D211 Performance Assessment

SLM1– SLM1 Task 1: Data Analysis

Advanced Data Acquisition - D211  
PRFA – SLM1

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Competencies  
4033.2.1 : Storytelling with Data  
The graduate communicates data insights to technical and nontechnical audiences.

4033.2.2 : Data Visualizations and Representations  
The graduate creates data representations to offer insight into an organizational problem.

4033.2.3 : Dashboards  
The graduate designs interactive dashboards to support executive decision-making.

Contents

[A: DATA DASHBOARDS 7](#_Toc139573140)

[A1: BOTH DATA SETS 7](#_Toc139573141)

[A2: DASHBOARD INSTALLATION 7](#_Toc139573142)

[Prepare Performance Assessment Files for WGU Labs on Demand 7](#_Toc139573143)

[WGU Labs on Demand 9](#_Toc139573144)

[1. Log-in to the WGU Labs on Demand Environment 9](#_Toc139573145)

[2. Once logged in, open Microsoft Edge and log-in to your cloud storage such as WGU Email Google Drive. 9](#_Toc139573146)

[a. Download the folder in which the assessment files were uploaded to. 9](#_Toc139573147)

[b. Extract the folder if download in zip format to a location such as the ‘Desktop’ 9](#_Toc139573148)

[c. Copy the folder location to clipboard: 9](#_Toc139573149)

[i. Double-click and open the desktop folder. 9](#_Toc139573150)

[ii. Use breadcrumb bar to copy the directory location. 10](#_Toc139573151)

[d. Open Windows PowerShell ISE as ‘Administrator’: 10](#_Toc139573152)

[e. Run the following commands, replacing <clipboard content from step C:ii>: 10](#_Toc139573153)

[Command 1 10](#_Toc139573154)

[Set-Location "<paste downloaded directory here>" 10](#_Toc139573155)

[Command 2 10](#_Toc139573156)

[python.exe .\setup-additional-data-housing\_ratings.py u:postgres p:Passw0rd! 10](#_Toc139573157)

[11](#_Toc139573158)

[f. Confirm that the PostgreSQL database has been updated with a new database, table, and data. 12](#_Toc139573159)

[i. Open pgAdmin4 12](#_Toc139573160)

[ii. Navigate to hospital\_ratings -> ratings and show all rows. 12](#_Toc139573161)

[iii. Confirm data has been imported from csv to PostgreSQL table: 12](#_Toc139573162)

[g. Load Performance Assessment Tableau file: 12](#_Toc139573163)

[i. Navigate back to the File Explorer that contains student files on the desktop. Confirm these two files exist: 12](#_Toc139573164)

[*1.* *‘Medical Data and Ratings.hyper’* 12](#_Toc139573165)

[*2.* *‘D211-PA-SLM1 -TASK 1- DATA ANALYSIS (André Davis).twb’* 12](#_Toc139573166)

[*ii.* Double-click ‘D211-PA-SLM1 -TASK 1- DATA ANALYSIS (André Davis).twb’ to launch the Performance Assessment dashboards in the Tableau application. 13](#_Toc139573167)

[A3: DASHBOARD NAVIGATION 13](#_Toc139573168)

[A4: SQL CODE 16](#_Toc139573169)

[*SQL Generated by Python Script ‘setup-additional-data-housing\_ratings.py’* 16](#_Toc139573170)

[*SQL Script: ‘patient-count-by-state-with-ranking.sql’* 18](#_Toc139573171)

[SQL Script: ‘emergency-services-count-by-state-ranked.sql’: */\** 18](#_Toc139573172)

[SQL Script: ‘hopsitaloverallranking-per-state-and-rank.sql’ 19](#_Toc139573173)

[B: PANOPTO PRESENTATION 20](#_Toc139573174)

[B1: TECHNICAL ENVIRONMENT 20](#_Toc139573175)

[B2: DEMONSTRATE DASHBOARD FUNCTIONALITY 20](#_Toc139573176)

[B3: SQL SCRIPTS 21](#_Toc139573177)

[B4: DATA STREAMS 21](#_Toc139573178)

[B5: DATA POINTS 22](#_Toc139573179)

[The inclusion of the additional dataset on U.S. Hospital Star Ratings for the years 2016 to 2020 provides an opportunity to enhance our existing medical\_data by introducing an additional dimension. It is important to note that this dataset has been artificially created for educational purposes and has not undergone full vetting for real-world accuracy. Nonetheless, by incorporating patient ratings of hospitals per state, we can gain valuable insights into the relationship between hospital readmissions and patient perceptions. 22](#_Toc139573180)

[This expanded dataset enables hospitals to delve deeper into the data and explore potential correlations, such as the connection between readmission rates and patient satisfaction. For instance, a relevant question to investigate could be, "Are states with low ratings also characterized by high readmission rates?" 22](#_Toc139573181)

[B6: DATABASE CREATION 22](#_Toc139573182)

[B7: REFERENTIAL INTEGRITY 22](#_Toc139573183)

[C: WRITTEN REPORT 23](#_Toc139573184)

[C1: DASHBOARD ALIGNMENT 23](#_Toc139573185)

[C2: BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE TOOL 24](#_Toc139573186)

[C3: DATA CLEANING 24](#_Toc139573187)

[C4: DASHBOARD CREATION 24](#_Toc139573188)

[**Patient Count and Rank by State Creation:** 25](#_Toc139573189)

[**Emergency Services By State and Rank Creation:** 25](#_Toc139573190)

[**Hospital Overall Rating Ranked Per State:** 25](#_Toc139573191)

[**Executive Follow-Up (Tableau Story Board):** 26](#_Toc139573192)

[C5: DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS 26](#_Toc139573193)

[C6: ANALYSIS LIMITATIONS 26](#_Toc139573194)

[D: WEB SOURCES 26](#_Toc139573195)

[E: SOURCES 27](#_Toc139573196)

[F: PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION 27](#_Toc139573197)

# A: DATA DASHBOARDS

The data dashboards support executive decision-making.

