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IU ID: 2001096665

Subject: FA24-BL-ENGR-E534 BIG DATA APPLICATIONS

Mini Project: Fall24

1. Dataset Selection (0 Points)

- Task: Choose a dataset of your own choice that is large enough to derive meaningful insights.
- Examples: Financial transactions, customer behavior, IoT sensor data.
- Ensure the dataset contains diverse columns to allow for cleaning, transformation, and aggregation.

California Independent Medical Review

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/prasad22/ca-independent-medical-review/data

Description:

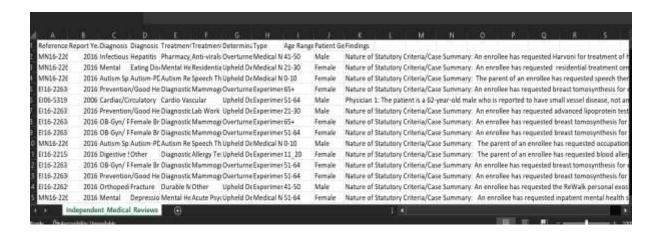
This dataset, sourced from the California Department of Managed Health Care (DMHC), includes all decisions from Independent Medical Reviews (IMRs) conducted by the DMHC since January 1, 2001. IMRs are impartial evaluations of health care services that have been denied, delayed, or modified by a health plan, often on grounds of being deemed unnecessary, experimental, or non-urgent. When an IMR decision favors the enrollee, the health plan is required to approve the requested treatment or service.

File Information:

File Format: CSV

• Number of Rows: 19246

Number of Columns: 11



Data Schema:

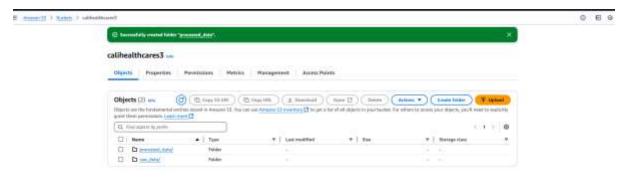
Field Name	Description	Data type
Reference ID	Unique identifier for the case	Plain Text
Report Year	Year the case was reported	Number
Diagnosis Category	The main diagnosis category	Plain Text
Diagnosis Sub Category	The secondary diagnosis category	Plain Text
Treatment Category	The main treatment category	Plain Text
Treatment Sub Category	The secondary treatment category	Plain Text
Determination	Indicates if the determination was upheld or overturned	Plain Text
Type	Indicates the type of case (Experimental/Investigational, Urgent Care, Medical Necessity)	Plain Text
Age Range	The age of the patient	Number
Patient Gender	The gender of the patient	Plain Text
Findings	A summary of the case findings	Plain Text

2. Environment Setup (2.5 points)

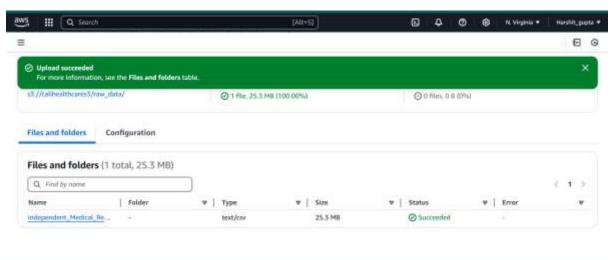
- □ **AWS S3 for Data Storage**: Demonstrates the creation and configuration of an AWS S3 bucket, showcasing the process of uploading raw data into S3 to serve as a centralized storage for further data processing.
- □ Linux Environment with PySpark: Highlights the setup of a Linux-based environment (e.g., an AWS EC2 instance), installation of PySpark, and configuration of AWS CLI to enable seamless interaction with the S3 bucket for distributed data processing tasks.

1. AWS S3 for Data Storage (1 Point)

a. Step 1: Create an S3 bucket to store both raw and processed data.

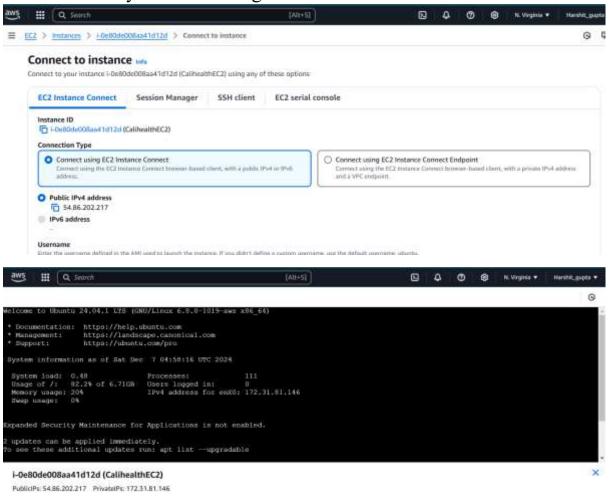


b. Step 2: Upload the raw dataset to the S3 bucket.



