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REAL TIME MAPPING OF EPIDEMIC SPREAD

Ms. Alina Raheen
Dept of Computer Science Engineering
Presidency University
Bengaluru, India
Alina.raheen@presidencyuniversity.in

Sadiya Mohammedi
School of Computer Science and Engineering
Presidency University
Bengaluru, India
Sadiya.20211CSE0218@presidencyuniversity.in

Mrinal Raj
School of Computer Science and Engineering
Presidency University
Bengaluru, India
Mrinal.20211CSE0333@presidencyuniversity.in

Aakif Mohamed Nadeem
School of Computer Science and Engineering
Presidency University
Bengaluru, India
Aakif.20211CSE0835@presidencyuniversity.in

Faizeen Shezan
School of Computer Science and Engineering
Presidency University
Bengaluru. India
Faizeen.20211CSE0713@presidencyuniversity.in

I. ABSTRACT

In an era where people live in different parts of the globe and move a lot from one country to another, there is always a problem of the rapid spread of infectious diseases. These conditions form a perfect ground for the spread of dangerous viruses such as SARS-CoV-2, Avian Influenza A, Bubonic Plague, HIV, and other diseases which have severe effects on people's health and require instant measures to prevent their possible outbreak.

Therefore, it is very important to monitor the progressing spreads of these contagious diseases in a timely and accurate manner so as to be able to take appropriate measures where necessary. Quite a few studies in the field of accurate and timely tracking of epidemics indicate that the spread of contagious diseases can indeed be tackled if the right strategies are put in place, and the present study will discuss these issues in detail.

In essence, this study analyses the strengths of real-time mapping as an innovative way to monitor, predict, and manage the spread of infectious diseases, thus effectively selling its importance. This factor has become evident given recent technological advancements especially in the areas of data sourcing, processing, and analysis, all supported by the power of modern supercomputers. Data gathered is analysed in real time and can provide precise and updated information on the geographic scope of epidemics.

Keywords: Epidemiology, SEIR model, Geospatial mapping, Infectious disease spread, Data integration, Machine learning, Predictive modelling, public health intervention, Dynamic disease tracking, big data in epidemiology

II. METHODOLOGY

Data Integration is a method that enables you to bring information together from different unconnected sources to create a coordinated, and unified, and more beneficial interpretation of the data. The sources involved may compose several different streams including confirmed cases and hospital records through clinical reports, human movement patterns through GPS data on mobile devices, user-reported symptoms and mentions of outbreaks from social media, google searches and other web resources. The ideal approach to view this data is to aggregate it, and produce that as a single dataset that can be used to derive meaningful insights on how outbreaks and epidemics occur.

Modelling Techniques is Advanced epidemiological models such as Simple Epidemic Model (SEIR) are used for the implementation of models that would project the future progression and scope of the disease based off earlier data in combination with basic patterns that may help to tell what could be expected from this pandemic. These statistical graphic models, analyses using machine learning techniques having been concerned with the most efficient algorithm that combines the effect of

various factors especially the rate and severity data concerning the passage and projection of COVID-19 the world has never come through something similar before.
Visualization show geographic information system (GIS) spatial mapping software, the system also makes some live and interactive maps of High-risk zones, Disease hotspots, Transmission patterns across regions over time.

III. KEY FINDINGS

Timely Interventions shows that the map that provides real-time data improved the diagnosis of epidemic hotspots which, in turn, hastened the distribution of medical help and the control of the outbreak.
Predictive Power uses machine learning models which were extremely successful in foretelling the course of an epidemic and the forecasts were overall accurate in a window of 2-3 days.
Impact of Mobility involves human mobility, particularly the travel from highly infection-prone areas to less risky ones, was a key spreading factor of the epidemic. The model included these co-factors which provided valuable information about how different intervention plans could change the input.
Public Awareness and Communication gives Real-time - public maps and various communication platforms were also helpful in raising awareness about the epidemic's status, thus keeping the public updated regarding the whole outbreak.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The ultimate purpose of the system is to ensure that the most up-to-date information on the spreading of a disease is available to the public. The system will assess data which is collected from different sources on real-time basis and updated continuously. This will be done through social media, mobile applications, and direct user submissions. Also, the generated live updates will show the status of the current disease spread. By collecting this data, the platform will make sure that it provides the most recent and local information that the users may want. On top of that, the health professionals, authorities, and the public can have a clear picture of the course, early discovery of new outbreaks, and respond promptly to control measures or preventive measures. Alert System: A dynamic system feature will issue real-time alerts via user location data for epidemic updates, such as new cases or local spread. Alerts will prompt social distancing, mask-wearing, and resource deployment.
Crowd-Sourced Data: The system will gather crowd-sourced data from social media and mobile reporting about symptoms, thus enabling comprehensive data collection during the epidemic.
Predictive Analysis: To predict where an outbreak is spreading, the system uses data from many sources. It uses this data to find patterns and make forecasts. The forecasts show which areas will have a lot of cases in the future. Health officials use this to decide how to prepare for the outbreak.
User-Friendly Interface: The software should be simple to use for everyone. It needs clear maps and charts. People can check the updates and see what to do with ease. This way, anyone can understand the information given.
Data Accuracy and Reliability: In public health, we should make sure the info is true before using it. The tool checks the crowdsourced reports against official data. It can learn to recognize fake reports and get rid of them. Users can also check reports from reliable sources like hospitals and governments.
Geospatial-Mapping: Maps help people see where the disease is spreading. Colours show places with many cases. You can look at your neighbourhood or the whole country. The map will have current numbers for cases and forecasts about the disease's future spread.

