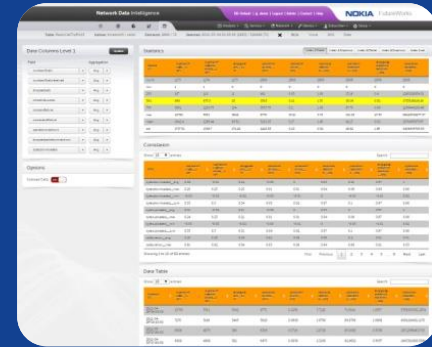
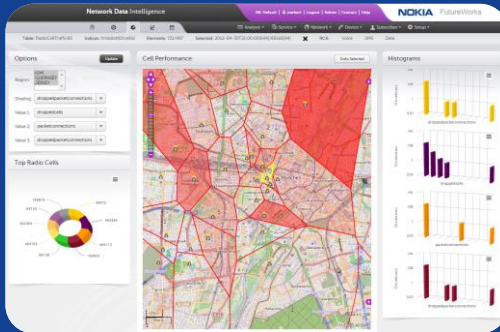
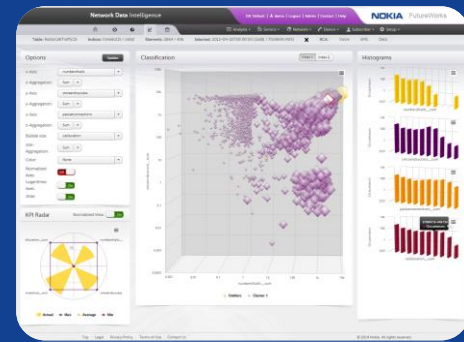
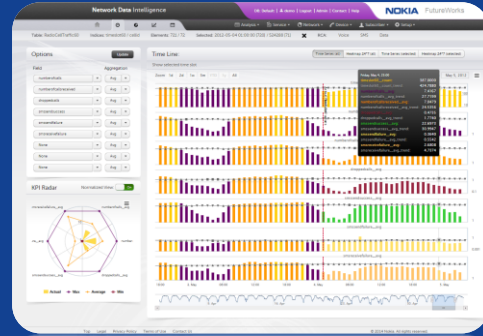
Lets assume you are a hardware developer and your board is coming back from prototype manufacturing and it does not work ...



NDI Components

Idea: Analytics Engine

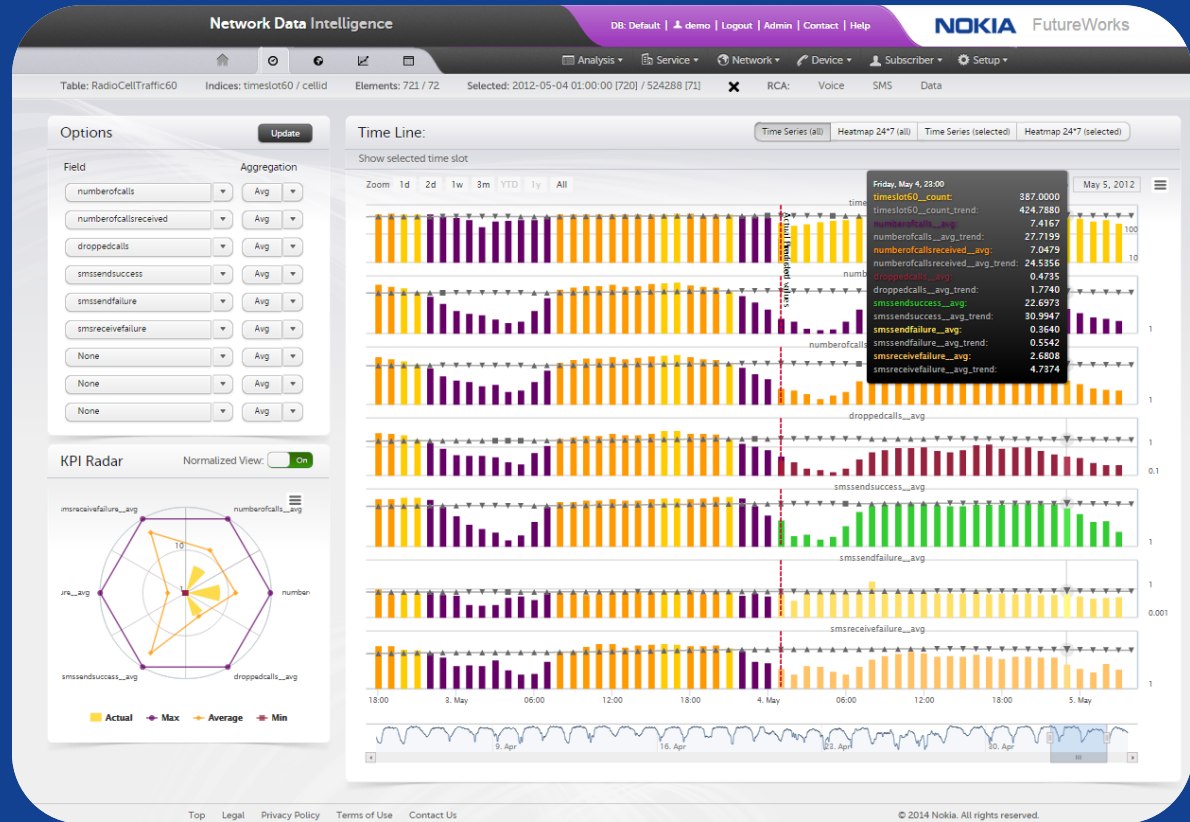
- Universal analysis tool
- Works on every mobile network data
 - Traffica (Nokia Network Data Collector)
 - Service KPIs
 - Log/Trace files
- View concept for specific aspects:
 - Time
 - Radio Cell
 - Parameter correlation
 - Statistics
 - Entity relations
- Applies selectable algorithms: prediction, clustering, regression, (un-)supervised learning, training mode
- Highly interactive



Network Use Cases

KPI Prediction & Time Slot Classification

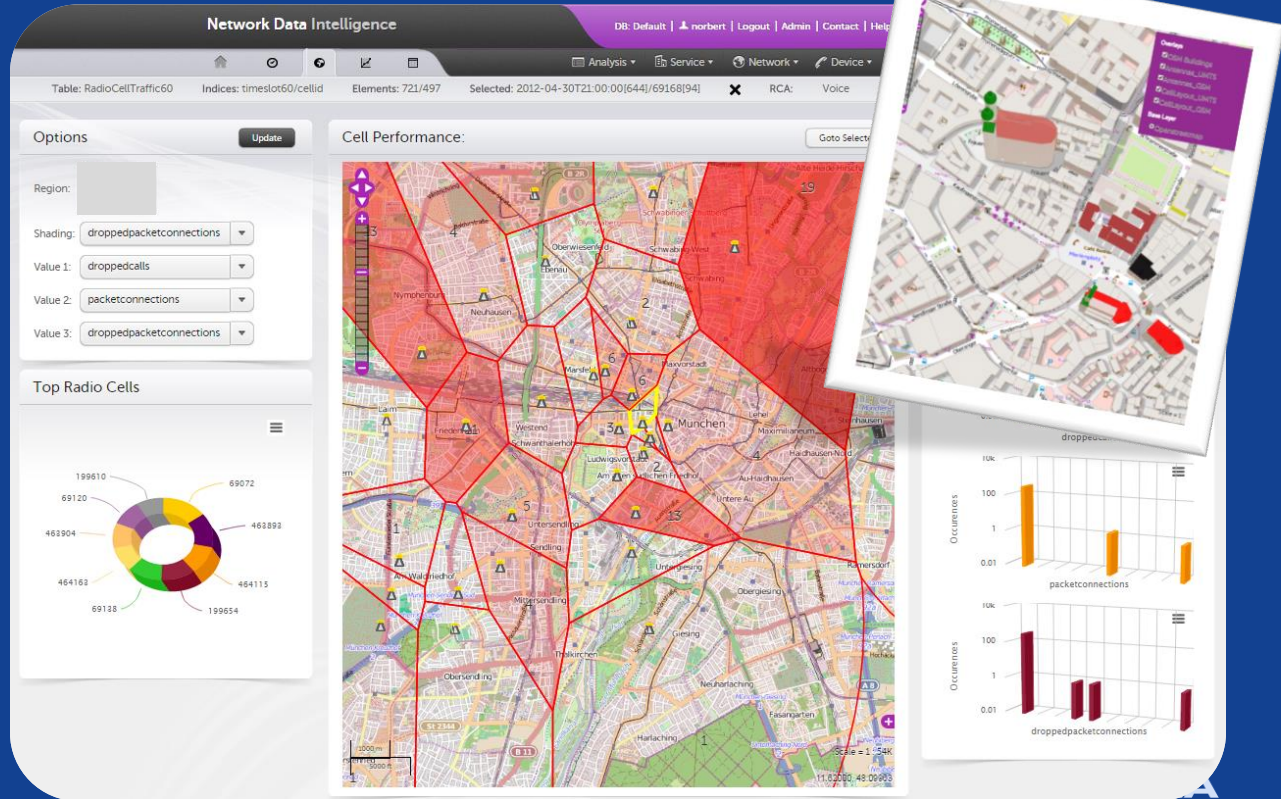
- Time slot classification on history
 - Normal behavior
 - Outliers
- Long term trend analysis
- KPI radar & prediction



Network Use Cases

Dropped Packet Connections per Radio Cell

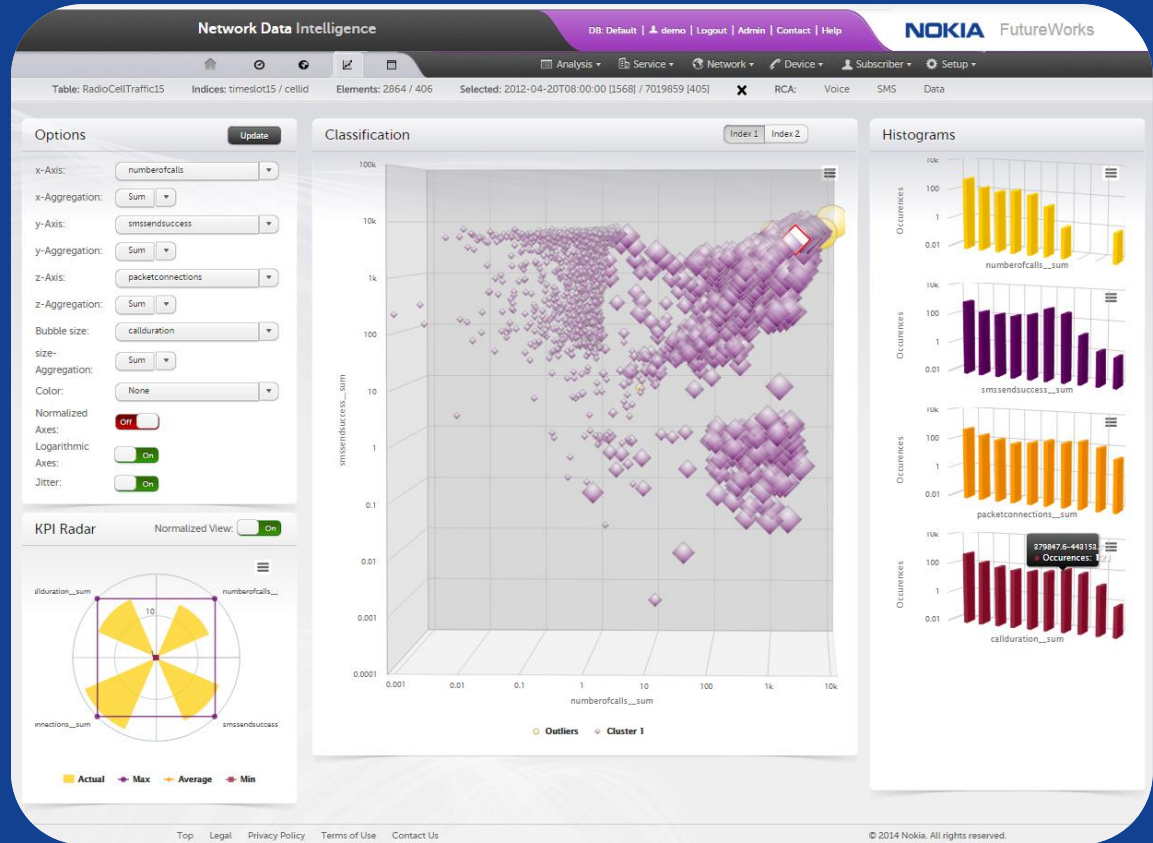
- Important SLA criteria
- History Needs to be continuously monitored
- Prediction turns monitoring to preventive activity
- Correlate network problems with 3D buildings



Network Use Cases

Parameter Correlation

- Show as many dimensions as possible
- Show relations between data



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KPI Time Series

What does it tell you ?

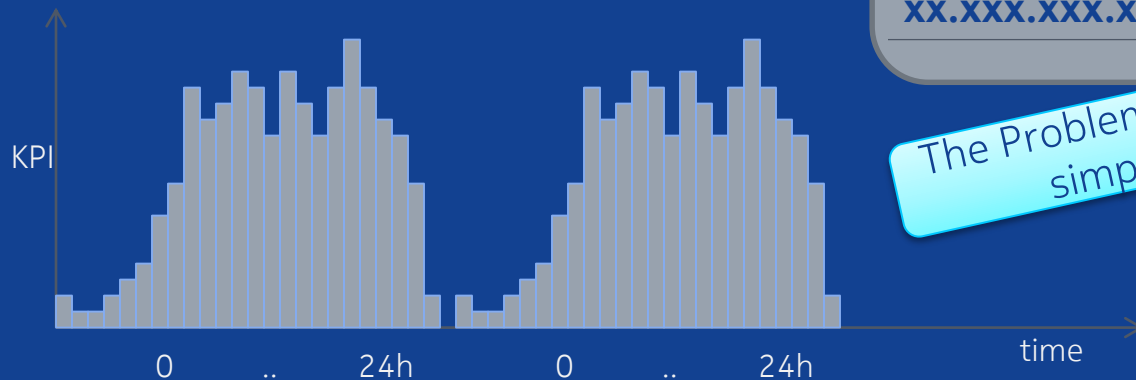
xxx KPIs

x.xxx Hours, 15m intervals

xx.xxx Radio Cells, nodes

xx.xxx.xxx.xxx Time Series

The Problem: A huge amount of simple information



KPI

- Drop rates
- Alarm counters
- Performance values

Time

- Resolution: 15min, 1hour, 1 Day
- N months history

The Problem

... more information does not always help



There must be
something
more intelligent

Operation Challenges

What KPI is operating in (un-)normal state?



