

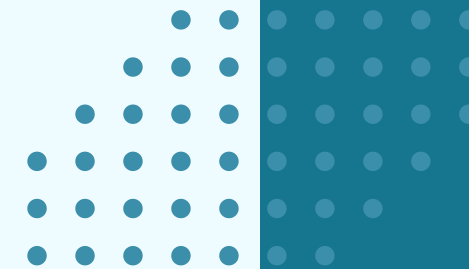


Diabetes Risk Analysis ETL Pipeline

Using Azure Data Factory and Azure Databricks

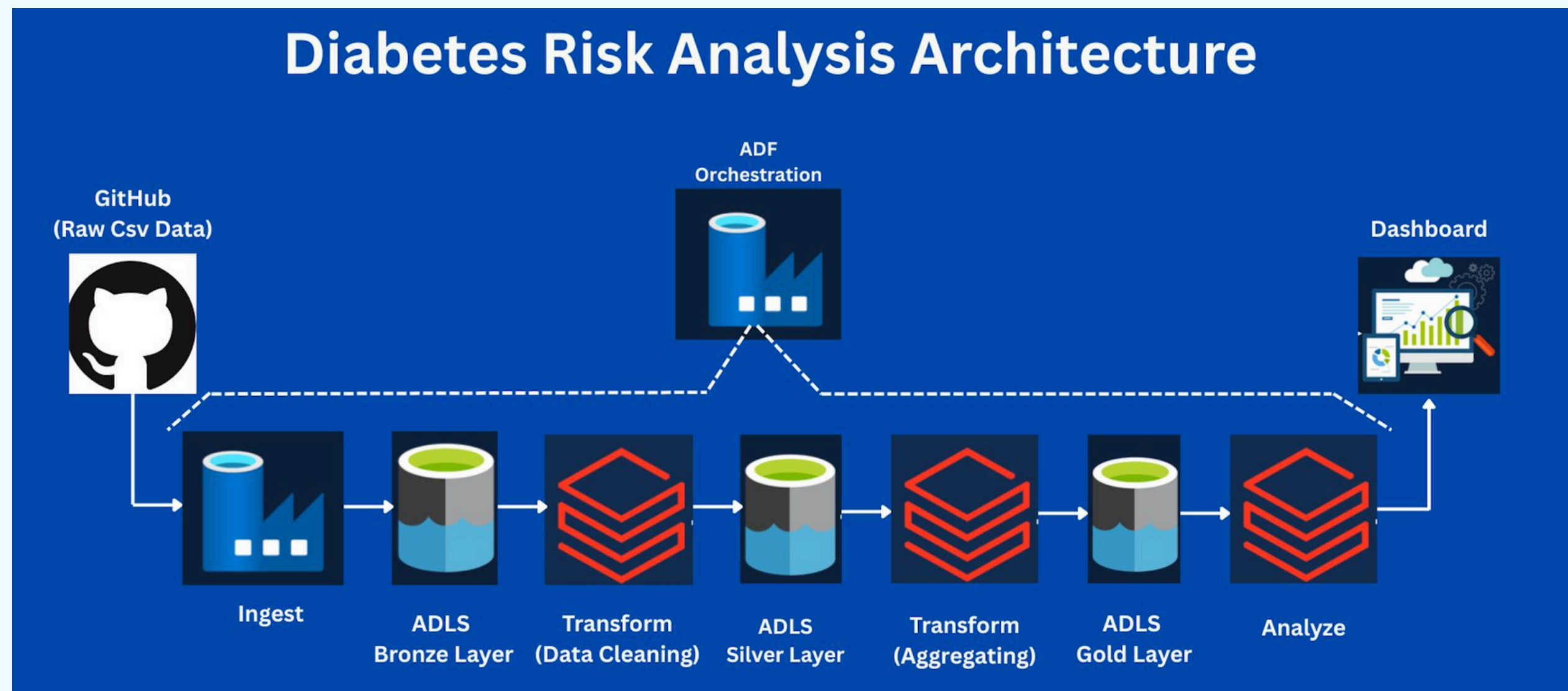
PRESENTED BY

Puneeth Kumar Amudala



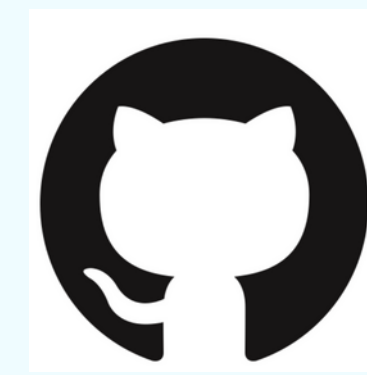
Project Introduction

- DATASET FROM GITHUB (CSV)
- HEALTH INDICATORS RELATED TO DIABETES
- BATCH PROCESSING

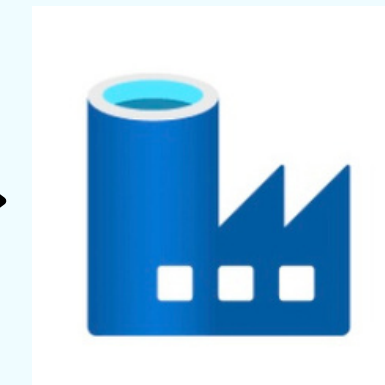
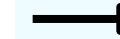