2. Linux Environment with PySpark (1.5 Point)

a. Step 1: Set up a Linux-based environment, either locally or using an AWS EC2 instance. **Recommendation:** Use an AWS EC2 instance for better scalability and AWS integration.



b. Step 2: Install PySpark for distributed data processing.

```
Type --belp for more information.

ubuntu8ip-172-31-01-146;-$ java --version

openjdk 11.0.25 2024-10-15

Open,JRK (Autile Environment (build 11.0.25+9-post-Ubuntu-lubuntu124.04)

Open,JRK (A-Ult Server VM (build 11.0.25+9-post-Ubuntu-lubuntu124.04, mixed mode, abaring)

ubuntu8ip-172-31-81-146;-$ []

Url https://qithub.com/apache/spark

Type --help for more information.

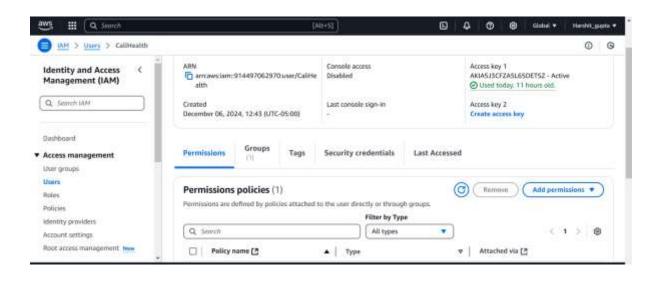
ubuntu8ip-172-31-81-146;-$ gythun3 --varsion

Python 3.12,3

ubuntu8ip-172-31-81-146;-$ []
```



c. Step 3: Configure AWS CLI to interact with S3 buckets.



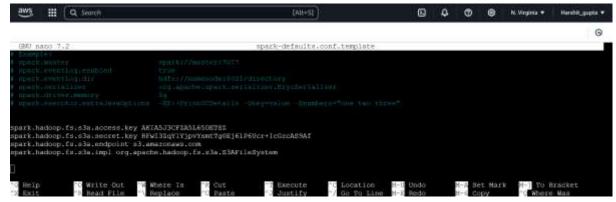
```
Obuntuëlp-172-31-81-146:-$ aws m3 im m3://calibealthcares3/
FRE processed_data/
FRE processed_data/
FRE rew_data/
Ubuntuëlp-172-31-81-146:-$ aws m3 im m3://calibealthcares3/raw_data/
2024-12-26 is;48:48 0
2024-12-26 is;48:48 0
2024-12-30 04:46:09 26520166 Independent_Medical_Seviews.csv
ubuntuëlp-172-31-81-446:-$ aws m3 im m3://calibealthcares3/raw_data/independent_Medical_Seviews.csv
2024-12-07 04:46:09 26520166 Independent_Medical_Seviews.csv
ubuntuëlp-172-31-81-46:-$ []
```

3. Data Pipeline Tasks (6 points)

Task 1: Data Ingestion from S3 (1 Point)

- Objective: Pull raw data from S3 into the PySpark environment.
- Steps: 1. Use AWS CLI or PySpark's built-in S3 support to load the dataset directly.





2. Confirm successful ingestion by inspecting the dataset.



Image: Displays the raw data being pulled from an AWS S3 bucket into the PySpark environment.

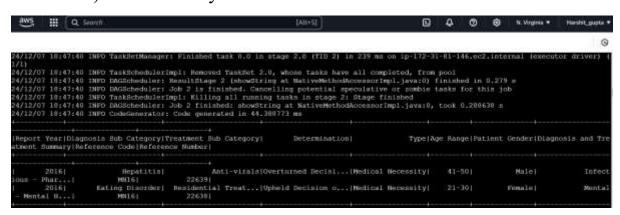
Explanation: The image should show the use of either PySpark's spark.read functionality or the AWS CLI to load the dataset into the working environment. A preview of the successfully ingested data

confirms that the process was completed without errors, ensuring all data fields and rows are intact.

Task 2: Data Processing with PySpark (2 Point)

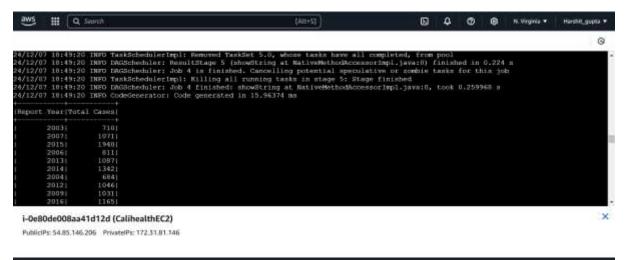
All necessary techniques for cleaning data, such as transforming, aggregating, and removing outliers, should be applied.

1. **Data Transformation:** Create at least 2 new columns (e.g., Year, Month) to aid in analysis.



2. **Data Aggregation:** Compute at least 5 key metrics, such as Total revenue by region, Monthly spending trends, Top 10 customers by transaction value (These metrics may vary depending on the specifics of your dataset, but the goal is to aggregate the data in ways that enable meaningful analysis and decision-making.)

