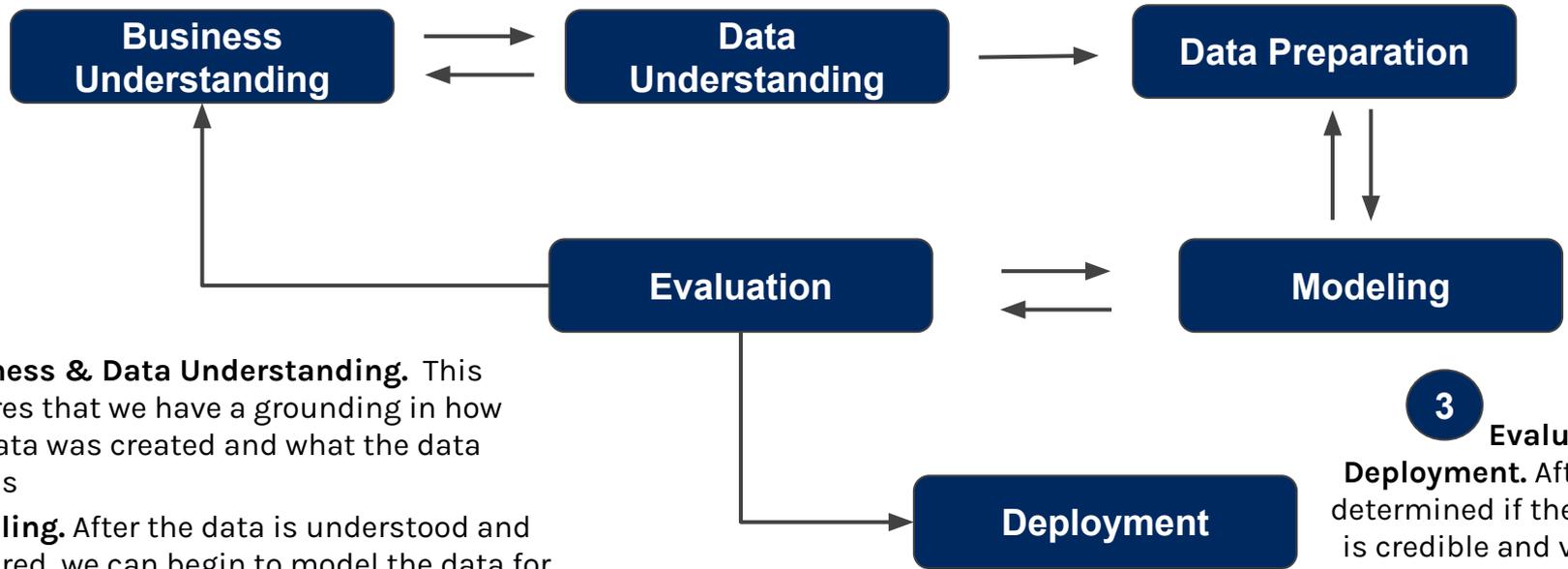


# HST 953/6.8850: Clinical Data Learning

Ned McCague

# Cross-industry standard process for data mining (CRISP-DM) with new data



**1 Business & Data Understanding.** This ensures that we have a grounding in how the data was created and what the data means

**2 Modeling.** After the data is understood and prepared, we can begin to model the data for insights

**3 Evaluation & Deployment.** After we've determined if the insight is credible and valuable, we can enhance our own business understanding or deploy the finding in some fashion



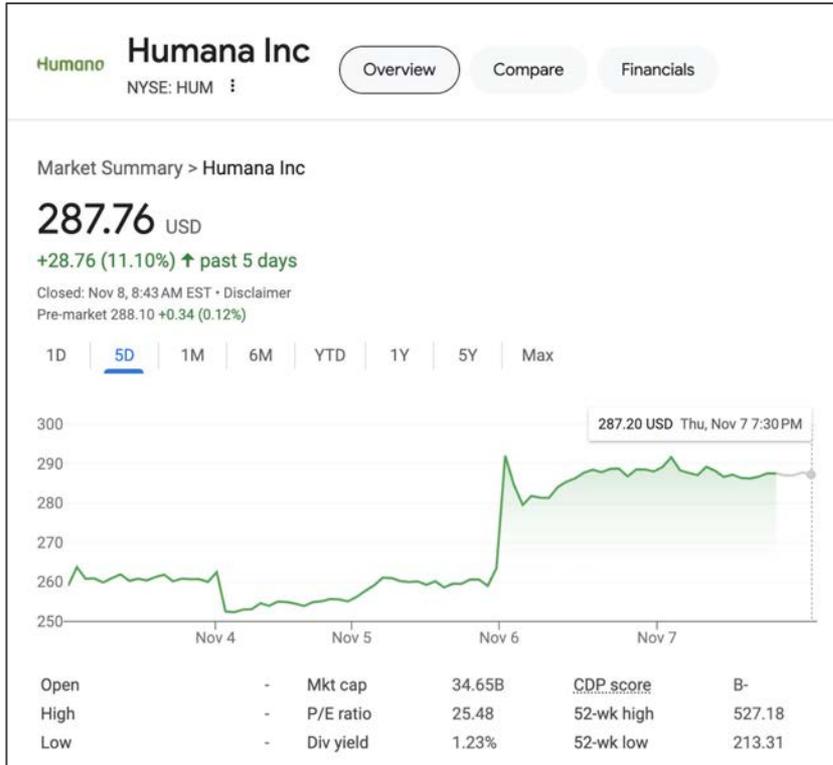
# Reminder

- PSET Three is due next week!
- Reflections are still due
- Final presentations AND the final report are fast approaching



# Data and Healthcare in the news

# Speculation about the impact of election



## Trump Will Create New Winners and Losers in Healthcare

Market reactions sharply diverge among healthcare companies as investors expect changes to Obamacare, Medicare

By David Wainer [Follow](#)  
Nov. 6, 2024 11:17 am ET

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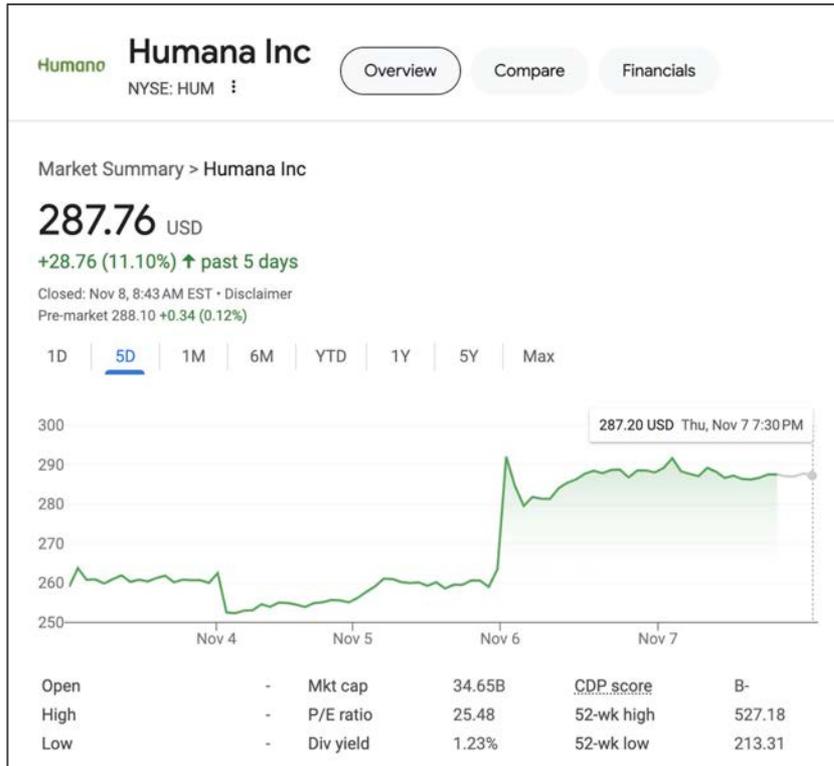


HCA Healthcare is a hospital chain that benefits from more government money pouring into Medicaid and the exchanges. PHOTO: DOUGLAS R. CLIFFORD/ZUMA PRESS

For healthcare companies, Donald Trump's victory means very different things depending on which part of the sector they operate in.

For firms offering plans in the exchanges created by the Affordable Care Act (aka Obamacare), as well as Medicaid plans, it could be bad news. That explains why [Oscar Health](#) [OSCR -12.28%](#) , which derives most of its business from Obamacare marketplaces, was down 8% Wednesday morning while [Centene](#) [CNC -0.06%](#) , a big Medicaid operator, was down 5%. But for businesses operating in Medicare Advantage, the privately run system that mainly serves seniors, a Republican victory is expected to provide major regulatory benefits. Under the Biden administration, insurers focused on Medicare Advantage have faced increased scrutiny from the federal government, such as [lower annual rate increases](#). This came at a time when seniors drove up usage of the plans, leading to [lower profitability](#).

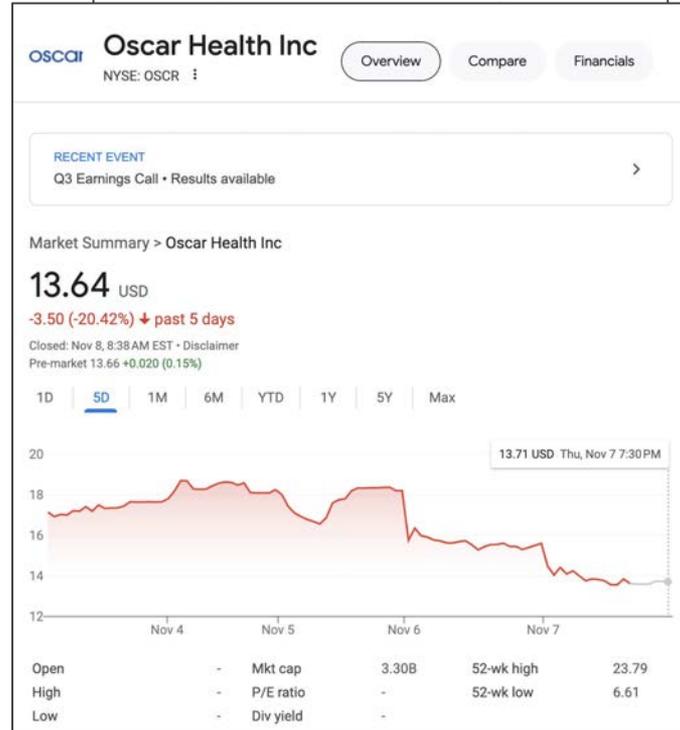
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Does anyone know this photo?



Does anyone know this photo?





# Systematic undercounting?

Newsweek

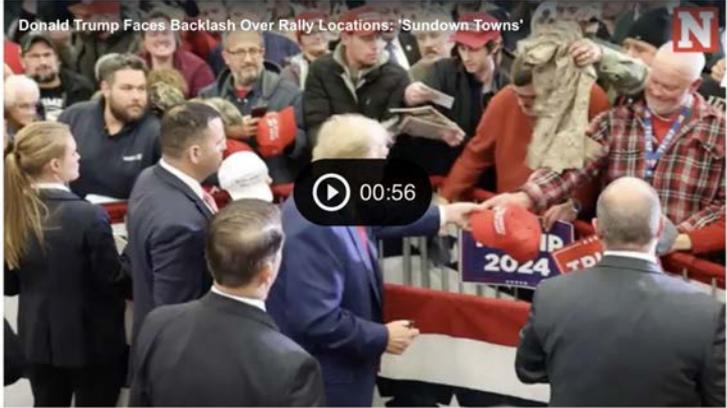
SUBSCRIBE FOR \$1 Login

U.S. | 2024 Election | Donald Trump | Polls | Trump Polls | Kamala Harris

## Are Polls Undercounting Trump's Support Again?

Published Sep 06, 2024 at 5:00 AM EDT | Updated Sep 06, 2024 at 11:32 PM EDT

Donald Trump Faces Backlash Over Rally Locations: 'Sundown Towns'



By [Daniel Bush](#)  
White House Correspondent

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445

Republicans are hopeful that polls showing [a dead-even presidential race](#) don't reflect the real level of support [Donald Trump](#) will receive in November.

