Analysis of Earthquake Occurrences Using Hadoop

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Abstract: - Hadoop has been an effective framework to store and process huge volume of data in a distributed environment. So on the earthquake data set collected from the site U.S Geological Survey for the year 1940 to 2016 this framework is used and reliable outputs are generated from it. The Earthquake data includes various parameters in it so a Map Reduce programming model available in the Hadoop is used on this data set which gives the total number of earthquake occurrences on a given criteria. The output from the Map Reduce program is processed with Hive and Spark techniques from which we can finally get the total number of earthquake occurrences in a specific area.

1. Introduction

The U.S Geological Survey site [2] records all the earthquake occurrences which has been occurred for a very long time. These records are a source of valuable information because by analyzing these data we can come to a prediction of an earthquake event before it occurs and what are the necessary precautions to be taken in an area when an earthquake occurs. But the real problem lies with the size of this data. This earthquake data contains various characteristics information of which the most important characteristics are explained below:

- Time Time when the event has occurred reported in milliseconds.
- Latitude-Longitude Typical values [-90.0, 90.0], [-180.0 180.0]
- Depth Depth of the event in kilometers.
- Mag Magnitude of the event –typical values [-1.0, 10.0].
- MagType Preferred magnitude of an event. Typical values are md, mi, ms, mw, me, ml, mb, mlg.
- Gap The largest azimuthal gap between azimuthally adjacent stations. The smaller

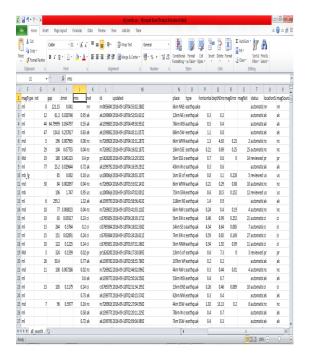
- the value the reliable the calculated earthquake position.
- Place- The textual description of the named geographic region near the event.
- Type –Type of Seismic event. Typical values – Earthquake, quarry etc.,

To process these information will be a tedious task as there are various readings recording for a single day. So to process this information in a easier way the hadoop framework is used which uploads these data in to HDFS through which we can process the data available in various clusters and obtain reliable result from it.

II.Dataset

The Data for this project is taken from the site USGS where the data can be queried for a year and the data will be retrieved in the format of csv. All these data files are combined into one excel file which contains the records from the year 1940 to 2016 January. A screenshot of the data set is shown below:

