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Challenges, Open Research issues and Tools in Big Data Analytics Covid-19

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Abstract: ***The COVID-19 pandemic has prompted many issues in diverse sectors of human lifestyles. A large terabytes of data is being developed each day from modern information systems and digital technologies such as Internet of Things and cloud computing. Analysing this big data requires a lot of effort at many levels to extract information for decision making. So, big data analysis is the current area of research and development. The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of data challenges, open research issues, and various related tools. As a result, this article provides a test platform big data in many categories. Consequently, this looks at present the position of massive data technologies in improving the studies relative to COVID-19. Also, it opens a replacement horizon for researchers to develop an answer, applications, challenges and open research issues.***
Keywords: COVID, Big data, Apache, Analysis, Tools.

I. INTRODUCTION

In digital world, data are created from various sources and therefore the fast evolution from digital technologies has led to growth of massive data. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the arena for more than 12 months. Many countries have issued numerous policies to govern the spread, inclusive of working from home, getting to know from home, lockdown, journey restrictions, limiting the number of human beings in public locations, and other policies. It provides evolutionary innovations in many fields with collection of large datasets. In general, it refers to the collection of large and composite datasets which are difficult to process using outdated database management tools or data processing applications. This are available in structured, semi-structured, and unstructured format in petabytes and beyond. Formally, it's defined from 3Vs to 4Vs. 3Vs refers to volume, velocity, and variety. Volume refers to the enormous amount of data that are being generated everyday while velocity is the rate of growth and how fast the data are collected for being analysis. Variety provides information about the kinds of knowledge like structured, unstructured, semi structured etc. The fourth V refers to veracity that has availability and accountability. The main objective of massive data analysis is to process data of high volume, velocity, variety, and veracity using various traditional and computational intelligent techniques [1]. Few of these extraction methods for obtaining helpful information was discussed by Gandomi and Haider [2].

This will help us to improve our decision-making, data acquisition and performance while innovating and cost-effective. Big data growth is expected to be estimated at 116 billion by 2026 [3]. From an information and communication technology perspective, big data is a major impetus for the next generation of information technology industries [4], which are widely built in the third place, especially focusing on big data, cloud computing, internet of things., and public enterprises. In this case the removal of accurate information from the large data available is a matter of priority. Most of the methods introduced in data mining often fail to manage large data sets effectively. A major problem in large-scale data analysis is the lack of communication between website systems and analytical tools such as data mining and statistical analysis. These challenges often arise when we wish to receive information and demonstrate the delivery of virtual applications. The basic problem is how to define in detail the important features of big data. There is a need for epistemological effects in interpreting data modification [5]. In addition, research on complex data theory will help to understand the key features and structure of complex patterns in big data, simplify its representation, obtain better output information, and guide the design of computer models and algorithms in big data [4]. Many studies have been conducted by various researchers on big data and its styles [6], [7], [8].

However, it should be noted that all available data in the form of big data is not helpful in analysing or making decisions. Industries and academics are interested in the distribution that results from big data. This paper focuses on big data challenges and available strategies. Therefore, to clarify this, the paper is divided into the following sections. Section 2 discusses the challenges that arise during the effective configuration of big data. Section 3 provides open research stories that will help us process big data and extract useful information from it. Section 4 provides insight into major data tools and strategies. Concluding remarks are provided in section 5 to summarize the results. Starting with a technique of literature review process and analysis. The evaluation on big statistics related to COVID-19.

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Methodology: Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a good-sized growth of records that present numerous demanding situations to keep up with research information within the area of big data technologies. As a result, this takes a look at tries to fill this hole with the aid of exploring the large statistics studies for COVID-19 to discover the present-day studies status. Similar studies were mentioned through Shorten et al., that specialize in current deep mastering techniques and the way the models can provide solutions. Meanwhile, Bragazzi et al. Mentioned viable packages of synthetic intelligence and large records. As compared to previous studies, our examine affords a broader perspective of massive records technology protecting the utility in numerous areas, the analytical techniques, and statistics management. Similarly, there was no exhaustive survey inside this domain.

II. CHALLENGES IN BIG DATA ANALYTICS AND RESEARCH AREA CONTRIBUTIONS

In recent years big data has been collected from a few domains such as health care, public administration, marketing, biochemistry, and other scientific research in various fields. Web-based applications encounter big data all the time, such as such as a public computer, online text and documents, and an internet search index. The social computer includes analysis of social network activity, online communities, promotional programs, reputation systems, and forecasting markets there like the internet index searches include ISI, IEEE Xplorer, Scopus, Thomson

