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Analysis Of Machine Voltage Data Using Bigdata

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Abstract: ***Several users keep interacting with one another on a daily basis. One fascinating and necessary downside within the social networking services is to rank users supported their vitality in a very tiSocial networking services are current at several on-line communities like Twitter.com and Weibo.com, wherever mely fashion. Associate in nursing correct ranking list of user vitality may benefit several parties in social network services like the ads suppliers and web site operators. Though it's terribly promising to get a vitality-based ranking list of users, there square measure several technical challenges because of the big scale and dynamics of social networking information. During this paper, we tend to propose a singular perspective to attain this goal that is quantifying user vitality by analyzing the dynamic interactions among users on social networks. samples of social network embrace however don't seem to be restricted to social networks in microblog sites and academical collaboration networks.***

Keywords: tiSocial, Hadoop, Sqoop.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the development of web technology, social networking service has been prevalent at many online platforms. The social networking service facilitates the building of social networks or social relations among users who, for instance, share interest, activities, background and physical connections. Through such service, users could stay connected with each other and be informed of friends' behaviors such as posting at a platform, and consequently be influenced by each other. For instance, in today's Twitter and Weibo, a user can get the instant updates about his connected friends' postings and could further retweet or comment the postings. Within a time period, millions of users may take different actions such as posting and retweeting at these social networking sites. One interesting and important problem is how to rank users based on their vitality with historical data. An accurate vitality ranking of users will provide great insight for many applications in most online social networking sites. For instance, online ads providers may make better strategy for delivering their ads via considering the ranked vitality of users; site operators may design better practices for online campaigns (e.g., online survey) via leveraging the ranking list. While it is very promising for many parties to provide a vitality ranking of users, there are many technical challenges to tackle this problem.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

In this paper we are analyzing User vitality ranking data by using hadoop tool along with some hadoop ecosystems like hdfs, mapreduce, sqoop, hive and pig. By using these tools we can process no limitation of data, no data lost problem, we can get high throughput, maintenance cost also very less and it is an open source software, it is compatible on all the platforms since it is Java based. In user vitality ranking problem, this is based on dynamic interactions between users on social networks.

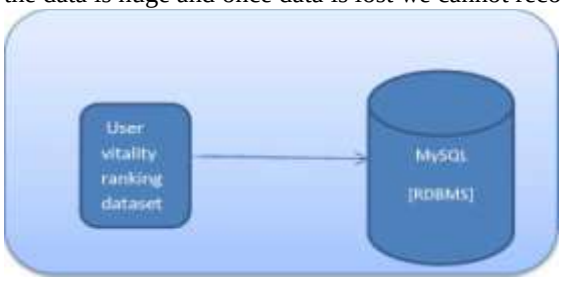
MODULES

- Existing Application (MySQL)
- Connector (Sqoop)
- Analysis Query Language (Hive)
- Analysis Latin Script (Pig)
- Processing (Mapreduce)

MODULE DIAGRAMS & MODULE DESCRIPTION Existing Application (MySQL)

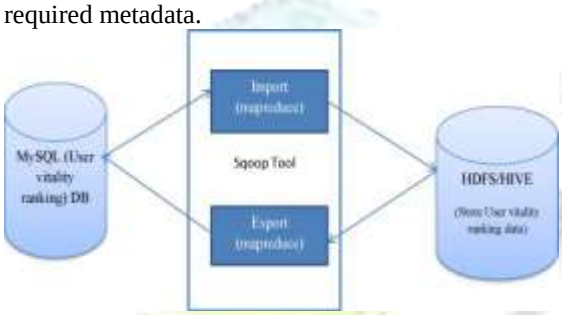
In MySQL is a relational database management system. RDBMS uses relations or tables to store User vitality ranking as a matrix of rows by columns with primary keys and foreign keys. With MySQL language, User vitality ranking in tables can be collected, stored, processed, retrieved, extracted and manipulated mostly for business purpose. Existing concept deals with

providing backend by using MySQL which contains lot of drawbacks i.e. data limitation is that processing time is high when the data is huge and once data is lost we cannot recover so thus we proposing concept by using Hadoop tool.



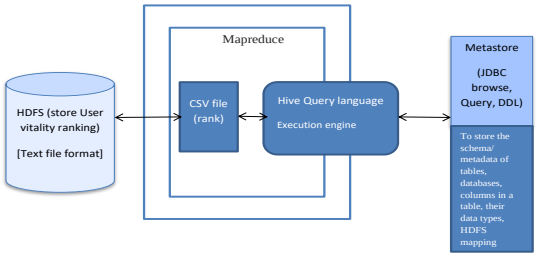
Connector (Sqoop)

Sqoop is a command-line interface application for transferring User vitality ranking between relational databases (MySQL) and Hadoop. We have online P2P lending market tables in MySQL database and we have to import it to HDFS using Sqoop. Online User vitality ranking can be moved into HDFS/Hive from MySQL and then it will generate the java classes. In previous cases, flow of data was from RDBMs to HDFS. Using "export" tool, we can import data from HDFS to RDBMs. Before performing export, Sqoop fetches table metadata from MySQL database. Thus we first need to create a table with required metadata.



