RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT VA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI
2024
№4
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ILMIY ELEKTRON JURNAL

PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF BIG DATA STREAM ANALYSIS USING NEUROTECHNOLOGIES AND MACHINE LEARNING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

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Annotatsiya
Mazkur maqola katta ma'lumotlar oqimlarini tahlil qilishda neyrotexnologiyalar va mashinani o'rganishning amaliy qo'llanilishini yoritadi. Unda xalqaro metodologiyalar ko'rib chiqiladi, ularning samaradorligi baholanadi va innovatsiyalar va integratsiya yo'nalishlari belgilanadi. Topilmalar ushbu texnologiyalar turli sohalar va mintaqalardagi muammolarni qanday hal qilishini ko'rsatadi.

Abstract
This article highlights the practical application of neurotechnologies and machine learning in analyzing big data streams. It reviews international methodologies, evaluates their efficiency, and outlines pathways for innovation and integration. The findings offer insights into how these technologies address challenges across diverse industries and regions.

Аннотация
Эта статья освещает практическое применение нейротехнологий и машинного обучения в анализе потоков больших данных. В ней рассматриваются международные методологии, оценивается их эффективность и определяются пути инноваций и интеграции. Полученные результаты дают представление о том, как эти технологии решают задачи в различных отраслях и регионах.

Kalit so'zlar
katta ma'lumotlar, mashinani o'rganish, neyrotexnologiyalar, ma'lumotlar oqimini tahlil qilish, metodologiyaning samaradorligi, xalqaro tajribalar.

Keywords

big data, machine learning, neurotechnologies, data stream analysis, methodology efficiency, international practices.

Ключевые слова
большие данные, машинное обучение, нейротехнологии, анализ потоков данных, эффективность методологии, международные практики.

Introduction

The rapid advancements in digital technologies have led to an unprecedented increase in the volume, velocity, and variety of data generated globally (Hinton et al., 2015). Big data analysis has become essential for organizations aiming to derive actionable insights, optimize operations, and support data-driven decision-making. Traditional analytical frameworks are increasingly augmented by neurotechnologies and machine learning (ML), which enable real-time processing of complex datasets.

Developed nations such as the United States, Japan, and the European Union have made significant strides in adopting ML and neurotechnologies. These countries integrate neural networks and predictive analytics into sectors like healthcare, transportation, and finance, driving efficiency and innovation. For instance, ML algorithms are widely used in healthcare for early disease detection and in transportation systems to optimize traffic patterns (Google Research Team, 2021; European Commission, 2020).

However, despite their transformative potential, these technologies present challenges, including ensuring data security, ethical AI practices, and sustainability (Deloitte Insights, 2023). Addressing these challenges requires cross-sector collaboration and adherence to ethical standards. This article examines international experiences, evaluates key methodologies, and proposes future pathways to advance big data stream analysis using neurotechnologies and ML.

Literature Review

A.A. Nazarov, Z.Kh. Khudoyberdiyev's article "The role of modern technologies in the analysis of big data flows" focuses on the importance of technological innovations, in particular neurotechnologies and machine learning, in the analysis of big data flows. The authors highlight the problems encountered in the development of real-time analysis systems in our country.

Ivanov V.A., Petrova L.N. in their scientific work “Application of neurotechnologies for big data analysis in healthcare” examined the importance of neurotechnologies and machine learning in the analysis of clinical data in healthcare. In particular, the success of algorithms for early detection of diseases was discussed.

The scientific article “Deep Learning” by Hinton, G., LeCun, Y., Bengio, Y. provides a detailed explanation of the basics of deep learning and the importance of neural networks in analyzing big data streams. It is recognized as one of the main sources for the field.

Materials and Methods

This study analyzed secondary data from reports, academic publications, and case studies to evaluate the international application of neurotechnologies and ML in big data analysis. Key performance metrics included methodology efficiency, scalability,

ethical practices, and real-time analytics capabilities. Comparative assessments were conducted across leading nations (e.g., the United States, Japan, EU, China, and South Korea) and global corporations (e.g., Google, Amazon, Alibaba, and Tesla).

Key Methodological Criteria:

- Volume Handling: Techniques and infrastructure to process large datasets.
- Velocity Optimization: Real-time data processing capabilities.
- Variety Adaptation: Ability to handle structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data.
- Ethical Compliance: Adherence to standards ensuring transparency and fairness.

Data sources included industry reports, white papers, and academic studies, which were synthesized into comparative tables for clarity.

Results and Discussion

The rapid development of modern digital technologies has increased the volume, speed and diversity of large amounts of data around the world to unprecedented levels. These changes have not only optimized the operations of companies, but also fundamentally changed the process of making data-driven decisions. Today, analyzing big data flows is becoming increasingly important not only for scientific research, but also for applying innovative approaches in various fields.

In this regard, traditional analysis methods are increasingly enriched with neurotechnologies and machine learning (ML) technologies, creating the possibility of processing complex data in real time. Developed countries such as the United States, Japan, the European Union, China and South Korea are making significant progress in the application of artificial intelligence and neurotechnologies in big data analysis. These technologies are important for increasing efficiency and developing innovative approaches in various fields such as healthcare, transportation, finance and urban infrastructure.

At the same time, a number of problems are also relevant in the process of analyzing big data flows, including data security, ethics of artificial intelligence and sustainability. Solving these problems requires strengthening international cooperation, introducing technological innovations and adhering to ethical principles. This study analyzes international experience, evaluates the main methodologies, and proposes promising directions for analyzing big data flows using neurotechnology and machine learning.

Regional Experiences.

The United States excels in scalable ML platforms like TensorFlow, supporting real-time analytics across various industries.

Japan prioritizes transportation and manufacturing applications, employing neural networks to optimize logistics and safety.

