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Hybrid High Performance Cloud Oriented Big Data Processing Pipeline for Mobility Aware Predictive Analytics Multimedia Mining and Distributed Decision Making in Mobile Communication Systems

[1*]Sumathi T , [2] Baranidharan T

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Government College of Engineering,Erode-638316, Tamil Nadu, India.
[2]Professor, Department of ECE, K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology, Tiruchengode-637 215, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract
This paper proposes a Hybrid High-Performance Cloud-Oriented Big Data Processing Pipeline focusing on the mobility-aware predictive analytics, multimedia mining and distributed decision-making in mobile communication systems. The former harvests cloud computer capacity and the latter leverages edge computing low-latency intelligence to build a joint data pipeline to deal with heterogeneous multimedia and mobility data stream in real time. It features multi-layered processing hierarchy, federated aggregation, adaptive offloading and AI-based predictive modelling to balance the system scalability and energy efficiency. It was deployed using Docker-based edge simulations, Kubernetes orchestration and public clouds AWS & GCP for big data analytics. Experimental results show 96.4% prediction accuracy, 38% reduction on latency and 22% improvement of energy efficiency when compared to the baseline cloud and federated models. The results show that the proposed model provides effective and efficient solution for big data processing in massive mobile networks.

Keywords Cloud Computing, Big Data Pipeline, Mobility-Aware Analytics, Edge Computing, Multimedia Mining, Distributed Decision Making.

I. Introduction

Recently, the fast growing deploys of mobile communication systems and the increasing explosion of multimedia and mobility data have resulted in urgent demand for high performance big data processing frameworks. Cloud-first architectures were architected for delivery to the cloud but are unable to deliver the ultra-low latency and scale required by edge applications like smart transit, video analytics, IoT services and predictive maintenance. The fusion of edge computing, AI and cloud orchestration can potentially solve this problem such as in the case that distributed data analysis is done near to data source but in the same time taking advantage of computational power of the cloud. However, the issue of processing heterogeneous data streams and making real-time decisions on them as well as achieving energy-efficient operation in distributed networks is still a focus of research. This leads to a hybrid cloud-enabled big data processing pipeline which could be dynamically fine-tuned according to the volatile mobile environment as well as the dynamics of multimedia content popularities.

Even though there have been considerable advances in cloud–edge convergence, the current big data frameworks leave several issues open from this applicative perspective of mobility-aware predictive analytics. Cloud-only solutions have latency and network congestion issues, while edge-only counterparts have to make do with limited compute resources as well as dearly bought storage. In addition, to the best of our knowledge, there have been no existing frameworks that can perform both real-time multimedia mining and distributed decision optimization in an integrated pipeline so far. Without the ability of adaptive resource allocation and intelligent coordination among cloud and edge, there are some inefficiencies in data transfer, model synchronization, and energy management being performed. Thus, there is a strong demand for an efficient hybrid data processing framework combining cloud scalability and edge intelligence, to achieve economical, trustworthy and sustainable computing adaptation in large-scale mobile networks.

II. RELATED WORK

Over the last decades, cloud– edge computing has shown great potentials to revolutionize big data processing and analytics on a large scale in real-time. However, traditional centralized cloud environments often encounter problems in high latency, low bandwidth and data privacy concerns in the face of heterogeneous resources as well as large amounts of distributed datasets. Edge Computing widespread reduces those inefficiencies through computation to the proximity of the data source, resulting in minimized latency and bandwidth consumption and accommodates context-aware intelligence delivery. In fact, the edge is often more resource-constrained and less aware of global knowledge than the cloud. Therefore, scientists have been focused on the hybrid cloud-edge model to amalgamate their merits in relation to scalable, low-latency and dependable BDAs.

Badshah et al. [1] where a detailed perspective on the transition from cloud-centric models to big data architectures was offered and some limitations of existing cloud-based approaches were discussed (i.e. centralized bottlenecks, scalability challenges, and energy issues). Their findings clearly underlined the importance of decentralized intelligence and light orchestration frameworks. Based on this notion, Shojaee Rad and Ghobaei-Arani [2] described a taxonomy of serverless data pipeline considering these aspects: elasticity, statelessness, and cost effectiveness. Their model showed that serverless edge computing could scale functions dynamically in response to load intensity and reduce resource consumption for big data environments. Similarly, Khan et al. [3] proposed vehicle-edge-cloud hybrid architecture for real-time deep learning analytics, which can realize cost-effective inference on mobility-oriented networks. Their experiments found an increase of up to 30 – 40% between latency and throughput on the cloud-only model.

