Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Data warehousing & Business Intelligence (IT3021)

Continuous Assignment – 2024, Semester 1

Assignment 1



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1. Data set selection

Dataset Title - Healthcare Treatment Analytics Dataset

Source - Kaggle

Link - https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/shrinivasv/hospital-treatments-data-for-hospital

This dataset simulates a real-world healthcare environment where treatments are recorded along with information about treatments, providers, patients, diseases, treatment locations and speciality with 700,000 records. The tables of the dataset as follows:

Treatment Table -

The Treatment table captures detailed information about medical treatments provided to patients. It includes data such as treatment ID, start and completion dates, outcome status, cost, type of treatment (e.g., therapeutic, surgical), and treatment duration.

Provider Table -

The Provider table contains data about medical practitioners or specialists who deliver treatments. It includes a unique provider ID, full name, the speciality they are associated with, and the hospital they are affiliated with.

Speciality Table -

The Speciality table defines medical specializations such as cardiology, neurology, or orthopedics. Each provider and disease is linked to a speciality via a speciality ID.

Patient Table -

The Patient table holds demographic information about individuals receiving treatment. It includes a patient ID, full name, gender, and age.

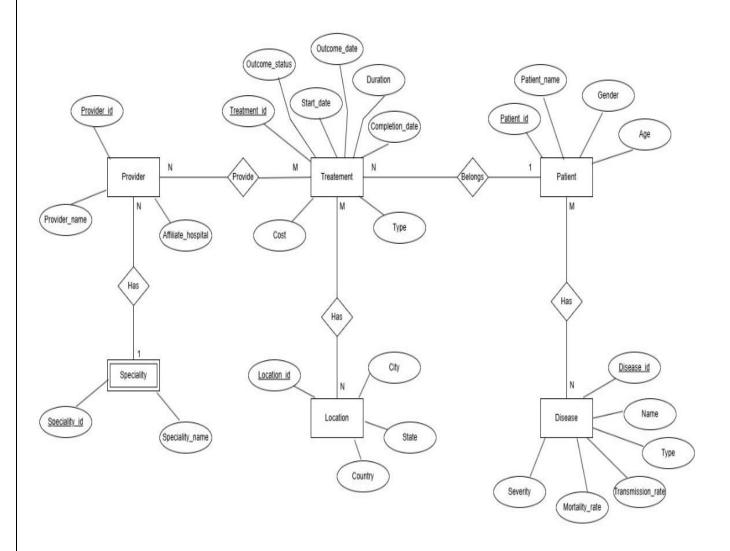
Disease Table -

The Disease table stores information about medical conditions diagnosed in patients. It includes a disease ID, name, type (e.g., infectious, non-infectious), severity, transmission mode, mortality rate, and associated speciality.

Location Table -

The Location table identifies where each treatment was administered, based on the provider's location. It includes a location ID, country (India), state (e.g., Maharashtra, Karnataka), and city.

1.1 ER Diagram



2. Preparation of data sources

Overview

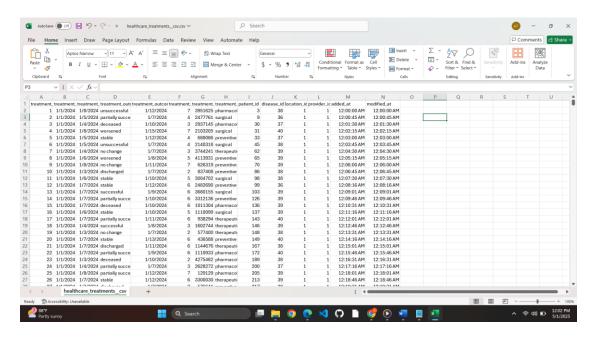
To simulate real-world ETL complexity, the dataset was provided in three different file formats CSV, TXT, and Excel. These files were treated as independent data sources and prepared for integration into the staging environment of the data warehouse.