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2 2016-09-18704:53:50.8002	39.5715 -1	19.969 6.8	0.7 ml	8 121.15	0.041	nn	nn005604; 2016-09-18T04:55:02.3882	6km
3 2016-09-18T04:45:38.0002	64.7435 -1	45.871 10.4	1.4 ml	12 61.2	0.028745	0.95 ak	ak1399804 2016-09-18T04:52:03.631Z	12kr
4 2016-09-18704:42:06:0002	59.6137 -1	53.156 108.2	2.1 ml	44 64.79999	0.054797	0.55 ak	ak13998012016-09-18T04:49:50.9532	76kr
5 2016-09-18704:33:12:0002	60.0387 -1	53.533 168.2	2.8 ml	47 154.8	0.257817	0.63 ak	ak1399800 2016-09-18T04:45:11.057Z	66kr
6 2016-09-18T04x08:54.500Z	38.83767	-122.8 2.23	0.79 md	5 196	0.007965	0.08 nc	nc7299828 2016-09-18T04:10:31.287Z	6km
2016-09-18704:04:38:9802	37.521 -1	18.873 4.15	1.76 md	29 104	0.07735	0.04 nc	nc72998212016-09-18T04:16:02.1872	16kr
8 2016-09-18703:57:31.7002	17.9365 -6	6.8618	2.9 Md	19 180	0.041323	0.4 pr	pr1626200 2016-09-18T08:13:29.535Z	5km
9 2016-09-18703:57:21.0002	61.4911 -1	50.773 53.4	2.7 ml	77 25.2	0.029644	0.72 ak	ak1399790 2016-09-18T04:16:39.291Z	43kr
0 2016-09-18703:37:41.2002	37.1427 -9	8.0208 5.74	2.7 mb_lg	85	0.062	0.18 us	us10006ql 2016-09-18T04:28:03.107Z	1km
11 2016-09-18703:36:41.6702	38.8085 -1	22.826 1.83	1.85 md	30 84	0.002897	0.04 nc	nc7269824 2016-09-18T03:53:02.143Z	6km
2 2016-09-18703:27:10.1702	-8.9972 11	2.4652 78.65	4.2 mb	106	1.747	0.95 us	us10006ql 2016-09-18T03:47:02.001Z	71kr
3 2016-09-18703:26:45:0002	60.8856 -1	41.065 0	1.8 ml	6 259.2		1.32 ak	ak13997912016-09-18T03:58:56.433Z	1186
4 2016-09-18703:26:05:0002	38.81683 -1	22.835 1.95	1.27 md	18 77	0.008023	0.04 nc	nc7269823 2016-09-18T03:41:03.1182	6km
IS 2016-09-18T03:24:07.200Z	34.222 -1	17.534 9.11	0.91 ml	19 63	0.09317	0.23 ci	ci3789385 2016-09-18T04:28:39.171Z	5km
6 2016-09-18703:23:35.4402	32.98883 -1	16.494 49.13	0.87 ml	13 264	0.3764	0.2 ci	ci3769384 2016-09-18T04:18:02.5382	14km
7 2016-09-18703:04:55.8502	33.82383 -1	17.615 2.8	0.97 ml	15 151	0.02991	0.24 ci	ci3789384 2016-09-18T03:24:28.611Z	7km
8 2016-09-18703:01-51.8602	33.39483 -1	16.886 11.94	0.45 ml	10 122	0.1225	0.14 ci	ci3769383 2016-09-18T03:07:31.360Z	5km
9 2016-09-18702:58:10.8002	17.857 -6	7.1745	2 Md	3 324	0.1599	0.02 pr	pr1626200 2016-09-18T04:17:30.0692	13km
0 2016-09-18702:54-29.0002	62.6552 -1	52.062 0.4	2.1 ml	26 50.4		0.77 ak	ak13997812016-09-18T03:58:55.780Z	107k
11 2016-09-18702-94-26-8302	38.80367 -1	22.808 1.25	1.01 md	11 108	0.007296	0.02 nc	nc7299822 2016-09-18T02:46:02.096Z	4km
2 2016-09-18702:36:55:0002	61.5848 -1	50.567 69.6	1.6 ml			0.6 ak	ak13997712016-09-18T02:50:24.5582	53km
3 2016-09-18702:27:56.2802	33.79317 -	116.08 1.6	0.68 ml	13 105	0.1179	0.14 di	ci3789379, 2016-09-18T02:31:34.1952	15km
14 2016-09-18702:20:45:0002	61.2338 -	151.55 82.5	2.3 ml			0.73 ak	ak139977C2016-09-18T02:40:15.574Z	62km
25 2016-09-18702:11:44.6902	36.71533 -1	19.796 4.61	1.85 md	7 96	0.5977	0.16 nc	nc7299816 2016-09-18T02:27:04.9582	4km
26 2016-09-18702:11:16:0002	61.6743 -1	51.509 100.3	2.3 ml			0.58 ak	ak139977C2016-09-18T02-20:11-225E	78kr
7 2016-09-18702:01:28:0002	65.4029 -1	44.748 (1.5 ml			0.72 ak	ak1399765 2016-09-18T02:09:04.9892	7km
CEFE all month /53					П	(



III. Data Characteristics

The following are the data characteristics of the earthquake dataset:

Time:

Data Type - Long Integer

Description - Time when the event occurred. Times are reported in *milliseconds* since the epoch (1970-01-01700:00:00.000Z), and do not include <u>leap seconds</u>. In certain output formats, the date is formatted for readability.

