Healthcare Data Engineering Project using Azure Databricks and Azure SQL Database

1. Project Overview: This project aims to build a scalable and secure data engineering pipeline for healthcare data using Microsoft Azure services. The goal is to ingest, transform, and store patient records for analysis and reporting, with optional machine learning enhancements.

2. Tools and Technologies Used:

- Azure Databricks: For data processing and transformation using PySpark
- Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS): To store raw patient data securely
- Azure Data Factory (ADF): For orchestrating data movement (optional)
- Azure SQL Database: As the final destination for the cleaned and transformed data
- PySpark / Python: For scripting data transformations
- **3. Dataset Description:** The dataset contains synthetic patient information with the following schema:
 - Name (string)
 - Age (integer)
 - Gender (string)
 - Blood Type (string)
 - Medical Condition (string)
 - Date of Admission (date)
 - Doctor (string)
 - Hospital (string)
 - Insurance Provider (string)
 - Billing Amount (double)
 - Room Number (integer)
 - Admission Type (string)
 - Discharge Date (date)
 - Medication (string)
 - Test Results (string)

4. Step-by-Step Process:

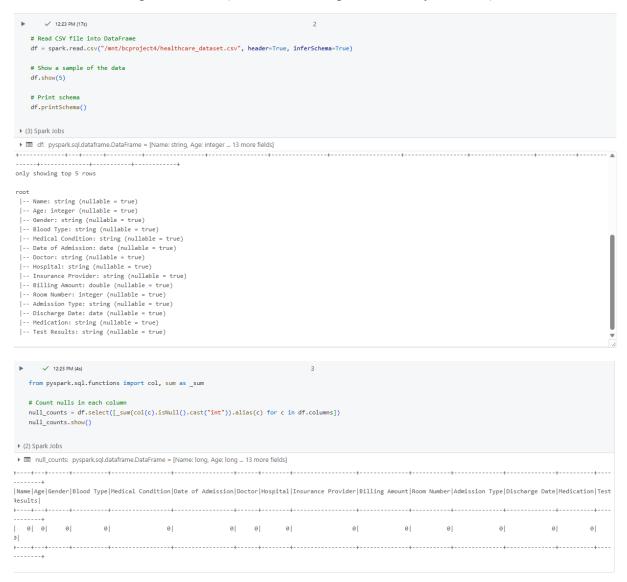
Step 1: Data Ingestion

• Mounted Azure Data Lake Storage container using dbutils.fs.mount

• Loaded the healthcare dataset.csv file into a PySpark DataFrame

Step 2: Data Exploration

- Validated the schema and data types
- Checked for missing/null values (result: no missing values in any columns)



Step 3: Data Transformation in Databricks

• Added derived fields:

- o LengthOfStay: Number of days between admission and discharge
- HighBillingFlag: Flag patients with billing > \$10,000
- AgeGroup: Categorized patients as Child (<18), Adult (18-59), or Senior (60+)

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import col, datediff, when
   # Start with original DataFrame (since there are no nulls)
   df transformed = df
   # Add Length of Stay (in days)
   df transformed = df transformed.withColumn(
        "LengthOfStay",
       datediff(col("Discharge Date"), col("Date of Admission"))
   # Flag high billing patients (> $10,000)
   df_transformed = df_transformed.withColumn(
       "HighBillingFlag",
       (col("Billing Amount") > 10000).cast("int")
   # Categorize patients based on Age
   df_transformed = df_transformed.withColumn(
      "AgeGroup",
when(col("Age") < 18, "Child")
       .when((col("Age") >= 18) & (col("Age") < 60), "Adult")
       .otherwise("Senior")
   # Show result
   df transformed.show(5)
▶ ■ df_transformed: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [Name: string, Age: integer ... 16 more fields]
```

Step 4: Data Export to Azure SQL Database

- Established JDBC connection to Azure SQL Database using SQL Server driver
- Wrote the transformed DataFrame into dbo.PatientRecords table using .write.jdbc()

```
jdbc_url =
"jdbc:sqlserver://divyaproject.database.windows.net:1433;database="DatabaseName"

connection_properties = {
   "user": "YourSQLUsername",
    "password": "YourSQLPassword",
    "driver": "com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver"
   }
```

Outcome:

- Successfully created an end-to-end data pipeline for healthcare data
- Cleaned and transformed data was securely stored in Azure SQL Database