### Trending

- 01 Democrats' Gen Z Dream Just Died  
33 comments
- 02 Did Bob Casey Concede? Pennsylvania Senator Speaks Out as McCormick Wins  
13 comments
- 03 Israeli Soccer Fans Targeted in 'Antisemitic' Attacks In Amsterdam  
107 comments
- 04 New Study Reveals Fast Radio Bursts Originate in Massive Galaxies  
0 comments



# Today's agenda

- Heather Mattie
- Ned McCague



# An KDNuggets article on infrastructure from 2023

“To make the most out of data, organizations need efficient and scalable solutions that can store, process, and analyze data effectively. From ingesting data from multiple sources through transformation and serving, data storage underpins the data architecture.

So choosing the right data storage solution while factoring in how you'll access the data and the specific use case is important. In this article, we'll explore three popular data storage abstractions: data warehouses, data lakes, and data marts.

We'll go over the basics and compare these data storage abstractions across features like access patterns, schema, data governance, use cases, and more.”

The screenshot shows the top portion of a KDNuggets article. At the top left is a hamburger menu icon, and at the top right is the KDNuggets logo and a search icon. The article title is "Data Warehouses vs. Data Lakes vs. Data Marts: Need Help Deciding?". Below the title is a subtitle: "A comparative overview of data warehouses, data lakes, and data marts to help you make informed decisions on data storage solutions for your data architecture." The author is listed as "By Bala Priya C, KDNuggets on October 30, 2023 in Data Engineering". Below the author information are social media sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Reddit, Email, and a plus sign for more options. The main content area features an illustration of a woman with red hair sitting at a laptop, looking thoughtful with a question mark above her head. Surrounding her are icons representing the three data storage types: "Data Lakes" (represented by a document icon), "Data Warehouses" (represented by a bar chart icon), and "Data Marts" (represented by a gear icon). The text "Image by Author" is visible at the bottom of the illustration.

# Data Infrastructure!



# Why does infrastructure matter so much?

There are a few reasons:

- Most of “the job” of data professionals is **not** in the modeling
- Most of the work data professionals perform is actually working with the infrastructure or working with people
  - Data gathering
  - Data cleaning
  - Visualizing data
  - Problem definition
  - Inter-team coordination
  - Communicating insights

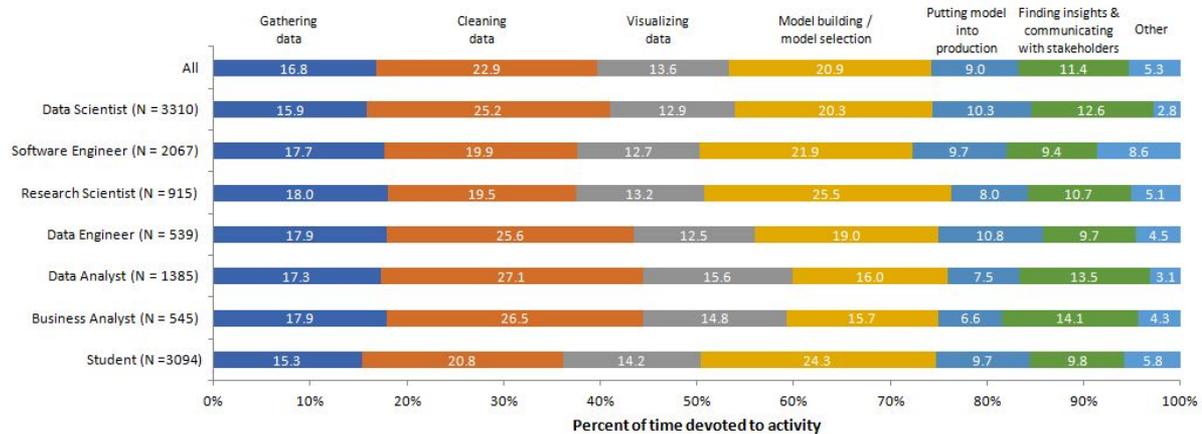
Simply put, you need to understand the system that generates, processes, stores,<sup>13</sup> and visualizes your data



# This is not simply my opinion

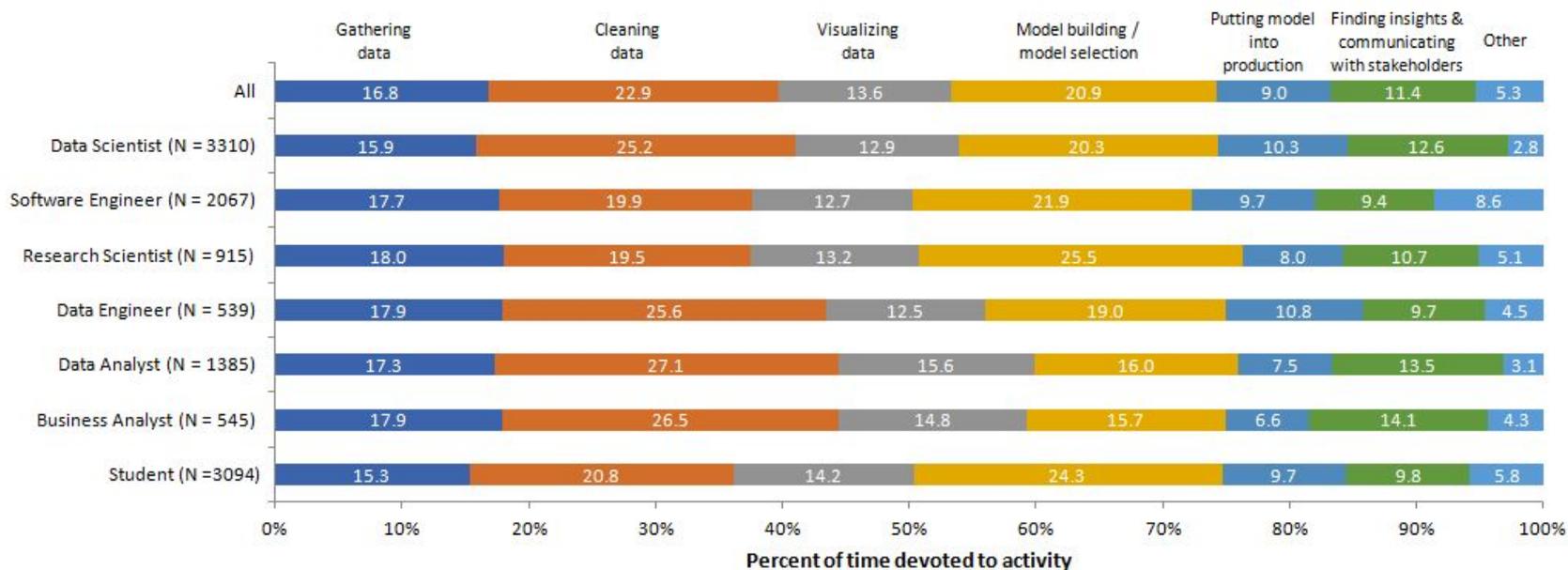
This narrative is backed up by data

During a typical data science project at work or school, approximately what proportion of your time is devoted to the following?



Note: Data are from the 2018 Kaggle ML and Data Science Survey. You can learn more about the study here: <http://www.kaggle.com/kaggle/kaggle-survey-2018>. A total of 23859 respondents completed the survey; the percentages in the graph are based on a total of 15937 respondents who provided an answer to this question. Only selected job titles are presented.

## During a typical data science project at work or school, approximately what proportion of your time is devoted to the following?

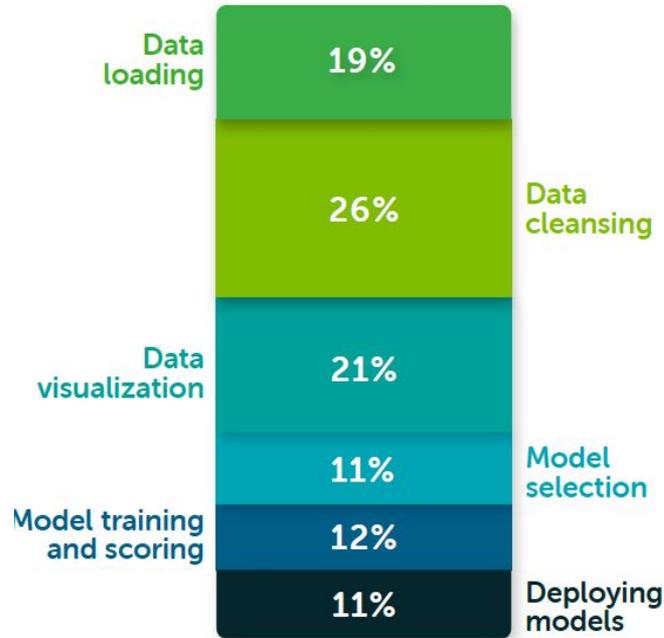


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# A more recent survey showed similar results

“THINKING ABOUT YOUR CURRENT JOB, HOW MUCH OF YOUR TIME IS SPENT IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING TASKS?”



n=1099



# This same report shows a problem with how we train data professionals

## What students learn

Python	85%
ML	55%
Data Viz	49%
Probability & statistics	43%
Deep learning	42%

n= 346

## What universities offer

Python	72%
Probability & statistics	59%
ML	54%
Data viz	53%
Advanced mathematics	49%

n=238

## What enterprises lack

Big data mgmt	39%
Advanced mathematics	36%
Deep learning	31%
Engineering skills	26%
ML	25%

n=1216

17



# What do I do when I join a new company?

What do we think?



# What I do when I join a new company

## A few things:

- Conduct an audit of the internal Data Governance, including Policies, Procedures, and Programs



# What is data governance?

## Description of Data Governance:

- Data Governance is a catch-all term that describes the process of managing, improving, monitoring, maintaining, and protecting data at an enterprise level. It includes procedures, a plan to execute those procedures, and a governance framework.

Less formally, we can think of Data Governance as the proactive management of data to support the business achieve its strategy and vision.



# What is data governance?

## Considerations:

- **Data Quality.** Are there tools for data cataloging? Does that company have a data governor, a data management office, a data council, or any data stewards? Are there valid values for every field? Are there formal quality checks on the data? Do those quality checks have contain compliance and outlier checks? Is there automated alerting at various stages of the data ecosystem? Are there formal or informal relationships within the company to ensure that data creation conforms to appropriate norms and expectations? Does the company even have any norms or expectations when it comes to data creation?



# What is data governance?

## Description of Data Governance:

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Less formally, we can think of Data Governance as the proactive management of data to support the business achieve its strategy and vision.



# What is data governance?

## Considerations:

- **Data Access.** Who has access to what data? Is this access role-based? Is there formal training to gain access to data? Is that training overseen by a centralized team with sign offs from legal, security, and IT? What are the procedures to gain access to data? How is data access revoked? Do we give external stakeholders access to data?



# What is data governance?

## Considerations:

- **Regulatory Compliance.** Is the company compliant with any and all relevant regulations, including
  - Sarbanes-Oxley Act,
  - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR),
  - California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA),
  - The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS), and
  - Canada's Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)?
- Is there formal training on these regulations? Are there documented policies supporting and enforcing them?



# What is data governance?

## Considerations:

- **Data Literacy.** Data literacy ensures that the organization is educated to a sufficient level to consume data with confidence. Are there formal trainings on the data in the company? Are there major KPIs that are owned, managed, and reported through a centralized team to key stakeholders? Is there alignment within the organization around which metrics matter and how accurate the numbers are? Do the key leaders in the organization agree on the major KPIs of the company?



# What is data governance?

## Considerations:

- **Policies, Procedures, Programs.** The 3Ps describe the formal rules by which requests are made, access is granted, and use cases are defined. They provide the organizational red tape that prevents mishandling of data, governs access to data, and ensures that there is visibility into data lineage and quality.
- If Data Governance is strategic in scope, then the Policies, Procedures, and Programs are operational and tactical in depth. The two go hand-in-glove.



# What is data governance?

## Considerations:

- **Extra.** There are other topics, both formal and informal, that should be considered, including Data Stewardship and Ownership, Data Policies and Guidelines, Data Standards for Presentation of Data, Metadata Management, Data Lineage, Data Cataloging, Data Quality, and Data Security.