## A1: BOTH DATA SETS

Both data sets are accurate and complete and support the creation of dashboards for executive decision-making.

The datasets that are being used for to support the Tableau Professional Dashboard are as follows:

1. Within the WGU Labs on Demand has provided two datasets, namely "churn" and "medical\_data," available within PostgreSQL pgAdmin. From these datasets, I have selected the "medical\_data" database to establish a data connection with Tableau Professional for the purpose of creating my dashboards.

2. As part of my ongoing data analysis, I have opted to utilize the same data source utilized in D210. This dataset, known as ['Hospital\_General\_Information\_2016\_2020](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/abrambeyer/us-hospital-overall-star-ratings-20162020)' (ABeyer, 2021), can be accessed on [kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com/). To facilitate the integration of this dataset into my analysis workflow, a straightforward Python script was developed. The script efficiently handles the ingestion of the CSV dataset, enabling the creation of a corresponding database and table within PostgreSQL pgAdmin, with the dataset's information loaded accordingly.

## A2: DASHBOARD INSTALLATION

The step-by-step instructions to guide users through the dashboard installation process is logical and accurate, and the instructions include all steps in the dashboard installation process.

### Prepare Performance Assessment Files for WGU Labs on Demand

As a Performance Assessor at WGU, it is essential to retrieve the submitted files and transfer them to a cloud-based service, such as your WGU Email Google Drive. This process involves organizing the files within a designated folder accessible through the WGU Lab on Demand. Once the files are stored in the appropriate location, they can be easily accessed and downloaded when necessary.  
  
Result should look like:  
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

### WGU Labs on Demand

### Log-in to the WGU Labs on Demand Environment

### Once logged in, open Microsoft Edge and log-in to your cloud storage such as WGU Email Google Drive.

### Download the folder in which the assessment files were uploaded to. A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated with medium confidence

### Extract the folder if download in zip format to a location such as the ‘Desktop’ Screenshot showing the accessor that the contents from their cloud has been downloaded to the desktop.

### Copy the folder location to clipboard:

### Double-click and open the desktop folder.

### Use breadcrumb bar to copy the directory location. A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

### Open Windows PowerShell ISE as ‘Administrator’: A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

### Run the following commands, replacing <clipboard content from step C:ii>:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Command 1 | Set-Location "<paste downloaded directory here>" |
| Command 2 | python.exe .\setup-additional-data-housing\_ratings.py u:postgres p:Passw0rd! |

### Screen shot capturing the information needed to execute the scripts for setting up the PostgreSQL with the additional dataset found from Kaggle.

### Confirm that the PostgreSQL database has been updated with a new database, table, and data.

### Open pgAdmin4

### Navigate to hospital\_ratings -> ratings and show all rows. Screen shot showing how to verify that PostgreSQL has the new database, table, and data via pgAdmin4.

### Confirm data has been imported from csv to PostgreSQL table: Screen shot showing how to confirm the number of rows present in the new table after the Python scripts have run. Number should match 25082.

### Load Performance Assessment Tableau file:

### Navigate back to the File Explorer that contains student files on the desktop. Confirm these two files exist:

### ‘Medical Data and Ratings.hyper’

### ‘D211-PA-SLM1 -TASK 1- DATA ANALYSIS (André Davis).twb’

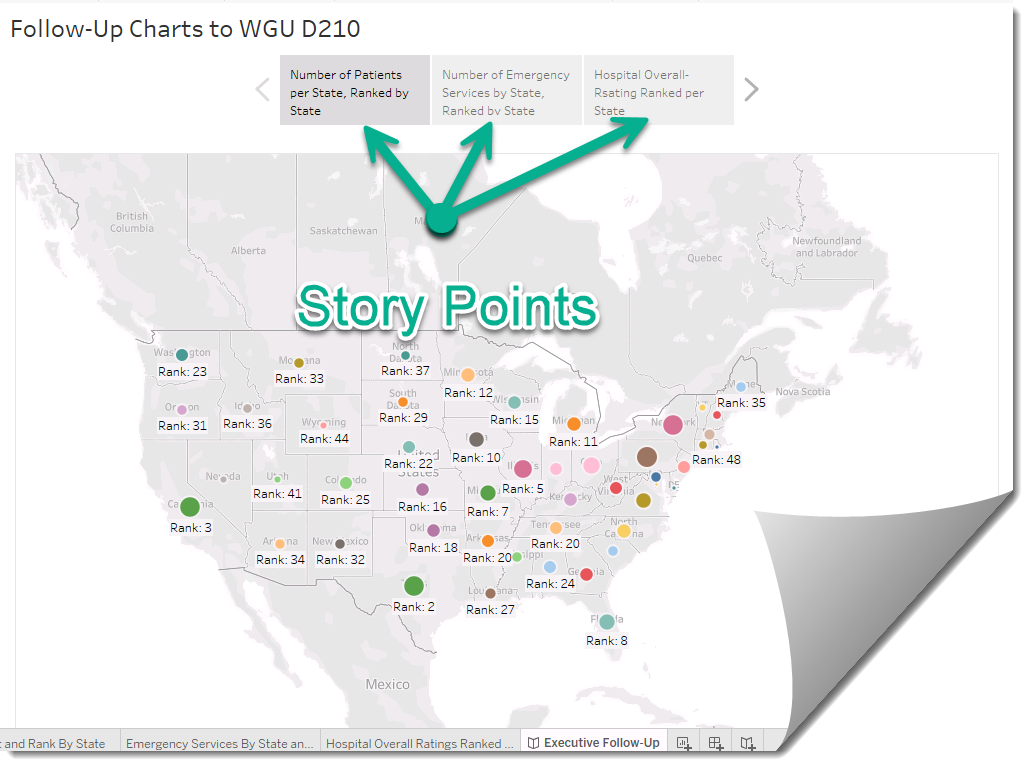
### Double-click ‘D211-PA-SLM1 -TASK 1- DATA ANALYSIS (André Davis).twb’ to launch the Performance Assessment dashboards in the Tableau application.