Latitude:

Data Type – Decimal

Typical Values[-90.0, 90.0]

Description - Decimal degrees latitude. Negative values for southern latitudes

Longitude:

Data Type - Decimal

Typical Values - [-180.0, 180.0]

Description - Decimal degrees longitude. Negative values for western longitudes.

Depth:

Data Type - Decimal

Typical Values - [0, 1000]

Description - Depth of the event in kilometers.

Mag:

Data Type – Decimal

Typical Values - [-1.0, 10.0]

Description - The magnitude for the event. Learn more about magnitudes

MagType:

Data Type - String

Typical Values - "Md", "Ml", "Ms", "Mw", "Me", "Mi", "Mb", "MLg"

Description - The method or algorithm used to calculate the preferred magnitude for the event.Learn more about magnitude types.

Nst:

Data Type - Integer

Description - The total number of seismic stations used to determine earthquake location.

Gap:

Data Type - Decimal

Typical Values - [0.0, 180.0]

Description - The largest azimuthal gap between azimuthally adjacent stations (in degrees). In general, the smaller this number, the more reliable is the calculated horizontal position of the earthquake.

Dmin:

Data Type – Decimal

Typical Values - [0.4, 7.1]

Description - Horizontal distance from the epicenter to the nearest station (in degrees). 1 degree is approximately 111.2 kilometers. In general, the smaller this number, the more reliable is the calculated depth of the earthquake.

Rms:

Data Type - Decimal

Typical Values - [0.13,1.39]

Description - The root-mean-square (RMS) travel time residual, in sec, using all weights. This parameter provides a measure of the fit of the observed arrival times to the predicted arrival times for this location. Smaller numbers reflect a better fit of the data. The value is dependent on the accuracy of the velocity model used to compute the earthquake location, the quality weights assigned to the arrival time data, and the procedure used to locate the earthquake.

Net:

Data Type – String

Typical Value - sak, at, ci, hv, ld, mb, nc, nm, nn, pr, pt, se, us, uu, uw

Description - The ID of a data contributor. Identifies the network considered to be the preferred source of information for this event.

Place:

Data Type – String

Description - Textual description of named geographic region near to the event. This may be a city name, or a Flinn-Engdahl Region name.

Type:

Data Type - String

Typical Values - "earthquake", "quarry" Description - Type of seismic event.

HorizontalError:

Data Type – Decimal Typical Values - [0, 100]

Description - Uncertainty of reported location of the event in kilometers.

DepthError:

Data Type – Decimal
Typical Values - [0, 100]
Description - Uncertainty of repor

Description - Uncertainty of reported depth of the event in kilometers.

MagError:

Data Type – Decimal Typical Values - [0, 100]

Description - Uncertainty of reported magnitude of the event.

MagNst:

Data Type - Integer

Description - The total number of seismic stations used to calculate the magnitude for this earthquake.

Status:

Data Type - String

Typical Values - "automatic", "reviewed", "deleted" Description - Indicates whether the event has been reviewed by a human.

IV. MapReduce

The research paper is about Map Reduce design[1] and its implementation in processing a large amount of datasets. In this model there are two phase (1) Map phase which creates an intermediate value based on the key/value pair and (2) phase is Reduce phase which uses these intermediate key and merges all its values. The map reduce programs are parallelized and to there are executed on a large group of machines called clusters.

The Map Reduce program is highly scalable and can be executed on a cluster of machines which can handle huge volume of data. For instance when huge amount of data has to be processed on a cluster of machines in case of any failure of the machines in the cluster then the data processing has to be handled properly. This involves some tedious task so to overcome this we have a abstracted technique which is Map Reduce which creates some intermediate key/values in the map phase and in the reduce phase these intermediate key values are merged to get a result. So in this research paper the MapReduce technique is described in detail which involves the implementation of it in large clusters, the working of

its programming model, performance measurements of this technique in various workloads.