# What I do when I join a new company

## A few things:

- Conduct an audit of the internal **Data Governance**, including Policies, Procedures, and Programs

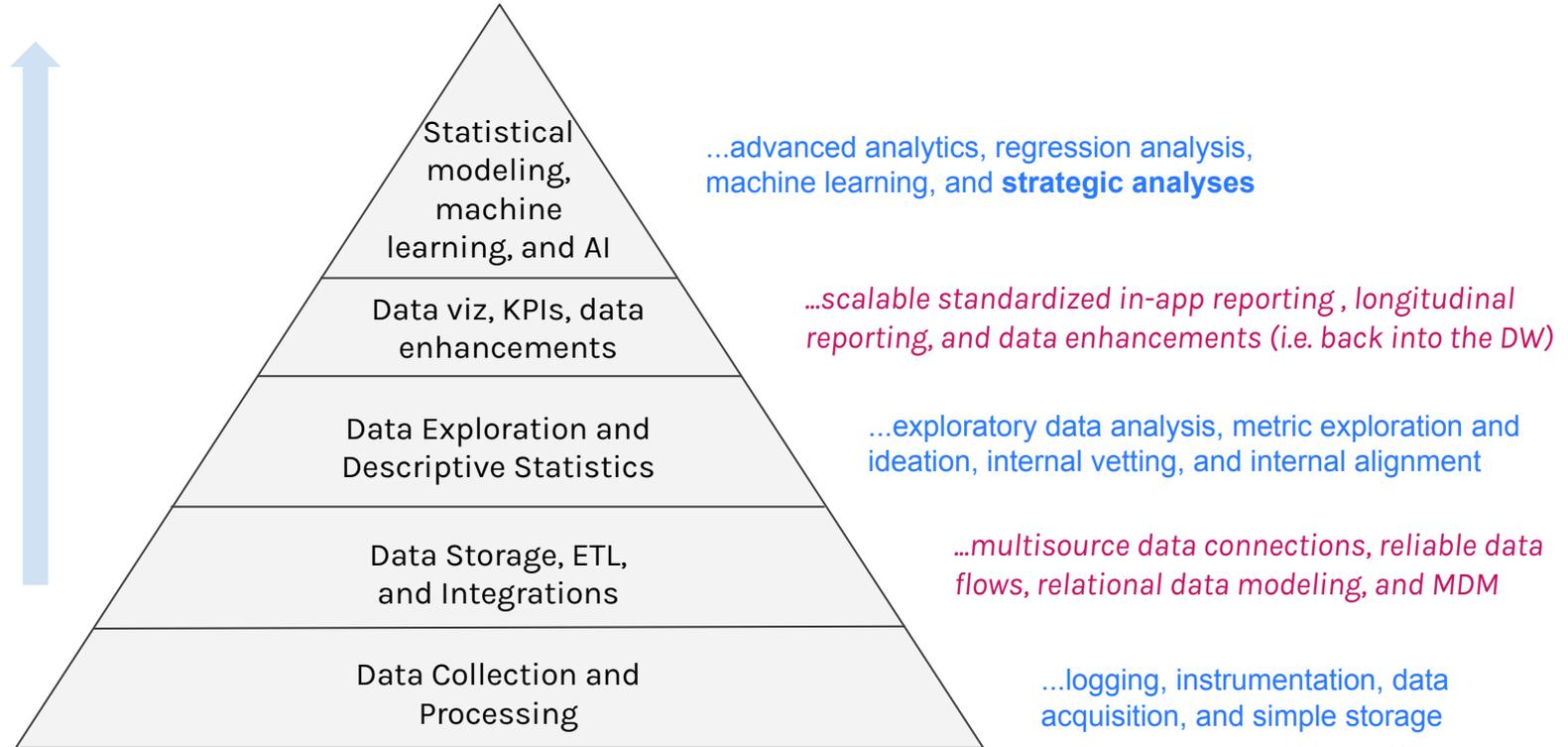


# What I do when I join a new company

## A few things:

- Conduct an audit of the internal Data Governance, including Policies, Procedures, and Programs
- Review the **data sufficiency pyramid** with key leaders within the company

# Data Sufficiency Pyramid





# What I do when I join a new company

## A few things:

- Conduct an audit of the internal Data Governance, including Policies, Procedures, and Programs
- Review the data sufficiency pyramid with key leaders within the company
- Conduct an **Analytics Maturity Assessment** on the company

# Analytics Maturity Assessment

## Level 0

- Struggling to get basic information
- Chaotic/Inconsistent
- No analytic structure
- Severely limited analytic capability
- Reporting is difficult and dubious

## Level 1

- Concerned with current fires and issues
- Descriptive in nature
- Historically focused
- No integration
- Print outs
- Reactive reporting

## Level 2

- Operational reports
- Descriptive reporting in a timely manner
- Manual integration
- Manual processes
- Focus on performance evaluation

## Level 3

- Concerned with current plans
- Diagnostic reporting
- Concern about what is happening and why
- Mature data warehousing exists
- Uneven competency across the organization

## Level 4

- Insight into what is likely to happen
- Organizational dashboards/scorecards
- Managed and measured
- Widespread analytic capabilities
- Consistent production

## Level 5

- Integrated into business planning and decision making
- Shapes actions and perceptions
- Analytics is a differentiator
- Real-time analysis



# What I do when I join a new company

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- Review the data sufficiency pyramid with key leaders within the company
- Conduct an Analytics Maturity Assessment on the company
- Create a diagram of the **data sources** in the company (i.e. a data ecosystem map or data architecture diagram)



# Understanding the data sources at a company

## Types of data you'll see:

- 3rd party vendors
- Product usage
- Customer files
- Manual data uploads



# Understanding the data sources at a company

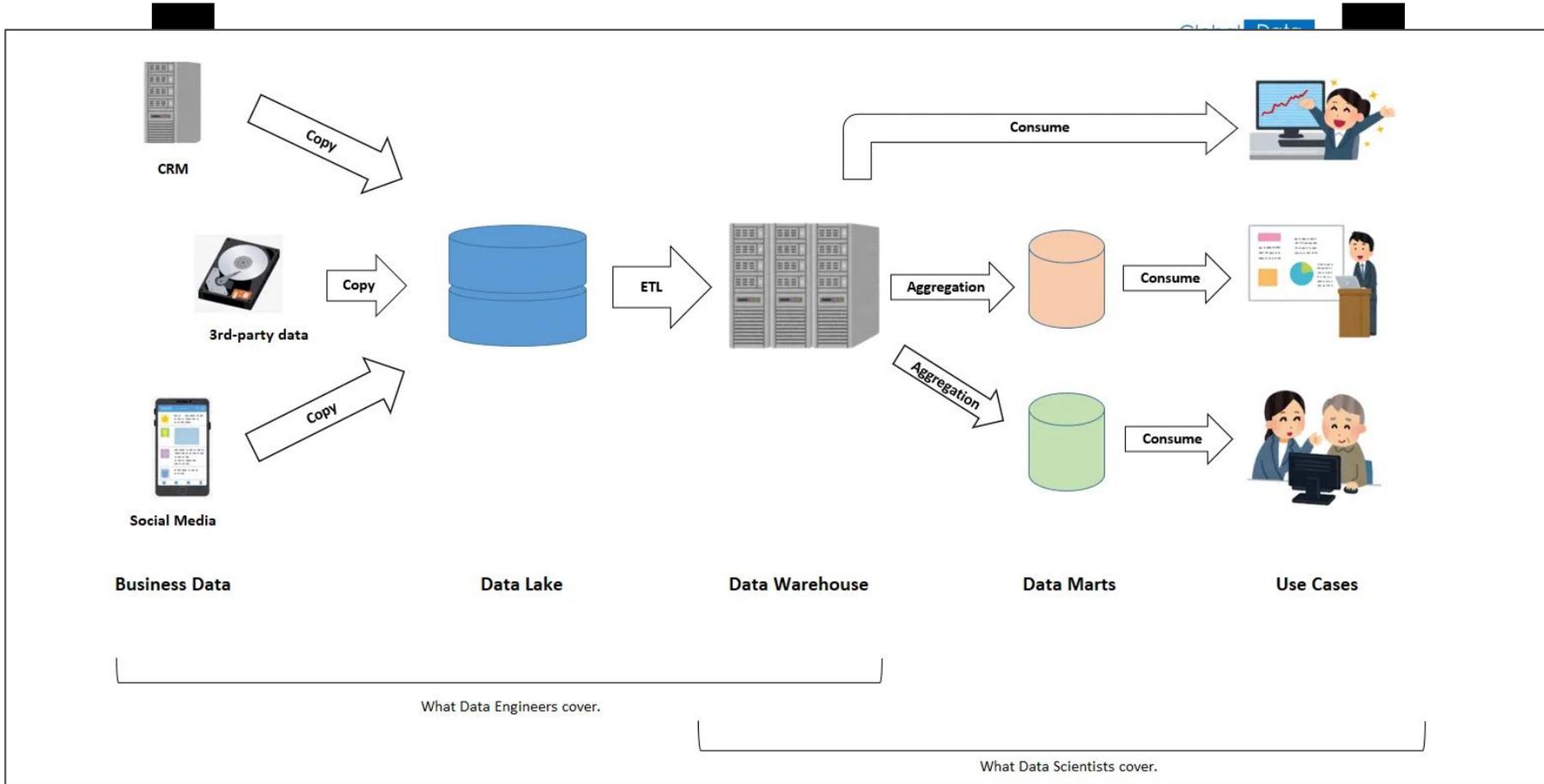
## Types of data you'll see:

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- Product usage
- Customer files
- Manual data uploads

## Questions to consider:

- What do those data sources feed into? And then what happens?
- Where does the data go? How does it get there?
- What is the full data ecosystem that you're walking with?
  - What tools do you have?
  - What teams do you have?
  - Who leads those teams?
  - Who is a peer-leader you can learn from?

The point is to enable you to have deeper level conversations with key stakeholders



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## Broad-Stroke Goals:

- Get a lay of the land
- Formalize things that are often informal
- Communicate expertise and competence
- Identify gaps
- Build relationships



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## Broad-Stroke Goals:

- Get a lay of the land
- Formalize things that are often informal
- Communicate expertise and competence
- Identify gaps
- Build relationships
- Create inputs for roadmap
- Identify resourcing needs
- Clarify organizational structure
- Identify adversaries in the org<sup>39</sup>
- Create a strategic framework



# Case Example

McKinsey  
& Company

Operations Practice

## Toward smart production: Machine intelligence in business operations

A detailed study of machine intelligence in industrial and manufacturing operations reveals the surprisingly different paths companies can take. But a group of leaders shares similar characteristics.

*This article is a collaborative effort by Duane S. Boning, Vijay D'Silva, Pete Kimball, Bruce Lawler, Retsef Levi, and Ingrid Millan, representing views from McKinsey's Operations Practice and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Machine Intelligence for Manufacturing and Operations program.*

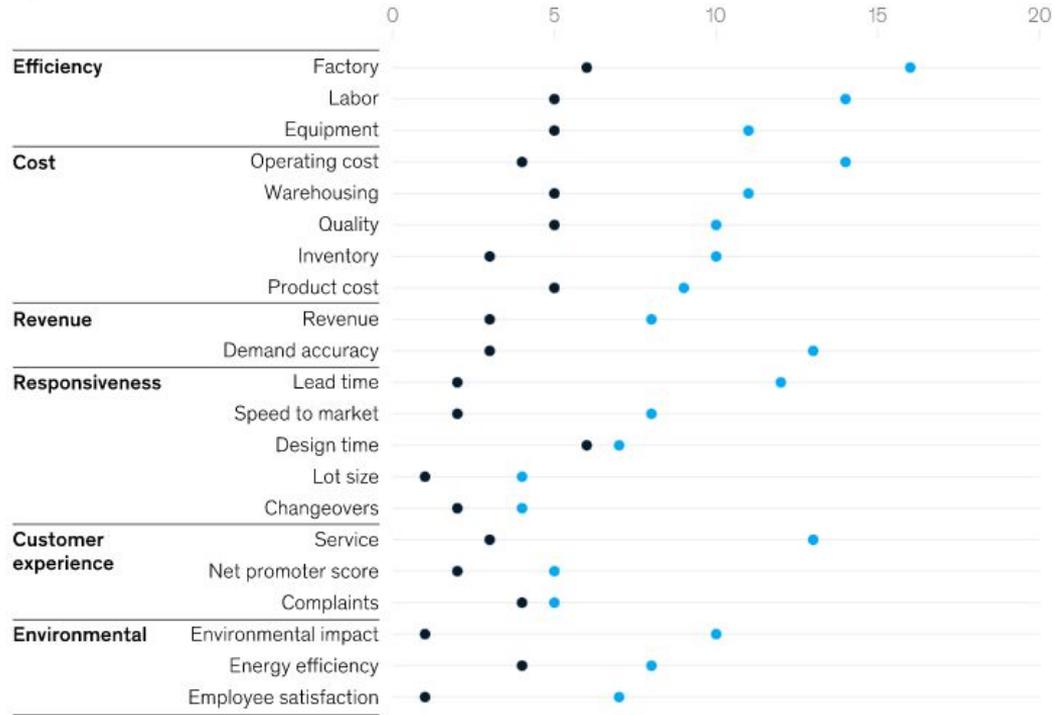




# Case Ex

Across a broad range of metrics, machine-intelligence leaders achieve triple the improvement of other companies.

