Data Network Dashboards

This document is currently under construction

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Contents

Preface

Automated Characterization of Health Information at Large-scale Longitudinal Evidence Systems (ACHILLES) is a profiling tool developed by the OHDSI community to provide descriptive statistics of databases standardized to the OMOP Common Data Model. These characteristics are presented graphically in the ATLAS tool. However, this solution does not allow for database comparison across the data network. The Data Network Dashboards aggregates ACHILLES results files from databases in the network and displays the descriptive statistics through graphical dashboards. This tool is helpful to gain insight in the growth of the data network and is useful for the selection of databases for specific research questions. In the software demonstration we show a first version of this tool that will be further developed in EHDEN in close collaboration with all our stakeholders, including OHDSI.

Contributors

To develop this tool, EHDEN organized a hack-a-thon (Aveiro, December 2-3, 2019), where we defined and implemented a series of charts and dashboards containing the most relevant information about the OMOP CDM databases. The team involved in this task were composed by the following members:

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Considerations

This manual was written to be a guide for a clean installation of this system with all the dashboards that we defined during the project. The first chapter describes the goal of the system and the second how to install the system. The remaining chapters are dedicated to the dashboards, in which chapters describes one dashboard and all its charts. To simplify the representation of the dashboard's layout, we used similar schemas as it is presented in Figure 1. The white box is the dashboard and the inside boxes are charts. The colour changes in relation to the type of chart.

Figure 1: Example of a dashboards tool presenting the databases available in the network (simulated data)

License

The system is open-source and this manual was written in RMarkdown using the bookdown package.

Acknowledges

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The OHDSI research network has been growing steadily which results in an increasing number of healthcare databases standardized to the OMOP CDM format. The OHDSI community created the ACHILLES tool (Automated Characterization of Health Information at Large-scale Longitudinal Exploration System) to characterize those databases. The results are available to the data custodian in their local ATLAS tool and helps them to gain insights in their data and helps in assessing the feasibility of a particular research questions.

ACHILLES was designed to extract the metadata from a single database, which by itself does not allow the comparison with the remaining databases in the network. However, we believe there is even more value in sharing this information with others to enable network research in a Data Network Dashboard.

1.1 Data Network Dashboard

The European Health Data and Evidence Network (EHDEN) project therefore designed a Data Network Dashboard tool, a web application to aggregate information from distributed OMOP CDM databases. It uses the ACHILLES results files to construct graphical dashboards and enables database comparison (Figure 1.1). The tool is built on Apache Superset, which is an open-source enterprise-ready business intelligence web application that can provide powerful and fully customizable graphical representations of data. Achilles results can be uploaded through the EHDEN Database Catalogue using the dashboards plugin but can also be directly uploaded in the tool. Figure 1. Example of a dashboards tool presenting age and gender distributions (simulated data).

In this tools, we defined and implemented a series of charts and dashboards containing the most relevant information about the databases, such as:

- **General**: dashboards that shows the databases types per country, the

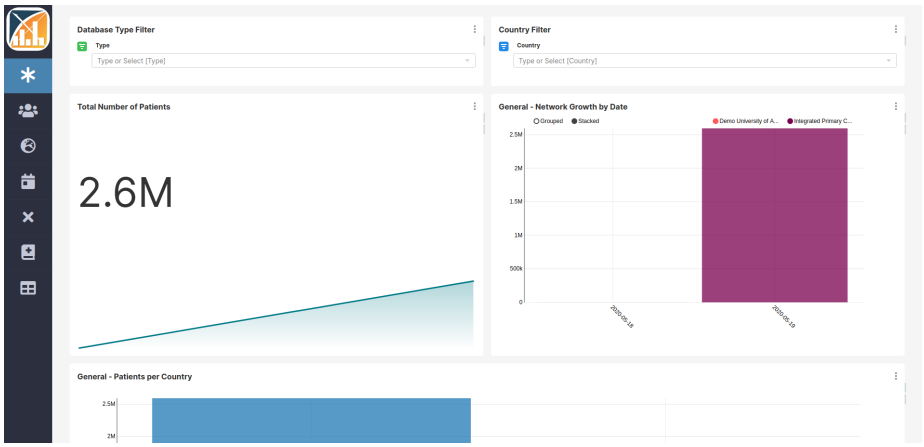

Figure 1.1: Example of a dashboards tool presenting the databases available in the network (simulated data)

distribution of data source types, the growth of the Network including the number of database and the number of patients in the databases over time;

- **Person**: representing the number of patients per country, age distribution at first observation, year of birth distribution and normalized gender distribution;
- **Population characteristics**: dashboard with the cumulative patient time, persons with continuous observation per month, and the start and end dates of those periods;
- **Visit**: chart to compare the number and type of visit occurrence records;
- **Death**: information about the number of death records by month, and the patient age at time of death;
- **Concepts**: bubble chart which shows the number of patients and records per concept over the databases;
- **Data domains**: heat map visualization of the major data domains in each database.

Chapter 2

Installation

Currently, we use docker to deploy our environment

2.1 First Steps

1. Clone the repository with the command `git clone --recurse-submodules https://github.com/EHDEN/NetworkDashboards`. If you already cloned the repository without the `--recurse-submodules` option, run `git submodule update --init` to fetch the superset submodule.

2. Create a `.env` file on the `docker` directory, using `.env-example` as a reference, setting all necessary environment variables (`SUPERSET\_MAPBOX\_API\_KEY` and `DASHBOARD\_VIEWER\_SECRET\_KEY`).

2.2 Dashboard Viewer setup

1. If you wish to expose the dashboard viewer app through a specific domain(s) you must add it/them to the `ALLOWED_HOSTS` list on file `dashboard_viewer/dashboard_viewer/settings.py` and remove the `'*'` entry.

2. Build containers' images: `docker-compose build`. This might take several minutes.

3. Set up the database and create an admin account for the dashboard viewer app: `docker-compose run --rm dashboard ./docker-init.sh`.

2.3 Insert Concepts

The concepts table is not in the repository due to its dimension, therefore we use directly the Postgres console to insert this table in the installation.

1. Get your concept csv file from Athena
2. Copy the file into postgres container

   ```
   docker cp concept.csv dashboard_viewer_postgres_1:/tmp/
   ```

3. Enter in the postgres container:

   ```
   docker exec -it dashboard_viewer_postgres_1 bash
   ```

4. Enter in the `achilles` database (value of the variable `POSTGRES_ACHILLES_DB` on the .env file) with the `root` user (value of the variable `POSTGRES_ROOT_USER` on the .env file):

   ```
   psql achilles root
   ```

5. Create the `concept` table

   ```
   CREATE TABLE concept (
     concept_id          INTEGER         NOT NULL,
     concept_name        VARCHAR(255)    NOT NULL,
     domain_id           VARCHAR(20)     NOT NULL,
     vocabulary_id       VARCHAR(20)     NOT NULL,
     concept_class_id    VARCHAR(20)     NOT NULL,
     standard_concept    VARCHAR(1)      NULL,
     concept_code        VARCHAR(50)     NOT NULL,
     valid_start_date    DATE            NOT NULL,
     valid_end_date      DATE            NOT NULL,
     invalid_reason      VARCHAR(1)      NULL
   );
   ```

6. Copy the CSV file content to the table (this could take a while)

   To get both ' (single quotes) and " (double quotes) on the `concept_name` column we use a workaround by setting the quote character to one that should never be in the text. Here we used `\b` (backslash).

   ```
   COPY public.concept FROM '/tmp/concept.csv' WITH CSV HEADER
     DELIMITER E'\t' QUOTE E'\b';
   ```

7. Create index in table (this could take a while):

   ```
   CREATE INDEX concept_concept_id_index ON concept (concept_id);
   CREATE INDEX concept_concept_name_index ON concept (concept_name);
   ```

8. Set the owner of the `concept` table to the `achilles` user (value of the variable `POSTGRES_ACHILLES_USER` on the .env file):

```
ALTER TABLE concept OWNER TO achiller
```

9. Bring up the containers: `docker-compose up -d`.
10. Run the command `docker-compose run --rm dashboard python manage.py generate_materialized_views` to create the materialized views on Postgres.

2.4 Superset setup

1. Make sure that the container `superset-init` has finished before continuing. It is creating the necessary tables on the database and creating permissions and roles.
2. Execute the script `./superset/one_time_run_scripts/superset-init.sh`. This will create an admin account and associate the `achilles` database to Superset. **Attention:** You must be in the docker directory to execute this script.
3. We have already built some dashboards so if you want to import them run the script `./superset/one_time_run_scripts/load_dashboards.sh`. **Attention:** You must be in the docker directory to execute this script.
4. If you used the default ports:
   - Go to `http://localhost` to access the dashboard viewer app.
   - Go to `http://localhost:8088` to access superset.
5. On release 0.37 of Superset, there is a bug related to the public role and because of that, we had to set `PUBLIC_ROLE_LIKE_GAMMA = True` on Superset settings. This leads the public role with permissions that he shouldn't have. To solve this, so any anonymous user can view dashboards, you should remove all its permissions and then add the following:
   - can explore JSON on Superset
   - can dashboard on Superset
   - all datasource access on all_datasource_access
   - can csrf token on Superset
   - can list on CssTemplateAsyncModelView

2.5 Dummy data

On a fresh installation, there are no achilles_results data so Superset's dashboards will display "No results". On the root of this repository, you can find the `demo` directory where we have an ACHILLES results file with synthetic data that you can upload to a data source on the uploader app of the dashboard viewer (localhost/uploader). If you wish to compare multiple data sources, on the `demo` directory the is also a python script that allows you to generate new

ACHILLES results files, where it generates random count values based on the ranges of values for each set of analysis_id and stratums present on a base ACHILLES results file. So, from the one ACHILLES results fill we provided, you can have multiple data sources with different data.

Chapter 3

General

3.1 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
.dashboard > div:not(.dashboard-content) {  /* dashboard header */
  display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

3.2 Database Type and Country Filter

Theses filter were designed to be used in the dashboard aiming the filtering of the data based on the field ''database_type" and "country" from the table ''data_source".

For the filters to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

3.2.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
       country.country,
       source.database_type,
       source.acronym
```

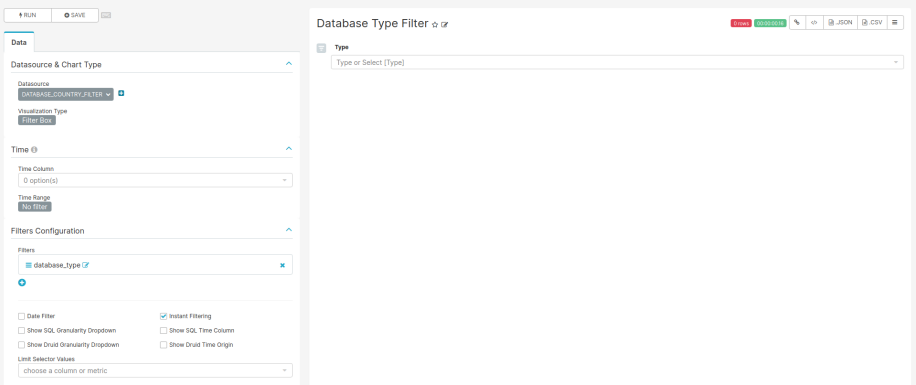

Figure 3.1: Settings for creating filters charts

```
FROM public.data_source AS source
INNER JOIN public.country AS country ON source.country_id=country.id
```

3.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Filter Box
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Filters Configuration
    - Filters:
      - database_type or country
    - Date Filter: off
    - Instant Filtering: on

3.3 Total Number of Patients

3.3.1 SQL query