Total cases by Report Year



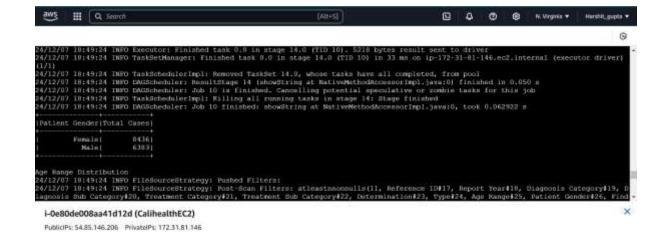
Distribution of Determination



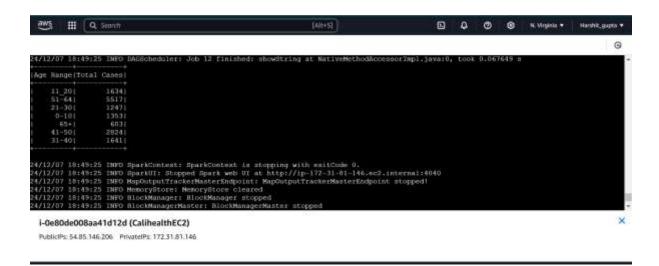
Cases by Diagnosis Category



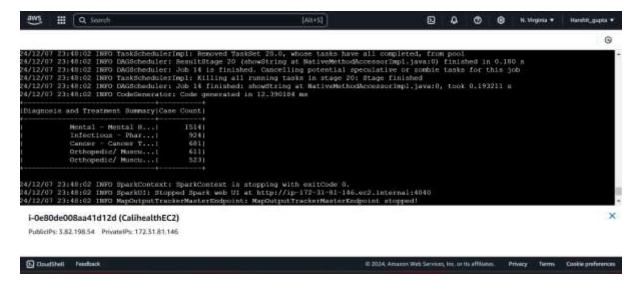
Gender-based distribution of cases



Age-range analysis



Diagnosis and Treatment Summary

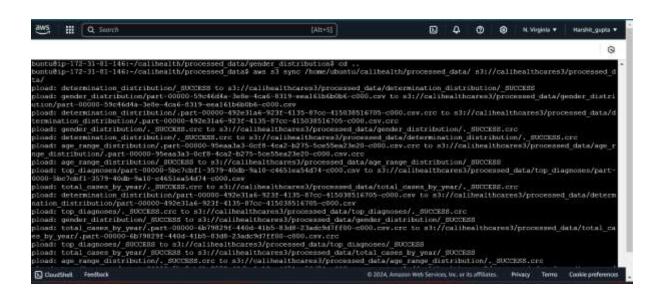


Explanation: Each image captures a different stage of processing—cleaning, transforming, or aggregating—depicting how raw data is converted into a structured and meaningful format suitable for analysis.

Task 3: Store Processed Data Back to S3 (0.5 Point)

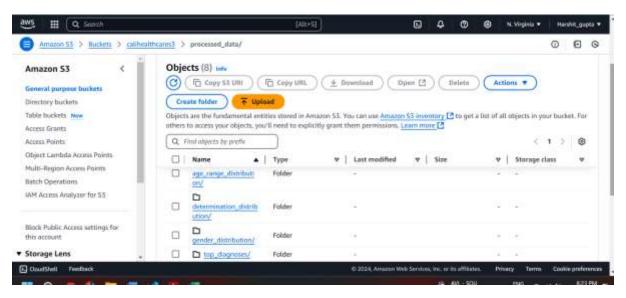
- **Objective:** Save the processed and aggregated data to a new S3 bucket or folder.
- Steps: 1. Export data in CSV or Parquet format.

```
subo apt install gdl
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-146:-/cmlihealth/processed data? Is
age range distribution gender distribution total cases by year transformed data.osv
determination distribution top diagnoses transformed data
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-146:-/cmlihealth/processed_data@ cd gender_distribution/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-146:-/cmlihealth/processed_data@cdeder_distribution/
BUCCESS part-00000-99466data@ele-fca6-8119-eeal61b6b0b6-000.csv
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-146:-/cmlihealth/processed_data/gender_distribution@ d
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-146:-/cmlihealth/processed_data/gender_distribution@ cd
ubuntu@ip-172-31-81-146:-/cmlihealth/processed_data@ele-fca6-000.csv
```



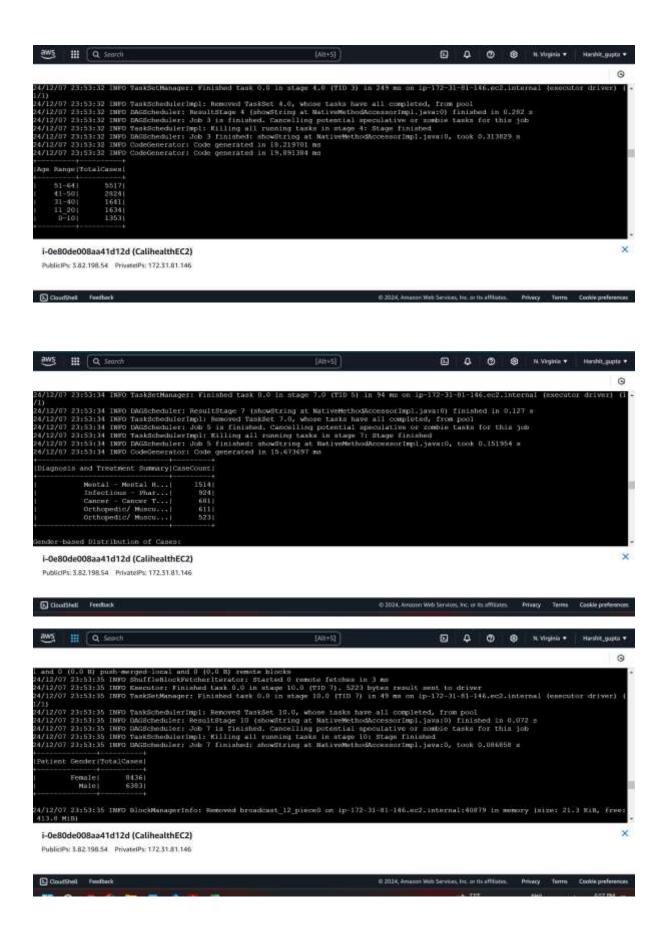
The image should illustrate the use of PySpark's write.csv or write.parquet commands and subsequent confirmation of the file upload in the S3 bucket. This ensures the processed data is stored securely and is accessible for later analysis.