Data Ingestion

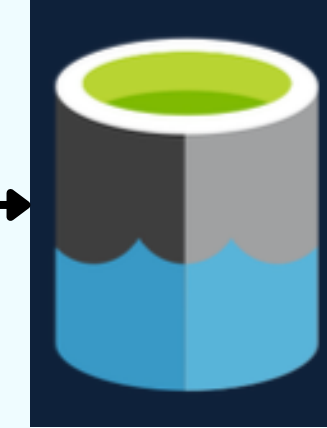
Tool: Azure Data Factory



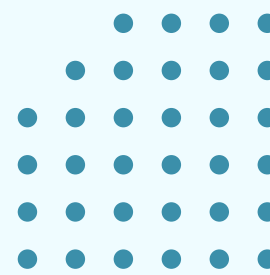
GITHUB



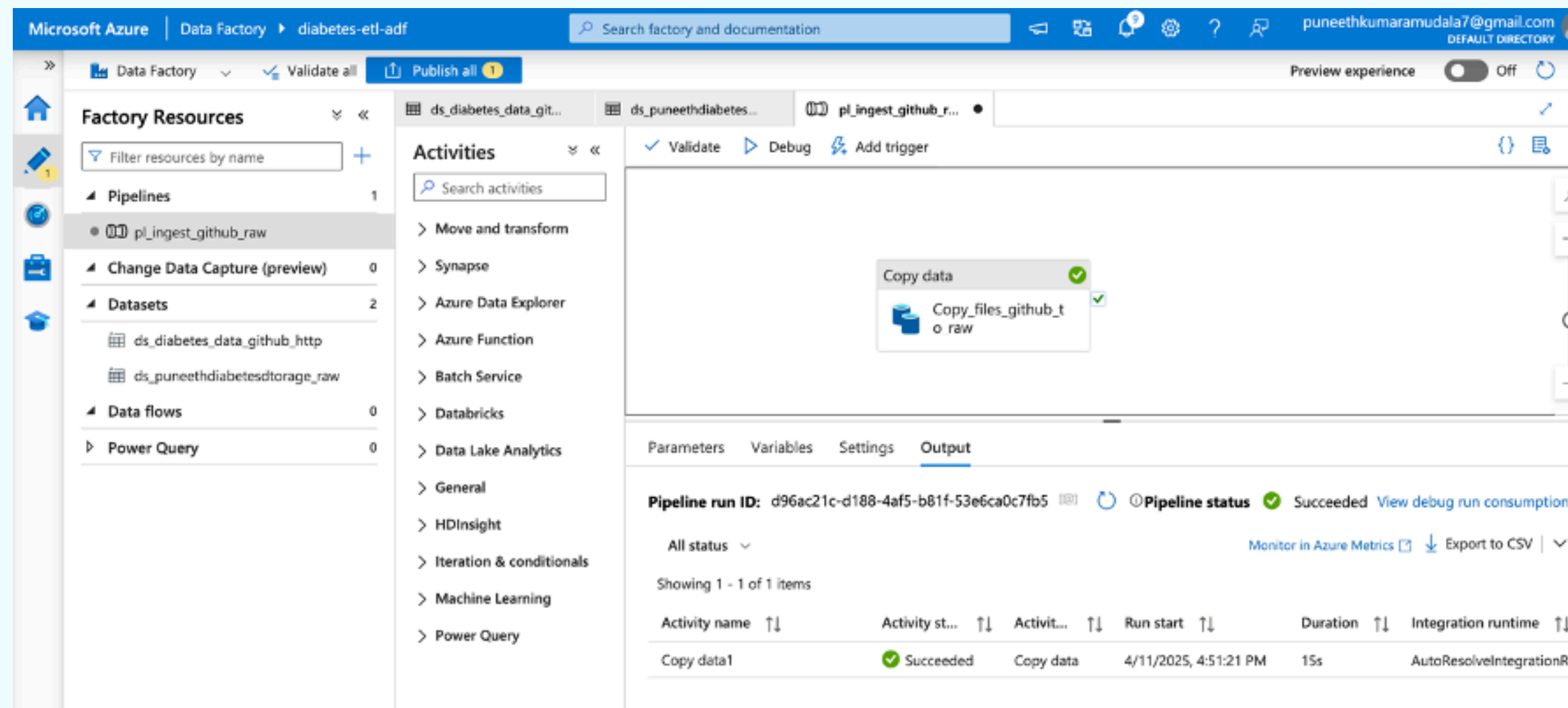
ADF



BRONZE LAYER



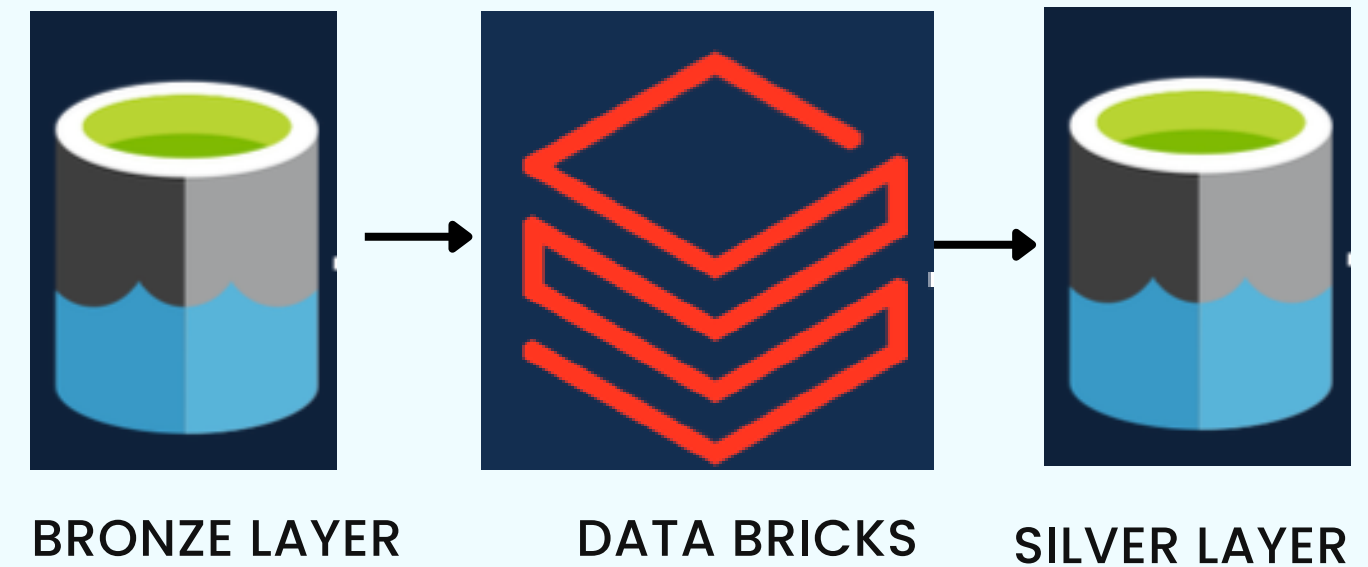
- PULLED FROM GITHUB USING HTTP CONNECTOR
- STORED RAW DATA IN ADLS BRONZE LAYER

A screenshot of the Microsoft Azure Data Factory web portal. The interface shows the 'diabetes-etl-adf' factory. On the left, the 'Factory Resources' pane lists 'Pipelines' with one item, 'pl_ingest_github_raw'. The 'Activities' pane on the right shows a 'Copy data' activity. The main pane displays the 'Copy data' activity details, including a 'Copy_files_github_to_raw' connector. The 'Pipeline run ID' is 'd96ac21c-d188-4af5-b81f-53e6ca0c7fb5'. The 'Pipeline status' is 'Succeeded'. The 'Output' tab shows a table with one row: 'Copy data1' with a status of 'Succeeded', a run start time of '4/11/2025, 4:51:21 PM', a duration of '15s', and an integration runtime of 'AutoResolveIntegrationRu'.

