Big Data Healthcare Analytics Project Documentation

This project implements a big data pipeline for batch analytics on the MIMIC-III Clinical Database. It processes ICU-related healthcare data using Docker-based Hadoop and Hive, with MapReduce for basic analytics.

Repository Structure

```
docker-hadoop-spark/
  - data/
   L- mimiciii/
       --- csv/
                                # Original uncleaned MIMIC-III CSVs
         - parquet/
                                # Cleaned and converted Parquet files
       L— clean_csv/
                         # Cleaned CSV used for MapReduce (patients)
  - scripts/
    convert_patients_to_parquet.py
     convert_admissions_to_parquet.py
   L— convert_icustays_to_parquet.py
  - mapreduce/
     — mapper.py
   L— reducer.py
  - hive/
  — create_tables.sql # Hive DDL for external tables
  - docs/
    --- DataModel.md
     HiveQueries.md
   L-- MapReduce.md
   README.md
   docker-compose.yml
```

Setup Instructions

1. Start Docker Hadoop Environment

```
cd docker-hadoop-spark
docker-compose up -d
```

2. Convert CSVs to Parquet Run these Python scripts from Git Bash:

```
python scripts/convert_patients_to_parquet.py
python scripts/convert_admissions_to_parquet.py
python scripts/convert_icustays_to_parquet.py
```

3. Copy Files to HDFS

```
docker cp data/mimiciii/parquet/*.parquet namenode:/tmp/
docker exec -it namenode bash
hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/root/mimiciii/{patients,admissions,icustays}
hdfs dfs -put /tmp/patients.parquet /user/root/mimiciii/patients/
hdfs dfs -put /tmp/admissions.parquet /user/root/mimiciii/admissions/
hdfs dfs -put /tmp/icustays.parquet /user/root/mimiciii/icustays/
```

4. Create Hive Database and Tables

```
-- Inside Beeline
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS mimiciii;
USE mimiciii;
-- See docs/DataModel.md for DDL
```

5. Run Hive Queries

```
USE mimiciii;
SELECT * FROM icustays LIMIT 5;
```

6. Run MapReduce

Data Model

1. patients (Dimension Table)

Column	Туре	Description
subject_id	BIGINT	Unique patient ID
gender	STRING	Patient gender (M/F)
dob	TIMESTAMP	Date of birth
dod	TIMESTAMP	Date of death (if applicable)
expire_flag	TINYINT	1 if patient is known deceased

2. admissions (Fact Table)

Column	Туре	Description
subject_id	BIGINT	Patient ID (FK)
hadm_id	BIGINT	Admission ID
admittime	TIMESTAMP	Admission timestamp
dischtime	TIMESTAMP	Discharge timestamp
deathtime	TIMESTAMP	Death timestamp (if any)
diagnosis	STRING	Primary diagnosis
hospital_expire_flag	TINYINT	1 if patient died during admission

3. icustays (Fact Table)

Column	Туре	Description
icustay_id	BIGINT	ICU stay ID
hadm_id	BIGINT	Admission ID (FK)
subject_id	BIGINT	Patient ID (FK)
intime	TIMESTAMP	ICU admission time
outtime	TIMESTAMP	ICU discharge time
los	DOUBLE	Length of ICU stay (in days)

Relationships

- patients.subject_id = admissions.subject_id
- admissions.hadm_id = icustays.hadm_id
- patients.subject_id = icustays.subject_id

Measures

- los length of ICU stay (from icustays)
- hospital_expire_flag hospital mortality indicator (admissions)
- expire_flag mortality indicator (patients)
- diagnosis diagnosis at admission (admissions)

Use in Analytics

These dimensions and relationships allow analysis such as:

- Average length of stay by diagnosis
- ICU readmissions by patient
- Mortality rates by demographic groups

Hive Queries

1. Average Length of Stay per Diagnosis

```
SELECT
a.diagnosis,
ROUND(AVG(i.los), 2) AS avg_length_of_stay
FROM
admissions a

JOIN
icustays i

ON
a.hadm_id = i.hadm_id

GROUP BY
a.diagnosis

ORDER BY
avg_length_of_stay DESC

LIMIT 20;
```

2. Distribution of ICU Readmissions

```
SELECT
   subject_id,
   COUNT(icustay_id) AS icu_admissions
FROM
   icustays
GROUP BY
   subject_id
HAVING
   COUNT(icustay_id) > 1
ORDER BY
   icu_admissions DESC
LIMIT 20;
```

3. Mortality Rates by Ethnicity

```
SELECT
  ethnicity,
  COUNT(*) AS total_admissions,
  SUM(hospital_expire_flag) AS deaths,
  ROUND(SUM(hospital_expire_flag) * 100.0 / COUNT(*), 2) AS mortality_rate_percent
FROM
  admissions
GROUP BY
  ethnicity
ORDER BY
  mortality_rate_percent DESC;
```

4. Mortality Rates by Gender

```
SELECT
  gender,
  COUNT(*) AS total_patients,
  SUM(expire_flag) AS deaths,
  ROUND(SUM(expire_flag) * 100.0 / COUNT(*), 2) AS mortality_rate_percent
FROM
  patients
GROUP BY
  gender;
```

MapReduce Task: Average Patient Age

Objective: To compute the average age of patients in the PATIENTS_CLEAN dataset using a MapReduce job written in Java, executed via Hadoop Streaming on a Docker-based Hadoop cluster.

- File name: PATIENTS_CLEAN
- HDFS path: /user/root/clean_csv/PATIENTS_CLEAN
- Format: CSV (comma-separated values)

Task Logic

Calculate age = dod - dob

- If dod is empty (patient is alive), use 2200-01-01 as reference
- Skip rows with malformed or missing dates
- Skip the header row
- Only include patients aged 0–150 years (sanity check)

Language & Frameworks

Java 8

- Hadoop MapReduce API (YARN)
- JAR compiled inside the Docker container

Build & Execution

1. Create and compile Java class:

mkdir -p /root/avg_classes

export HADOOP_CLASSPATH=\$(hadoop classpath)

javac -classpath \$HADOOP_CLASSPATH -d /root/avg_classes /root/AverageAge.java

2. Package into a JAR:

jar -cvf /root/avg.jar -C /root/avg_classes/ .

3. Upload data to HDFS:

hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/root/clean_csv

hdfs dfs -put /root/PATIENTS_CLEAN /user/root/clean_csv/

4. Run MapReduce job:

hdfs dfs -rm -r /user/root/output_avg

hadoop jar /root/avg.jar AverageAge \

/user/root/clean_csv/PATIENTS_CLEAN $\$

/user/root/output_avg

Output

Average Age >>> 70.68