```
SELECT
 country,
 database_type,
 release_date,
 SUM(count_value) OVER (ORDER BY release_date ASC)
FROM achilles_results
JOIN data_source ON data_source_id = data_source.id
JOIN country ON data_source.country_id = country.id
```

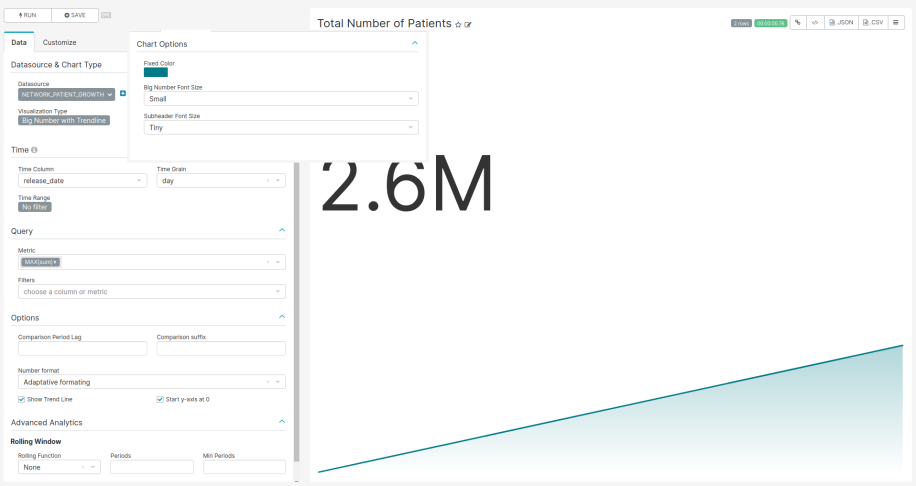

Figure 3.2: Settings for creating the Total Number of Patients chart

```
WHERE analysis_id = 1
```

3.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Big Number with Trendline
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: MAX(sum)
    - Series: release_date
    - Breakdowns: source
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Big Number Font Size: Small
    - Subheader Font Size: Tiny

3.4 Network Growth by Date

3.4.1 SQL query

```
SELECT  source.name AS source,
        country.country,
        source.database_type,
```

Figure 3.3: Settings for creating the Network Growth by Date chart

```
        source.release_date,
        concepts.concept_name AS gender,
        achilles.count_value as count
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
INNER JOIN public.country AS country ON source.country_id=country.id
JOIN (
  SELECT '8507' AS concept_id, 'Male' AS concept_name
  UNION
  SELECT '8532', 'Female'
) AS concepts ON achilles.stratum_1 = concept_id
WHERE analysis_id = 2
```

3.4.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: SUM(count_value)
    - Series: release_date
    - Breakdowns: source
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options

    * Stacked Bars: on
    * Sort Bars: on
    * Extra Controls: on
  - X Axis
    * Reduce X ticks: on

3.5 Patients per Country

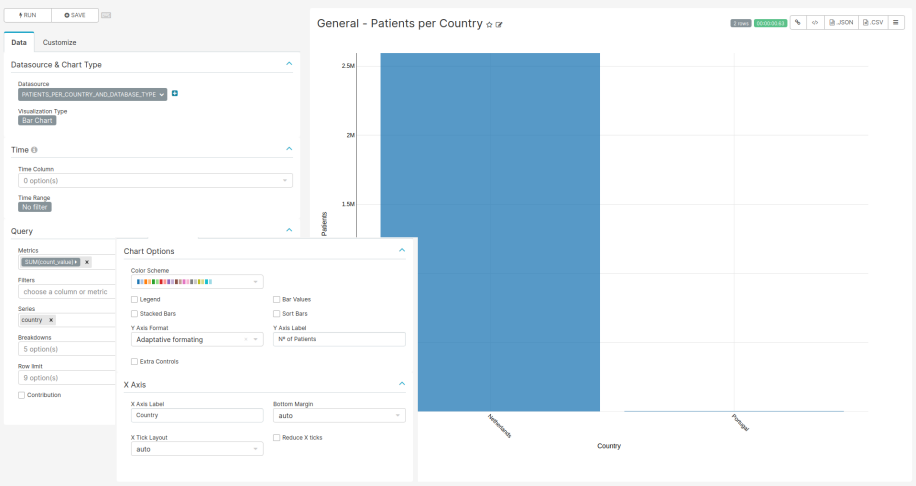

Figure 3.4: Settings for creating the Patients per Country chart

3.5.1 SQL query

```
SELECT country.country,
       source.database_type,
       count_value
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
INNER JOIN public.country AS country ON source.country_id=country.id
WHERE analysis_id = 1
```

3.5.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    * Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    * Time range: No filter

  - Query
    - Metrics: SUM(count_value)
    - Series: country
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Legend: off
    - Y Axis Label: Nº of Patients
  - X Axis
    - X Axis Label: Country

3.6 Database Types per Country

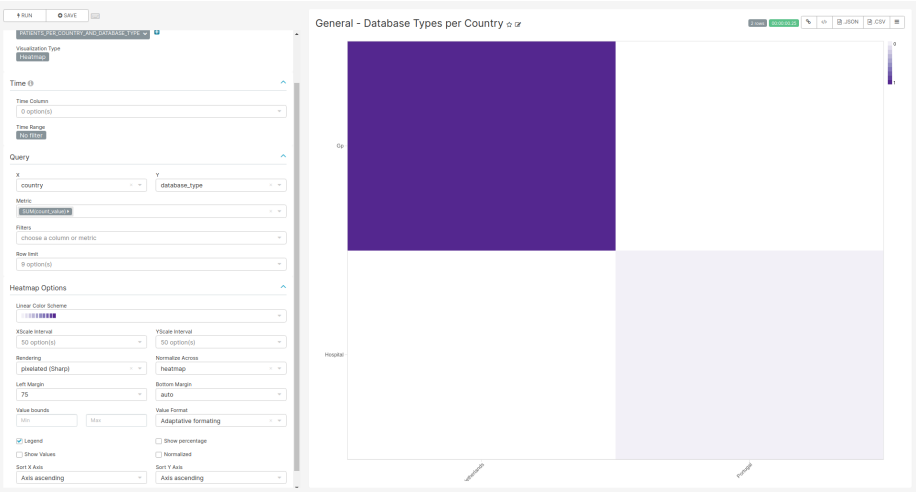

Figure 3.5: Settings for creating the Database Type per Country chart

3.6.1 SQL query

Same as Patients per Country query

3.6.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Heatmap
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - X: country
    - Y: database_type

    * Metric: SUM(countr_value)
  - Heatmap Options
    * Left Margin: 75
    * Show Percentage: off

3.7 World Map

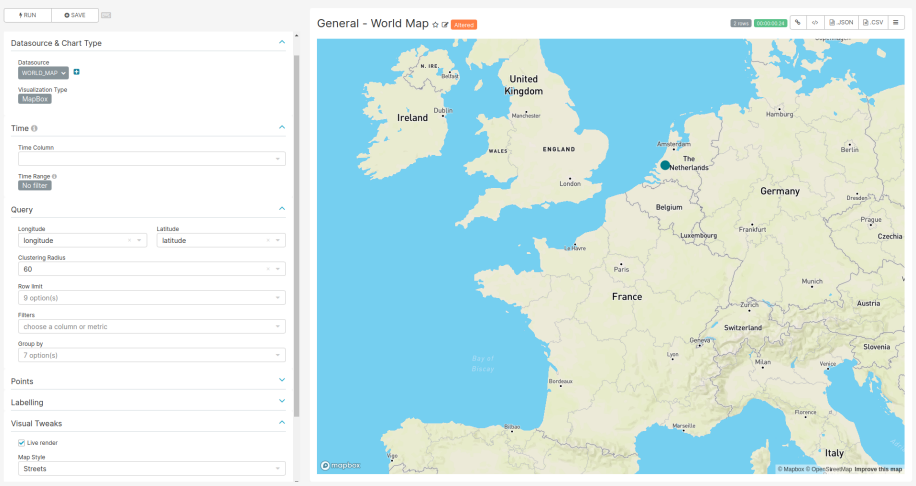

Figure 3.6: Settings for creating the World Map chart

3.7.1 SQL query

```
SELECT  name,
        acronym,
        database_type,
        latitude,
        longitude,
        country
FROM public.data_source AS source
INNER JOIN public.country AS country ON source.country_id=country.id
```

3.7.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    * Visualization Type: MapBox
  - Time
    * Time range: No filter

- Query
  - Longitude: longitude
  - Latitude: latitude
- Visual Tweaks
  - Map Style: Streets or Light or Outdoors

3.8 Meta Data

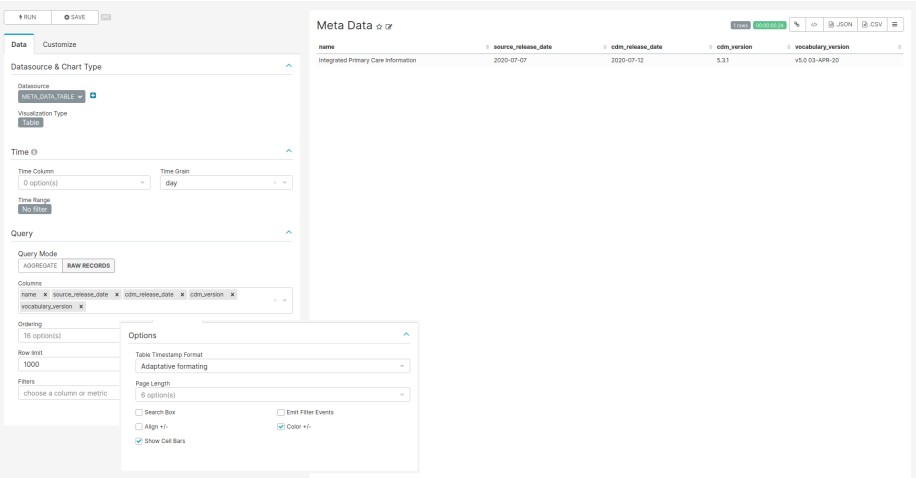

Figure 3.7: Settings for creating the Meta Data chart

3.8.1 SQL query

```
SELECT
  acronym,
  stratum_1 as "name",
  database_type,
  country,
  stratum_2 as "source_release_date",
  stratum_3 as "cdm_release_date",
  stratum_4 as "cdm_version",
  stratum_5 as "vocabulary_version"
FROM achilles_results
JOIN data_source ON achilles_results.data_source_id = data_source.id
JOIN country ON data_source.country_id = country.id
WHERE analysis_id=5000
```

3.8.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Table
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Query Mode: Raw Records
    - Columns: name, source_release_date, cdm_release_date, cdm_version, vocabulary_version

Chapter 4

Person

4.1 Label Colors

In order to obtain the colors blue and rose in the chart representing the gender distribution, add the following JSON entry to the JSON object of the `JSON Metadata` field on the edit dashboard page:

```
"label_colors": {
    "Male": "#3366FF",
    "Female": "#FF3399"
}
```

4.2 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
.dashboard > div:not(.dashboard-content) {  /* dashboard header */
  display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

4.3 Data Source Filter

For the filter to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

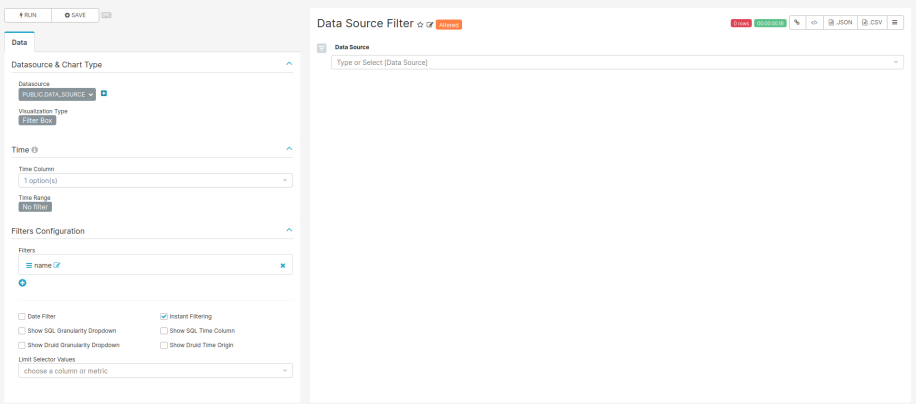

Figure 4.1: Settings for creating the Data Source filter chart

4.3.1 SQL query

No SQL query, use the sql table `data_source` of the `achilles` database.

4.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Filter Box
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Filters Configuration
    - Filters:
      - name
    - Date Filter: off
    - Instant Filtering: on

4.4 Age at first observation - Table

4.4.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
       source.acronym,
       SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) < 10 THEN count_value END) AS "0-10",
       SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) >= 10 AND CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) <
       SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) >= 20 AND CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) <
       SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) >= 30 AND CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) <
       SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) >= 40 AND CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) <
       SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) >= 50 AND CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) <
```