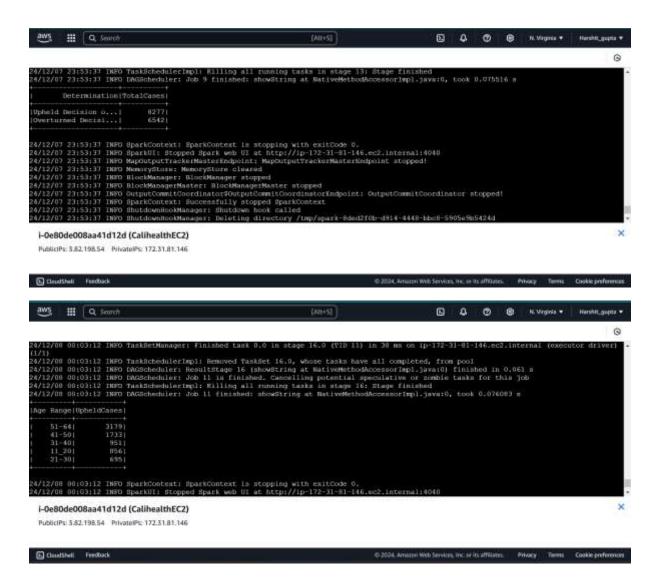
2. Upload the processed data to a designated S3 location for easy access. (Generating new CSV, downloading it and uploading to S3 bucket is fine).



Task 4: Data Analysis Using Spark SQL (1 Point)

- Objective: Use SQL to derive insights (Atleast 5 Queries).
- Example Queries: 1. Identify top-performing regions. 2. Analyze month-over-month revenue growth. 3. Determine the most popular product categories.



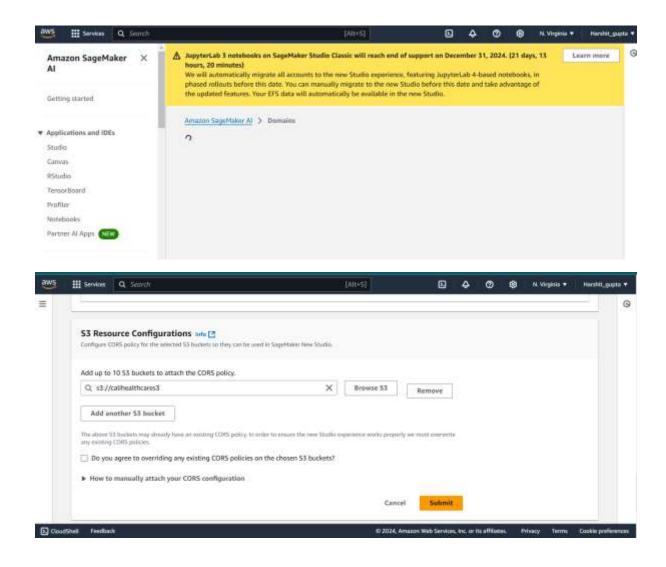


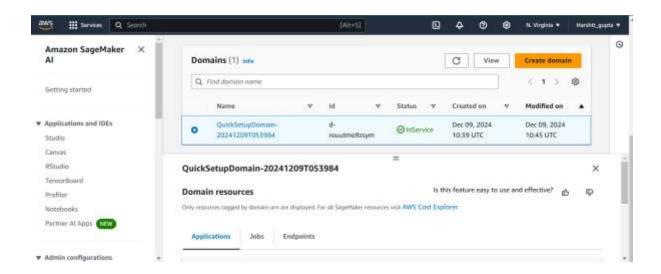
Each image depicts a complete SQL workflow—from formulating queries to interpreting results. This showcases how Spark SQL facilitates powerful, SQL-based data exploration.