Source Files and Formats

File Name	Format	Entity Covered
healthcare_treatmentscsv.csv	csv	Treatment
Disease.csv	csv	Disease
Location.csv	csv	Location
Speciality.csv	csv	Speciality
Patiens.xlsx	Excel	patients
Provider.csv	Text	Provider

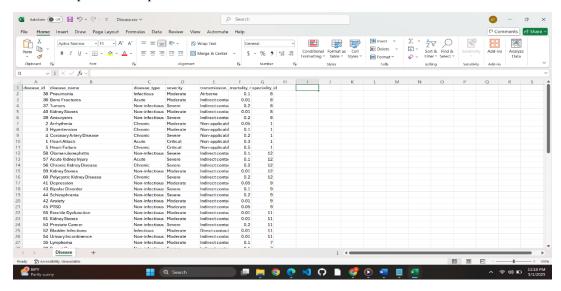
CSV file for Treatment Records

The treatment csv table records detailed information about each healthcare treatment event, including when the treatment started and ended, its outcome, duration, and cost. It also specifies the type of treatment (such as pharmacological, surgical, preventive, or therapeutic), and links each treatment to the relevant patient, disease, provider, and location using unique IDs. Additionally, the table includes metadata columns to track when each record was added and last modified, supporting data integrity and auditability



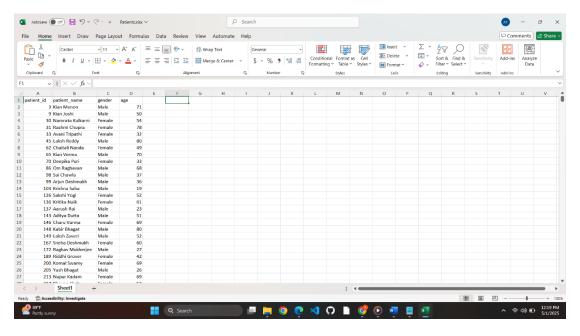
CSV file for Disease Records

The Disease.csv table contains information about various diseases relevant to the healthcare dataset. Each row represents a unique disease and includes details such as the disease name, type (e.g., infectious, non-infectious, acute, chronic), severity level (moderate or severe), mode of transmission (like airborne or indirect contact), and the mortality rate as a decimal value. The table also links each disease to a specific medical specialty through the speciality_id column, indicating which type of healthcare provider is qualified to treat it.



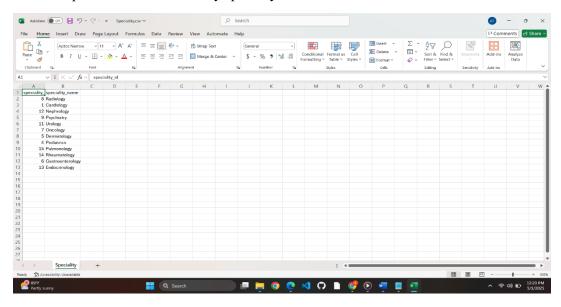
Excel file for Patients records

The patients.xlsx table contains demographic details for each patient in the healthcare dataset. Each record includes a unique patient ID, the patient's full name, gender (male or female), and age. This table serves as a reference for identifying patients and linking them to their respective treatments and medical histories within the analytics.



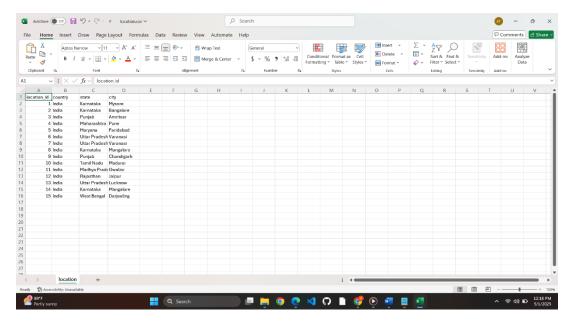
CSV file for Speciality records

The Speciality.csv table provides a list of medical specialties available in the healthcare dataset. Each record contains a unique speciality_id and the corresponding speciality_name, such as Radiology, Cardiology, Nephrology, Psychiatry, and others. This table serves as a reference for linking healthcare providers and diseases to their respective areas of medical expertise, enabling more detailed analysis of treatment patterns and outcomes by specialty



CSV file for Location records

The Location.csv table contains information about the locations where healthcare services are provided. Each record includes a unique location_id, the country (India), the state (such as Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, etc.), and the city within that state. This table serves as a reference for linking treatments and providers to specific geographic locations, enabling analysis of healthcare trends and outcomes by region.