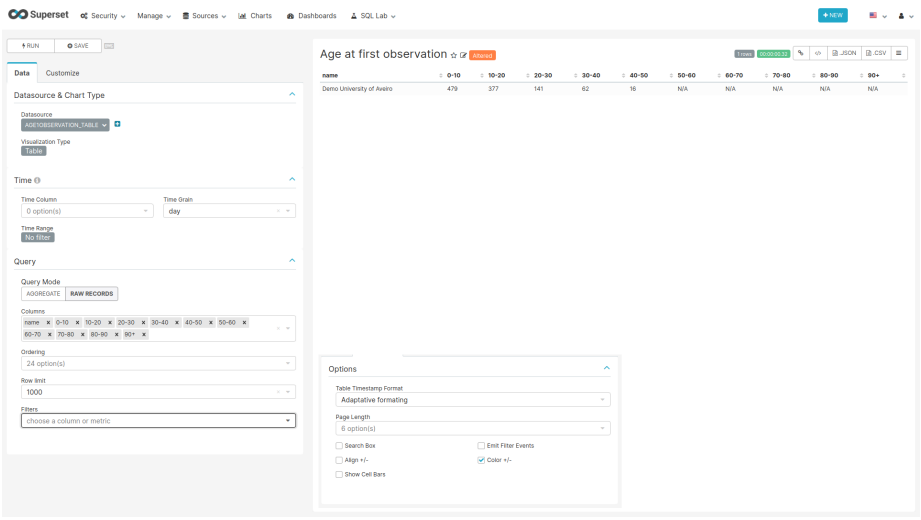

Figure 4.2: Settings for creating the Age at First Observation Table chart

```
        SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) >= 60 AND CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) < 70 THEN co
        SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) >= 70 AND CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) < 80 THEN co
        SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) >= 80 AND CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) < 90 THEN co
        SUM(CASE WHEN CAST(stratum_2 AS INTEGER) >= 90 THEN count_value END) AS "90+"
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
INNER JOIN public.concept ON CAST(stratum_1 AS BIGINT) = concept_id
WHERE analysis_id = 102
GROUP BY name, acronym
```

4.4.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Table
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Query Mode: Raw Records
    - Columns: name, 0-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90+
- Customize Tab
  - Options
    - Show Cell Bars: off

4.5 Age at first observation - Bars

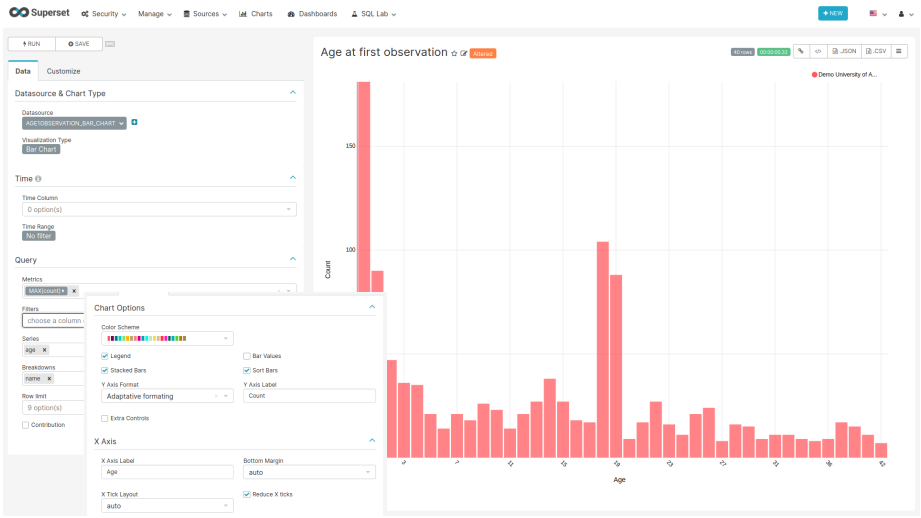

Figure 4.3: Settings for creating the Age at First Observation Bar chart

4.5.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
    cast(stratum_1 AS int) AS Age,
    count_value AS count,
    source.acronym
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
WHERE analysis_id = 101
```

4.5.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: MAX(count)
    - Series: age
    - Breakdowns: name
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options

    * Stacked Bars: on
    * Sort Bars: on
    * Y Axis Label: Count
  - X Axis
    * X Axis Label: Age
    * Reduce X ticks: on

4.6 Year of Birth

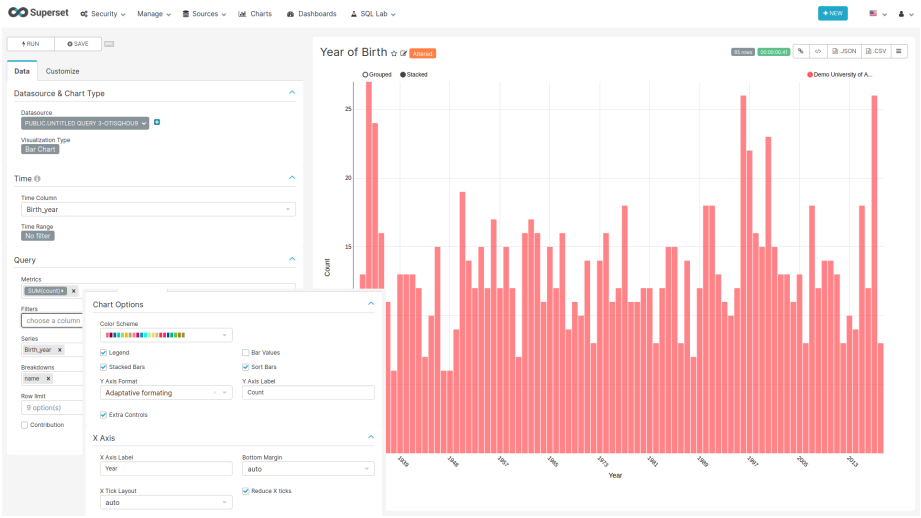

Figure 4.4: Settings for creating the Year of Birth chart

4.6.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
       source.acronym,
       stratum_1 AS "Birth_year",
       count_value AS count
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
WHERE analysis_id = 3
```

4.6.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    * Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time

        * Time range: No filter
    - Query
        * Metrics: SUM(count)
        * Series: Birth_year
        * Breakdowns: name
- Customize Tab
    - Chart Options
        * Stacked Bars: on
        * Sort Bars: on
        * Y Axis Label: Count
        * Extra Controls: on
    - X Axis
        * X Axis Label: Year
        * Reduce X ticks: on

4.7 Gender

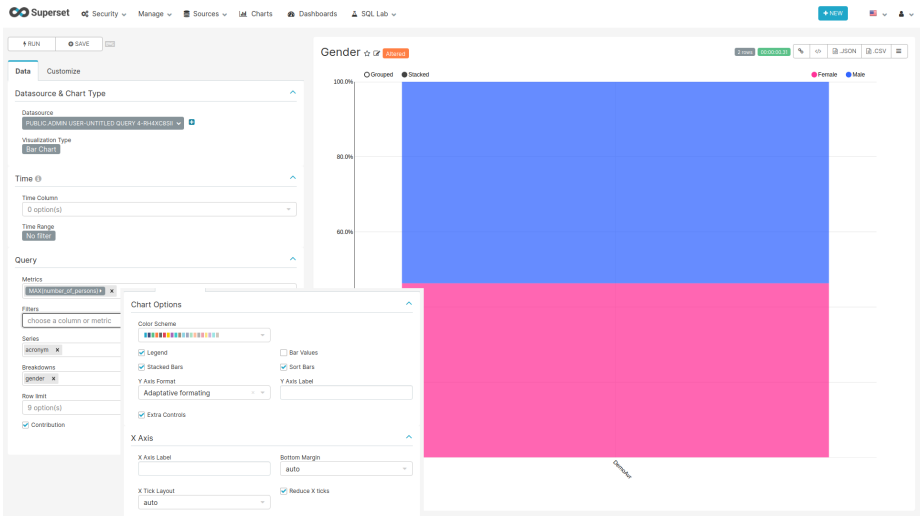

Figure 4.5: Settings for creating the Gender chart

4.7.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
       concept_name AS Gender,
       count_value AS Number_of_persons,
       source.acronym
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
```

```
JOIN (
  SELECT '8507' AS concept_id, 'Male' AS concept_name
  UNION
  SELECT '8532' AS concept_id, 'Female' AS concept_name
) AS concepts ON achilles.stratum_1 = concept_id
WHERE analysis_id = 2
```

4.7.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: MAX(Number_of_persons)
    - Series: acronym
    - Breakdowns: gender
    - Contribution: on
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Stacked Bars: on
    - Sort Bars: on
    - Extra Controls: on
  - X Axis
    - Reduce X ticks: on

Chapter 5

Observation Period

5.1 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
.dashboard > div:not(.dashboard-content) {  /* dashboard header */
  display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

5.2 Data Source Filter

For the filter to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

5.2.1 SQL query

No SQL query, use the sql table `data_source` of the `achilles` database.

5.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Filter Box
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Filters Configuration

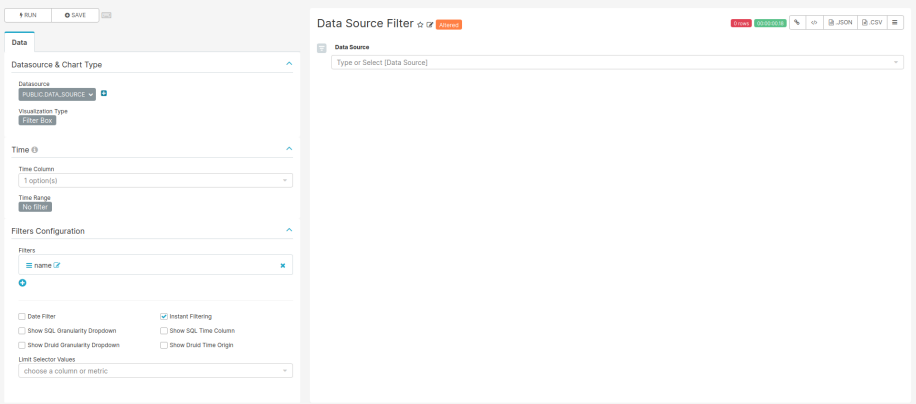

Figure 5.1: Settings for creating the Data Source filter chart

  * Filters:
    - name
  * Date Filter: off
  * Instant Filtering: on

5.3 Number of Patients in Observation Period

The Number of Patients in Observation Period plot shows the number of patients that contribute at least one day in a specific month.

5.3.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
       source.acronym,
       to_date(stratum_1, 'YYYYMM') as Date,
       count_value
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
WHERE analysis_id = 110
```