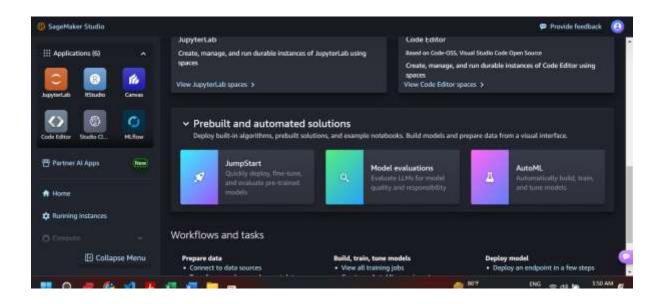
Task 5: Machine Learning with AWS SageMaker Autopilot (1.5 Point)

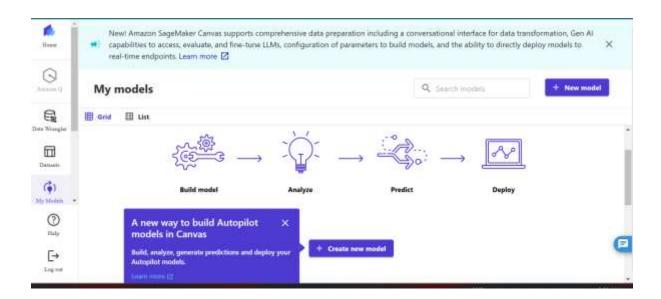
- Objective: Use AWS SageMaker Autopilot to train and evaluate machine learning models on the **processed dataset** stored in S3 without writing any code.
- Here is a tutorial on how to use AWS SageMaker AutoPilot
- Steps: 1. Import Processed Data: Load the processed dataset from S3 into SageMaker Autopilot.

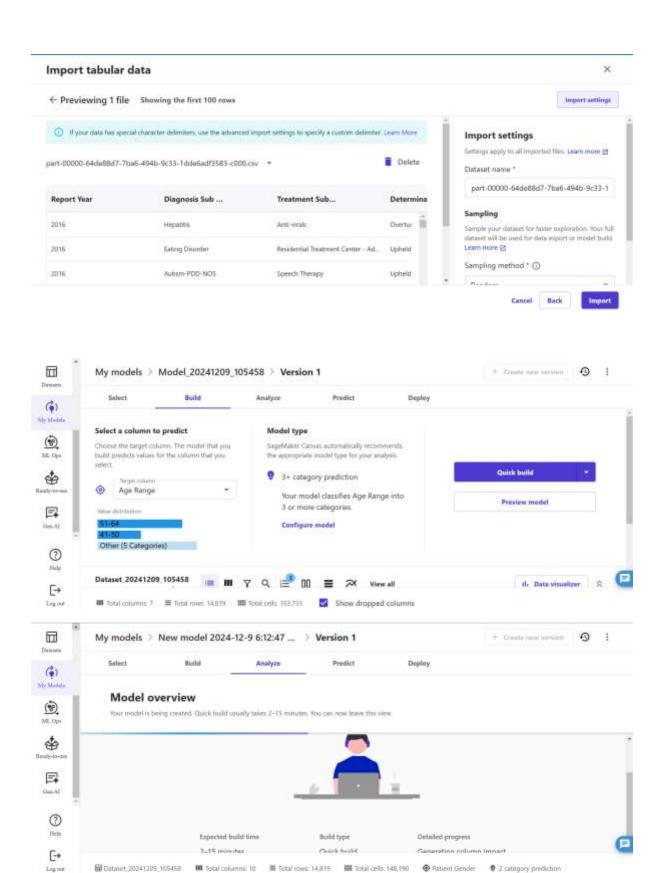
- 2. **Run Autopilot Experiment** : Select the target column. Run the AutoML process to train and evaluate multiple models.
- 3. Consider taking screenshots of your working and query results.
- 4. **Review Results**: Analyze the model leaderboard and performance metrics. Address ethical issues like bias in training data and privacy concerns.