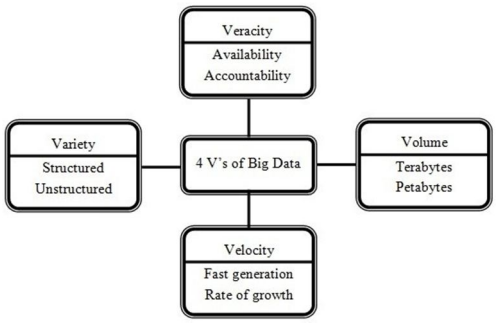


Fig. 1: Characteristics of Big Data

Reuters etc. Considering these advantages of big data, it provides a new opportunity in the knowledge processing tasks for the upcoming researchers. However, opportunities always follow some challenges. To meet the challenges, we need to know computer complexity, information security, and calculation method, to analyse big data. For example, many statistics Effective methods for small data sizes do not measure in voluminous data. Similarly, many computational techniques efficient for small data faces significant challenges in big data analysis. Various challenges in the health sector faces were studied by many researchers [9], [10]. Here the challenges of analysing big data are divided into four broad categories namely data retention and analysis: information computer availability and difficulty; scalability and visualization of data; and information security. We discuss this it summarizes in the following paragraphs.

A. Data Storage and Analysis

In recent years data size has grown exponentially in various ways such as mobile devices, online sensors technology, remote sensor, detection of radio frequency students etc. This data is stored at a high cost, and they ignore or remove at the end because there is none sufficient space to store them. Therefore, the first challenge of big data analysis storage methods and high input / output speed. In such cases, access to the data should be in leading to information and representation. The main reason is that it should be easily accessible again immediately for further analysis. Decades ago, analysts worked hard disk drive, however, takes a bit of random input / output performance has consecutive input / output. To overcome this limit, concept of solid-state drive (SSD) and phrase conversion memory (PCM) introduced. Yet available the latter technology may not have the required performance by processing big data. Another challenge with the Big Data analysis is said to have been revealed data diversity. With the constant growth of databases, data mining operations have increased dramatically. Adding data reduction, data selection, feature selection is an important function especially when working with large data sets. This produces an unprecedented challenge for researchers. Because he exists Algorithms may not always respond in sufficient time there to deal with this high-volume data. The automation of this process and develop new machine learning algorithms to ensuring consistency has been a major challenge in recent years. On top of all this is the integration of big helpful databases in the analysis of big data is the most important [11].

The latest technologies like Hadoop and MapReduce make it possible collecting a large number of formal and informal objects timely data. Primary engineering challenge how to successfully analyse this data for discovery better knowledge. The most common procedure so far is to convert partially structured or unstructured data into structured data, then use data mining algorithms to extract information. The data analysis framework was discussed by Das and Kumar [12]. Similarly, a detailed description of the public data analysis the tweets were also discussed by Das et al in their paper [13]. The biggest challenge in this case is paying close attention designing storage systems and enhancing data analysis in an efficient manner a tool that provides guarantees of outgoing data comes from a variety of sources. In addition, the construction of the machine learning data analysis algorithms is important for development efficiency and scalability.

B. Knowledge Discovery and Computational Complexities

Access to information and representation is a key issue in big data. Includes a few fields like these authentications, archiving, administration, preservation, information retrieval, and representation. There are several tools for information acquisition and representation such as an obscure set [14], rough set [15], soft set [16], next to set [17], structured conceptual analysis [18], key component analysis [19] etc. To say a few. In addition, there are many hybridized *varieties* developed to process real-life problems. All these methods they depend on problems. Continually some of these methods may not be suitable for big data sets on consecutive computers. By at the same time some strategies have positive features of scalability over a parallel computer. From large size data continues to grow, the tools available may malfunction to process this data for reasonable disclosure information. The most popular method in case of large Database management data repositories and data markets. Data The warehouse is primarily responsible for the retention of retrieved data from operating systems while data mart is data-based shed and helps analysis. Larger database analysis requires further calculation complex objects. The biggest problem is dealing with inconsistencies and uncertainty in the database. Generally, systematic a computational complexity model is used. It is possible difficult to establish a comprehensive mathematical system that works extensively on Big Data. But specific domain data analysis can be easily done with some understanding complex objects. A series of such developments can do much good analysing data for different locations. Lots of research and research done in this way using machine learning techniques with minimal memory requirements. Basic the aim of this study was to reduce the cost of computation processing and complexity [20], [21], [22]. However, current large data analytics tools have poor performance in handling complex, uncertainties, and inconsistencies. It leads to a big challenge to develop techniques and technologies that can deal with computer complexity, uncertainty, and inefficiencies.

