

Clinical Trials Intelligence Platform

End-to-End Serverless Data Engineering Pipeline on Google Cloud Platform

Index

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Project Background
 - 1.2 Business Problem
 - 1.3 Project Objective
2. Data Sources
 - 2.1 ClinicalTrials.gov (API Subset)
 - 2.2 WHO ICTRP
 - 2.3 EU Clinical Trials Register (EUCTR)
 - 2.4 ISRCTN Registry
 - 2.5 EMA Clinical Data
3. Data Characteristics & Handling Strategy
 - 3.1 Multi-Format Data (JSON, CSV, Excel, TXT)
 - 3.2 Inconsistent Schemas
 - 3.3 Missing Identifiers
 - 3.4 Free-Text Conditions
 - 3.5 Encoding Issues
 - 3.6 Sponsor Inconsistencies
4. System Architecture (GCP)
 - 4.1 Architecture Overview
 - 4.2 IAM & Security Configuration
 - 4.3 BigQuery Data Warehouse
 - 4.4 Docker Containerization
 - 4.5 Artifact Registry
 - 4.6 Cloud Run (Compute Layer)
 - 4.7 Cloud Scheduler (Automation Layer)
 - 4.8 Cloud Logging

4.9 Logging-Based Alerts (Monitoring)

5. Data Pipeline Design
 - 5.1 Ingestion Layer
 - 5.2 Cleaning & Normalization Layer
 - 5.3 Validation Layer
 - 5.4 Idempotent Loading Strategy
 - 5.5 Partitioning & Performance Optimization
6. Codebase Structure
 - 6.1 main.py
 - 6.2 validation.py
 - 6.3 requirements.txt
 - 6.4 Dockerfile
7. Monitoring & Observability
 - 7.1 Log Capture
 - 7.2 Error Detection
 - 7.3 Alert Policy Configuration
8. Analytics & Insight Demonstration
 - 8.1 BigQuery Sample Queries
 - 8.2 Looker Studio Dashboards
9. Challenges Faced & Resolutions
 - 9.1 Idempotency
 - 9.2 Scheduler Timezone Issues
 - 9.3 IAM Permission Errors
 - 9.4 Docker Build & Dependency Issues
 - 9.5 Cloud Run Execution Failures
 - 9.6 API Pagination & Data Completeness
10. Cost Optimization Strategy
11. Conclusion

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Clinical trial data is distributed across multiple international registries and regulatory platforms. These sources differ in format, structure, and completeness, making centralized analytics difficult.

1.2 Business Problem

Manual ingestion and cleaning of registry data was:

- Slow
- Error-prone
- Non-scalable
- Not idempotent
- Lacking monitoring and automation

1.3 Project Objective

Design and implement a fully automated, idempotent, serverless, monitored, scalable data pipeline on Google Cloud Platform that integrates multi-source clinical trial data into a unified analytics warehouse.

2. Data Sources

2.1 ClinicalTrials.gov (API Subset)

- Accessed via REST API
- JSON format
- Condition-filtered extraction

2.2 WHO ICTRP

- Aggregated global registry dataset
- Structured downloadable format

2.3 EU Clinical Trials Register (EUCTR)

- Structured CSV/TXT datasets
- Drug trials in EU/EEA

2.4 ISRCTN Registry

- API / CSV export
- Global intervention studies

2.5 EMA Clinical Data

- Regulatory study reports
 - Structured data extracts
-

3. Data Characteristics & Handling Strategy

3.1 Multi-Format Data

Sources provided:

- JSON (API responses)
- CSV
- Excel
- TXT

All formats were programmatically parsed and converted into Pandas DataFrames before normalization.

3.2 Inconsistent Schemas

Observed differences:

- Different column names for same field

- Nested vs flat structures
- Status value inconsistencies

Solution:

- Canonical schema mapping
 - Defensive extraction using `.get()`
 - Standardized field names before warehouse load
-

3.3 Missing Identifiers

Some records lacked:

- Secondary IDs
- Consistent registry identifiers

Solution:

- Used primary registry ID
 - Validation warnings logged
 - MERGE-based idempotent load
-

3.4 Free-Text Conditions

Medical conditions were:

- Non-standardized
- Multi-value strings
- No ontology mapping

Decision:

Stored raw values.

Deferred ontology harmonization to future enrichment phase.

3.5 Encoding Issues

Observed:

- Non-ASCII characters
- Special characters in sponsor names

Solution:

Explicit UTF-8 handling during ingestion.