Average improvement through machine intelligence, by KPI, %

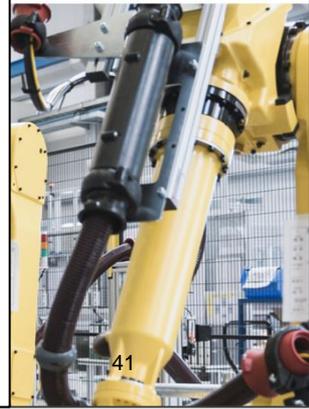


Note: All variables are normalized to a 0 to 1 scale. Source: MIT Machine Intelligence for Manufacturing and Operations (MIMO) program; McKinsey Machine Intelligence Survey

# Production: Success

and manufacturing companies can take.

omball, Bruce Lawler, Retsef Levi, and the Massachusetts Institute of am.

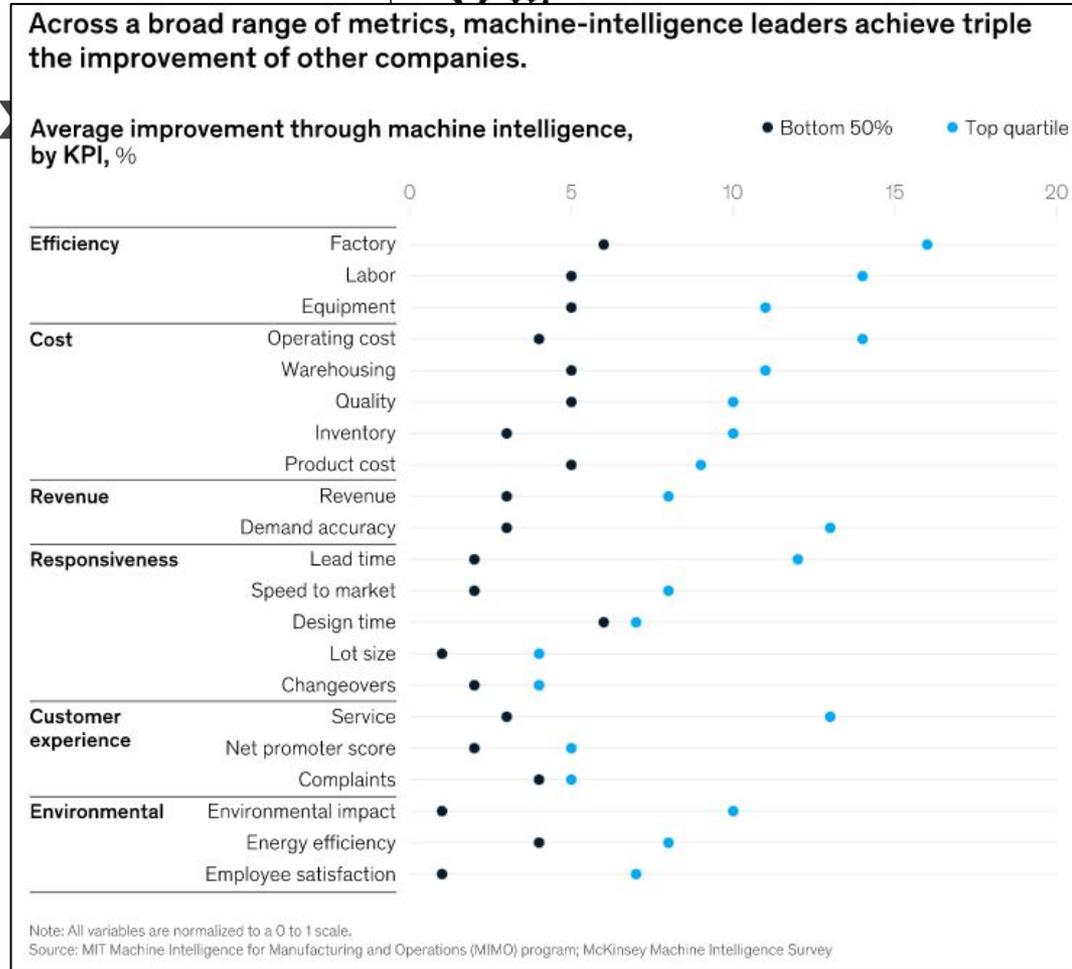




# Case Ex

## An interesting quote:

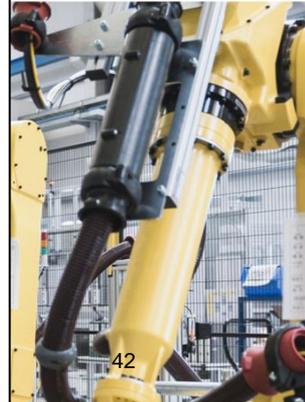
- The key differentiator between top performers and mediocre performers was the difference between their “[l]evel of investment in **infrastructure** to support MI implementation”



# Production: Success

and manufacturing companies can take.

omball, Bruce Lawler, Retsef Levi, and the Massachusetts Institute of am.





**So let's talk about infrastructure!**



# Activating data in an organization

Mature organizations need to be able to...

- Create data
- Collect data
- Process data
- Activate data



# Activating data in an organization

Mature organizations need to be able to...

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You need data tools that allow you do this at scale



# Activating data in an organization

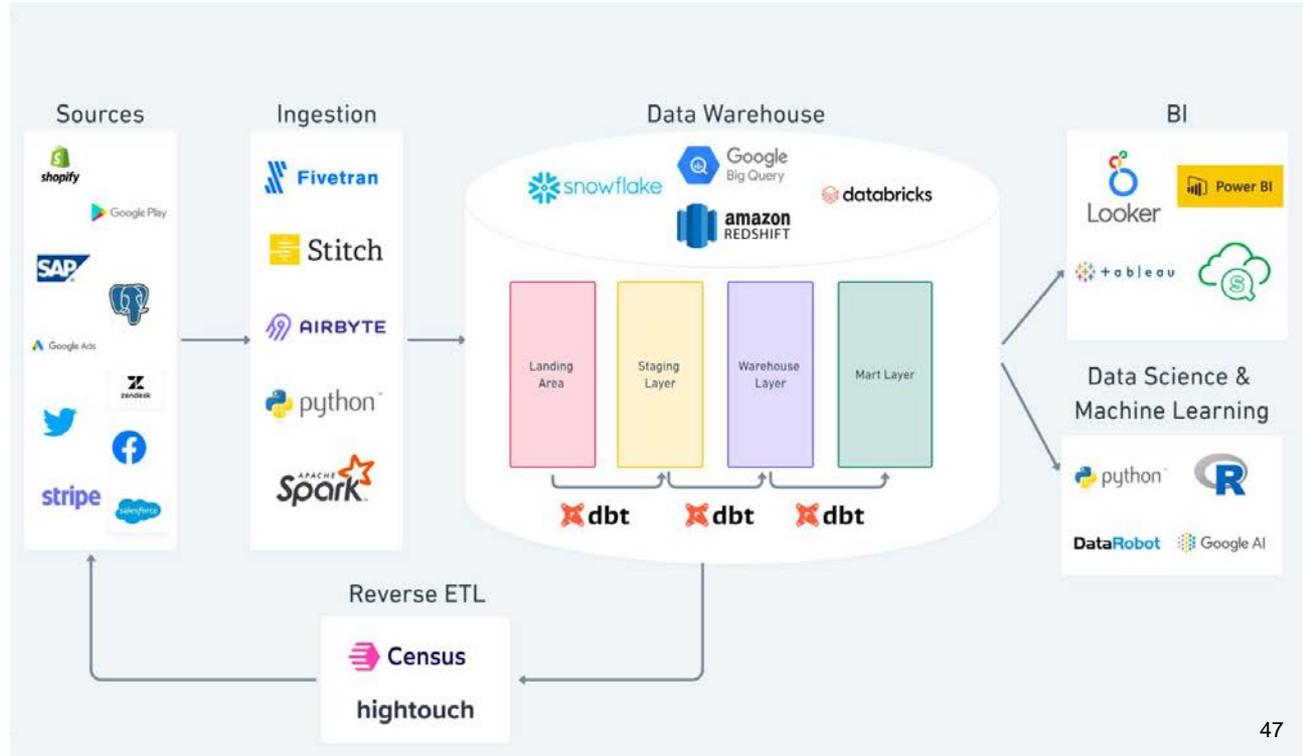
Mature organizations need to be able to...

- Create data
- Collect data
- Process data
- Activate data

This means you need tools to help you extract, transform, load, store, analyze, visualize, and monitor your data

You need data tools that allow you do this at scale

# Modern Data Stack

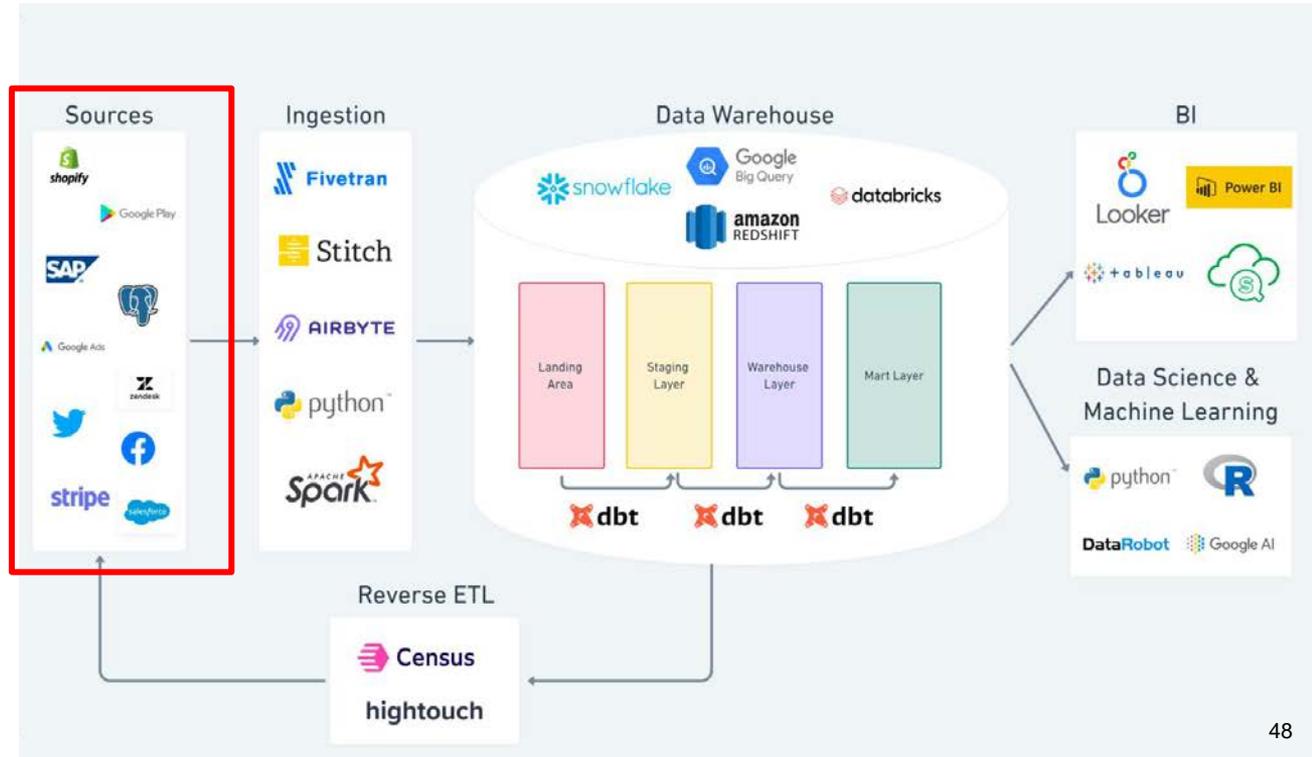


# Modern Data Stack

## Data Sources

These represent the different data stores that your business relies on. These can include:

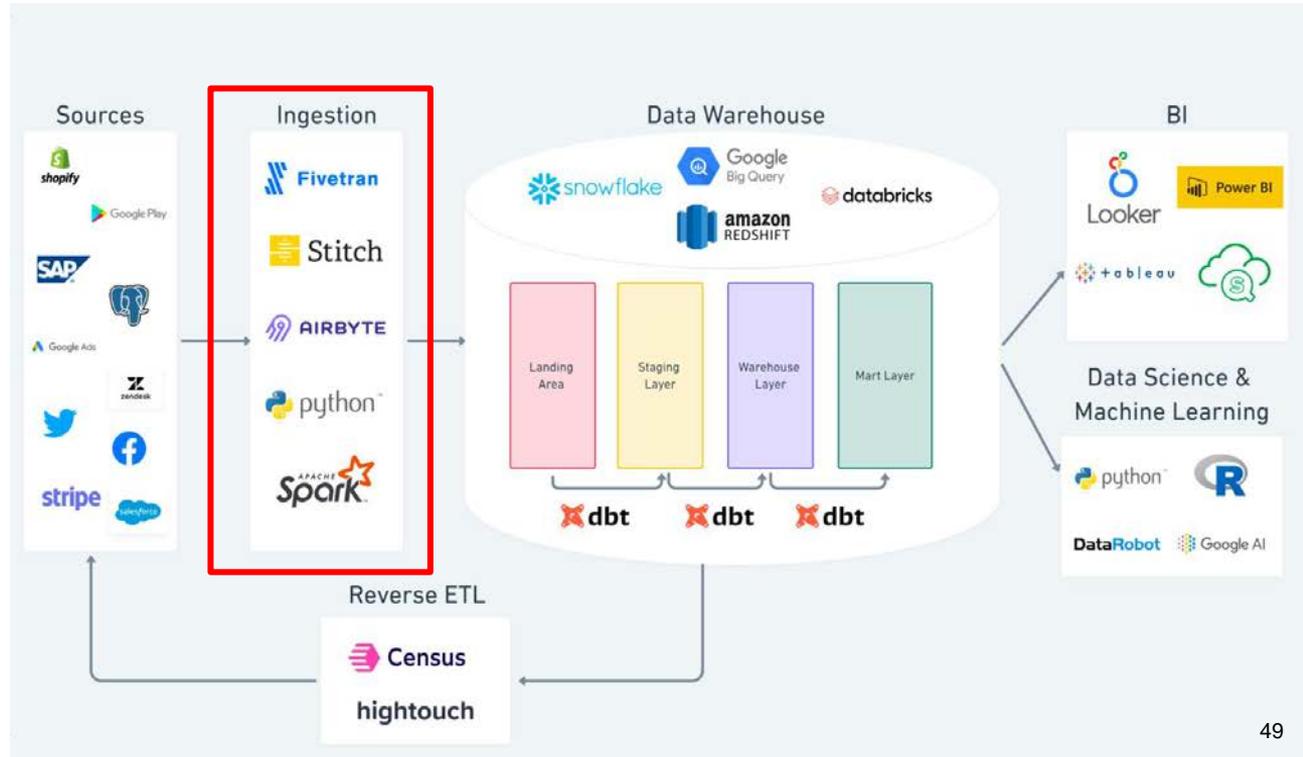
3rd party vendors,  
Product usage,  
Customer files,  
Manual data uploads



# Modern Data Stack

## Ingestion

You need some type of tool to get the data out of the source systems. These tools allow you to extract the data you need.

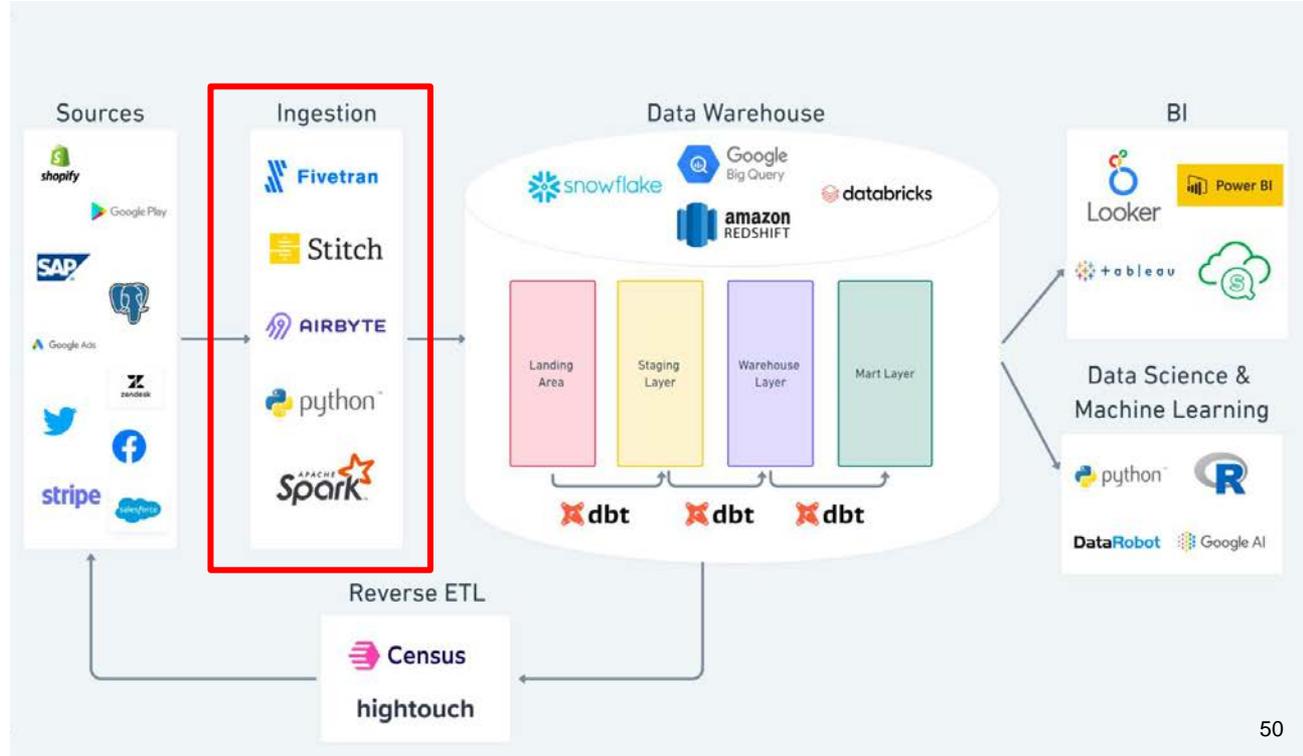


# Modern Data Stack

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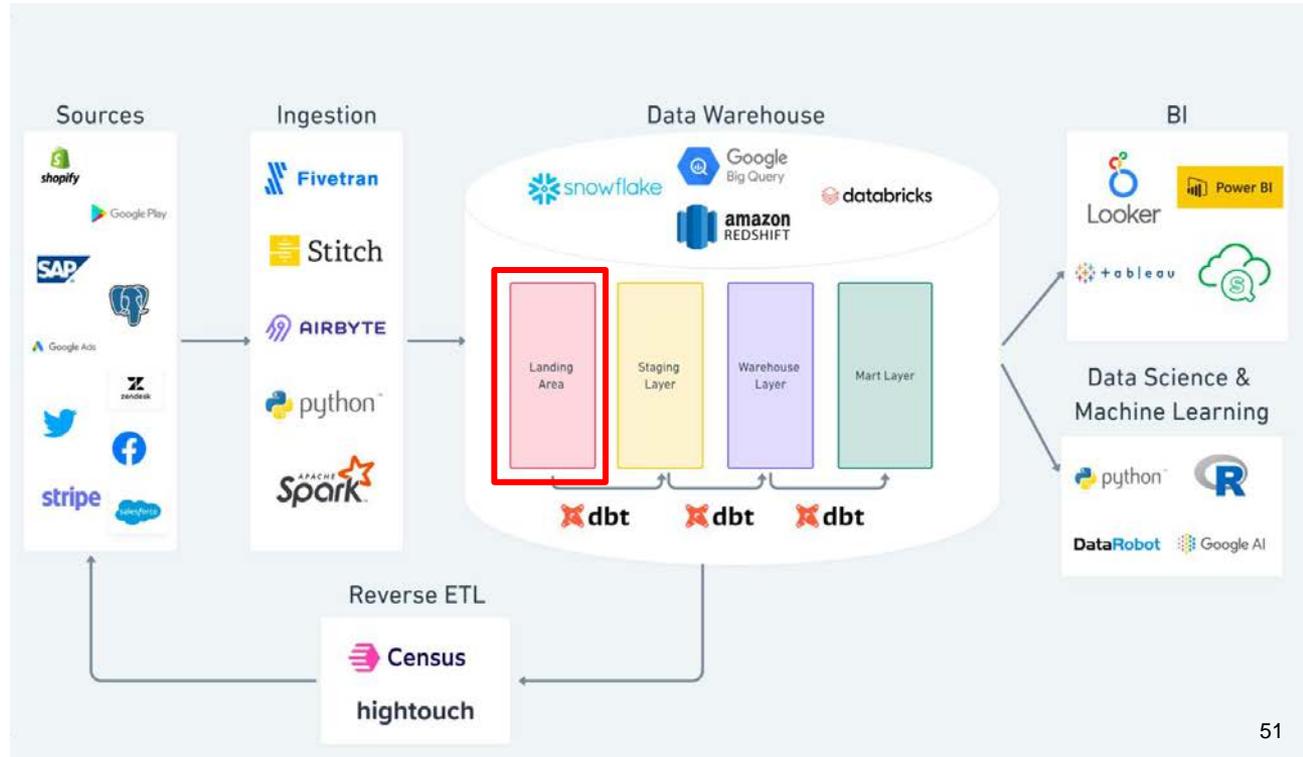
Example with Fivetran<sup>®</sup> and Google Ads<sup>™</sup> ([link](#); [link2](#))