C. Scalability and Visualization of Data

The most important challenge of large data analytics is its balance and security. Decades ago, researchers focused on speeding up data analysis as well speeding up processors following Moore's Law. Owe previously, it was necessary to develop samples, online, and multiresolution analysis techniques. Additional strategies be good measurement material in the big data analysis aspect. As data size measures much faster than CPU speed, there is a dramatic natural change in embedded processor technology with a growing number of cores [23]. This is a switch for processors leads to the development of parallel computing. Real time applications such as roaming, social networks, finance, internet search, timing etc. Requires parallel computing. The purpose of visualizing the data is to present it further with adequate use of certain graph theory techniques. With pictures visualization provides a link between data and appropriate translation. However, online markets like flipkart, amazon, E-bay has millions of users and billions of goods to be sold individually the moon. This generates a lot of data. In this case, a certain company uses the Tool Tablet to display large data. It is powerful transforming big and complex data into accurate images. This to help company employees visualize the search relationship, monitor customer feedback, as well as their emotional analysis. However, the current big data visual tools are often incorrect performance in performance, measurement, and response to time. We can see that big data has generated many challenges in hardware and software development leading to parallel computing, cloud computing, distributed computing, visualization process, scalability. In order to overcome this issue, we need to link more statistics models in computer science.

D. Information Security

In big data analysis a large amount of data is associated, analysed, and excavated to find meaningful patterns. All organizations they have different policies to protect their sensitive information. Storing sensitive information is a major problem in big data analysis. There is a high level of security associated with big data [24]. Therefore, information security becomes big data mathematical problem. Big data security can be improved by using authentication, authentication, and encryption techniques. Various security measures that large data applications face is network measurement, variety of different devices, real time security monitoring, and

lack of access system. The security challenge posed by big data attracts information security attention. Therefore, attention should be paid provided to develop a multi-level security policy model as well prevention program.

Although a lot of research has been done to protect it big data [24] but it needs great improvement. Great challenge to improve security to many levels, privacy is maintained big data model.

Research Area Contributions

The articles had been reviewed based on their goals and categorized into fitness care, social life, enterprise and control, authorities' coverage, and the surroundings. The classification consists of heuristics employing rational judgment primarily based at the content of the articles.

E. Healthcare

Studies and improvement have leveraged advances in records technology and large data era to are expecting future events. Various research associated with virus transmission have been completed to expect the spread of the virus the man or woman suspected of being infected; new infection areas; the probability of the second and third waves of the epidemic COVID-19 contamination situation based totally on human beings' movement; and the improved wide variety of cases. Controlling the pandemic is fundamental to stopping the ailment from spreading further. Reputable information assets issued by the government or businesses had been used to capture the evolutionary trajectory of COVID-19, analyse infodemiology statistics for surveillance, formulate case patterns, and arrange suitable quarantines sports. Moreover, medical health insurance statistics can also be used to research the danger of being uncovered. Monitoring in public facilities susceptible to the transmission of the sickness was additionally considered. This is because ailment transmission in multi-modal transportation networks can be envisioned the use of visitor's flow information and COVID-19 cases. Consequently, the density of transport passengers must be monitored and managed for this cause

F. Social Life

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the economic sector and induced many social problems. A large amount of facts available on social media had been used to determine public opinion and concerns towards pandemics. Moreover, large data analytics confirmed the general public reaction to a few government policies and suggestions with appreciate to the lockdown policies, operating from home, and social distancing hints. Consumer-Generated content material (UGC) in social media became extracted to hit upon vital events and public response to authorities measures in tackling the pandemic. In the meantime, social media conversations can also be applied to reveal COVID-19-associated symptoms and studies on disorder healing. Furthermore, the adherence to bodily distancing can be monitored through a tracker tool and this permits the analysis of the impact of the regulations on people's pastime. The adherence to health protocol become inspected from the video data obtained from the camera tool. Meanwhile, the evaluation of human being's geolocation can offer statistics on human mobility changes and speak to monitoring.

III. OPEN RESEARCH ISSUES BIG DATA ANALYTICS.

Big data statistics and data science become the field of industrial and academic research. Data science aims to research big data and extract information from data. Big data applications and data science include information science, uncertainty model, uncertain data analysis, machine learning, mathematical learning, pattern recognition, data storage, and processing of signals. Active integration of technology and analysis will lead to forecasting the future event flooding. The main focus of this section is open discussion research issues in the analysis of big data. Research problems related to big data analysis is divided into three broad one's categories of Internet of Things (IOT), cloud computing, computer-inspired bio, as well as quantum computing. However, is not limited to these matters. Many research problems related to large-scale health care data can be obtained from Husing Kuo et al. Paper [9].

A. IOT for Big Data Analytics

The Internet has redefined global communication, the art of businesses, cultural change, and incredible value personal characteristics. At the moment, machines are coming in in the act of controlling countless independent gadgets with online and create Internet of Things (IOT). So, electrical they become internet users, as human beings web browsers. The Internet of Things is attracting attention of recent researchers for its promising opportunities and challenges. It has an important economy and society impact on future building of information, network and communication technology. The new control of the future will be in the end, everything will be connected and smart controlled. The IOT concept is now very active in the real world due to the development of mobile devices, embedded and ubiquitous communication technologies, cloud computing, and data analysis. In addition, IOT provides challenges in combining volume, speed, and variety.