5.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query

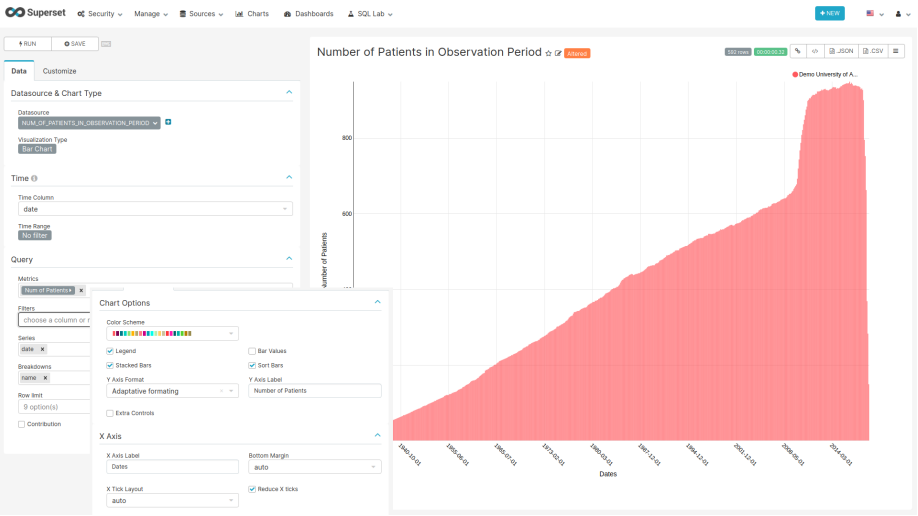

Figure 5.2: Settings for creating the Number of Patients in Observation Period chart

        - Metrics: MAX(count_value) with label “Num of Patients”
        - Series: date
        - Breakdowns: name
- Customize Tab
    - Chart Options
        - Stacked Bars: on
        - Sort Bars: on
        - Y Axis Label: Number of Patients
    - X Axis
        - X Axis Label: Dates
        - Reduce X ticks: on

5.4 Observation Period Start Dates

5.4.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
       source.acronym,
       to_date(stratum_1, 'YYYYMM') AS year_month,
       count_value
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
WHERE analysis_id = 111
```

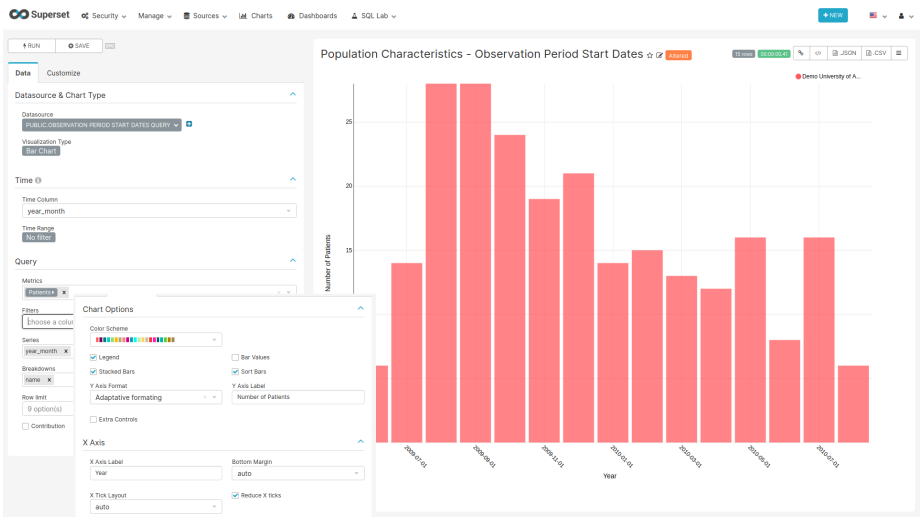

Figure 5.3: Settings for creating the Observation Period Start Dates chart

5.4.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: SUM(count_value) with label “Patients”
    - Series: year_month
    - Breakdowns: name
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Stacked Bars: on
    - Sort Bars: on
    - Y Axis Label: Number of Patients
  - X Axis
    - X Axis Label: Year
    - Reduce X ticks: on

5.5 Observation Period End Dates

5.5.1 SQL query

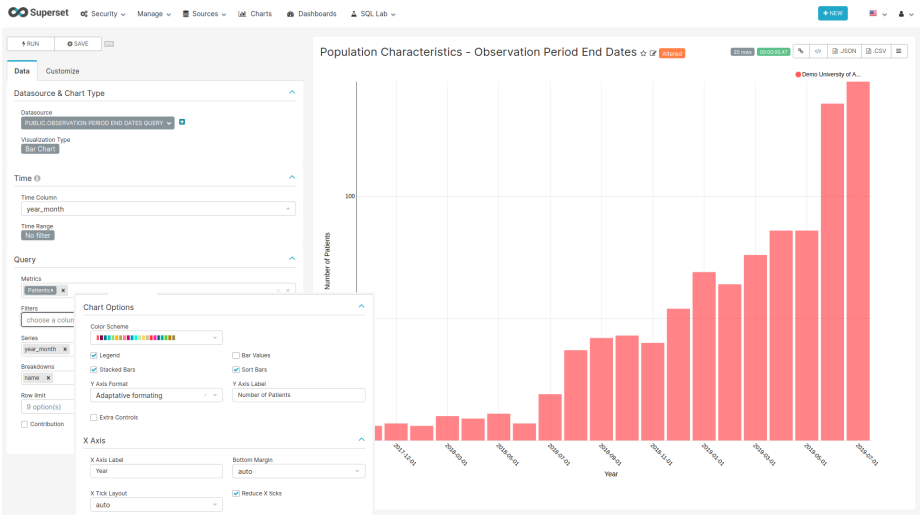

Figure 5.4: Settings for creating the Observation Period End Dates chart

```sql
SELECT source.name,
       source.acronym,
       to_date(stratum_1, 'YYYYMM') AS year_month,
       count_value
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
WHERE analysis_id = 112
```

5.5.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: SUM(count_value) with label “Patients”
    - Series: year_month
    - Breakdowns: name
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Stacked Bars: on
    - Sort Bars: on
    - Y Axis Label: Number of Patients
  - X Axis

* X Axis Label: Year
* Reduce X ticks: on

Chapter 6

Visit

This dashboard shows the different types of visits per data source (see Visit Occurence Table)

6.1 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
.dashboard > div:not(.dashboard-content) {  /* dashboard header */
  display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

6.2 Data Source Filter

For the filter to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

6.2.1 SQL query

No SQL query, use the sql table `data_source` of the `achilles` database.

6.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type

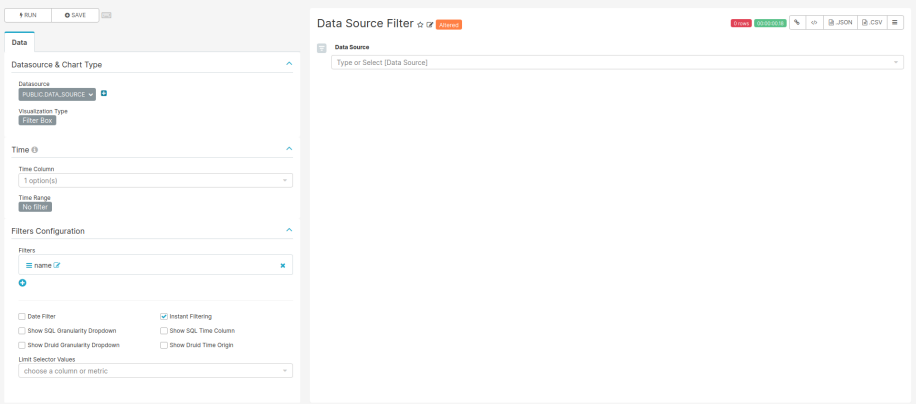

Figure 6.1: Settings for creating the Data Source filter chart

    - Visualization Type: Filter Box
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Filters Configuration
    - Filters:
      - name
    - Date Filter: off
    - Instant Filtering: on

6.3 Visit Type Table

6.3.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
       source.acronym,
       concept_name AS "Type",
       MAX(count_value) AS "Count"
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
INNER JOIN public.concept ON CAST(stratum_1 AS BIGINT) = concept_id
WHERE analysis_id = 201
GROUP BY name, acronym, "Type"
ORDER BY "Count" DESC
```

6.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Table

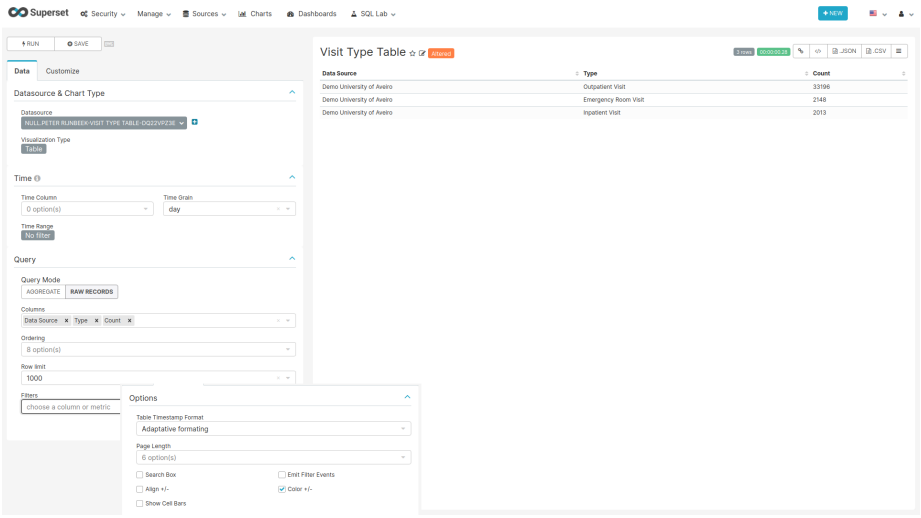

Figure 6.2: Settings for creating the Visit Type Table chart

  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Query Mode: Raw Records
    - Columns: name with label “Data Source”, Type, Count