# Modern Data Stack

## Data Lake

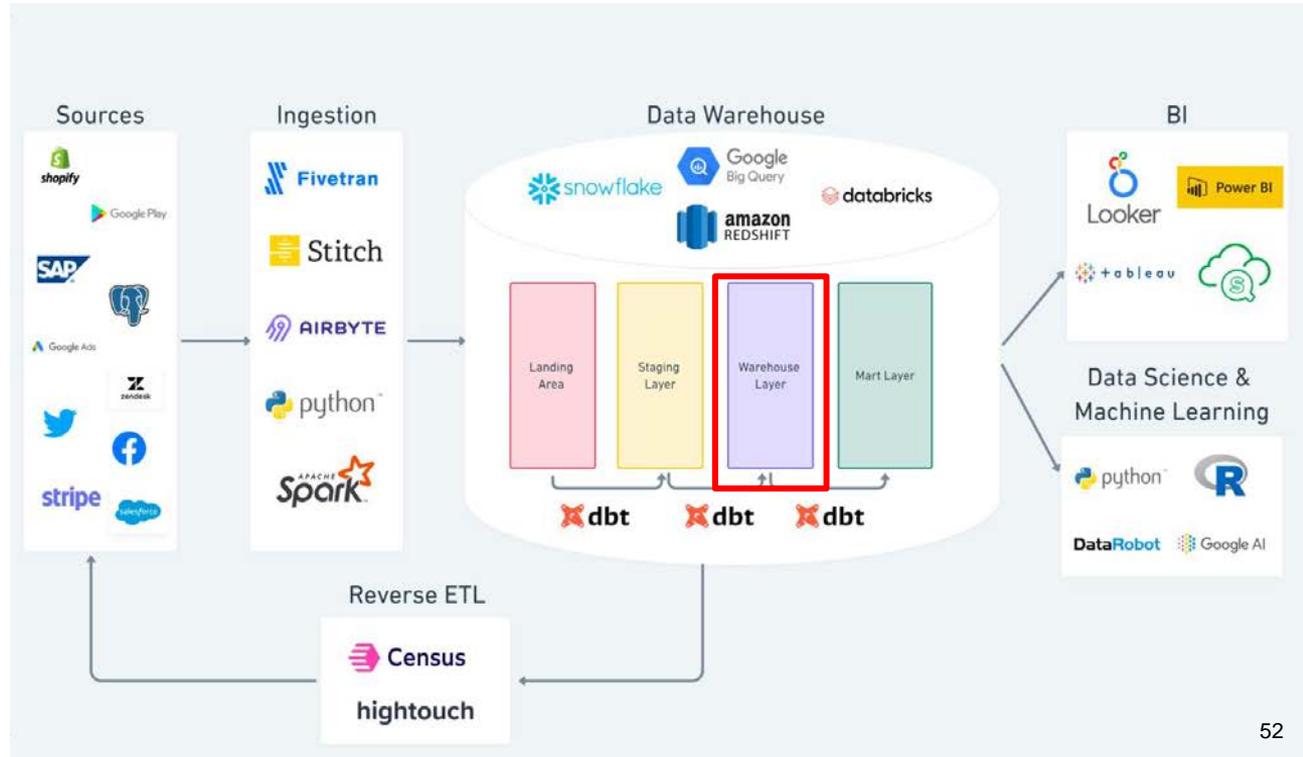
Conceptually, the data lake is a central repository that accepts data of all types (i.e. relational, structured, semi-structured, and non-structured) in a low-to-no modeling framework



# Modern Data Stack

## Data Warehouse

This is a centralized repository that stores clean, integrated, and structured data from one or multiple sources – it's designed for querying, analysis, and reporting



# Modern Data Stack

## Data Warehouse

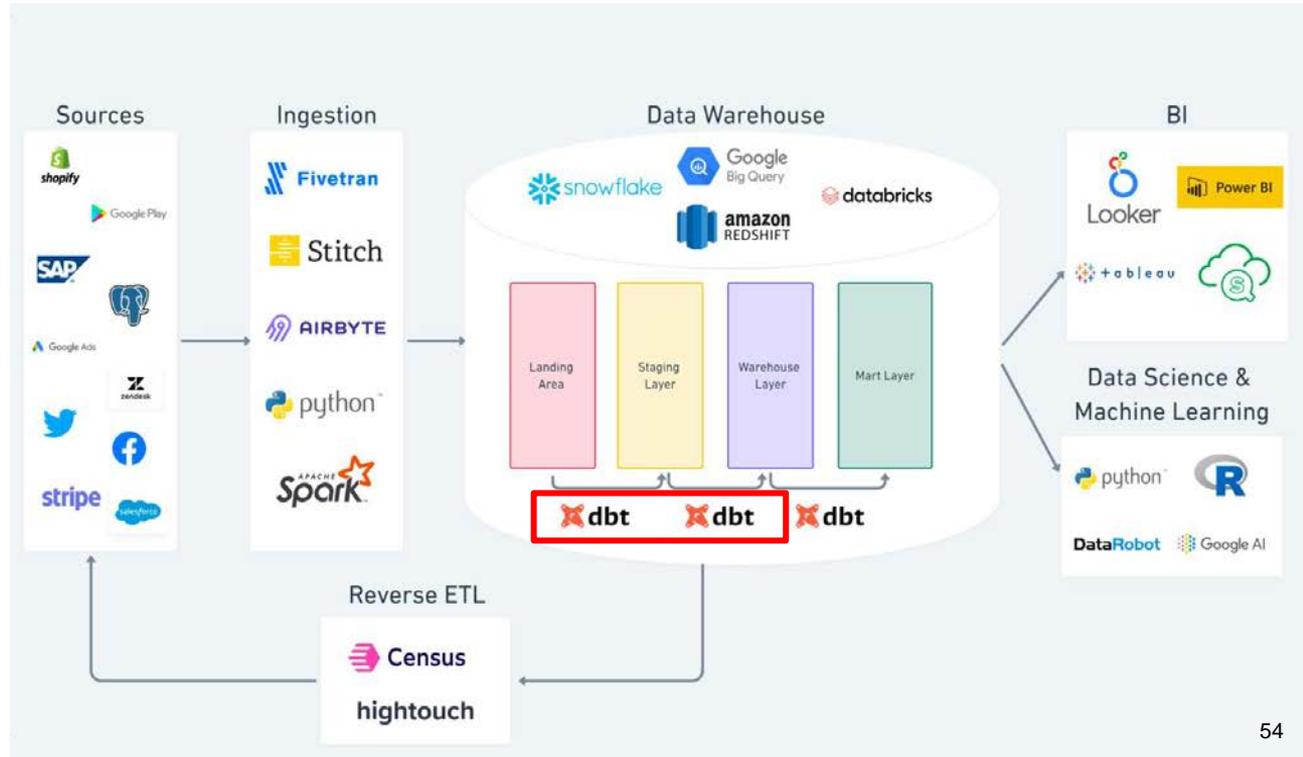
This is a centralized repository that stores clean, integrated, and structured data from one or multiple sources – it's designed for querying, analysis, and reporting



# Modern Data Stack

## Transformation Tool

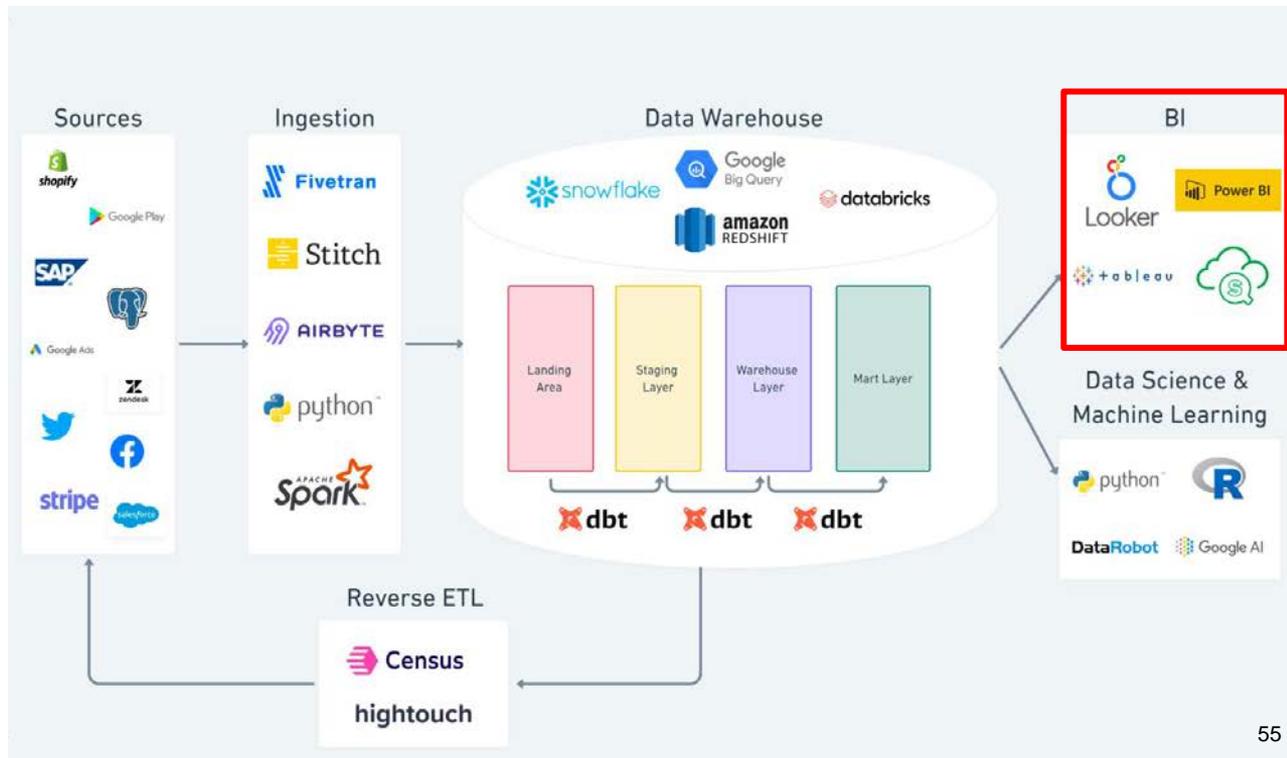
You need something that can turn your raw data into structured data. For many, dbt is the best tool on the market to manage these transformations.



# Modern Data Stack

## Business Intelligence Tool

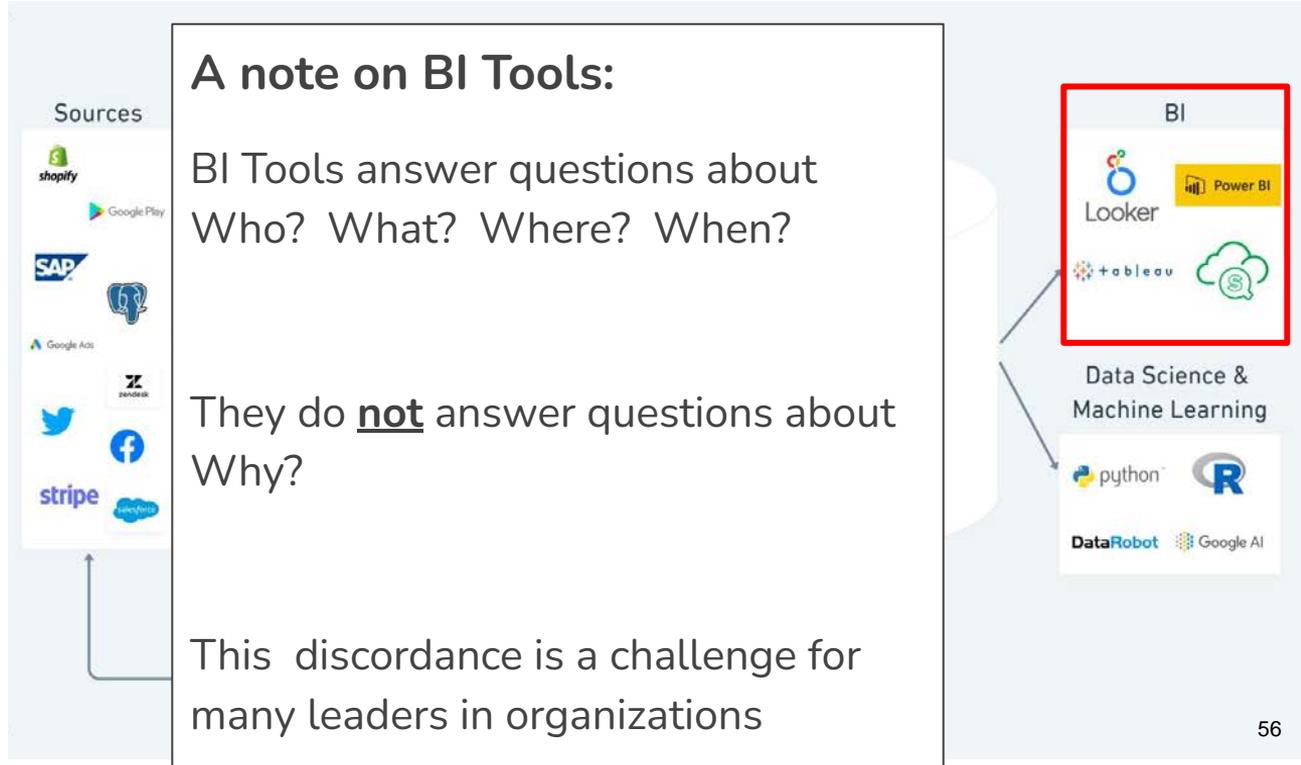
You likely need a tool to create scalable analytics (read: dashboards) for the organization. Do you need to give customers access to the data as well?