In a broad sense, like the Internet, Internet of Things allows devices to be present in multiple locations and to direct requests ranging from trivial to essential. On the contrary, it is it is still difficult to fully understand IOT, including definitions, content and variations of other similar concepts. Several various technologies such as computational intelligence, and big data can be put together for improvement data management and data acquisition on a large-scale automated application. Much research has been done on this approach composed by Mishra, Lin, and Chang. Obtaining information from IOT data is a major challenge that big data professionals face. So, of course it is important to upgrade the infrastructure to analyse IOT data. An The IOT device generates continuous data streams and retweets can create useful information extraction tools from this data using machine learning methods. Below these are the data streams generated on IOT devices as well self-analysis to get the right information is challenging issue also leads to greater data analysis. Machine learning algorithms and computer intelligence techniques are. The only solution is to manage big data from prospective IOT. The key IOT-related technologies are also being discussed numerous research papers . Figure 2 shows the summary of Big IOT data and data acquisition process.

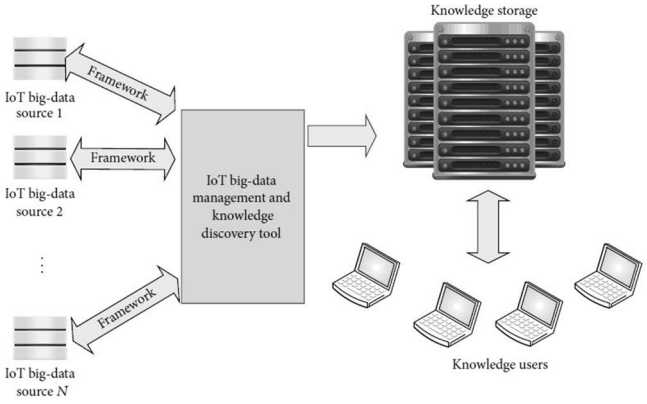


Fig. 2: IOT Big Data Knowledge Discovery

Knowledge exploration system have originated from the information system is derived from personal information processing documents such as frames, rules, tagging, and semantic networks. Generally, it includes four categories such as information acquisition, information basis, information dissemination, and application of information. In the acquisition phase, information is acquired through a variety of traditional rituals and calculations strategies. The information obtained is stored in the information foundations and systems for professionals are usually designed based on received information. Dissemination of information is essential for valuable information foundation. Information extraction is the process of searching documents, information within documents and information foundations. The final step is to apply the information found in different applications. It is the ultimate goal of knowledge availability. The information testing system is really good repetition and judgment of the use of information. There are many stories, interviews, and research in the field of information testing. It is beyond this study paper. For better visibility, information testing system shown in Figure 3.

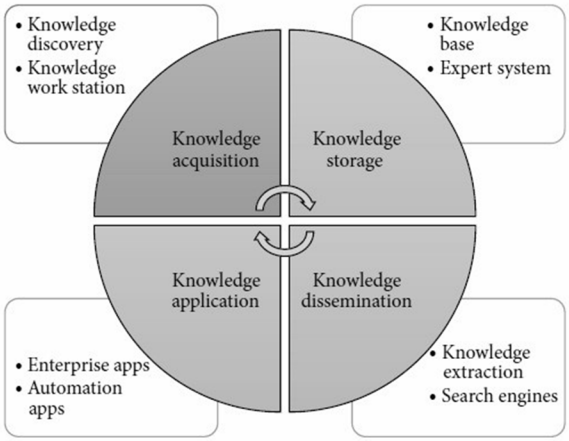


Fig. 3: IOT Knowledge Exploration System

B. Cloud Computing for Big Data Analytics

Virtualization technology development has been done supercomputing is more accessible and affordable. Computer hidden infrastructure in virtualization software does systems to behave like a real computer, but with flexibility for specification information such as processor number, disk space, memory, and operating system. Use of these virtual computers known as cloud computing have always been one of a very powerful data path. Big data and cloud computer technology is developed with the importance of to improve growing access to resources and demand and data. Cloud computing synchronizes big data with demand access to customizable computer applications strategies virtualization. Benefits of using the Cloud the computer includes providing resources if necessary and pay only for the resources needed to upgrade product. At the same time, it improves availability and cost reduction. It is open to the challenges and problems of big data research and computer cloud discussed in detail by many researchers who highlight challenges in data management, data diversity and speed, data storage, data processing, and resource management. So, Cloud computing helps building a business model for all types of applications, infrastructure and tools. A big data application that uses cloud computing should be supported by data analysis and development. The nature of the clouds should provide tools that allow data scientists and business analysts to jointly and collectively explore access to information data to further process and extract fruitful results.

This can help resolve major applications that may appear in various domains. In addition to this, cloud computing is a must and enable the rating of tools from visual technology to new technologies like spark, R, and other types of big data processing techniques. Big data creates a framework for discussing cloud computing options. Depending on the specific needs, the user may go to market and purchase infrastructure services in the cloud service providers like Google, Amazon, IBM, software as a service (SAAS) from a whole bunch of companies like NetSuite, Cloud9, Job science etc. Another advantage of cloud computing cloud storage that offers a great potential storage option data. Obviously, the time and cost required to upload and download big data to cloud space. Other, it becomes difficult to control the distribution of the calculation and sub-hardware. But the biggest problems are privacy concerns related to data handling on public servers, and data retention from human studies. All these stories will take big data and cloud computing to the next level development.

