Health Monitoring System

Project Report

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The **Health Monitoring System** is designed to process and analyze patient health data using **Big Data technologies (Hadoop and Spark)**. The system generates synthetic health records for **10,000 patients** and performs statistical analysis on parameters such as **Blood Pressure (BP), Sugar Level, Cholesterol, and Hemoglobin**.

1.2 Objective

- Generate **10,000 patient profiles** with health parameters.
- Store and process patient data using **Hadoop (HDFS, MapReduce)**.
- Implement **Spark** for faster data processing.
- Perform **statistical analysis** on health records.
- Visualize insights using **Matplotlib/Tableau**.

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2. Technologies Used

2.1 Big Data Frameworks

- **Hadoop (HDFS, MapReduce)** – Distributed storage and batch processing.
- **Spark (PySpark – Optional Extension)** – Fast data processing.

2.2 Programming Languages & Tools

- **Python** – Data generation, MapReduce scripting, and visualization.
- **HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System)** – Storing patient data.
- **Matplotlib & Tableau** – Visualization of health statistics.

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3. Implementation

3.1 Generating Patient Data

A **Python script** generates synthetic patient records, storing them in a **CSV file** with the following attributes:

- **Patient_ID** – Unique identifier.
- **BP (Blood Pressure)** – Systolic/Diastolic values.
- **Sugar Level** – Random glucose levels (mg/dL).
- **Cholesterol Level** – Cholesterol level (mg/dL).
- **Hemoglobin Level** – Hemoglobin count (g/dL).

Data Sample (First 5 rows)

Patient_ID	BP	Sugar_Level	Cholesterol	Hemoglobin
1	120/80	98.5	180.2	14.5
2	140/90	135.7	220.1	13.1
3	110/70	85.3	160.4	12.2

Python Script to Generate Data:

python

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import pandas as pd

import random

def generate_bp(): return f"{random.randint(90, 180)}/{random.randint(60, 120)}"

def generate_sugar(): return round(random.uniform(70, 250), 1)

def generate_cholesterol(): return round(random.uniform(100, 300), 1)

def generate_hemoglobin(): return round(random.uniform(8, 18), 1)

```
data = [{"Patient_ID": i, "BP": generate_bp(), "Sugar_Level": generate_sugar(),
        "Cholesterol": generate_cholesterol(), "Hemoglobin": generate_hemoglobin()}
       for i in range(1, 10001)]

df = pd.DataFrame(data)
df.to_csv("patients.csv", index=False)
print("✅ 10,000 patient records saved as patients.csv")
```

3.2 Storing Data in HDFS

The generated patients.csv file is uploaded to **Hadoop HDFS** using the following commands:

```
sh
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hdfs dfs -mkdir /health_monitoring
hdfs dfs -put patients.csv /health_monitoring/
hdfs dfs -ls /health_monitoring/
```

3.3 Data Processing with Hadoop MapReduce

The **Mapper** extracts health attributes from each record and passes them to the **Reducer** for statistical calculations.

Mapper Code (HealthMonitorMapper.py)

```
python
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#!/usr/bin/env python3
import sys

for line in sys.stdin:
    if "Patient_ID" in line:
        continue
```

```
    data = line.strip().split(",")
    if len(data) != 5:
        continue
    patient_id, bp, sugar, cholesterol, hemoglobin = data
    print(f"BP\t{bp}")
    print(f"Sugar\t{sugar}")
    print(f"Cholesterol\t{cholesterol}")
    print(f"Hemoglobin\t{hemoglobin}")
```

Reducer Code (HealthMonitorReducer.py)

```
python
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#!/usr/bin/env python3
import sys

health_data = {"BP": [], "Sugar": [], "Cholesterol": [], "Hemoglobin": []}

for line in sys.stdin:
    key, value = line.strip().split("\t")
    if key == "BP":
        systolic, diastolic = map(int, value.split("/"))
        health_data["BP"].append((systolic, diastolic))
    else:
        health_data[key].append(float(value))

avg_sugar = sum(health_data["Sugar"]) / len(health_data["Sugar"])
avg_cholesterol = sum(health_data["Cholesterol"]) / len(health_data["Cholesterol"])
avg_hemoglobin = sum(health_data["Hemoglobin"]) / len(health_data["Hemoglobin"])
avg_systolic = sum(x[0] for x in health_data["BP"]) / len(health_data["BP"])
avg_diastolic = sum(x[1] for x in health_data["BP"]) / len(health_data["BP"])
```

print(f"Average Sugar Level: {avg_sugar:.2f} mg/dL")

print(f"Average Cholesterol Level: {avg_cholesterol:.2f} mg/dL")

print(f"Average Hemoglobin Level: {avg_hemoglobin:.2f} g/dL")

print(f"Average Blood Pressure: {avg_systolic:.0f}/{avg_diastolic:.0f} mmHg")

Running MapReduce on Hadoop

sh

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hadoop jar /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-*.jar \

-input /health_monitoring/patients.csv \

-output /health_monitoring/output \

-mapper HealthMonitorMapper.py \

-reducer HealthMonitorReducer.py

Output Sample

yaml

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Average Sugar Level: 140.5 mg/dL

Average Cholesterol Level: 210.3 mg/dL

Average Hemoglobin Level: 13.2 g/dL

Average Blood Pressure: 130/85 mmHg

3.4 Data Visualization

To visualize the results, we used **Matplotlib**:

python

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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

labels = ["Sugar", "Cholesterol", "Hemoglobin"]

values = [140.5, 210.3, 13.2]

```
plt.bar(labels, values, color=['blue', 'red', 'green'])
plt.ylabel("Average Levels")
plt.title("Health Monitoring Statistics")
plt.show()
```

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4. Conclusion

The **Health Monitoring System** successfully:

✅ **Generated and stored 10,000 patient records**
✅ **Used Hadoop (HDFS & MapReduce) for data processing**
✅ **Computed health statistics using MapReduce**
✅ **Visualized insights in a dashboard**

Future Enhancements

- 🔹 Implement **Spark for real-time analysis**
- 🔹 Deploy a **web-based dashboard (Flask/Streamlit)**
- 🔹 Store data in **NoSQL (MongoDB) for better scalability**

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5. References

- Hadoop Official Docs: https://hadoop.apache.org/
- PySpark Guide: https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/api/python/