

BIG DATA A PARADIGM SHIFT IN HRM RESEARCH FRONTIER REVIEW

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A B S T R A C T

Every organization is moving towards new concepts and philosophies. Big Data is a growing broad concept and philosophy for many. A lot is need do on Big Data in context of IT world. In perspective of Human Resource and Big Data is at initial level where things are bit confusing and many HR Specialists still unaware of this term. Big data is such kind of data, which resides and keep evolving to grow more day-by-day due to its dynamic nature. Big Data imbue numerous potential can be used in area of HRM. Big Data will caste new paradigm shift is HRM, where HR managers can easily decide and execute new HR strategies of future. Big Data will replace the old HR practices by ministering new techniques and policies by Technology, Analytics and Software inclination in every organization with time to come. Through analysis of literature and published research, we revealed that most of researchers are using the observational technique and data produced by algorithms and software as well as organizational process.



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1. INTRODUCTION

We are living in era where data generated by machines and humans reached to level called Big Data (Luís Pereira & Costa, 2019). Its valid ever for decision maker to have right data set and knowledge acquired from it (Badea et al., 2018b). Civilization has been constructing steady torrent of data since date of confinement. Data exists in every span of life. Exclusively in recent years, data start to grow and point towards newer dimensions where analytics, data mining, statistical data analysis and I.T is inculcated in the world over (Abbasi et al., 2016). With emergence progressive, term like Big Data HR moves towards a new paradigm shift where dynamics of Past HR practices modified to innovative techniques.

Where as in past HR, recruiters need to follow lengthy recruitment and selection process to fill-up the vacancies, they also required to manage tedious reporting and follow-up's procedures. Moreover, they need to go through the piles of resumes, which make their job time-consuming and resource wasting (Zang & Ye, 2015).

Before, Big Data it seems like the job of HR department is just intuition based where things are monitored and evaluated based on one's perception and thoughts. HR became boring due to old practices of past but big data comes with the new add-on impulse to change old thoughts and practices (S. McLean et al., 2016). Now, one cannot move beyond without noticed there is examining you by the data which exists in any type of

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nature e.g. someone shows a desire for a coffee or a crisp his/her data is gathered, stored and maybe that organization is working on data to gather trends and statistics for future. Similarly, HR manager kept an eye on their employee's daily activities and observed them keenly(CIPD, 2013). So, that they can manage and gather data of all the employees.

The discovery of Big Data, administration & management, Human Resource Management would be precise, proficient and unbiased with times to come. World of business is tremendously facing new developments in their Human Resource Management with new concept of Big Data. Big Data brought in new venues for HRM. No doubt, Big Data is just a growing concept for many but those who are modifying their HR, they will get benefits out of it, and they will have a competitive edge over many. Big data brought is a new paradigm shift in HRM.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Big Data apprehension of large-volume, complex, increasing amount of data sets with autonomous sources of information. These characteristics make big data an emerging field and help to endeavor more in HR (X. Wu et al., 2013). Data type is growing with the amazing hustle, which is causing new emergent services such as phenomenon of cloud computing, high tech software and network based on social links. Data has become a basic resource. In Business, the management and utilization of big data are gearing much of the attention to every aspect (Xiaofeng & Xiang, 2013). The Big Data is blend of unstructured and semi structured data that relates to the datasets whose magnitude is beyond ability of commonly used automated software tools and techniques towards apprehend, manage, and process relevant data in an appropriate manner. Analyses of Big Data patterns will help in decision making and extend the needed for future potential growth of any organization or system (Abbasi et al., 2016).

2.1 Concept of Big Data

“Big Data” considered as whose relevant size is beyond the capability of the specialized automated database software tool and techniques which are used to capture, having the storage, as well as accomplish and analyze. Amount of data in this globe is on increment pace as exponentially, about 90% of data not captured or even if captured, not considered in process of analysis (Manyika et al., 2011). Just like most progressing views, scholars have not achieved unanimity how to define and describe Big Data. However, many ascribe Big Data five adjectives. These adjectives are huge, tremendous progress, expansion, a new approach, a more convincing result. Moreover, they hold different views on defining of Big Data, but they give a cohesive consideration that Big Data has four basic features: There are 4 V’s Volume,

Variety, Velocity, and Value (Turnbull et al., 2015). As Meerja et al. (2016) the understanding of big data will ease practices. Similarly, Y. Li (2018) it will help HR professional and practitioners to implement their strategies in an effective and efficient manner.