## A3: DASHBOARD NAVIGATION

The instructions to help users navigate the dashboards are clear and complete.

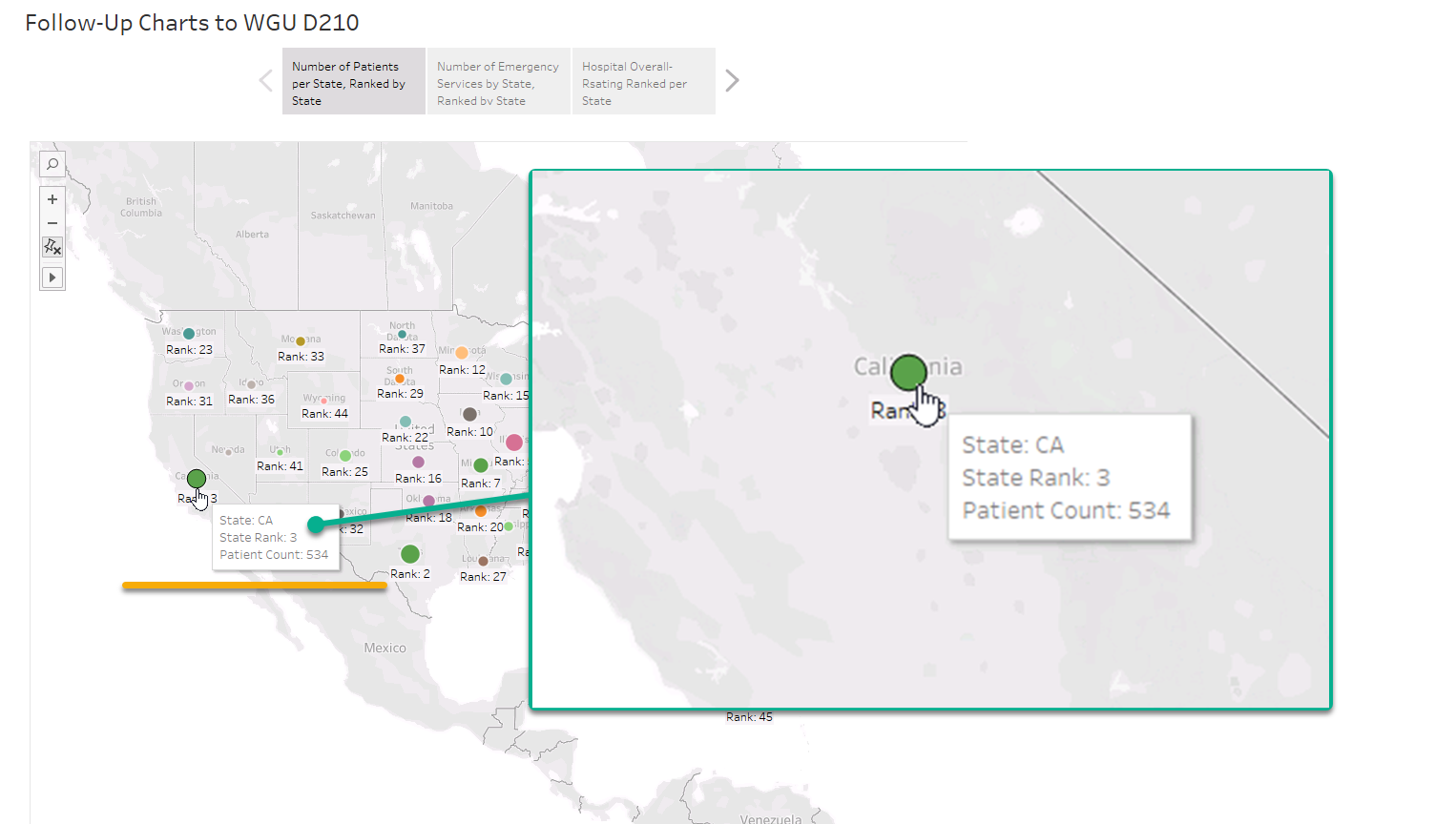
To facilitate navigation through the Dashboards, they have been consolidated into a Tableau Story titled 'Follow-Up Charts to WGU D210'. Within this screen, there are three Tableau Story Points that provide access to the Dashboards. These points are labeled as 'Number of Patients per State, Ranked by State', 'Number of Emergency Services by State, Ranked by State', and 'Hospital Overall-Rating Ranked per State'.

The purpose of this Tableau Story/Dashboard is to follow up with the executive team who attended the previous presentation on re-admissions. During that session, there were questions seeking clarification regarding patient counts, the number of emergency services, and hospital overall-ratings per state. The executive team desired additional details to assist them in further investigations, specifically to determine if areas with higher admission rates exhibited any correlation with these three factors and their geographical distribution.