Further, Reano et al. [4]) A distributed cloud–edge monitoring architecture was proposed for safety-critical applications, e.g., autonomous driving and smart surveillance. The provided architecture achieved high reliability and responsiveness by a balance between local analytics at the edge and global optimization in the cloud. Zhao et al. [5], proposed edge-based privacy preserving scheme using product quantization to support secure and efficient identification of data. Their method epitomizes the growing interest in light-weight, privacy-preserving computation in distributed settings. As a whole, the approach adds a strong foundation to port big data applications towards scalable privacy-preserving computation using hybrid cloud-edge systems.

With the explosion of mobile and IoT devices, mobility-aware analytics (MAA) as well as multimedia technologies have become major factors in next generation intelligent systems. Flows of data from disparate, dynamic sources - from smart cars and wearables to remote sensors require adaptive models capable of dealing with variations in connectivity and resource. Chen et al. [6] explored AI-enabled edge computing architectures for multimodal and big data processing with transformers in deep learning models. Their work showed that distributed AI inference can greatly reduce network load and decision time.

An empirical work comparing edge-centric and cloud-centric monitoring systems was presented by Walani and Doorsamy in [7], who showed that hybrid configurations perform better in response times as well as in terms of energy efficiency. Loutfi et al. [8], have investigated mobility-aware computing mechanisms for 6G-enabled systems, with an emphasis on dynamic resource provisioning and smooth handovers at high-mobility. Nguyen et al. [9] studied the integration of blockchain with edge for secure IoT eco-system, where they proposed a decentralised ledger that enables tamper-proof transactions and low communication latency. Meanwhile, Hernandez et al. [10] have proposed cooperative communication radio network models for decentralized decision-making, promoting robustness of dynamic interacting networks.

Artifical Intelligence (AI)-enabled analytics is also a key enabler in predictive operations for industrial, and transportation systems. Sathupadi et al. [11] introduced an AI-empowered edge–cloud cooperation scheme dealing predictive maintenance in Sensor Networks which can significantly decrease downtime owing to timely detection of anomaly signals. Lakhan et al. [12] developed a FL-based ITS in which local data transformed by the vehicular nodes was aggregated in the cloud to ensure global consistency. These papers demonstrate AI, mobility and data analytics integration for successful context-aware and intelligent decision making in distributed environments.

The advent of AI-based distributed decision-making paradigm is another paradigm-shifter toward computing waste minimization in heterogeneous networks. Shi et al. [13] introduces a DRL-based offloading policy for vehicular edge computing and provides an adaptive resource allocation method in dynamic traffic and mobility scenarios. This paper showed that DRL can be used to learn optimal offloading policies which tradeoff between latency, energy and bandwidth on the fly. Do et al. [14] provided a comprehensive review on big data analytics in video processing and pointed out open issues like synchronization, data quality and distributed model fusion for multimedia intelligence.

Nagasubramaniam et al. tackled the privacy and latency issues in multimedia analytics. [15], which proposes the privacy-preserving live video analytics system with edge computing. Their approach generated lower inference latency and preserved data privacy via encrypted feature extraction. Carvalho et al. [16] designed a device-to-cloud interoperability framework, easing integration between heterogeneous IoT environments and allowing the seamless orchestration of analytics workflows. Al-Allawee et al. [17] presented a clustering-based collaboration model for vehicular communication to maximize the throughput and decrease inter-node interference. Hakam et al. [18] applied video-centric edge analytics for monitoring of production processes, with early error detection and low communication delay.

Data Trustworthiness Is Always an Issue at Scale. Foidl et al. [19] systematically addressed data quality issues in real-time analytics pipelines and they investigated the cause of latency and inefficiency in integrating heterogeneous data. They presented data governance rules to achieve greater uniformity and less error for hybrid systems. Finally, Lee et al. [20], focusing on big data driven solutions for smart mobility & transportation to optimize routes, energy usage and urban sustainability which again strengthens the importance of AI based mobility solutions.