3. METHODOLOGY

The comprehensive literature review performed. We employed the summarized literature review, meta-analysis and at the final stage did the qualitative analysis of Meta-analysis using NVivo version 12. We conducted the word cloud and word tree analysis to understand the research frameworks. The results of meta-analysis and qualitative analysis compared. The conclusions drawn from the analysis for future researchers. As Ali et al. (2017) used qualitative analysis and advocated that is getting valid than ever to understand theory and practices.

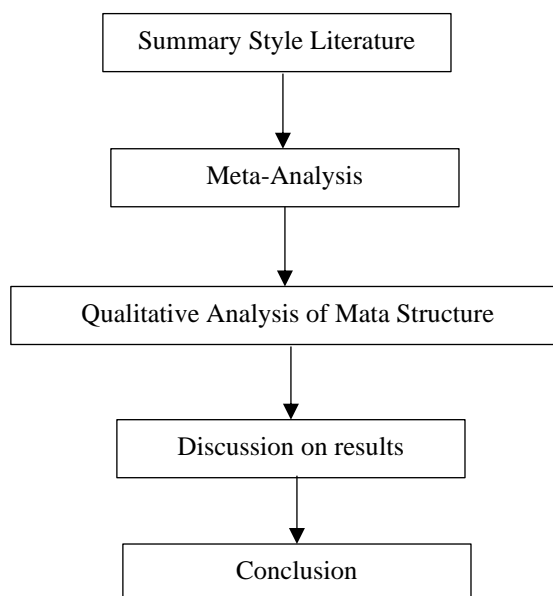


Figure 1. Proposed methodology for research

Textual Analysis of Systematic Literature Review

To make literature streams more clear. We have conducted a qualitative analysis using Nvivo for every section.

Analysis Technique

The text analysis of analysis technique (Analysis Technique Figure 2 Word Tree and Figure 3 World Cloud) revealed that observation analysis is the highly used technique. It was also evident that researchers used surveys, algorithm, and modeling as well. The words tree helps researchers to visualize the different context of the data; it is very interactive tool to represent the data.

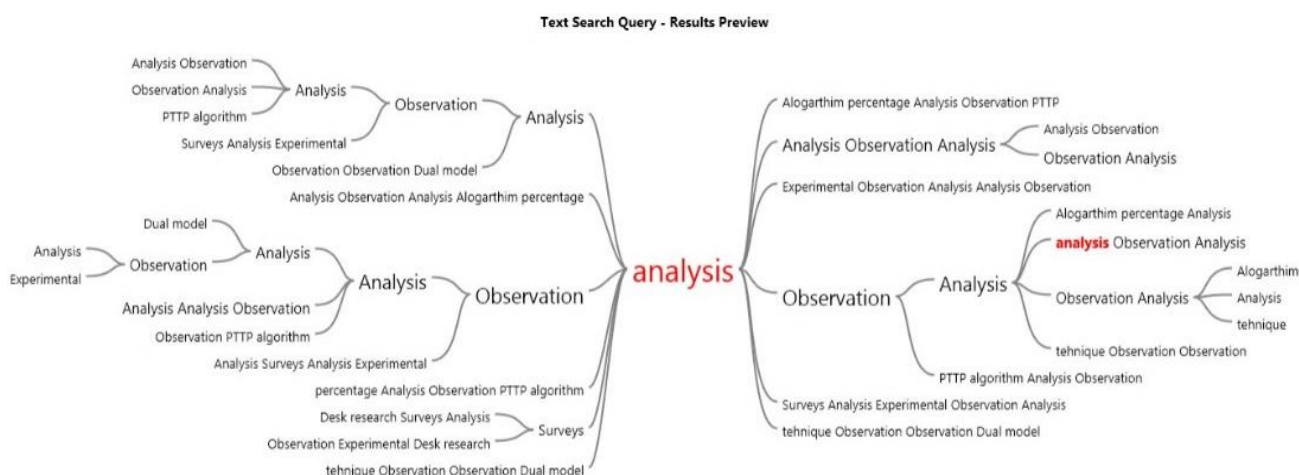


Figure 2: Analysis technique Word Tree



Figure 3. Analysis Technique Word Cloud

We analyzed and revealed that mostly the reseacheres are using health care, algorithm generated data available for decision making (Data Collection Figure 4 Word Tree and Figure 5 Word Cloud). Data from network systems is also employed for the research. Words cloud are always depends on the frequency of the words.