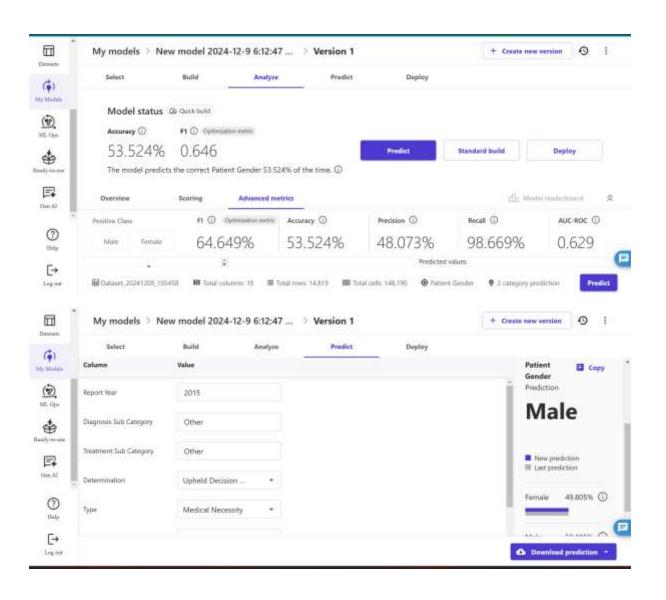


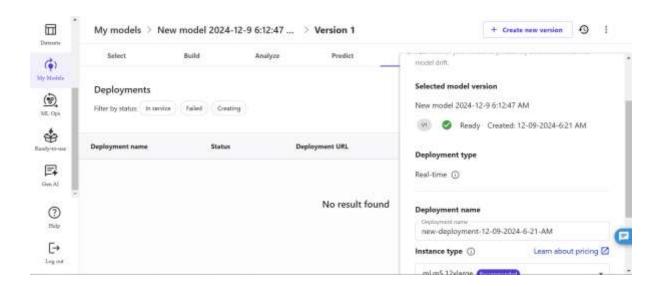


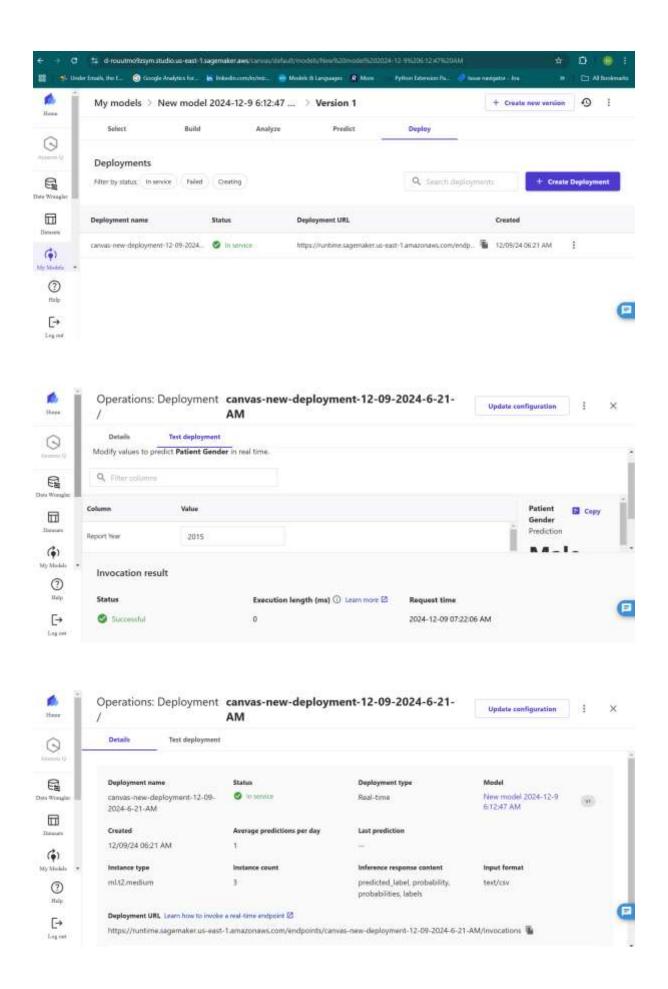












- Image 1: Captures the data import process into SageMaker Autopilot, with the processed dataset loaded from S3.
- Image 2: Shows the experiment configuration, including the selected target column and AutoML settings.

Image 3: Highlights the experiment results, such as the model leaderboard and performance metrics.

Explanation: The images provide a step-by-step overview of SageMaker Autopilot, demonstrating its ability to automate model training, evaluation, and comparison, while ensuring no coding is required. Insights into ethical considerations, such as addressing data bias, may also be visualized.

4. Visualization (1.5 Point)

Tool Options:

• AWS QuickSight for creating dynamic dashboards. (Note: AWS QuickSight offers a Free Tier for new users. The Free Tier includes the following: 1 GB of SPICE capacity. Here is a tutorial on how to use AWS QuickSight.)

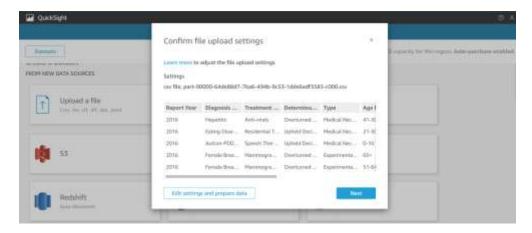
Task: Create Dashboards

1. Connect QuickSight to the processed data in S3.

https://us-east-

1.quicksight.aws.amazon.com/sn/accounts/914497062970/dashboards/d52 9018e-86d7-477c-8885-06e0a4a57962?directory_alias=hhgupta

2. Design a dashboard with at least 4 insightful visualizations. Caution: ■ Be mindful of QuickSight usage limits as it may incur additional costs. ■ Use Power BI for local visualization to avoid QuickSight charges.



1. Count of Records by Age Range and Determination

Purpose:

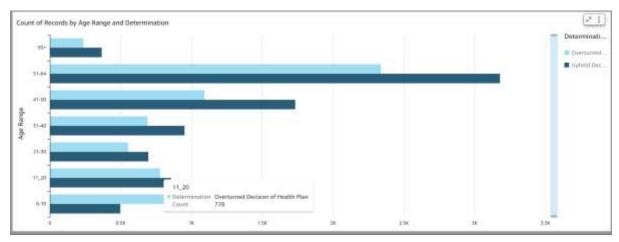
This bar chart visualizes the distribution of records across various age ranges, segmented by the determination outcome (e.g., "Overturned Decision of Health Plan" and "Upheld Decision of Health Plan").

Insights Derived:

- Higher concentrations of records are seen in the age range 51-64, indicating this group undergoes more health plan determinations.
- The "Overturned Decision" category is less common than "Upheld Decision," suggesting the majority of health plan decisions align with initial determinations.

Filters or Parameters Applied:

- Age ranges (0-10, 11-20, 21-30, etc.).
- Determination outcomes (e.g., overturned, upheld).