Tableau Story /Dashboard Navigation  


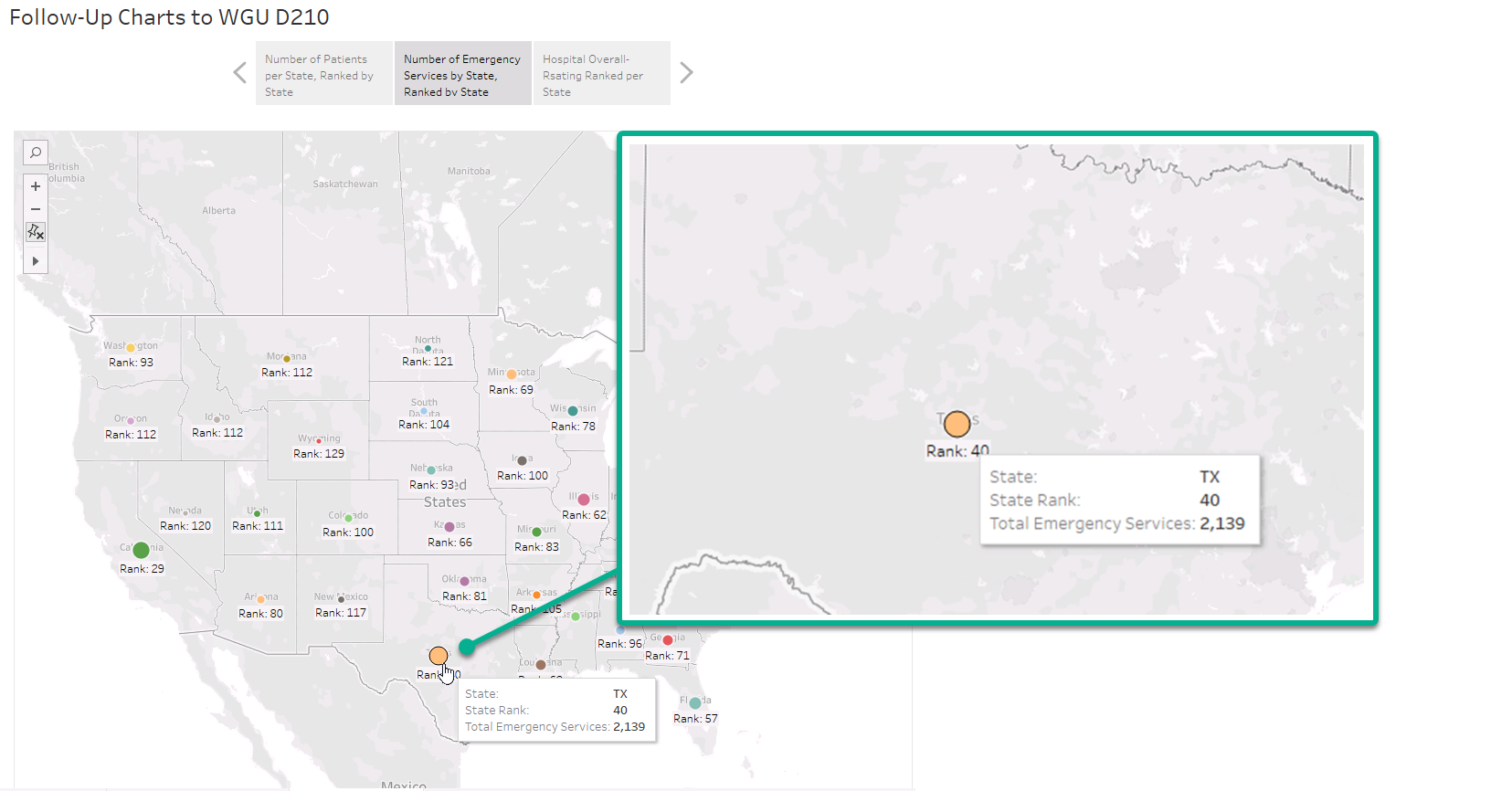
Number of Patients per State, Ranked by State

Interacting with this dashboard is intuitively straightforward. To obtain more information about a specific state, simply hover the mouse over the corresponding data-bubble displaying the state rank. As demonstrated in the example below, hovering the mouse cursor over the data-bubble triggers the appearance of a tooltip. This tooltip provides details such as the state name, state rank, and the corresponding patient count. In the illustration, we observe that California is currently being viewed, ranked 3rd with a patient count of 534. It is to be noted that a higher rank signifies that there is a more patients in that state.



Number of Emergency Services by State, Ranked by State

Interacting with this dashboard is also intuitively straightforward. To obtain more information about a specific state, simply hover the mouse over the corresponding data-bubble displaying the state rank. As demonstrated in the example below, hovering the mouse cursor over the data-bubble triggers the appearance of a tooltip. This tooltip provides details such as the state name, state rank, and the corresponding emergency services count. In the illustration, we observe that Texas is currently being viewed, ranked 40th with an emergency services count of 2,139. It is to be noted that a higher rank signifies that the state has more emergency services available.



Hospital Overall-Rating Ranked per State

This particular dashboard utilizes a more complex SQL query to generate its content. The dashboard offers the ability to apply filters based on Hospital Ratings ranging from 1 to 5, as well as "Not Available". Once a filter has been applied, a histogram chart is displayed, with each state represented by a line. This chart showcases the individual state rankings for Hospital Overall-Ratings. In other words, it reflects how each state's hospitals are rated by individuals, who can assign ratings from 1 to 5 or choose not to provide a rating. Each state then determines its own ranking based on the received ratings. For instance, if a rating of 5 is selected in the filter and we hover over Indiana (IN), we would observe that the Rating of 5 is the third most commonly assigned rating for that state.

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

## A4: SQL CODE

A copy of all SQL code and other code supporting the dashboards is accurate, complete, and correct.