6.4 Visit Types Bars

6.4.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
       source.acronym,
       concept_name AS "Observation",
       count_value
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
INNER JOIN public.concept ON CAST(stratum_1 AS BIGINT) = concept_id
WHERE analysis_id = 201
```

6.4.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time

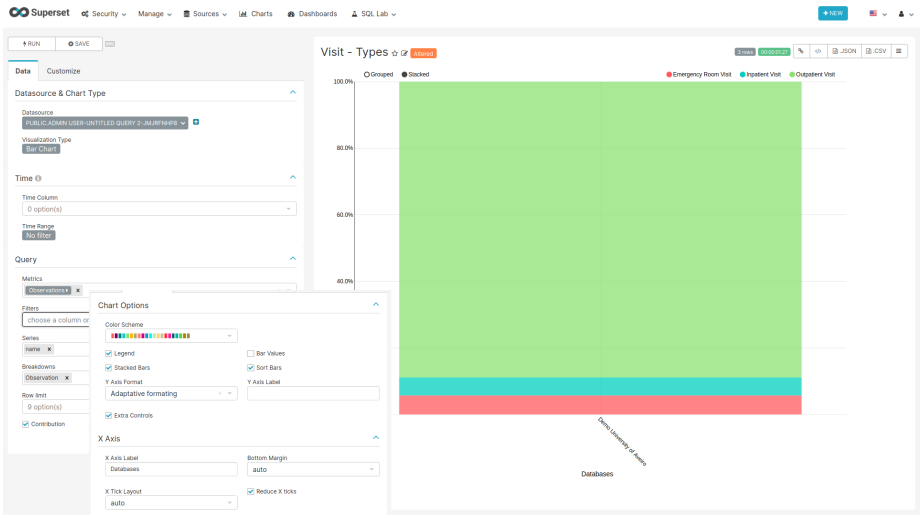

Figure 6.3: Settings for creating the Visit Types bar chart

    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: MAX(count_value) with label Observations
    - Series: name
    - Breakdowns: Observation
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Stacked Bars: on
    - Sort Bars: on
    - Extra Controls: on
  - X Axis
    - X Axis Label: Databases
    - Reduce X ticks: on

Chapter 7

Death

7.1 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
.dashboard > div:not(.dashboard-content) {  /* dashboard header */
  display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

7.2 Data Source Filter

For the filter to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

7.2.1 SQL query

No SQL query, use the sql table `data_source` of the `achilles` database.

7.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Filter Box
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Filters Configuration

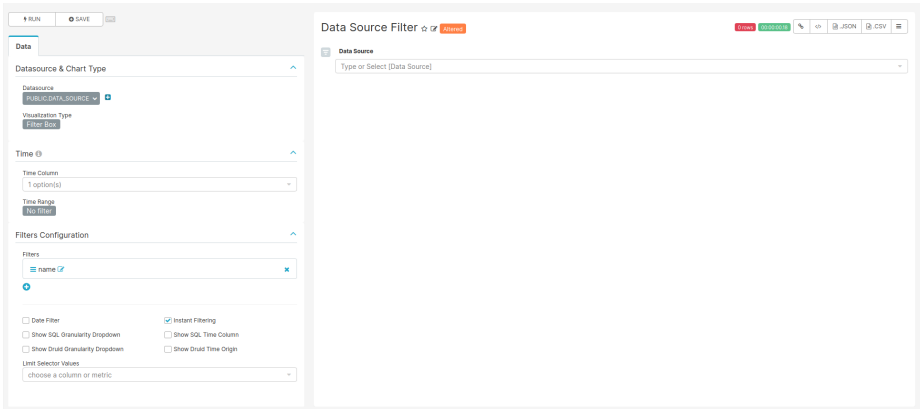

Figure 7.1: Settings for creating the Data Source filter chart

* Filters:
  - name
* Date Filter: off
* Instant Filtering: on

7.3 Number of Records

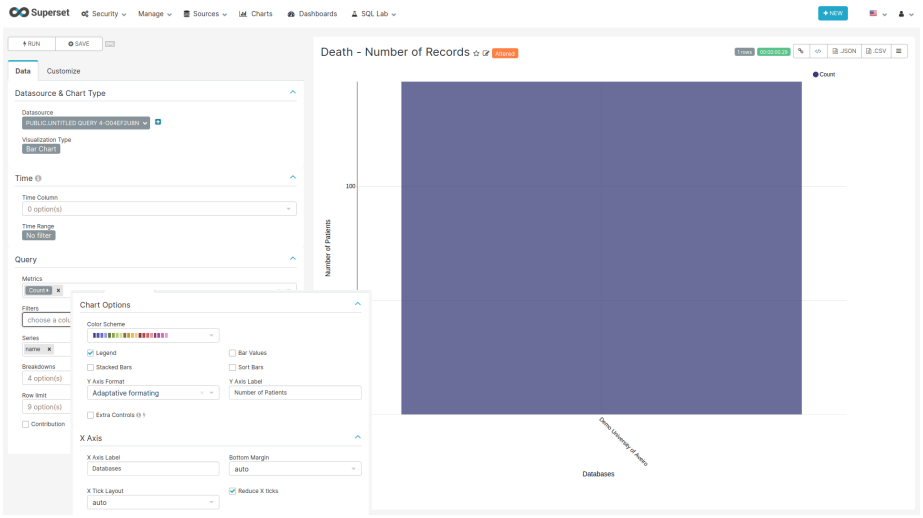

Figure 7.2: Settings for creating the Number of Records chart

7.3.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
    count_value,
    source.acronym
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
WHERE analysis_id = 501
```

7.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: MAX(count_value) with label Count
    - Series: name
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Y Axis Label: Number of Patients
  - X Axis
    - X Axis Label: Databases
    - Reduce X ticks: on

7.4 Death By Year per Thousand People

7.4.1 SQL query

```
SELECT source.name,
    source.acronym,
    EXTRACT(year FROM TO_DATE(stratum_1, 'YYYYMM')) AS Date,
    count_value
FROM public.achilles_results as achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source as source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
WHERE analysis_id = 502
```

7.4.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter

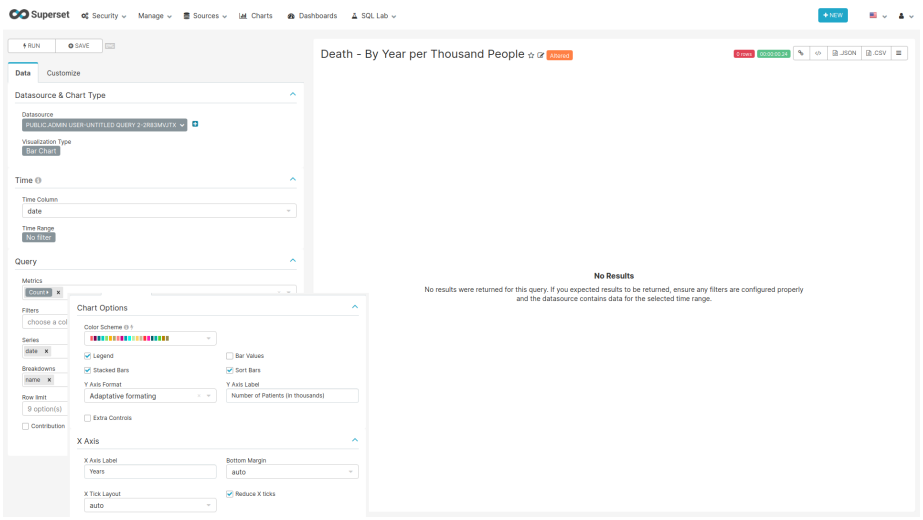

Figure 7.3: Settings for creating the Death by Year per Thousand People chart

  - Query
    - Metrics: MAX(count_value) with label Count
    - Series: date
    - Breakdowns: name
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Stacked Bars: on
    - Sort Bars: on
    - Y Axis Label:Number of Patients (in thousands)
  - X Axis
    - X Axis Label: Years
    - Reduce X ticks: on

Chapter 8

Concepts Browser

The concepts browser allows you to search for concepts by name or concept_id in all the data sources you select. No exact number of patients or occurrences are provided but the magnitude of both.

8.1 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
.dashboard > div:not(.dashboard-content) {  /* dashboard header */
  display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

8.2 Data Source and Domain Filters

For the filters to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

8.2.1 SQL query

```
SELECT concept_name,
     domain_id,
     source.name AS source_name,
     source.acronym
FROM achilles_results
```

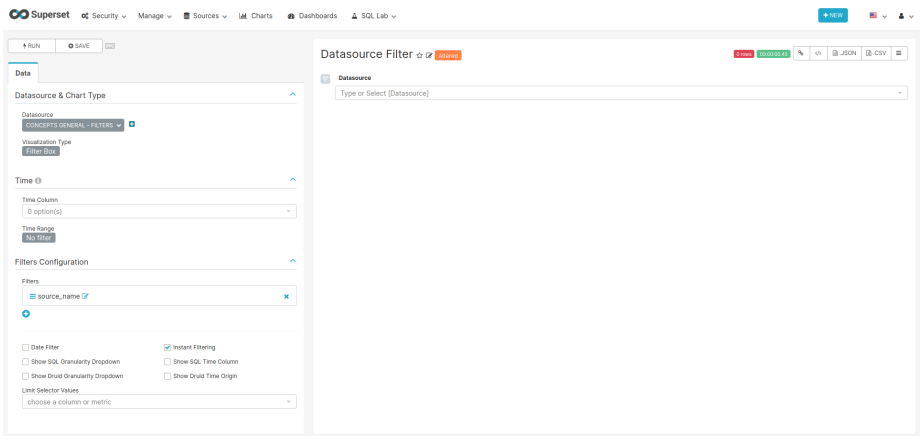

Figure 8.1: Settings for creating the Data Source and Domain filter charts

```
JOIN concept ON cast(stratum_1 AS BIGINT) = concept_id
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON data_source_id=source.id
WHERE analysis_id in (201, 401, 601, 701, 801, 901, 1001, 1801, 200, 400, 600, 700, 80
```

8.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Filter Box
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Filters Configuration
    - Filters:
      - source_name or domain_id
    - Date Filter: off
    - Instant Filtering: on

8.3 Number of Concepts

8.3.1 SQL Query

Same as Data Source and Domain filters query

8.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Big Number

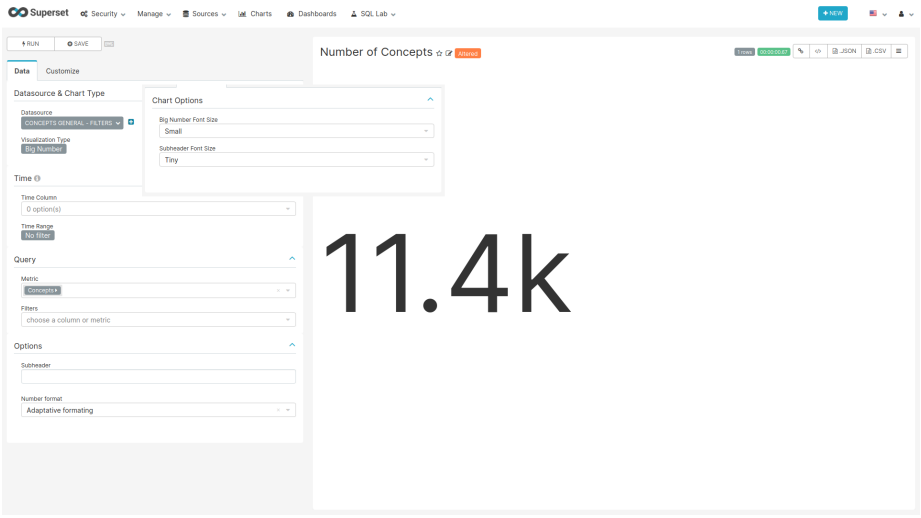

Figure 8.2: Settings for creating the Number of Concepts chart

  - Time Time range: No filter
  - Query
    * Metric: COUNT_DISTINCT(concept_name) with label Concepts
- Customize Tab
  - Big Number Font Size: Small
  - Subheader Font Size: Tiny

8.4 Concept Browser Table

```
SELECT
    q1.concept_id AS concept_id,
    q1.concept_name AS concept_name,
    q1.domain_id,
    source.name AS source_name,
    source.acronym,
    sum(q1.count_value) as "Occurrence_count",
    sum(q1.count_person) as "Person_count",
    CASE
        WHEN sum(q1.count_value)<=10 THEN '<=10'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_value)<=100 THEN '11-10^2'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_value)<=1000 THEN '10^2-10^3'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_value)<=10000 THEN '10^3-10^4'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_value)<=100000 THEN '10^4-10^5'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_value)<=1000000 THEN '10^5-10^6'
```

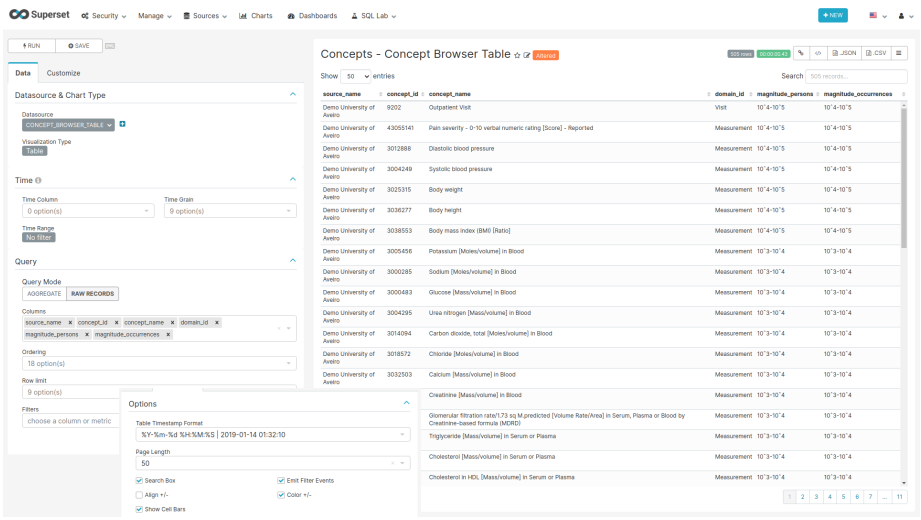

Figure 8.3: Settings for creating the Concepts Table chart

```
        ELSE '>10^6'
    END as "magnitude_occurrences",
    CASE
        WHEN sum(q1.count_person)<=10 THEN '<=10'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_person)<=100 THEN '11-10^2'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_person)<=1000 THEN '10^2-10^3'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_person)<=10000 THEN '10^3-10^4'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_person)<=100000 THEN '10^4-10^5'
        WHEN sum(q1.count_person)<=1000000 THEN '10^5-10^6'
        ELSE '>10^6'
    END AS "magnitude_persons"
FROM (SELECT analysis_id,
             stratum_1 concept_id,
             data_source_id,
             concept_name,
             domain_id,
             count_value, 0 as count_person
    FROM achilles_results
    JOIN concept ON cast(stratum_1 AS BIGINT)=concept_id
    WHERE analysis_id in (201, 301, 401, 601, 701, 801, 901, 1001, 1801)
    UNION (SELECT  analysis_id,
                   stratum_1 concept_id,
                   data_source_id,
                   concept_name,
                   domain_id,
```

```
                    0 as count_value,
                    sum(count_value) as count_person
            FROM  achilles_results
            JOIN concept on cast(stratum_1 as BIGINT)=concept_id
            WHERE analysis_id in (202, 401, 601, 701, 801, 901, 1001, 1801)
            GROUP BY analysis_id,stratum_1,data_source_id,concept_name,domain_id) ) as q1
    INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON q1.data_source_id=source.id
GROUP BY q1.concept_id,q1.concept_name,q1.domain_id,source.name, acronym
ORDER BY "Person_count" desc
```

8.4.1 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Table
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Query Mode: Raw Records
    - Columns: source_name, concept_id, concept_name, domain_id, magnitude_persons, magnitude_occurrences
- Customize Tab
  - Options
    - Table Timestamps Format: %Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S | 2019-01-14 01:32:10
    - Page Length: 50
    - Search Box: on
    - Emit Filter Events: on

Chapter 9

Provenance

This Dashboard shows the provenance of the data in the different data domains.