Critical situations: When, Where?



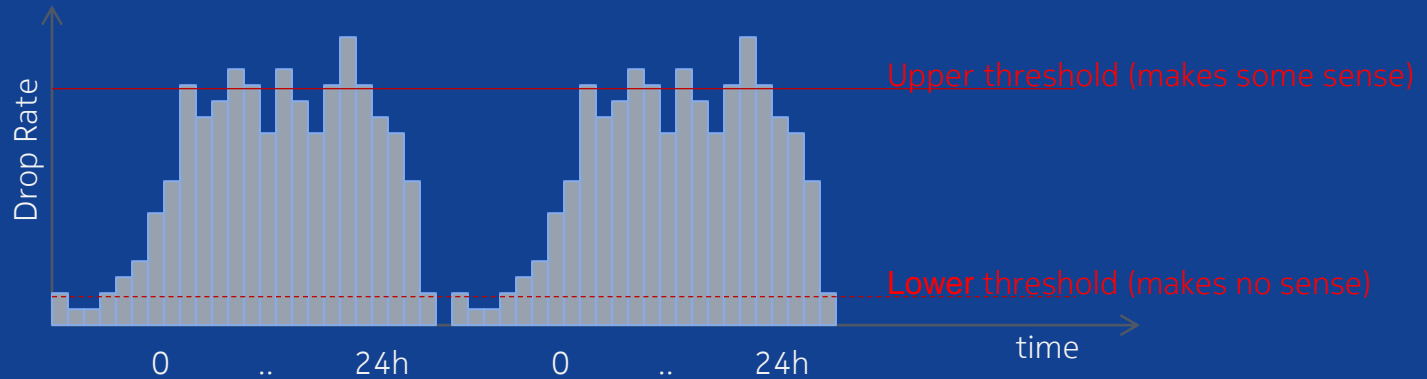
What is the reason for that?



What will happen tomorrow?

KPI Time Series

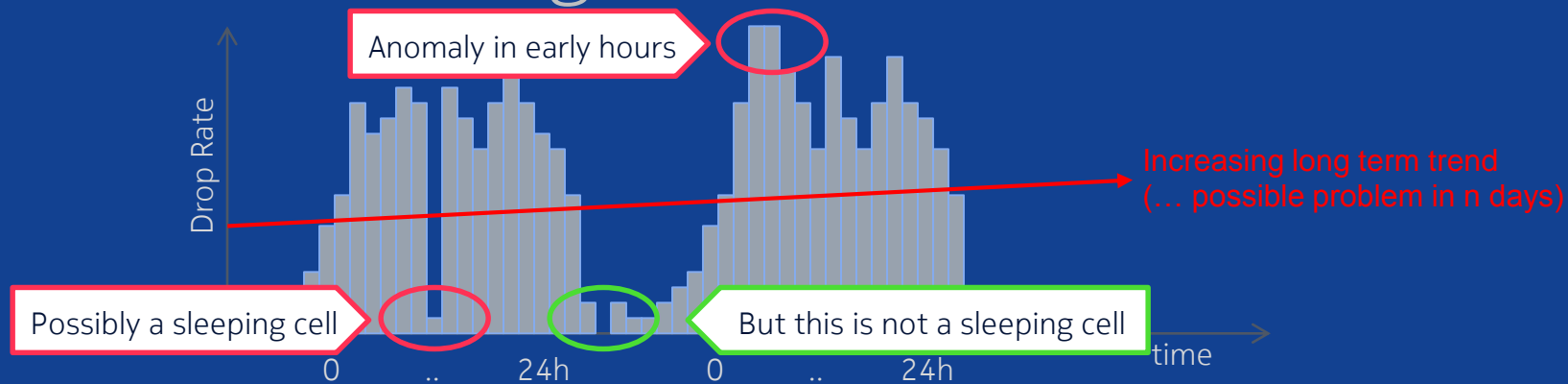
Operation Challenges - Answers Today: Thresholds



Weak Concept ...

- Thresholds depend on time, radio cell ...
- Hard to find the right boundary between good/bad
- Does not reflect seasonality
- Generate a lot of false positives

Operation Challenges - Hidden information



Solutions today:

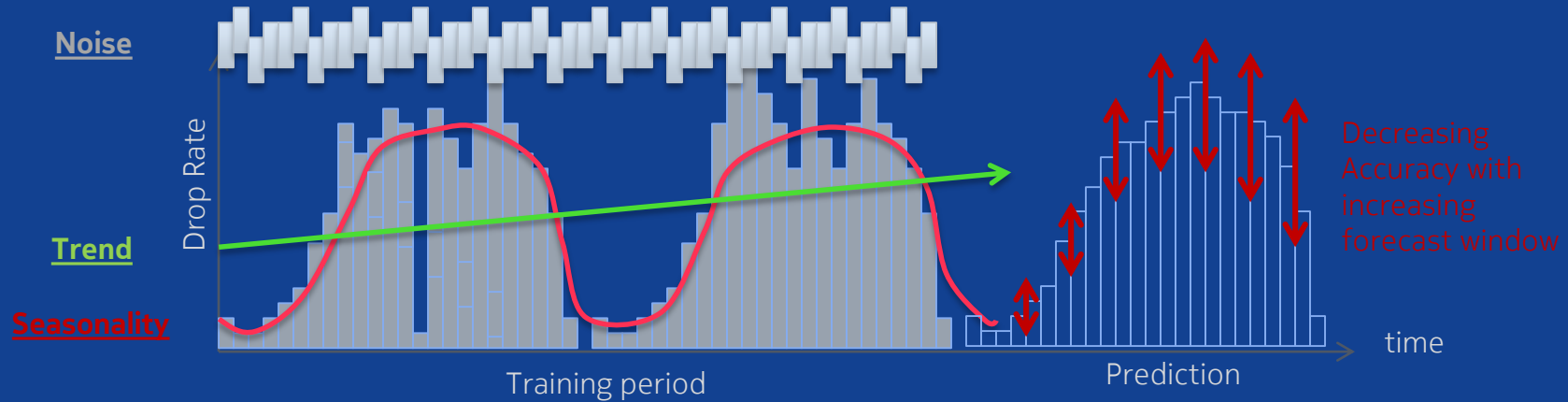
- Experienced 'eyes'
- But
 - Too much KPIs ... hundreds
 - Too much cells ... thousands
 - Not enough experienced 'eyes' ...
 - Error prone

An intelligent system should tell me:

- Where to look at ...
- Where are reasonable anomalies ...
- Where are dependencies to other KPIs, entities
- What are possible reasons for this behavior

KPI Time Series

Some Theory ... Splitting up a Time Series into ...



Split system signal into

- Season component (day, week, month)
- Trend
- Noise

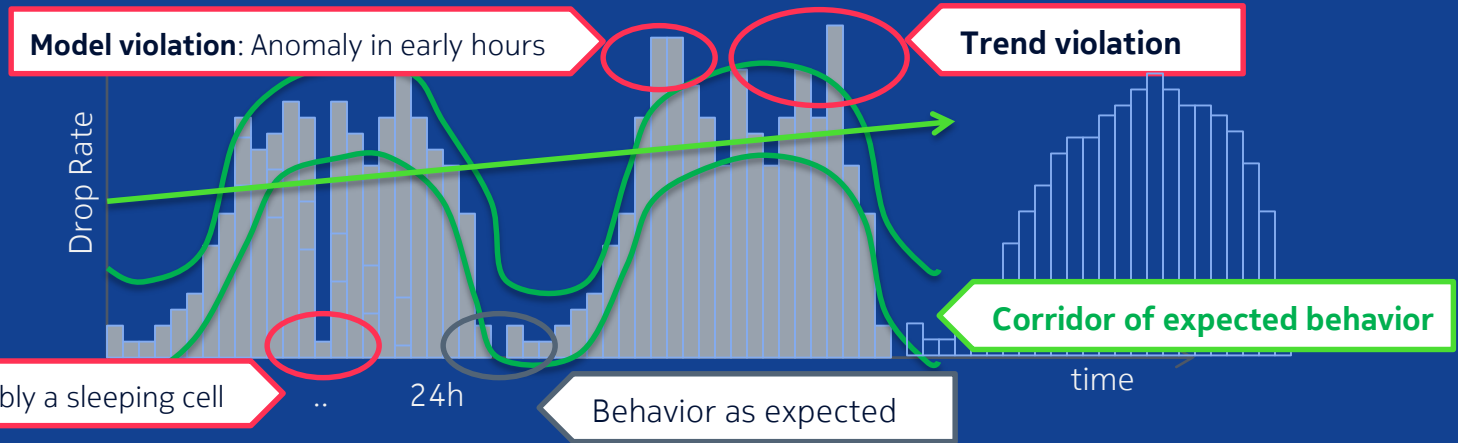
Set up./low. threshold

- Season component
- Trend

Corridor of expectations

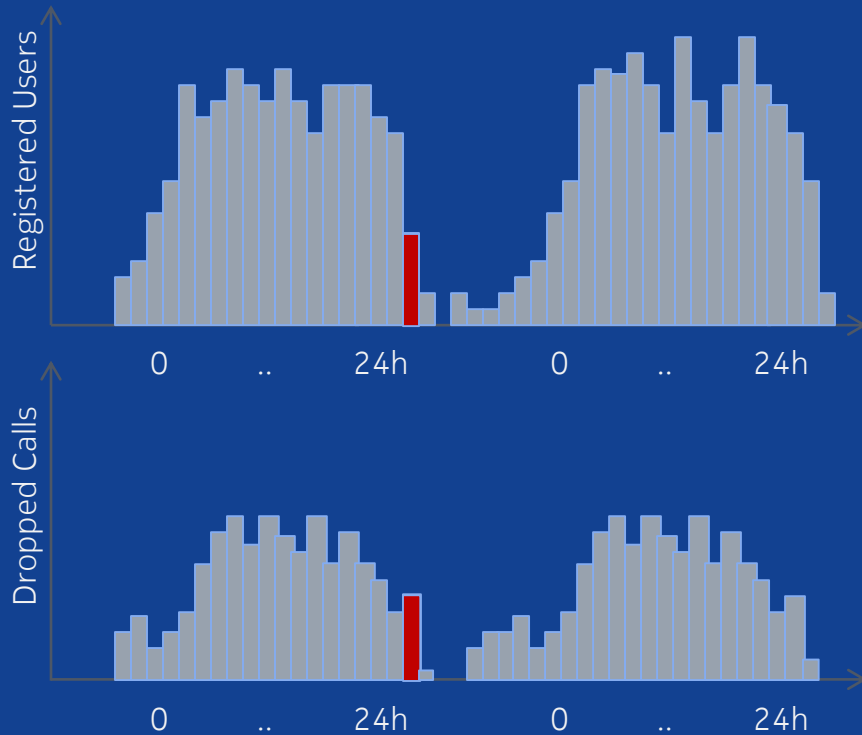
KPI Time Series

Corridor of 'expected behavior'



Multi KPI Problems

Finding Anomalies between KPIs



- In most cases the ratio **dropped calls / registered users** is in a similar range
- By using clustering **outliers** can be detected
- Nevertheless the single KPIs might be in the trusted/expected corridor

Why Prediction is so Important

Some Facts ...



Business Facts

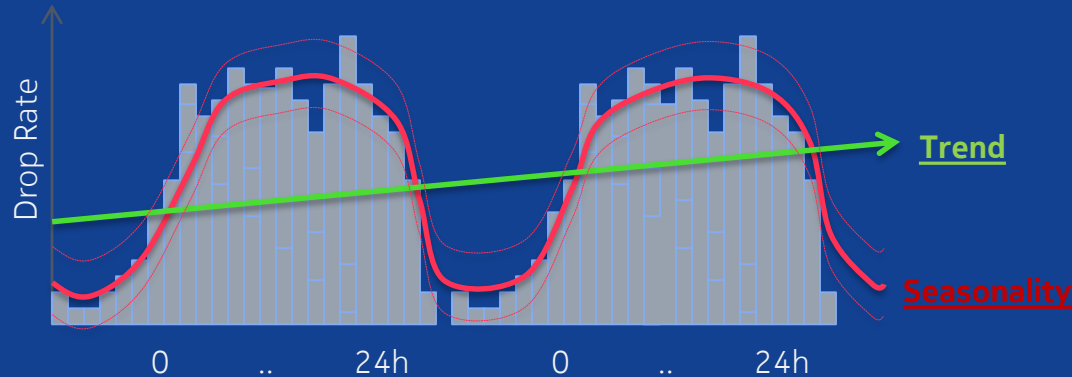
- Radio cell outage impacts a large amount of customers
- Even if you rapidly realize a problem ... it is always too late ...
- High acquisition costs for new customers

Idea: Change from ,reactive‘ mode to ,preventive‘ mode

- Make an estimation which cells are in trouble next time
- Trigger preventive maintenance actions

KPI Modelling

Now machine learning comes into play



Sizing & computation efforts increase ...