### SQL Generated by Python Script ‘setup-additional-data-housing\_ratings.py’

NOTE: Because this code generates the insert statement for each row, I will give the first example of it and cutout the rest to not make this paper massive. The file ‘wgu-generated-sql-for-additional-dataset.sql’ is submitted with the Performance Assessment.

\\*

D211 - Generated SQL from script setup-additional-data-housing\_ratings.py

\*/

DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS hospital\_ratings;

CREATE DATABASE hospital\_ratings

WITH

OWNER = postgres

ENCODING = 'UTF8'

LC\_COLLATE = 'English\_United States.1252'

LC\_CTYPE = 'English\_United States.1252'

TABLESPACE = pg\_default

CONNECTION LIMIT = -1

IS\_TEMPLATE = False;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS ratings;

CREATE TABLE ratings("FacilityID" VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

"FacilityName" VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,

"Address" VARCHAR(250) NOT NULL,

"City" VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

"State" VARCHAR(2) NOT NULL,

"ZipCode" VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

"CountyName" VARCHAR(50) NULL,

"Phone" VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,

"HospitalType" VARCHAR(250) NOT NULL,

"HospitalOwnership" VARCHAR(250) ,

"EmergencyServices" BOOLEAN NOT NULL,

"MeetsCriteriaForInteropEHRs" BOOLEAN NOT NULL,

"HospitalOverallRating" VARCHAR(14) NOT NULL,

"MortalityNationalComparison" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

"SafetyOfCareNationalComparison" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

"ReadmissionNationalComparison" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

"PatientExperienceNationalComparison" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

"EffectivenessOfCareNationalComparison" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

"TimelinessOfCareNationalComparison" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

"EfficientUseOfMedicalImagingNationalComparison" VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

"Year" VARCHAR(4));

INSERT INTO ratings("FacilityID", "FacilityName", "Address", "City", "State", "ZipCode", "CountyName", "Phone", "HospitalType", "HospitalOwnership", "EmergencyServices", "MeetsCriteriaForInteropEHRs", "HospitalOverallRating", "MortalityNationalComparison", "SafetyOfCareNationalComparison", "ReadmissionNationalComparison", "PatientExperienceNationalComparison", "EffectivenessOfCareNationalComparison", "TimelinessOfCareNationalComparison", "EfficientUseOfMedicalImagingNationalComparison", "Year")  
VALUES(010001, 'SOUTHEAST ALABAMA MEDICAL CENTER', '1108 ROSS CLARK CIRCLE', 'DOTHAN', 'AL', 36301, 'HOUSTON', '(334) 793-8701', 'Acute Care Hospitals', 'Government - Hospital District or Authority', True, True, '2', 'Below the national average', 'Same as the national average', 'Below the national average', 'Below the national average', 'Same as the national average', 'Same as the national average', 'Same as the national average', 2020);

… rest of the inserts are removed for brevity, see submitted file ‘wgu-generated-sql-for-additional-dataset.sql’ for rest of insert statements.

### SQL Script: ‘patient-count-by-state-with-ranking.sql’

/\*

File: patient-count-by-state-with-ranking.sql

Student: André Davis

Student ID: 010630641

Performance Assesment: SLM1 — TASK 1: DATA ANALYSIS - Advanced Acquisition - D211

Description:

This script will count the number of patients per state and rank them.

\*/

WITH Patient\_Count\_By\_States AS (

SELECT l.state

,COUNT(p.\*) AS PatientCount

FROM patient AS p

INNER JOIN location AS l ON l.location\_id = p.location\_id

GROUP BY l.State

ORDER BY l.State

)

SELECT

pcbs.state

,pcbs.PatientCount

,DENSE\_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY pcbs.PatientCount DESC) AS Ranking

FROM Patient\_Count\_By\_States AS pcbs

ORDER BY state ASC, Ranking DESC;

### SQL Script: ‘emergency-services-count-by-state-ranked.sql’: /\*

File: emergency-services-count-by-state-ranked.sql

Student: André Davis

Student ID: 010630641

Performance Assesment: SLM1 — TASK 1: DATA ANALYSIS - Advanced Acquisition - D211

Description:

This script will count the number of emergencies service count per state and rank them.

NOTE: This will be excluding U.S. territories.

\*/

WITH Emergency\_Counts\_By\_State AS (

SELECT

rating."State" AS State

,COUNT(\*) AS EmergencyServiceCount

FROM public.ratings AS rating

GROUP BY rating."State", rating."EmergencyServices"

ORDER BY rating."State"

)

SELECT ecbs.State

,ecbs.EmergencyServiceCount

,DENSE\_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY ecbs.EmergencyServiceCount DESC) AS Rank

FROM Emergency\_Counts\_By\_State AS ecbs

WHERE ecbs.State NOT IN ('GU', 'PR', 'VI', 'MP', 'AS') --Exclude Territories

ORDER BY ecbs.State, Rank

SQL Script: ‘hopsitaloverallranking-per-state-and-rank.sql’:

/\*

File: hospitaloverallranking-per-state-and-rank.sql

Student: André Davis

Student ID: 010630641

Performance Assesment: SLM1 — TASK 1: DATA ANALYSIS - Advanced Acquisition - D211

Description:

Each state has an Hospital Overall Ranking which is on a scale of 1-5 or "Not Available".

This query groups the Hospital OVer All Rankings into their state buckets. From there with Paritioning

the Rankings are applied to the Hospital Overall Rankings to Rank the scaling.

Example:

Alaska Hospital Overall Rating Scores:

Scale: Rank For State:

------ ---------------

1 1

2 5

3 6

4 4

5 2

"Not Available" 3

In this example a score of 1 took the Rank of 1 meaning that their top score is a Hospital Overall Raking of 1.