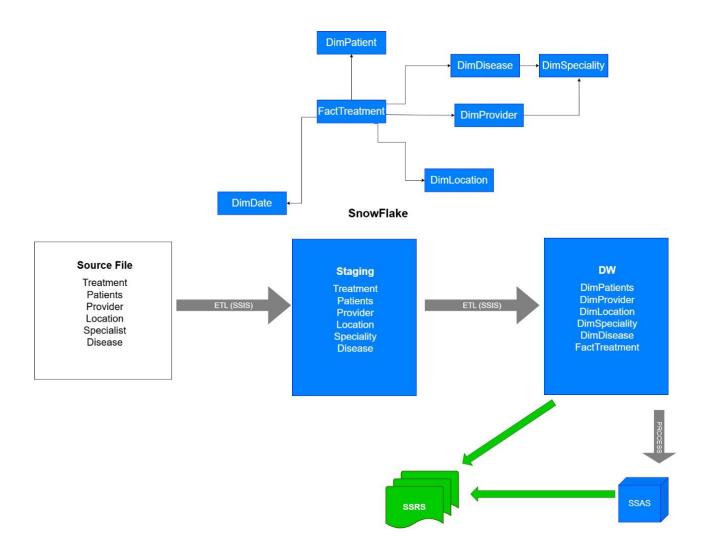


Text file for Provider records

The Provider.txt table lists healthcare providers or specialists in the dataset. Each record includes a unique provider_id, the provider's full name, the speciality_id indicating their area of medical expertise, and the name of the hospital where they are affiliated. This table enables linking treatments to specific practitioners and analyzing provider performance or specialization trends within the healthcare system.

```
provider id, provider name, speciality id, affiliated hospital
1, Nandini Srivastava, 8, AIIMS
2, Aashi Devi, 1, Kokilaben Hospital
3, Madhavi Ahluwalia, 12, Global Hospitals
4, Priya Menon, 9, Narayana Health
5, Rudra Gandhi, 11, Columbia Asia
6, Leela Jha, 7, Care Hospitals
7, Pratibha Yadav, 5, Manipal Hospital
8, Sarika Zutshi, 4, AIIMS
9, Sangeeta Chadha, 12, Tata Memorial Hospital
10, Gauri Khanna, 11, BLK Super Speciality Hospital
11, Vihaan Subramanian, 15, Manipal Hospital
12,Akanksha Chadha,8,Wockhardt Hospitals
13, Meera Bajaj, 14, BLK Super Speciality Hospital
14, Deepa Pandey, 6, Fortis Hospital
15, Ishaan Ghosh, 13, Columbia Asia
```

3. Solution architecture



Solution Component Summaries

Source File

Contains the raw data tables: Treatment, Patients, Provider, Location, Specialist, and Disease. These files are the initial data sources for the ETL process.

Staging

A temporary storage area where data from the source files is loaded (via SSIS ETL). Here, data is cleansed, transformed, and prepared for loading into the Data Warehouse. Staging tables mirror the source structure for Treatment, Patients, Provider, Location, Specialist, and Disease.

DW (Data Warehouse)

The central repository for integrated, cleaned, and transformed data. It contains dimension tables

(DimPatients, DimProvider, DimLocation, DimSpeciality, DimDisease) and a fact table (FactTreatment), organized in a snowflake schema to support analytical processing.

ETL (SSIS)

SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) is used for Extract, Transform, Load operations. It moves data from Source Files to Staging, and then from Staging to the Data Warehouse, ensuring data quality and integrity at each step.