The map reduce function first splits the input file into M pieces of size 64mb. The library then starts copies of these splits in many machines. Out of these copies one of them acts as a master which assigns task to other worker machines. The worker process this split and generates key value pairs which are written in the memory. The partitioning function plays a major role in writing this intermediate result to the memory and notify the master regarding this. The master in turn notifies the reducer worker about this location and the reducer uses sort functionality to process this intermediate result and creates a final output. The output result is then appended to the output file. Once the map reduce is done the master notifies the user program about the output file.

The Mapper, Reducer, Driver code for the latitude longitude word count program is shown below:

Mapper Code:

```
🥊 *latitudelongitudeMapper.java (~[training materials/developer/Project/latitude_longitude|src/solution) • gedit 💄 🛭 🛪
File Edit View Search Tools Documents Help
 ublic class latitudelongitudeMapper extends Mapper<LongWritable, Text, Text, IntWritable> {
  public void map(LongWritable key, Text value, Context context)
     throws IOException, InterruptedException {
   String line = String.valueOf(value);
   for (String word : line.split("\n")) {
               double latitude=0,longitude=0;int i=0;
               for (String word1 : word.split("\\s+")){
                   if (i % 2 ==1){latitude = Double.parseDouble(word1);}
                   if (i % 2 ==0){longitude = Double.parseDouble(word1);}}
               if(-90<=latitude && latitude<=0 && 0<=longitude && longitude<=180){
                       context.write(new Text("A - (-90,0),(0,180)"), new IntWritable(1));
               if( 0<=latitude && latitude<=90 && 0<=longitude && longitude<=180){
                       context.write(new Text("B - (0,90),(0,100)"), new IntWritable(1));
               if( -90<=latitude && latitude<=0 && -180<=longitude && longitude<=0){
                       context.write(new Text("C - (-90,0),(-180,0)"), new IntWritable(1));
               if( 0<=latitude && latitude<=90 && -180<=longitude && longitude<=0){
                       context.write(new Text("D - (0,90),(-180,0)"), new IntWritable(1));
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                                                                                                             INS
```

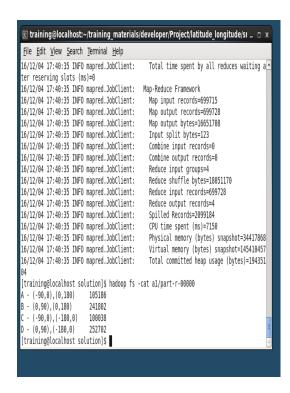
Reducer Code:

```
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   *latitudelongitude.java 🗶 📑 *latitudelongitudeMapper.java 🗶 📑 *latitudelongitudeReducer.java 🗶
  nport java.io.IOException;
  mport org.apache.hadoop.io.IntWritable;
  import org.apache.hadoop.io.FloatWritable;
  mport org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
   port org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Reducer;
 public class latitudelongitudeReducer extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {
        public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values, Context context)
                       throws IOException, InterruptedException {
                int wordCount = 8
               for (IntWritable value : values) {
                       wordCount += value.get();
               context.write(key, new IntWritable(wordCount));
                                                            Java ∨ Tab Width: 8 ∨ Ln 13, Col 18
                                                                                                   INS
```