The researchers are mainly focused on big data leap forwarding for (Main Focus Figure 6 and Figure 7) system design, skill enhancement, knowledgede managemnt,corporate challenges, public policy, cloud computing, and learning strategies.



Figure 4. Data Collection Word Tree



Figure 5. Data Collection Word Cloud



Figure 6. Main Focus Word Cloud



Figure 7. Main Focus Word Cloud

Major Findings

While investigating major findings of the literature it was revealed in (Major Findings Figure 8 and Figure 9) developing as software, implementation, resource utilization, cognitive factors, valuation, reduction, multifactorization and identification of important aspects were brought out. These were vital areas in the upbringing of the organization. The spinoff of these findings is to implement associated technologies providing scientific assessments, risk prediction, benchmarking, modeling sharing of algorithms, novel effectiveness.



Figure 8. Major Findings Word Tree



Figure 9. Major Findings Word Cloud

Sampling Method

Sampling technique analysis revealed that researchers in the filed of big data are using multistage random sampling, and stratified sampling as shown (Figure 10 and Figure 11 of Sample).

Source

All the research used in the study is extracted from journals (table 1 in Appendix). Most of the papers were published in the journals (Figure 13 Word Cloud of Source and Figure 12 Word Tree) of information system, networks, cloud computing, environment, production, engineering tools and management based journals.



Figure 10. Sampling Method Word Tree



Figure 11. Sampling Method Word Cloud



Figure 12. Source Word Tree

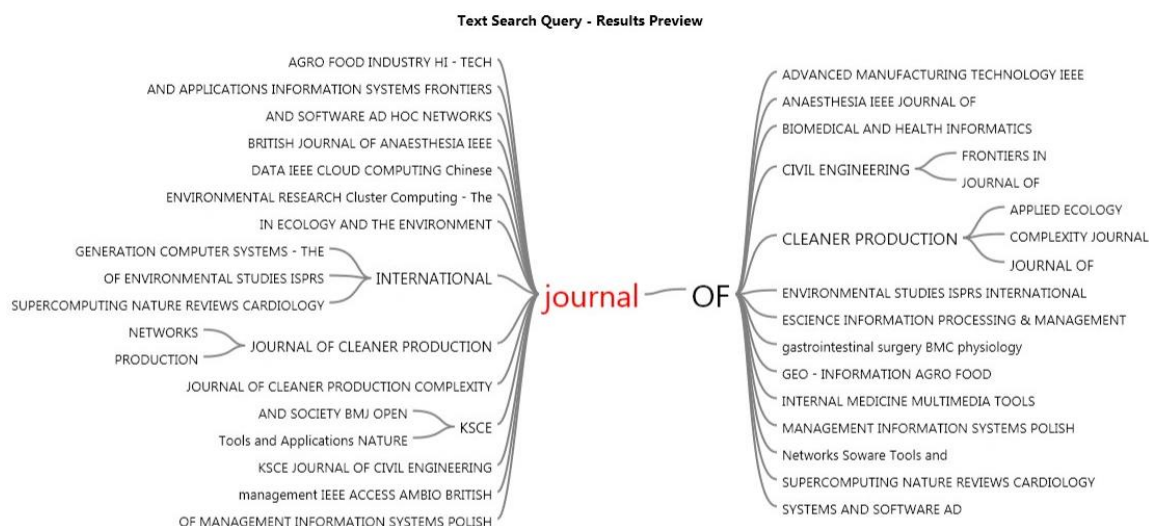


Figure 13. Source Word Cloud

Limitation

Limitations sections revealed low efficiency, latency response, storage implication, use of training and resource handling, these limitations spinoff in low complexity objectivity comparison, data mining and management.