# Modern Data Stack

## Business Intelligence Tool

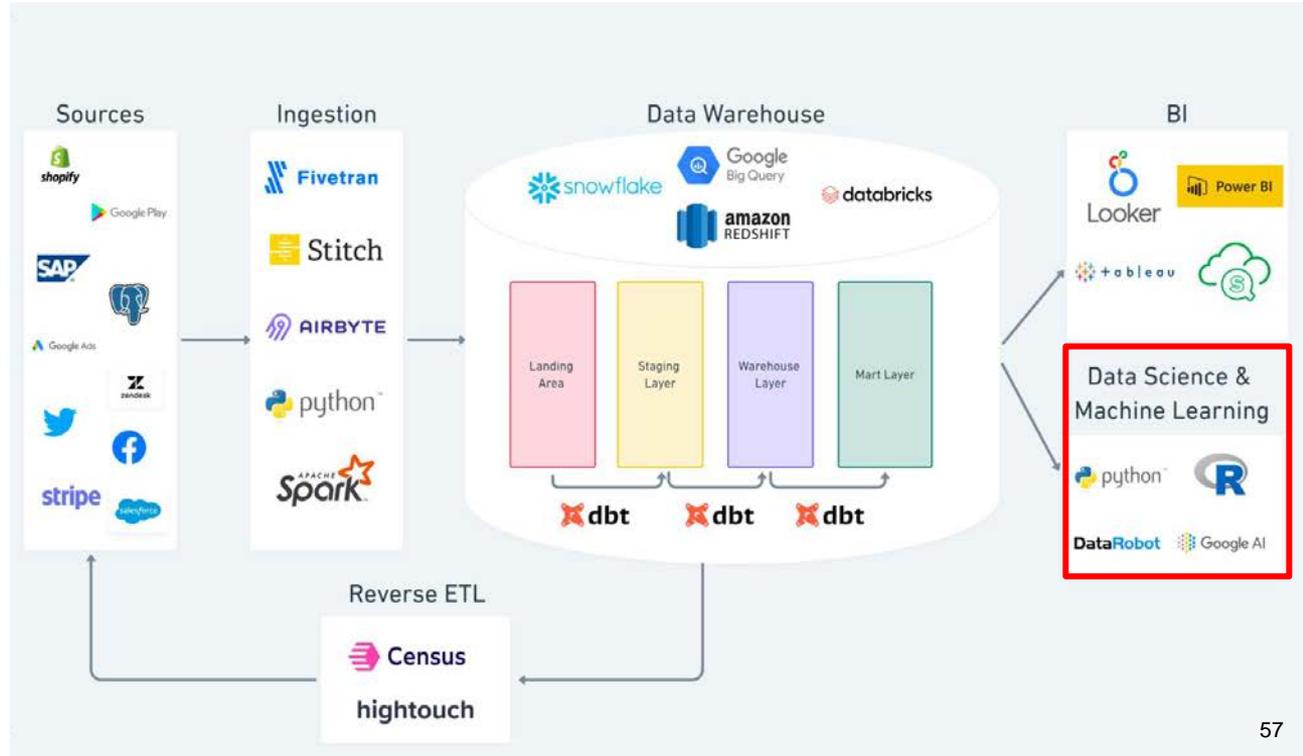
You likely need a tool to create scalable analytics (read: dashboards) for the organization. Do you need to give customers access to the data as well?



# Modern Data Stack

## DS & ML Tools

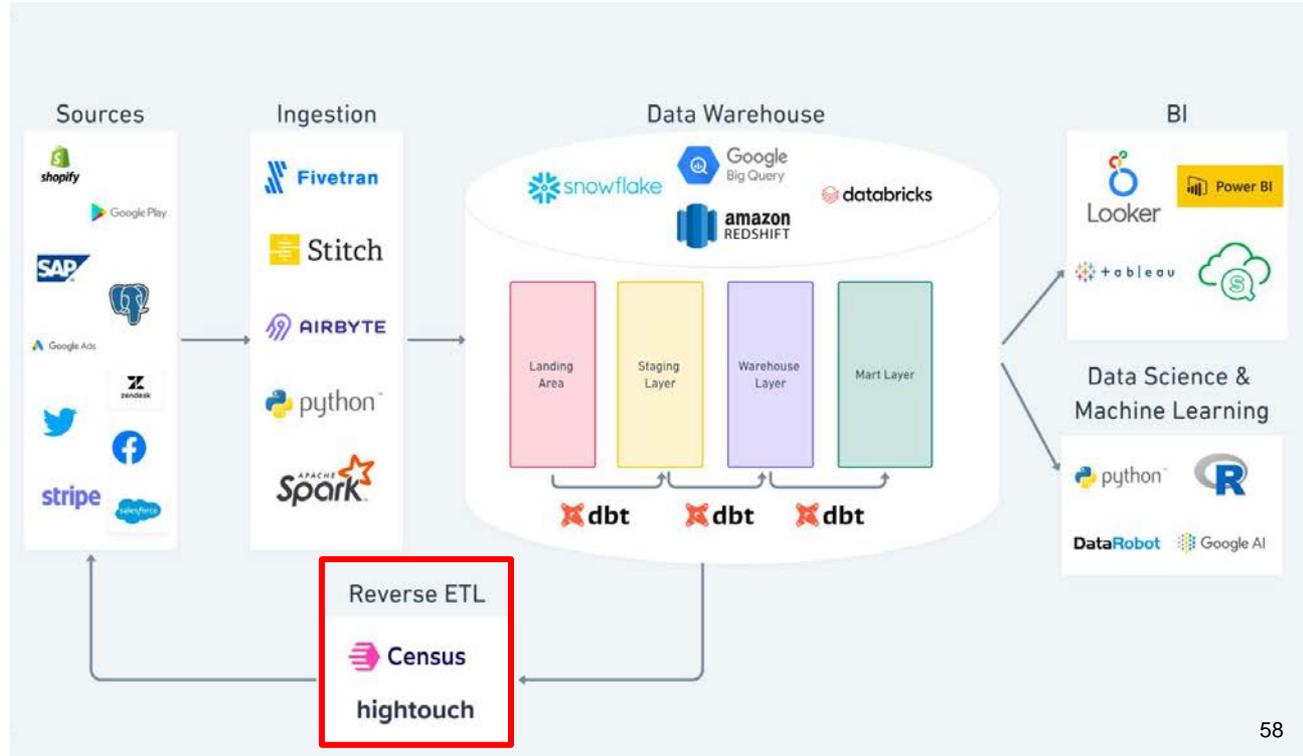
You need a tool to perform exploratory data analysis (EDA). Python®, R™, and SAS® are key players in the space, but there are others.



# Modern Data Stack

## Reverse ETL

This occurs when you feed clean, processed data back into your source applications – for example, Customer LTV into Salesforce® or Lead Scoring into Marketo®

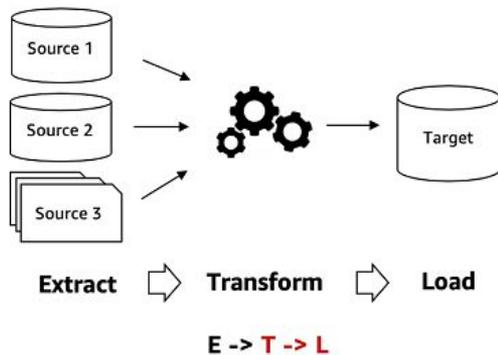


# Practical Details

# ETL vs ELT

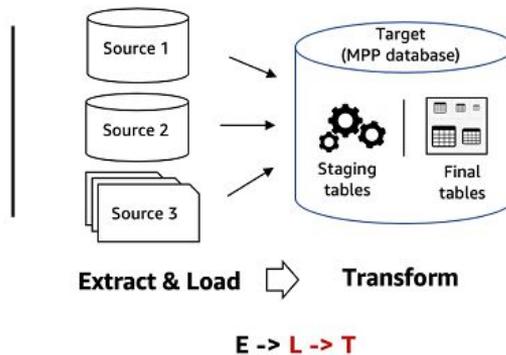
## ETL

- Extract, Transform, and Load
- Emerged in the 1970s
- Transforms data on a separate processing server
- Slower, less accommodating with real-time data



## ELT

- Extract, Load, and Transform
- Emerged in the 2000s
- Sends raw data into the RDMS and transforms data **within** the data warehouse itself
- Faster and easier for GDPR compliance





# Types of databases

## OLTP (Online Transaction Processing)

- OLTP databases are designed to perform very well on row-based queries with single-row operations
- For example, many online applications (banking, e-commerce, booking, etc.) operate with OLTP database (e.g. Postgres, MySQL, etc.)
- These databases are very fast in query retrieval, especially if combined with indexes to prevent full-table scans
- These databases struggle with complex queries and large data volumes (i.e. rows of data)
- Often have normalized data schemas



# Types of databases

## OLAP (Online Analytical Processing)

- OLAP databases are designed to handle complex data analysis queries with many rows of data
- For example, many analytic database (Snowflake, BigQuery, etc.) are used by data professionals in many organizations
- These databases are columnar, meaning that they are designed to store, manage, and retrieve data by columns, rather than by rows
- Often have denormalized data schemas



# Types of databases

## Time Series Database

- Time Series Databases are a very niche type of database that are used almost exclusively with time-series data
- They become valuable in situations where you have huge volumes of data, skinny tables (i.e. many rows, but few columns), and time-dependent needs
- Reasonable use-cases include application server monitoring, fintech, sensor data, some IoT situations, longitudinal outlier detection, and self-driving cars



# Organizing Data: Star Schema vs Snowflake Schema

## Star Schema Design

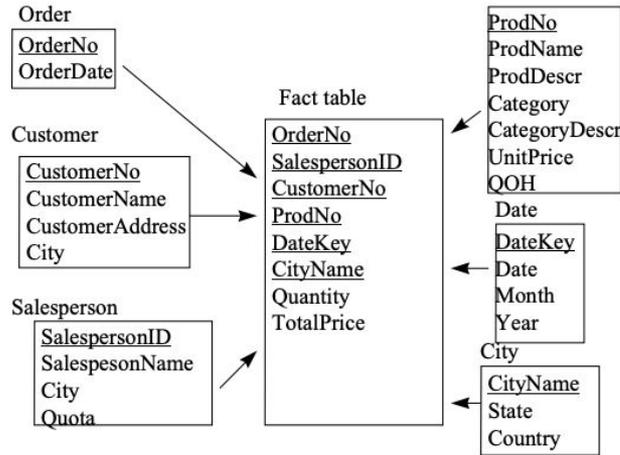


Figure 3. A Star Schema.

## Snowflake Schema Design

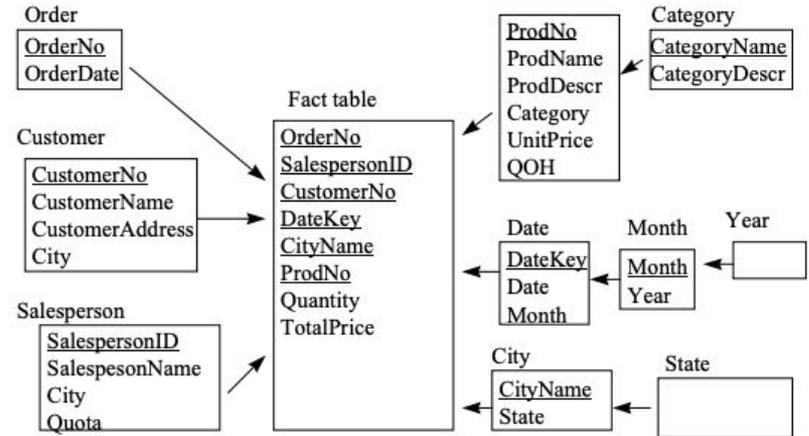


Figure 4. A Snowflake Schema.

# Team Organization



## **How do you structure a data team?**

Obviously, the answer is “it depends”. But what are the variables to consider?



# How do you structure a data team?

Obviously, the answer is “it depends”. But what are the variables to consider?

- Stage of the organization
- Size of the organization
- International presence
- Industry
- Risk tolerance of leadership
- Competing analytics teams



# How do you structure a data team?

Obviously, the answer is “it depends”. But what are the variables to consider?