Data Transformation

Tool: Azure Databricks

- BRONZE TO SILVER
- APPLIED SCHEMA
- REMOVED NULLS, DUPLICATES
- SAVED AS PARQUET IN SILVER LAYER



5. Load Cleaned Data to Silver Layer

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```
# Saving the cleaned data to the Silver layer in Parquet format, overwriting if the folder already exists
df_filtered.write.mode("overwrite").format("parquet").save("dbfs:/mnt/diabetes/silver/diabetes_cleaned")
```

Dropping Duplicated Values

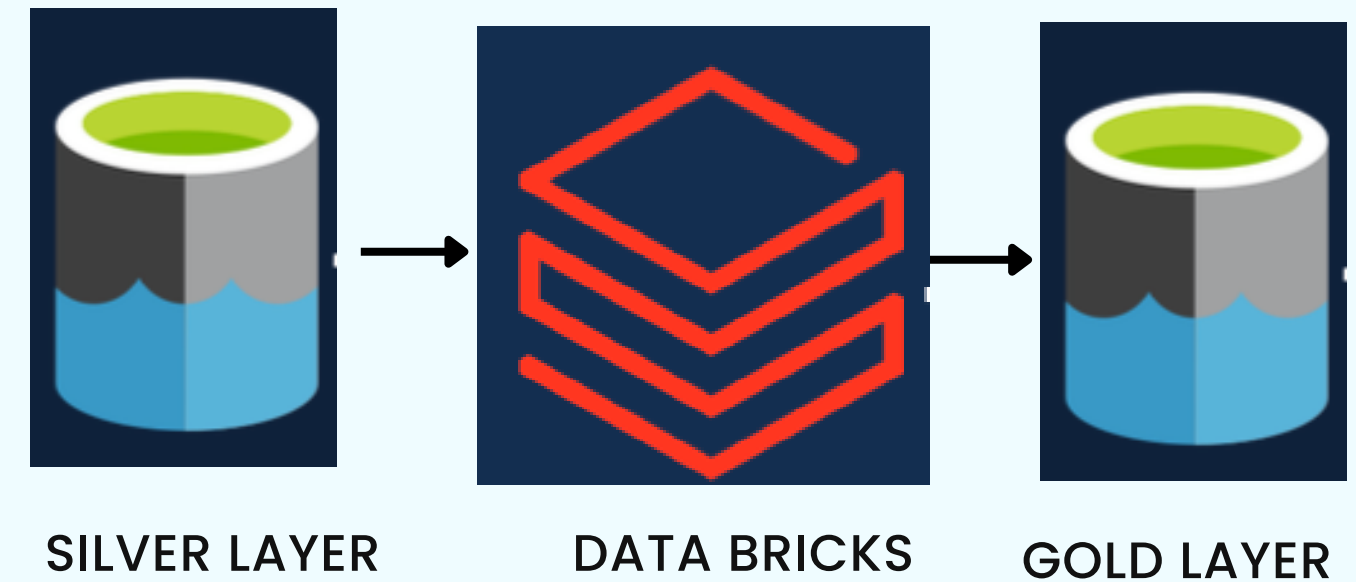
```
# Removing duplicate rows from the raw DataFrame
df = df_raw.dropDuplicates()
```

```
# Filtering out records where BMI is less than 80
df_filtered = df.filter(col('BMI') < 80)
```


Data Loading

Tool: Azure Databricks

- BRONZE TO SILVER
- FEATURE ENGINEERING
- AGGREGATIONS
- SAVED AS DELTA IN GOLD LAYER



3. Load the data into Gold Layer

25