2. Count of Diagnosis and Treatment Summary by Report Year and Age Range

Purpose:

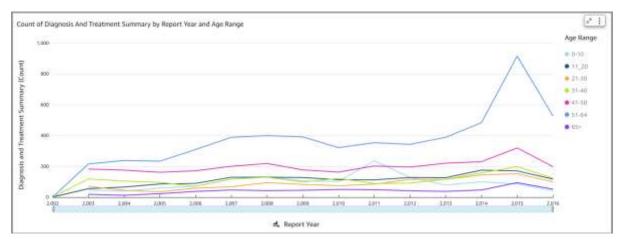
This line graph illustrates the number of diagnoses and treatments reported annually, categorized by age range.

Insights Derived:

- A steady increase in the number of diagnoses and treatments is observed over time, particularly in the 51-64 and 65+ age groups.
- Fluctuations in younger age ranges indicate inconsistent or lower levels of reporting.

Filters or Parameters Applied:

- Report years (2002-2016).
- Age groups (same as above).



3. Count of Determination by Patient Gender

Purpose:

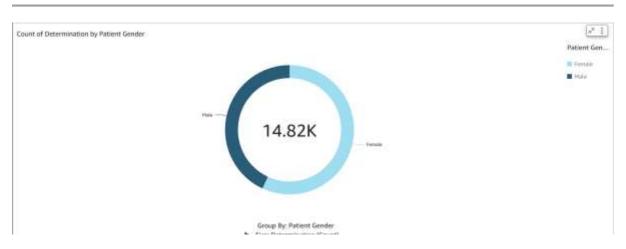
This pie chart highlights the proportion of health plan determinations for males versus females.

Insights Derived:

- A balanced distribution between male and female patients, slightly skewed toward females receiving more determinations.
- Potential gender-related trends or disparities in health plan review processes.

Filters or Parameters Applied:

- Patient gender (Male, Female).
- Determination counts.



4. Count of Records by Type

Purpose:

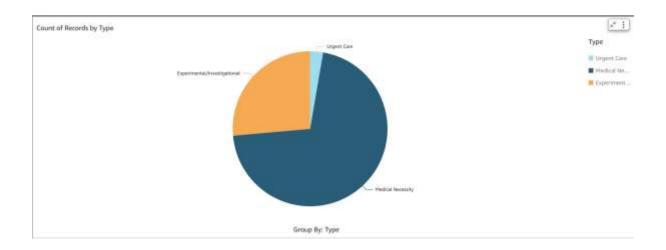
A horizontal bar chart showing the distribution of records based on the type of service (e.g., "Urgent Care," "Medical Necessity").

Insights Derived:

- "Medical Necessity" dominates the record count, reflecting its importance in health plan assessments.
- Urgent care records are significantly fewer, indicating lower frequencies of urgent cases under review.

Filters or Parameters Applied:

• Record types (e.g., "Urgent Care," "Medical Necessity")



5. Count of Determination by Patient Gender and Determination Outcome

Purpose:

A clustered bar chart comparing determination outcomes ("Overturned" vs. "Upheld") across genders.

Insights Derived:

- Females show a higher count of "Upheld Decision" cases compared to males.
- Disparity in "Overturned Decisions" between genders might point to gender-based discrepancies in health plan appeals.

Filters or Parameters Applied:

• Determination type and patient gender.

Count of Determination by Patient Gender and Determination

Patient Gender	Determination	Determination
Female	Overturned Decision of Health Plan	3,763
Male	Overturned Decision of Health Plan	2,779
Female	Upheld Decision of Health Plan	4,673
Male	Upheld Decision of Health Plan	3,604

6. Count of Records by Determination and Type

Purpose

This bar chart categorizes health records by the type of service (e.g., "Medical Necessity," "Urgent Care," "Experimental Treatments") and the determination outcome ("Overturned" or "Upheld").

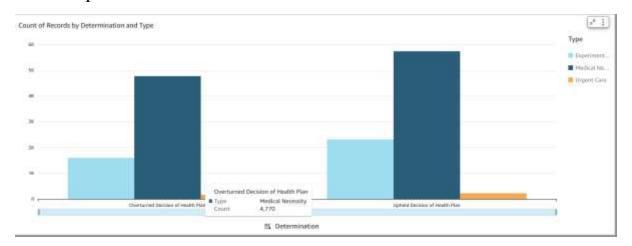
Insights Derived

- **Medical Necessity**: This category has the highest number of determinations, with most decisions being upheld. This suggests a higher degree of alignment with initial assessments for medical necessity cases.
- Experimental Treatments: A noticeable proportion of these cases are overturned, indicating potential challenges in meeting approval criteria for novel treatments.
- **Urgent Care**: Although a smaller category, urgent care records show a balanced distribution between overturned and upheld decisions.

Filters or Parameters Applied

• **Service Types**: Filtered by "Medical Necessity," "Urgent Care," and "Experimental Treatments."