Figure 14. Limitation Word Cloud

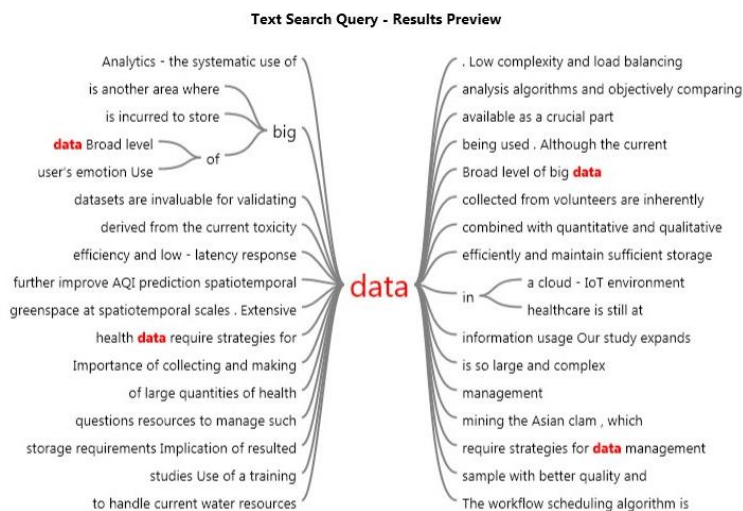


Figure 15. Limitation Word Tree

Proposed Frame Work for Big Data Adoption and Research

Based on results we revealed that a comprehensive frame work for efficient adoption of Big Data analysis, research frontiers in future research studies.

Volume (Capacity)

Large-scale in Capacity is the most fundamental feature of Big Data few years back data scaled up to the huge amount. Which are 2.5 Exabyte (2.5×10^{18}) of data formulated by every passing day.

Scholars share three reasons:

1. Appeal in the usage of the Internet, which made the flow and sharing of data fast.
2. A considerable increase in capacity of data acquisition among people and devices, which lead to addition in unstructured data sizes.
3. The approaches and techniques of individual data processing have experienced new ways to measure and analyze the data (IBM big data hub). No one can measure its size, and it is hard to halt big data to specific limitations as data volume is adding day by day.

Variety (The Diversity)

Complex data (structured & unstructured data) is a distinction of Big Data, mainly instructed data. From last many years, we have a large amount of data around us, which exists in a structured format but with fast evolution of the Internet and smart technology, more and more data formulated in the form of unstructured data, which gives birth to broad concept of Big Data. (Schöch, 2013). However, this unstructured data is still evolving and at the same time undefined.

Velocity (The Speed)

With the accelerated expansion of IT, volume of data increases, and new emerge of data everywhere. The fast-paced growing size of data needs speedy processing of data where data processed rapidly, and desired results gathered in little duration of time. (i.e. Super Computers) (Lu et al., 2014). If data not processed in real time, it will lose its value. Therefore, high-velocity devices are required for calculation of Big Data

Value (The Worth)

While the significant amount of unstructured data available everywhere. No one can say that every piece of information is useful and beneficial. There is availability of such data, which cannot be used (Hu et al., 2014). Therefore, inadequate form of information/ data directs to destruction, waste of time and resources and its and unwise approach to keep waged on such data whose worth is zero (Pääkkönen & Pakkala, 2015). Data value should be relative in nature.

The Utilization of Big Data in Today's HR Practices

As Big Data can add many new benefits, every organization to manage different kinds of Deficiencies which Past HR practices cannot curtail smoothly, HR manager in the future will modify their course of action with help of Big Data. Distinguish potential talent. As R. D. McLean and Pontiff (2016)

1. Calculate the costing & return on investment.
2. Quantify the employee productivity.
3. Check the influence of HR training on performance.
4. Identify and foresee depletion rates.
5. Recognize potential leaders

With inclusion of Big Data, HR procedures and strategies will be more precise and accurate, as many of HR Specialists themselves do not know this term. Options like advanced Platforms of analytics; services based on cloud; and tools of visualization. HR managers can easily evaluate, improve and implement new practices with full confidence and freedom (Sánchez-Marín et al., 2019).

Big Data plays a vital role in HR talent acquisition, development, retention, and organizational development when organization properly implements integration and uses analytical skills while doing internal metrics, work on external yardsticks, find leads from social media data and government data (Badea et al., 2018a). Such New tools in Business world will help HR managers to take future decisions based on solid evidence. Moreover Najafabadi et al. (2015), those organizations that will implement Big Data strategies, they will become competitive nature. Those days are not far, when organizations become smarter efficient and data driven.

4. Conclusion

Now, it is hard to conclude much about Big Data because it is an emerging concept for many. This concept is for computer and IT industry but due to its dynamic nature, it is a superb prospect for HRM. Big Data can be very helpful in assisting future needs that will aid in the decision-making process, embrace future leaders and unlock new venues for HRM world. Now HR is equipped with unleashed power of Big Data. HR decisions backed by proper evidence and analytical techniques, which will lead to great progress. Organizations will have the competitive edge on those who are still unaware of this concept.