- 1 model per cell & KPI
- x.xxx.xxx number of models

Algorithms

Trend

Linear Regression

Seasonality

k Nearest Neighbor or
Decision Tree or
(non)linear Regression
Logistic Regression

Reports

Analysis

Root Cause

Options

Dashboard

User Reports

Database

Options

Redraw

KPI: Inter2gTransRealFail_BSC

BSC_ID: 100

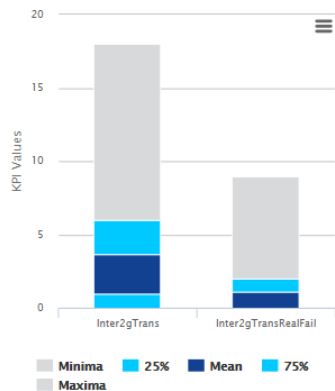
Fields: Inter2gTrans, Inter2gTransRealFail

Reports: Inter2gTransRealFail_BSC

Severity	Time Slot	Field	Type	Subtype	Value	Deviation
!	2014-04-12T10:00:00	Inter2gTrans	model deviation	more than 50.0% difference	9	0.7308
!	2014-04-28T16:00:00	Inter2gTransRealFail	model deviation	more than 50.0% difference	7	0.8421
!	2014-04-28T12:00:00	Inter2gTransRealFail	model deviation	more than 50.0% difference	6	1.7273
!	2014-04-23T20:00:00	Inter2gTransRealFail	model deviation	more than 50.0% difference	9	2.2143

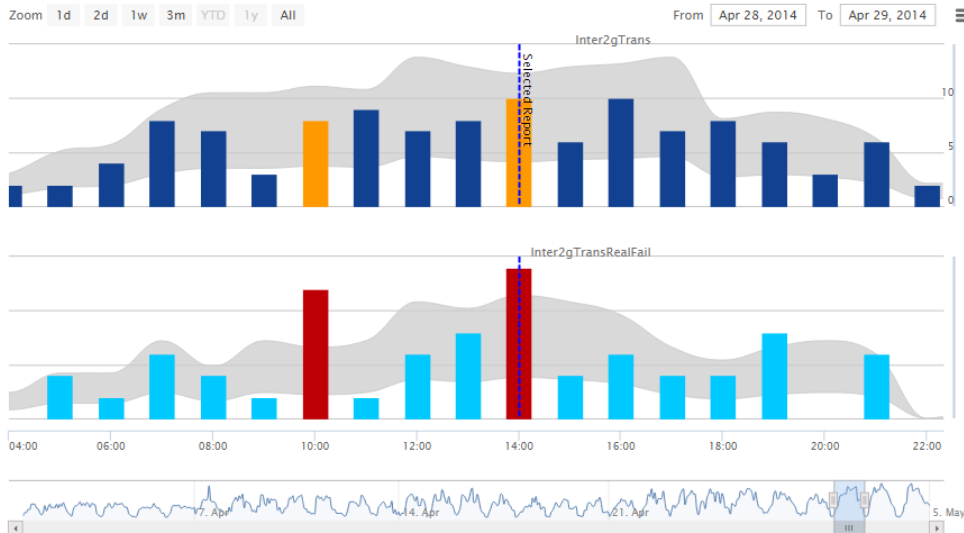
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KPI Radar

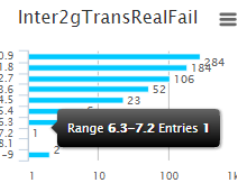
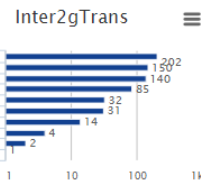


KPIs: Inter2gTransRealFail_BSC

Time Line Scatter Table Statistics Trend

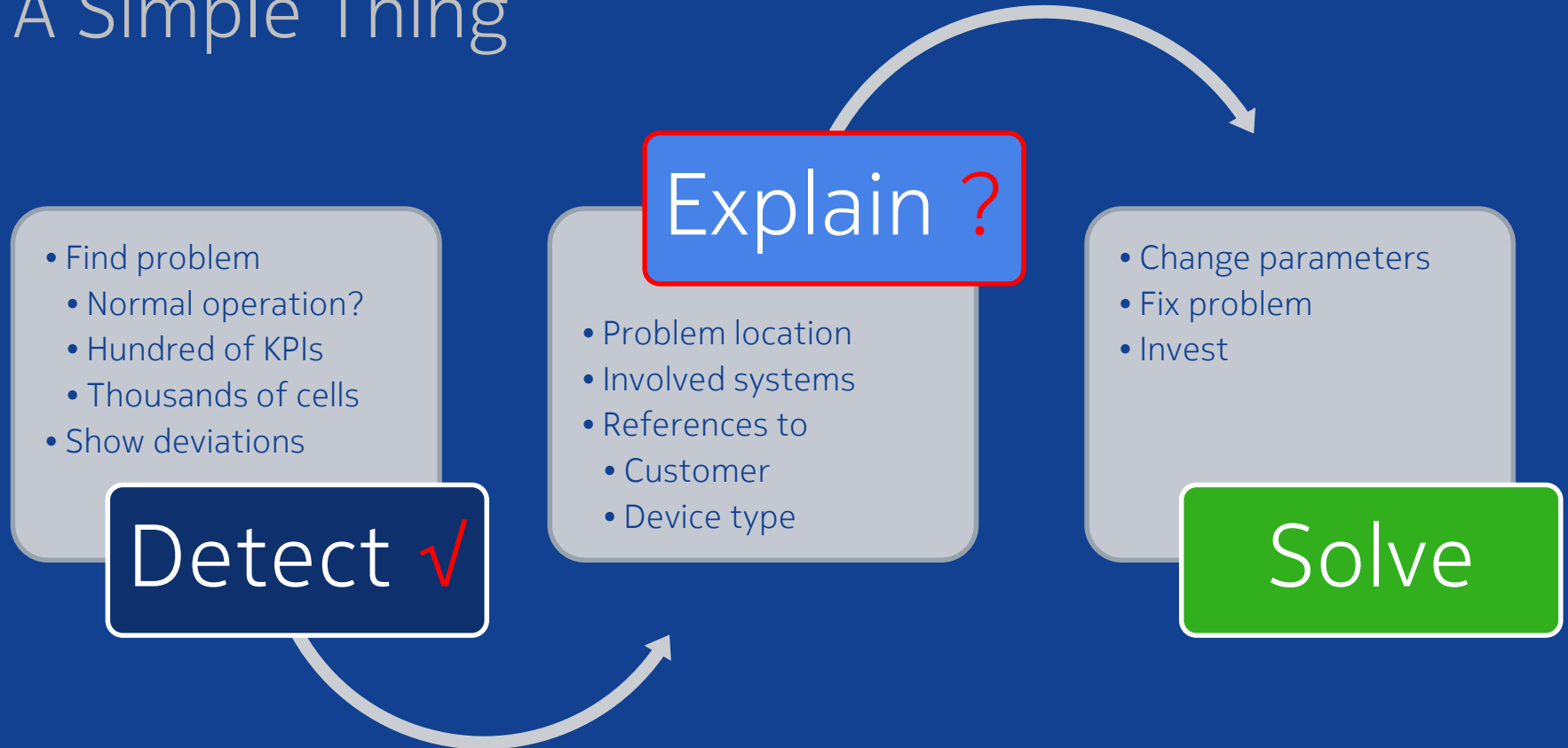


Histograms



Problem solving

A Simple Thing



Why something happens ...

Root Cause Analysis

Having a KPI is not sufficient ...

- Drop call rate in cell A is too high
- Huge amount of handover failure during busy hours

Reasoning is important ...

- Why does this happen?
- What is driving this problem?
- Is it a periodic or a one time problem?
- What do I need to do, how can I change it?

Root Cause Analysis

Information Complexity – Just a normal case: Handover failures

Questions:

- Errors specifically related to time, BSC, cell, end device
- Any typical errors (DX_CAUSES)

Timeslot60 ▾	Inter2gTransRealFail ▾	BSC_ID ▾	CELL ▾	DX_CAUSE ▾	LAC ▾	PRB ▾	MM_CAUSE ▾	TAC ▾	HOUR ▾	M15 ▾	M05 ▾	M ▾
2014-04-16T14:00:00	1	343	45831	2835	34301	306		01371900	14	0	2	14
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	341	43993	778	34100	306	17	35477004	15	3	11	59
2014-04-16T15:00:00	1	351	56983	2835	35100	306		01264600	15	3	11	59
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	342	48171	778	34202	306	17	35750805	15	3	11	59
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	343	47493	3328	34300	306		35461002	15	3	11	59
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	343	47593	778	34300	306	17	01362900	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	342	40702	778	34201	306	17	35491105	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	1	342	42221	2842	34200	306		35907605	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	343	42593	3336	34302	306		35635505	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	342	40611	778	34201	306	17	35487901	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	343	45571	778	34300	306	17	35957605	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	342	40051	778	34202	306	17	35907605	15	3	11	58

Lines 0 / 3624

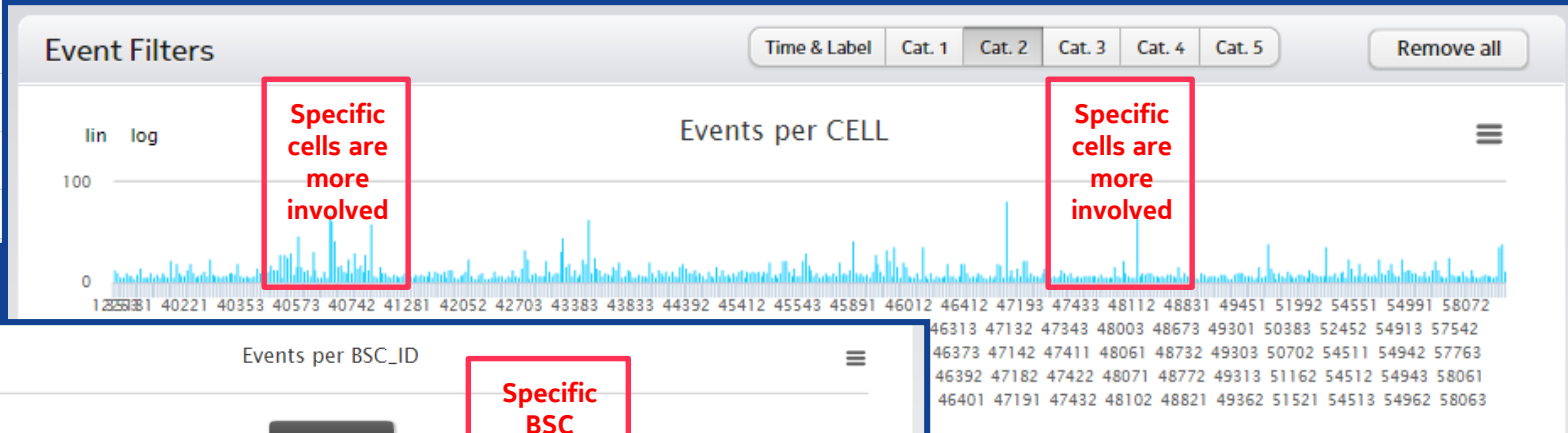
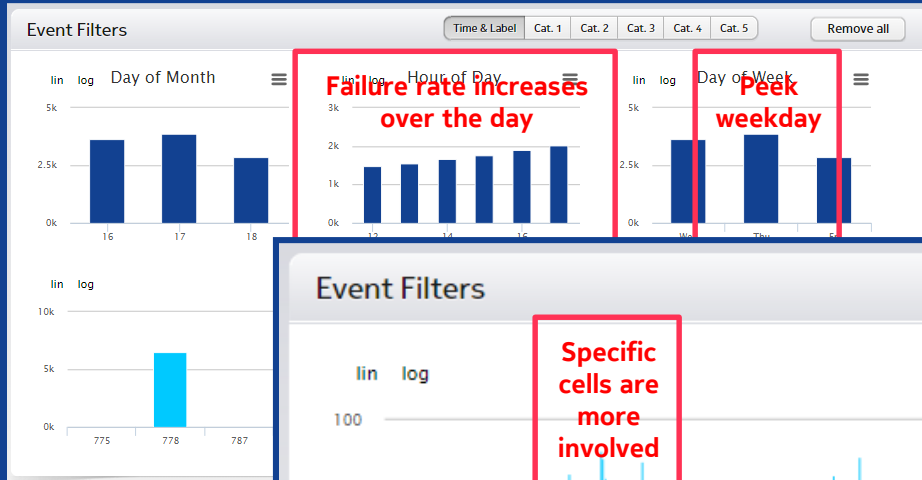
KPI

3.624 messages

Root Cause Analysis

Let's solve it graphically

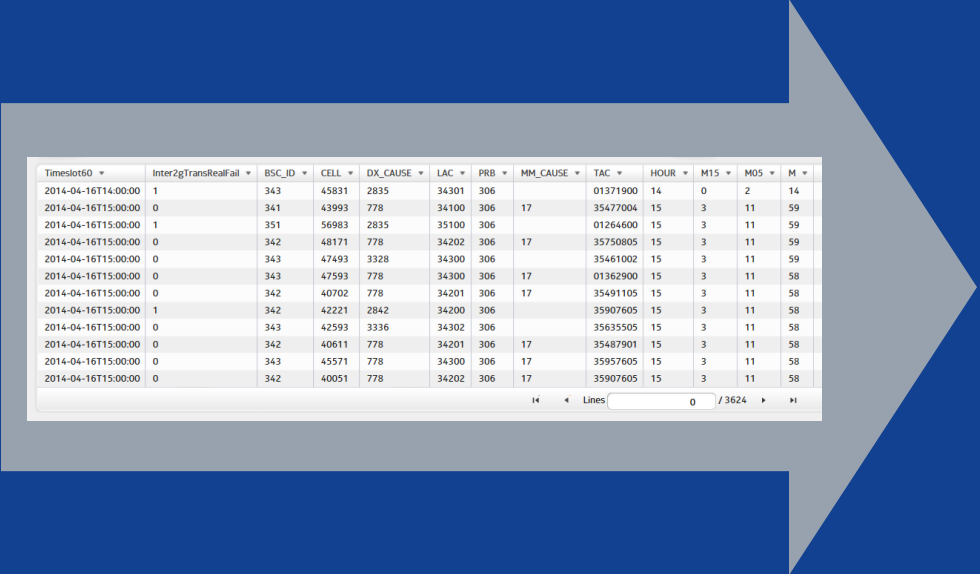
- Must be an interactive drill down
- Reduces xx.xxx messages to a single problem
- Shows dependencies, anomalies
- Provides possible reasons



<Change information classification in footer>

Root Cause Analysis

Solutions: Let's use an algorithm for that



Timeslot60	Inter2gTransRealFail	BSC_ID	CELL	DX_CAUSE	LAC	PRB	MM_CAUSE	TAC	HOUR	M15	M05	M
2014-04-16T14:00:00	1	343	45831	2835	34301	306		01371900	14	0	2	14
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	341	43993	778	34100	306	17	35477004	15	3	11	59
2014-04-16T15:00:00	1	351	56983	2835	35100	306		01264600	15	3	11	59
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2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	343	47593	778	34300	306	17	01362900	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	342	40702	778	34201	306	17	35491105	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	1	342	42221	2842	34200	306		35907605	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	343	42593	3336	34302	306		35635505	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	342	40611	778	34201	306	17	35487901	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	343	45571	778	34300	306	17	35957605	15	3	11	58
2014-04-16T15:00:00	0	342	40051	778	34202	306	17	35907605	15	3	11	58

Root Cause Analysis

Show dependencies for error type
778 ▼
CLEAR/A ONHOOK DURING SET-UP PHASE

Feature	Probability
M	30.094
HOUR	12.699
M05	5.611
M15	1.537
PRB=306	1
MM_CAUSE=17	0.999
BSC_ID=341	0.283
BSC_ID=342	0.247
BSC_ID=343	0.228
LAC=34100	0.114

Lines: 41

Strong time dependency

Involvement of BSCs

Algorithmic View

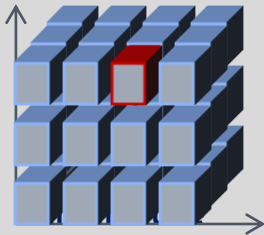
Report types	Sub types	Algorithm	Use case
Model deviation (single field)	Difference between model and real value above limit (x%, configurable) Difference between model & real value but also value near zero	Nearest Neighbor (KNN)	Unexpected value 'sleeping cell'
Trend violation (single field)	Raised if trend slope above/below limit	Linear Regression	Long term trend analysis
Classification error (multiple field)		DBSCAN	Detecting irregular pattern KPI (combinations not seen before)
Root cause analysis (multiple field)	Gaussian Naive Bayes	Gaussian Naive Bayes	Find driving factor for specific dx_causes Show relations to other attributes (cell, customer, ...)