3.6 Sponsor Inconsistencies

Example:

- “Pfizer”
- “Pfizer Inc.”
- “Pfizer Ltd”

Decision:

Preserved raw sponsor text.

Entity resolution deferred.

4. System Architecture (GCP)

4.1 Architecture Overview

Serverless stack:

- IAM
 - BigQuery
 - Docker
 - Artifact Registry
 - Cloud Run (Jobs)
 - Cloud Scheduler
 - Cloud Logging
 - Log-based Alerts
-

4.2 IAM & Security Configuration

Configured service accounts with:

- BigQuery Data Editor
- BigQuery Job User
- Cloud Run Invoker
- Logging Writer

Resolved 403 permission errors during setup.

4.3 BigQuery Data Warehouse

Dataset: `clinical_trials`

Tables:

- `stg_trials`
- `Analytics_trials`

The screenshot shows the BigQuery web interface. On the left, the sidebar displays the project structure: 'clinical-trial-project' containing 'Repositories', 'Queries', 'Notebooks', 'Data canvases', 'Data preparations', 'Pipelines', 'Connections', and two datasets: 'clinical_trials' and 'stg_trials'. The 'clinical_trials' dataset is expanded, showing its tables: 'analytics_trials', 'stg_trials', and 'stg_trials_partitioned'. The main panel shows the 'Details' tab for the 'analytics_trials' table. The table ID is 'clinical-trial-project.clinical_trials.analytics_trials'. It was created on Feb 18, 2026, at 8:04:39 PM UTC+5:30, last modified on Feb 25, 2026, at 9:49:59 PM UTC+5:30. The table expiration is set to NEVER, located in the US, using the default collation. The default rounding mode is ROUNDING_MODE_UNSPECIFIED, and case insensitivity is false. There are no labels, primary key(s), or tags defined. The table type is listed as 'Partitioned', partitioned by 'DAY', and partitioned on the field 'ingestion_date'. Partition expiration is noted as 'Partitions do not expire'.

Features:

- Partitioned by `ingestion_date`
 - Idempotent MERGE
 - Columnar storage optimization
-

4.4 Docker Containerization

Pipeline containerized using:

```
FROM python:3.10
WORKDIR /app
COPY requirements.txt .
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
COPY . .
CMD ["python", "main.py"]
```

4.5 Artifact Registry

Used to store Docker images for Cloud Run execution.

4.6 Cloud Run (Compute Layer)

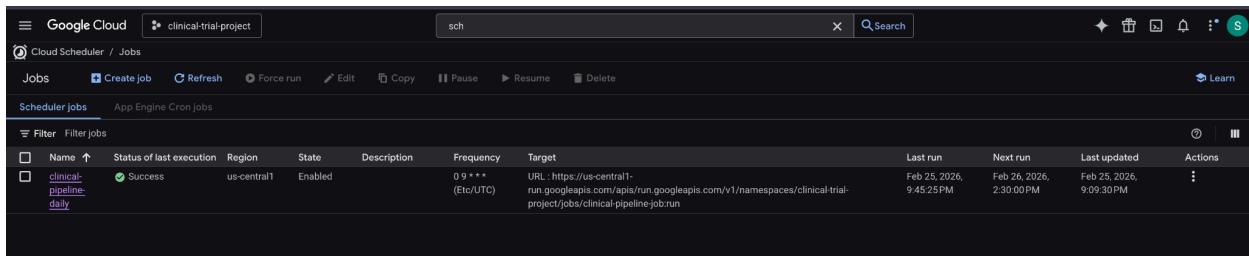
- Executes ingestion pipeline
- Serverless container execution
- Auto-scaling
- Timeout configured
- Service account attached

The screenshot shows the 'Job details' page for a job named 'clinical-pipeline-job'. The top navigation bar includes 'Job details', 'Execute', 'View & edit job configuration', and 'Delete' buttons, along with 'Learn' and 'Refresh' links. The main content area displays the job's name, 'Region: us-central1', and 'Last updated: Feb 25, 2026, 4:55:59PM'. Below this, there are tabs for 'History', 'Observability', 'Triggers', and 'YAML'. The 'History' tab is selected, showing a table of execution logs. The table has columns for 'Execution ID', 'Creation time', 'Tasks', 'End time', and 'Actions'. One entry is highlighted: 'clinical-pipeline-job-fwb86' (Feb 25, 2026, 9:45:25PM) with 1/1 completed tasks. To the right of the history table, a summary card for 'clinical-pipeline-job-fwb86' shows it was executed by a service account. It also displays a 'Tasks overview' with 1 succeeded task and 0 failed or running tasks. Below the tasks overview, there are tabs for 'Tasks', 'Containers', 'Networking', 'Security', and 'YAML', with 'Tasks' being the active tab.