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Appendix

Table 1. The Emerging Research Frontiers

Author	Main Focus	Sample	Major Finding	Limitation	Data	Technique
Barba-González et al. (2019)	BIGOWL, an ontology in support with level management of knowledge with analytics of Big Data	Random	Semantic model is validated and successfully evaluated	Wide vocabulary	Primary	Desk research
(Peters et al., 2018)	Human centered learning of machine supported by Data Science Integration System (DSIS)	Multi-stage	Human centered learning of machine strategies aided and linked by DSIS	trans disciplinary questions	Qualitative	TDMI approach
(Elhoseny et al., 2018)	Bring numerous opportunities to medical IT, improve services of healthcare as well as systematic link of innovation	SRS	New model to vms in cloud-IoT services of health	Resources to have management of data in cloud-IoT premises and environmental setting	Qualitative	Set of experiments
(De Mauro et al., 2018)	Clarity linked to different types of tool and skills needed with professions of Big Data, by performing process of analysis bulk volume of actual globe opportunities of jobs which online published	Random	Support leaders of business and managers of HR in constituting strategies for development	classification of structured of job families and sets of skill	Secondary	Analytical methodology
(Y. Song et al., 2018)	Dynamic procedure to evaluate urban green space exposure with integration of MPL and HSR sensing images	30 Major cities	Definite diurnal and daily of population presentation to circling green space, elaborated relevantly highly linked and correlated to allotment pattern of setting urban green space and changing of mobility of human	Magnitude of exposure of population to green space at scales of spatiotemporal.	Primary	Dynami Method

(R. Li et al., 2018)	Modelling of statistical procedures of three related representative of paradigm such like the spatial deployment density base stations, the length of packet or volume of traffic of mobile services, inter arrival of time factor and dwell mobility of human beings	Random	Highlight efficient application of such fiction to smarter networks based on cellular and cities.	Extensive data mining	Qualitative	Statistical modeling
(Wang et al., 2018)	To bring down issues and aspects of existing tasks, proposed dimension of triggering biosecurity mechanism, power of being stepping-stone	100 ports	Incoming bio risk of invasion being attained from risk based on invaded dimension of data while considering invasion spreading capability of risk of port evaluated by s-core decomposition of SIN.	Asian clam, which is considered as to be most invasive species of worldwide	Qualitative	species invasion network (SIN)
(Dong et al., 2018)	Challenging management of water resources emergence in development of social and economic phenomenon.	Random	Three vital prospects of performing the process designing and implementing the resources of water and its big data management.	Difficult to handle current water resources data.	Primary	Observation
(Dong et al., 2018)	(BD-SON) model for networks of wireless in which parameters of KPI affecting QoS assumed controlled through process of multidimensional decision-making.	Random	Allocation of Power techniques increase chances of exploring a solution based on optimal outcomes.	Low level of complexity and load balancing optimality in network.	Qualitative	Experimental
(Elzein et al., 2018)	A broad view of evolving opportunities, developments to manage big data RDF in clouds	SSR	Research gives studies based on comparative methods between current systems of storage and query processing dimensions in having their efficiency	Comparative study between two approaches	Qualitative	Desk research
(H. Lin et al., 2018)	To provide horizon to make different database of EHR in China for the purpose of research of scientific paradigm.	Multi stage	The CHERRY Study provide unique and different stage, serve as an important resource of big data for prediction of cardiovascular of risk management of population		Quantitative	Surveys
(J.-S. Kim & Kim, 2018)	Utilizes big-data procedure that collect articles on Internet on accidents due fire occurred at sites of construction from last few decades.	Random	As factors related to work, supervision of negligent and overall violations of regulations of safety were depicted to accidents of fire, elaborating manmade nature of accidents.	Efficiency of statistics aggregate	Primary	Analysis
(Gligorijević et al., 2016)	We elaborate three broad spaces from where Big Data differs from traditional analyses of samples of data: data are recorded more thoroughly, learning of machine and generating hypothesis	Three key areas	Number of different adjustments boards which are reviewing held responsible usage of data, and incentives to aid thorough sharing of data	Significance of collecting and combining of data available as a crucial part of endeavors of research	Qualitative	Surveys
(Ruan et al., 2018)	PCA and MDS are efficiently minimize dimensions and utilization of color map for quality based on visual for human.	SSR	New efficient procedure for the process of visualizing system of traffic of data with traits of statistical phenomenon.	Numeria Nature of information	Quantitative	Analysis
(Popović et al., 2018)	To explore effect of BDA on operations in sector of process of manufacturing, being considered as infrequently phenomenon of research.	Three manufacturing co	That BDA with readiness of organizational, factors of design aided utilization of BDA in manufacturing process of decision-making.		Qualitative	Experimental
(Y. Wu et al., 2018)	To put comprehensive development horizon of smart city with basic characteristics of Chinese on contrary side and background of big data.	Stratified sampling	Local government of China are used to organize the plan of smart city Chinese local governments to clinging the hot concept in rush.	Link and positivity of synergy of facts and figures could be ultimately linked in with ICTs	Qualitative	Observation