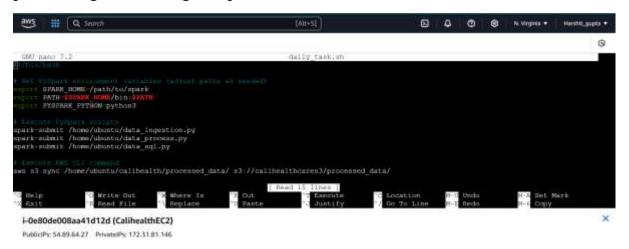
• **Determination Outcomes**: Segmented into "Overturned" and "Upheld."



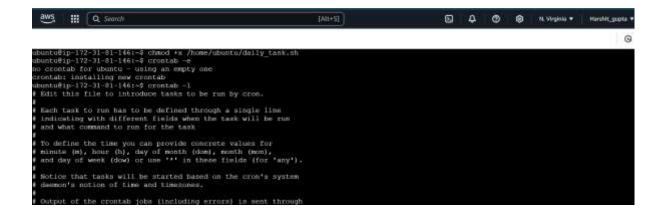
5. Bonus Task: Automation of the Pipeline (5 Points)

Objective: Automate the entire data pipeline from ingestion to visualization:

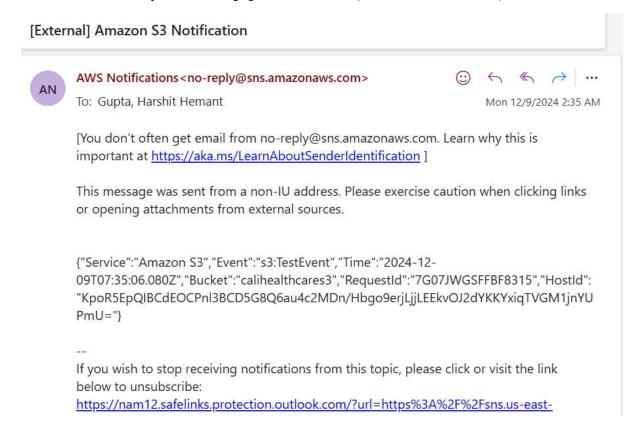
1. **Develop an Automation Script (1 Point):** O Automate data retrieval, processing, and storage steps.



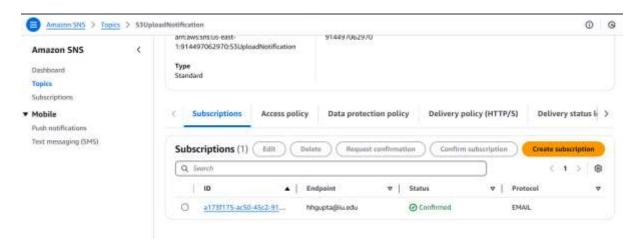
2. Set Up Scheduling Tools (1.5 Points): • Use cron jobs or AWS Lambda to trigger the pipeline on a schedule or upon new data uploads to S3 bucket.



3. Implement Logging and Notifications (1.5 Points): • Use AWS SNS or email to notify users of pipeline status (success or failure).

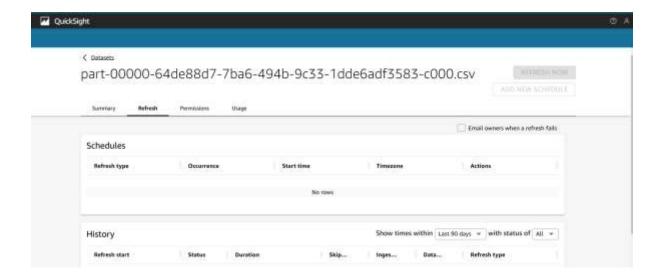


This message was sent from a non-IU address. Please exercise caution when clicking links or opening attachments from external sources. {"Service":"Amazon S3","Event":"s3:TestEvent","Time":"2024-12-09T07:35:06.080Z", "Bucket": "calihealthcares3", "RequestId": "7G07JWGSFFBF8315", "HostId": "KpoR5EpQIBCdEOCPnl3BCD5G8Q6au4c2MDn/Hbgo9erjLjjLEEkvOJ2dYKKYxiqTVGM1jnYU PmU="} If you wish to stop receiving notifications from this topic, please click or visit the link below to unsubscribe: https://nam12.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fsns.us-east-1.amazonaws.com%2Funsubscribe.html%3FSubscriptionArn%3Darn%3Aaws%3Asns%3Aus -east-1%3A914497062970%3AS3UploadNotification%3Aa173f175-ac50-45c2-9117b334fe04d09e%26Endpoint%3Dhhgupta%40iu.edu&data=05%7C02%7Chhgupta%40iu.ed u%7C321db7d33a9e434b230608dd182400b7%7C1113be34aed14d00ab4bcdd02510be91 %7C0%7C0%7C638693265107304161%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcG kiOnRydWUsllYiOilwLjAuMDAwMCIsllAiOiJXaW4zMilslkFOljoiTWFpbClslldUljoyfQ%3D%3 D%7C0%7C%7C%sdata=vWNXsAmlKQsN6%2B3GEwtjLu2nQtSIZCorw%2BDowyr%2B sK0%3D&reserved=0



Please do not reply directly to this email. If you have any questions or comments

4. Automate Dashboard Updates (1 Point): ○ Configure QuickSight or Power BI to refresh data periodically for real-time insights.



Bonus: Submit an architecture diagram showing the entire pipeline.