Snowflake Schema

The data warehouse uses a snowflake schema, with FactTreatment at the center linked to multiple dimension tables (DimPatient, DimProvider, DimLocation, DimSpeciality, DimDisease, DimDate). This structure supports efficient querying and analysis.

SSAS (SQL Server Analysis Services)

Processes the data warehouse tables to create OLAP cubes, enabling multidimensional analysis and fast aggregation of large datasets.

SSRS (SQL Server Reporting Services)

Consuming the processed cubes from SSAS, SSRS generates reports and visualizations for end users, supporting business intelligence and decision-making.

Process Flow:

- Data flows from Source Files \rightarrow Staging \rightarrow Data Warehouse via ETL (SSIS).
- The Data Warehouse is processed by SSAS to build analytical cubes.

4. Data warehouse design & development

4.1 Fact Table

FactTreatment

Column Name	Data	Derived	Key Col.	Description	
	Type	Col.		_	
TreatmentSK	int	Y	PK	Surrogate Key	
TreatmentAlternateID	numeric	N		Business key	
StartDateKey	int	N	FK	FK from Date Dimension	
CompletionDateKey	int	N	FK	FK from Date Dimension	
OutcomeDateKey	int	N	FK	FK from Date Dimension	
ProviderKey	int	N	FK	FK from Provider	
PatientKey	int	N	FK	FK from Patient	
DiseaseKey	int	N	FK	FK from Disease	
LocationKey	int	N	FK	FK from Location	
DurationInDays	int	N			
Cost	decimal	N			
TreatmentType	nvarchar	N			
OutcomeStatus	nvarchar	N			
SrcTreatmentModifiedDat	datetime	N		Source System Date	
e					
SrcOutcomeModifiedDate	datetime	N		Source System Date	
InsertDate	datetime	Y		System Date	
ModifiedDate	datetime	Y		System Date	

4.2 Dimension Tables

DimDisease

Column Name	Data Type	Derived Col.	Key Col.	Description
DiseaseSK	int	Y	PK	Surrogate Key
AlternateDiseaseID	int	N		Business key
DiseaseName	nvarchar(255)	N		
Туре	nvarchar(255)	N		
Severity	nvarchar(50)	N		
TransmissionMode	nvarchar(100)	N		
MortalityRate	decimal(5,2)	N		
SpecialityKey	int	N	FK	FK from Speciality
StartDate	datetime	Y		System Date
EndDate	datetime	Y		System Date
InsertDate	datetime	Y		System Date
ModifiedDate	datetime	Y		System Date

DimLocation

Column Name	Data Type	Derived Col.	Key Col.	Description
LocationSK	int	Y	PK	Surrogate Key
AlternateLocationID	int	N		Business key
Country	nvarchar(100)	N		
State	nvarchar(100)	N		
City	nvarchar(100)	N		
StartDate	datetime	Y		System Date
EndDate	datetime	Y		System Date
InsertDate	datetime	Y		System Date
ModifiedDate	datetime	Y		System Date

DimPatients

Column Name	Data Type	Derived Col.	Key Col.	Description
PatientSK	int	Y	PK	Surrogate Key
AlternatePatientID	int	N		Business key
FullName	nvarchar(255)	N		
Gender	nvarchar(10)	N		
Age	float	N		
StartDate	datetime	Y		System Date
EndDate	datetime	Y		System Date
InsertDate	datetime	Y		System Date