Summary

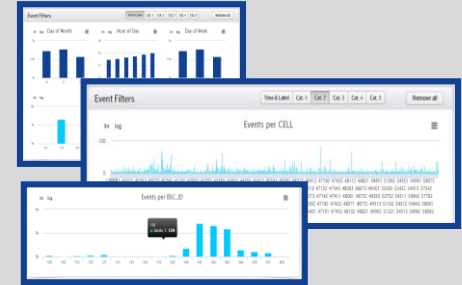
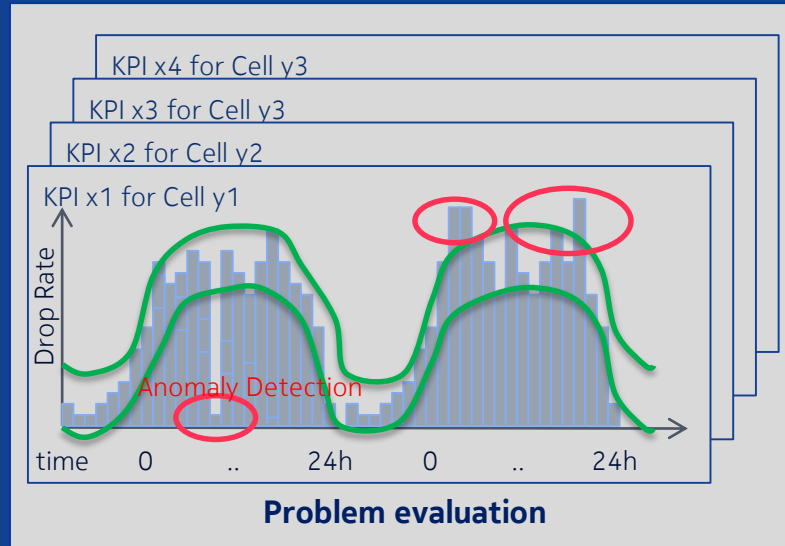
From Simple KPIs to a guided problem solving workflow ...

Trained Model For
expected KPI behavior

Anomaly Detection



Problem
categorization



Root Cause Analysis

778
CLEAR/A ONHOOK DURING SET-UP PHASE

Feature	Probability
M	30.094
HOUR	12.699
M05	5.611
M15	1.537
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MM_CAUSE=17	0.999
BSC_ID=341	0.283
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Lines: 41

Root Cause & correlation

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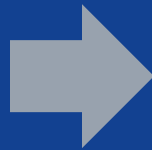
Software & Methods

How to do Time Series Prediction

Prediction of Time Series (ARMA) – Step 1

Raw Data

Time	KPI
Time t	KPI value
Time t-1	KPI value
Time t-2	KPI value
Time t-3	KPI value
Time t-4	KPI value



Step 1: Computing Moving Averages

Time	KPI	Mov AVG
Time t	KPI value	MA KPI
Time t-1	KPI value	MA KPI
Time t-2	KPI value	MA KPI
Time t-3	KPI value	MA KPI
Time t-4	KPI value	MA KPI

Moving average window

- Auto
- Regression
- Moving
- Average

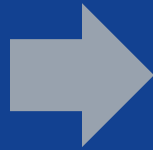
How to do Time Series Prediction

Prediction of Time Series (ARMA) – Step 2

Step 1: Computing Moving Averages

Time	KPI	Mov AVG
Time t	KPI value	MA KPI
Time t-1	KPI value	MA KPI
Time t-2	KPI value	MA KPI
Time t-3	KPI value	MA KPI
Time t-4	KPI value	MA KPI

Lag window



Step 2: Generating lag window

Time	KPI	KPI t-1	KPI t-2	KPI t-3	Mov AVG	M AVG t-1	M AVG t-2	M AVG t-3
Time t	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI
Time t-1	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI
Time t-2	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI
Time t-3	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI
Time t-4	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	KPI value	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI	MA KPI

Results

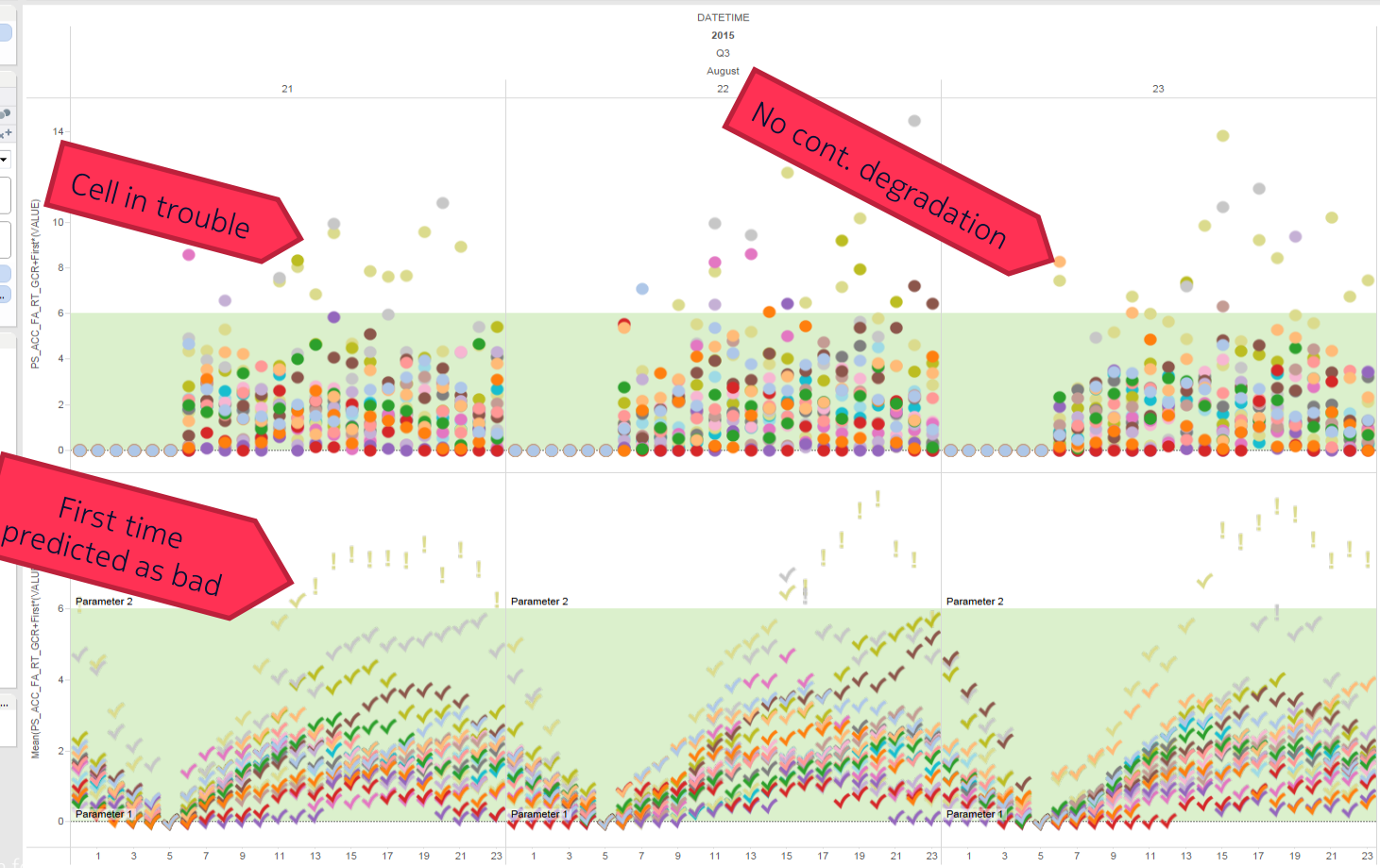
Confusion Matrix

KPI: PS_ACC_FA_RT_GCR
Pos./Neg. boundary 6%
Number of cells 233 (out of top BTS with highest voice traffic)
MA Window 6 hours
Lag time window 48 hours
Prediction window 1 hour
Ind. test data 12177 Positives / 785 Negatives(=KPI violation)

Method	Accuracy		Predicted as Positive	Predicted as Negative	Precision	Recall
Neural Networks	93,944	Real Positive	True Positives:	False Negatives:	0.939	1
		Real Negative	False Positives:	True Negatives:	?	0
Non Linear Regression	98,681	Real Positive	True Positives: 12099	False Negatives: 78	0.992	0.994
		Real Negative	False Positives: 93	True Negatives: 692	0.899	0.882
Logistic Regression	98.388	Real Positive	True Positives: 12155	False Negatives: 62	0.988	0.995
		Real Negative	False Positives: 147	True Negatives: 638	0.911	0.813
Decision Tree	96.607%	Real Positive	True Positives: 11836	False Negatives: 143	0.976	0.988
		Real Negative	False Positives: 287	True Negatives: 409	0.741	0.588
Ensemble Trees	97.338	Real Positive	True Positives: 12087	False Negatives: 90	0.979	0.993
		Real Negative	False Positives: 255	True Negatives: 530	0.855	0.675

Seiten Spalten JAHR(DATETIME) QUARTAL(DATETIME) MONAT(DATETIME) TAG(DATETIME) STUNDE(DATETIME)
Zeilen SUM(PS_ACC_FA_RT_GC..) SUM(Mean(PS_ACC_FA_...))

Daten
Hourly_all_KPIs
Dimensionen
Filter: SOURCE_ID
Markierungen: Alle, SUM(PS_ACC_FA_RT_...), SUM(Mean(PS_ACC_...))
Form: x+ Form, Farber, Größe, Text, Detail, Quickinfo, Form
SOURCE_ID: Prediction (Mean(PS_...))
Kennzahlen: DLR99DATATRAFFIC+First..., Mean(DLR99DATATRAFFIC...), Mean(PS_ACC_FA_RT_GCR...), Mean(TRAFFIC_4A+First...), Mean(TRAFFIC_5A+First...), Mean(ULR99DATATRAFFIC...), Mean(VOICE_TRAFFIC+Fir...), P (Mean(PS_ACC_FA_RT_G...)), P (Mean(PS_ACC_FA_RT_G...)), PS_ACC_FA_RT_GCR+First..., TRAFFIC_4A+First*(VALUE), TRAFFIC_5A+First*(VALUE), ULR99DATATRAFFIC+First..., VOICE_TRAFFIC+First*(VA...), Anzahl der Datensätze, Kennzahlwerte
Parameter: Parameter 1, Parameter 2



SOURCE_ID
[Alle] [55001] [55002] [55003] [55004] [55005] [55024] [55025] [55026] [55054] [55055] [55056] [55075] [55076] [55077] [55096] [55097] [55098] [55099] [55100] [55101] [55108] [55109] [55110] [55120] [55121] [55122] [55152] [55153] [55154] [55164] [55165] [55166] [55182] [55183] [55184] [55185] [55186] [55187] [55203] [55204] [55205] [55246] [55248] [55250] [55348] [55350]
Parameter 1: 0
Parameter 2: 6