C. Bio-inspired Computing for Big Data Analytics

Bio-inspired computing is a universal inspired method to deal with complex real-world problems. Biological systems organize themselves without central control. Bio-inspired search for a way to reduce costs and find the best data service solution in considering data management costs and service maintenance. These strategies are developed by biological molecules such as DNA and proteins that need to process computer calculations involving storage, retrieval, and data processing. An important feature of such a computer that it combines elements found in biology to make computer functions and get smart performance.

These systems are best suited for big data applications. A large amount of data is processed through a variety of devices across the web from digital installations. Analysing this data and separation by text, image, and video etc will require many intelligent analyses from data scientists and big data experts. The spread of technology emerges as big data, IOT, cloud computing, computer-inspired bio etc. Whereas data balancing can only be done with the right choice a large analytical forum and provided very inexpensive results. Bio-inspired computer techniques serve as an important role analyzing intelligent data and its functionality in big data. These algorithms help to perform data mining on large databases because of its efficient operation. It's very profitable simplicity and their rapid integration into the right solution while resolving service delivery problems. In this conclusion using a computer-inspired bio were discussed in detail by Cheng et al. In conversations we can see that environmentally inspired computer models provide intelligent interaction, unavoidable data loss, and assistance in handling incomprehensible objects.

Therefore, it is believed that in the future bio-inspired computing may to assist in managing big data on a large scale.

D. Quantum Computing for Big Data Analysis

Quantum computer has very powerful memory is larger than its portable size and can change exponential simultaneous input set. This powerful improvement in computer systems is possible. If the quantum is real the computer is now available, it may solve problems the hardest on modern computers, of course major data problems today. Significant technical difficulties in building a quantum computer are possible soon. Quantum computing provides a way to integrate quantum mechanics process information. In a traditional computer, information presented with long bits of code coding or a zero or one. Quantum computer on the other hand uses quantum bits or qubits. The difference between qubit and bit that is, qubit is a quantum system that incorporates zero code as well one into two separate quantum regions. Therefore, can be capitalized over the events of superposition as well arrest. It is because the qubits behave well.

Because for example, 100 qubits in quantum systems require 2100 complex values will be stored in the old computer system. It means many big data problems can be solved very quickly we measure quantum computers compared to older computers. It is therefore a challenge for this generation to build quantum computer also helps quantum computing to solve big data problems.

IV. TOOLS AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES IN BIG DATA PROCESSING COVID 19

Larger tools are available to process larger data. Take a look at explored the advancing big information generation in combating the COVID-19 pandemic. Techniques like Regression and Time Series Forecasting and SIR/SEIR Model will be discussed. In this section, we discuss current data analysis techniques with an emphasis on three key emerging tools namely MapReduce, Apache Spark, and Storm. Most of this available tool focus on bulk analysis, streaming analysis, and interactive analysis. Lots of bulk processing tools are based on Apache Hadoop infrastructure such as Mahout and Dryad. Streaming data applications are the most commonly used time analysis. Some examples of a large-scale streaming platform there are Strom and Splunk. The interactive analysis process allows users to engage directly in real time to analyze themselves.

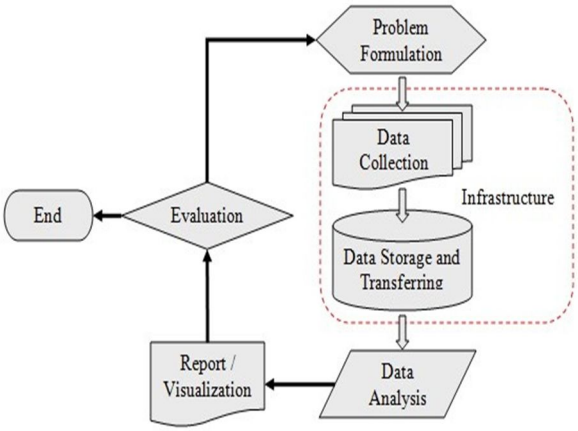


Fig. 4: Workflow of Big Data Project

For example, Dremel and Apache Drill are large forms of Data that supports interoperable analysis. These tools help us get in developing big data projects. An excellent list of big data tools and methods have also been discussed by many researchers. The typical workflow of a large data project discussed by Huang et al is highlighted in this section and is presented in Figure 4.