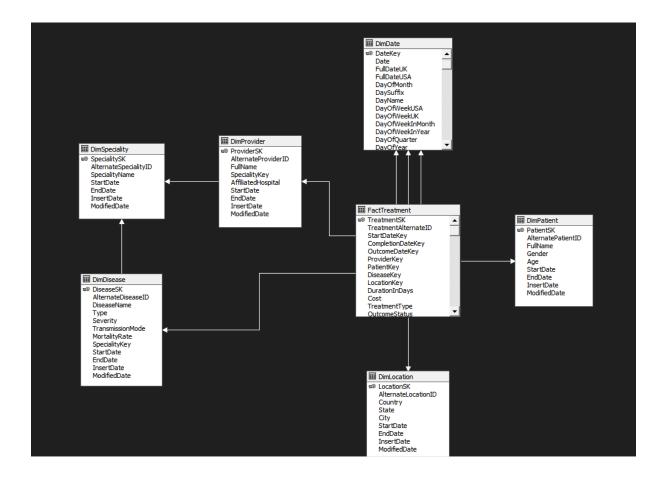
DimProvider

Column Name	Data Type	Derived Col.	Key Col.	Description
ProviderSK	int	Y	PK	Surrogate Key
AlternateProviderID	int	N		Business key
FullName	nvarchar(255)	N		
SpecialityKey	int	N	FK	FK from
				Speciality
AffiliatedHospital	nvarchar(255)	N		
StartDate	datetime	Y		System Date
EndDate	datetime	Y		System Date
InsertDate	datetime	Y		System Date
ModifiedDate	datetime	Y		System Date

DimSpeciality

Column Name	Data Type	Derived Col.	Key Col.	Description
SpecialitySK	int	Y	PK	Surrogate Key
AlternateSpecialityID	varchar(50)	N		Business key
SpecialityName	varchar(255)	N		
StartDate	datetime	Y		System Date
EndDate	datetime	Y		System Date
InsertDate	datetime	Y		System Date
ModifiedDate	datetime	Y		System Date

4.3 Relational Diagram



4.4 Assumptions

The FactTreatment table in my data warehouse architecture contains detailed records of medical treatments administered to patients across various hospitals. Each treatment record is associated with multiple dimensions, including the healthcare provider who performed the treatment, the disease being treated, the patient who received it, and the location where it took place. The treatment facts also include key performance attributes such as cost, duration, treatment type, and outcome status.

This schema illustrates how a single provider can deliver treatments to many patients, and how each patient may undergo multiple treatments for different medical conditions. However, in this analysis, particular emphasis is placed on the provider perspective analyzing treatment trends and outcomes based on the provider's specialty and hospital affiliation.

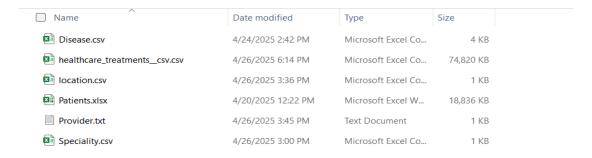
The dimensional structure enables focused reporting and analytics on provider performance, treatment effectiveness, and regional healthcare delivery patterns. By connecting treatment data to dimensions like DimSpeciality, DimLocation, and DimDisease, I can filter and segment the data to uncover insights into how specific specialities contribute to successful outcomes and how healthcare is distributed across various regions.

Consequently, in my scenario, I am analyzing and documenting treatment activity with a focus on provider roles, disease specialization, and location-based performance to support decision-making in healthcare management and resource allocation.

5. ETL development

The ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) process was implemented using SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS). It extracts data from multiple formats, loads it into staging tables, transforms the data (including surrogate key generation and foreign key resolution), and finally loads it into the data warehouse (DW) structured as a snowflake schema.

5.1 Data Sources

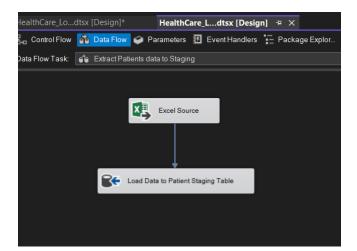


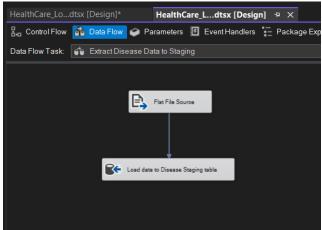
5.2 Extract & Load Data to Staging

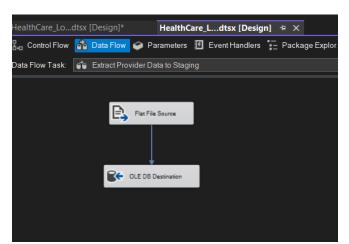


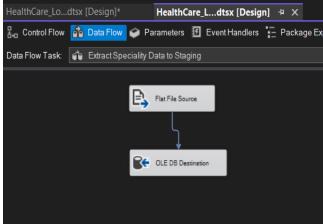
Data from source files (Treatment, Patients, Provider, Location, Specialist, Disease) is extracted and loaded into a staging area using SSIS packages.