9.1 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
.dashboard > div:not(.dashboard-content) {  /* dashboard header */
  display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

9.2 Data Source Filter

For the filter to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

9.2.1 SQL query

No SQL query, use the sql table `data_source` of the `achilles` database.

9.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Filter Box

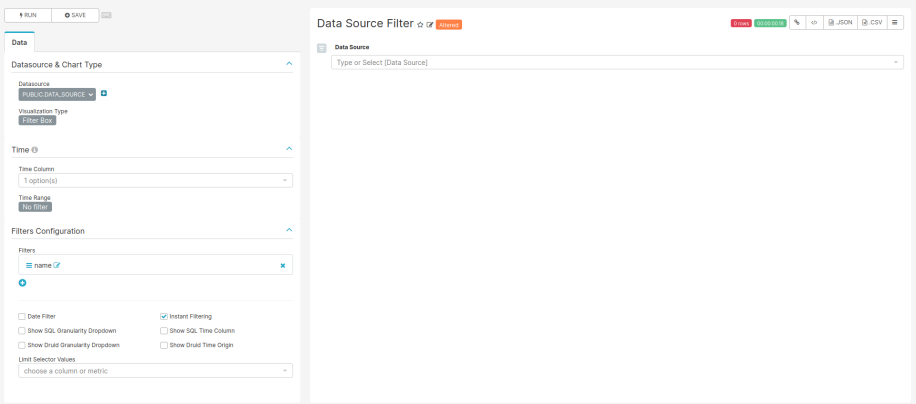

Figure 9.1: Settings for creating the Data Source filter chart

- Time
  - Time range: No filter
- Filters Configuration
  - Filters:
    - name
  - Date Filter: off
  - Instant Filtering: on

9.3 Condition & Drug & Procedure & Device & Measurement & Observation Types

9.3.1 SQL query

All 6 charts use the same sql query.

```
SELECT source.name,
    source.acronym,
    CASE WHEN analysis_id = 405 THEN 'Condition'
    WHEN analysis_id = 605 THEN 'Procedure'
    WHEN analysis_id = 705 THEN 'Drug'
    WHEN analysis_id = 805 THEN 'Observation'
    WHEN analysis_id = 1805 THEN 'Measurement'
    WHEN analysis_id = 2105 THEN 'Device'
    ELSE 'Other' END AS domain_name,
    concept_name,
    SUM(count_value) AS num_records
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
INNER JOIN public.concept AS c1 ON CAST(stratum_2 AS BIGINT) = concept_id
```

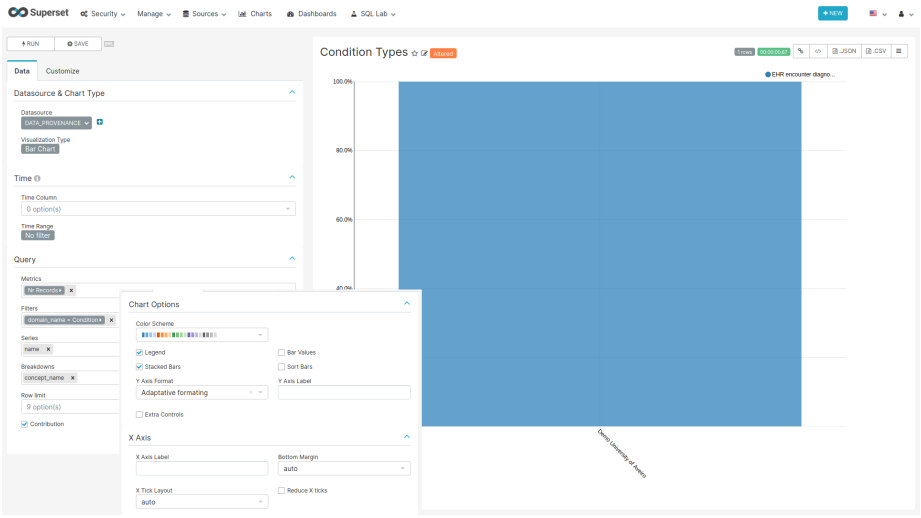

Figure 9.2: Settings for creating the Condition, Drug, Procedure, Device, Measurement and Observation charts

```
WHERE analysis_id IN (405,605,705,805,1805,2105)
GROUP BY source.name, source.acronym, concept_name,
    CASE WHEN analysis_id = 405 THEN 'Condition'
    WHEN analysis_id = 605 THEN 'Procedure'
    WHEN analysis_id = 705 THEN 'Drug'
    WHEN analysis_id = 805 THEN 'Observation'
    WHEN analysis_id = 1805 THEN 'Measurement'
    WHEN analysis_id = 2105 THEN 'Device'
    ELSE 'Other' END
```

9.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: SUM(num_records) with label Nr Records
    - Filters: domain_name=Condition or domain_name=Drug or domain_name=Procedure or domain_name=Device or domain_name=Measurement or domain_name=Observation
    - Series: name
    - Breakdowns: concept_name

        - Contribution: on
- Customize Tab
    - Chart Options
        - Stacked Bars: on

Chapter 10

Data Domains

10.1 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
.dashboard > div:not(.dashboard-content) {  /* dashboard header */
  display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

10.2 Data Source Filter

For the filter to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

10.2.1 SQL query

No SQL query, use the sql table `data_source` of the `achilles` database.

10.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Filter Box
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Filters Configuration

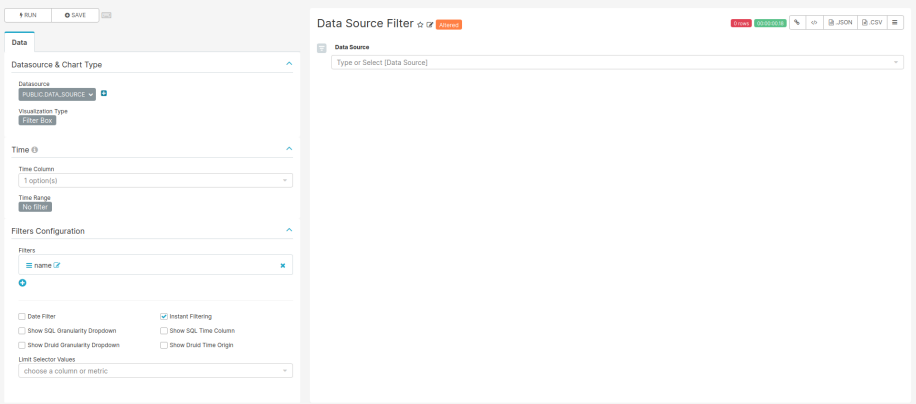

Figure 10.1: Settings for creating the Data Source filter chart

* Filters:
  - name
* Date Filter: off
* Instant Filtering: on

10.3 Average Number of Records per Person

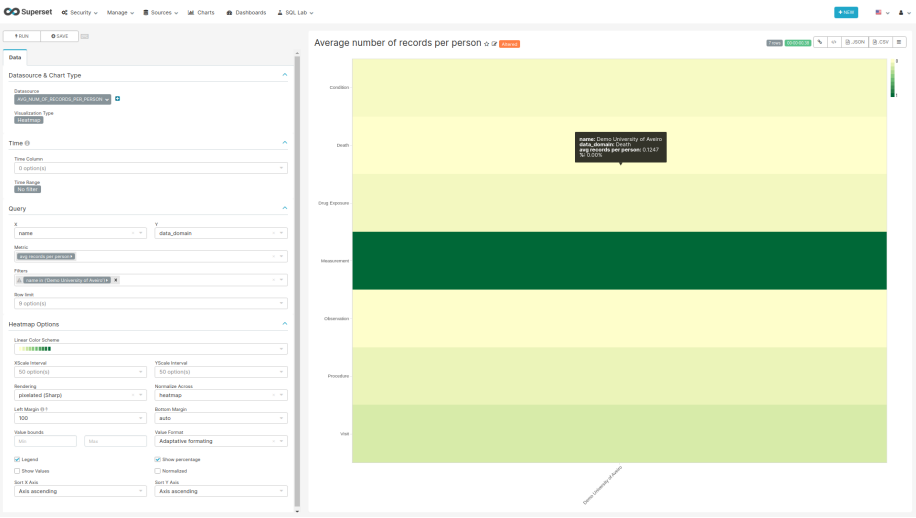

Figure 10.2: Settings for creating the Data Source filter chart

10.3.1 SQL query

```
SELECT
    source.name,
    source.acronym,
    CASE
    WHEN analysis_id = 201 THEN 'Visit'
    WHEN analysis_id = 401 THEN 'Condition'
    WHEN analysis_id = 501 THEN 'Death'
    WHEN analysis_id = 601 THEN 'Procedure'
    WHEN analysis_id = 701 THEN 'Drug Exposure'
    WHEN analysis_id = 801 THEN 'Observation'
    WHEN analysis_id = 1801 THEN 'Measurement'
    WHEN analysis_id = 2101 THEN 'Device'
    WHEN analysis_id = 2201 THEN 'Note'
    END AS Data_Domain,
    SUM(count_value) /AVG(num_persons) AS "records_per_person"
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
INNER JOIN (
  SELECT data_source_id , count_value as num_persons
  FROM achilles_results
  WHERE analysis_id = 1) counts ON achilles.data_source_id = counts.data_source_id
GROUP BY analysis_id, source.name, source.acronym
HAVING analysis_id IN (201, 401, 501, 601, 701, 801, 1801, 2101, 2201)
```

10.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Heatmap
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - X: name
    - Y: data_domain
    - Metric: AVG(records_per_person) with a label avg records per person
    - Row limit: None
  - Heatmap Options
    - Left Margin: 100
    - Show Percentage: off

Chapter 11

Per Database

11.1 Label Colors

In order to obtain the colors blue and rose in the chart representing the gender distribution, add the following JSON entry to the JSON object of the `JSON Metadata` field on the edit dashboard page:

```
"label_colors": {
    "Male": "#3366FF",
    "Female": "#FF3399"
}
```

11.2 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
.dashboard > div:not(.dashboard-content) {  /* dashboard header */
  display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

11.3 Data Source Filter

For the filter to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

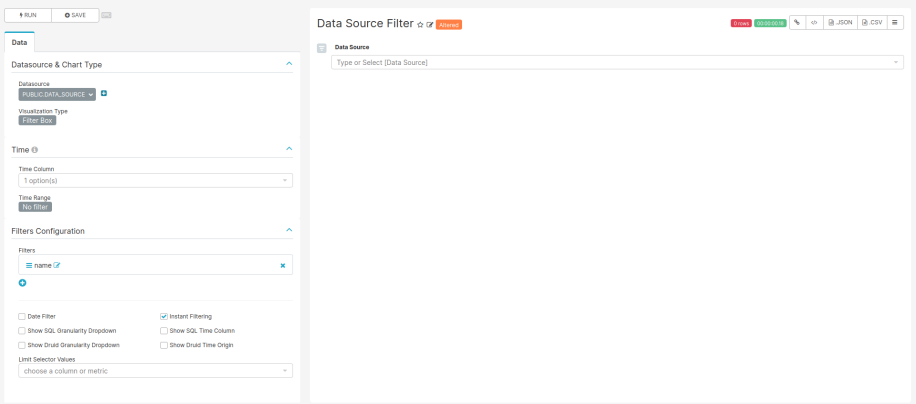

Figure 11.1: Settings for creating the Data Source filter chart

11.3.1 SQL query

No SQL query, use the sql table `data_source` of the `achilles` database.