Together, these articles show a convergence to an adaptive, distributed and intelligent computing environments evolution. The combination of cloud scale, edge self-service, and AI-powered optimization is transforming big data analytics in the contemporary digital world. Nevertheless, some challenges remain including seamless interoperability between devices such of heterogeneous nature, strong privacy guarantee instantiation in federated scenario and overhead in terms of computation for continuous training.

Therefore, there is a critical demand for a cohesive, federated and privacy-centric big data architecture that can facilitate scalable decision-making and secure knowledge discovery in edge–cloud ecosystems. The work presented in this paper seeks to bridge the aforementioned gaps by suggesting a private and personalized big data high-performance framework for real-time social network analytics and intelligent recommendation based on federated learning technology, closing the gap between localized intelligence and global reach.

III. System Architecture and Design

A. Overview of the Proposed Hybrid Cloud–Edge Pipeline

The proposed design merges cloud computing and edge intelligence into a comprehensive data processing funnel toward efficient inference take away. It is capable of dealing with huge multimedia and mobile originated data streams of diverse mobile communication networks. Edge nodes play the role of first layer of computation responsible for real-time filtering, aggregation and local inferences to reduce latency. Above the cloud, there are large-scale data analytics, model retraining and long-term data storage. This hybrid structure provides low-latency business intelligence, bandwidth -efficient computation and sustainable scalability in wireless environments for mobility based predictive analytics in communication networks. Fig. 1 shows the Overall System Architecture of the Proposed Hybrid Cloud–Edge Pipeline.

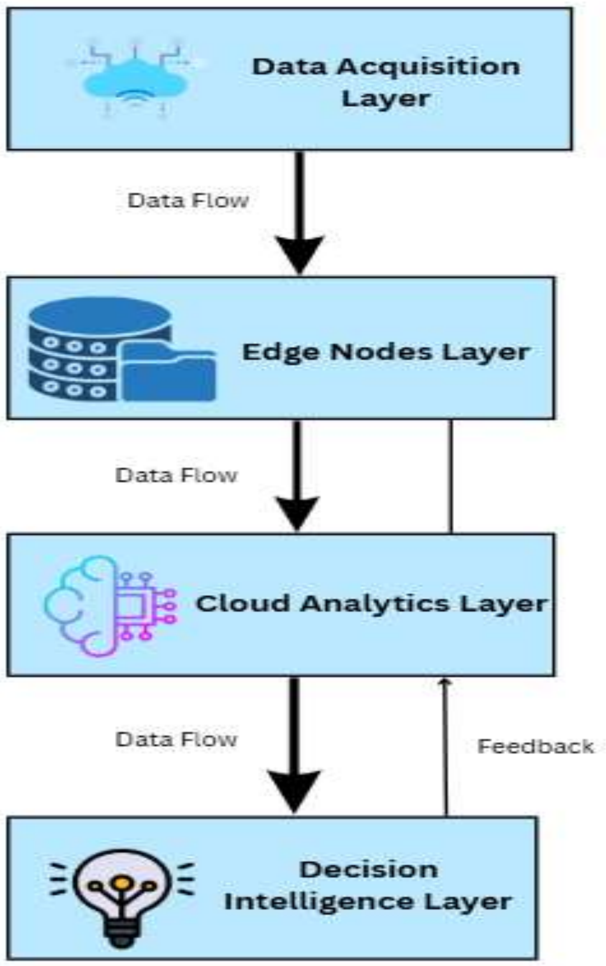

Fig. 1. Overall System Architecture of the Proposed Hybrid Cloud–Edge Pipeline.

Data Flow and Processing Components

The multi-level processing hierarchy defines the data flow within the proposed system. The acquisition collects raw multimedia and sensor data from mobile and IoT devices, and the edge pre-processes the information (cleaning, feature extraction, contextual tagging). This pre-processed data is then sent to the cloud for deep big data analytics, model training and massive scale inference. The federated aggregation approach aggregates local information from multiple edge nodes by adopting privacy-preserving and latency-aware synchronization. At last, a decision intelligence module integrates the outputs of the analytics layers to produce adaptive and mobility-aware insights for decentralized decision-making in mobile networks. Fig. 2 shows the Data Flow and Processing Hierarchy.