- Stage of the organization
- Size of the organization
- International presence
- Industry
- Risk tolerance of leadership
- Competing analytics teams
- Maturity of the data tech stack
- Budgetary restrictions
- Existing skills and expertise
- Data complexity
- Organizational structure
- Previous data failures



# Centralized Team Structure

Centralized teams report to a single leader and coordinate with other teams

## Centralized Model



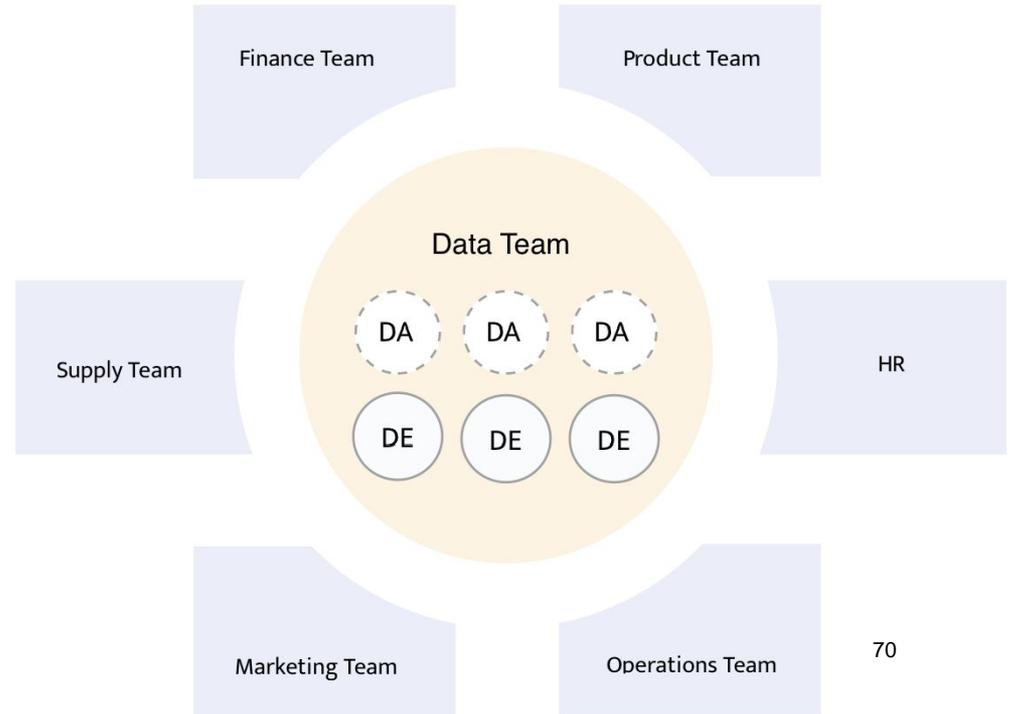


# Centralized Team Structure

**Centralized teams report to a single leader and coordinate with other teams**

- Eliminates conflict of interest when teams do their own analyses
- Improves knowledge sharing
- Easier team alignment

## Centralized Model

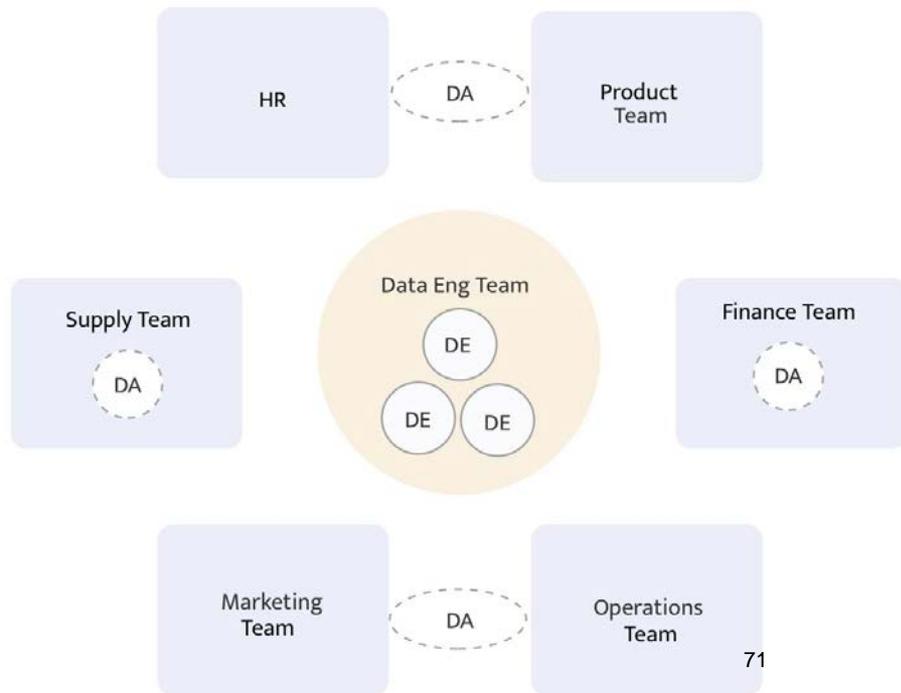




# Embedded Team Structure

Embedded team structure creates more direct accountability and lines of support

Embedded Model



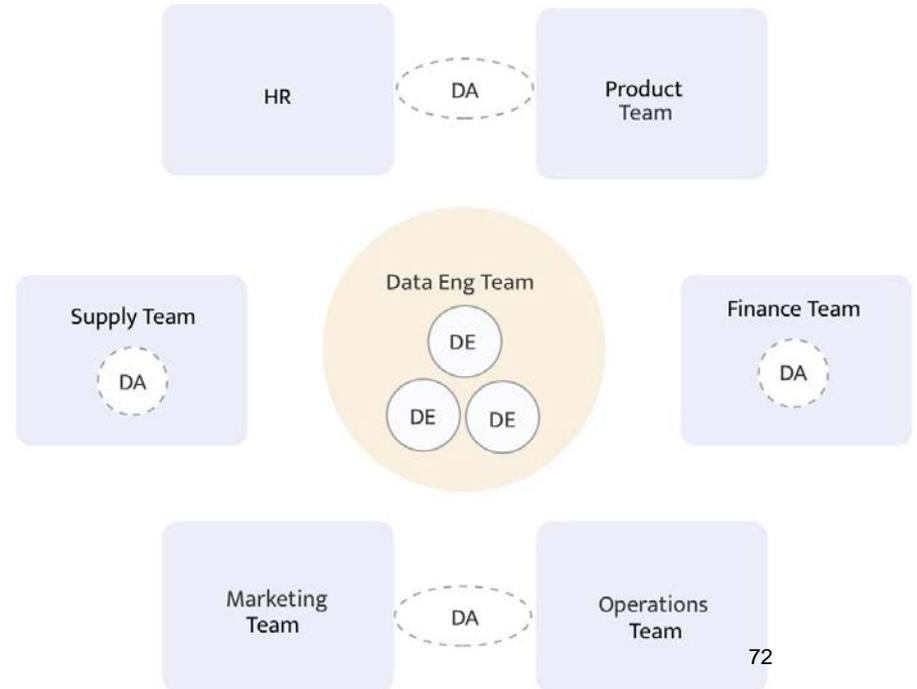


# Embedded Team Structure

Embedded team structure creates more direct accountability and lines of support

- Gives other teams a point person they can work with
- Creates direct alignment with a vertical team
- Can create single points of failure and limit collaboration

Embedded Model

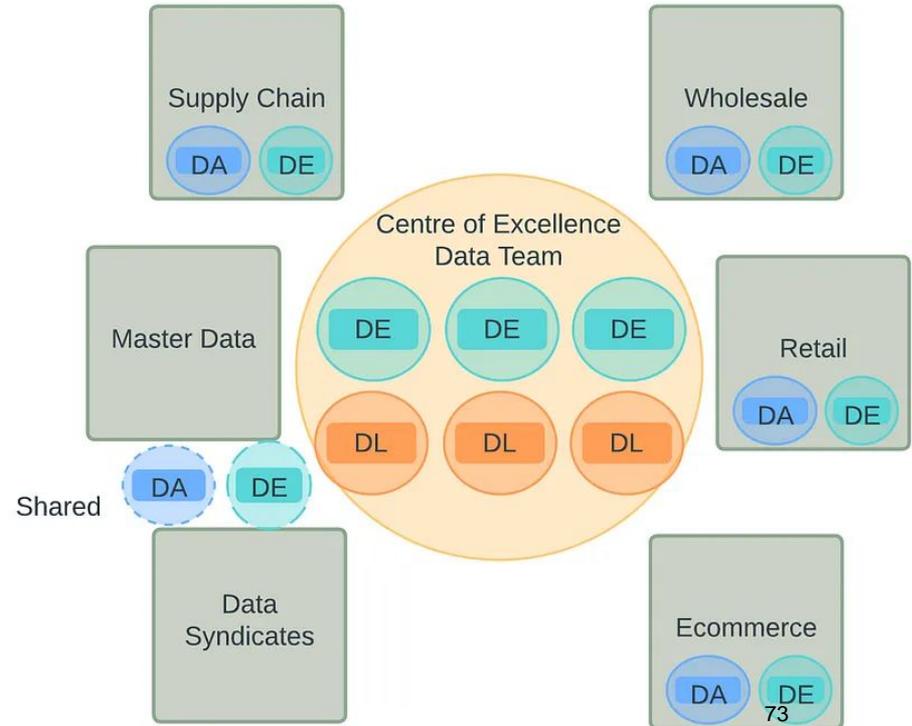




# Hybrid (Hub and Spokes) Team Structure

A hybrid team structure relies on a COE and a hub and spokes framework

- Creates an embedded framework without losing cross collaboration
- Centralizes a team that is focused on coordination and standardization

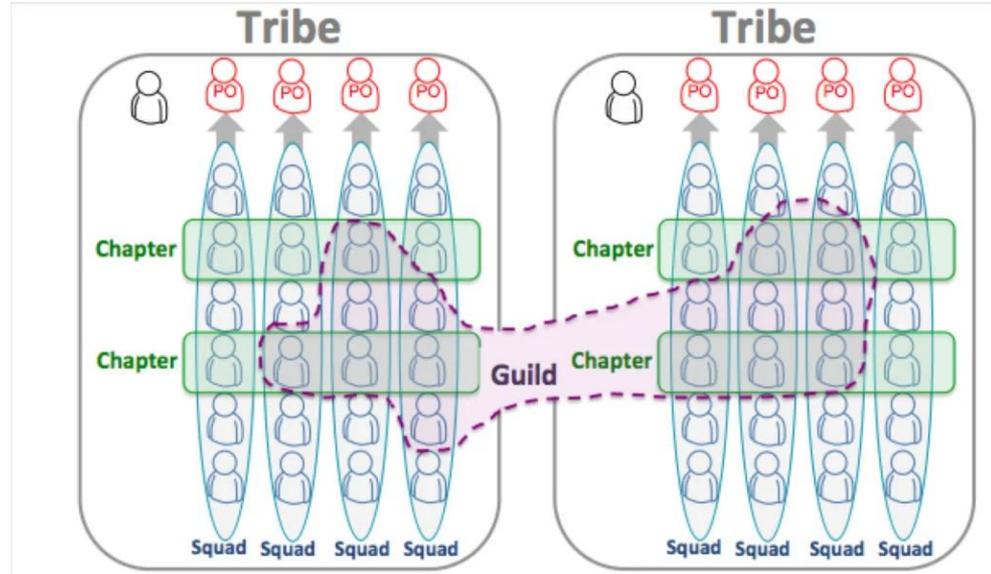




# The Guild Model was popularized at Spotify

This model doesn't work.

- I promise you, it doesn't work





## Recommended reading

- Unraveling the Concepts of a Data Warehouse and a Data Lake ([link](#))
- Quickstart for dbt Cloud and BigQuery ([link](#))
- Data Team Handbook at GitLab ([link](#))
- What's the Difference Between ETL and ELT? ([link](#))
- The Analytics Engineering Podcast – Ep38: A romp through database history (w/ Postgres co-creator Mike Stonebraker + Andy Palmer) ([link](#))
- The Data Engineering Podcast – Reflecting on The Past 6 Years of Data Engineering ([link](#))
- Conceptual vs logical vs physical data models ([link](#))
- The Analytics Setup Guidebook ([link](#))
- Is the Modern Data Stack Still a Useful Idea? ([link](#))
- Data or Pokemon ([link](#))

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