A. Apache Hadoop and MapReduce

The most well-established software platform for big data analysis is Apache Hadoop and MapReduce. Contains Hadoop kernel, MapReduce, Hadoop distributed file system (HDFS) and Apache nest etc. Reduction map is an editing model by analyzing large databases based on division and conquest way. The method of division and conquest is used twice steps such as step map and Decrease Step. Hadoop is active two types of nodes such as master node and employee node. I The master node splits the input into smaller sub-problems as well then distribute them to employee nodes in the map step. After that the master node covers the output of all minor problems in reducing the step. In addition, Hadoop, and MapReduce work as a powerful software framework for solving major data problems. It also helps in ultimately tolerating mistakes and high outputs data processing.

B. Apache Mahout

Apache mahout aims to give scalable and marketable machine literacy strategies on a large scale and intelligent data review operations. Core algorithms of mahout included aggregation, fragmentation, pattern mining, reduction, size reduction, evolution algorithms, and group based collaborative filters run on the Hadoop platform frame reduction map. The goal of the mahout is to build a lively, responsive, diverse community to facilitate dialogue on the project and in potential cases. Basic purpose of Apache mahout to provide a great reduction tool challenge. Various companies that have used electronic learning algorithms can be measured by Google, IBM, Amazon, Yahoo, Twitter, and Facebook.

C. Apache Spark

The Apache spark is an open-source source for large-scale data processing work designed for high-speed processing, as well as advanced statistics. Easy to use and launched in 2009 at UC. Berkeley's AMP Lab. It opened in 2010 as Apache project. Spark lets you quickly write apps to java, Scala, or an anaconda. In accumulation to map reduction functionality, it is supports SQL queries, broadcast data, machine learning, and graph data processing. Spark runs over an existing Hadoop scattered file system infrastructure (HDFS) to provide improved once additional performance. Spark contains components namely driver program, collection manager and staff nodes. Driver The program serves as the first application of the application in the spark collection. The cluster manager provides resources and task nodes to perform data processing on it type of activities. Each application will have a set of processes so-called laborers who are responsible for performing tasks. The biggest advantage is that it provides post support spark apps in existing Hadoop collections. Figure 5 shows a drawing of the Apache Spark architecture. Variety Features of Apache Spark are listed below:

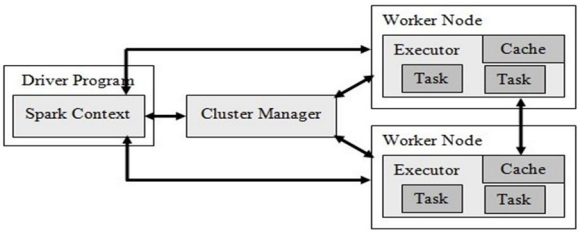


Fig. 5: Architecture of Apache Spark

1) The main focus of the spark includes the distribution of strength datasets (RDD), which store data in memory as well provide tolerance for mistakes without repetition. Supports repetitive calculations, improves speed and performance use.
2) The main advantage is that in addition to MapReduce, it also supports streaming data, machine learning, and graph algorithms.
3) Another advantage is that the user can use the application in different languages such as Java, R, Python, or Scala. This is possible as it comes high-quality libraries for advanced analysis. These usual libraries increase developer productivity as well can be assembled seamlessly to create complex workflows.
4) Spark helps run the program in the Hadoop cluster, it comes 100 times faster in memory, and 10 times faster while working on disk. Occurs due to reducing the number of reading or writing activities in its disk.
5) It is written in the language of Scala programs and is functional in java virtual machine (JVM) environment. Additionally, it supports java, python, and R for development applications that use Spark.

D. Dryad

It is another popular planning model for implementation integrated and distributed systems for managing large-scale context foundations in the data flow graph. Contains a compilation of computer software nodes, and the user is using the computing services to run their system in a distributed manner. In fact, dryad the user uses thousands of machines, each with multiple processors or cores. The biggest advantage is that users do you do not need to know anything about compatible programs. The dryad app no uses a targeted calculator graph built with computer vertices and channels and communication channels. Therefore, dryad offers a large amount of performance which includes the production of a work graph, equipment planning with available procedures, managing change failures in collection, collection of performance metrics, visualization of work, defined invoking user policies and active renewal activity graph in responding to these policy decisions without knowing it semantics of vertices.

E. Storm

Streaming system for processing large data. Icon is specially designed to process real-time comparisons with Hadoop designed for batch processing. Moreover, too easy to set up and operate, analysed, tolerates errors to render competitive performance. Storm collection obviously it is like a Hadoop collection. On storm cluster users use different topology for various storm operations and Hadoop platform use the map to reduce the activities of compatible applications. There are a number of differences between map reduction functions and topology. The main difference is that the map reduces activity finally ends while topology processes all the messages time, or until the user disconnects it. Storm collection contains two types of nodes such as master node and employee node. I The master node and employee node use two types of roles as nimbus and manager respectively. Two roles have four similar tasks in conjunction with job tracker and task tracker for a map to reduce the draft.

Nimbus is in charge of the distribution code across storm collection, planning and assignment tasks in staff nodes and monitoring the entire system. I the manager performs the duties as assigned by the nimbus. In addition, it initiates and cuts the process as needed based on nimbus instructions. Computational whole the technology is categorized and distributed to multiple employees each employee's procedures and procedures use part of topology.