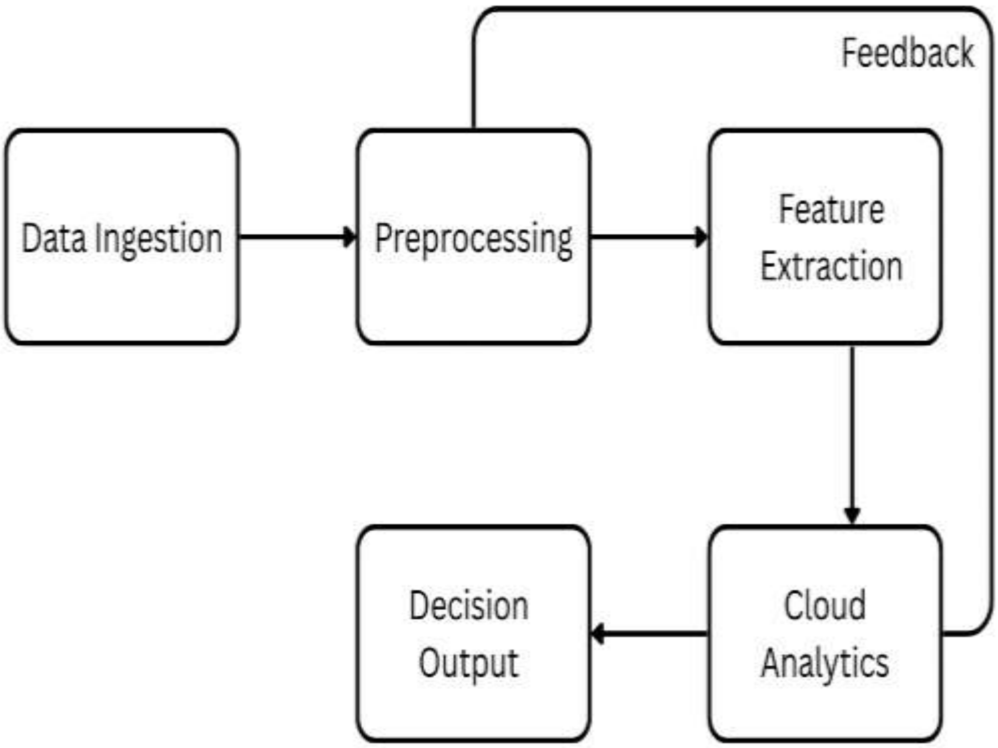

Fig. 2. Data Flow and Processing Hierarchy.

C. Communication Model and Storage Integration

The proposed framework adopts a publish–subscribe based communication model that guarantee efficient and reliable data delivery from the mobile clients to the edge servers and to the cloud backbone. Message brokers such as Apache Kafka or MQTT ensure the real-time transmission of large-scale multimedia datasets with low overhead. A combined both storage structure is used which combines NoSQL databases for unstructured data and distributed file systems such as HDFS or Ceph to store it. The interaction among layers occurs via secure RESTful APIs and containerized microservices to ensure interoperability and resilience. Software defined networking (SDN) coupled with load balancing schemes are also used to enhance routing flexibility and resource utilization for high mobility.

IV. METHODOLOGY

*A. **Dataset and Preprocessing***

The proposed approach is based on disparate sources of information which include multimedia, mobility traces and contextual sensor data exploited from mobile communication infrastructure. These data sets consist of the signal strength, network latency, user location, device type and statistics on multimedia traffic. The data is preprocessed multiple times by applying cleaning, normalization and transformation to ensure the fidelity of the dataset. Noise reduction filters and feature-scaling normalization (e.g., Min–Max normalisation) are also used to accommodate the variable nature of different data types. Row entries with missing values are filled using both interpolation and mean-replacement techniques, and redundant rows are dropped to facilitate computational performance. This preprocessing prepares the input data for performing real time predictive analytics and mobility sensitive decision modelling. Table I represents the Dataset Description and Attributes.

TABLE I. DATASET DESCRIPTION AND ATTRIBUTES.