11.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Filter Box
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Filters Configuration
    - Filters:
      - name
    - Date Filter: off
    - Instant Filtering: on

11.4 Demographics Tab

11.4.1 Number of Patients

11.4.1.1 SQL query

```
SELECT
  achilles_results.count_value,
  data_source.name,
  data_source.acronym
FROM achilles_results
JOIN data_source ON achilles_results.data_source_id=data_source.id
```

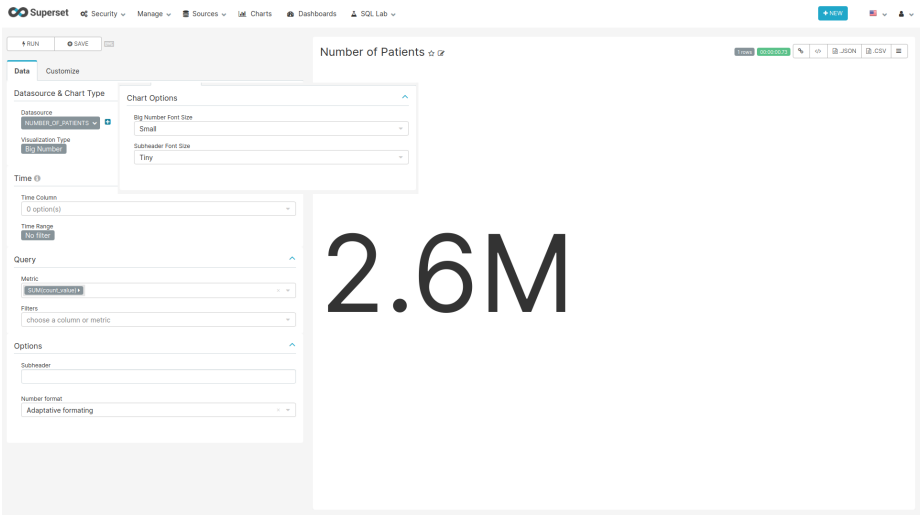

Figure 11.2: Settings for creating the Number of Patients chart

```
WHERE analysis_id = 1
```

11.4.1.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Big Number
  - Time Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metric: sum(count_value)
- Customize Tab
  - Big Number Font Size: Small
  - Subheader Font Size: Tiny

11.4.2 Gender Table

11.4.2.1 SQL Query

```
SELECT source.name as name,
       source.acronym,
       concept_name as gender,
       count_value
FROM public.achilles_results AS achilles
INNER JOIN public.data_source AS source ON achilles.data_source_id=source.id
INNER JOIN public.concept ON CAST(stratum_1 AS BIGINT) = concept_id
```

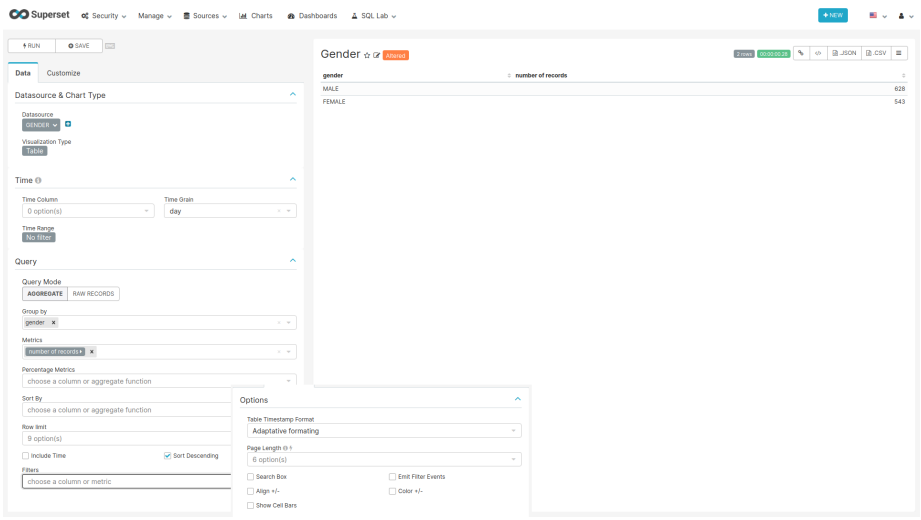

Figure 11.3: Settings for creating the Gender Table chart

```
WHERE analysis_id = 2
```

11.4.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Table
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Query Mode: Aggregate
    - Group by: gender
    - Metrics: SUM(count_value) with label number of records
    - Row lmit: None
- Customize Tab
  - Options
    - Show Cells Bars: off

11.4.3 Gender Pie

11.4.3.1 SQL query

Same as Gender Table query

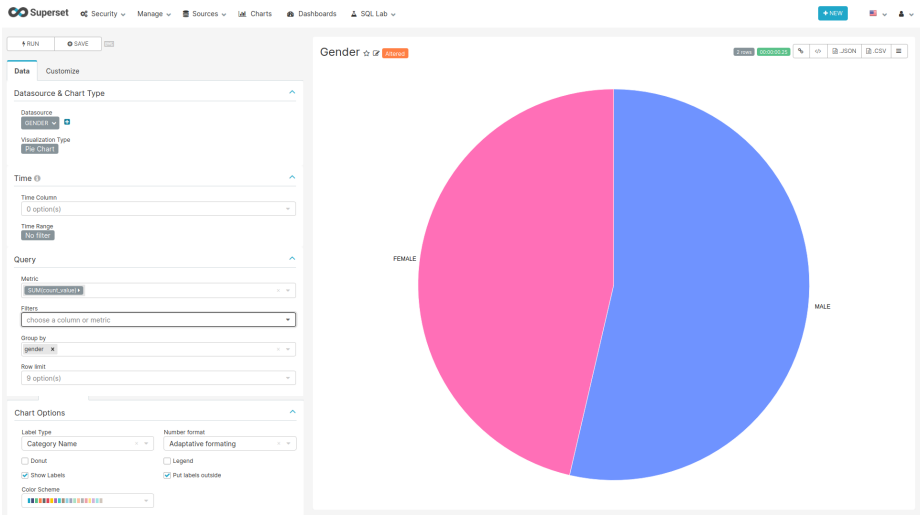

Figure 11.4: Settings for creating the Gender Pie chart

11.4.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Pie Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metric: SUM(count_value)
    - Group by: gender
    - Row limit: None
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Legend: off

11.4.4 Age at first observation - Table

Same chart as the one used on the Person dashboard.

11.4.5 Age at first observation - Bars

Same chart as the one used on the Person dashboard.

11.4.6 Year of Birth

Same chart as the one used on the Person dashboard.

11.5 Data Domains Tab

11.5.1 Average Number of Records per Person

Same chart as the one used on the Data Domains dashboard.

11.5.2 Total Number of Records

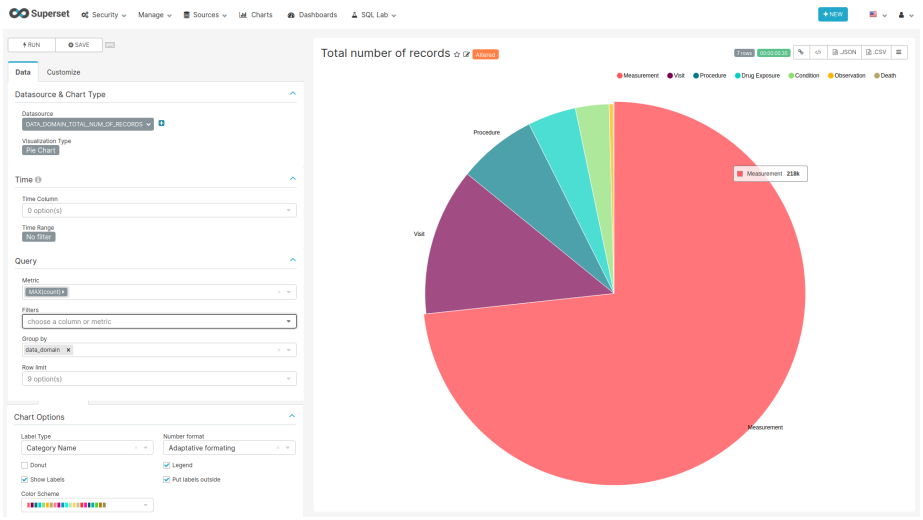

Figure 11.5: Settings for creating the Total Number of Records chart

11.5.2.1 SQL query

```
SELECT
data_source.name,
data_source.acronym,
    CASE
    WHEN analysis_id = 201 THEN 'Visit'
    WHEN analysis_id = 401 THEN 'Condition'
    WHEN analysis_id = 501 THEN 'Death'
    WHEN analysis_id = 601 THEN 'Procedure'
    WHEN analysis_id = 701 THEN 'Drug Exposure'
    WHEN analysis_id = 801 THEN 'Observation'
    WHEN analysis_id = 1801 THEN 'Measurement'
    WHEN analysis_id = 2101 THEN 'Device'
    WHEN analysis_id = 2201 THEN 'Note'
    END AS Data_Domain,
    SUM(count_value) AS "count"
FROM achilles_results
```

```
JOIN data_source ON achilles_results.data_source_id=data_source.id
GROUP BY name, acronym, analysis_id
HAVING analysis_id IN (201, 401, 501, 601, 701, 801, 1801, 2101, 2201)
```

11.5.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Pie Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metric: MAX(count)
    - Group by: data_domain
    - Row limit: None

11.6 Data Provenance Tab

Same six charts used on the Provenance dashboard.

11.7 Observation Period Tab

11.7.1 Number of Patitents in Observation Period

Same chart used on the Observation Period dashboard.

11.7.2 Cumulative Observation Period

The cumulative observation time plot shows the percentage of patients that have more that X days of observation time.