Analysis Query Language (Hive)

Hive is a data ware house system for Hadoop that runs SQL like queries called HQL (Hive query language) which gets internally converted to map reduce jobs. In Hive, User vitality ranking tables and databases are created first and then data is loaded into these tables. Hive as User vitality ranking warehouse designed for managing and querying only structured data that is stored in tables. Hive organizes User vitality ranking tables into partitions. It is a way of dividing a table into related parts based on the values of partitioned columns. Using partition, it is easy to query a portion of the User vitality ranking. Tables or partitions are sub-divided into buckets, to provide extra structure to the User vitality ranking that may be used for more efficient querying. Bucketing works based on the value of hash function of some column of a table.



Analysis Latin Script (Pig)

To analyze User vitality ranking using Pig, programmers need to write scripts using Pig Latin language and execute them in interactive mode using the Grunt shell. All these scripts are internally converted to Map and Reduce tasks. After invoking the Grunt shell, you can run your Pig scripts in the shell. Except LOAD and STORE, while performing all other operations, Pig Latin statements take a relation as input and produce another relation as output. As soon as you enter a Load statement in the Grunt shell, its semantic checking will be carried out. To see the contents of the schema, you need to use the Dump operator.

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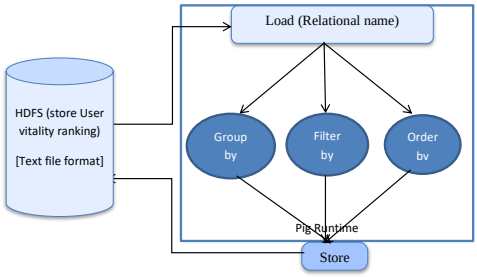
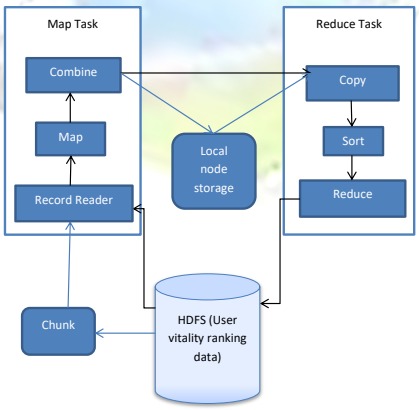
Only after performing the dump operation, the MapReduce job for loading the data into the file system will be carried out. Pig provides many built-in operators to support data operations like grouping, filters, ordering, etc.



Processing (Mapreduce)

MapReduce is a framework using which we can write applications to process huge amounts of User vitality ranking, in parallel, on large clusters of commodity hardware in a reliable manner. MapReduce is a processing technique and a program model for distributed computing based on java. The MapReduce algorithm contains two important tasks, namely Map and Reduce. MapReduce program executes in three stages, namely map stage, shuffle stage, and reduce stage**.** The map or mapper's job is to process the input data. Generally the input data is in the form of file or directory and is stored in the Hadoop file system (HDFS). The input file is passed to the mapper function line by line. The mapper processes the data and creates several small chunks of data. This stage is the combination of the Shuffle stage and the Reduce stage. The Reducer's job is to process the data that comes from the mapper. After processing, it produces a new set of output, which will be stored in the HDFS.



II. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

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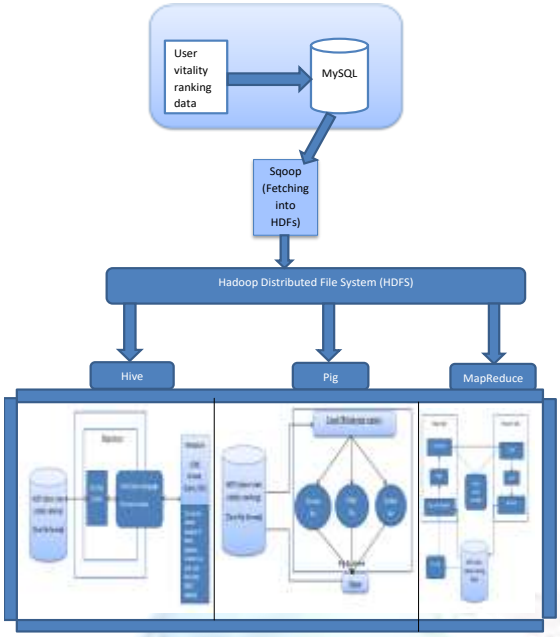

III. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we presented a study on user vitality ranking and prediction in social networking services such as microblog application. To analysis the user vitality ranking data in hadoop ecosystem. Hadoop ecosystem is hive, pig, mapreduce, if you want analysis to find the some deep analysis the dynamic interactions among users on social networks. In future the spark 100 times faster than hadoop, it is easily analysis faster.

IV. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Apache Spark is an open source processing engine built around speed, case of use, and analytics. If you have large amounts of data that requires low latency processing that a typical Map Reduce program cannot provide, Spark is the alternative. Spark provides in-memory cluster computing for lightning fast speed and supports Java, Scala, and Python APIs for ease of development.

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