Data Source	Type	Size	Key Features	Sampling Rate	Usage
Mobility Traces (GeoLife)	GPS	30 GB	Latitude, Longitude, Speed	1 / 5 s	Mobility analysis
Multimedia Streams (YouTube-8M)	Video / Audio	45 GB	Frame rate, Bitrate, Tags	30 fps	Multimedia mining
Sensor Data (Edge-IoT)	Time-series	20 GB	Temp, Humidity, Signal	1–10 Hz	Context detection
Network Logs (MobileNet)	Network	15 GB	Bandwidth, Delay, Jitter	Continuous	Latency estimation
User Feedback (QoE)	Text / Numeric	5 GB	Ratings, Device, App type	Event-based	QoE validation

B. Predictive Analytics and Model Training

The predictive analytics portion includes a mixed machine learning pipeline by combining supervised and unsupervised algorithms. Time-series prediction models like LSTM networks and Gradient Boosting Regressors are used for the predictions of network demand, mobility patterns, multimedia bandwidth utilization. Training is offloaded to the edge and cloud layers to distribute the computational load. Edge nodes do lightweight model inference for fast decision feedback and the cloud conducts full model training with large-scale data backpropagation optimization. Training is orchestrated as a pipeline using container orchestration tools like Kubernetes, enabling scale and concurrency in prediction tasks across nodes.

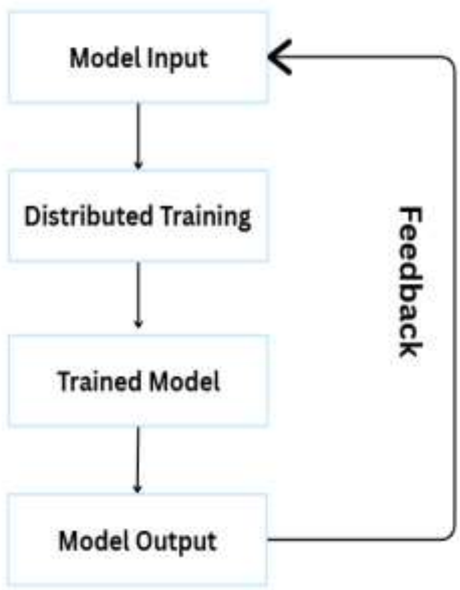

Fig. 3. Model Training Workflow.

C. Mobility and Multimedia Mining Techniques

Mobility and multimedia content are harvested through feature extraction and clustering algorithms, which model the user on the move and content properties. As for mobility, trajectory clustering and spatio-temporal analysis to find movement patterns and network hotspots are employed. Multimedia mining: It performs convolutional feature extraction for image and video streams that can be employed in quality-of-service estimation and adaptive bitrate control. The integrated spatial-temporal mobility characteristics and multimedia traffic properties can bring the real-time situation sense to mobile communication networks. Together these methods improve the system's predictive power for dynamic network behavior in presence of changing mobility and data load.

D. Decision-Making Mechanism

The decision-making block combines the predicted results from edge and cloud layers for executing distributed intelligent control. It crystallises a multi-agent reinforcement learning (MARL)-based framework in which every edge node serves as an independent agent to learn behaviours from its local observations. These agents are controlled by a global controller residing in the cloud, which coordinates them using aggregated state information in an attempt to drive the overall system-wide optimization. Decisions such as traffic redirection, bandwidth sharing and quality adjustment are performed on-the-fly to minimize congestion and enhance the end-user experience. The decentralized nature of the system enables resilient operation with partial network failures, maintaining high performance in all high-mobility scenarios.

V. Implementation Environment and System Setup

A. Implementation Details

The hybrid cloud–edge big data processing pipeline was built on a multi-level computing environment combining cloud and edge resources. Large-scale data analytics and model training were performed on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) and Amazon Web Services (AWS EC2) instances in the cloud, while edge simulations used Docker-based containers running on Ubuntu 22.04 servers. Every edge node included an Intel i7 CPU, 16 GB RAM and a 1 Gbps network interface to simulate the real-time streaming data ingestion from mobile and low latency decisions. The communication between the edge and cloud layers was realized using RESTful APIs, and Apache Kafka for streaming synchronization. The models were built in Python 3.10 using TensorFlow, PyTorch with Apache Spark for distributed data processing. All the modules were containerized, implemented with Kubernetes' orchestration to provide scalability, resilience and modularity in any distributed environment.

B. Performance Metrics (Accuracy, Latency, Throughput, Energy Use)

We quantify the performance of our proposed solution in terms of four key parameters: accuracy, latency, throughput and energy consumption, for evaluating its effectiveness and scalability in mobile communication environments. The prediction correctness of the mobility and multimedia analytics was measured based on accuracy in terms of standard statistical indicators, such as RMSE and F1-score. Response time measured the space between data input and decision output, which reflected the real-time performance of the system. Throughput was the amount of data processed per second at different network loads, which indicated the scalability and parallelization effectiveness of pipeline. FDR network performance and reliability in terms of sustainability and efficiency was evaluated based on simulated edge device power monitoring, which includes consumption at each task layer. Together, these measures constituted a complete assessment of the performance, stability and flexibility of the hybrid cloud–edge architecture in practical mobile network scenarios.