V. SYSTEM DESIGN

The **Epidemic Spread Monitoring Portal** seeks to provide intuitive, dynamic, and precise surveillance and warning on the movement of a disease. The platform is crafted to assimilate, evaluate and interpret real-time data from the public, match with data from government and subject it to intelligent evaluation through advanced computational technologies and drawing reliable conclusions from the information to foresee disease spread patterns, detect their dish ‘hot’ areas, and make concerns

more prominent among users. The main objective of this innovation is to assist individuals, health policy makers, and most importantly politicians, with precise and timely information to be able to combat epidemics and respond effectively to these challenges. This document is used to detail the system Construction Method, is mainly composed of methodologies that can be used in the process, and it explains real-time data processing and interpretation, advanced visualizations and the necessary tools that can be used to predict future occurrences when it comes to monitoring e-pidemics and geographical interventions that can be useful in raising awareness.

VI. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

For Frontend Development Technologies Used:
React.js/Next.js: Used for constructing a speedy and interactive customer interface. Next.js provides server-side rendering and consequently accomplishes faster-loading pages and enhances SEO performance of the portal.
Mapbox/Leaflet.js: The different geographical features such as outbreak sites, heat maps, and predicted hotspots are used to create dynamic maps using their information.
CSS/HTML: The place is styled in a visually appealing and neat way so that consumers can easily use it.
1. Frontend Features:
Real-Time Dashboard: Displays live epidemic statistics, trends, geographical data, and interactive maps.
User Report Submission Form: A simple, accessible form for users to report symptoms, outbreaks, and locations. This form will send the data to the backend for processing and storage.
Alert System Interface: A notification panel to display real-time alerts, push notifications, and important updates about the epidemic.

Backend Development Technologies Used:
Node.js and Express.js: Back-End Logic for Handling API Requests, Data Processing, and the Server-Side Tasks Aggregating and Analysing Contributions of Data.
MongoDB: NoSQL like databases, preserving a heterogeneous collection of data, for instance, reports from users and data of all sorts, such as epidemic, historical, and forecasted information can all be stored.
Machine Learning Libraries: Python-based libraries like TensorFlow, Keras, or scikit-learn for implementing predictive analytics and classification models.

Backend Features:
Endpoints API: The backend offers RESTful API endpoints for users to submit reports, query epidemic data, and request alerts. These APIs enable the frontend to communicate with the data in real-time.
Data Scraping and Aggregation: The automated scripts collect the external sources such as government health websites, social media posts and then combine relevant epidemic-related information into a central database.
Machine Learning Models: The system will also use forecasting models for time series (ARIMA) and cluster analysis (K-means) to detect the spread and to make future predictions. Additionally, the models will be regularly retrained with the latest data to keep the accuracy the same.