```
# Group by AgeGroup, Sex, RiskLevel and calculate averages for health risk factors
df_gold = df_silver.groupBy("AgeGroup", "Sex", "RiskLevel") \
    .agg(
        count("*").alias("TotalPatients"),
        round(avg("Diabetes_binary"), 3).alias("DiabetesRate"),
        round(avg("Obese"), 3).alias("ObesityRate"),
        round(avg("PhysActivity"), 3).alias("LowActivityRate"),
        round(avg("AlcoholRisk"), 3).alias("AlcoholRiskRate"),
        round(avg("HighMentalDistress"), 3).alias("MentalDistressRate"),
        round(avg("HighBP"), 3).alias("HighRiskRate")
    )
```

```
df_silver = df_silver \
    .withColumn("Obese", when(col("BMI") >= 30, 1.0).otherwise(0.0)) \
    .withColumn("HighMentalDistress", when(col("MentHlth") > 15, 1.0).otherwise(0.0)) \
    .withColumn("HighPhysicalDistress", when(col("PhysHlth") > 15, 1.0).otherwise(0.0))
```

26

```
# Save the gold data in Delta format, partitioned by AgeGroup
df_gold.write.format("delta").mode("overwrite").partitionBy('AgeGroup').save("dbfs:/mnt/diabetes/gold/aggregated_results")
```

Data Analysis

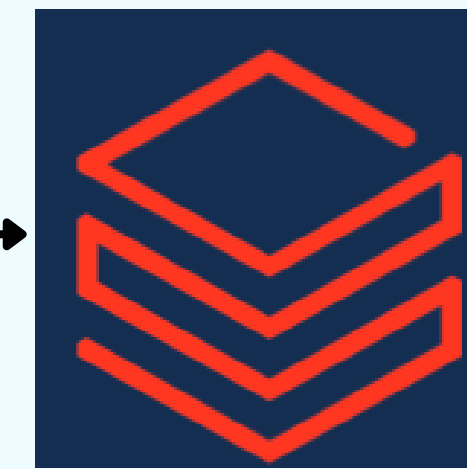
Tool: Azure Databricks

DASHBOARD-1

- **PIE CHART:** PATIENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP
- **KPI BOX:** TOTAL PATIENTS BY GENDER
- **SCATTER PLOT:** DIABETESRATE VS HIGHRISKRATE BY GENDER