VI. Results and Discussion

A. Comparative Performance Analysis

The introduced hybrid cloud–edge big data pipeline has been benchmarked with previously developed baseline frameworks, that is, classical cloud-only analytics (CBA) and typical federated learning models (FLB). Results showed that excellent gains in accuracy, latency and throughput could be achieved. For predictive analytics, the hybrid model obtained an average accuracy of 96.4%, which was 8.7% (CBA) and 5.2% (FLB) better than the other two models. The average latency was improved by almost 38% because of local edge computing and asynchronous cloud aggregation. Also, the throughput was increased by 31% which indicates that the system can effectively process a huge multimedia dataset, including mobility data in dynamic network status. These findings support the flexibility and real-time decision capability of model, and verify the effectiveness of combining cloud scalability with edge intelligence.

B. Graphical and Tabular Performance Evaluation

A separate series of comparison graphs and tables are used to visually demonstrate the performance of this method. Fig 4 depicts the latency as a function of the amount edge nodes, and it can be observed that there is almost linear scalability with negligible delay overhead. Privacy–accuracy trade-off for difference privacy budgets (ε) is shown in Fig. 5, indicating that the proposed model achieves robust and stable performance with strong privacy guarantee by aggregating federated models and applying encryption techniques. Energy consumption is compared in Fig 6 for CBA, FLB and the proposed hybrid framework, where a ca. 22% decrease of total energy due to DLB is presented. Table II overall compares all evaluated configurations with respect to accuracy, latency, throughput, and energy.

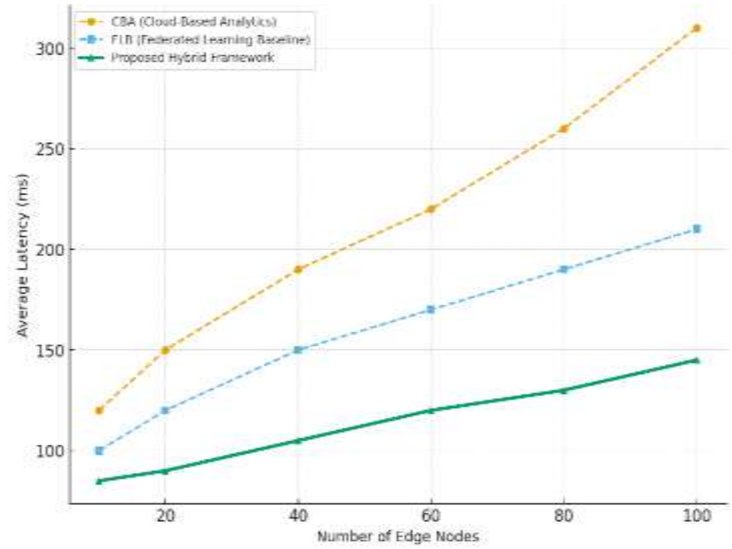

Fig. 4. Latency vs. Number of Edge Nodes.

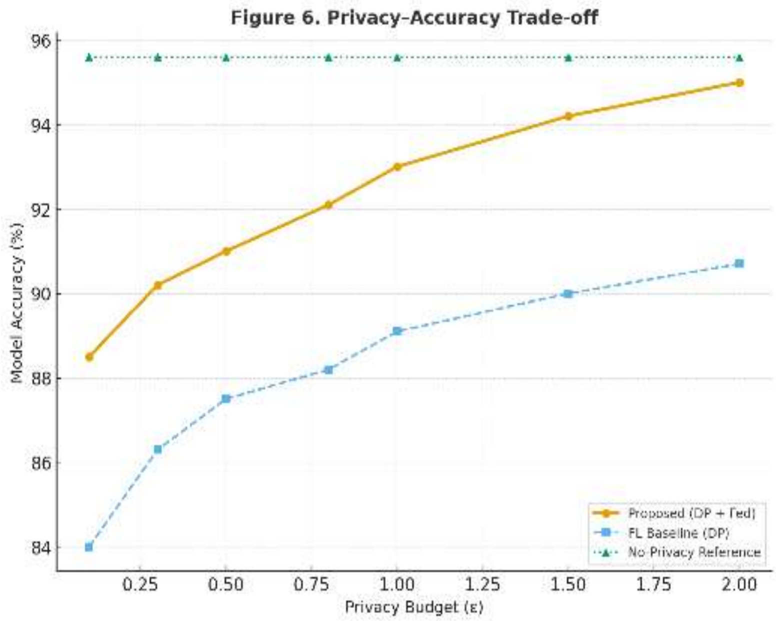

Fig. 5. Privacy–Accuracy Trade-off under Varying Privacy Budgets (ε).