4.7 Cloud Scheduler (Automation Layer)

- Daily trigger
- Cron: `0 9 * * *`
- HTTP trigger to Cloud Run Job

Timezone to be in UTC, 9am UTC is 1430 IST



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Cloud Scheduler interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Google Cloud' and 'clinical-trial-project'. The main header says 'Cloud Scheduler / Jobs'. Below the header, there are buttons for 'Create job', 'Refresh', 'Force run', 'Edit', 'Copy', 'Pause', 'Resume', and 'Delete'. A 'Scheduler jobs' tab is selected, showing one entry: 'App Engine Cron jobs'. A 'Filter' button is available. The table lists the job details:

Name	Status of last execution	Region	State	Description	Frequency	Target	Last run	Next run	Last updated	Actions
clinical-pipeline-daily	Success	us-central1	Enabled		0 9 * * *	URL: https://us-central1-run.googleapis.com/apis/run.googleapis.com/v1/namespaces/clinical-trial-project/jobs/clinical-pipeline-job:run	Feb 25, 2026, 9:45:25 PM	Feb 26, 2026, 2:30:00 PM	Feb 25, 2026, 9:09:30 PM	⋮

4.8 Cloud Logging

Logs captured:

- Pipeline start/end
- Record counts
- Validation warnings
- Errors

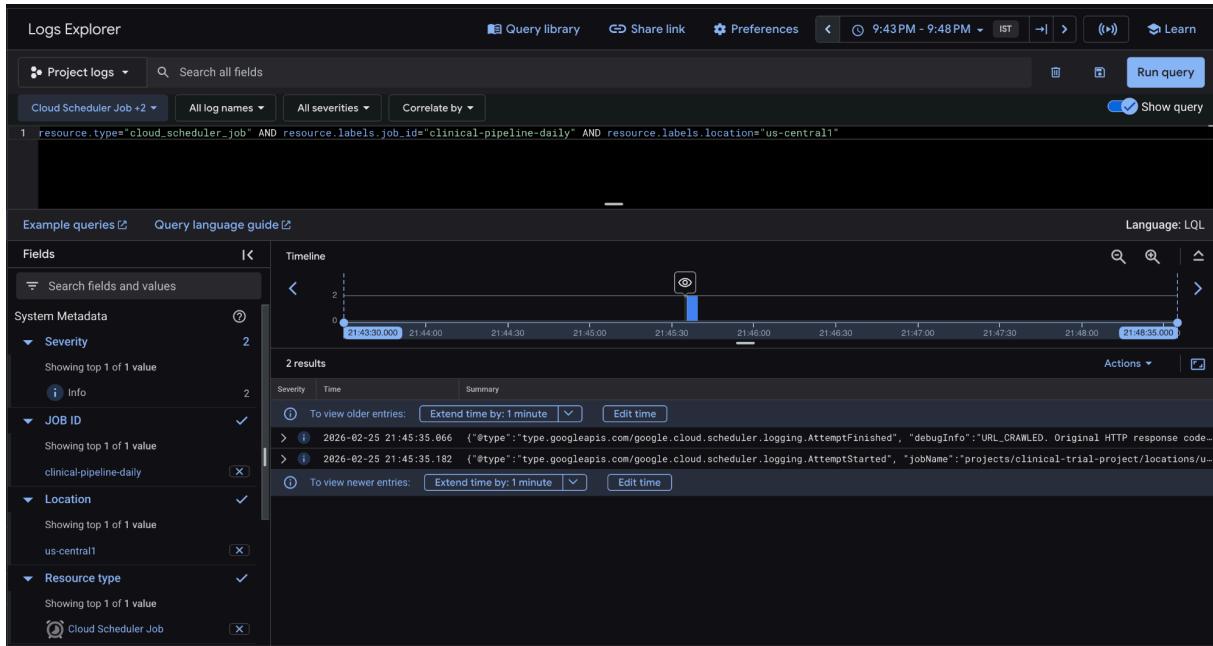
4.9 Logging-Based Alerts

Monitoring policy created:

Query:

```
resource.type="cloud_run_revision"
severity>=ERROR
```

Triggers notification if job fails.