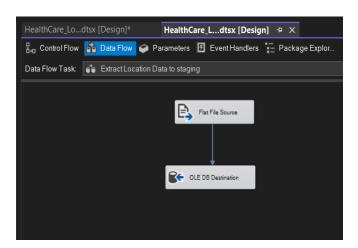
Data Flows

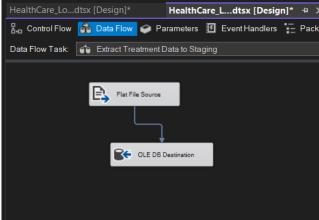




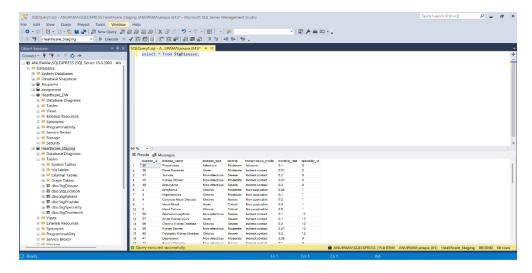




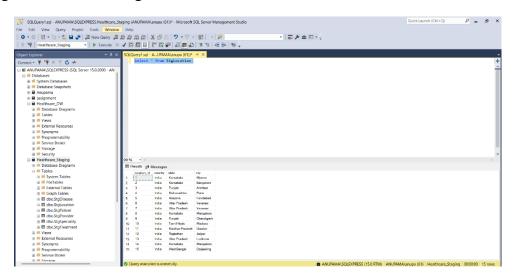




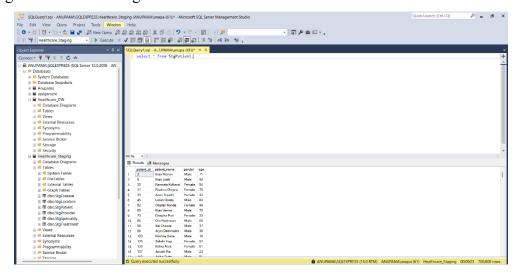
Loading Disease data to StgDisease Table



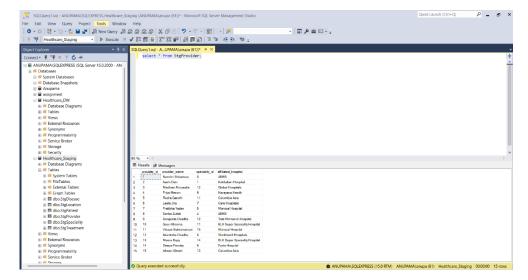
Loading Location data to StgLocation Table



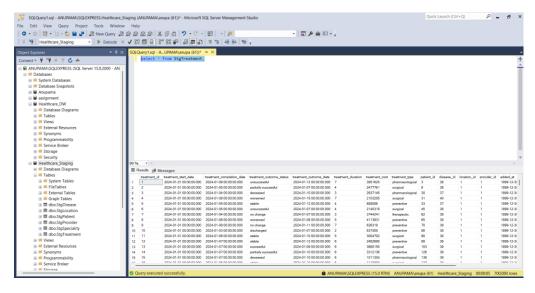
Loading Patients data to StgPatients Table



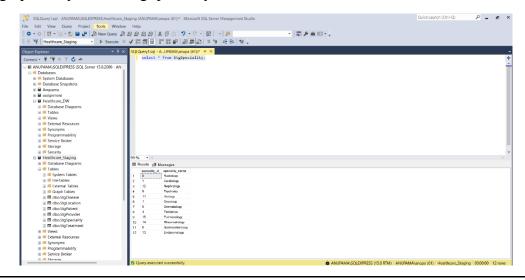
Loading Provider data to StgProvider Table