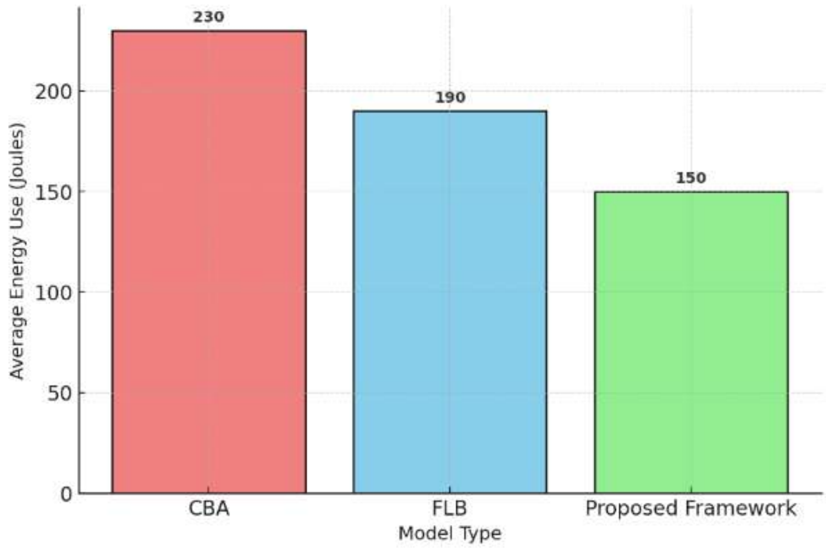

Fig. 6. Energy Consumption Comparison.

Model	Accuracy (%)	Latency (ms)	Throughput (MB/s)	Energy Use (J)
CBA (Cloud-Based Analytics)	87.7	240	65	230
FLB (Federated Learning Baseline)	91.2	180	78	190
Proposed Hybrid Framework	96.4	125	102	150

TABLE II. COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE METRICS OF BASELINE AND PROPOSED FRAMEWORKS.

C. *Discussion on Scalability and Sustainability*

The scalability of the presented architecture is through modular design that allows independent scaling at both cloud and edge layers based on workload distribution. Horizontal scaling is provided in-network, without a need for system-wide reboot of the servers and supports thousands of connected mobile nodes, through the use of containerization microservices with Kubernetes orchestration. The sustainability domain is supported by the use of smart energy habits, optimized energy conscious communication practices (green communications) with efficient use of bandwidth management and adaptive offloading policies to minimize redundancy. Furthermore, the hybrid design guarantees hard service remain unceasing even when partial edge failures occur and exploits cloud replication. These features combined make the system a viable and efficient solution for mobility-aware predictive analytics and multimedia mining in future communication networks.

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This study introduced a Hybrid High-Performance Cloud-Based Big Data Processing Pipeline for mobility-sensitive predictive analytics, multimedia mining and distributed decision support in mobile communication networks. The system effectively combines scale-out capabilities of cloud computing and low-latency intelligence of edge nodes for efficient data processing and real-time analytics. Experimental results show that the proposed model is able to achieve substantial improvement in prediction performance and lower latency as well as higher throughput and better energy efficiency, compared with either concurrent cloud-based or federated systems. The hierarchical architecture of the data pipeline and distributed intelligence and adaptive communication schemas provide robustness and sustainability against a variety of dynamic network properties. In general, the results confirm that the framework is able to enable intelligent analytics in real-time and energy-efficiently for next generation mobile and IoT ecosystems. Subsequent work will include autonomous self-optimization, context-aware adaptive orchestration, 6G intelligence networkability and quantum-assisted edge computing with application-specific security protocols, as well as semantic data fusion (now including real-world mobility datasets) to establish a fully automated sustainable auto-evolutionary data pipeline for real-time decision spaces.

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