5. Data Pipeline Design

5.1 Ingestion Layer

- API calls
- File parsing
- Pagination handling

5.2 Cleaning & Normalization

- Canonical schema mapping
- Type casting
- Null handling

5.3 Validation Layer

Implemented in `validation.py`:

- Empty dataset detection
 - Null ID warnings
 - Record count checks
-

5.4 Idempotent Loading Strategy

BigQuery MERGE:

```
MERGE target T
USING staging S
ON T.registry_id = S.registry_id
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET *
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT ROW
```

Ensures safe reruns.

5.5 Partitioning Strategy

Partitioned by ingestion_date for:

- Cost reduction
 - Faster scans
 - Efficient incremental loads
-

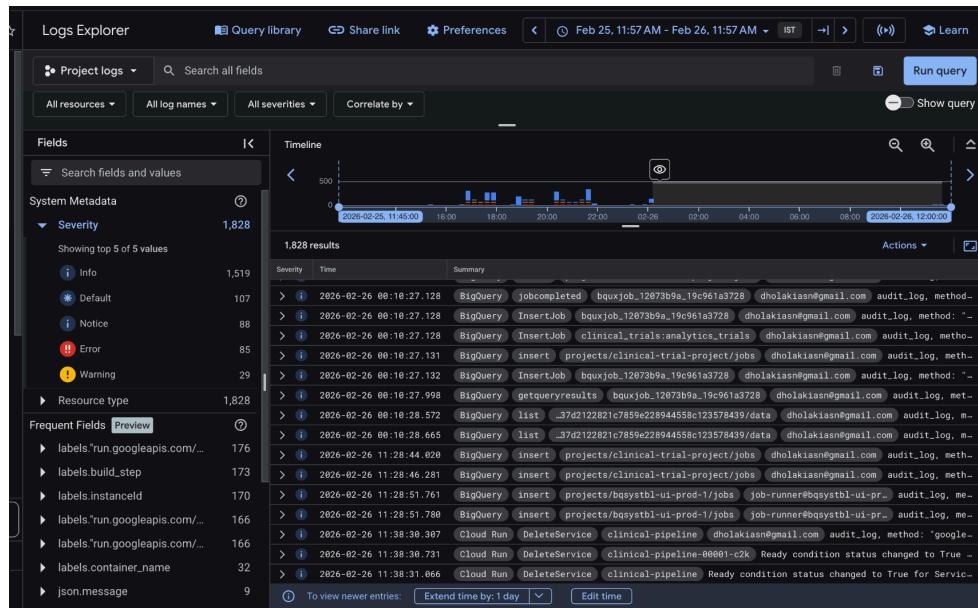
6. Codebase Structure

```
clinical-trial-pipeline/
|
└── main.py
└── validation.py
└── requirements.txt
└── Dockerfile
└── README.md
```

7. Monitoring & Observability

7.1 Log Capture

Cloud Run logs streamed to Cloud Logging.



7.2 Error Detection

Severity-based logging implemented.

The screenshot shows the 'Policy details' page for a Cloud Run Errors policy named 'Clinical Pipeline – Cloud Run Errors'. At the top, there are buttons for 'Policy details', 'Enabled' (green checkmark), 'Edit', 'Copy', 'Delete', and 'JSON'. A time range selector shows '1 hour' selected. Below the title is a 'Conditions' section with a note: 'Policy violates when ANY condition is met'. It shows a single condition: 'Severity' set to 'Error'. In the 'Configurations' section, there is a 'Log query' field containing 'resource.type="cloud_run_revision" severity>=ERROR'. Below it are 'Notification rate limit' (One notification per 5 minutes) and 'Incident autoclose duration' (7 days). At the bottom, there is a 'Logs' section with a dropdown for 'Severity' (set to 'Default'), a 'Filter' button, and a search bar. Two log entries are shown: 'Showing logs for time specified in query. To view more results update your query.' and 'Showing logs for time specified in query. To view more results update your query.'

7.3 Alert Policy

Log-based alert triggers on ERROR.