Agenda

Intro

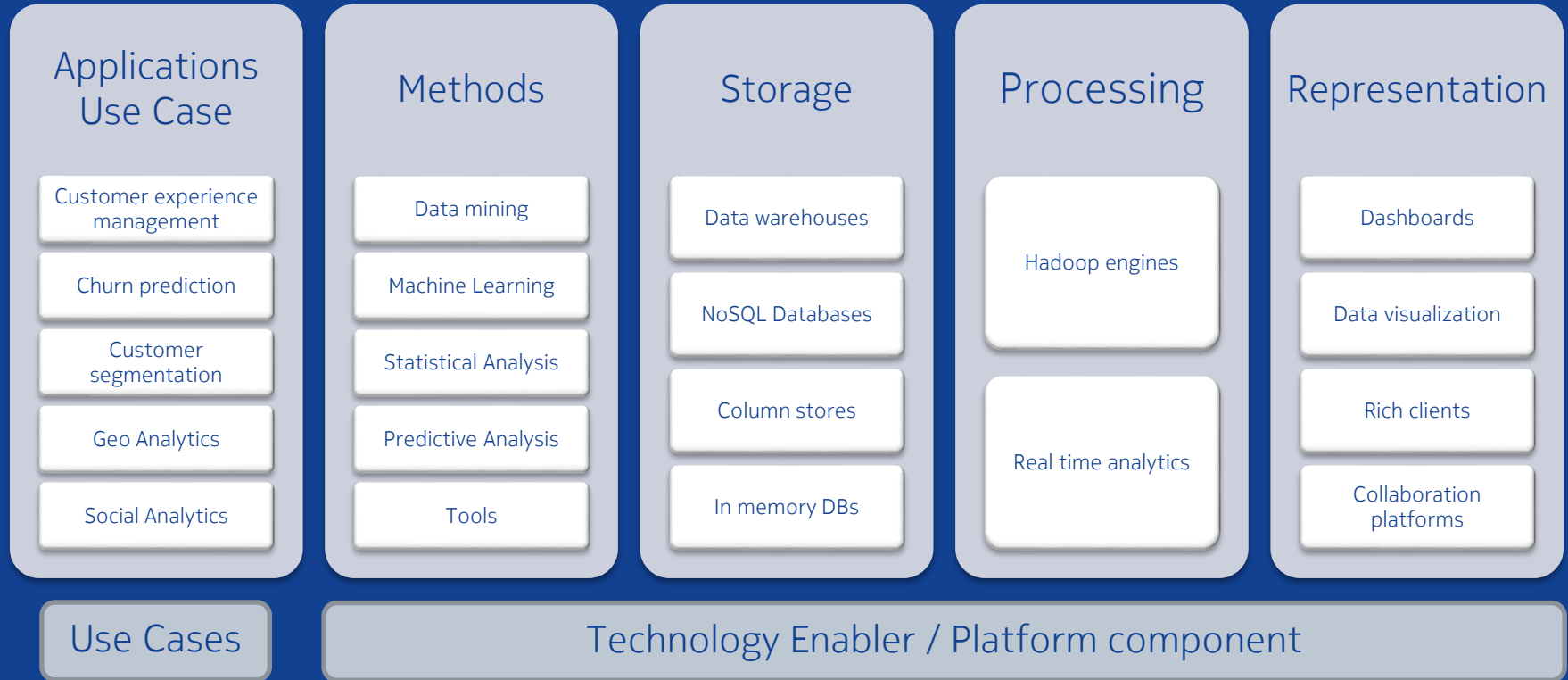
Telecommunication Data & Use Cases

Anomaly & Root Cause Detection

Time Series Analysis & Prediction

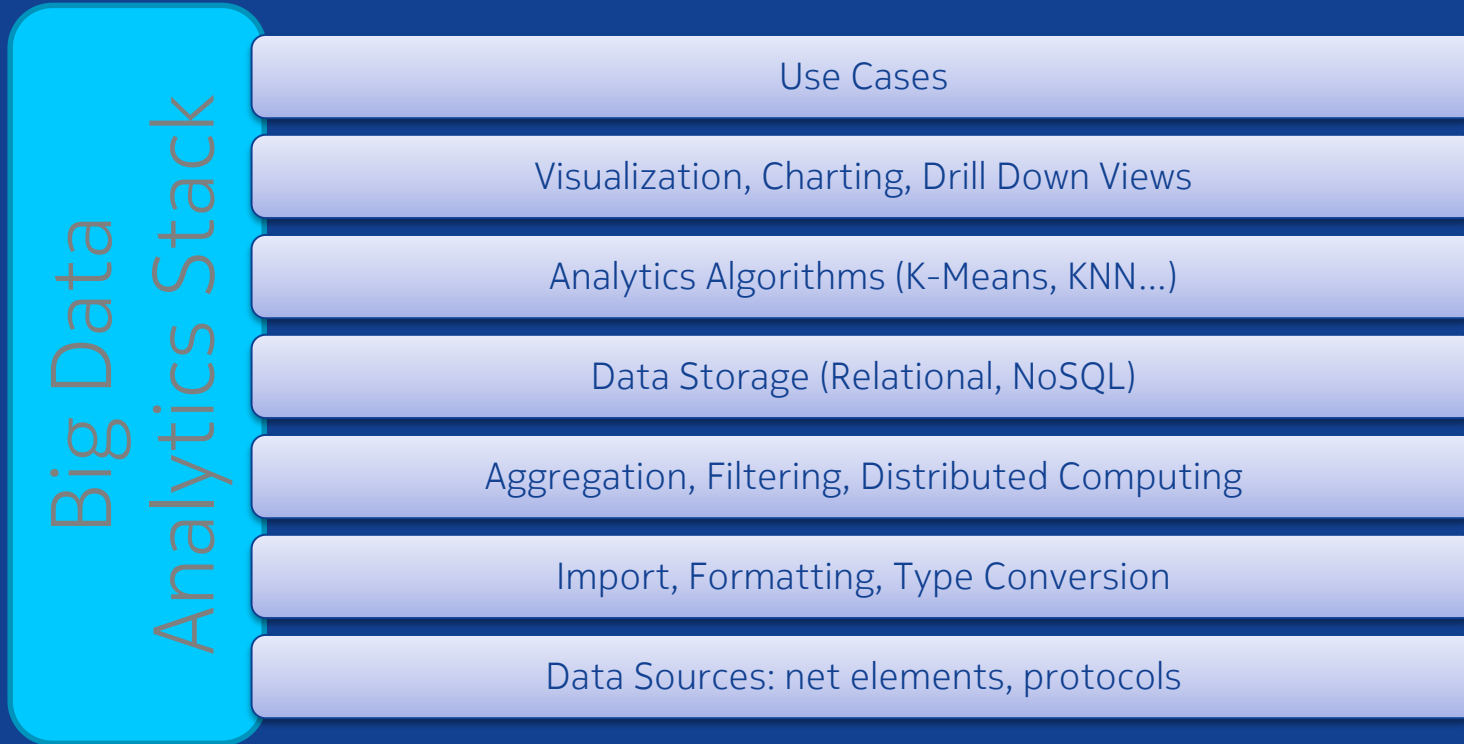
Software & Methods

Network Data Intelligence Research Areas



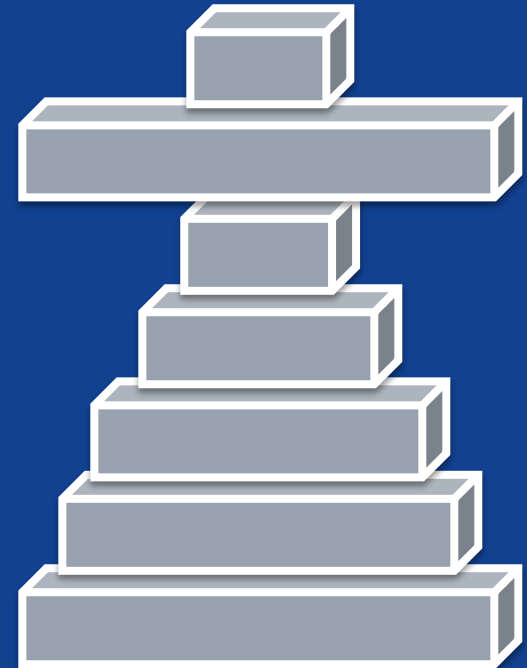
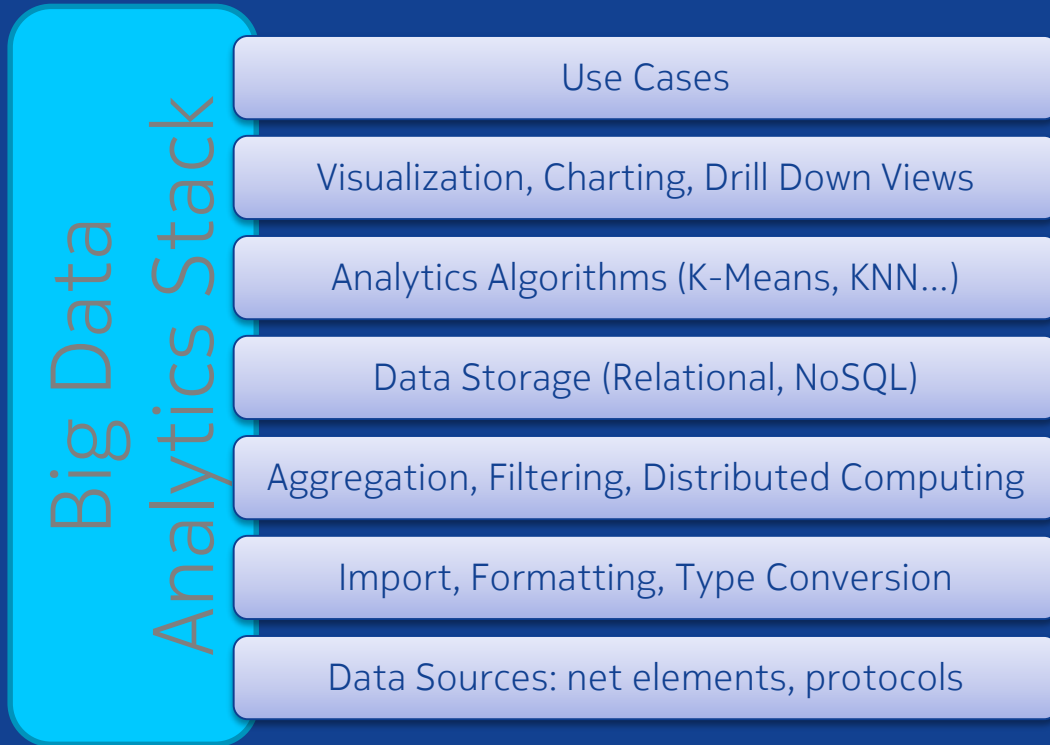
Generalized Big Data Analytics Stack

What do you need?