VII. ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

The architecture is based on a modular, scalable design, thus designs enabling collection of data, processing of quality marked and checking it out in real-time. The graphic on the left presents the entire architecture of the intelligent glove. It is composed of a variety of fundamental parts that are interconnected for rendering the required solution.
Frontend (UI/UX): There are the front-end parts of the system, which present the data, maps, alerts, and reports that are made on the screen. A UI that is interactive & dynamic and consists of React.js/Next.js is made using this.
Backend: The data process, aggregation, and analytics tasks are performed. The working of the API is based on Node.js and Express.js, while MongoDB is used for the collection of vast crowdsourced and detailed system activity records.
Real-Time Data Processing: To complete this essential sensor design, machine learning science models are incorporated to evaluate real-time process data, search for patterns, and simultaneously send the alert information to the user.
Data Collection and Integration: This tool assembles all information, including information

shared by people on social media (e.g., Twitter) and others, and considers external sources (e.g., government health agencies).
Notification System: The system utilizes the functionalities of WebSocket (push notifications) and SMS/email for the alerts of users about epidemic occurrences, trends, or local hotspots.

VIII. REAL-TIME DATA PROCESSING

Information rendering of the created well-designed usefulness of men were massive amounts of data and noises of various kinds. The use of technologies like Redis or Kafka would ensure more of the data and automatically processing very well. A mechanism should be provided in which these new sources of incommensurable value are collected directly from the sources and through pipelines for the highly flexible and economical use of channels.
User Reports: Collection is through the provided front-end submissions, and the received data is processed, and input to the backend API endpoints.
Social media & External Data: Periodic scraping and API calls are the methods used to collect the data from legitimate sources.
Data Processing: The most crucial and necessary step of the direct supply chain of food products the various actors involved in the project checked the supply side transactions, processing, and product delivery to ensure conformity, quality, and safety, were undertaken.

IX. PRIVACY AND SECURITY

The system will consider privacy and security the fundamental principle due to the sensitive nature of health-related data, especially when the data is sourced from individual users. The platform will boost data protection, including the anonymization of personally identifiable information (PII) and ensuring that sensitive personal data, such as names or contact details, cannot be linked to health-related reports. In addition, strong encryption methods will be utilized to secure both data in transit and data stored on servers. Specific data will be allowed access only by authorized personnel, thus ensuring that only health professionals or emergency response teams will be able to access detailed information when it is necessary. The platform will also be frank about how user data is collected, processed, and used, thus providing clear privacy policies so that the trust and participation of the users will be guaranteed.

X. OBJECTIVES

Functional Website: The principal objective is to achieve the successful establishment of a fully-equipped website that effectively fulfils its designated purpose. This entails the integration of various features such as the capability of user authentication, reporting of fraudulent accounts, and any other features that you choose to implement.
Enhanced Security Measures: The establishment of a reporting system for fraudulent accounts shows a commitment to user safety and security that kindles trust among users and nurtures a protective environment for your platform.
Improved User Experience: Empowering users to report fraudulent accounts involves giving them the opportunity to participate in the safety and integrity of the community thus enhancing the experience of users with your platform.
Data Collection and Analysis: As users report fraudulent accounts, you will be accumulating invaluable data that can expose fraud patterns to apply preventive actions when analysing this data.
Learning and Development: Delivering this project will furnish you together with your team with ample experience in the deployment of such technologies as Next.js, Node.js, Express, MongoDB, and their coordination to forge a functional web application. This integration can be the key to improving the skills of your team members.
Community Engagement: Through encouraging users to report fraudulent accounts, you can create a community engagement and responsibility sense together with a healthily united online environment.
Potential Business Impact: When this project is a part of the larger strategic management of the company the proper application of technologies related to security can provide new customers and boost the good image of the company by thus growing the case of successful business.
Scalability and Future Improvements: Creating this primary stage of your software provides a chance to further work and improvements. You can take feedback from users, technology updates, and the changes in needs and grow the platform further, thus scalp it depending on it.
Compliance and Trust: The utilization of encrypted

communication methods can be of help in protecting sensitive and private data both psychically and digitally. Regular communications also ensure that your platform has compliance with both local and international regulatory organizations; thus will give the organization trust that your business will protect their information.

XI. CONCLUSIONS

The Epidemic Spread Monitoring Portal is an all-encompassing system which sources its data from the crowd, makes use of predictive models and real-time alarms so as to promptly inform on the occurrence and severity of any epidemic outbreak. The widespread of infectious diseases such as epidemics and pandemics are ever becoming more frequent, hence the rise and increase in the number of deaths and sicknesses in the world. In response to this, we have created a one-of-a-kind comprehensive portal known as the Epidemic Spread Monitoring Portal which employs the most advanced techniques for curating real-time data and providing empirical information useful for monitoring, forecasting, and controlling infectious diseases. Collecting the most reliable and comprehensive data from the community, websites, and the leading social networking sites, the software will make a valuable contribution through the accurate and timely reporting of possible health threats in each of the regions.

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