Universities of Burgos, León and Valladolid

Master's degree

Business Intelligence and Big Data in Cyber-Secure Environments

Thesis of the Master's degree in Business Intelligence and Big Data in Cyber-Secure Environments

título del TFM

Presented by Adrián Riesco Valbuena
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Tutor: Alvar Arnáiz González

Universities of Burgos, León and Valladolid

Master's degree in Business Intelligence and Big Data in Cyber-Secure Environments

Mr. Alvar Arnáiz González, professor of the department named Computer Engineering, area named Computer Languages and Systems.

Exposes:

That the student Mr. Adrián Riesco Valbuena, with DNI 71462231N, has completed the Thesis of the Master in Business Intelligence and Big Data in Cyber-Secure Environments titled NOMBRE TFM.

And that thesis has been carried out by the student under the direction of the undersigned, by virtue of which its presentation and defense is authorized.

In Burgos, February 19, 2022

Approval of the Tutor:

Mr. Alvar Arnáiz González

Resumen

En este primer apartado se hace una **breve** presentación del tema que se aborda en el proyecto.

Descriptores

Palabras separadas por comas que identifiquen el contenido del proyecto Ej: servidor web, buscador de vuelos, android ...

Abstract

A **brief** presentation of the topic addressed in the project.

Keywords

keywords separated by commas.

Contents

List of Figures

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Memory

Introduction

Description of the work, the structure of the memory and the rest of the material delivered.

Project objectives

This section explains precisely and concisely what are the objectives pursued with the completion of the project. It is possible to distinguish between the objectives set by the requirements of the software to be built and the technical objectives that it poses when putting the project into practice.

Theoretical concepts

In this section are covered the theoretical concepts in which the project has been based. All concepts are described in a detailed an simple way since this master's degree can be aimed at technical and non-technical students.

3.1 API

Section explaining API concepts.

Twitter API

Section explaining Twitter. Section explaining Twitter API.

Spotify API

Section explaining Spotify. Section explaining Spotify API.

3.2 Orchestrator

Section explaining Flow Orchestrator -> Airflow.

3.3 NoSQL Databases

Section explaining NoSQL Databases.

Tools	App AngularJS	API REST	BD	Memoria
HTML5	X			
CSS3	X			
BOOTSTRAP	X			
TEXMaker				X
Astah				X

Table 3.1: Tools and technologies used

3.4 Containers

Section explaining Containers.

3.5 Continuous Integration / Continuous Delivery

Section explaining CI/CD.

3.6 Template engines

Section explaining Template engines -> Jinja.

3.7 Web Server Gateway Interface

Section explaining Web Server Gateway Interface (WSGI).

3.8 Tables

TablaSmall.

Techniques and tools

In this section are presented the methodological techniques and development tools used to carry out the project.

4.1 GitHub

GitHub is the repository where the project was uploaded and its evolution was tracked.

4.2 APIs

During this project there were used APIs from two different providers to gather the information: Twitter API and Spotify API.

4.3 Postman

Postman is a tool that allows the user to send HTTPS request in a simple way.

4.4 Apache Airflow

Apache Airflow is a flow orchestrator that allows the user to...

4.5 Apache Spark

Apache Spark is...

4.6 Cassandra

Cassandra is a NoSQL database that...

4.7 Flask

Flask is...

4.8 Bootstrap

Bootstrap is...

4.9 Docker

Docker is...

Relevant aspects of the project

The first step of the project was the feasibility and viability analysis of the concept devised. The author was looking to use two data sources with:

- Real and updated data, preferable related to the social interest.
- The possibility of getting a stream data flow.
- The potential to combine both to get an added value.

Considering the previous points, the author found an interesting option on Twitter and Spotify providers. Both of them provides solid APIs for a fluid development and have the characteristics needed to combine the data collected. Consequently, the author designed the following use case:

1. The Twitter API is consulted to gather the *tweets* with the hashtag *#NowPlaying*.
2. The tweet is cleaned, removing the stopwords and the other hashtags and getting the song name and artist as isolated as possible.
3. The Spotify API is consulted to gather the information of the song identified.
4. The vector values of the cleaned Twitter data and the name of the song returned by Spotify are compared to ensure they are the same.
5. The data is moved to the database, ready to be stored and visualized.

During the design phase, the author analyzed the output of both APIs using Postman.

The project development was undertaken following an Agile methodology.

Related works

This section would be similar to a state of the art of a thesis or dissertation. In a final master's thesis, its presence does not seem so obligatory, although it can be left to the tutor's judgment to include a small commented summary of the works and projects already carried out in the field of the current project.

Conclusions and future work lines

Every project must include the conclusions derived from its development. These can be of a different nature, depending on the type of project, but normally there will be a set of conclusions related to the results of the project and a set of technical conclusions. In addition, it is very useful to make a critical report indicating how the project can be improved, or how work can continue along the lines of the completed project.