- **BAR CHART:** DIABETESRATE BY AGEGROUP AND SEX



GOLD LAYER



DATA BRICKS



DASHBOARD



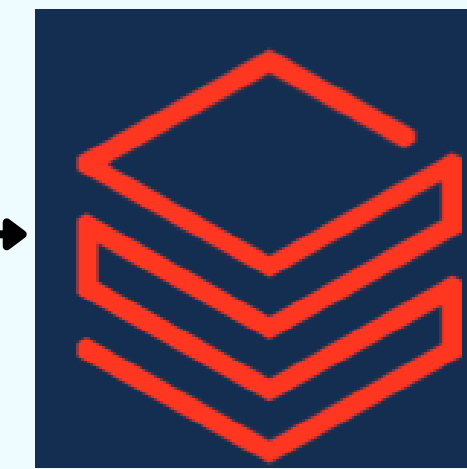
Data Analysis

Tool: Azure Databricks

DASHBOARD-2



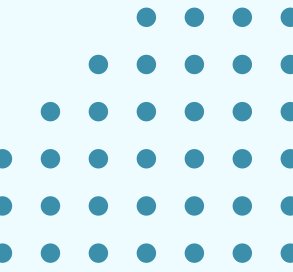
GOLD LAYER



DATA BRICKS

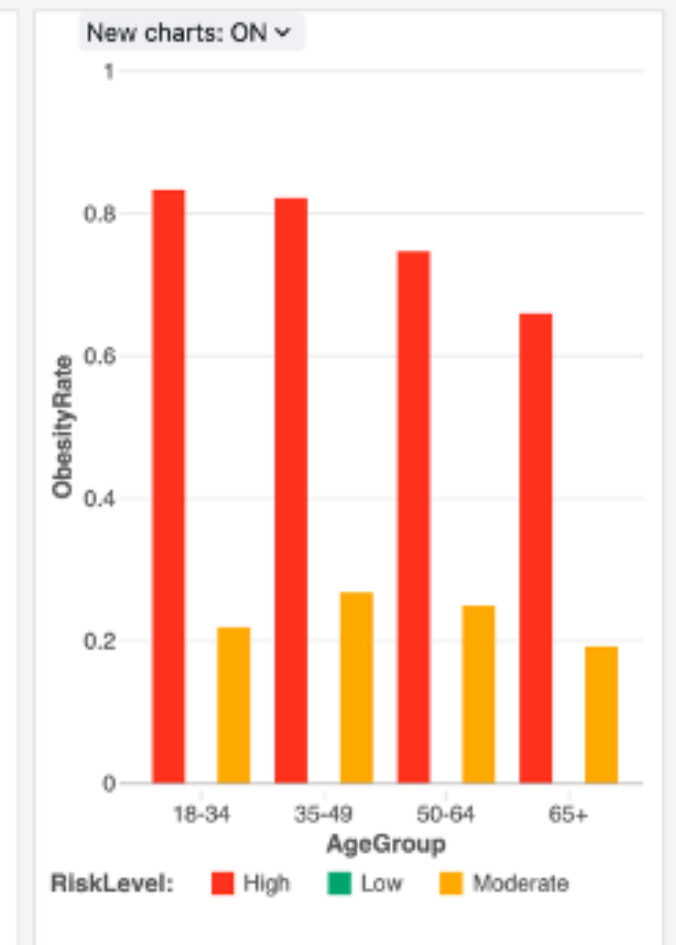
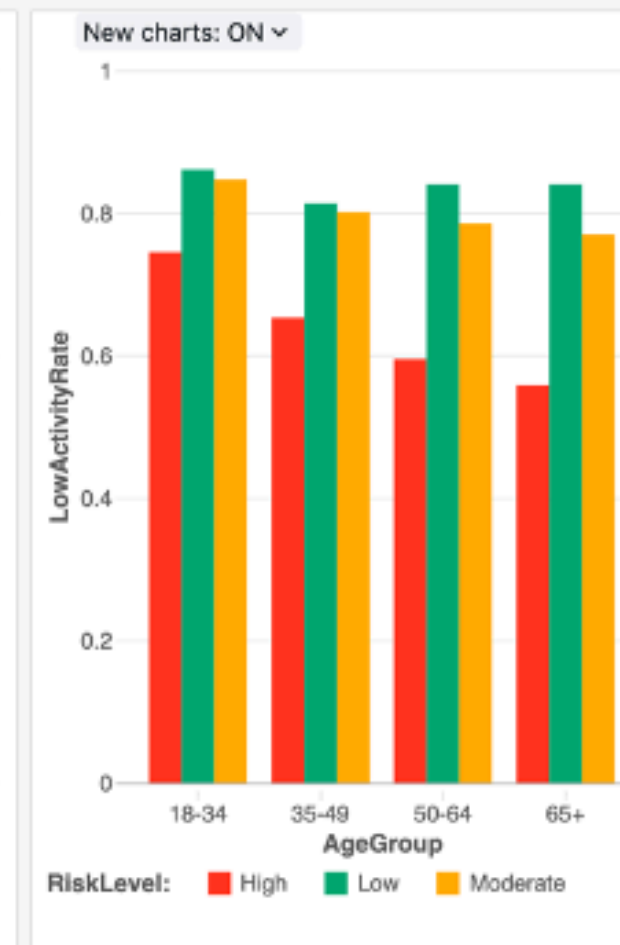
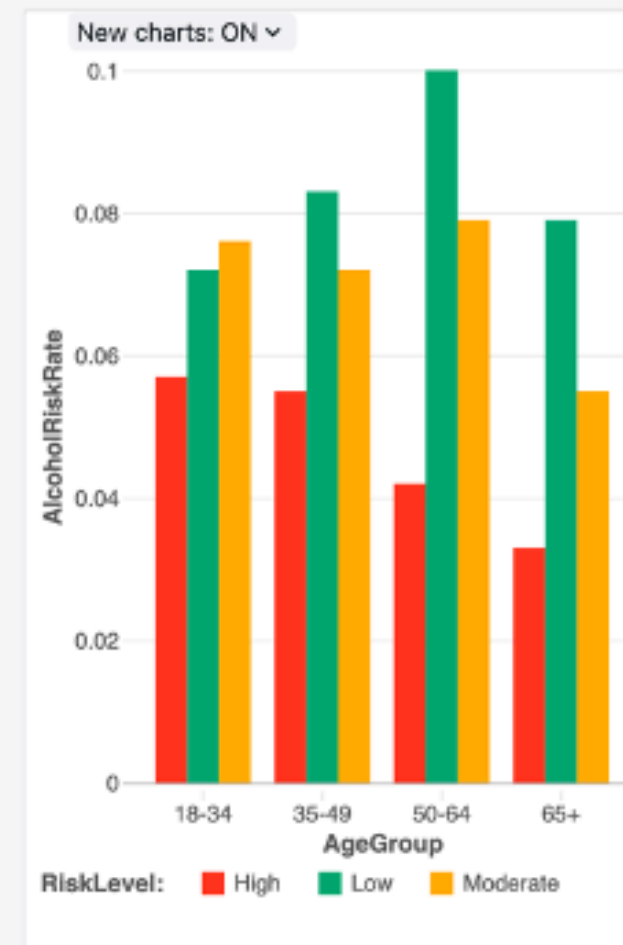


DASHBOARD



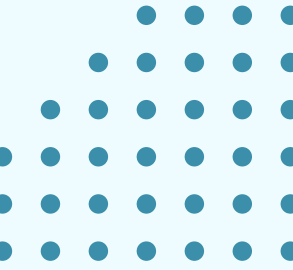
- **ALCOHOLRISKRATE**
CHART: ALCOHOL HABITS
BY AGEGROUP AND
RISKLEVEL
- **LOWACTIVITYRATE**
CHART: PHYSICAL
INACTIVITY PATTERNS
- **OBESITYRATE CHART:**
OBESITY TRENDS ACROSS
SEGMENTS

Lifestyle Impact by Demographics



ETL Orchestration

Tool: Azure Data Factory



1. COPY RAW DATA TO BRONZE

2. TRANSFORM BRONZE →
SILVER USING
`BRONZE_TO_SILVER` NOTEBOOK

3. TRANSFORM SILVER → GOLD
USING `SILVER_TO_GOLD`
NOTEBOOK

1. GENERATE VISUAL INSIGHTS
USING
`GOLD_TO_DASHBOARD`
NOTEBOOK

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure Data Factory console for a workspace named 'diabetes-etl-adf'. The left sidebar shows 'Factory Resources' with categories like Pipelines, Change Data Capture, Datasets, Data flows, and Power Query. The main area shows a 'Master Pipeline' with a sequence of four activities: 'Copy data1' (Copy data), 'bronze_to_silver' (Notebook), 