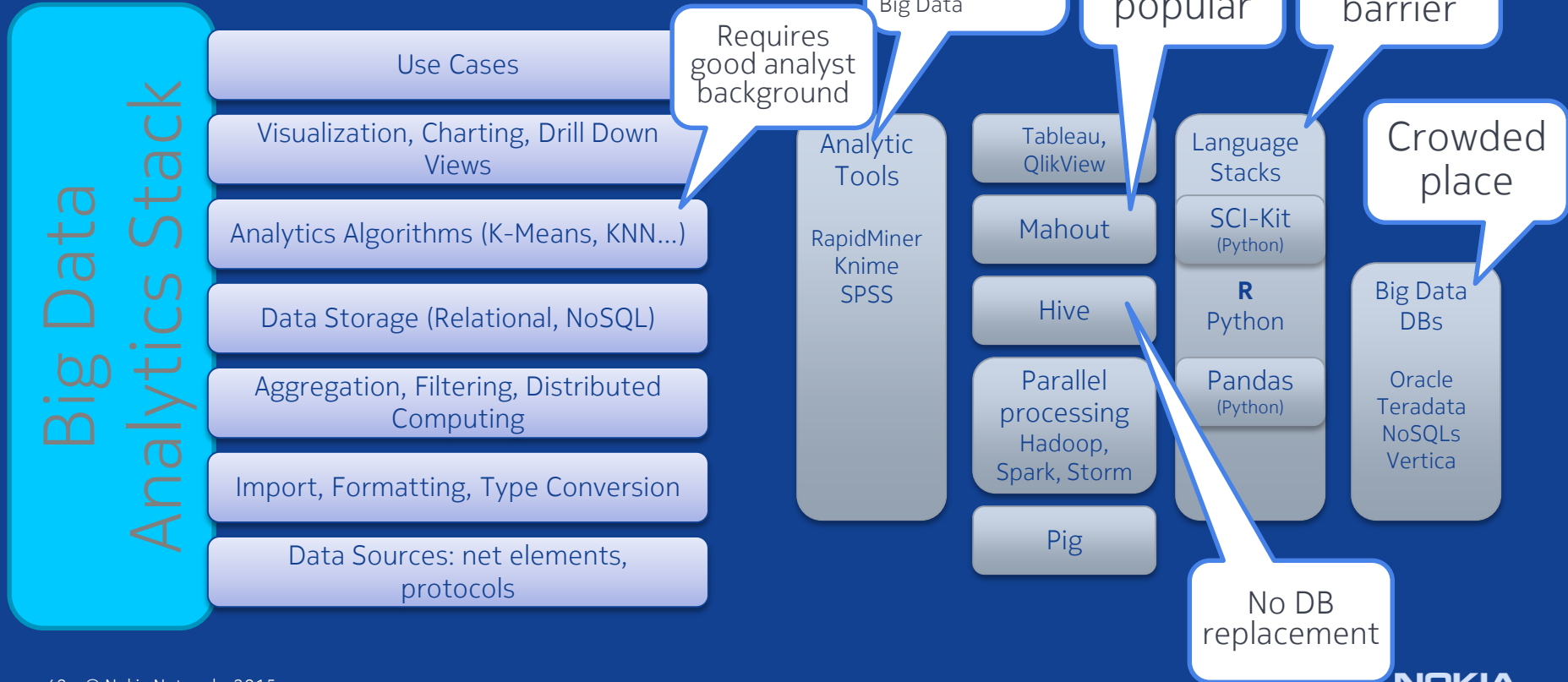
Generalized Big Data Analytics Stack

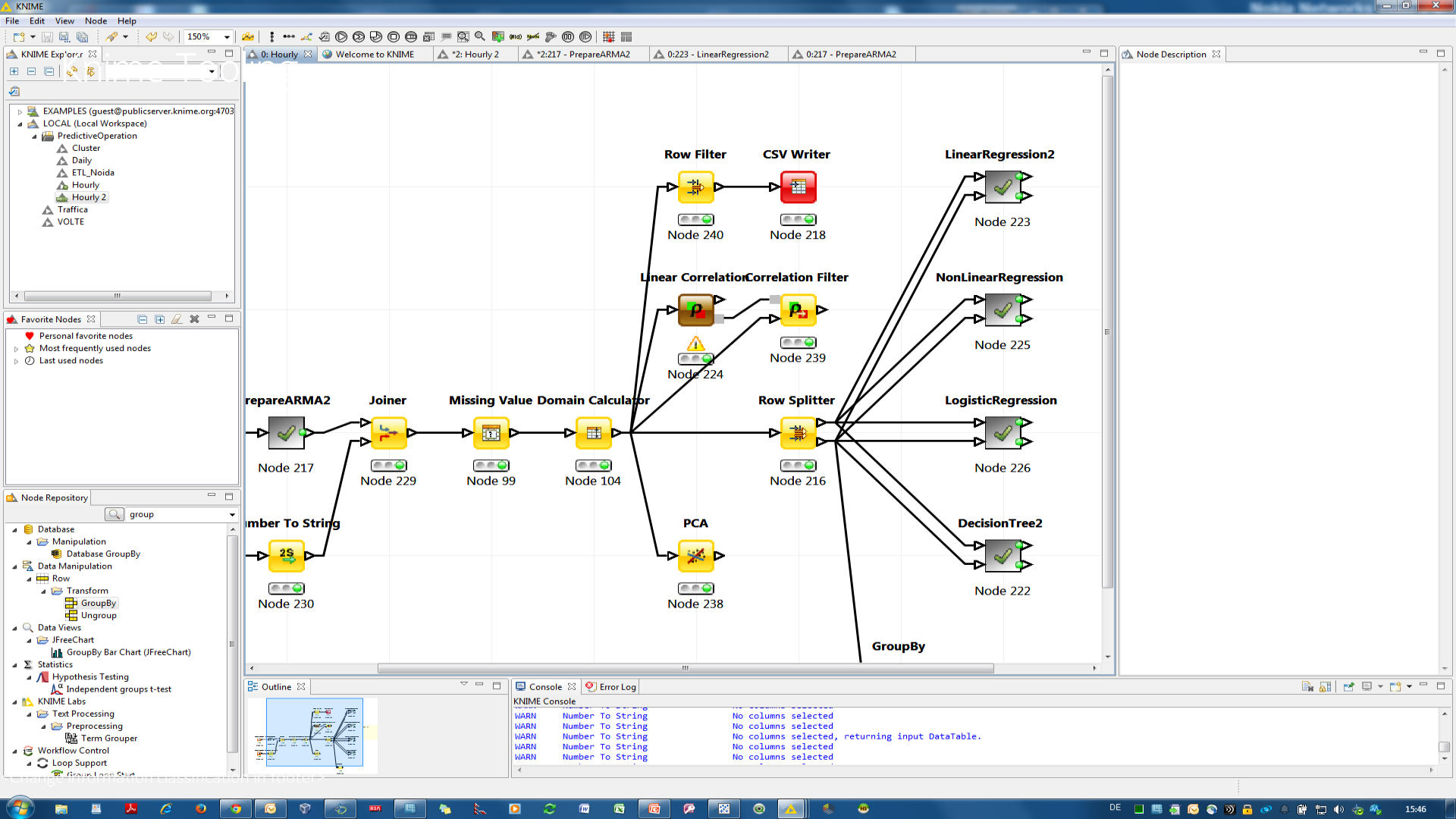
How does it correspond to the efforts?

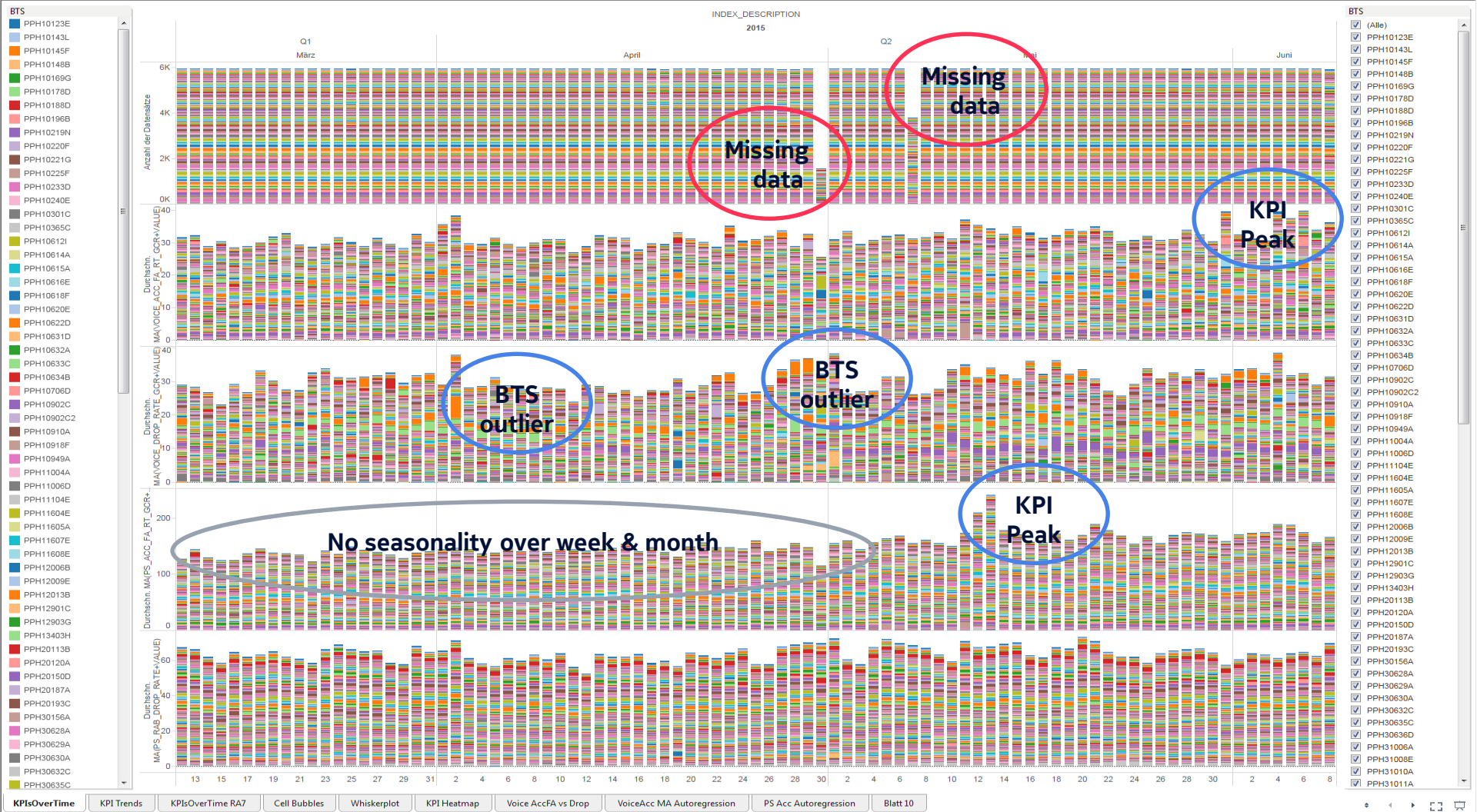


Development Effort

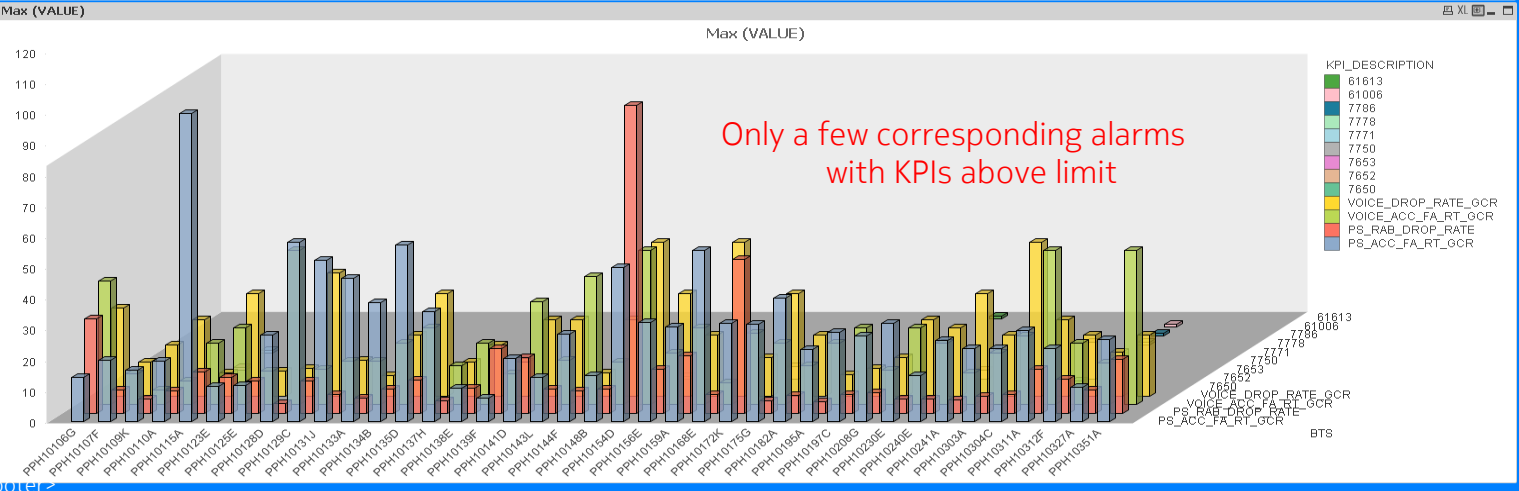
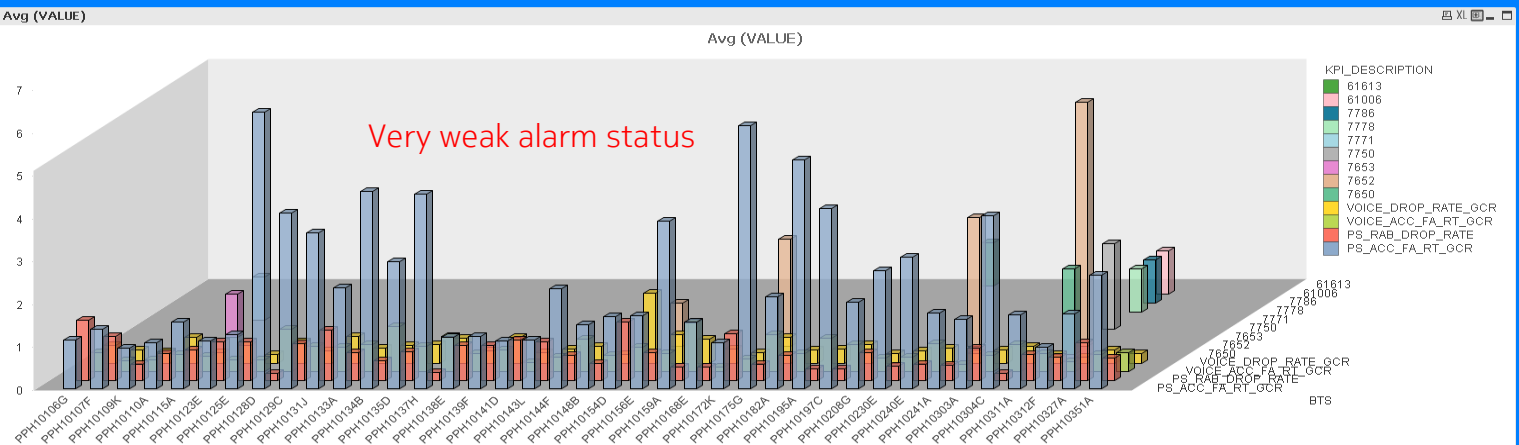
Generalized Big Data Analytics Stack Software Choices





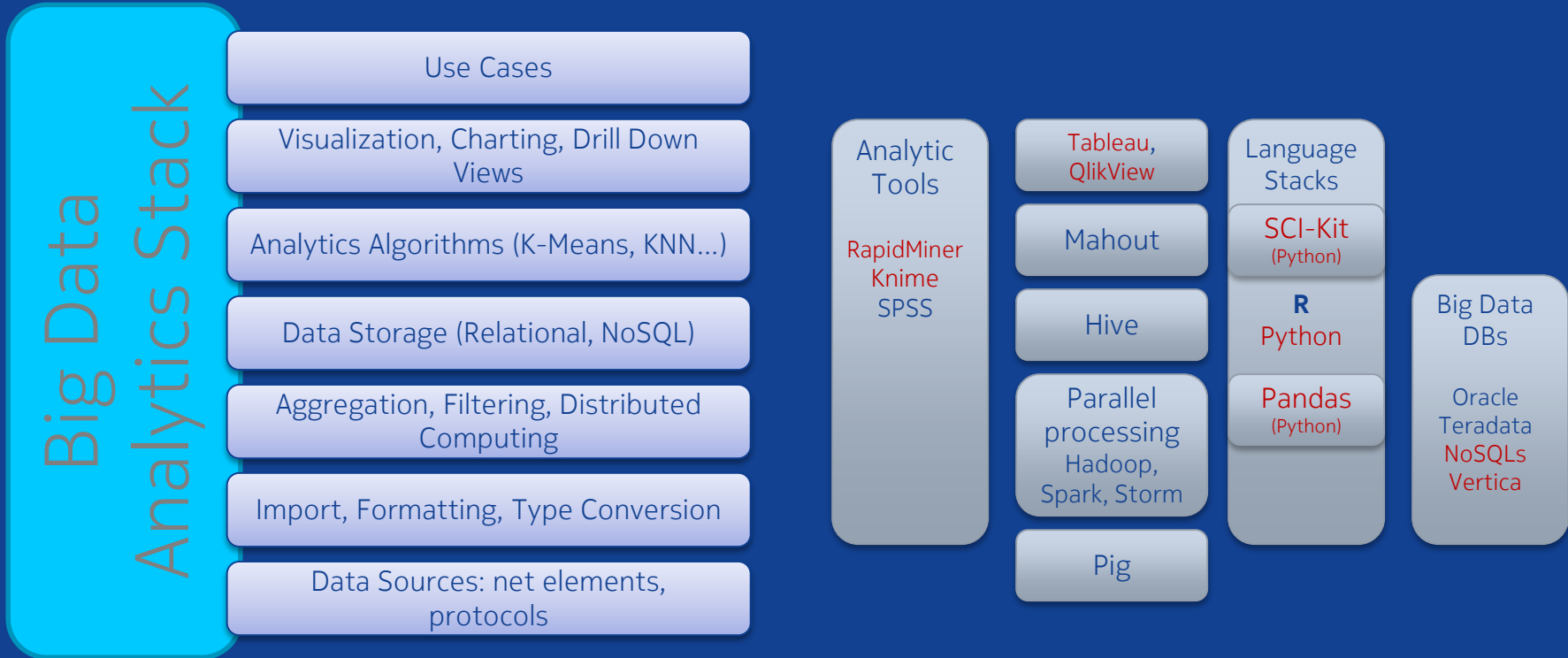


RNC	KPI_DESCRIP...
PXRNC001	PS_ACC_FA_RT_GCR
PXRNC002	PS_RAB_DROP_RATE
PXRNC003	VOICE_ACC_FA_RT_GCR
PXRNC004	VOICE_DROP_RATE_GCR
PXRNC005	7650
PXRNC008	7652
PXRNC009	7653
	7750
	7771
	7778
	7786
	61006
	61613
	DLR99DATATRAFFIC
	TRAFFIC_4A
	TRAFFIC_5A
	ULR99DATATRAFFIC
	VOICE_TRAFFIC
	7401
	7402
	7407
	7409
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	7500