F. Apache Drill

The Apache drill is another widely used operating system for big data analysis. It has more flexibility to support many language types of queries, data formats, and data sources. Icon and is specially designed to take advantage of nest data. And it has aim to upgrade to 10,000 or more servers and achieve the ability to process petabytes of data and billions of records in seconds. Use HDFS to save and reduce map to do bulk analysis.

G. Jasper soft

Jasper soft Pack is an open-source software generate reports from columns on the website. It is a large data analysis platform and has the ability to quickly analyse data on popular end-to-end platforms, including Mongo DB, Cassandra, Redis etc. One important Jasper soft property that it can quickly scan big data without extracting, conversion, and loading (ETL). On top of this, to have the ability to create strong hypertext tag language (HTML) reports and dashboards shared and directly from big data store without the need for ETL. These are built reports can be shared with anyone inside or outside the user organization.

H. Splunk

In recent years much of the data was processed from industrial enterprises. Splunk is real time and smart a platform designed to exploit large machine-generated data. It combines current and advanced cloud technology data. It then helps the user to search, monitor, and analyse their items data generated by machine using a web interface. The results are displayed accurately as graphs, reports, and warnings. Splunk is different from other streaming processing tools. Yours special features include a formal, informal identification machine generated data, real-time search, reporting analytical results, and dashboards. The most important purpose of Splunk is providing metrics for multiple applications, diagnosing problems of system technology and information infrastructure, as well smart business operation support.

I. Regression and Time Series Forecasting

Regression is used to estimate price and to decide the causal courting of a hard and fast of variables. In contrast, time series forecasting is a technique for the prediction regarding the time collection, analysing beyond developments, and assuming that future and ancient traits can be comparable.

A study on COVID-19 applied a regression model to predict inflamed cases and was as compared with ANN prediction used to indicate the spread and the peak variety of COVID-19 instances. Furthermore, differential personal ANN became evolved to make predictions with the characteristic of man or woman information privateness safety. This extended model proved that introducing Laplacian noise on the activation function stage produced consequences similar to the base ANN. A examine at the spread prediction turned into carried out through developing an ensemble model from the choice tree and logistic regression used to broaden a tree-based totally regressor version for higher accuracy.

J. SIR/SEIR Model

The prediction and manipulate of infectious disorder spread can be analysed using SIR model. The (Susceptible, Infected, and Recovered) is a mathematical and epidemiological model that's one of the core epidemiological models for studying infectious disease outbreaks with more specificity in modelling populace subsets for accurate forecasting. The version can be extended to an SEIR model by which includes diverse sizes of the uncovered (E) populace and greater exact data. Wang et al. Compared numerous prediction fashions of the epidemic state of affairs primarily based on COVID-19.

The models in comparison are SIR mixed with least square, SIR blended with particle swarm optimization, and classical logistic regression. The look at showed that the logistic regression version offers more in line with real situations than the 2 other fashions. Consequently, the model overlooked the useless share inside the calculation. Further to considering the exclusive healing prices and transmission for each province, this version also considers the mobility issue between regions that could spread the sickness to other locations.

V. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Amount of data collected in various programs worldwide in various camps today it is expected to double every two years. It is useless unless these are analysed for useful information. This is necessary development of strategies that can be used to simplify big data analysis. Development of powerful computers the blessing of implementing these strategies that lead to self-employment programs. The conversion of data to information is done by it is not an easy task for high performance high data processing, which involves exploiting current similarities as well future computer architecture for data mining. In addition, this data may involve uncertainty in many different ways. Many different models like obscure sets, rough sets, soft sets, neural networks, their generalizations and integrated models are obtained by combining two or more of these models found to be effective in representing the data. These are models and is very fruitful in analysis. More often than not, its great data is reduced to include only the essential features it is necessary from a particular research point or subject in the application area. Therefore, mitigation measures have been improved. Usually, the data collected has missing values. These prices that need to be made or tuples of these are missing values are deducted from present data before analysis. A lot importantly, these new challenges may include, at times even deterioration, efficiency, efficiency, and durability of dedicated computer programs. Later the process sometimes leads to the loss of information and as a result unselected. This brings many research stories to industry and research community on photography methods as well effective data access. In addition, fast processing over time achieving high performance and high performance, and maintenance effectively for future use is another problem. In addition, data analytics planning is an important and challenging issue. Specifies application data access requirements and designing planning language abbreviations for use similarity is an urgent need. Additionally, machine learning tools and tools are available gaining popularity among researchers to make it easier to make sense the effects of these concepts. Research in the field of machinery big data learning focuses on data processing, application of algorithm, and optimization. Most of the machine. The newly acquired big data learning tools are in great demand to change acceptance. We argue that while each tool has its own their advantages and disadvantages, effective tools can be is designed to address problems that exist in big data. The working tools that need to be developed should be provided with management noisy data and inequality, uncertainty, and inconsistency, and missing values.