Driver Code:

```
🔭 +latitudelongitude.java (~/training materials/developer/Project/latitude longitude/src/solution) - gedit 💷 🛭 🗴
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  *latitudelongitude.java 🗶 📑 *latitudelongitudeMapper.java 🗶 📑 latitudelongitudeReducer.java 🗶
 inport org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
 inport org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
 import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
 public class latitudelongitude {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
   if (args.length != 2) {
     System.out.printf(
                 WordCount <input dir> <output dir>\n");
     System.exit(-1);
    Job job = new Job();
    job.set Jar By Class (latitude longitude. class);\\
    job.setJobName("latitudelongitude");
    FileInputFormat.setInputPaths(job, new Path(args[0]));
   FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, new Path(args[1]));
    job.setMapperClass(latitudelongitudeMapper.class);
    job.setReducerClass(latitudelongitudeReducer.class);
    job.setOutputKeyClass(Text.class);
    job.setOutputValueClass(IntWritable.class);
    boolean success = job.waitForCompletion(true);
    System.exit(success ? 0 : 1);
                                                            Java ∨ Tab Width: 8 ∨ Ln 23, Col 48
```

The output when the map reduce program runs will be as follows:



The Hive implementation of the same code is shown below:

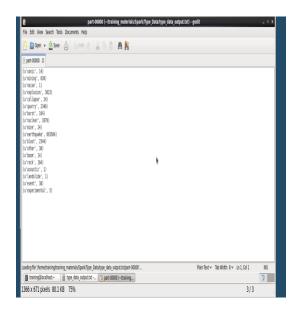
```
🗵 training@localhost:~/training_materials/developer/Project/latitude_longitude/si 💷 🗆 🗴
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Logging initialized using configuration in file:/etc/hive/conf.dist/hive-log4j.propert
Hive history file=/tmp/training/hive_job_log_training_201612041744_612356694.txt
hive> CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE lla
   > (quadrant STRING, NO of Occurrences INT)
   > ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t'
   > LOCATION '/user/training/al
FAILED: ParseException line 4:10 mismatched input '/' expecting StringLiteral near 'LO
CATION' in table location specification
hive> CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE lla
  > (quadrant STRING, NO of Occurrences INT)
   > ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t'
   > LOCATION '/user/training/al';
Time taken: 15.616 seconds
hive> select * from lla;
   (-90,0),(0,180)
                       241802
  (0,90),(0,180)
  - (-90,0),(-180,0) 100038
  - (0,90),(-180,0)
                      252702
Time taken: 1.949 seconds
hive>
```

SPARK:

The same work can be run in a SPARK framework which is an application program interface based on a data structure called as resilient distributed dataset(RDD). A spark object has to be created first and in this the map reduce code has be written which will provide the result as key value pairs

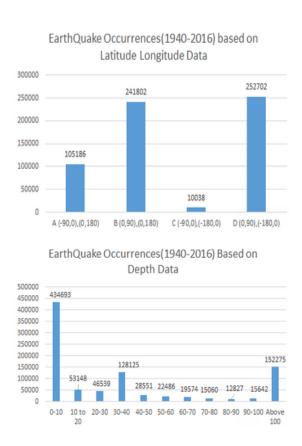


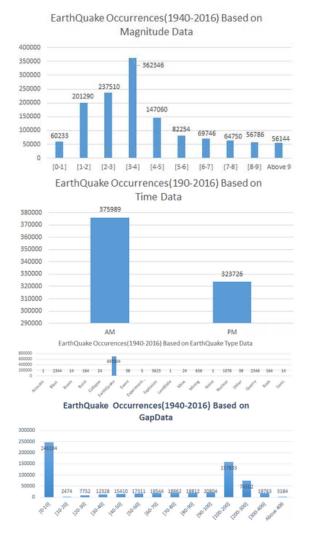




V. Results and Evaluation

The above mentioned Map Reduce Program can be run on various characteristics of the Earthquake dataset and the result retrieved from it is presented below:





VI. Conclusion:

As observed from the output of the above map reduce code we conclude that hadoop framework can be used to store and process data of huge volume. The output from the map reduce code will be key value pairs which are used to find some pattern in the output and with this pattern we predict the occurrences of earthquake in a given place.

References:

- Jeffrey Dean and Sanjay Ghemawat
 MapReduce : Simplified Data
 Processing on Large Clusters
- 2. U.S Geological Survey https://www.usgs.gov/