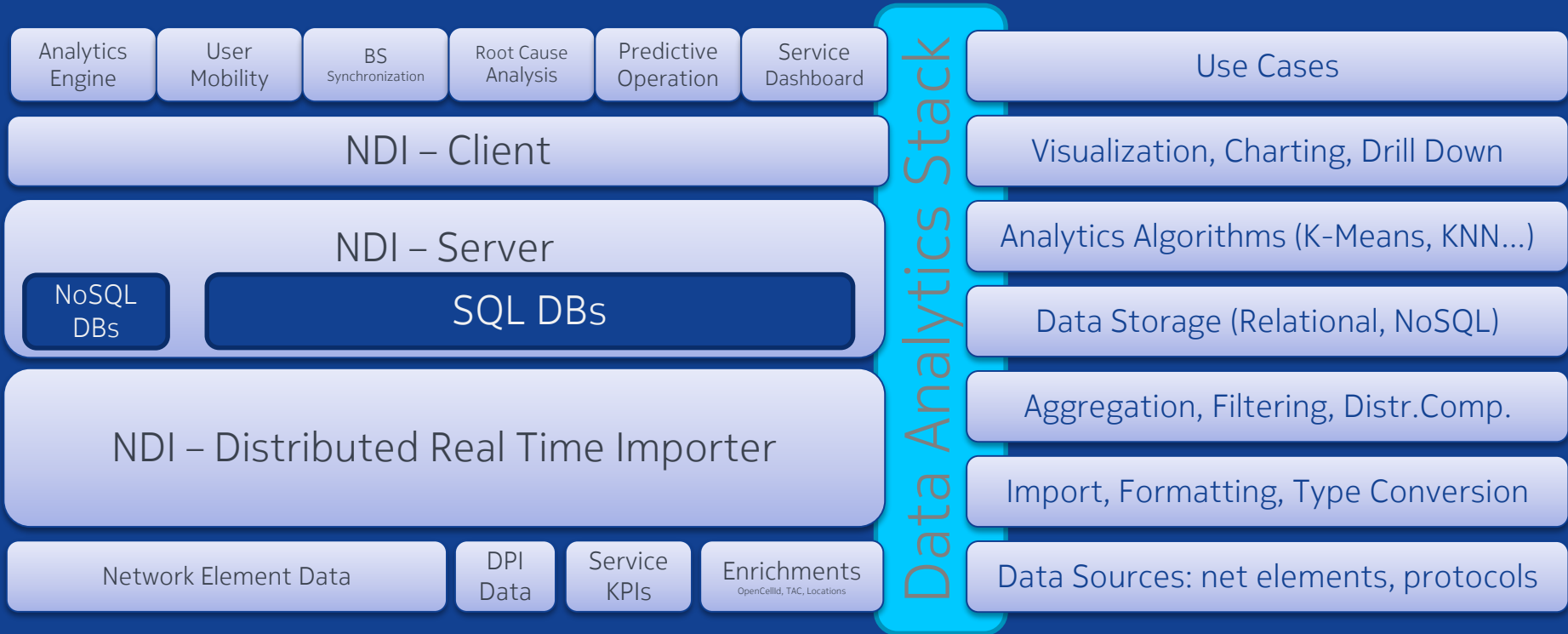
Generalized Data Analytics Stack

Final Choices



Generalized Data Analytics Stack

NDI Software Architecture



Network Data Intelligence Demonstrator

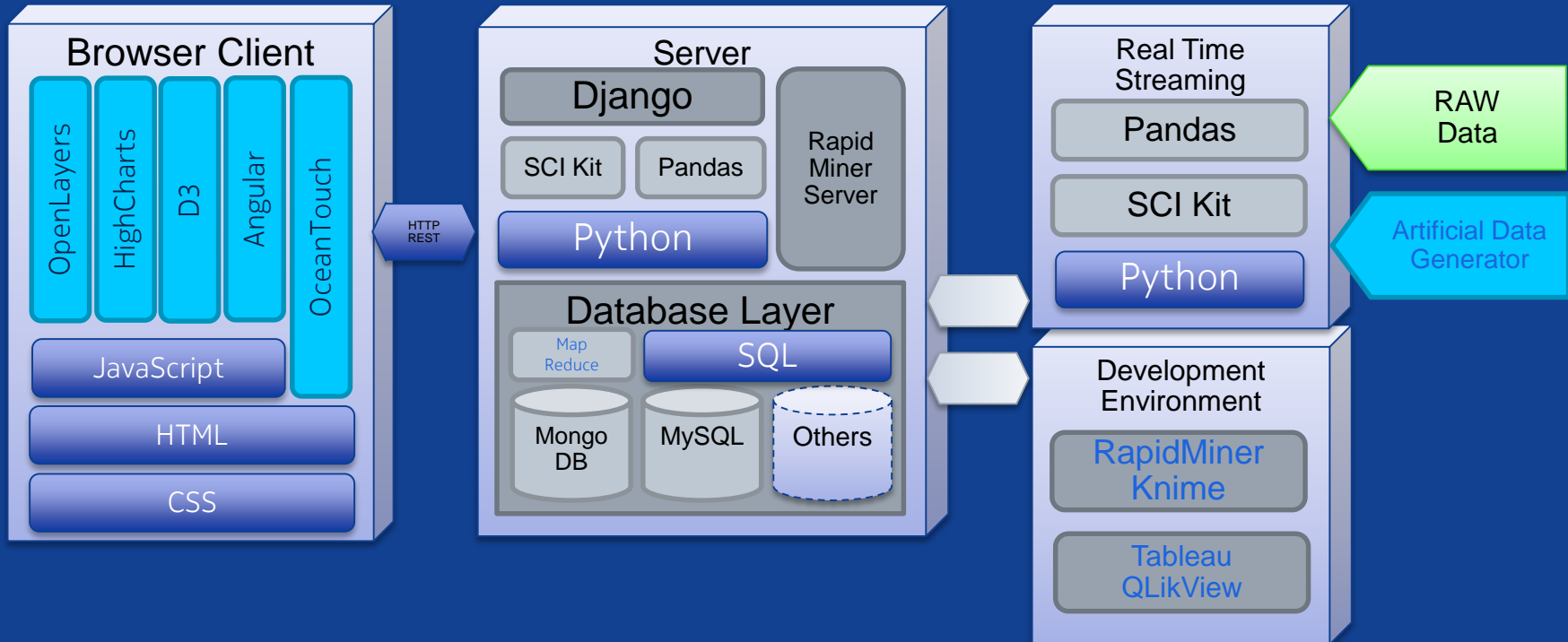
NDI - Detailed Architecture

Standard Programming

Data Analytics & Aggregation

Rich Client & Charting

Tool

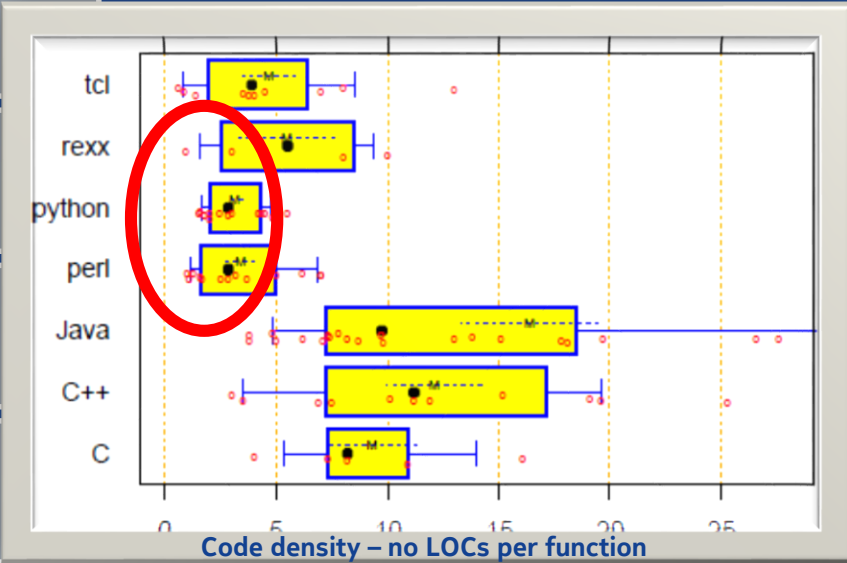


Network Data Intelligence

Reasons to use Python



-  **Rapid Prototyping**
 - Interpreted, very dense coding, eclipse supp.(PyDev)
 - Zero turnaround, no SW production
-  **High Functionality**
 - Data analytics, Statistical computing, Text mining
 - Modern 'R'
-  **Next generation programming**
 - Object oriented, Functional programming
 - Closures, Duck typing, memory management, Lambdas
-  **Huge library & community**
 - Uses most C-libs on Linux - therefore very fast
 - Communication stacks, encryption, ...
-  **Support for server programming**
 - Django (HTTP based)
 - Twisted (event based)



Source: Lutz Prechelt: An empirical comparison of C, C++, Java, Perl, Python, Rext, and Tcl for a search/string-processing program

Google: "... we use Python, where we can, C/C++, where we must ..."

Python - Possible Counter Arguments



Speed

- Think big and optimize your algorithms
- Use full potential of your database

No support for parallel programming (GIL)

- Use secure message passing

Python 2/3 incompatibility

- That's more or less done
- Most packages have Python 3 support today

Unstable – nothing for product development

- That's just wrong
- Our code just worked from the beginning, no GC pain, no bugs, ...

Our
programmers
love it

Important NDI Components

Pandas

- R-extension for Python
- 'in-memory' SQL
- Fast – native C-arrays
- Data types:
 - Series, DataFrame, Panel, 4D
- Vector operations
- IO operations (CSV, DBs, ...)
- Descriptive statistics
- Group by, sort, indexing
- Merge, join, concatenate
- Reshape, pivoting
- Time series analysis

SCI-Kit

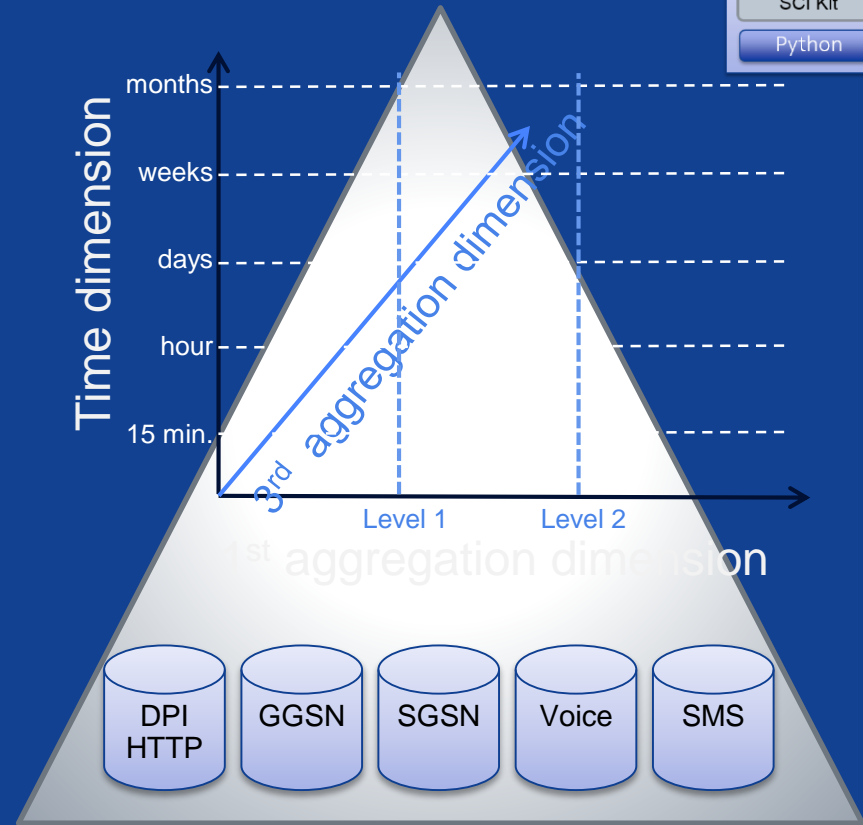
- (Un)-Supervised learning
 - Decision trees, ...
- Classification
 - SVM, nearest neighbors, random forest, ...
- Clustering
 - k-Means, spectral clustering, mean-shift, ...
- Regression
 - SVR, ridge regression, Lasso, ...
- Data pre-processing
 - Normalization