(Cao et al., 2018)	This research study takes investment mold -casting of spur gear as an exemplary setting.	Multi-stage	By quick test of prototyping, it is depicted that spur face mold gear master which is solely based on this technology can be considered as quick pace fabricated as critical occurrence with the limitation of different ranges	Complex shaped structure	Qualitative	Analysis
(Lehrer et al., 2018)	BDA technologies gives traits of sourcing, storage, event recognition and prediction, behavior recognition, prediction, and actions which are used on rule foundation, visualization which afford (1) automation of service (2) BDA which enabled human-material services.		Article depicting technologies linked to BDA considered as productive technologies of digital which give key resources of organizational for service innovation.	Multiple exploratory case studies	Exploratory	Analysis
(S. Chen et al., 2018)	To elaborate which dimensions most link quality of air and laid productive tools and technique to have assistance and prediction of pollution of the wastages of air environment in urban paradigms.		Research detected that permanency of quality of air has high linkage with absolute level of quality of air, that level of improvement of quality of air can improve the level of stability.	Utilization of training sample of data with portion of quality and organization to more prediction to improve AQI	Primary	Observation
(Peng & Huang, 2017)	By mining data based on spatiotemporal, incorporate collective wisdom of users'; build services of new and convenience facility to people at large.	Random	Comprehensive procedure for discovering attractions of tourist, which is used to extract hotspots by integrating clustering of spatial and mining of text approaches.	data based on spatiotemporal	Qualitative	Analysis
(L. Yang, 2017)	BDA can largely increase effectiveness of resources of management of human by linkage of information of Internet and massive inventory of data.	Random	Broad angle of appraisal performance index system, and puts optimized path for management of innovation of enterprise human resource performance for improvement appraisal index system	Broad level of big data information usage	Qualitative	Observation
(Flouris et al., 2017)	Provided comprehensive dimension on research claims addressed by Complex Event Processing (CEP) tools, linked as emphasis on numerous aspects of optimization.	Random	Extend on positive synergies between Analytics based on Predictive and CEP with firm emphasis on dimension of scalability and considering role of elasticity in platforms of cloud with potentially dispersed resources.	Research study explores on both deterministic and probability outcome models and spans from centralized to distribute settings of network.	Primary	Analysis technique
(Mokhtar & Eltoweissy, 2017)	We hypothesized intelligence of hybrid tools for reasoning of semantic collaborating LDA and HMM to press out network semantics based on patterns of learning and amenities with syntax and semantic connection	SSR	Simulation based study utilizing real network traffic elaborates benefits of NetMem and highlights benefits and limitations of aforementioned tool and techniques.	Increasing scale, level of complexity and heterogeneity of Internet make it firm to emergent of discover dimension.	Qualitative	Observation
(M. Song et al., 2017)	Thematic standpoint of this Special Volume (SV) aimed on continuous improvement management of natural reservoirs and health system of human to have assurance of sustainable development societal setting.	Random	Authors elaborated inspiring phenomenon of stand point that have constructed throughout globe for management of sustainable natural and rectify development of societal setting.	There is incremental that must be performed to get sustainability of societal in NRM	Primary	Observation