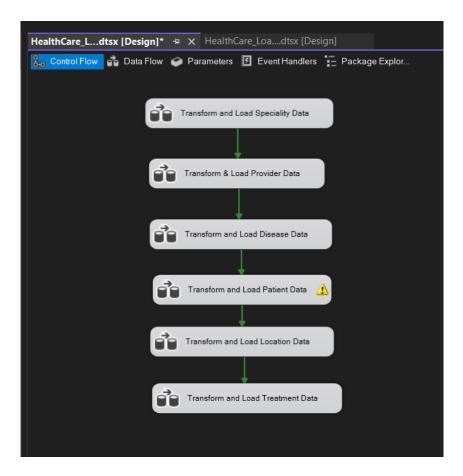
Loading Treatment data to StgTreatment Table



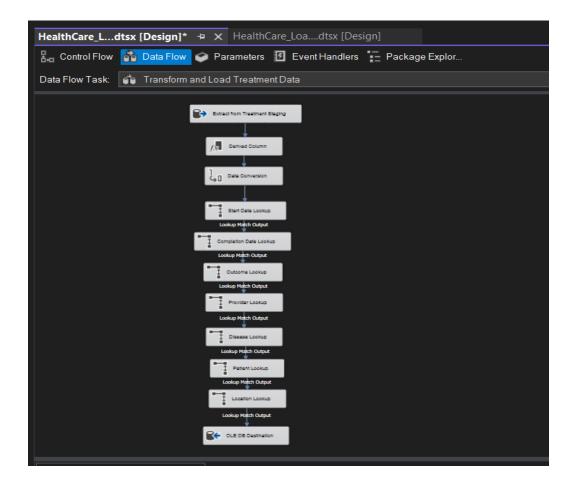
Loading Speciality data to StgSpeciality Table



5.3 Extract, Transform & Load Data to Datawarehouse



Data from staging tables (StgTreatment, StgPatients, StgProvider, StgLocation, StgSpecialist, StgDisease) is extracted, transformed and loaded from staging into the data warehouse.

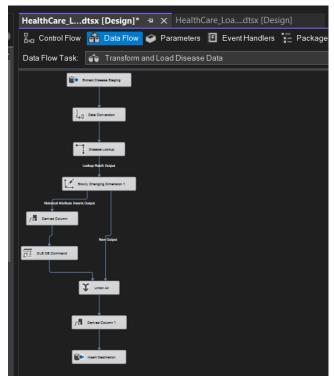


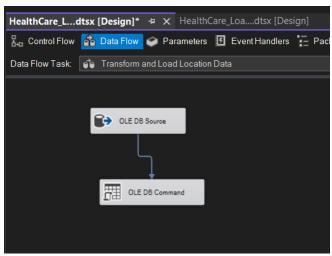
This process loads the FactTreatment table in to data warehouse by extracting treatment data from staging and using SSIS lookup transformations to fetch the corresponding surrogate keys from related dimension tables (such as Patient, Provider, Disease, Location, Speciality, and Date). These dimension keys are then stored as foreign keys in FactTreatment, enabling efficient joins and analytics in a snowflake schema

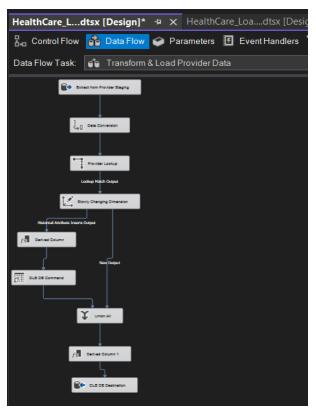
In data flow the extracted data then passes through a Data Conversion transformation, which changes data types as needed for downstream processing.