This means they worst score is their most selected rating and that should be looked into.

\*/

WITH State\_OverallRanking\_By\_State\_And\_Rating AS (

SELECT rating."State" AS State

,rating."HospitalOverallRating" AS HospitalOverallRating

,COUNT(rating."HospitalOverallRating") AS HospitalOverallRatingCount

FROM public.ratings AS rating

GROUP BY rating."State", rating."HospitalOverallRating"

ORDER BY rating."State"

)

SELECT

sobsar.State

,sobsar.HospitalOverallRating

,RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY sobsar.State ORDER BY sobsar.HospitalOverallRatingCount) AS Ranking

FROM State\_OverallRanking\_By\_State\_And\_Rating AS sobsar

ORDER BY sobsar.State ASC, Ranking DESC

# B: PANOPTO PRESENTATION

The link connects to the Panopto multimedia presentation.

## B1: TECHNICAL ENVIRONMENT

The description of the technical environment used to create the dashboards is both complete and accurate.

The environment being used for D211 is the WGU Labs on Demand. It includes the following technologies to support this performance assessment:

1. Windows 10 Virtual Machine
2. PostgreSQL & pgAdmin4
3. PowerShell
4. Python 3
5. Tableau Professional Edition

## B2: DEMONSTRATE DASHBOARD FUNCTIONALITY

The submission fully demonstrates the functionality of each dashboard.

Dashboards include:

1. Patient Count and Rank By State
2. Emergency Services By State and Rank
3. Hospital Overall Ratings Ranked Per State

Story:

1. Follow-Up Charts to WGU D210
   1. Tabs
      1. Number of Patient per State, Ranked by State
      2. Number of Emergency Services by State, Ranked by State
      3. Hospital Overall Rating Ranked Per State

## B3: SQL SCRIPTS

The explanation of the SQL scripts used to support the creation of the dashboards is accurate and complete.

1. After running the ` *setup-additional-data-housing\_ratings.py*` it will produce a SQL file called ` wgu-generated-sql-for-additional-dataset.sql ` for review of the code used to create the PostgreSQL Database, Table, and the data insertion.
2. There are three SQL files that contain the Custom SQL used in Tableau they are:
   1. patient-count-by-state-with-ranking.sql
   2. emergency-services-count-by-state-ranked.sql
   3. hopsitaloverallranking-per-state-and-rank.sql

## B4: DATA STREAMS

The explanation of how the data streams were prepared to support the analysis is accurate, complete, and logical.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Data Stream | Preparation |
| PostgreSQL – medical\_data | The WGU - Lab On Demand environment is equipped with the pre-installed medical\_data database. This database contains the same data that I have utilized in previous WGU courses. In the previous courses, the data was presented in a CSV file format, whereas now it is organized in a Relational Database, ensuring appropriate referential integrity. |
| Kaggle – Hospital\_General\_Information\_2016\_2020.csv | 1. Download the CSV dataset from kaggle.com [here](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/abrambeyer/us-hospital-overall-star-ratings-20162020). 2. Created a Python script that cleaned the data in a Pandas DataFrame 3. Used the Python package ‘[psycopg2](https://pypi.org/project/psycopg2/)’ to connect to PostgreSQL and use SQL commands to create the database, table, and insert the data. 4. Saved generated SQL to a file for review within this paper. |

## B5: DATA POINTS

The description of how data were aligned with other data points is accurate, logical, and complete.

## The inclusion of the additional dataset on U.S. Hospital Star Ratings for the years 2016 to 2020 provides an opportunity to enhance our existing medical\_data by introducing an additional dimension. It is important to note that this dataset has been artificially created for educational purposes and has not undergone full vetting for real-world accuracy. Nonetheless, by incorporating patient ratings of hospitals per state, we can gain valuable insights into the relationship between hospital readmissions and patient perceptions.

## This expanded dataset enables hospitals to delve deeper into the data and explore potential correlations, such as the connection between readmission rates and patient satisfaction. For instance, a relevant question to investigate could be, "Are states with low ratings also characterized by high readmission rates?"