'silver_to_gold' (Notebook), and 'gold_to_dashboard' (Notebook). All activities are marked with green checkmarks, indicating success. Below the pipeline diagram, the 'Output' tab shows a table of pipeline run details.

Activity name	Activity status	Activity type	Run start	Duration	Integration runtime	User
gold_to_dashboard	Succeeded	Notebook	4/20/2025, 2:04:56 PM	24s	AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime (East US)	
silver_to_gold	Succeeded	Notebook	4/20/2025, 2:03:49 PM	1m 6s	AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime (East US)	
bronze_to_silver	Succeeded	Notebook	4/20/2025, 2:02:49 PM	59s	AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime (East US)	
Copy data1	Succeeded	Copy data	4/20/2025, 2:02:36 PM	13s	AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime (East US)	

Key Findings

DATA ANALYSIS

- Obesity strongly linked to risk
- Males aged 40–60 at higher risk

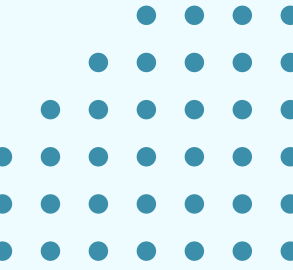
CHALLENGE FACED

Extracting data Directly from kaggle

SOLUTION

Downloaded the data and Uploaded in My Github

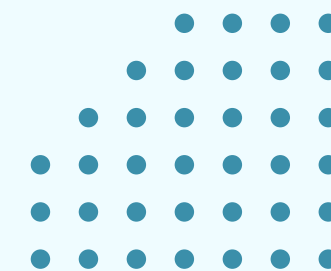
Conclusion



Project Summary

- Full ETL pipeline from ingestion to insights
- Used Medallion Architecture (Bronze → Gold)
- Learned orchestration, storage formats, and dashboards





Thank You