(Zhang & Chen, 2017)	Sustainability traits, including efficiency of environmental setting, slight price of pollutants factors, and dimension of substitutability among inputs and outputs, so that level of improve regulation of environmental in this area paradigm.	Random	Elaborate implications of policy involvement, including linking emissions from system of pollutant trading in China to boost technology innovation for the purpose of energy saving as well as reduction of emission.	Eco-Economic zone are not performing well	Qualitative	Dual model
(He et al., 2017)	Index of Synthetic evaluation organization was build up, constituting geography of physical setting, situations of geological, intensity of mining, recovery of ecological environmental and hazards of geological associated with mining.	Random	Multi-factor spatiotemporal of big data assessment of scientific based geo-ecological environmental quality in aid with indispensable data, techniques, tools, and methods.	Possible causes and linkage constituting situation of uncertainties dimensions and considering limitations in evaluation of geo-ecological of environmental outcome.	Qualitative	Analysis
(Hsueh & Cheng, 2017)	Research study explored topics on public issues of policy considering big data, education of community efficiency, and low level of interest relied loans.	stratified sampling	Research study obligated methods considering much grants and low level of financing based on interest to increase level of improvements.	Demand for development of industrial and competition of economic between countries have included CO2 emissions.	Qualitative	Analysis
(Y.-c. Yang et al., 2016)	In period of 1979-2013, areas of constructive relied land and artificial wetland are marginally considered and based on incremental, being transformed from cultivated, and forestland.	Random	To help understand mechanism of interaction among factors of multiple and to quantify contribution of respective to land utilization and evolution process and security of ecological, which would give vital instruction of scientific for management of development protection in Silver Beach.	Cost of ecosystem structure and stability destruction.	Qualitative	Observation
(Yu et al., 2016)	Role of Geo-Spatial Big Data (GSBD) and its application by defining concept of GSBD, and constructing productive applications of GSBD technology that will emerging in future.		Methods and procedures of GSBD at sector of public as well private for human, social, environmental, economic, political, technological and areas of fusion by keeping case studies and transformation in paradigms of trends	Volume, Variety, Velocity, Veracity, Visualization, Versatility and Value	Primary	Analysis
(Aggarwal, 2019)	Advances in technology dimensions and future opportunities.	Secondary	Advancements in opportunities and technology and manage data.			
(H.-W. Kim et al., 2016)	Storage level of big data has managed by companies that give out valued services of storage or by expertise linkage of storage companies.	Random	It gives high scalability of storage and it is standard XML-based storage system of integration constructed as utilizing automated software.	Significant level of expense is occurred to store big data efficiently and retain substantial requirements of storage.	Quantitative	Observation
(Rumsfeld et al., 2016)	Large Challenges and issues for big applications of data in cardiovascular care, methodological problems such as quality of data and dimension of validation.	SRS	Big data analytics are represented to eventually improve quality of care and outcomes of patient, and successfully being implemented in cardiovascular practice, and cater its potential as component such as vital of learning health-care system.	Implication of resulted data	Primary	Analysis
(X. Li et al., 2016)	Architecture of workflow of management system of scientific relied on manufacturing process of cloud service platform is considered as proposed.	Random	Proposed process of algorithm has performed much better than other classic linkage of algorithms with respect to total achievement linkage time and load of balancing.	Scheduling of workflow process of algorithm is rooted issue of system of management.	Qualitative	Algorithm percentage