11.7.2.1 SQL Query

```
SELECT
  name,
  acronym,
  xLengthOfObservation,
  round(cumulative_sum / total, 5) as yPercentPersons
FROM (
  SELECT data_source_id, CAST(stratum_1 AS INTEGER) * 30 AS xLengthOfObservation, SUM(count_value
  FROM achilles_results
  WHERE analysis_id = 108
) AS cumulative_sums
JOIN (
```

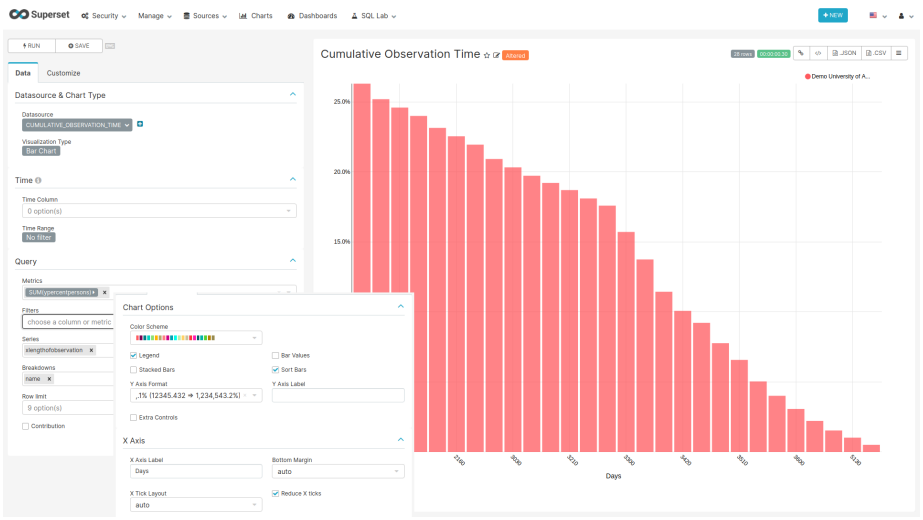

Figure 11.6: Settings for creating the Total Number of Records chart

```
  SELECT data_source_id, count_value as total
  FROM achilles_results
  WHERE analysis_id = 1
) AS totals
ON cumulative_sums.data_source_id = totals.data_source_id
JOIN data_source ON cumulative_sums.data_source_id = data_source.id
ORDER BY name, xLengthOfObservation
```

11.7.2.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: SUM(ypercentpersons)
    - Series: xlengthofobservation
    - Breakdowns: name
    - Row limit: None
- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Sort Bars: on
    - Y Axis Fomat: ,.1% (12345.432 => 1,234,543.2%)
    - Y Axis Label: Number of Patients

  - X Axis
    * X Axis Label: Days
    * Reduce X ticks: on

11.8 Visit Tab

11.8.1 Visit Type Graph

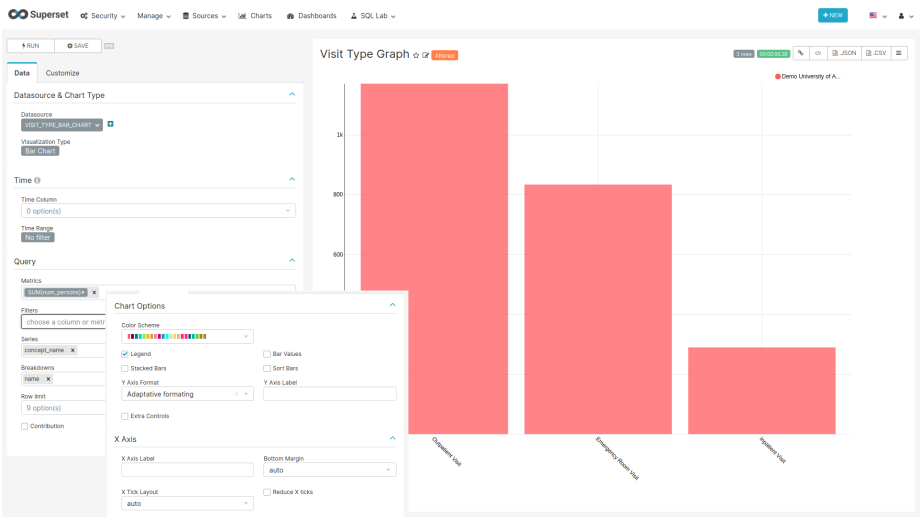

Figure 11.7: Settings for creating the Visit Type Graph chart

11.8.1.1 SQL Query

```
SELECT
  data_source.name,
  data_source.acronym,
  concept.concept_name,
  achilles_results.count_value AS num_persons
FROM (SELECT * FROM achilles_results WHERE analysis_id = 200) AS achilles_results
JOIN data_source ON achilles_results.data_source_id = data_source.id
JOIN concept ON CAST(achilles_results.stratum_1 AS BIGINT) = concept.concept_id
```

11.8.1.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    * Visualization Type: Bar Chart
  - Time

    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Metrics: SUM(num_persons)
    - Series: concept_name
    - Breakdowns: name
    - Row limit: None

11.8.2 Visit Type Table

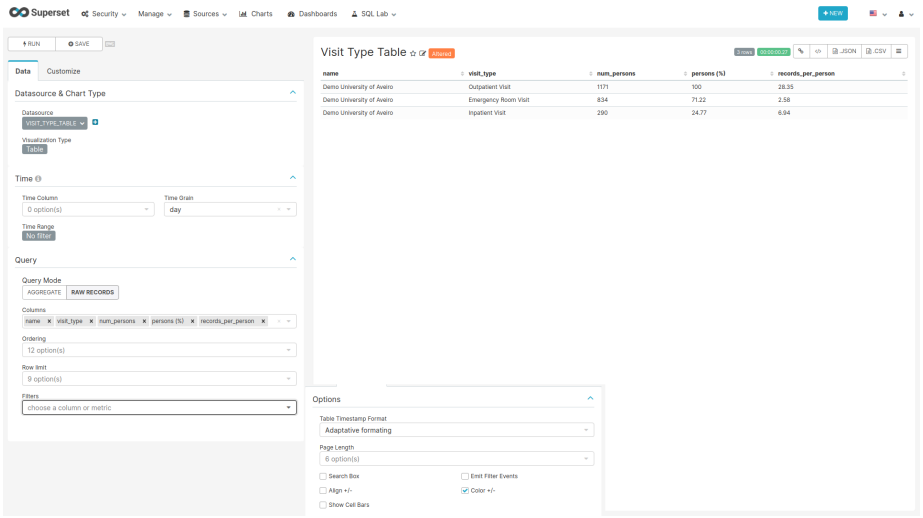

Figure 11.8: Settings for creating the Visit Type Table chart

11.8.2.1 SQL Query

```
SELECT
  name,
  acronym,
  concept.concept_name,
  ar1.count_value AS num_persons,
  round(100.0 * ar1.count_value / denom.count_value, 2) AS percent_persons,
  round(1.0 * ar2.count_value / ar1.count_value, 2) AS records_per_person
FROM (
  SELECT *
  FROM achilles_results WHERE analysis_id = 200) AS ar1
  JOIN (
    SELECT *
    FROM achilles_results WHERE analysis_id = 201) AS ar2
    ON ar1.stratum_1 = ar2.stratum_1 AND ar1.data_source_id = ar2.data_source_id
  JOIN (
```

```
    SELECT *
    FROM achilles_results WHERE analysis_id = 1) AS denom
    ON ar1.data_source_id = denom.data_source_id
  JOIN data_source ON data_source.id = ar1.data_source_id
  JOIN concept ON CAST(ar1.stratum_1 AS INTEGER) = concept_id
ORDER BY ar1.data_source_id, ar1.count_value DESC
```

11.8.2.2 Chart Settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Table
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Query
    - Query Mode: Raw Records
    - Columns: name, visit_type, num_persons, percent_persons with label persons (%), records_per_person
    - Row limit: None
- Customize Tab
  - Options
    - Show Cell Bars: off

11.9 Concept Browser Tab

11.9.1 Concept Browser Table

Same chart used on the Concept Browser dashboard.

11.10 Meta Data Tab

11.10.1 Meta Data Table

Same chart used on the General dashboard.

Chapter 12

Database Level Dashboard

This dashboard is an exact copy of the Per Database dashboard but several legends and fields displayed on the original are hidden either through CSS or by changing some chart settings. On the following sections we will only present the things to change on the original charts.

12.1 Label Colors

In order to obtain the colors blue and rose in the chart representing the gender distribution, add the following JSON entry to the JSON object of the `JSON Metadata` field on the edit dashboard page:

```
"label_colors": {
    "Male": "#3366FF",
    "Female": "#FF3399"
}
```

12.2 CSS

To hide the dashboard header insert the following css code to the `CSS` field on the edit page:

```
/* hides the filter badges on right side of charts */
.dashboard-filter-indicators-container {
    display: none;
}
/* hides the acronym filter */
.grid-content > .dragdroppable.dragdroppable-row > .with-popover-menu {
    display: none;
}
```

```
/*
WARNING panel 1 id hardcoded
Hides the X Axis Label of the heatmap on the Data Domains tab
*/
#TABS-nlIU6H5mcT-pane-1 g.x.axis > g.tick text {
    display: none;
}
/*
WARNING panel 2 id hardcoded
Hides the X Axis Labels of the bar charts on the Data Provenance tab
*/
#TABS-nlIU6H5mcT-pane-2 g.nv-x.nv-axis.nvd3-svg > g.nvd3.nv-wrap.nv-axis > g > g.tick.
    display: none;
}
```

With this every time you want to edit the dashboard layout you have to either comment the CSS inserted or remove it so the "Edit Dashboard" button can show again.

12.3 Data Source Filter - hidden

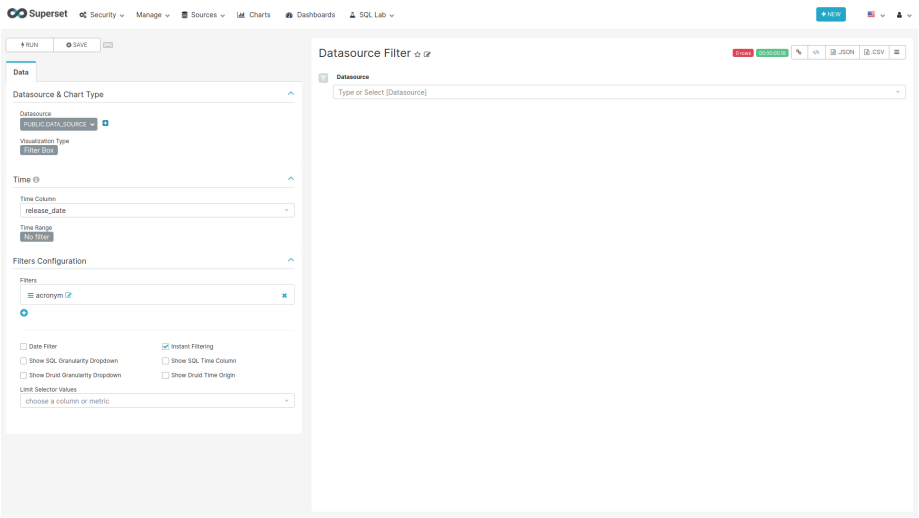

Figure 12.1: Settings for creating the Data Source filter chart

For the filter to work the name of the fields to filter should match in all tables used on the charts of this dashboard.

12.3.1 SQL query

No SQL query, use the sql table `data_source` of the `achilles` database.

12.3.2 Chart settings

- Data Tab
  - Datasource & Chart Type
    - Visualization Type: Filter Box
  - Time
    - Time range: No filter
  - Filters Configuration
    - Filters:
      - acronym
    - Date Filter: off
    - Instant Filtering: on

12.4 Demographics Tab

12.4.1 Number of Patients

No changes

12.4.2 Gender Table

No changes

12.4.3 Gender Pie

No changes

12.4.4 Age at first observation - Table

Remove the `name` field from the columns to display.

- Data Tab
  - Query
    - Columns: 0-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90+

12.4.5 Age at first observation - Bars

Remove legend.

- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Legend: off

12.4.6 Year of Birth

Remove legend.

- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Legend: off

12.5 Data Domains Tab

No changes

12.6 Data Provenance Tab

No changes

12.7 Observation Period Tab

12.7.1 Number of Patitents in Observation Period

Remove legend.

- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Legend: off

12.7.2 Cumulative Observation Period

Remove legend.

- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Legend: off

12.8 Visit Tab

12.8.1 Visit Type Graph

Remove legend.

- Customize Tab
  - Chart Options
    - Legend: off

12.8.2 Visit Type Table

Remove the `name` field from the columns to display.

- Data Tab
  - Query
    - Columns: visit_type, num_persons, percent_persons with label persons (%), records_per_person

12.9 Concept Browser Tab

12.9.1 Concept Browser Table

Remove the `source_name` field from the columns to display.

- Data Tab
  - Query
    - Columns: concept_id, concept_name, domain_id, magnitude_persons, magnitude_occurrences

12.10 Meta Data Tab

12.10.1 Meta Data Table

Remove the `name` field from the columns to display.

- Data Tab
  - Query
    - Columns: source_release_date, cdm_release_date, cdm_version, vocabulary_version