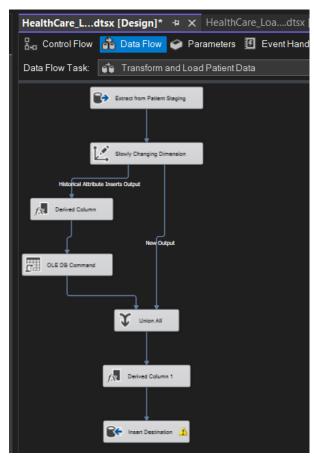
DimProvider, DimPatient & DimDisease are Slowly Changing Dimensions. The Slowly Changing Dimension (SCD) component manages changes in customer attributes, preserving historical data when necessary. For records requiring historical tracking, a Derived Column transformation adds or modifies fields before passing data to an OLE DB Command for updates. Both new and updated records are combined using a Union All transformation, after which a final Derived Column transformation applies any additional calculations or standardizations. The process concludes with the Insert Destination, which loads the cleansed and enriched customer data into the target data warehouse table, ensuring accuracy and consistency for downstream analytics and reporting



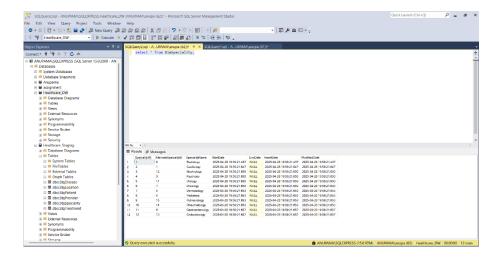




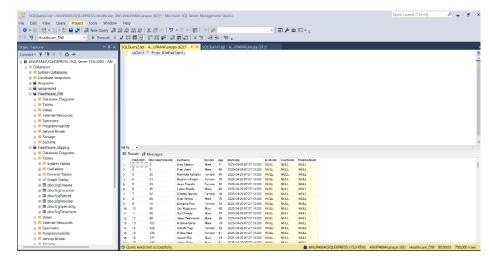




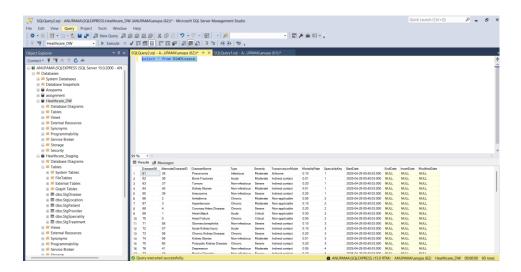
DimSpeciality



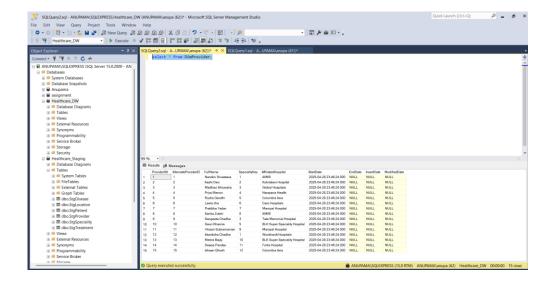
DimPatients



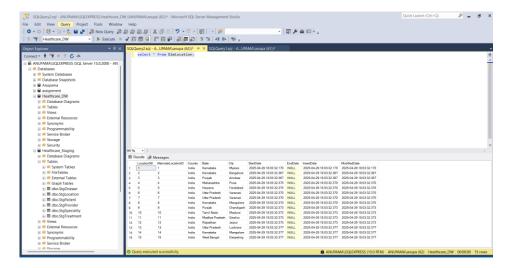
DimDisease



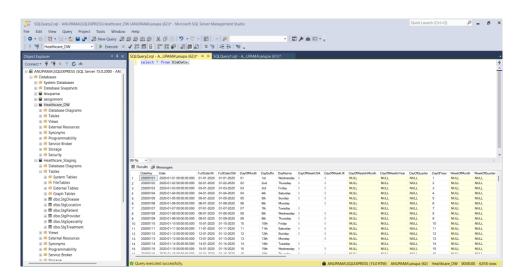
DimProvider



DimLoaction



DimDate



FactTreatment