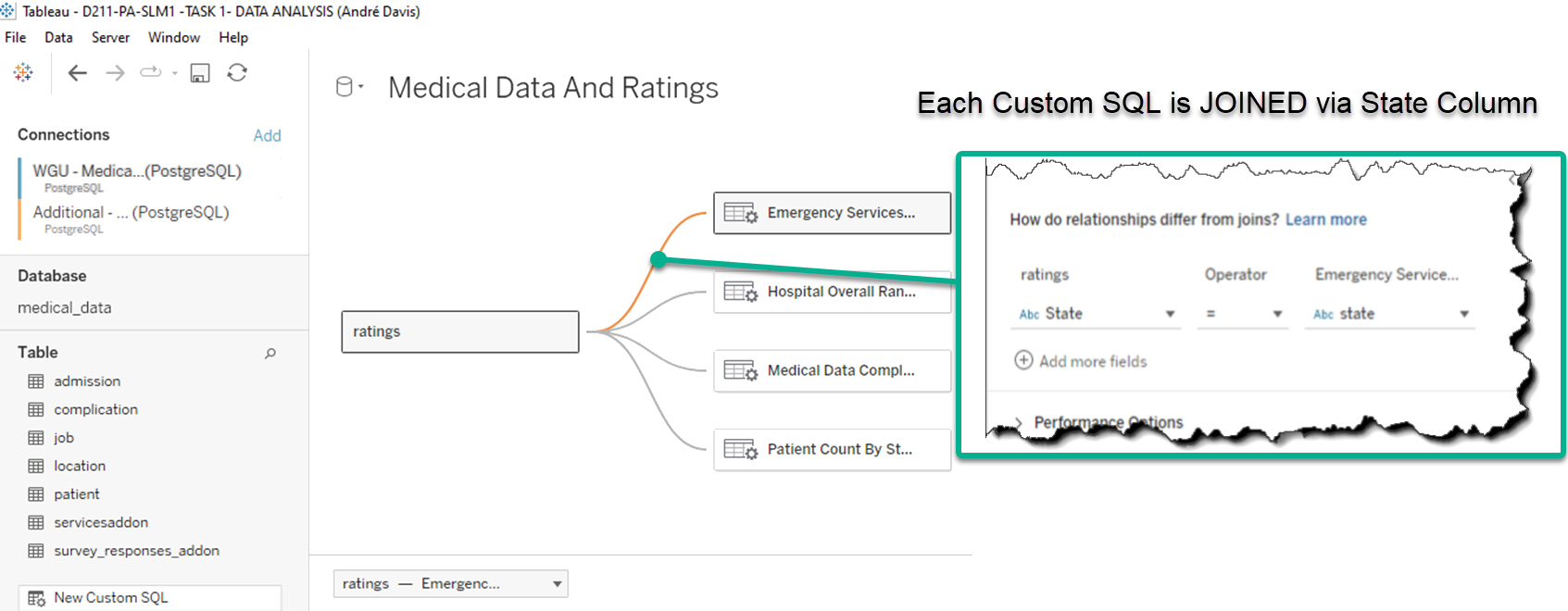
## B6: DATABASE CREATION

The demonstration of how the databases were created is both accurate and complete.  
  
Database creation for the WGU D211 Performance Assessment is as follows:

1. WGU Data sources come pre-installed on the WGU Labs on Demand environment.
   1. Database
      1. churn
      2. medical\_data (my selection)
2. Additional External dataset:
   1. The additional dataset that was selected is from [kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com/) called ‘[U.S. Hospital Overall Star Ratings 2016 - 2020](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/abrambeyer/us-hospital-overall-star-ratings-20162020)’
   2. The Kaggle data is in CSV format. I’ve created scripts to convert this into a format that can be imported into PostgreSQL. The file that performs this is written in Python (setup-additional-data-housing\_ratings.py). It creates a new Database, then table and imports the CSV data into the new table.

## B7: REFERENTIAL INTEGRITY

The explanation of how referential integrity was enforced in the database is accurate and complete.

The data that was set up for Tableau is using the additional Hospital Stars Ratings dataset from Kaggle and JOINS each Tableau Custom SQL via the State column present in each the ratings table and the column returned in the Custom SQLs.  
  


# C: WRITTEN REPORT

The writing accurately outlines the data exploration, the use of advanced SQL operations, and the analysis of the data.

## C1: DASHBOARD ALIGNMENT

The explanation is accurate, logical, and complete.

In the context of the [WGU](https://www.wgu.edu/) Master’s in Data Analytics degree program, the Medical dataset has a focus on readmission of patients who had gone to the hospital with a prior ailment. This Tableau dashboard setup performs a mix of staying on the topic of readmission while bringing a few additional elements into the mix. This would give the governing bodies better information towards making decisions to help mitigate readmission rates. Reducing readmission rates it both good for the hospital and patient. This reduces cost for both parties and helps hospitals not cross past the government standard for readmission rates and fines associated with passing those thresholds in the case of [Medicare](https://hospitalmedicaldirector.com/understanding-the-2023-medicare-hospital-readmission-penalty/).

As this is a follow-up with the executive team subsequent to the mandated D210 meeting, the team has expressed a need for further clarification through a set of additional inquiries. The specific questions they have raised are as follows:

1. They are interested in obtaining an overview of the patient count per state, with the states being ranked based on the highest number of patients.

2. They would like to assess the number of emergency services provided by each state, with the states ranked accordingly.

3. Additionally, they seek to rank the Hospital Overall Ranking system within each state. This entails determining the rankings of Scores 1 through 5 for a given state, such as WA.

## C2: BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE TOOL

The justification of the selection of the business intelligence tool used is accurate, logical, and complete.

The analysis utilizes Tableau Professional Desktop as the business intelligence tool of choice. Tableau is a robust software solution designed to facilitate the creation of sophisticated and interactive data visualizations, thereby enabling effective data storytelling. By employing Tableau, the process of communicating findings and facilitating interactive discussions with executive teams and business decision-makers is greatly enhanced. This platform simplifies the exploration of large and intricate datasets, unveiling concealed insights that may otherwise remain undiscovered when dealing solely with raw data.

## C3: DATA CLEANING

The explanation of the steps used to clean and prepare the data for the analysis is accurate, logical, and complete.

There are two data sources used for D211. The first dataset was provided by WGU and was set up within PostgreSQL within the WGU Lab On Demand virtual machine. This data has been used for all my performance assessments today and there was no cleaning done as it was in an ideal state.

The second dataset was downloaded from [kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com/) called “[U.S Hospital Overall Star Ratings 2016 – 2020](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/abrambeyer/us-hospital-overall-star-ratings-20162020)”. It came in a CSV format. Python was used in conjunction with the [Pandas](https://pandas.pydata.org/) package and the [Psycopg](https://pypi.org/project/psycopg2/) package to communicate with and run SQL commands against the PostgresSQL database.

The cleaning for this dataset included:

1. Renaming columns to a more suitable name.
2. Making sure that ZIP Code and Year were both string datatypes.
3. Removing all of the footnote columns as most of them were empty and didn’t provide any value to the questions being asked.
4. Boolean columns with missing values were converted to ‘N’ value before next step.
5. Y/N columns were converted to Boolean datatype and converted to True/False values.
6. SQL was generated to create the database, table, and insert calls for data after cleaning process.