VI. CONCLUSION

In recent years data is being produced at a tremendous rate. Analysing this data is a challenge for the average person. The use of big statistics technology in tackling the COVID-19 outbreak was mentioned. Massive statistics generation has demonstrated its giant position inside the COVID-19 were observed. In this paper, we explore the various research topics, challenges, and tools used to analyse this big data. From this study, it is understandable that every big data platform has its own individual focus. Some of them are for bulk processing and some are good for real-time analysis. Each large data platform also has a specific function. The various techniques used for analysis include statistical analysis, machine learning, data mining, intelligent analysis, cloud computing, quantum computing, and data distribution processing. We believe that in the future researchers will pay more attention to these methods of solving big data problems more effectively and efficiently. There are still many challenges beforehand in managing COVID-19. The rising new variants, vaccine effectiveness and side outcomes, relaxation of fitness protocols and new ordinary adaptation, scientific waste management are troubles to be resolved inside the destiny.

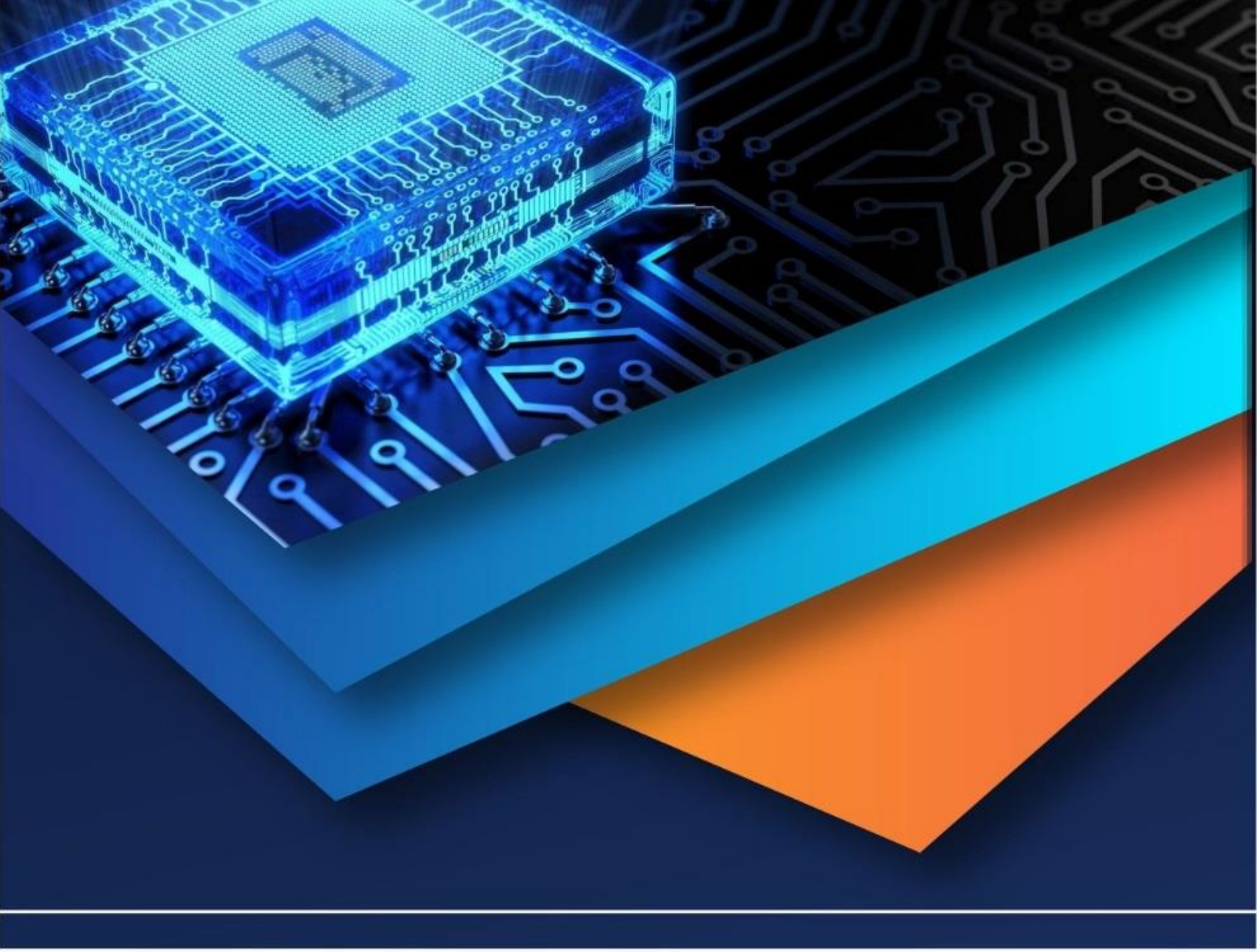
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