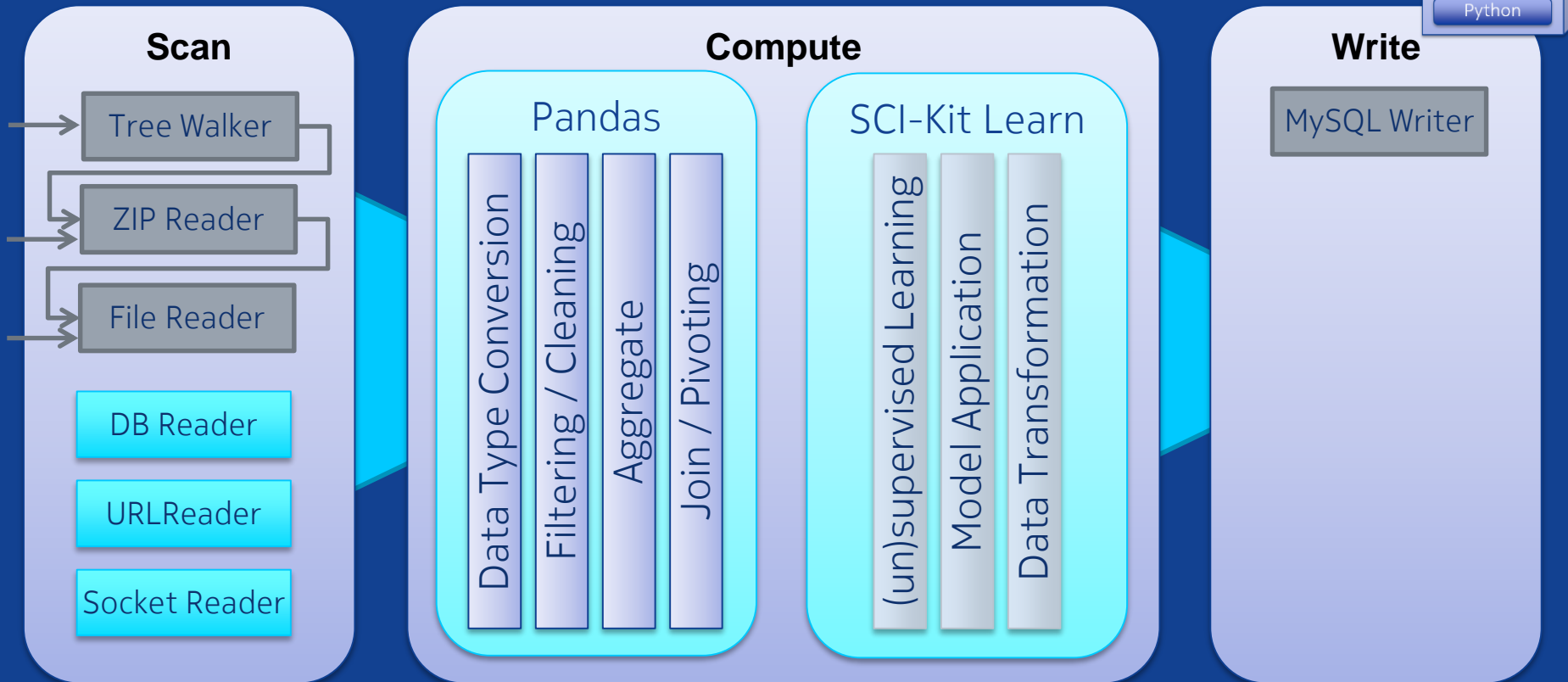
Network Data Intelligence Importer Data Model



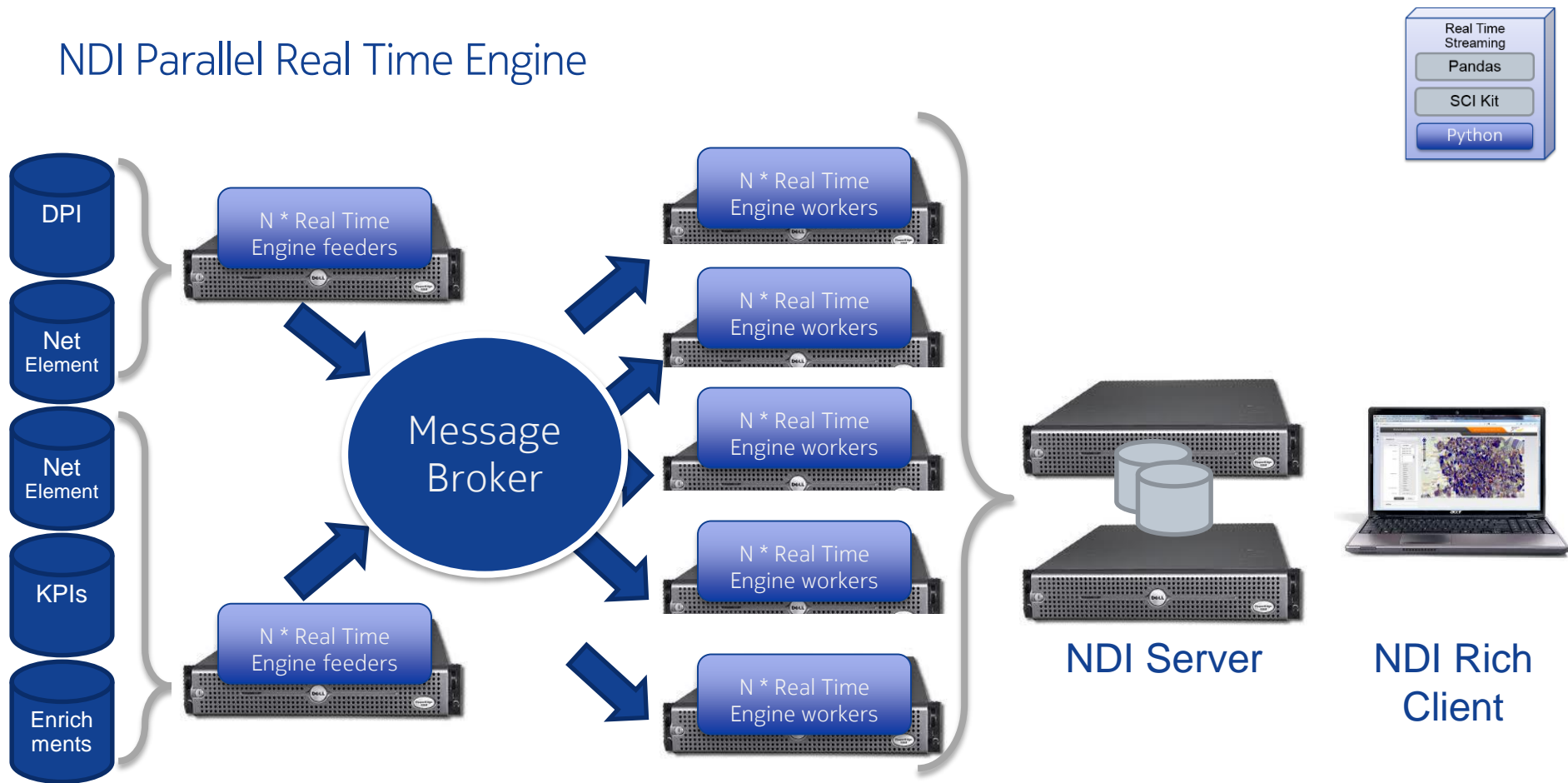
- Describes transformation of raw data to a n-dimensional OLAP cube
- Dimensions
 - 1st aggregation dimension
 - CGI, IMSI, URL, IMEI, Service ...
 - 2nd aggregation dimension
 - Time
 - 3rd aggregation dimension on demand
 - IMSI / CGI (e.g. for mobility)
- Aggregation levels
 - Time: 15min, hour, day, week, month
 - CGI: MCC, MNC, LAC, Class ID
 - IMEI: TAC, SNR
 - IMSI: MCC, MNC, MSIN



Data Importer Architecture



NDI Parallel Real Time Engine



Speed: Up to 150.000 msg/sec on 4 server system

Important Importer Components

Celery

- Distributed task messaging
- Tight python integration
 - @task
 - Django integration
 - Django management support module
- Based on several message brokers
 - RabbitMQ
 - Redis
 - ...others
- Inter / intra node operation

RabbitMQ

- Message Broker
- Communication patterns
 - 1:1, 1:n, n:1
 - Publish / subscribe
- Multiple queue support
- Complex message routing
- AQMP standard
- Multi language support
- Written in Erlang



Rich Client Development

Basic Thoughts about Browsers ...

Virtual machines

- Container for complex applications
- Standardized environment (better than any alternative)

... with multiple DSL support

- HTML5: DOM structure
- CSS3: look & feel
- JavaScript: behavior

... comes with development environment

- Extremely fast and well tested
- Available everywhere: PCs, Tabs, Mobiles
- Powerful choices: Chrome, Firefox (not IE)



And they
are for
free

Rich Client Development

Web application types



Client rendering

- JavaScript application loaded via HTTP
- Requires client framework
 - Angular, Ember
- Complex JavaScript application
- Triggers locally handled
- Fast local interaction
- Data access via JSON
- Lots of JavaScript
- Behaves like an application



Server rendering

- Fully rendered web page downloaded
- Requires server framework
 - Java: GWT, JSF, Portlets ...
- Pure server programming
- All interactive events across server
- No local interaction
- Data embedded in DOM
- Mostly server programming
- Less interactive



Rich Client Development Programming with JavaScript



A reasonable language for application development

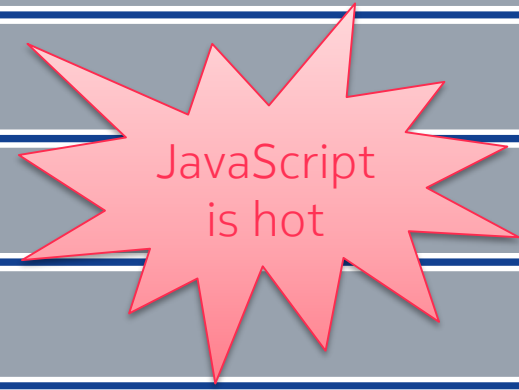
No. 8  in Tiobe index

Standardized (ECMA 5..6)

Functional / object oriented, Closures

Dynamic Typing, Interpreted & broadly available

Huge amount of upcoming frameworks: Charting, Angular ...



Rich Client Development

Client Components/Libraries



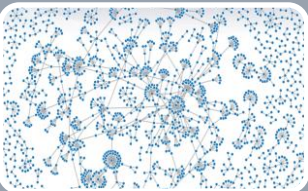
Openlayers

- All kind of maps(OSM, Google ...)
- Graphics layers



HighCharts

- Complex charts
- Highly interactive(zoomin/shifting, event handling, ...)



D3

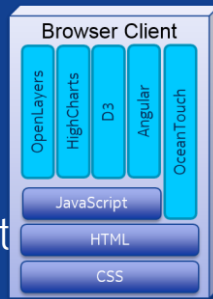
- Complex graphics (Force directed graphs, trees ---)
- Low level graphics and event handling

Complexity

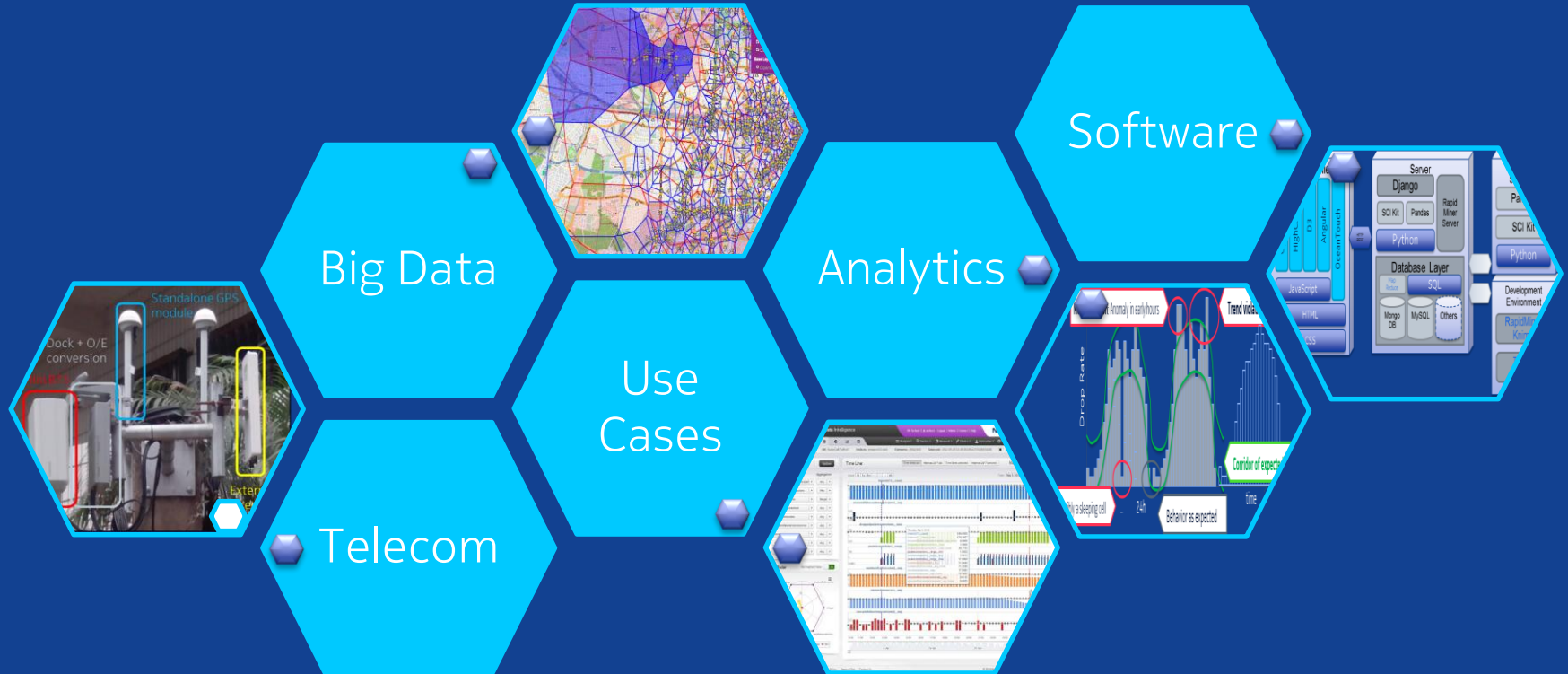
Rich Client Development

The Need for Angular

- Angular capabilities
 - MVC architecture
 - 2 way binding
 - JavaScript <-> HTML/DOM
 - Expressions
 - Directives
 - ng-show, ng-repeat
 - Routing
 - Introduces sub commands to URL
- 'Tomcat / JBOSS' for rich client development
- Great simplification for development
- Reduces amount of necessary JavaScript code



Big Data Analytics in Telecommunication Wrap Up



Thank You!

norbert.kraft@nokia.com