(K. Lin et al., 2016)	Research designed as automated system for application of big data in emotion aware healthcare (BDAEH), which provides as logic reasoning and emotion computing.	Random	Automated System of presented perceived to improve level of services of healthcare by involving emotion factor.	Ignore key factor of emotion of user.	Qualitative	Analysis
(Kern et al., 2016)	Environment of patient outside walls of hospital and office of physician as well as outside electronic health record (EHR)-has effective and substantial on objectives of clinical care.	SRS	Research have developed a close analytics of plan of strategic being separate from but being aligned with goals of corporate system and to ensure maximum level of investment of this important asset.	Utilize big data in system of healthcare at early level of stage in comparison aiding other industries.	Qualitative	Observation
(J. Chen et al., 2016)	Efficient queue of patient management is to lower delays in wait of patient and overcrowding of patient is one of major problems to be faced by hospitals.	Stratified sampling	Extensive level of experimentation and results of simulation demonstrate efficiency and paradigm of application situation of proposed model to recommend a treatment of efficient broad plan for patients to lower their wait times in premises of hospitals.	Realistic closed dataset and requirement for response during real-time, process of PTPP of algorithm and HQR system mandate efficiency and low level of latency with response.	Qualitative	PTTP algorithm
(Kelling et al., 2015)	Research elaborate 'Big Data' dimension to gradually improve quality of data in eBird, global citizen science project that combines bird observations.	Random	Research provide much examples of analyses based on novel exploring of population-level patterns in distributions of bird.	Data being gathered from all volunteers are considered as inherently being noisy and used as heterogeneous.	Primary	Analysis
(Simpao et al., 2015)	Advancements in technology related to computer, monitoring systems of patient, and health record of electronic systems have aided accumulation of rapid response of patient data in electronic form.	Random	Analytics based on Visual paradigm is science of reasoning and analytical aided by interactive based virtual interfaces and it can be aided productive results of cognitive activities involving big data.	Analytics- systematic utilization of data combined with linkage of quantitative and qualitative analysis to provide decisions.	Qualitative	Observation
(Suinesiaputra et al., 2015)	Sharing of data being capable of valuable and informative, one attained at much effort and expense, to be re utilized beyond objectives of original study.	Random	Research highlighted future of large cardiovascular epidemiological research studies which enabling efforts of collaborative to aid sharing of data, process of algorithms role of benchmarking, modeling of disease and statistical atlases.	Benchmark are considered, as datasets are not vital for validating all sets of analysis of data process of algorithms and objectively comparing results.	Qualitative	Analysis
(Nouraei et al., 2015)	Data based on coded drive hospital reimbursement system and utilized for research and audit paradigm, considered as benchmarking and objectives and purposes of management.	Multi stage	Data based on codes are considered as engine for driven of provision of knowledge health care. They utilized, incremental individual level of surgeon, to benchmark performance.	Accurate assumptions and informed decisions	quantitative	analysis
(Vie et al., 2015)	Complete groundbreaking collaboration of military and civilian that give advantages from an Army Department of Defense (DoD) big data of intelligence of business platform called the PDE.	Random	Make the well risk level of repository system of digitized based information in PDE being available through military civilian cooperation can aid to have solution of critical medical and issues of behavioral affecting system of health and well-being of our nations' military and civilian populations.	PDE research can give more relevant comprehensive insight into questions of health related aspects.	Qualitative	Observation

(Ozminkowski et al., 2015)	To elaborate how massive automated databases, consisting of individual of data, smaller level of types of data from surveys as well as interviews of personals, are utilized to aid comprehensive care program of coordination.	Random	Utilization of sources of data big and small can aid guide operations and elaborate if coordination of care programs are working to help older adult's live healthier.	(1) Linking and establishing in care coordination of comprehensive program, (2) saving pool of money once under consideration, and (3) receiving much dimension of quality of care.	Primary	Analysis
(Moulik et al., 2015)	Smart-Evac utilizes cloud computing and big data technologies have trace of group based on clusters of trapped people.	Random	Usage of network and then utilizing linked information in situation of decisions in emergency evacuation.		Qualitative	Analysis
(Lian, 2015)	Follow up of Patients, explained and well organized integration of resources of data, control of quality and standardized management of data are predominant approaches to avoid missing of data.	Random	Establishment of systemic level of patients' protocol and follow up system and management of prospective of data strategy are vital dimensions of big data in field of medicine.	Medicine is another area where big data being used.	Qualitative	Observation
(Laske et al., 2014)	Numerous set of innovations for management as well as collection of "big data" have given arise in relevant field of medicine and cure system.	Random	Automated system aids an opportunity to assess unnecessary-linked events, as they are incurring, enabling thorough investigation of animal and shortly airwards.	Research study was being lemmatized to borne in winter dens.	Primary	Analysis
(Zhu et al., 2014)	Current HTS research gives community with vast toxicology relevant information that has potential to have integration into research of toxicity.	Random	Such review mainly focuses on prevailing structured in vitro data (e.g., PubChem data sets) as in action profiles for compounds of interest of environment.	Overall facts and figures being derived from data of current toxicity is so complex as well as large.	Primary	Observation
(Martin-Sanchez & Verspoor, 2014)	To elaborate and summarize research study that takes edge of "Big Data" in health and biomedical process and system of applications on informatics.	Random	Systems of Health, genetics and linkage of genomics, population and health of public; all close areas of biomedicine stand to aid from Big Data and associated dimensions of technologies.	Incremental level of availability and scale of quantities of data based on health require strategies for management of data.	Qualitative	Analysis
(Tambe, 2014)	Research study elaborated how factors relating to labor market have broadly executed early returns on investment of big data utilizing a novel broad source of data of LinkedIn skills automated database.	Random	Vital importance of broad geography, investment based on corporate and acquisition channels for explaining as well as growth of productivity differences during spread of novel raw facts and figures of innovations of technology.		Primary	Analysis