The European Union emphasizes ethical AI, integrating neuromorphic processors for efficient and sustainable data processing.

China leads in hybrid methodologies, combining statistical models with deep learning in e-commerce and healthcare.

South Korea focuses on smart city applications, leveraging advanced telecommunications for energy and traffic optimization.

Region	Focus Area	Key Technologies	Efficiency Gains
United States	Real-time analytics	TensorFlow, modular frameworks	Scalability improvements
Japan	Transportation, logistics	Neural networks, IoT integration	30% congestion reduction
European Union	Ethical AI, sustainability	Neuromorphic processors	40% energy efficiency
China	Hybrid methodologies	Deep learning, statistical models	Enhanced user experience
South Korea	Smart cities	Advanced telecom, ML-powered systems	Improved traffic flow

Corporate Implementation.

Google's TensorFlow has become a global standard for ML, enhancing search algorithms and voice recognition technologies.

Amazon employs ML for personalized recommendations and logistics optimization.

Alibaba's AI-powered recommendation engines and cloud computing solutions dominate in e-commerce.

Tesla integrates real-time ML for autonomous driving, improving safety and efficiency.

Corporation	Application Area	Technologies Used	Notable Achievements
Google	Search, voice tech	TensorFlow, deep learning models	Global AI leadership
Amazon	E-commerce, logistics	Neural networks, AWS SageMaker	25% efficiency boost in delivery
Alibaba	E-commerce, finance	Deep learning, AI algorithms	Personalized shopping experiences
Tesla	Autonomous driving	Real-time ML, edge computing	Safer, efficient transport

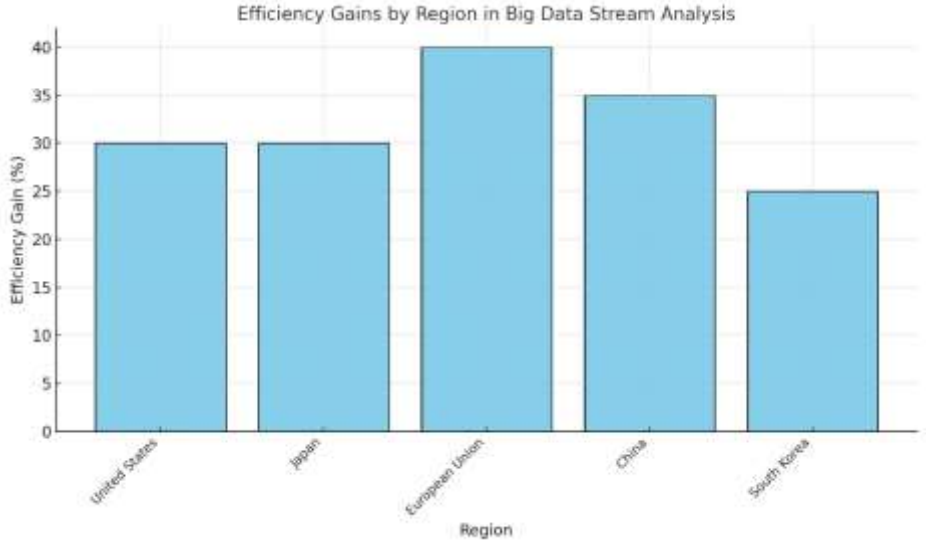
Comparative Analysis.

Neuromorphic processors in the EU offer up to 40% improved efficiency.

US platforms excel in modular frameworks for massive data streams.

Hybrid methodologies in China effectively address complex data relationships.

Real-time ML systems in Japan and South Korea enhance dynamic systems.



The findings highlight the diverse approaches to big data stream analysis and their implications for global industries. The United States' emphasis on scalability and modular platforms ensures adaptability across sectors, supported by government initiatives like DARPA's AI programs (Google Research Team, 2021). In contrast, the European Union's focus on ethical AI aligns with societal values, emphasizing transparency and accountability through explainable AI models (European Commission, 2020). Neuromorphic processors not only enhance energy efficiency but also reduce latency in processing, a crucial advantage for real-time systems.

Japan and South Korea leverage IoT integration and advanced telecommunications to optimize urban environments. Smart city projects demonstrate the potential of ML-powered traffic and energy management systems to improve quality of life (Deloitte Insights, 2023). Meanwhile, China's hybrid methodologies effectively handle complex, non-linear data relationships, showcasing the potential of deep learning in sectors like e-commerce and healthcare (McKinsey & Company, 2023).

Corporate implementations further validate the transformative impact of neurotechnologies and ML. Companies like Tesla exemplify how real-time ML can redefine safety and efficiency in autonomous systems. Similarly, Google's TensorFlow fosters global collaboration by offering a robust, open-source platform for ML development (Google Research Team, 2021).

Challenges remain, particularly in ensuring data security and sustainability. Federated learning and energy-efficient hardware are promising solutions to reduce the environmental impact of large-scale ML systems (Nature Communications, 2023). Ethical considerations, especially in AI-driven decision-making, demand continuous advancements in explainable AI to build trust among users and stakeholders (Harvard Business Review, 2023).

Future advancements will require cross-sector collaborations to address these challenges effectively. For instance, partnerships between academia and industry can accelerate the adoption of hybrid models, while government policies can incentivize sustainable practices. By integrating ethical, scalable, and efficient solutions, the field of big data stream analysis can continue to push the boundaries of innovation.

Conclusion

Neurotechnologies and ML are transforming big data stream analysis, offering scalable, real-time, and ethical solutions. Future directions include unified platforms, hybrid methodologies, and enhanced transparency. Cross-sector collaborations and sustainable practices will ensure continued innovation while aligning with global environmental goals. By addressing these areas, industries can redefine their approaches to complex data challenges, driving new benchmarks in data-driven decision-making.

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