Appendix

Appendix A

Project Plan

A.1 Introduction

The project planning was decided in an initial meeting between the author and its tutor. It was based in an Agile methodology, with two-weeks *sprints* and meetings between the author and his tutor conditioned to their availability.

The project repository was stored in GitHub under the url https://github.com/AdrianRiesco/Data-Engineer-project. Each *sprint* was created as an *milestone*, with the *issues* contained there being the tasks asigned. The *issues* were created to reflect tasks at most eight hours, allowing the author segregate his work and manage each *sprint* better. The author closed an *issue* when the task was finished and a *milestone* when the *sprint* was over, regardless of its state. If a task remained in an open state when a *sprint* reached its planned end date, the *issue* was transfered to the next *milestone*.

A meeting was held by the author and his tutor at the end of each sprint. During these meetings, both of them reviewed the state and development of the tasks of the corresponding sprint and planned the tasks of the next sprint. All the *milestones* and *issues* can be consulted in the project repository.

A.2 Temporary planning

The sprints carried out for the development of the project are described below with they correspondant dates:

Initial meeting. Held on Monday January 31st, it was the start point for the first sprint. During this meeting, the objective of the project, the data source and the tools to be used were validated by both the author and his tutor. The author previously made a research and came with an idea and the tutor exposed his point of view to create the final goal.

Sprint 1. Weeks of January 31st and February 7th. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Configure the work environment.
- Configure the project memory template.
- Write a draft of the objectives and main goals.
- Write a brief description of the tools selected.
- Write a brief explanation of the selected tools and the work methodology.
- Inspect Twitter API.
- Inspect Spotify API.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on Wednesday February 16th. Analysis: Most of the activities were realized by the author, excepting the Inspection of the Spotify API. Regarding the Twitter API, the author inspected the output and he concluded that it had the characteristics needed to be used to launch queries to the Spotify API (the tweet could be cleaned to get the song name and artist).

Sprint 2. Weeks of February 14th and February 21st. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Task1.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on M— February –th.

Sprint 3 . Weeks of February 28th and March 7th. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Task1.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on M— March –th.

Sprint 4 . Weeks of March 14th and March 21st. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Task1.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on M— March –th.

Sprint 5 . Weeks of March 28th and April 4th. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Task1.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on M— April –th.

Sprint 6 . Weeks of April 11th and April 18th. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Task1.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on M— April –th.

Sprint 7 . Weeks of April 25th and May 2nd. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Task1.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on M— May –th.

Sprint 8 . Weeks of May 9th and May 16th. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Task1.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on M— May –th.

Sprint 9 . Weeks of May 23rd and May 30th. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Task1.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on M— June –th.

Sprint 10 . Weeks of June 6th and May 13th. This Sprint had the following tasks assigned:

- Task1.

The end-of-sprint meeting was held on M— June –th.

A.3 Feasibility study

The architecture of the project and the use case were designed to ensure its feasibility.

Economic feasibility

The project is based on open-source platforms to ensure its economic and legal feasibility. The APIs where the information was gathered are free to use if the developer keeps his queries under specific limit rates.

Legal feasibility

The project is based on open-source platforms to ensure its economic and legal feasibility.

Appendix B

Requirements

B.1 Introduction

B.2 General objectives

B.3 Catalog of requirements

B.4 Requirements specification

Appendix C

Design specification

C.1 Introduction

C.2 Data design

Twitter data structure

The data received from Twitter queries has the following structure:

Spotify data structure

Thhe data received from Spotify queries has the following structure:

Cleaned data

After the cleaning process, the resulting data structure...

C.3 Procedural design

Flow diagram.

C.4 Architectural design

Component diagram.

Appendix D

Programming technical documentation

D.1 Introduction

D.2 Directory structure

Estructura GitHub.

D.3 Programmer's guide

Analysis

During the analysis phase, the author inspected the output of Twitter and Spotify APIs using Postman. In the first place, relying on the Twitter documentation, the author inspected the Twitter API by following the next steps:

1. Get access to the Twitter Developer Portal.
2. Get the credentials needed to consult the different endpoints of the API.
3. Import the *Twitter API v2* collection on Postman.
4. Create a fork of the automatically created environment (*Twitter API v2*) and collection *Twitter API v2* to be able to edit the values.

5. Modify the environment to include the following developer keys and tokens:
   - Consumer key (consumer_key).
   - Consumer secret (consumer_secret).
   - Access token (access_token).
   - Token secret (token_secret).
   - Bearer token (bearer_token).
6. In the collection tab, select the endpoint *Search Tweets -> Recent search* for the initial exploration. Configure the following parameters:

query NowPlaying

tweet.fields $\text{created}_at, entities$10

$\max_r esult$7s Now, we can send our query *https://api.twitter.com/2/tweets/search/recent?query=%23NowPl*
$10 tweet.fields = created_at, entitiestogetthe10 mostrecenttweetswiththehashtag \circ NowPlay$

Development

D.4 Compilation, installation and execution of the project

D.5 System tests

Appendix E

User documentation

E.1 Introduction

E.2 User requirements

E.3 Installation

E.4 User's manual