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Logs Explorer interface. At the top, there's a search bar and filter options for 'Cloud Run Revision', 'All log names', 'Error', and 'Correlate by'. A query is displayed:

```
1 resource.type="cloud_run_revision"
2 severity>=ERROR
```

The 'Run query' button is checked. Below the query, there's an 'Example queries' section and a 'Query language guide'. On the left, a sidebar lists fields like 'Severity' (Error), 'Resource type' (Cloud Run Revision), 'Location', 'Log name', 'Project ID', 'SERVICE NAME', 'CONFIGURATION NAME', 'REVISION NAME', and 'Frequent Fields'. The main area shows a timeline from 2026-02-25 11:30:00 to 2026-02-26 12:00:00. A red box highlights an error event at 16:00. Below the timeline, a table shows 4 results:

Severity	Time	Summary
Error	2026-02-25 16:54:31.072	Traceback (most recent call last): File "/app/main.py", line 6, in <module> from tq...
Error	2026-02-25 16:54:31.929	Default STARTUP TCP probe failed 1 time consecutively for container "clinical-pipeline-1" on p...
Error	2026-02-25 16:54:31.939	Cloud Run CreateService clinical-pipeline-00001-c2k Ready condition status changed to Fa...
Error	2026-02-25 16:54:31.995	Cloud Run CreateService clinical-pipeline Ready condition status changed to False for Se...

At the bottom, there are buttons to 'To view older entries' and 'Edit time'.

The screenshot shows an email inbox with one message from 'Google Cloud Alerting <alerting-noreply@google.com>' to the user. The subject is '[ALERT - Error] Clinical Pipeline Job FAILED'. The message was sent at 5:25PM (5 hours ago). The content of the email is:

[ALERT - Error] Clinical Pipeline Job FAILED

Google Cloud Alerting <alerting-noreply@google.com>
to me

5:25PM (5 hours ago)

The email body contains a link to a Google Cloud alert detail page. The alert details are as follows:

Alert firing | **Error**

Cloud Run Job - Completed exit result and task attempts is above threshold of 0 with a value of 0.003333333333333335

Start time: Feb 26, 2026 at 11:55AM UTC (less than 1 sec ago)

Policy: Clinical Pipeline - Cloud Run Job Failure Alert

Project: clinical-trial-project

Condition: Cloud Run Job - Completed exit result and task attempts

metric : run.googleapis.com/job/completed_task_attempt_count attempt : 3
job_name : clinical-pipeline-job location : us-central1
project_id : clinical-trial-project result : failed

Policy documentation: Cloud Run Job Failure Detected

At the bottom of the email are 'Reply', 'Forward', and 'Compose' buttons.

8. Analytics & Insight Demonstration

8.1 Sample BigQuery Queries

- Trials by year
- Trials by status
- Top sponsors
- Condition distribution

8.2 Looker Studio Dashboards

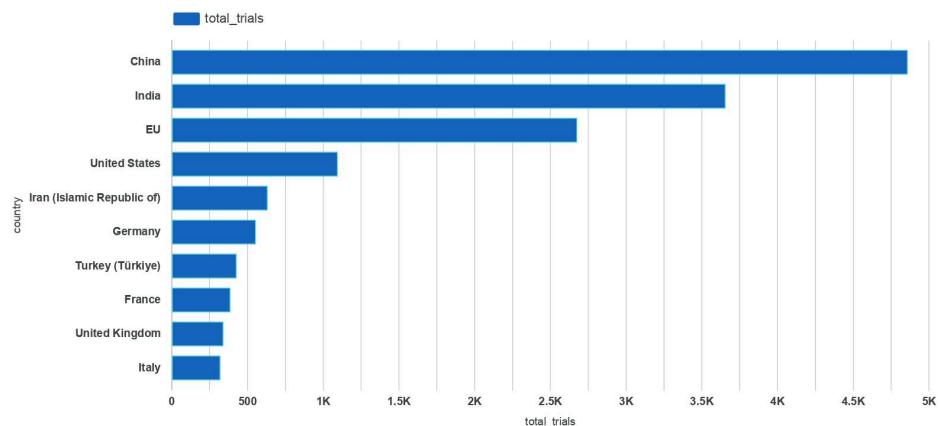
Visualizations:

- Top countries-

<https://lookerstudio.google.com/reporting/e3ebfdf2-9e34-48f9-8b06-088484ae1464>

Top Countries by Trial Count

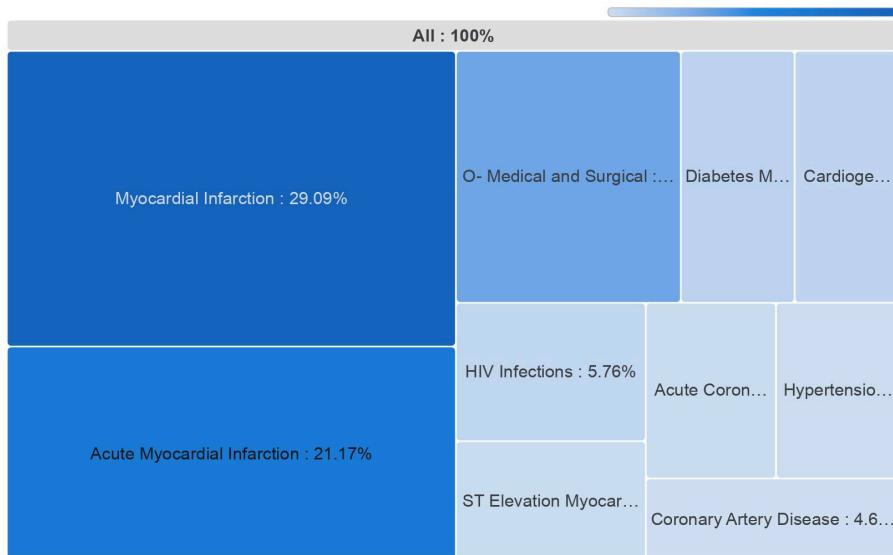
Data Source: WHO ICTRP + ECTR + ISRCTN + EMA
Updated: Dynamic (Cloud Run Pipeline)
Total Trials: 19,551



- Top conditions-

<https://lookerstudio.google.com/reporting/cd51f9f3-8f28-4db9-a3ae-05846badaee5>

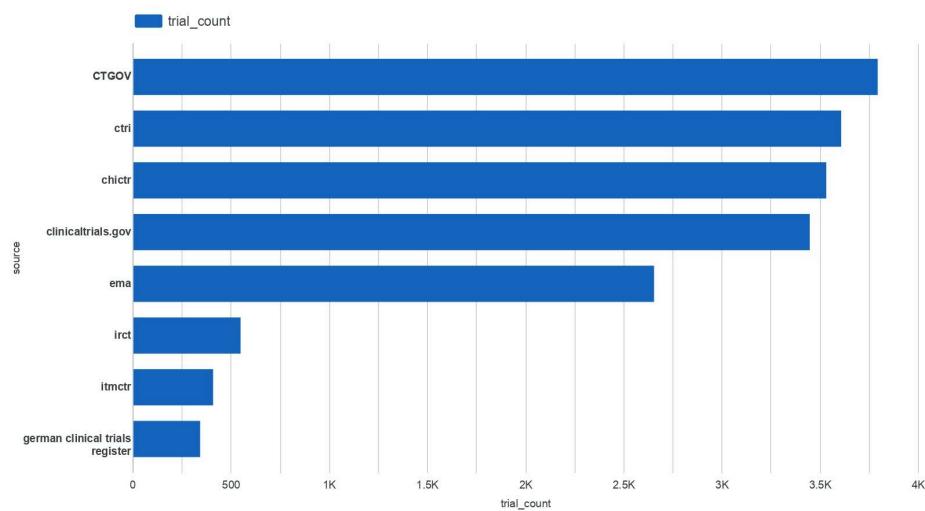
Top 10 Clinical Trial Conditions



- Source distribution -

<https://lookerstudio.google.com/reporting/0c5b3228-b4f5-492d-b2d3-ea6c02a18471>

Clinical Trial Distribution by Registry Source



"It shows the distribution of integrated clinical trials by registry source. We can see the majority of the dataset comes from CTGov, CTRI, and ChiCTR, indicating strong representation from US, Indian, and Chinese registries.

9. Challenges Faced & Resolutions

9.1 Idempotency

Resolved via MERGE.

9.2 Scheduler Timezone Issues

Resolved via explicit timezone configuration.

9.3 IAM Permission Errors

Resolved via role assignment.

9.4 Docker Dependency Failures

Resolved via updated requirements.txt.

9.5 Cloud Run Startup Failures

Resolved via correct container CMD & configuration.

9.6 API Pagination

Resolved via nextPageToken looping.

10. Cost Optimization Strategy

- Fully serverless
 - No idle compute
 - Pay-per-execution model
 - Partitioned warehouse
 - No persistent VMs
-

11. Conclusion

This project successfully delivers:

- Multi-source ingestion
- Schema normalization
- Idempotent warehouse loading
- Automated scheduling
- Monitoring & alerting
- Scalable, serverless architecture
- Analytical dashboards

It transforms heterogeneous clinical trial data into a centralized, analytics-ready platform using modern cloud-native engineering principles.