## C4: DASHBOARD CREATION

The summary of the steps used to create the dashboards is accurate, logical, and complete.

### **Patient Count and Rank by State Creation:**

1. Make a New Worksheet and Data tab on left hand-side is visible.
2. Find the ‘Patient Count by State Ranked’ data source that was created via Tableau Custom SQL.
3. Drag “PatientState” to ‘Columns’, if it doesn’t automatically switch to a MAP then click Show Me, then select ‘Symbol Map’.
4. Marks
   1. Drag “PatientState” to ‘Color’, adjust color palette to ‘Color Blind’.
   2. Drag “Patient Count By State Ranked (Count)” to ‘Size’, as SUM
   3. Drag “Rank” to ‘Label’, as SUM
   4. Drag “PatientState” to ‘Detail’,
   5. Drag “Rank” to ‘Tooltip’, as SUM
      1. Edit Tooltip with:  
         State: <PatientState>  
         State Rank: <SUM(Rank)>  
         Patient Count: <SUM(PatientCount)>

### **Emergency Services By State and Rank Creation:**

1. Make a New Worksheet and Data tab on left hand-side is visible.
2. Find the ‘Emergency Services Count By State and Rank’ data source that was created via Tableau Custom SQL.
3. Drag “state” to ‘Columns’, if it doesn’t automatically switch to a MAP then click Show Me, then select ‘Symbol Map’.
4. Marks
   1. Drag “state” to ‘Color’, adjust color palette to ‘Color Blind’.
   2. Drag “emergencyservicesount” to Size, as SUM
   3. Drag “rank” to ‘Label’, as SUM
   4. Drag “state” to ‘Detail”.
   5. Edit Tooltip:
      1. State: <state>  
         State Rank: <SUM(Rank)>  
         Total Emergency Services <SUM(emergencyservicecount)>

### **Hospital Overall Rating Ranked Per State:**

1. Make a New Worksheet and Data tab on left hand-side is visible.
2. Find the ‘Hospital Overall Ranking Ranked Per State’ data source that was created via Tableau Custom SQL.
3. Drag “Hospitaloverall-Rating” & “Hospital State” to ‘Columns’.
4. Drag “Rank For State”, as SUM to ‘Rows’
5. Drag “Hospital State” to ‘Color’, adjust color palette to ‘Color Blind’.
6. Drag “Hospitaloverall-Rating” to Filters
   1. Change filter to ‘Single Value (dropdown)

### **Executive Follow-Up (Tableau Story Board):**

1. In the Story Tab on the left hand-side click ‘Blank’ button under “New story point” label.
   1. Rename to “Number of Patients per State, Ranked by State”
   2. Drag worksheet “Patient Count and Rank By State” to the Story Point
2. In the Story Tab on the left hand-side click ‘Blank’ button under “New story point” label.
   1. Rename to “Number of Emergency Services by State, Ranked by State”
   2. Drag worksheet “Emergency Services By State and Rank” to the Story Point
3. In the Story Tab on the left hand-side click ‘Blank’ button under “New story point” label.
   1. Rename to “Hospital Overall-Rating per State”
   2. Drag worksheet “Hospital Overall Ranked Per State” to the Story Point

## C5: DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS

The submission is accurate, logical, and complete, and it discusses how the results of the data analysis support executive decision-making.

This follow-up executive meeting to the D210 analytics that were presented previously was more about making a playground for the executive team. Normally, during the analytical process we bring them definitive conclusions but due to them wanting to know how states ranked in terms of Patient Count, Emergency Services, and How the Star Rating was ranked per state we provided them with the 3 dashboards for them to drill into them and make executive decisions for the next area they want the data analytics team to take.

## C6: ANALYSIS LIMITATIONS

The discussion of the limitation(s) of the data analysis is accurate and complete.

In order to combine the WGU Dataset and an additional dataset, which are not extensively interconnected, we have artificially bridged the two data sources. The WGU medical dataset primarily focuses on readmission rates, while the additional dataset provides information on Hospital Star Ratings. For the purpose of this educational course, we assume that it is acceptable to link these datasets together.

It is important to note that the additional dataset regarding Hospital Star Ratings is only available for the years 2016 to 2020. However, for educational purposes, we assume that it is permissible to merge this data with the WGU medical dataset based on their shared column of State or Zip Code. In this analysis, I utilized State as the linkage criteria.

# D: WEB SOURCES

The record of the web sources used to acquire data or segments of third-party code to support the application is both complete and accurate, and the web sources cited are reliable. Or no web sources are used to acquire data or segments of third-party code, and the submission states this.

1. [Kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com/)
   1. Data Source: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/abrambeyer/us-hospital-overall-star-ratings-20162020> (U.S. Hospital Overall Star Ratings 2016 - 2020)

# E: [SOURCES](https://lrps.wgu.edu/provision/147882373)

The submission includes in-text citations for sources that are properly quoted, paraphrased, or summarized and a reference list that accurately identifies the author, date, title, and source location as available.

*PSQL*. PostgreSQL Documentation. (2023, May 11). <https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/app-psql.html>

ABeyer. (2021, May 26). *U.S. hospital overall star ratings 2016-2020*. Kaggle. <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/abrambeyer/us-hospital-overall-star-ratings-20162020>

*Reference materials*. Tableau. (n.d.).   
<https://www.tableau.com/resources/reference-materials>

# F: [PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION](https://lrps.wgu.edu/provision/27641407)

Content reflects attention to detail, is organized, and focuses on the main ideas as prescribed in the task or chosen by the candidate. Terminology is pertinent, is used correctly, and effectively conveys the intended meaning. Mechanics, usage, and grammar promote accurate interpretation and understanding.